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MISSION.—The Department of the Army is charged with the responsibility of providing support for national and international policy and the security of the United States by planning, directing, and reviewing the military and civil operations of the Department of the Army, to include the organization, training, and equipping of land forces of the United States for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land in accordance with plans for national security.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY.—Command of the Army is exercised by the President through the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army, who directly represent him; and, under the law and decisions of the Supreme Court, their acts are the President’s acts, and their directions and orders are the President’s directions and orders.
LEVEL II

Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Army is the he'or the Department of the Army. Su. to the direction, authority, and control of the President as Commander in Chief and of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department of the Army, including but not limited to those necessary or appropriate for the training, operations, administration, logistical support and maintenance, welfare, preparedness, and effectiveness of the Army, including research and development, and such other activities as may be prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense as authorized by law.

He is responsible for the development and execution of the national civil defense program assigned by the President to the Secretary of Defense.

He is responsible for the civil administration of certain foreign areas, and for the protection of all Army installations and facilities within the United States, its territories, and the District of Columbia, which are vital to the national security.

LEVEL IV

Under Secretary of the Army

The Under Secretary of the Army acts as deputy to the Secretary of the Army and is his principal civilian assistant. His assigned specific fields of responsibility are: international and civil affairs, to include civil administration of the Ryukyu Islands, Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company, Sea Level Canal affairs, military support of civil defense and of civil authorities in natural disaster relief (including serving as contact point between the Director of Civil Defense and the Army Staff), continental defense, civil disturbance control matters, and continuity of Government operations; cold war activities including special warfare, civic actions and counterradurgical intelligence, counterintelligence, and communications security; military history, personnel security and disciplinary matters, including custody of military prisoners, and security matters other than physical security of industrial plants; operations research to include establishing policy and monitoring Army operations research activities, initiating studies of interest to the Secretariat and serving as a point of contact for similar activities in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and initiating, conducting, reviewing, and monitoring studies and analytical reports basic to the justification of Army requirements and pro-
**Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research and Development)**

**LEVEL IV**

Subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research and Development) is authorized and directed to act for the Secretary of the Army within the following listed fields of responsibility: research and development, including basic and applied research; research, development, test, and evaluation of weapons, weapons systems, and Army materiel; RDT&E budget and funding programs; acquisition and utilization of research and development facilities and equipment; RDT&E procurement, including the application of procurement policy thereto; integration of technology with military requirements; Army Scientific Advisory Panel matters; mapping and geodetic programs; and coordination of research and development matters with the Department of Defense, other military departments, and other agencies outside of the Department of Defense. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research and Development) serves as the senior Army member on the Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board and the DOD Research and Engineering Policy Council.

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**Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics)**

Subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics) is authorized and directed to act for the Secretary of the Army within the following listed fields of responsibility: determination of material requirements, procurement and production, and materiel management and logistic service. He is responsible for participation in the Military Assistance Program (exclusive of financial management), industrial mobilization and industrial labor relations, and economic utilization. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics) is also responsible for installation planning and programing, facilities and real property management and construction, family housing and public quarters, and the Office of Contract Adjustment.
LEVEL IV

Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) is authorized and directed to act for the Secretary of the Army within the following listed fields of responsibility: manpower management; National Guard, Reserve, and ROTC Affairs; personnel management; education and individual training; human factors research (in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army (R&D)); employment policy and employee-management relations; morale and welfare; and civil rights and equal opportunity. His responsibilities include health, morale, safety, and welfare matters; and approval of recommendations of the Employment Policy and Grievance Review Staff. He is the Department of the Army Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, the senior Army member of the Department of Defense Reserve Forces Policy Board, and the Army member of the Department of Defense Manpower Management Planning Board and the Department of Defense Management, Education and Training Board.

LEVEL IV

Director of Civil Defense

[For regulations codified under Office of Civil Defense, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Chapter XVIII]

Civil Defense functions are set forth principally in the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10952, issued July 20, 1961, assigned major civil defense functions to the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense delegated the civil defense functions to the Secretary of the Army, who redelegated his civil defense responsibilities to the Director of Civil Defense. The Director is responsible for the formulation, development, execution, and administration of the national civil defense program which includes: (a) fallout shelter program, (b) civilian radiological, chemical, and biological warfare defense program, (c) measures necessary to warn or alert Federal military, civilian authorities, State officials, and the civil population, (d) a communications program, including a warning network, reporting or monitoring instructions to shelters, and communications between authorities.
LEVEL V

General Counsel and Special Assistant for Civil Functions

The General Counsel is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army. He serves as civilian legal adviser to the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretaries of the Army and provides professional guidance to the legal staff of the Director of Civil Defense. In addition, he acts as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army for Civil Functions and is assigned responsibility for the civil functions of the Department of the Army.

