



Ford Foundation records, Paris Field Office files

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English

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Summary Information

Repository:	Rockefeller Archive Center
Creator:	Ford Foundation
Title:	Ford Foundation records, Paris Field Office files
ID:	FA724
Date [inclusive]:	1970-1975
Physical Description:	4.84 Cubic Feet
Language of the Material:	English
Abstract:	<p>In July 1975, Marion Bieber, an assistant administrative officer in the Foundation's Paris field office, shipped 15 boxes of Paris field office administrative files to Eldon Jones, Foundation Archivist in New York. In September 1980, Ms. Bieber shipped 21 more boxes of administrative files to Mr. Jones. Of the first group, 7 boxes contained non-Foundation personal records which were sent to the appropriate persons. The remaining 8 boxes were assigned box numbers and stored in the Record Storage Center. Four were given box numbers: 13215, 13218, 13231, 13232. Four were stored and kept with the box numbers assigned to them by the Paris office: 2, 3, 7, 9. The second group were assigned box numbers 11100-11122. • 11100 to 11106 - Subject files • 11107, 11108 - Administrative and General Correspondence files • 11109 to 11111(beg) - General Correspondence files • 11111(end), 11112 - Miscellaneous Subject files • 11113-11122 - Financial files with retention schedules, several loose nonfinancial files and the Paris chrons. The Paris Files contain program-related material and administrative material related to the daily operation of the Field Office.</p>

Preferred Citation

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

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Office history

The idea of a Ford Foundation field office in Europe was first presented in a December 1967 information paper to the Board of Trustees titled "Planning for the Foundation's Activities in Europe" (#002122). The paper outlined the rationale for a "European" office and cited several advantages to having a presence in Europe.

In the information paper several arguments for opening an office in Europe were forwarded: 1) a desire to strengthen European-North American ties to reflect changes in Cold War thinking; 2) a reexamining of American foreign policy in Europe; 3) a redefining of the United States role in Europe in order to better coordinate cooperation on security and economic matters within the European-Atlantic community. A European office would help facilitate establishing contacts with individuals and institutions in Europe, something which could not be done as effectively from New York. The European office would differ from Ford's other field offices because its primary function would be to act as a liaison between New York and European clients. It would also provide logistical support and coordinate stays for Ford Foundation staff traveling to Europe.

The idea was put aside as economically unviable at the time and was not discussed again for several years. It resurfaced in a March 1969 discussion paper titled "A Foundation Office in Europe" (#009034). The general feeling was that a European office would help to broaden and update an old network of clients and friends which would allow the Foundation to gain a 'European' perspective essential for the Foundation to be able to involve itself in European affairs. In the discussion paper an argument was presented against opening an office so as not to single out Europe for special treatment by the Foundation. A modest, low-key office launched without fanfare was recommended, with a Program Officer from the European and International Affairs (EIA) division, an office manager and one or two secretaries. The office would be under the direction of EIA in New York.

The Foundation believed that opportunities for grant-making would present themselves once the field office was opened. The staff began to establish contacts with prominent European individuals and organizations in order to find prospective grantees.

The Paris field office opened in the summer of 1970 with a staff of two: Marion Bieber, assistant administrative officer, and William Bader, program officer and field office representative. The office was opened for the purposes of:

1) identifying European projects and European partners for international projects that would help to find solutions to "common problems of industrial societies" and 2) identifying European projects as well as persons able to assist developing countries in areas of interest to other divisions of the Foundation in New York and in its overseas offices.

These two purposes were to be fulfilled by the Paris office in different ways:

a) by the development of specific programs in Europe under the auspices and in close collaboration with EIA (New York) and b) by channeling information, ideas and suggestions to other divisions and c) by

providing services and facilities to program officers in the U.S. and overseas who wished to develop closer cooperation with Europe in the pursuit of their own programs.

Grants initiated out of the Paris field office for the most part fell into four categories. They were: 1) Arms control, 2) International security and peace research, 3) Migratory labor and migration and 4) The role of parliaments in contemporary European societies.

