



# **Ford Foundation records, Latin America and the Caribbean, Office Files of Harry E. Wilhelm**

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English

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## Summary Information

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<b>Repository:</b>	Rockefeller Archive Center
<b>Creator:</b>	Ford Foundation
<b>Title:</b>	Ford Foundation records, Latin America and the Caribbean, Office Files of Harry E. Wilhelm
<b>ID:</b>	FA628
<b>Date [inclusive]:</b>	1965-1970
<b>Physical Description:</b>	3.52 Cubic Feet
<b>Language of the Material:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	These papers from the Office of Harry E. Wilhelm cover the years 1965 to 1970, while Mr. Wilhelm was the New York-based Director of the Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. They are arranged in three series. The papers consist primarily of chronological files and confidential correspondence. Also included in the papers is some of Wilhelm's chronological files that were retained by his Senior Staff Assistant [1966 - 1967?], Catharine A. Olson. She used the initials "CAPO" to identify the files which she maintained.

### Preferred Citation

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## Biographical / Historical

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Harry E. Wilhelm, Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program from February 1965 to December 1970, also held the following positions at the Foundation:

- January 1971, Representative, India and Nepal • February 1963, Representative, Argentina and Chile
- October 1961, Program Associate, South and Southeast Asia Program • October 1959, Assistant Representative, Burma • November 1957, Assistant to the Representative, Burma

(N.B.: In Jan 1967, the program organization of the Foundation was restructured. At this time, the Latin America and Caribbean Program became part of the International Division. Wilhelm's title was changed to Head, Latin America and the Caribbean).

On December 18, 1975 Wilhelm resigned from the Foundation.

Harry E. Wilhelm was born on August 21, 1928. He received his A.B. in Political Science and English from Ohio Wesleyan University and his M.P.A. in Public & International Affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs at Princeton University.

Prior to joining the Foundation, Wilhelm held several positions in the Executive Office of the President of the United States' Bureau of the Budget. In 1969, while Head of the Foundation's Latin American and Caribbean Program, Wilhelm served on evaluation committees of the Organization of American States and of the National Academy of Sciences, respectively.

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## Biographical / Historical

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### 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

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### 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

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### 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

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These papers from the Office of Harry Wilhelm cover the years 1965 to 1970, during which time Mr. Wilhelm was Director of the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) program in New York. They are divided into three series. Series I, CHRONOLOGICAL FILES, contains Mr. Wilhelm's copy of his correspondence to persons outside the Foundation, as well as his copy of his correspondence, memoranda and telegrams to Ford Foundation staff. This series is available to all researchers. Series II, CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE, contains inter-office memoranda, correspondence, telexes and telegrams. Series III, "CAPO CONFIDENTIAL" CHRONOLOGICAL FILES, are Wilhelm's 1966 to 1967 chronological files that were retained by Catherine A. Olson, Mr. Wilhelm's Senior Staff Assistant. Access to Series II and III is available to internal staff only, and only with the permission of the Archivist, because these series contain sensitive personnel-related material. It should be noted that



within the three series there is a fair amount of duplicate material. These duplicates have been kept in the folders so as to maintain the papers in the order in which they were received by the Archives.

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## Arrangement

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The Latin America and Caribbean Papers of Harry E. Wilhelm, are divided into three series:

I. Chronological Files, March 1966 to April 1970, consists of 2' of material.

II. Confidential Correspondence, February 1965 - December 1970, consists of 1' of material.

III. "CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, April 1966 - February 1967, consists of .5' of material.

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## Administrative Information

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### Publication Statement

Rockefeller Archive Center

15 Dayton Avenue

Sleepy Hollow 10591

[archive@rockarch.org](mailto:archive@rockarch.org)

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

### 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

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### Separated Materials

Papers falling into the following categories were removed from all three series and placed with the appropriate files in the Ford Foundation Archives:

- Staff and consultant reports
- Annual reports on the activities of the LAC program
- Budget papers

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## Collection Inventory

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### Chronological Files, 1966-1970

#### Arrangement

Series I, Chronological Files (March 1966 to April 1970), is arranged in reverse chronological order.

