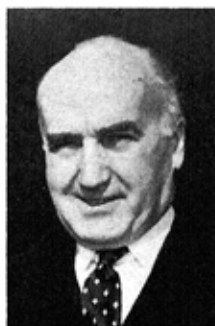


## He tells the world about AID



Fowler Hamilton

America's newest foreign aid agency—the Agency for International Development (AID)—is being administered by an outspoken University graduate with a wide reputation of force and intellectual competence.

Fowler Hamilton, A.B. '31, was appointed by President Kennedy to head the \$5-billion yearly foreign aid program and with characteristic directness recently publicly stated his belief in his responsibility to explain why and how the \$5-billion is being spent to the American people who are putting up the money.

He also expressed his belief on the obligations of countries receiving aid to "cooperate on a two-way basis."

One of his actions as director of AID has been to create a corps of press officers. "I re-interpreted the legislation so that AID can give people the benefit of the facts," Hamilton told the Lexington (Mo.) Advertiser-News recently. "In fact, I am trying to turn this thing into a gold fish bowl." Hamilton follows through on this policy by contacting newspapers himself in his travels in this country and abroad in order to disseminate information about the American foreign aid program.

Hamilton points out that the present foreign aid program is laboring under handicaps in the public mind arising from the multiplicity of scope and purpose of previous programs, ranging all the way from the Marshall plan in Europe to military assistance in Korea and Viet Nam.

The new foreign aid agency is an agency within the Department of State. It combines the activities of the former International Cooperation Administration, the Development Loan Fund, and the local-currency lending activities of the Export-Import Bank. Hamilton has the status of Under Secretary of State and reports directly to the Secretary of State and the President.

Previous recipients of foreign aid have been either war victims or former colonies. New conditions prevail in the phase of the program which applies to South America, under President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress program. Though the countries of South America are neither war victims or former colonies, they still need help, Hamilton says.

Hamilton finds reaction to Alliance for Progress aid has been different in different countries of South America. Some have welcomed it eagerly and are fully

prepared to make the reforms requested by the United States in return for its assistance. Others are less willing but still want the aid. Here Hamilton reaffirms his belief in two-way cooperation.

The direct approach is characteristic of Hamilton, 50, who is regarded by others in his profession as "brilliant" in the presentation of briefs as well as in pleading in his field of corporate law.

*Newsweek* magazine reported recently that "Hamilton is known as a natural courtroom lawyer, with a lightning-quick mind and a prodigious command of a polysyllabic vocabulary." The *New York Times* has credited Hamilton with "an enormous capacity for analysis in complicated areas and an extraordinary facility for historical, poetic and classical allusion."

A friend who has known Hamilton for over 25 years recently pointed out that if the foreign aid role Hamilton has assumed calls for the "ability to analyze information, evaluate its significance without pre-conviction," he should prove successful in his job.

Fowler Hamilton was born in Kansas City, Mo., May 7, 1911, son of Eugene P. and Emily (Fowler) Hamilton. Graduating from high school in Kansas City, he entered the University of Missouri. He was graduated in 1931 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He then attended Oxford University, England, for three years of work as a Rhodes scholar. There he studied law, taking the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Bachelor of Civil Law.

In 1934, upon completing his studies at Oxford, he married the former Helen Katherine Miller of Columbia, an M. U. alumna. They have three children.

From 1935 to 1938 he was with the New York law firm of Watson, Ess, Croner, Burnett & Whittaker. He left private law practice in 1938 to become Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General.

He represented the Department of Justice in its successful antitrust suit against the Pullman Company, manufacturer and operator of railway dining, sleeping and lounge cars. In 1942 he became Director of the war frauds unit of the Department of Justice, and in the same year he joined the Foreign Economic Administration, becoming head of the enemy section of the economic warfare division in the United States Embassy in London. Later he was chief of the Enemy Economic Analysis Branch in Washington, and civilian chief of the Operations Analysis Section of the Army Force in China and India.

After the war ended, he became chief legal consultant of the Department of Justice, but left Government service in 1946 to join the law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Hamilton as a partner.

He returned to Government service once more in 1956 as general counsel of the subcommittee on the Air Force of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He worked with Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri on this subcommittee, and in 1959, he accompanied Symington on a trip to Africa.

Over half of Hamilton's professional experience since World War II has been in the field of international law. Much of this work has been in negotiating business arrangements between U. S. and foreign countries.