

**1: Mutual Security Act - Wikipedia**

*RECORDS OF THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (ECA) lin. ft. History: Established by the Economic Cooperation Act of (62 Stat. ), April 3, , to administer the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan).*

Foreign Disaster Assistance" by Julia F. Irwin In the twenty-first century, the U. The Department of Defense, the State Department, and other federal agencies regularly participate in global disaster relief and recovery efforts. In addition to providing aid through its own channels, the U. How did the U. Although the formal bureaucratic structures and legislation that undergird contemporary U. Tracing these origins, this essay charts the U. As this overview shows, the U. The beginnings of the U. In March a major earthquake occurred in Venezuela, leaving the city of Caracas in ruin. It would be decades before official responses like this one became commonplace. For the rest of the century, U. This did not mean the United States was completely divorced from global disaster relief efforts during the nineteenth century. It was private citizens and voluntary associations, however, rather than the U. In the wake of many foreign catastrophes, American church groups and charitable societies collected and shipped monetary and material contributions abroad. American missionaries and other U. Congress, for instance, authorized U. Generally speaking, however, U. First, most Americans tended to feel that aiding victims of catastrophes in other countries was not the U. Second, even when U. Small in size and lacking a significant overseas footprint, the U. The State Department provided many services to the ARC as well, including wiring funds abroad and transmitting communications between the ARC and disaster-stricken nations. The Secretary of State also instructed U. During the first four decades of the twentieth century, buoyed by this governmental support, the ARC dispatched financial assistance, relief supplies, and occasionally aid workers to dozens of disaster-stricken countries throughout Asia, Europe, and Central and South America. They cooperated, for example, with philanthropic organizations such as the Rockefeller Foundation, which periodically sent medical supplies and public health experts to disaster-stricken countries, and with firms like United Fruit and Pan-American Airways, which regularly lent their ships and planes to transport relief supplies abroad. The War and Naval Departments repeatedly donated food, medicines, tents, and other supplies, often drawing this aid from military stores in the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, and other U. On multiple occasions, they also authorized the use of U. Navy shipsâ€™ and, starting in the s, military aircraftâ€™ to transport this aid overseas. New State Department policies charged diplomatic and consular officials with the tasks of reporting disasters, requesting governmental or ARC assistance, and overseeing the distribution of that aid as it arrived. Between and , U. As a rising economic superpower with an expanding diplomatic and military presence globally, the U. At the same time, outward-looking U. Others, fearing the political and social unrest that catastrophes fomented, saw foreign disaster aid as strategically important, recognizing it as a way to bring order and stability to disaster-stricken regions. Because catastrophes often affected American foreign trade, investments, and property holdings abroad, many U. And finally, the impulse to provide international aid reflected a growing conviction, shared by many American policymakers and citizens, that the United States and its government had a moral obligation to improve the world. Together, these overlapping motivations and worldviews helped shape a growing consensus among U. Support, though, was never universal. Others argued that resources devoted to foreign aid would be better spent on domestic problems. Still other critics voiced concerns about corruption and feared fostering dependency among aid recipients. But despite these objections, large numbers of U. By the conclusion of World War II, propelled by these guiding beliefs and due to the combined efforts of the U. It also transformed profoundly, with the U. Congress passed a wide slate of foreign aid legislation, further empowering the U. Meanwhile, the Departments of State, Defense, and Agriculture developed new policies and procedures that clarified and formalized their respective duties in the event of international catastrophes. Under the Foreign Assistance Actâ€™ a landmark piece of legislation, which overhauled the U. This individual was charged with overseeing and synchronizing U. With the formation of this office, subsequently renamed the Office of U. With this amendment, U. Yet at the same time, the U. While the American Red Cross maintained its position as a leading provider of U. In the postwar decades, these organizations, too, became major donors of money,