LEVEL V

Governor of the Canal Zone

ACTIVITIES.—The Canal Zone Government, administered by the Governor of the Canal Zone, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Army, who is the representative of the President for such purpose, is charged with the civil government, including health, sanitation, and protection, of the Canal Zone.

The Canal Zone Government maintains headquarters and operating services in the Canal Zone, including hospitals and other health and sanitation services, schools, police and fire protection forces, customs and immigration services, postal services, and other civil affairs services. The Canal Zone Government is closely interrelated with the Panama Canal Company in purposes, organization, and operations, and that Company performs various administrative, fiscal, and other functions for the Canal Zone Government.

Approved.

MAJ. GEN. W. P. LEBER,
Governor of the Canal Zone.
MISSION.—The fundamental objectives of the Department of the Navy, within the Department of Defense, are (a) to organize, train, equip, and maintain the readiness of Navy and Marine Corps forces for the performance of military missions as directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, and (b) to support Navy and Marine Corps forces, including the support of such forces and the forces of other military departments, as directed by the Secretary of Defense, which are assigned to unified or specified commands.

ORGANIZATION.—By statute the Department of the Navy is separately organized under the Secretary of the Navy. It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense. It is composed of the executive part of the Department of the Navy; the Headquarters United States Marine Corps; the entire operating forces, including naval aviation of the United States Navy and of the United States Marine Corps, and the reserve components of these operating forces; and all shore (field) activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. It includes the United States Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating as a service in the Navy.
Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Navy is the head of the Department of the Navy. Under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense, he is responsible for the policies and control of the Department of the Navy, including its organization, administration, operation, and efficiency. In the discharge of his responsibility, the Secretary of the Navy is assisted by the members of his executive administration.

Under Secretary of the Navy

Is designated as deputy and principal assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, and acts with full authority of the Secretary in the general management of the Department. Is responsible for all transportation matters. He supervises the Administrative Office, Navy Department; the Office of the General Counsel; the Office of Information; the Office of the Judge Advocate General; the Office of Legislative Affairs; and the Board of Decorations and Medals.
LEVEL IV

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT).—Is responsible for all matters related to the financial management of the Department of the Navy, including budgeting, accounting, disbursing, financing, progress and statistical reporting, and auditing; he is the Comptroller of the Navy. In addition to the responsibilities of the Comptroller, this responsibility includes, but is not limited to: (a) liaison with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), (b) liaison with the General Accounting Office and Bureau of the Budget on financial matters, and (c) supervision of the Office of the Comptroller of the Navy.

LEVEL IV

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS).—Is responsible for all matters related to the procurement, production, supply, distribution, alteration, maintenance, and disposal of material; the acquisition, construction, utilization, improvement, alteration, maintenance, and disposal of real estate and facilities, including capital equipment, utilities, housing and public quarters; printing and publications; labor relations with respect to contractors with the Department of the Navy; industrial security, and the Mutual Defense Assistance Program as related to the supplying of material. This responsibility includes but is not limited to: (a) liaison with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), and, for those matters within his area of responsibility, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), and with the Renegotiation Board; and (b) supervision of the Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, with full and final authority to take action as Acting Secretary of the Navy under all statutes and regulations relating to the Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.
LEVEL IV

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS).—Is responsible for all matters related to manpower and reserve component affairs of the Department of the Navy, including policy and administration applicable to both military (active and reserve) and civilian personnel. This responsibility includes, but is not limited to: (a) liaison with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), and (b) supervision of the Office of Civilian Manpower Management and the Naval Personnel Boards, except the Board of Decorations and Medals.

EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE NUMBERS ONLY (3) FOR APPOINTMENT LEVEL IV

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT).—Is responsible for all matters related to research, development, engineering, test, and evaluation efforts within the Department of the Navy, including management of the appropriation “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy,” and for oceanography, ocean engineering, and closely related matters; he is Chairman of the Research and Development Committee, Department of the Navy. This responsibility includes, but is not limited to: (a) liaison with the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and (b) supervision of the Office of Naval Research.
Office of the General Counsel

Office of the General Counsel is responsible throughout the Department of the Navy for providing legal services in the field of business and commercial law. The head of the Office of the General Counsel is designated the General Counsel for the Department of the Navy. He is appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. In discharging its responsibility, the Office of the General Counsel provides all legal services relating to:

1. The acquisition, custody, management, transportation, taxation, and disposition of real and personal property, and the procurement of services, including the fiscal, budgetary, and accounting aspects thereof; excepting, however, tort claims and admiralty claims arising independently of contract, and matters relating to the Naval Petroleum Reserves.
The mission of the Department of the Air Force is to provide an Air Force that is capable, in conjunction with the other armed forces, of preserving the peace and security of the United States, providing for its defense, supporting the national policies, implementing the national objectives, and overcoming any nation responsible for aggressive acts that imperil the peace and security of the United States. In general, the Air Force includes aviation forces both combat and service not otherwise assigned. It is organized, trained, and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained offensive and defensive aerospace operations. It is responsible for the preparation of the aerospace forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war except as otherwise assigned and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components of the Air Force to meet the needs of war.
LEVEL II

Secretary of the Air Force

The Secretary of the Air Force is responsible for and has the authority necessary to conduct all affairs of the Department of the Air Force, including those necessary or appropriate for the training, operations, administration, logistical support and maintenance, welfare, preparedness, and effectiveness of the Air Force, including research and development, and such other activities as may be prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, as authorized by law. He conducts the business of the Department in such manner as the President or Secretary of Defense may prescribe. In the absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary performs the duties of the Secretary; in the absence of the Secretary and Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries in the order fixed by their length of service as such perform the duties of the Secretary.

LEVEL IV

Under Secretary of the Air Force

The Under Secretary of the Air Force, as principal assistant to the Secretary, acts with full authority of the Secretary on all affairs of the Department.
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research and Development)

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research and Development) is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs relative to: scientific and technical matters; basic and applied research, exploratory development and advanced technology; integration of technology with, and determination of, qualitative Air Force requirements; research, development, test, and evaluation of weapons, weapons systems, and defense materiel; technical management of systems engineering and integration; and directing and supervising all space programs and space activities of the Air Force.

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations and Logistics)

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations and Logistics) is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs relative to: production and contract management of weapons systems, industrial defense program; industrial resources and readiness; procurement activities, including required determinations and findings, contracting, and administration and termination of contracts; contractors equal employment opportunities; renegotiation affairs, contract appeals, and related activities; Contract Adjustment Board matters; small business matters; Canadian Production and Development Sharing Program; supply management, including requirements determinations, storage, distribution, and disposal of all material; equipment tenance and modification management; International Logistics Program.
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management)

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management) is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs relative to: the Air Force programming processes and the preparation and validation of all program documentation, including program changes; budgeting, fund management, cost analysis and cost control; accounting and accounting systems; finance, including disbursement and collection of funds; development and application of management information and control systems, progress and statistical reporting, special program status reports, and interpretation of such management data; auditing; contracts for Management Engineering Services, contract financing; and Automatic Data Processing policy and programs and is the Air Force Senior ADP policy official. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management) is responsible for directing and supervising the Comptroller of the Air Force. While the Comptroller is directly responsible to the Assistant Secretary (Financial Management), he has a concurrent responsibility to the Chief of Staff.

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs relative to: Reserve component affairs; manpower and organization; military and civilian personnel, including procurement, assignment, training, promotion, career development, pay and benefits, utilization, separation, medical care, and all factors affecting morale and well-being; programs to prohibit discrimination because of race, creed, color, sex, or national origin, except programs applicable to contractors; Civil Air Patrol; Reserve Officers Training Corps; Air National Guard; contracts for personal services and training; travel and per diem allowances; Secretary of the Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records; Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council and its component boards, including the Force Discharge Review Board, the Force Board of Review, the Air Force Personnel Board, the Air Force Disability Review Board, the Air Force Physical Disability Appeal Board, and the Air Force Decorations Board; military, civilian, and industrial personnel security and investigative programs; and manpower management programs.
LEVEL V

General Counsel

The General Counsel is the final legal authority on all matters arising within or referred to the Department of the Air Force, except those relating to the administration of military justice and such other matters as may be assigned to the Judge Advocate General. The General Counsel furnishes all necessary legal advice and assistance to the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, and is also responsible for providing legal advice and assistance to the Air Staff on matters relating to: procurement and disposal of supplies; research and development; real property acquisition and disposal; construction of military public works; family housing programs; fiscal matters; civil aviation; and personnel security programs. The General Counsel represents the Secretary of the Air Force in dealing with other departments and agencies of the Government on all matters relating to the negotiation of international agreements affecting the Air Force.
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C., 20505. Phone, 351-1100

Director ........................................... RICHARD HELMS
Deputy Director ............................ VICE ADM. RUFUS L. TAYLOR, USN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Central Intelligence Agency was established under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 497; 50 U. S. C. 403). The Director and Deputy Director are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

PURPOSE.—For the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, the Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council:

1. Advises the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security.

2. Makes recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security.

3. Correlates and evaluates intelligence relating to the national security, and provides for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government using, where appropriate, existing agencies and facilities.

