

Ford Foundation records, Overseas Development, International Training and Research, Office Files of Irwin T. Sanders

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Table of Contents

Summary Information	3
Biographical / Historical	3
Scope and Contents	6
Arrangement	6
Administrative Information	
Collection Inventory	7
Subject Files	-

Summary Information

Repository: Rockefeller Archive Center

Creator: Ford Foundation

Title: Ford Foundation records, Overseas Development, International

Training and Research, Office Files of Irwin T Sanders

ID: FA609

Date [inclusive]: 1958-1966

Physical Description: 2.4 Cubic Feet

Language of the English

Material:

Preferred Citation note

Information regarding the Rockefeller Archive Center's preferred elements and forms of citation can be found at http://www.rockarch.org/research/citations.php

Biographical / Historical

Segment One: International Activities of the Ford Foundation: An Overview

The Foundation's aspiration to become a national and international philanthropy for the advancement of human welfare was first formally expressed in the seminal 1949 report of the Gaither Study Committee, *Report of the Study for the Ford Foundation on Policy and Program* (RAC Library, call letters 361.7 GAI), which was commissioned by the Board of Trustees to chart the Foundation's future. Foundation Trustees launched Ford's international grantmaking activities in 1950 when they approved the committee's report and its embrace of peace, democracy, and freedom. Since then, the Foundation has tackled these goals using a variety of strategies and responding to changing contexts, from the Cold War to the 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall and beyond.

Toward the Foundation's aspiration#al goal, "the establishment of peace", its international activities have comprised a wide range of conceptual approaches and focus areas. These include international affairs, international studies, international understanding, arms control and disarmament, international law, international economic concerns, and overseas development in nearly every region of the world. Three distinct periods emerge for the international grantmaking defined by external contextual changes and

[^] Return to Table of Contents

internal changes in Foundation leadership and structures: the expansion era of 1950-1965; the transition and restructuring years of 1966-1988; and the post-1989 shift away from Cold War dichotomies. During each of the distinct historical periods the consistent objectives were: 1) to ensure freedom and democracy in developed countries; 2) to foster education and international understanding in all countries; and 3) to contribute to the social, economic, and political development of less developed countries.

^ Return to Table of Contents

Biographical / Historical

Segment 2. Period Sketch - The Expansion Era 1950-1965

The Ford Foundation's expansion era (1950-1965) began when the Gaither Study Committee Report placed "peace" as the area of top priority for the Foundation and set the Ford Foundation on a global course. Board Chair Henry Ford II writing in the 1951 Annual Report of the Foundation, identified "the danger of war" as the "the prime threat to human welfare today." Under the leadership of the three Ford Foundation presidents in this period-- Paul Hoffman, H. Rowan Gaither and Henry Heald--and several key trustees, notably the two seriatim chairs, John J. McCloy and Julius A. Stratton, the Foundation programs were largely informed by the post-World War II desire to avoid nuclear war and promote greater understanding among the world's peoples, strengthening of the United Nations, and enhancing both private and public American participation in world affairs. The strong board presence of university presidents and former leaders of postwar reconstruction efforts in Europe also helped to inform Ford's approach to building the field of peace and international security in the United States and encouraged extensive overseas activities.

For example, the first three presidents of the expanded Foundation ranged from government and business leadership experience to academic and nonprofit: Paul Hoffman (at Ford, 1950-1953) ran the Marshall Plan in Europe; H. Rowan Gaither Staffer (1948-1953), President (1953-1956) and Trustee (1956-1958) had MIT and Rand experience; Henry Heald, former president, Illinois Institute of Technology and New York University, President (1956-1966). The trustees also ran the leadership gamut from government and nonprofits to academic: Trustee John J. McCloy (from 1953; chair, 1959-1965) was assistant Secretary of War during World War II and chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations; and Trustee Julius A. Stratton (Trustee from 1955; chair, 1966-1970) was president of MIT.

When Ford became an international foundation in 1950, it had a small staff and operated through separate funds. The expansive period in the 1950s and 1960s resulted in a large number of field offices, which increased Ford's global footprint. Support focused on a mix of US university-based programs for research and training; think-tanks for policy-oriented meetings and policy research; and action projects specifically in less developed countries. The Foundation's focus on peace, freedom, and democracy played out against the Cold War backdrop for scientific and military competition between the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

Under President Hoffman, the Foundation's work was organized by the areas identified in the Gaither Committee Report: Area One, the Establishment of Peace; Area Two, The Strengthening of Democracy;

Area Three, The Strengthening of the Economy; Area Four, Education in a Democratic Society; and Area Five, Individual Behavior and Human Relations.