supplies, and other forms of foreign disaster assistance. Specifically, Congress reimbursed registered voluntary organizations for the expense of shipping relief supplies overseas and granted them access to surplus U. In the thirty years after the Second World War, U. On the one hand, many of the same diplomatic and strategic objectives, financial concerns, and moral impulses that had driven U. On the other hand, fundamental shifts in postwar U. More specifically, confronting the novel challenges of the global Cold War, decolonization, and international development, U. Now unrivaled in its military, economic, and political strength, and boasting an enormous global military and diplomatic footprint, the postwar U. If and when U. For despite these changes, U. They debated how and whether to respond to specific crises, and they continued to argue over the merits of international aid. Broadly speaking, however, postwar American policymakers accepted—and in some cases embraced—the principle of providing disaster assistance to other countries and put this principle into practice on an increasingly consistent basis. As a result, the U. By the mids U. Since the mids, the U. To the contrary, it has long been an important element of U. What, though, will the future hold? Examining how the U. By critically analyzing the U. This essay draws on research from my current book project, *Catastrophic Diplomacy: A History of U. Responses to Global Natural Disaster*. Her research focuses on the role of humanitarian assistance in twentieth century U. In recent years, the Office of U. Although this may sound like a considerable amount, it is important to keep these figures in perspective: Congressional Research Service, , <https://www.crs.org/>; *A History of U. American Governance in the Twentieth Century*; *American Economic and Cultural Expansion*, by Irwin, *Making the World Safe*: Although these records are by no means exhaustive, they are a good place to begin conducting primary research. The Central Decimal Files of both the U. Department of State RG 59 and U. Foreign Service Posts RG 84 both contain abundant correspondence on international disasters and calamities, filed under subject number 100. The *Pasts of the Present*, ed. On the first use of this legislation for foreign disaster aid, see Julia F. See also Kristin L. Ahlberg, *Transplanting the Great Society*: For a broader overview of U. Latham, *The Right Kind of Revolution: Modernization, Development, and U. Foreign Policy from the Cold War to the Present*. Private Voluntary Organizations and U. Congress first granted voluntary organizations access to surplus food commodities in the Agricultural Act of 1954, later expanding this program as part of PL 86-10 in 1959.

**2: International Cooperation Administration - Wikipedia**

*Publication date Title Variation Economic Cooperation Administration's relief mission in post-war China, Note "The documents reproduced in this publication are among the records of the Department of State, in the custody of the National Archives of the United States."*

Back to a Forgotten Street: Until his death in Vietnam in , Fall argued that American counterinsurgency efforts against the Communist guerrillas must be combined with economic aid and political reforms. Courtesy of Dorothy Fall Scholar and war correspondent Bernard Fall liked to gather information about combat in the field, near the front lines, where the fighting was going on—and he had done a lot of it in the former French colony of Indochina. He was there when the French were fighting a losing battle against Vietnamese insurgents, leading up to their final defeat at Dien Bien Phu in . In he wrote a classic account of how French commanders had tried to cope with the Viet Minh: In the end, at Dien Bien Phu, the insurgents had more firepower and mobility than the French. The Vietnamese victory should serve as a lesson to the United States, he believed. Fall was a thorn in the side of Washington policymakers in the s and s, arguing that, just as the French at Dien Bien Phu, the United States could not defeat Communist insurgents in Vietnam by conventional military means. Fall argued that only new military strategies combined with economic aid and local political reforms could defeat successful insurgencies like he had observed against the French. Could be an ambâ€™” The recording stopped when Fall stepped on a land mine that killed him and a Marine sergeant. Newly opened Records of U. He presented his ideas in a speech to the annual meeting of the Association of Asian Studies in New York on April 1, , and then published them on May 31, , in *The Nation*. His federal employment began in with a job as a civilian research analyst and interrogator under Russell H. Fall worked under Thayer through November , including five months as "acting head of [the] research section. In May , after completing his doctoral dissertation on the Viet Minh administration of North Vietnam, Fall took a position as research associate for a federal contractor in Washington, D. Fall Brings His Expertise To Washington Venues In , Fall continued to apply his expertise in foreign affairs on federal projects as he began teaching graduate and undergraduate courses at Howard University in Washington, D. At Systems Analysis Corp. As a professor at Howard University and a research associate for federal contractors, Fall developed contacts at the U. Fall accepted the contract in March , but the telegram sent in May by the Department of State put a stop to it. When, from to , he did teach in Cambodia under contract to the Royal School of Administration and without American support, the U. Embassy in Phnom Penh continued to view him with suspicion. He traveled repeatedly in Vietnam after his first visit there as a graduate student in , and he reported on the Vietnam War in the s while with American troops. The Siege of Dien Bien Phu Through his reporting and public speaking, Fall sought to improve American counterinsurgency efforts against Communist insurgents in the newly independent nations of South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. He stressed the limits of armed intervention and the need to address broader issues of economic development and political corruption that plagued the region. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Soon after that, FBI surveillance of Fall began and would continue for years. Eliot, an official with the ICA in Washington, first approached Fall in Washington because of his American education and the emphasis he placed on reinforcing military initiatives with political and economic reforms in Southeast Asia. They hoped that Fall could advance the U. The first modern U. Ambassador McClintock thought that by training competent administrators, the new university could encourage the hiring of civil servants based on merit. However, in a telegram to his superiors in Washington, the ambassador observed that the Cambodians and the French in Phnom Penh rejected his method of promoting reform through university training as "being too American. Roseman invited Fall to Phnom Penh so they could further discuss the possibility of his academic appointment to the Royal School. Fall told Fischel that if he worked at the Royal School, he would enjoy the weekly commute to teach a course at the Michigan State University Center in Saigon. Roseman thought that the Cambodians would more readily accept Fall because he was "a Frenchman teaching U. Bernard Fall s application page 3 for a position as professor at the Royal School of Administration in Cambodia in March He told Eliot that he needed to