The Paris field office closed in the summer of 1975 due to budgetary restrictions. At the time of closing, Marion Bieber was administering the field office and David Heaps was the program officer and field office representative in Paris. Grants to organizations in Europe were subsequently administered out of New York ("Some Thoughts After 10 Years of Ford Foundation Work in Europe" by Marion Bieber [#009387]).

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Biographical sketches

Biographical sketches of some of the key individuals involved with the Paris field office are listed below.

William Bader: Office Representative of the Paris field office from Summer 1970 to Summer 1974

David Bell: Vice President of the International Affairs division during the entire period that the Paris field office was open

Marion Bieber: Assistant Administrative Officer of the Paris field office from Summer 1970 to closing on June 30, 1975

Ruth Carter: Assistant Administrative Officer of the European and International Affairs program, 1973-1975

Art Cyr: Assistant Program Officer then Program Officer of the European and International Affairs program, 1970-1974

Felice Gaer: Assistant Program Officer and then Program Officer of the European and International Affairs program, 1974-1975

Craufurd Goodwin: Officer-in-Charge of European and International Affairs program during the entire period that the Paris field office was open

David Heaps: Office Representative of the Paris field office after William Bader from Summer 1973 to closing on June 30, 1975

Moselle Kimbler: Assistant Program Officer of the European and International Affairs program, 1970-1972

Andrzej Korbonski: Program Officer of the European and International Affairs program, 1970-1971

Ivo Lederer: Program Officer of the European and International Affairs program, 1970-1975

Peter Ruof: Program Officer of the European and International Affairs program, 1973-1975

Alessandro Silj: Program Officer of the European and International Affairs program, 1970-1972

Francis Sutton: Deputy Vice-President of the International Affairs division during the entire period that the Paris field office was open

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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 aspirational 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 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.

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Biographical / Historical

Segment 3. Period Sketch - Transition and Restructuring 1966-1988

In the 1960s, the Ford Foundation Trustees began to rethink the role of the Foundation in the context of the era's dramatic political and cultural changes. For instance, the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act created a domestic policy context in which the Foundation could more deeply engage with issues of rights and social justice. Events overseas starting in the late 1960s would extend the rights agenda to international affairs and development operations at the Foundation -- all advanced by the leadership of McGeorge Bundy (president, 1966-1979).

McGeorge Bundy was appointed president in 1966, following a significant career in national security and academic administration. During World War II, he worked with the Army's intelligence division, and in the early post-war years was a political analyst at the Council on Foreign Relations. Even without a postgraduate degree, at the age of thirty-four he became dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at Harvard University. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed Bundy to be Special Assistant to the President for National Security - a position he held for five years under both Kennedy and Johnson. Those significant years saw the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the beginnings of the Vietnam War.

When Bundy arrived at the Foundation, he initiated a restructuring that modeled government departments rather than the academic ones President Henry Heald had established in the 1950s. At the same time, he had to contend with serious financial constraints due to Ford's overspending in the prior periods and to economic downturns in the global economy. The Board of Trustees mandated an annual spending of over \$100 million.

These economic constraints meant that Foundation programs had to be more selective across the range of its programs. Nonetheless, international activities remained prominent with the new president and trustees. President Bundy and key trustees such as Eugene Black (1960-1968, former head of the World Bank) and Robert S. McNamara (1968-1986, former U.S. Secretary of Defense and then head of the World Bank, 1968-1981) reflected a commitment to the international activities. Bundy also added to the board in 1972 the first trustee from a developing country, the Indonesian activist and scholar, Dr. Soedjakmoto, the former Ambassador to the United States from his country and then Special Adviser on Social and Cultural Affairs to the Chairman of Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency.

To create economies of scale, Bundy unified US-based international and overseas activities under one division: the International Division (using the name for the first time). That division comprised Resources for Development (area studies, languages, and exchanges), Population, International Relations, Planning and Evaluation, and the country programs. David Bell, an economist and the first administrator of the US Agency for International Development (1962-1966), was named vice president and served in that capacity until the end of Bundy presidency.