#### Scope and Contents

Series I, Chronological Files, consists of Wilhelm's copy of his outgoing correspondence to persons outside the Foundation, as well as his copy of his correspondence to Foundation staff and of his memoranda to the files. The material in this series provides an overview of the Foundation's interests in Latin America and the Caribbean for the years 1965 to 1970, and demonstrates that one of the Foundation's overriding goals in Latin America was to improve the caliber of higher education throughout the region. There are memoranda concerning the 1965 grant (PA65-327) to the International Institute of Education to strengthen the University of Chile through an exchange program with the University of California. Another dominant Foundation interest was agricultural development. There are memoranda and discussion outlines which document the early stages of the Foundation's collaboration

with the Rockefeller Foundation in the development of international agricultural centers in Latin America (Log 66-88). This series also contains material concerning the Action Committee for Latin American Integration (Log 67-210). There is some memoranda concerning the involvement of the late Senator Jacob Javits in this project. Material relating to personnel policies, administrative procedures, fiscal year program budgets, and overall program planning for the LAC office is also filed in this series.

<b>Title/Description</b>	<b>Instances</b>	
Chronological Files, 1970 April	box 1	folder 1
Chronological Files, 1970 March	box 1	folder 2
Chronological Files, 1970 February 27 - 17	box 1	folder 3
Chronological Files, 1970 February 16 - 2	box 1	folder 4
Chronological Files, 1970 January	box 1	folder 5
Chronological Files, 1969 December	box 1	folder 6
Chronological Files, 1969 November	box 1	folder 7
Chronological Files, 1969 October	box 1	folder 8
Chronological Files, 1969 September 30 - 16	box 1	folder 9
Chronological Files, 1969 September 15 - 3	box 1	folder 10
Chronological Files, 1969 August	box 1	folder 11
Chronological Files, 1969 July	box 1	folder 12
Chronological Files, 1969 June	box 1	folder 13
Chronological Files, 1969 May 29 - 16	box 1	folder 14
Chronological Files, 1969 May 15 - 1	box 1	folder 15
Chronological Files, 1969 April 30 - 16	box 2	folder 16
Chronological Files, 1969 April 15 - 1	box 2	folder 17
Chronological Files, 1969 March 28 - 11	box 2	folder 18
Chronological Files, 1969 March 10 - 3	box 2	folder 19
Chronological Files, 1969 February 28 - 24	box 2	folder 20
Chronological Files, 1969 February 20 - 3	box 2	folder 21
Chronological Files, 1969 January 31 - 17	box 2	folder 22
Chronological Files, 1969 January 16 - 2	box 2	folder 23
Chronological Files, 1968 December	box 2	folder 24
Chronological Files, 1968 November	box 2	folder 25
Chronological Files, 1968 October 31 - 15	box 2	folder 26
Chronological Files, 1968 October 14 - 1	box 2	folder 27
Chronological Files, 1968 September 30 - 17	box 2	folder 28