inform Howard University by January of his plans for the next year. At least in the beginning, Roseman and Eliot hoped to keep the U. Roseman then informed the ICA in Washington that he assumed that the Cambodian government communicated directly with Fall: Do not envisage ICA employment of Fall or any ICA dollar expenditures, but may work out small counterpart project to assist [the] school. Roseman reiterated to the ICA in Washington that his office had proposed a "direct contract" between the Cambodian government and Fall, but would wholly finance the agreement through local currency if the RKG arranged to convert an "appropriate part [of] his [local currency] salary into dollars. As a result, Roseman proposed "writing [a] contract in [the] field as [a] third country technician and still probably on [a local currency] basis. On March 30, , Fall accepted and signed the one-year renewable contract that he received directly from the ICA in Washington. Bargue that the Cambodian government had approved his candidacy to join the faculty, and his security clearance from the U. In cablegrams on April 8 and April 25, Eliot then urged Roseman to affirm the contract as soon as possible so that Fall could submit his plans for the academic year. According to the April 28 cablegram, "Fall cannot afford to jeopardize his relationships [with] Howard University since he intends [to] return there on [a] career basis. However, Roseman stipulated his agreement with the following contract terms. Fall has been consistent and vocal critic U. Also has criticized vocally Diem and his Government to point where certain members Vietnamese Embassy and American Friends Vietnam are actively looking for means offset his influence as one of self-styled experts on Vietnam in U. View these facts and fact Phnom Penh already has several French citizens both critical of and actively working against Diem Government question whether Fall should be employed in above capacity by U. Government at present time. The telegram ended with a request for the U. On May 27, Roseman and the U. Strom, responded to the request for comment, noting that Fall had already obtained a security clearance. They reported that during their interviews with him, Fall had expressed neither "any anti-Diem bias" nor opposition to U. They repeated that during interviews in Phnom Penh, Fall had "clearly understood" that his teaching "could not involve any political content," especially regarding Vietnam. If Fall were dropped, Ambassador Strom insisted that the "decision must be made by Washington agencies" without his concurrence and that Washington should deflect the Cambodians by simply claiming that Fall was not available. Moreover, Strom warned that since Fall might have already requested a leave from Howard University, there remained "some possibility that he will communicate his own version to [the] Royal School of Administration" at variance with whatever reason that the U. Despite these admonitions, on May 29 Frederick H. At the same time, other officials in Washington backed away from supporting Fall. Fall then launched a telephone campaign to salvage his contract with the ICA. He immediately called Thomas J. Corcoran, the Department of State officer-in-charge of Laos affairs in Washington, to complain about the news of losing his contract. According to a memorandum of conversation dated June 3, Fall informed Corcoran over the telephone "that Mr. In a memorandum of conversation that Bunting distributed in the Department of State on June 7, Bunting described Fall as being somewhat contrite about his speech to the Association of Asian Studies and his article in The Nation. According to Bunting, Fall knew "his talk in New York was indiscreet," and he also regretted letting the article appear, even after receiving a telephone call from the Vietnamese ambassador, who complained to him personally on April The case is complicated. If you would like to know more about it, let me know. Kocher expressed regret that "negotiations between Fall and ICA had proceeded so far before the department decided they should be dropped. Mendenhall denied that the Vietnamese embassy ever approached the Department of State "on the matter of his employment," and he maintained that "the decision to terminate further consideration of his employment had been taken on U. However, Mendenhall assured Fall "that the decision concerning his employment had not been taken on security grounds. First, Fall had criticized U. Government does not customarily employ persons who show publicly that they are out of sympathy with its policies and operations. He asked that the Department of State review his "whole record" in support of South Vietnam to reconsider him for employment. He also alleged that the Department of State had accepted biased information from "persons in Saigon unfriendly to him," specifically "[Gene] Gregory, editor of the English-language Times of Viet-Nam. The folder on what some memoranda refer to as "The Bernard Fall Case" neither confirms nor refutes Mrs. The State Department explicitly opposed the contract because Fall had publically questioned the

