



Ford Foundation records, Asia Programs, Bangladesh, Dacca (Dhaka) Program Staff Files

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Summary Information

Repository:	Rockefeller Archive Center
Creator:	Ford Foundation
Title:	Ford Foundation records, Asia Programs, Bangladesh, Dacca (Dhaka) Program Staff Files
ID:	FA504
Date [inclusive]:	1971-1995
Physical Description:	3.93 Cubic Feet 3 standard record storage boxes.
Language of the Material:	English

Preferred Citation

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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 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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Biographical / Historical

Segment 4. Period Summary - The Post-1989 Shift Away from Cold War Dichotomies

Franklin Thomas's presidency, lasting until his retirement in 1995, was defined by a commitment to connect the Foundation's US and international activities around a few key themes. These themes were addressed through grants that created private sector partnerships, enhanced support for local community groups, and enlarged initiatives to promote human rights, with special attention to women's rights. Throughout Thomas's tenure, Ford staff reinforced his special commitment to bolstering marginalized communities and broadening access to the law and educational opportunity. The Ford Foundation led the way in building the fields of international security studies, arms control, human rights, and governance.

Moreover, in this period, Ford was innovative in drawing together the fields of international cooperation and human rights into one program.

Susan Berresford in her tenure as president from 1996-1997 continued and expanded the activities she helped initiate under Thomas. She and her colleagues increased support for the arts and established a variety of major international collaborative efforts implementing the concept of one foundation. Ford staff in this period drew on the Foundation's time-tested grantmaking strategies (supporting individuals and new institutions as needed), while concentrating on under-addressed issues and underserved populations. With Berresford's encouragement, Foundation staff explicitly took into account the new global context, increasing opportunities for inclusion of disadvantaged populations in all of their activities.

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Scope and Contents

Consultants and program files.

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Administrative Information

Publication Statement

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Processing Information

Level 1 Minimal Processing has been conducted to establish basic intellectual and physical control of the material and assess immediate preservation and conservation needs. Material remains as received, in original folders and storage boxes.

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.

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.

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Collection Inventory

Consultants and Program Files, 1971-1995

Title/Description	Instances
Basic Documents Vol. I (1/2), 1972-1973	box 1
Basic Documents Vol. II (2/2), 1972-1996	box 1
Geoff Wood, 1973	box 1
Leon E. Clark, 1975	box 1
Dr. Geoffrey D. Wood, 1975-1985	box 1
Reports on BARD Consultancy (1/2), 1976-1987	box 1
Reports on BARD Consultancy (2/2), 1976-1987	box 1
Dr. Mark Pitt, 1976-1980	box 1
Robert C. Terry Jr., 1979 November 15	box 1
Shamim Hamid, circa 1980	box 1
Dr. Nicholas Cohen, 1980-1981	box 1

Dr. Geoffrey D. Wood, 1981	box 1
Hameeda Hossain, Roushan Jahan and Salama Sobhan, circa 1982	box 1
V.C. Joshi (1/3), 1986-1987	box 1
V.C. Joshi (2/3), 1988-1989	box 1
V.C. Joshi (3/3), 1989-1995	box 1
V. Fauveau and T. Blanchet, 1988 May	box 1
Kamla Chowdhry, 1988-1989	box 2
Martha A. Chen, 1989-1992	box 2
Mary Zurbuchen, 1988-1989	box 2
William Burch, 1989	box 2
Marty Chen, 1989	box 2
Asmeen Khan, 1989-1991	box 2
Dr. Rounaq Jahan, 1989-1993	box 2
Bhasicar Chandavarkar, 1990 November 22	box 2
Grant Close-Out Memoranda (1/2), 1990-1994	box 2
Grant Close-Out Memoranda (2/2), 1995-1998	box 2
Najmul Huq, 1992-1995	box 2
Anthony Bottrall, 1993	box 2
Stephen F Minkin, 1993-1996	box 2
Dr. James L Ross, 1994-1995	box 2
Alanddin Talukder, 1994-1995	box 2
Barbara Whitney, 1994-1995	box 2
John W. Thomas, 1994-1995	box 2
Marshall Bear and Jennefer Sebstad, 1994-1995	box 2
Goutam Ghosh (Computer Disk), 1995-1997	box 2
Roushan Jahan, 1993-1995	box 2
Stephenie Hollyman, 1996	box 2
Dr. A.F. Salahuddin Ahmed, 1996	box 2
Peggy Bentley, 1996 May-June	box 2
Mark Sidel, 1997	box 2
Steve Golub, 1997	box 2
Rebecca Walker, 1998	box 2

Ian Martin, 1971 February 28	box 3
Rene Dumont - Short Notes on Some Villages and Some Problems, 1973 January	box 3
Ralph W. Nicholas - Some Uses for Social Anthropology in Bangladesh, 1973 July	box 3
Geoffrey D. Wood, 1974	box 3
Shirley Lindenbaum - Social and Economic Status of Women in Bangladesh, 1974 April	box 3
Stephen D. Biggs - Bangladesh 1975, 1975 July	box 3
Lincoln C. Chen and Rafiqul Huda Chowdhury - Demographic Changes and Trends of Food Production in Bangladesh, 1975 October	box 3
Miscellaneous Pages, 1975-1990	box 3
S. Bruce Schearer -- Fertility Control Technology in Bangladesh, 1976 March	box 3
Gustav F. Papanek -- Strengthening Economics at Dacca University, 1978 May	box 3
Nancy J. Piet -- Report on PCFP Directorate IEM Division, 1978 June	box 3
Gwatkin, Chowdhury, Pyle -- Health and Nutrition, Bangladesh -- Report to the Ford Foundation Dacca Office, 1980 February 1	box 3
Stephen D. Biggs -- Review of Rural Poverty and Resources Programs, 1982 April	box 3
Ford Foundation -- Employment and Income Generation, 1984 April	box 3
Administrative Background Materials, 1985-1992	box 3
Ingrid M. Foik, 1988 October	box 3
Kamla Chowdhry, 1989 February	box 3
Ford Foundation -- Bangladesh Strategy Paper on Women in Development, 1989 October 13	box 3
Martha A. Chen -- Review of Ford Foundation Women's Programs in Bangladesh, 1990	box 3
Enamul Haque -- Overview of Cultural Programmes in Bangladesh, 1991 October 25	box 3
Dhaka Program Review, 1992 May	box 3
New York Appointed Staff -- Staff Salaries, 1992 January 18	box 3
Dhaka Program Review, 1993 March	box 3
Gerard Rixhon -- Report to the Ford Foundation on Support for Human Resource Development, 1993 August 24	box 3

Marshall A. Bear and Jennefer Sebstad, 1994 March	box 3
Dhaka Program Review, 1995 March	box 3

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