In 1966, Bundy terminated the long-standing internationally oriented but domestically based International Training and Research Program. Several large domestic programs -- including support of centers of international studies - were phased out in the 1970s. Instead, Ford launched under its

international affairs efforts a focused but robust program in security and arms control. Over Bundy's tenure, the overseas offices were reduced from twenty in 1966 to twelve in 1979, when he retired.

The Foundation increasingly turned its attention to different set of international issues including human rights and working in repressive societies, such as South Africa. The military coups in Latin America during the late 1960s and early 1970s led the Foundation to initiate in 1976 a human rights program housed in Vice President Bell's office.

In 1979, Franklin Thomas was named president of the Ford Foundation (1979-1996). In contrast to Bundy's international and defense policy background, Franklin Thomas brought to the Ford Foundation his experience in law, housing, and community development. Prior to joining the Foundation, Thomas, a lawyer, was a Foundation trustee. He chaired the Rockefeller Foundation-funded Study Commission on U.S. Policy towards South Africa and led the Ford-funded Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in New York from its beginning in 1966 until he left in 1979. Earlier, he had been deputy police commissioner of NYC.

In the first decade of Thomas' tenure, the international work was still framed using the post-war East-West dichotomy. Several trustees brought to the board active engagement in international issues: Donald F. McHenry (trustee over the period 1981-1993) had served as ambassador to the U.N. and was active in the anti-apartheid movement; and General Olusegun Obasanjo (trustee over the period 1987-1999) had been Nigerian head of state from 1976-1979, and was then president of the African leadership Forum. Along with McNamara and Soedjakmoto, Rodrigo Botero, an internationally renowned economist from Colombia and former Colombian Minister of Finance and Credit from 1974 to 1976, remained on the board over the period 1978-1989.

During the early years of the Thomas presidency, the scope and strategies of the Foundation's activities were also influenced by economic and global pressures, leading to reduced assets and further financial stringencies. Thomas' board-mandated reductions resulted, for example, the firing of twenty senior staff at the same time. To achieve more effective and efficient programs, Thomas had a vision of Ford as one foundation, linking the domestic and overseas activities under new program themes: Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Social Justice, Governance and Public Policy, Education and Culture, and International Affairs.

The restructured Foundation comprised two programmatic divisions led by vice presidents: U.S. and International Affairs Programs (USIAP) headed by Susan Berresford; and Developing Countries Program (DCP), headed by William Carmichael. Berresford had been at the Foundation since 1970, coming from the U.S. Manpower Career Development Agency. She served in the National Affairs area, first as program assistant and then program officer (1972-1980), becoming head of women's programs in 1980. The main international efforts under USIAP were housed in Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Governance, and International Affairs. The other programs - Urban Poverty, Education and Culture, and Program-Related Investments - also addressed a scattering of international issues related to their main themes.

Carmichael had joined the Foundation in 1968 as Representative in Brazil. In July 1971, he was named Head of the Office of Latin America and the Caribbean, and in September of 1977, he became Head of the Middle East and Africa Office. The DCP program was responsible for all the Field Offices: Andean

and the Southern Cone, Brazil, Mexico and Central America, Bangladesh, India, Southeast Asia, West Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, and Middle East and North Africa.

When the Foundation initiated a Human Rights and Governance program (HR&G) in 1981, it was the first instance of a Ford program explicitly entitled "human rights," despite the fact that human rights grantmaking that had started officially in 1976. International Affairs remained separate from HR&G. In 1987, however, the Board conceptually linked three programs, creating a Trustee committee called Human Rights, Governance, and International Affairs, which existed until 1992. Operationally, however, the programs relating to these fields did not often work together.

International governance remained a commitment under Thomas. The Foundation, for example, had a long-established relationship with the United Nations: from 1951 until 1988, the United Nations received ninety grants from the Foundation (it received another 198 over the period 1989-2009).