effectiveness of American foreign aid in countering the rise of a Communist insurgency against the regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem in the Republic of Vietnam. In the subsequent article that reiterated the main points of that speech, however, Fall merely stressed the need for real economic development stimulated by more effective foreign assistance programs in support of Diem. Although Fall also attributed the growing unpopularity of President Diem to political corruption, he strongly preferred Diem to the unification of Vietnam under a Communist dictatorship. Ironically, Mendenhall advocated much stronger sanctions against President Diem just four years after he explained that the Department of State had dropped the contract because, "as a public critic of the Vietnamese government," Fall might embarrass the United States. By , Mendenhall flatly recommended that the United States "Get rid of Diem," in a secret memorandum that he, as the former political counselor in the American embassy in Saigon, presented to Edward E. Rice, the new deputy assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs in Washington. The Department of State first published the memorandum in . Much as Fall had argued previously, the Mendenhall memorandum held that "the government must win the support of the villagers by providing adequate protection and helping them improve their lot. The records of U. Ricks, a former Washington Post correspondent who covered the American invasion of Iraq, reports that in 1991, American commanders in Iraq began to rediscover Bernard Fall among other bygone writers who suddenly seemed relevant as American troops faced the insurgency that rose against them after the defeat of Saddam Hussein. The first point Fall made was that a less obvious, if not a smaller, American presence would have been more effective in backing Diem. To support this observation, he quoted an unclassified report submitted in the spring of 1961 as testimony to Congress by Leland Barrows, then serving as director of USOM in Vietnam: The number of American jeeps, American uniforms, American faces, which one encounters on the principal streets of the principal cities. If the American presence is over-obvious we will inevitably be made the scapegoat for failure or shortcomings in which we had little or no part. Fall further observed that in the event of legal disputes with the local civilian population, the practice of prosecuting U. Our guys are spread in small packets throughout the countryside, wearing civvies, living in the local hotels," and this played into the hand of the insurgents because if the U. They probably think we just white-wash all the cases, as the Commie propaganda tells them. In Vietnam, despite the potential to cultivate export surpluses, the lack of local currency for local investment led to increasing imports of food and American consumer goods. Devoted to finding the facts, Bernard Fall presented such observations in a relentless effort to improve American counterinsurgency operations against Communist guerrillas after the defeat of France at the siege of Dien Bien Phu. Despite the ignorance of his work by executive policymakers who might have applied resources more effectively to win the American war, Fall continued to gather the facts until , when he died beside a forgotten street in Vietnam. His writings remain signal contributions to military science from a different war, long ago, when perhaps the best of analysts dodged police surveillance at home to wage counterinsurgency abroad. In this folder, the telegram from the Department of State ending those negotiations was sent over the name of "Dulles," stamped not signed, and approved for transmission and classification by Eric Kocher, the director of the Office of Southeast Asian Affairs: She writes there that in addition to tailing her husband for seven years, FBI surveillance methods included telephone taps, concealed microphones, snooping by neighbors, and the solicitation of private information from people whom the Falls considered to be friends.

