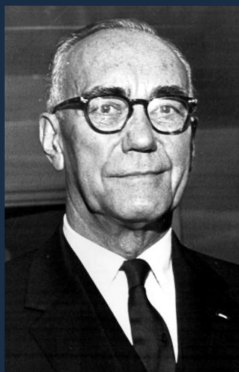




Faces of Security Cooperation

WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER, JR. AUTHOR OF U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE



William Henry Draper, Jr., was the Chairman of the U.S. President's Committee to study the U.S. Military Assistance Program. The findings by the committee, also called the Draper Committee, laid the foundation for the Foreign Assistance Act and revisions to Military Assistance Program procedures.

BIOGRAPHY

William Henry Draper, Jr. was born on August 10, 1894 in New York City.

After graduating from New York University with degrees in economics, Draper joined the U.S. Army and served as an Infantry Major during World War I. After the war, he worked as a banker and stayed in the Army Reserve.

In World War II, he took command of the 136th Infantry Regiment, 33rd Infantry Division. By the end of the war, Draper was promoted to Brigadier General, posted to Berlin and served as the Chief of the Economic Division, Allied Control Council for Germany. After being promoted to Major General, Draper served as the first Under Secretary of the Army. He would later serve as the first U.S. Ambassador to NATO.

Draper died on December 26, 1974 in Naples, FL.

THE NEW AGENCY

The Draper Report set the rules for U.S. security assistance and security cooperation.

In 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked then-Ambassador to NATO, William Draper, to serve as the chairman of an independent committee charged with conducting a nonpartisan analysis of the military assistance aspects of the 1949 Mutual Defense Assistance Act. The analysis, known as the Draper Report, delineated roles and responsibilities between the Departments of State and Defense. The State Department was responsible for providing policy guidance related to military assistance, and assurances that the Military Assistance Program (MAP) would conform with U.S. foreign policy. The Defense Department would be responsible for planning programs and execution within the framework of policy guidance provided by the National Security Council and the State Department. Draper and his team also provided implementation guidance to increase the efficiency of MAP. Some of this guidance became key components for the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act, and formed the basis for security assistance and security cooperation.

ABOUT "FACES OF SECURITY COOPERATION"

September 1st, 2021 marks 50 years since the establishment of DSCA.

In celebration of this milestone, DSCA is highlighting notable "Security Cooperators" who have served the Security Cooperation community over the past 50 years. These individuals, uniformed and civilian, all exemplify professionalism and public service, and embody DSCA's ethos of "security through global partnerships."

"Faces of Security Cooperation" aims to provide a quick glance at the lives and legacies of those who have made impactful change in the history of Security Cooperation. From our past into our future, we honor those whose contributions have shaped DSCA into the agency we know today.