In these early years of the Thomas presidency, dramatic changes were occurring in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Under President Mikhail Gorbachev's leadership since 1985, the USSR was opening up to the international community, the rule of law in society was taking prominence there, and press freedoms were spreading. The foundation developed new programs in the region, drawing on the \$60 million already spent to promote human rights and free expression and increase Western understanding of developments there.

Given the continuing economic constraints facing the Foundation and rising debt in developing countries, the Foundation shifted support under DCP to smaller scale community-based initiatives in the field offices. Thomas was also charged by the Board to increase the diversity of grantees, especially to favor populations "most affected" by the problems of concern to the Ford Foundation. The Foundation built on earlier efforts and sharpened its focus on women's issues throughout the world, including shifting the focus of the population program to women's reproductive health and child survival.

In the 1980s, Carmichael and others, with strong support from Thomas and the board, continued the 1970s' support of South African grantees for training large numbers of black lawyers and litigating sensitive cases in the South African legal system. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of discrimination in South Africa, the Foundation not only advanced the rule of law, but also strengthened civic organizations, women's groups, and educational institutions. Further, it supported a number of activist organizations in the United States that were energetically advocating US governmental sanctions against South Africa and for private disinvestment. The Foundation also played a role in shaping US policy on apartheid through the role Thomas played from 1985 to 1987 chairing the US Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on South Africa.

The Foundation's overseas staff also sought to improve the economic situation in poor, marginalized communities through targeted loan programs particularly to women head of households, beginning with the innovative work in Bangladesh of Professor Mohammed Yunus, the founder of the Grameen Bank. The results led the way to establish the field of microfinance with the aim of empowering women living in poverty conditions, such as through a microfinance network in Latin America starting 1980 and a global lending program for women starting in 1987.

Thomas encouraged staff to share results at worldwide meetings. During those meetings, Ford staff in the country offices and in New York tried to follow the mandate to work as "one foundation." The persistent challenge toward meeting that goal, however, was that initiatives emerging from the New York-based

programs, or indeed any program developed in one country, were not always adaptable, relevant or acceptable in other countries or regions. It remained a challenge to develop a unified program, despite the commitment at the highest level of foundation leadership.

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Biographical / Historical

Segment 3. Period Summary - Transition and Restructuring 1966-1988

During this era, the Foundation's earlier interest in business and the economy evolved into a commitment to improving conditions for people living on the margins of society. The Ford Foundation promoted advancements in women's rights around the globe and introduced micro-lending into grantmaking. At the same time, the economic issues that were shaping program strategies also affected the Foundation's assets. Severe cuts resulted in a significant restructuring of country programs and reduced budgets across all programs.

Even with the cuts in country offices, in the 1970s Ford grantees in developing countries received approximately 80% of the International Division budget. The remaining fifth went to Population, Development Studies, and International Affairs. Although representing a much smaller piece, the International Security and Arms Control program from 1973 was the Foundation's most concerted effort to make meaningful inroads in disarmament and nuclear issues - those challenges most directly linked to the Foundation's historic concern for peace. By 1979, the Ford Foundation was the biggest funder of arms control as a field, both in the U.S. and overseas.

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Scope and Contents

The Paris field office files contain records generated by the daily operations of the office from 1970 to 1975. The files also contain some items from the late 1960s and as late as 1978.

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Arrangement

The Paris Field Office files have been organized into four series:

I. Subject Files II. Administrative Office Files III. General Correspondence IV. Chronological Correspondence

Arrangement within each series corresponds as closely as possible to the original order established by the Paris office.

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Administrative Information

Publication Statement

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URL: <http://www.rockarch.org>

Conditions Governing Access

Material more than ten years old is open for scholarly research.

Select individual files are restricted, as noted. Permission to access these files must be obtained from the Ford Foundation before scholarly access is permitted.

Conditions Governing Use

Completion of a use agreement is required prior to providing scholarly access. See RAC Head of Reference (or applicable designee) for details.

Ford Foundation holds title, copyright and literary rights in the collection, in so far as it holds them.

The Rockefeller Archive Center has authority to grant permission to cite and publish material from the collection for scholarly purposes. Permission to publish extensive excerpts, or material in its entirety, will be referred to the Ford Foundation.