3: Assistance 4 U Chula Vista California www.enganchecubano.com

*Records of the U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies, The Economic Cooperation Administration's Relief Mission in Post-War China, Contact Your Sales Rep Product Category.*

Sources Sources for the Foreign Relations Series The Foreign Relations statute requires that the published record in the Foreign Relations series include all records needed to provide comprehensive documentation on major U. It further requires that government agencies, departments, and other entities of the U. Almost all of the sources consulted in the preparation of this volume have been declassified in full or in part and are available for review at the National Archives and Records Administration. The editors of the Foreign Relations series have complete access to all the retired records and papers of the Department of State: The editors of the Foreign Relations series also have full access to the papers of Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, as well as other White House foreign policy records. Presidential papers maintained and preserved at the Harry S. The Central Intelligence Agency provided full access to its files. Moreover, this volume includes documents that illustrate the U. The compilation thus draws on many documentary collections throughout the U. Government, including the Department of State, the National Security Council, the Presidential libraries, the Department of Defense, foreign aid agencies, and the many collections of the Central Intelligence Agency. For the most part, the CIA files were still classified. Other collections were either still classified, still classified in part i. This retrospective volume focuses on the evolution of U. Both volumes should therefore be read together for complete documentation on U. This volume has drawn heavily on the central decimal files of the Department of State in Record Group 59, particularly those including material on Iranian political affairs series and economic affairs series. Bureau lot files for the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, while small, contained copies of key position papers particularly from late The Department of State post files also proved of great use as a supplement to the central files. This is because the post files tend not to have been culled. Thus, though the files are organized more strictly by subject, they often contain material that appeared significant from the point of view of the Embassy. These files are found in Record Group Additionally, this volume includes materials from the London and Tehran posts. Drawn from both the relevant Truman and Eisenhower administration collections, these documents include the official minutes, which are quite short and consist largely of records of action, and files on the major NSC policy papers relevant to U. These NSC files allow the researcher not only to follow policy, but also to locate those analytical pieces that played direct roles in the formulation of policy. As the official minutes in Record Group consist only of records of action, this volume has made use of the more extensive NSC meeting minutes found in the Truman and Eisenhower Presidential libraries. Many of these documents appeared in the Foreign Relations volume on Iran, albeit with critical redactions which have been restored here. Great use has also been made of the many collections containing analytical documentation devoted to the evolving U. Government understanding of Mosadeq and Iran. The most important such collection is in Job 79RA. The Deputy Director for Intelligence files also have material that effectively demonstrates the debates over how to understand Mosadeq within the context of Iranian history, the expected future trajectory of the country, and U. Unfortunately, these memoranda, of which there are many hundreds per year, are arranged solely chronologically and thus practical to use only for short projects covering a limited period of time. This volume also made use of the collections of intelligence memoranda from the Office of Current Intelligence and a limited number of longer research reports from the Office of Research and Reports, both offices of which were in the Directorate of Intelligence. To be sure, the distinction between operational files and analytical files does not always accurately reflect what is housed in DO files. Nevertheless, these files tend to have been created and organized with the intent to facilitate policy decisions and implementation. These files are often very useful, but are not of uniform quality, nor do they give the consistent impression of completeness. Of greater importance are the Directorate of Operations files themselves. References to records maintained by the Directorate of Operations DO , Central Intelligence Agency, were accurate at the time the volume was compiled. On the whole, DO files are well-organized. In adherence to the strict operational principle of