Chronological Files, 1968 September 12 - 3	box 2	folder 29
Chronological Files, 1968 August 30 - 19	box 2	folder 30
Chronological Files, 1968 August 16 - 1	box 2	folder 31
Chronological Files, 1968 July 31 - 15	box 2	folder 32
Chronological Files, 1968 July 12 - 1	box 2	folder 33
Chronological Files, 1968 June	box 2	folder 34
Chronological Files, 1968 May 29 - 15	box 3	folder 35
Chronological Files, 1968 May 14 - 1	box 3	folder 36
Chronological Files, 1968 April 30 - 19	box 3	folder 37
Chronological Files, 1968 April 18 - 1	box 3	folder 38
Chronological Files, 1968 March 29 - 13	box 3	folder 39
Chronological Files, 1968 March 12 - 1	box 3	folder 40
Chronological Files, 1968 February	box 3	folder 41
Chronological Files, 1968 January 31 - 16	box 3	folder 42
Chronological Files, 1968 January 15 - 2	box 3	folder 43
Chronological Files, 1967 December	box 3	folder 44
Chronological Files, 1967 November 30 - 16	box 3	folder 45
Chronological Files, 1967 November 15 - 1	box 3	folder 46
Chronological Files, 1967 October	box 3	folder 47
Chronological Files, 1967 September	box 3	folder 48
Chronological Files, 1967 August	box 4	folder 49
Chronological Files, 1967 July 31 - 16	box 4	folder 50
Chronological Files, 1967 July 14 - 5	box 4	folder 51
Chronological Files, 1967 June 30 - 12	box 4	folder 52
Chronological Files, 1967 June 9 - 1	box 4	folder 53
Chronological Files, 1967 May 31 - 16	box 4	folder 54
Chronological Files, 1967 May 15 - 1	box 4	folder 55
Chronological Files, 1967 April 28 - 17	box 4	folder 56
Chronological Files, 1967 April 14 - 3	box 4	folder 57
Chronological Files, 1967 March	box 4	folder 58
Chronological Files, 1967 February 20 - 14	box 4	folder 59
Chronological Files, 1967 February 13 - 1	box 4	folder 60

Chronological Files, 1967 January	box 4	folder 61
Chronological Files, 1966 December	box 4	folder 62
Chronological Files, 1966 November	box 4	folder 63
Chronological Files, 1966 October 31 - 20	box 5	folder 64
Chronological Files, 1966 October 19 - 3	box 5	folder 65
Chronological Files, 1966 September 30 - 16	box 5	folder 66
Chronological Files, 1966 September 16 - 1	box 5	folder 67
Chronological Files, 1966 August 31 - 16	box 5	folder 68
Chronological Files, 1966 August 15 - 1	box 5	folder 69
Chronological Files, 1966 July	box 5	folder 70
Chronological Files, 1966 June 30 - 16	box 5	folder 71
Chronological Files, 1966 June 15 - 2	box 5	folder 72
Chronological Files, 1966 May	box 5	folder 73
Chronological Files, 1966 April	box 5	folder 74
Chronological Files, 1966 March	box 5	folder 75

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## Confidential Correspondence, 1965-1970

### Conditions Governing Access:

#### **Conditions Governing Access**

Series II Confidential Correspondence is restricted from scholarly research. All contents of this series is closed.

#### **Arrangement**

Series II, Confidential Correspondence (February 1965 - December 1970), is arranged in reverse chronological order.

#### **Scope and Contents**

The bulk of Series II, Confidential Correspondence, is the inter-office memoranda that were exchanged among Mr. Wilhelm in New York, and the Foundation's field office staffs in Latin America and the Caribbean. These memoranda deal primarily with the organization and staffing of the LAC program, and include a considerable amount of personnel-related information such as staff evaluations and salary recommendations. Roughly one quarter of the inter-office correspondence in this series duplicates the grantee-related inter-office correspondence in Series I, Chronological Files.

Title/Description	Instances	
Confidential Correspondence, 1970 December 10 - August 24	box 6	folder 76

Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1970 August 12 - May 1	box 6	folder 77
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1970 April 21 - February 9	box 6	folder 78
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1970 January 31 - 5	box 6	folder 79
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1969 December 24 - July 1	box 6	folder 80
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1969 June 27 - May 1	box 6	folder 81
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1969 April 30 - February 17	box 6	folder 82
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1969 January 24 - 3	box 6	folder 83
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1968 December 27 - September 4	box 6	folder 84
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1968 August 30 - 6	box 6	folder 85
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1968 July 25 - May 8	box 6	folder 86
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1968 April 17 - January 31	box 6	folder 87
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1967 December 28 - September 8	box 7	folder 88
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1967 August 22 - June 5	box 7	folder 89
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1967 May 31 - April 14	box 7	folder 90
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1967 April 3 - January 17	box 7	folder 91
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1966 December 20 - October 4	box 7	folder 92
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1966 September 27 - June 6	box 7	folder 93
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1966 May 30 - April 1	box 7	folder 94
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1966 March 17 - January 4	box 7	folder 95
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1965 December 17 - October 1	box 7	folder 96
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1965 September 23 - 4	box 7	folder 97
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1965 July 30 - May 3	box 7	folder 98
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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Confidential Correspondence, 1965 April 28 - February 4	box 7	folder 99
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Conditions Governing Access:

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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## "CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, 1966-1967

### Arrangement

Series III, "CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files (April 1966 - February 1967), is arranged in reverse chronological order.