Immediate Source of Acquisition

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.

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Related Materials

Separated Materials

Staff and consultant reports were removed from the files and accessioned as part of the Archives collection of staff and consultant reports. Their locations have been noted on cross-reference sheets within the files. A list of all cataloged reports is in Appendix A of the register. Reports not related to Ford Foundation activities have been discarded.

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Collection Inventory

Subject Files

Scope and Contents

Series I, Subject Files, contains correspondence, memoranda, and reports to and from grantees, prospective grantees and organizations with which the Paris field office had significant contact. It also contains correspondence between the Foundation in New York and its field office in Paris. Most grant material has been removed from these files and can be found in the appropriate grant files. Cross-references were inserted to identify weeded grant material.

It is suggested that folders out of which grant material has been removed be used to supplement the grant files and be viewed in conjunction with their respective grant files. Also note that several of the subject files are topical and do not relate to a specific organization, e.g. Vietnam, arms control, urbanization.

Arrangement

Series I is arranged alphabetically by name of organization (and occasional topical subject, e.g. Arms Control). The subject files were organized into two subseries which both run alphabetically from A to Z. This was done because further boxes were discovered after processing had begun. Comingling the series would have caused confusion because numbered folders would not correspond with alphabetical listings.

Some files do not fall correctly in the alphabetical sequence. For example, many university subject files are found under 'U' instead of under their university name, e.g. Yale University.

Subseries A

Title/Description	Instances	
African Studies in French Universities, 1970-1972	box 1	folder 1
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1970-1973	box 1	folder 2
American Academy of Arts & Sciences, 1971-1974	box 1	folder 3
American Council of Young Political Leaders, 1970-1972	box 1	folder 4
American Library in Paris, 1970-1972	box 1	folder 5
American Society of International Law, 1970-1973	box 1	folder 6
Arms Control: General, 1972-1974	box 1	folder 7
Atlantic Institute, 1972-1974	box 1	folder 8
Baulieu, Etienne of Hôpital Kremlin-Bicêtre, 1971	box 1	folder 9
British Inst. of Intl. & Comparative Law, 1970-1972	box 1	folder 10
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Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1971-1973	box 1	folder 12
CEDAF (Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Africaines), 1973-1974	box 1	folder 13
CENSIS (Center for Research on Social Investments), 1971-1972	box 1	folder 14
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CEDEP (Centre Européen d'Education Permanente), 1974	box 1	folder 17
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College of Europe, 1970-1973	box 1	folder 20
Common Problems Research Competition, 1973	box 1	folder 21
COPRED (Consortium on Peace Education and Development), 1973	box 1	folder 22
COSPOS (Bi-National Committee for Social and Political Sciences), 1971-1972	box 1	folder 23
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Institute de la Communauté Européenne pour les Etudes Universitaires, 1970-1975	box 2	folder 49
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Soviet and E. European Research Competition, 1974-1975	box 4	folder 99
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Telecommunications Task Force, 1972-1974	box 4	folder 103
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Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 1974-1976	box 6	folder 157
Returning Migrants, 1976-1977	box 6	folder 158
Paris Meeting on Migratory Labor, 1972	box 6	folder 159
European Center for Social Research and Welfare Training - Vienna, 1974-1977	box 6	folder 160
Office de la Radio, Television Francais, 1971-1975	box 6	folder 161
Organization for Economics Cooperation and Development, 1972	box 6	folder 162
Université Catholique de Louvain, 1974	box 6	folder 163
Stanford University, 1971-1973	box 6	folder 164
University of Sussex, 1973	box 6	folder 165
Women in Management, 1975-1976	box 6	folder 166
Women: Task Force on the Status of Women, 1972-1975	box 6	folder 167
Women: Int'l Federation of University Women, 1973	box 6	folder 168
Women: Lucy Cavendish College, 1973-1974	box 6	folder 169
Parliamentary Crisis Research, 1971-1973	box 6	folder 170
Human Rights, 1971-1975	box 6	folder 171

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Administrative Office Files

Scope and Contents

Series II, Administrative Office Files, contains correspondence, memoranda and reports distributed between program officers, field offices, and other divisions of the Foundation with which the Paris office had contact.