compartmentation, they tend to be organized by operation. If one was involved in a specific operation, one could obtain access to documents that related specifically to that operation and that operation only. These kinds of files are called project files. While in theory, compartmentation made a considerable amount of sense, it also became obviously clear that there was a need to maintain collections that illustrated policy contexts within which specific operational needs were to be met. This practice was significant to this volume in two ways. First, there is an overall tendency for certain project files for countries regarded as more important to contain documentation of internal DO discussions that led to the approval of proposed covert operations as well as the execution of those operations. These files, a kind of central file by default, contain relevant telegraphic traffic, DO analytical pieces, operational proposals, and reports about the implementation of covert operations. Second, the DO also maintained more general files for top-level officials within the Directorate. However, during the preparation of the previous volume on this topic, "Iran," in the late s, Department of State historians obtained hand-typed transcriptions of microfilmed copies of these cables. The microfilm was later destroyed in accordance with a National Archives approved records schedule. Although the Office of the Historian HO did not obtain approval to publish these transcribed cables in the earlier volume, twenty-one are published in this volume and an additional seven are referenced in footnotes. Chrono files, typically held for only one year, were intended as duplicate reference sets of documents held in other files. However, a National Archives-approved CIA records schedule issued in authorized the destruction of the microfilmed cables in the Cable Secretariat once they were 20 years old. Although there is no written record confirming the destruction of the microfilmed cables, records of such routine destruction were themselves temporary and scheduled to be destroyed after five years. A thorough CIA search in the mids turned up no s microfilmed cables, nor any record of their destruction. HO began research on the previous "Iran volume in the late s, at a time when the microfilm cables in the Cable Secretariat [Page XVI] had been scheduled for destruction but not yet destroyed. Due to the poor quality of this microfilm and possibly the lack of printing capability the CIA historian transcribed these cables on a typewriter. It appears that the transcriptionist attempted to capture everything on the original cables, and to reproduce all of the text and numbers on the same part of the page where they appeared on the original. Given the way in which the cables were transcribed, as well as the fact that they were transcribed by a professional historian for use in the official Foreign Relations series, HO believes that the transcribed cables represent a good faith effort to accurately reproduce the original microfilm. However, some of the transcriptions contain question marks and brackets, suggesting that in some instances the text of the microfilm was partially illegible. There are differing accounts of the total number of transcribed cables that HO received at the time the previous Iran volume was compiled. Currently, 68 cable transcripts have been located at the CIA. It appears that they are all copies HO brought to the CIA in , when HO began contemplating the current retrospective volume and inquired about the origins of the transcripts. More recently, HO has searched its own files, active and retired, and has been unable to find the transcribed cables originally provided to HO by the CIA historian in the late s. However, the compiler of this volume had access to all of the transcribed cables at the time the volume was compiled approximately 10 years ago. In a few instances, cable transcripts printed or footnoted in this volume could not be located in the extant set of 68 cables at CIA, specifically:

#### 4: Mutual Defense Assistance Act

*Records of U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies (RG ) This is a collective records group for the several agencies responsible for foreign assistance that existed before the establishment of the U.S. Agency for International Development in (see RG ).*