4. Performs, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally.

5. Performs such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.
CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations was established as an agency in the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 11075 of January 15, 1963, as amended by Executive Order 11106 of April 18, 1963. The Office carries out its functions under the authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1801) and Executive Order 11075, as amended.

ORGANIZATION.—The Office is headed by the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, with the rank of ambassador, who is directly responsible to the President. In addition, the Office consists of a Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, also with the rank of ambassador, and a professional staff.

Established by, and under the direction and control of, the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations are three interagency committees, the Trade Executive Committee, the Trade Staff Committee, and the Trade Information Committee.

FUNCTIONS.—The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations is responsible for supervising and coordinating most aspects of U.S. foreign trade policy. In particular, he administers the trade agreements program and directs U.S. participation in trade negotiations with other countries.

Approved.

WILLIAM M. ROTH,
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

No mention of him in the Exec. Schedule

Special Representative for Trade Negotiations
Office of Emergency Planning

Executive Office Building Annex (Winder Building), Washington, D.C., 20504.
Phone, 395-3000.

ACTIVITIES.—The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning assists and advises the President in coordinating and determining policy for all emergency preparedness activities of the Government and sits as a member of the National Security Council. The preparedness activities involved include: developing and planning the emergency use of resources such as manpower, materials, industrial capacity, transportation, and communications; the civil defense program; planning the organization of Government in an emergency; preparing for the stabilization of the civilian economy in an emergency; and planning for rehabilitation after enemy attack. He develops plans, conducts programs, and coordinates preparations for the continuity of Federal, State, and local governments under emergency conditions.

EVEL III

Director

The Director also determines the kinds and quantities of strategic and critical materials to be acquired and stockpiled against a war emergency under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1946. He investigates the importation of commodities to determine whether the rate or circumstances of such importation threaten to impair the national security within the terms of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. He coordinates Federal assistance to States in coping with major disasters under the Federal Disaster Act of 1950, as amended, and the Disaster Relief Act of 1966. He consults with the heads of procuring agencies to determine whether procurement should be limited to domestic sources in the interest of national defense under the Buy American Act of 1933. As the President's "ambassador" to the Governors, he serves as a vital link of communication between the States and the Federal Government.
LEVEL IV
Deputy Director of OEP

LEVEL V
Assistant Directors of OEP (3)
Creation and Purpose.—The National Security Council was established by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 496; 50 U. S. C. 402), amended by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 579; 50 U. S. C. 401 et seq.). Its function is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security.

Organization.—The Council is composed of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning. The Council is located within the Executive Office of the President. Its staff is headed by a civilian executive secretary, appointed by the President.

Activities.—The Council considers policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security and makes recommendations to the President.

Approved.

Bromley Smith,
Executive Secretary.
CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Aeronautics and Space Council was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 427, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 2471).

PURPOSE.—The functions of the Council are to advise and assist the President regarding policies, plans, and programs; to fix the responsibilities of the United States agencies engaged in aeronautical and space activities and to develop a comprehensive program of such activities.

THE EXEC. SEC. MIGHT BE APPOINTED

ORGANIZATION.—The act provides that the Council be composed of the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.
United States Information Agency

1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C., 20547. Phone, Republic 7-8340

PURPOSE—The purpose of the United States Information Agency is to help achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives by influencing public attitudes in other nations, and advising the President, his representatives abroad, and the various departments and agencies on the implications of foreign opinion for present and contemplated U.S. policies, programs, and official statements. While the Director of the United States Information Agency takes the initiative in offering counsel, the various departments and agencies seek such counsel when considering policies and programs which may substantially affect or be affected by foreign opinion.
While the Director of the United States Information Agency takes the initiative in offering counsel, the various departments and agencies seek such counsel when considering policies and programs which may substantially affect or be affected by foreign opinion.
UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Department of State Building, Washington, D.C., 20451. Phone: Rpublic 7-5600