Arrangement

Series II is arranged alphabetically by program officer or location of field office. These files have been kept as they were filed by the Paris field office.

Title/Description	Instances	
EIA - European Conference, Sterling Forest, 1971 January	box 7	folder 172
EIA - Budget Program and Management	box 7	folder 173
EIA - Policy Memoranda	box 7	folder 174
EIA - Program Memoranda	box 7	folder 175
Board of Trustees, 1973	box 7	folder 176
Bundy, McGeorge	box 7	folder 177
Goodwin, Craufurd	box 7	folder 178
Lederer, Ivo	box 7	folder 179
May, Edgar (Consultant)	box 7	folder 180
Silj, Alessandro	box 7	folder 181
Staples, Eugene	box 7	folder 182
Sutton, Francis	box 7	folder 183
Ward, F. Champion	box 7	folder 184
Middle East and Africa (MEA)	box 7	folder 185
F.O. - Ankara	box 7	folder 186
F.O. - Athens	box 7	folder 187
F.O. - Beirut	box 7	folder 188
F.O. - Dacca	box 7	folder 189
F.O. - Lagos	box 7	folder 190
F.O. - Mexico	box 7	folder 191
F.O. - Tunis	box 7	folder 192

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General Correspondence

Scope and Contents

Series III, General Correspondence, focuses primarily on prospective grantees and contains correspondence between the Paris office and these organizations and individuals. It provides a good overview of the types of organizations and individuals of interest to the field office.

Much of the contents in this series relates to the subjects of greatest interest to the Paris office. The four main areas of interest to the Foundation in Europe were: arms control, international security issues and peace research, migration and migratory labor, and the role of parliaments in contemporary European society.

Arrangement

Series III is arranged alphabetically by name.

Title/Description	Instances	
General - "A"	box 7	folder 193
General - "B"	box 7	folder 194
General - "C"	box 7	folder 195
General - "D"	box 7	folder 196
General - "E"	box 8	folder 197
General - "F"	box 8	folder 198
General - "G"	box 8	folder 199
General - "H"	box 8	folder 200
General - "I"	box 8	folder 201
General - "J"	box 8	folder 202
General - "K"	box 8	folder 203
General - "L"	box 8	folder 204
General - "M"	box 8	folder 205
General - "N"	box 8	folder 206
General - "O"	box 8	folder 207
General - "P"	box 8	folder 208
General - "R"	box 8	folder 209
General - "S"	box 9	folder 210
General - "T"	box 9	folder 211
General - "U"	box 9	folder 212
General - "V"	box 9	folder 213
General - "W"	box 9	folder 214
General - "Y"	box 9	folder 215

General - "Z"

box 9

folder 216

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Chronological Correspondence

Scope and Contents

Series IV, Chronological Correspondence ("chrons"), contains copies of all correspondence emanating out of the Paris field office. It has been kept in the order in which it was found.

Arrangement

Series IV is arranged in reverse chronological order. These files were kept in their original order.

Title/Description	Instances	
1974 October 1 - December 30	box 9	folder 217
1974 July 1 - September 30	box 9	folder 218
1974 May 2 - June 28	box 9	folder 219
1974 March 1 - April 30	box 10	folder 220
1974 January 2 - February 28	box 10	folder 221
1973 November 2 - December 28	box 10	folder 222
1973 August 1 - October 31	box 10	folder 223
1973 May 2 - July 31	box 10	folder 224
1973 March 1 - April 30	box 11	folder 225
1973 January 2 - February 28	box 11	folder 226
1972 November 1 - December 30	box 11	folder 227
1972 September 1 - October 31	box 11	folder 228
1972 July 1 - August 31	box 11	folder 229
1972 May 3 - June 28	box 11	folder 230
1972 March 23 - April 26	box 11	folder 231

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