#### Conditions Governing Access:

### Conditions Governing Access

Series III is restricted from scholarly research. All contents of this series is closed.

### Scope and Contents

Series III, "CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, consists of copies of that portion of Mr. Wilhelm's 1966 to 1967 outgoing correspondence which was deemed confidential or personal by his Senior Staff assistant, Catharine A. Olson. This series contains 1967 and 1968 program budget and planning material, as well as material relating to the Overseas Development Self Study, conducted in the fall of 1966. Almost one half of the material in this series duplicates the material in Series II.

Title/Description	Instances	
"CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, 1967 April 3 - February 2	box 8	folder 100
<u>Conditions Governing Access:</u> <b>Conditions Governing Access</b> Restricted from scholarly research.		
"CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, 1967 January 30 - 5	box 8	folder 101
<u>Conditions Governing Access:</u> <b>Conditions Governing Access</b> Restricted from scholarly research.		
"CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, 1966 December 22 - 2	box 8	folder 102
<u>Conditions Governing Access:</u> <b>Conditions Governing Access</b> Restricted from scholarly research.		
"CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, 1966 October 31 - 4	box 8	folder 103
<u>Conditions Governing Access:</u> <b>Conditions Governing Access</b> Restricted from scholarly research.		
"CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, 1966 September 30 - August 4	box 8	folder 104
<u>Conditions Governing Access:</u>		

## Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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"CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, 1966 July 20 - May 2      box 8      folder 105

Conditions Governing Access:

### Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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"CAPO Confidential" Chronological Files, 1966 April 25 - February 28      box 8      folder 106

Conditions Governing Access:

### Conditions Governing Access

Restricted from scholarly research.

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## Appendix B: Ford Foundation LAC Field Office Staff, 1965-1970

### Appendix B: Ford Foundation LAC Field Office Staff, 1965 - 1970

The following is a list of field office representatives for Latin America and the Caribbean for the years 1965 to 1970. The papers of Harry Wilhelm include memoranda and correspondence to and from these staff members:

1965 Buenos Aires - John Nagel Santiago - John Nagel Rio de Janeiro - S. Widdicombe Mexico City - Robert Wickham Caracas - Robert Wickham Central America - Robert Wickham Lima - Peter Fraenkel Bogota - Peter Fraenkel

1966 Buenos Aires - John Nagel Santiago - John Netherton Rio de Janeiro - S. Widdicombe Mexico City - William Gamble Central America - William Gamble Caracas - Roy Crawley Lima - Peter Fraenkel Bogota - William Cotter

1967 Buenos Aires - John Nagel Santiago - John Netherton Rio de Janeiro - S. Widdicombe Mexico City - William Gamble Lima - Peter Fraenkel Bogota - William Cotter Caribbean - John Hilliard

1968 Buenos Aires - Richard Adams\* Santiago - John Netherton Rio de Janeiro - W. Carmichael Mexico City - William Gamble Lima - Peter Fraenkel Bogota - William Cotter Jamaica - James Trowbridge\*

1969 Buenos Aires - Rey Carlson Santiago - John Netherton Rio de Janeiro - W. Carmichael Mexico City - William Gamble Caribbean - William Gamble Central America - William Gamble Jamaica - James Trowbridge\*\* Lima - Abe Lowenthal\*\*\* Bogota - William Cotter

1970 Buenos Aires - Rey Carlson Santiago - Peter Bell Rio de Janeiro - W. Carmichael Mexico City - John Funari Caribbean - John Funari Central America - John Funari Jamaica - James Trowbridge\*\* Lima - Richard Dye Bogota - William Gamble

\* Program Advisor \*\* Assistant Representative \*\*\* Acting Representative