Program differentiation began in the Gaither era. When he began in 1953, he introduced the following programs, with international work under nearly all of them: International Programs, Public Affairs Programs, Program in Economic Development and Administration (mainly U.S. based), Education Program, The TV-Radio Workshop, and Behavioral Sciences Program. In 1954, the Foundation gave prominence to the international work explicitly through changing the program names and separating international affairs and overseas development. The 1954 program names were: The Advancement of Education, Education for Democracy, Increasing Knowledge of Foreign Areas, Economic Development and Administration, the Behavioral Sciences, and Overseas Development. In 1955, Increasing Knowledge of Foreign Areas became Increasing International Understanding. In 1956, the last year of the Gaither presidency, the program roster read: Education in the United States, The Behavioral Sciences, Public Affairs, Hospital Aid (only in the U.S.), Economic Development and Administration, International Understanding, and Overseas Development. Names changed but the program focus often remained the same.

President Heald maintained the areas of international interest of Hoffman and Gaither. The International Affairs program housed the programs based in the United States, Europe and Japan, with a few activities linking American and developing countries institutions. The Overseas Training and Research Program took over the efforts to increase American understanding of international issues. From 1957-1959, an International Legal Studies program, run from New York, helped build law programs in developing countries. Starting in 1959, the Overseas Development program comprised all the regional and country offices. In fiscal year 1964, Heald convinced the trustees to add a new focus on population, with grants both in the United States and overseas.

^ Return to Table of Contents

Biographical / Historical

Segment 2. Period Summary - The Expansion Era 1950-1965

With the ever-increasing budget and trustee willingness to invade capital, presidents Hoffman, Gaither and Heald oversaw vast growth in the Foundation's international activities in the United States, other developed countries and developing countries. Activities crossed disciplines, institutions, and national boundaries, although few crossed intra-foundation boundaries. Under the three presidents, Foundation staff in various domestic and international offices from New York interacted with the regional and country offices headed by representatives. Usually in this period, however, these offices in fact worked more closely with local governments than with New York staff, reinforcing the commitment to locally led social and economic development in less-developed countries.

The shared values of this early period reflected as much the continuing competition between the Communist and capitalist worlds as the concerns about maintaining peace. The Cold War provided the contextual continuity for grantmaking on the core themes of increasing American understanding of the

rest of the world, building and strengthening connections not only with European and Asian democracies but also with Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union, China, and Cuba.

^ Return to Table of Contents

Scope and Contents Contains subject files. ^ Return to Table of Contents Arrangement Alphabetical

Administrative Information

Publication Statement

^ Return to Table of Contents

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Immediate Source of Acquisition note

Ford Foundation archive was deposited at RAC in 2011. Ford Foundation records, correspondence, reports, program files and officers papers were transferred to, and accessioned by, RAC beginning in 2011. Accessions continue as necessary.

Conditions Governing Access

Records more than 10 years old are open for research with select materials restricted as noted. Brittle or damaged items are available at the discretion of RAC.

^ Return to Table of Contents

Collection Inventory

Title/Description	Instances
Agriculture General, 1962-1964	box 1
Agriculture Meeting of Executive Committee of the Conference of Directors of International Agricultural Programs Held in Chicago, Jul 21, 1966	box 1
Brookings Institution Advisory Committee on Research on the Development of Administration Capacity in Emerging Countries, 964-1965	box 1
Development and Public Administration Development Education, 1965-1966	box 1
Development and Public Administration Notes Taken at Conference on Development Administration Sponsored by Ford oundation, Oct 26-27, 1962	box 1
Development and Public Administration Society for nternational Development, 1959-1965	box 1
Development and Public Administration International Activities in the Field of Development Education (L63-856), 1964-1965	box 1
Development and Public Administration Meeting on nternational Activities in the Field of Education Held in New York City (L63-856), Jan 16-17, 1964	box 1
Development and Public Administration Improvement of Feaching in International Studies Meeting (June 8, 1965) John Fischer, Charles Frankel, Robert Goheen Includes Report, 1965	box 1