Director
Deputy Director
Assistant Director, International Relations Bureau
Assistant Director, Science and Technology Bureau
Assistant Director, Weapons Evaluation and Control Bureau
Assistant Director, Economics Bureau
General Counsel
Public Affairs Adviser
Executive Director

WILLIAM C. FOSTER.
ADRIAN S. FISHER.
SAMUEL DeFALARIA.
HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.
LY. GEN. JOHN J. DAVIS, USA.
ARCHIBALD S. ALEXANDER.
GEORGE BURK.
NEDVILLE E. NORDNESS.
JOHN GEORGE BACON.

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman
Rogers M. Bloch.
John J. McCloy.
Maurine B. Neuberger.
James A. Perkins.
Herman Phleger.
Troy V. Post.
Irwin I. Rabi.
Stephen J. Wright.
Herbert F. York.

For regulations codified under United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Chapter VI

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was established by the act approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 651; 22 U.S.C. 2551).

PURPOSE.—The Agency is responsible for the conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation; the preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field; the dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and the preparation for, operation of, or, as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such international control systems as may under treaty arrangements become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

ORGANIZATION.—The Agency is headed by a Director, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, who is responsible for the executive direction of the Agency. He also functions as the principal adviser to the President and the Secretary of State on arms control and disarmament matters and, under the direction of the Secretary, has primary responsibility within the Government for such matters. The Deputy Director, similarly appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, performs such duties and exercises such powers as the Director may prescribe and acts for and exercises the power of the Director during his absence.

The Agency's program responsibilities are primarily discharged through four bureaus—International Relations Bureau, Weapons Evaluation and Control Bureau, Science and Technology Bureau, and Economics Bureau—each of which is headed by an Assistant Director appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Staff elements participating in the policy formulation process are the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of the Public Affairs Adviser, and the Executive Staff.

A General Advisory Committee of 15 members, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, meets at least twice each year to advise the President, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Agency on matters affecting arms control, disarmament, and world peace.

ACTIVITIES.—A major share of the Agency's efforts has gone into discussions and negotiations, both at the United Nations and at Geneva, on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, banning nuclear weapons tests, and other measures to contain the nuclear threat, as well as more general disarmament proposals. The Agency is actively engaged in efforts to control the international traffic in conventional arms. Research occupies an important role, since the Agency is responsible for insuring the conduct of research into the manifold problems of arms control and disarmament through (1) studies performed with its own resources; (2) arrangements, including contracts, agreements, and grants, for the conduct of research, development, and other studies by private or public institutions or persons; and (3) coordination of activities conducted in this field by or for other Government agencies in accordance with procedures established by the organic law.
The Military Selective Service Act of 1967 requires the registration of male citizens of the United States and all other male persons who are in the United States who are between the ages of 18 and 26 years. The act imposes liability for training and service in the Armed Forces upon such of these persons who are between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years except that aliens not admitted to the United States for permanent residence are not liable for training and service until they have remained in the United States for more than 1 year. Some persons who have been deferred remain liable for training and service until age 28 and others remain liable until age 35. Persons in a medical, dental, or allied specialist category are primarily liable for training and service until age 35. Conscientious objectors who are found to be opposed to any service in the Armed Forces are required to perform civilian work in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces.

The President is authorized to select and induct into the Armed Forces such numbers of persons as may be required to maintain the strengths of the forces and also to provide for the selection and induction into the Armed Forces of persons qualified in needed medical, dental, or allied specialist categories pursuant to special requisitions submitted by the Secretary of Defense.

The act exempts members of the active Armed Forces and foreign diplomatic and consular personnel from registration and liability for training and service. Likewise exempted are categories of aliens, as specified by the President, who are not admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Other exemptions or deferments from training and service are provided by the act, and the President is authorized to provide, by rules and regulations, for deferments involving occupations, dependency, and fitness.
DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE.

The Selective Service System is headed by the Director of Selective Service, who is appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The Director is responsible directly to the President for carrying out the functions of the System. The Director decides appeals from the determinations of appeal boards as to the availability of members of the Standby Reserve for order to active duty.
CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Panama Canal Company, known as the Panama Railroad Company prior to July 1, 1951, was reincorporated by the act of June 29, 1948, as amended (sections 61–75 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, 76A Stat. 8–14), as an agency and instrumentality of the United States, for the purpose of maintaining and operating the Panama Canal and of conducting business operations incident to such maintenance and operation and incident to the civil government of the Canal Zone. The United States, in its capacity as owner of the corporation, is represented by the Secretary of the Army, who is referred to as the "stockholder." The principal office of the corporation is in the Canal Zone.