Tehran, October 2, , Z. The memorandum was sent through Wisner. Special Estimate Washington, October 14, The intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Joint Staff participated with the Central Intelligence Agency in the preparation of this estimate. All members of the Intelligence Advisory Committee concurred in this estimate on October 8. Top Secret; Security Information. Drafted by Stutesman and cleared by Jernegan. Copies were sent to Joyce, Nitze, Bonbright, and Roosevelt. A handwritten note in the upper right-hand corner of the memorandum reads: Copies were sent to Richards, Beale, Berry, and Roosevelt. Secret; Security Information; Priority. This telegram is the Embassy copy as approved and has no time of transmission. There is no drafting information on the memorandum, which is attached to a memorandum from the Deputy Director of Intelligence, Loftus E. Becker, to Lay, November 3. The telegram is the Embassy copy as approved and has no time of transmission. On another copy of this letter is a handwritten note, dated November 19, that reads: Secret; Security Information; Limited Distribution. Repeated to London and pouched to Moscow. National Intelligence Estimate Washington, November 13, The following member organizations of the Intelligence Advisory Committee participated with the Central Intelligence Agency in the preparation of this estimate: All members of the Intelligence Advisory Committee concurred in this estimate on November 6. Memorandum of Conversation Washington, November 18, , 2 p. A handwritten note in the upper right-hand margin of the memorandum reads: Revised by Nitze, Bohlen, etc. The statement is printed with redactions in "â€", vol. X, Iran, "â€", pp. The report, as amended and adopted, was subsequently submitted to the President for consideration. The President has this date approved NSC , as amended and enclosed herewith, and directs its implementation by all appropriate executive departments and agencies of the U. Government under the coordination of the Secretary of State.

#### 5: The American Historian: "The Origins of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance"

*An Index to the Microfilm Edition of Records of U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies, The Economic Cooperation Administration's Relief Mission in Post-War China,*

#### 6: Records of U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies: U.S. Operations Mission in Iran,

*Comprises the Primary Source Media microfilm collection entitled Records of U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies, U.S. Operations Mission in Iraq, Coverage includes improving agricultural methods, preventive medicine, education, and public administration programs.*

#### 7: Articles databases and research resources - George Mason University

*comprising RG Records of the Foreign Assistance Agencies, , Mission to Iran, Entry , Classified Subject Files of the Executive Office, , and Entry , Executive Office, Telegrams,*

#### 8: International Cooperation Administration | Revolv

*From to , a series of agencies handled U.S. foreign aid and assistance to other countries. The records of those agencies are found in RG Records of U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies,*

#### 9: Mutual Security Act "A Government of the People

## RECORDS OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AGENCIES, 1948-1961. pdf

*Source: National Archives, RG , Records of U.S. Foreign Assistance Agencies , Mission to Iran, Executive Office Subject Files (Central Files) , Box 4, Folder 4, Point IVâ€œGeneralâ€œ” Secret; Security Information; Priority.*

*Engine combinations The invention of the ballpoint pen Morning Pilates Workouts (Morning Workouts) Alma on the Mississippi, 1848-1932 The Life of Lamartine Old Clifton/Morenci Blitzler intermediate algebra 7th edition The Mathematics of Investment (Mathematics for Everyday Living) Student weekly progress report template Concise guide to community planning A regional geography of the United States and Canada Goffredo Petrassi. 12. Signs Show the Way: Reading HIV Prevention on the Andaman Islands Annabelle Mooney. A Double deficiency? Managerial Accounting Study Guide and Lotus 123 Templates to Accompany Managerial Accounting. Government finance and economic development The world of chocolate. Introduction of drug abuse Trees shrubs in the modern garden, including a descriptive dictionary Understanding August Wilson as an African American playwright The commentary of Father Monserrate, S.J. on his journey to the court of Akbar Kynaston mcshine introduction to information essay Keeper of the waters Giggle, Giggle, Quack (Doreen Cronin Picture Books) Rock mechanics by goodman Materialism and monism Russia, the UK, France, China and the tradition Impacts of non-native fish species in Minas Gerais, Brazil : present situation and prospects Carlos Berna Practical steam and hot water heating and ventilation Evaluation of music faculty in higher education How Animal Babies Stay Safe (Lets-Read-And-Find-Out Science: Stage 1 Merlins book of magick and enchantment Conclusion : reproducing Cyrus : the Defence of poesy and a cosmopolitan culture of books. The Usborne big book of Christmas things to make and do Motivation and emotion Rhonda laurel tempting fate The cambridge history of judaism Hearing on alternatives to strengthen social security The Solar Controls Book Vol. 3: Fundamentals of Domestic Hot Water Space Heating Solar Controls Genetic manipulation of human embryonic stem cells by transfection Rachel Eiges*