Development and Public Administration International Activities in the Field of Public Administration Conference Materials Held in New York City (Nov 15-16, 1963), 1963	box 1
Development and Public Administration International Institute of Administrative Sciences, 1964	box 1
Development and Public Administration International Institute for Educational Planning, 1963-1966	box 1
Development and Public Administration International Studies at the Undergraduate Level, 1963-1966	box 1
Development and Public Administration Conference on "The Role of the Younger Professional Person in Overseas Development Programs" Held at Princeton (Sep 24-25, 1965), 1965	box 1
Development and Public Administration Strengthening of Teacher-Training Institutions in International Affairs - Donald Adams, Consultant, 1965-1966	box 1
Development and Public Administration Teacher Training and World Affairs, n.d.	box 1
Engineering Education International Activities in the Field of Engineering Education (L63-936), 1963-1965	box 1
Engineering Education International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE) Engineering and Science, 1964-1965	box 1
Engineering Education OECD, n.d.	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Agency for International Development (AID), 1962-1965	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Case Studies of Professions Overseas, 1963	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), 1963-1966	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Education General, 1964-1966	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Education and World Affairs, 1965-1966	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Interviews Re: International Activities, 1963-1966	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Meetings, Board of Directors Midwest Universities Consortium, 1966	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Professional Schools General, n.d.	box 1

EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs Russell Sage Foundation, 1963	box 1
EWA Study on the Professional School and World Affairs United Nations Research Institute of Social Development, 1964	box 1
Social Work Council on Social Work Education, 1963-1965	box 1
International Law, 1963	box 1
Medical Education Conferences, 1963-1964	box 1
Mediterannean Social Sciences Research Council, 1962-1963	box 1
Social Science Research Institutes, n.d.	box 1
United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, 1963	box 1
A General Correspondence Files, 1966	box 1
B General Correspondence Files, 1965-1966	box 1
C General Correspondence Files, 1965-1966	box 1
D General Correspondence Files, 1965-1966	box 1
F General Correspondence Files, 1965	box 1
G General Correspondence Files, 1964-1966	box 1
H General Correspondence Files, 1965	box 1
I General Correspondence Files, 1965-1966	box 1
K General Correspondence Files, 1965-1966	box 1
M General Correspondence Files, 1965-1966	box 1
R General Correspondence Files, 1966	box 1
W General Correspondence Files, 1966	box 1
Negro Colleges and International Studies, 1966	box 2
Arizona State University Cultural Reciprocity, 1963-1964	box 2
Arizona, University of Community Development, 1965	box 2
Boston University, 1962-1966	box 2
Brandeis University Israel Project, 1965	box 2
California Institute of Technology, 1963-1964	box 2
California, University of Berkeley International Studies, 1962-1966	box 2
California, University of Davis, 1964-1966	box 2
California, University of Los Angeles, 1961-1964	box 2
Chicago, University of Comparative Education Center Conference on Education and Economic Development, 1963-1965	box 2

Colorado State University, 1965-1966	box 2
Columbia University, 1965-1966	box 2
Cornell University, 1964-1966	box 2
Florida, University of, 1963-1964	box 2
Howard University, 1963-1964	box 2
Illinois, University of, 1963-1964	box 2
Indiana University, 1966	box 2
Kansas State University, 1964-1966	box 2
Kansas, University of, 1965-1966	box 2
Kentucky, University of, 1962-1965	box 2
Louisiana State University, n.d.	box 2
McGill University, 1962-1966	box 2
Massachusetts, University of, 1963-1964	box 2
Michigan State University, 1963-1966	box 2
Michigan, University of, 1963-1965	box 2
Minnesota, University of, 1964-1966	box 2
Missouri, University of, 1966	box 2
Nebraska, University of, 1963	box 2
North Carolina State College, 1963-1966	box 2
Ohio University, 1965	box 2
Pennyslvania State University, 1963-1965	box 2
Pennsylvania, University of, 1963-1966	box 2
Pittsburgh, University of, 1963-1966	box 2
Pratt University, 1965	box 2
Purdue University, 1963-1966	box 2
Southern California, University of, 1962-1966	box 2
Southern Illinois University, 1963-1966	box 2
Stanford University, 1963-1966	box 2
Syracuse University, 1962-1965	box 2
Syracuse Inter-University Case Program, 1958-1963	box 2
Teachers College, Columbia University, 1964-1966	box 2
Texas A&M University, 1965	box 2

Washington State University, 1965	box 2
Wisconsin, University of, 1962-1965	box 2

[^] Return to Table of Contents