ORGANIZATION.—The management of the corporation is vested in a board of directors appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the stockholder. The President of the corporation, who is also the Governor of the Canal Zone, is the chief executive officer of the corporation.

ACTIVITIES.—The Company now maintains and operates the Panama Canal and facilities and appurtenances related thereto, including a railroad; the cargo docks and piers and harbor terminal facilities; an oil handling plant; commissary stores, including cold storage plants; electric power, water, and telephone systems; procurement and storehouse facilities; motor transportation services; a printing plant; restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, and miscellaneous merchandising activities; marine and general repair shops; and an employees' housing system.

Approved.

Maj. Gen. W. P. LEBER,
President,
Panama Canal Company.
Purposes.—The purpose of the Atomic Energy Act is to provide by national policy that the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be directed to make the maximum contribution to the general welfare and to the common defense and security, and to promote world peace, increase the standard of living, and strengthen free competition in private enterprise. The Atomic Energy Commission has been established to provide and administer programs and to encourage private participation in such programs for research and development, international cooperation, production of atomic energy and special nuclear materials, and the dissemination of scientific and technical information. The Commission has responsibility to protect the health and safety of the public, and to regulate the control and use of source, byproduct, and special nuclear materials.

Organization and Activities.—The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as the Chairman.
LEVEL III
MEMBERS OF AEC
(5)
E IS DESIGNATED
CHAIRMAN BY PRESIDENT
LEVEL IV
GENERAL MANAGER

The General Manager is the chief executive officer of the Commission who discharges such administrative and executive functions other than those involved in licensing and regulatory matters as the Commission may direct. The principal assistant to the General Manager is the Deputy General Manager who acts for the General Manager.

LEVEL V
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
The Director of Regulation is responsible for the licensing and regulatory functions; the General Manager, for the research, manufacturing, and promotional functions as well as the providing of staff services for the entire Commission structure. The quasi-judicial functions involved in regulation are not subject to direction by either the General Manager or the Director of Regulation but are reserved in the Commission assisted by atomic safety and licensing boards and by an Office of Hearing Examiners. The Board of Contract Appeals acts with finality for the Commission for the purpose of considering and deciding appeals from decisions or findings of fact of contracting officers.
PURPOSE.—In carrying out the policy of Congress that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind, the principal statutory functions of the NASA are:

1. Conduct research for the solution of problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and develop, construct, test, and operate aeronautical and space vehicles.

2. Conduct activities required for the exploration of space with manned and unmanned vehicles.

3. Arrange for the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States with other nations engaged in aeronautical and space activities for peaceful purposes.

4. Provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning NASA's activities and their results.
LEVEL II
ADMINISTRATOR

ORGANIZATION.—The Administrator
is charged with responsibility for all
functions and authorities assigned to
NASA.

LEVEL III
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

The Deputy Administrator is
the Administrator's principal assistant
acting under delegations of authority
and assignments of responsibility from
the Administrator. During the Admin-
istrator's absence the Deputy Admin-
istrator serves as Acting Administrator.
ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR.—Provides a focal point for developing, revising, and coordinating agency policy, programs, and plans, and participates with the Administrator in making major policy decisions. The Assistant Administrator for Policy and the Assistant Administrator for Program Plans and Analysis report to the Associate Administrator.

LEVEL V

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR OFFICE OF ADVANCED RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY.—Responsible for NASA’s program to provide technological knowledge for future aeronautical and space flight. Efforts include research and advanced technological development on aircraft, spacecraft, launch vehicles, nuclear and other propulsion systems, and electronics. This office coordinates the agency’s total advanced research and development program to assure its overall adequacy and to avoid undesirable duplication.
Four offices are headed by Associate Administrators who are responsible for planning and directing NASA's research and development programs. Three of these offices also provide overall management of assigned field installations. Although these field installations have a primary program responsibility to the Program Office to whom they report, they also conduct work for the other Program Offices.
LEVEL V

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS

The Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight is responsible for overall programmatic management of all human space flight operations. This includes the leadership of NASA's external relationships with other elements of the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Commerce. The Associate Administrator also supervises the Office of International Affairs, which oversees the development and implementation of international space programs, including the International Space Station and other cooperative ventures with foreign governments.