



# Ford Foundation records, International Division, Office Files of Elinor Barber

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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, International Division, Office Files of Elinor Barber
<b>ID:</b>	FA632
<b>Date [inclusive]:</b>	1967-1981
<b>Physical Description:</b>	5.72 Cubic Feet
<b>Language of the Material:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	The papers of Elinor Barber, Program Officer of the Office of the Vice President, International Division (OVP/ID) from 1967 to 1981, document her activities and those of the International Division, particularly those related to Foundation programs on the rights and status of women, affirmative action, and education, during this period. They were sent to the Foundation's Archives in January 1982. The papers consist primarily of correspondence, memoranda, and Barber's rough notes summarizing meetings and conferences she attended. They are divided into two series. Arrangement of the series and of files within the series is based as closely as possible on the original order in which the papers were maintained.

### 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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## Biographical / Historical

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Elinor G. Barber, Program Officer of the Ford Foundation's Office of the Vice President, International Division, was a member of the Foundation staff from October 1967 until her departure in October 1981. During this period, she held the following positions:

- October 1967, Program Officer, Office of Planning and Evaluation, International Division
- October 1969, Program Officer, Office of the Vice President, International Division

Ms. Barber also served as a consultant to the Foundation's U.S. and International Affairs Program between November 15, 1981 and February 1, 1982.

Elinor Barber was born on November 11, 1924. She received her B.A. in History from Vassar College in 1945 and was elected Phi Beta Kappa. She earned the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in History from Radcliffe College in 1946 and 1951, respectively.

Prior to Barber's career with the Ford Foundation, she held the following positions:

- 1949 - 52, Instructor, Smith College
- 1956 - 57, 1967, Lecturer, Columbia University
- 1961- 67, Editor for Biographies, International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Crowell, Collier and Macmillan

After her departure from the Foundation, she joined the Institute of International Education as Coordinator for Research.

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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 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.

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## Biographical / Historical

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### 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.

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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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Elinor Barber's papers document her Foundation activities from 1967 to 1981, particularly in the following areas: • the activities of the International Division: the Office of the Vice President and the overseas field offices; • the activities of Ford Foundation committees, conferences, offices, and working groups on programs related to the rights and status of women; and on the Ford Foundation's internal and external affirmative action initiatives; • Ford Foundation studies or programs related to education, including the Barber/Ilchman International Studies Review for the Social Science Research Council; Foundation support of Language Education, particularly at the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL); Barber's papers on Sex Differences in Education and on Rural Education; and Barber's contributions to the Education section of

the March 1981 Information Paper presented to the Foundation's Board of Trustees. The papers contain materials on policy planning, administration and evaluation, and meetings and conferences for the following programs in the International Division in effect at that time: Office of the Vice President (OVP), Asia and the Pacific (A&P), Europe and International Affairs (EIA), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Middle East and Africa (MEA). There is correspondence for the years 1971 - 1981 between New York-based staff and overseas field staff of the International Division on the International Division's grant-making activities, particularly those related to the rights and status of women, and on Barber's trips to the field. There is also correspondence for the years 1973 - 1981 between Barber and Ford Foundation consultants, selected grantee and membership organizations, individuals and organizations seeking grants, and other donor organizations. Correspondents of special interest include Mary Jean Bowman, Arvonne Fraser, Adrienne Germain, Janet Giele, Hanna Papanek, and Audrey Smock. There is extensive material on the activities of seven successive Foundation committees on programs for women's rights and for affirmative action for the years 1970 to 1981: the Committee on the Role of Women; the Task Force on the Status of Women; the Affirmative Action Committee; the Coordinating Committee on Women's Programs; the Committee on Women in International Programs; the Women's Programs Group; and the International Division Committee on Women. There is also material on the World Conference of the United Nations' International Women's Year in Mexico, 1975; on the NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations) Forum for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women in Copenhagen, 1980; and on the Ford Foundation International Division's Conference on Women's Programs, March 1980. The papers contain lists of participants, agenda, notes for discussion, and Barber's notes or memoranda summarizing the proceedings. The papers contain materials related to programs for women's rights and status for the years 1970 - 1981 which were generated by Foundation offices and working groups in addition to those of the International Division, including the Higher Education and Research (HE&R), National Affairs (NA) and Population (POP) Offices, the Chafkin Working Group on Nutrition, and the Women's Program Group Task Force on the Military in Society. There are files of correspondence, interoffice memoranda, and Barber's rough notes concerning program planning, administration and evaluation; grant proposals and staff comment; and meetings she attended. Topics of special interest include: proposed programs on Training for Women Leaders at U.S. Universities (1977 - 1981); and discussions of the Percy Amendment (May 1974). The papers are rich in material on the Barber/Ilchman SSRC Review (1979), a report conducted on behalf of the Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC) by Barber and Warren Ilchman which surveyed International Studies programs at thirteen U.S. universities. There are files of correspondence, memoranda, and notes on preliminary planning, questionnaire forms, scheduling, on-site contacts, responses from interviewees, coding format for data processing, preliminary conclusions, responses from recipients of the Review, and projected "next steps" for Foundation program planning. The papers also contain a great deal of material on Foundation programs supporting Language Education for the years 1967 - 1980, particularly at the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL). There are files of correspondence, memoranda, and notes on language teaching, research (especially in sociolinguistics and bilingual-bicultural education), and meetings and conferences attended. Finally, there is material related to Barber's papers on the Role of Sex Differences in Educational Attainment (May 1977, July 1979); on Rural Education (Oct. 1979, Dec. 1979), including a presentation for the International Division Education Conference (Oct. 1979); and on the Education section of the March 1981 Information Paper presented to the Foundation's Board of Trustees. There are files of background material, rough drafts and staff comment, and responses from recipients.

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## Arrangement

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The papers of Elinor Barber are divided into two series:

I. Correspondence Files

II. Subject Files

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## Administrative Information

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### Publication Statement

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### 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 Use

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## 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

Some groups of papers have been removed and placed with the appropriate record groups in the Ford Foundation Archives:

- Ford Foundation Conference Papers
- Minutes and Dockets of Trustee Meetings
- Staff and consultant reports and publications.

Their locations have been noted on cross-reference sheets. A list of titles of reports removed from the papers is appended to this register.

Papers not related to Ford Foundation activities have been removed.

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## Collection Inventory

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### Correspondence Files, 1971 - 1981

#### Scope and Contents

Series I, Correspondence Files (1971 - 1981), is the most extensive. It contains Barber's files of incoming and outgoing correspondence and inter-office memoranda.

#### Arrangement

This series is divided into the following two sub-series:

A. Alphabetical Files (4 boxes)

## B. International Division Files (3 boxes)

**Alphabetical Files****Scope and Contents**

These files consist of Barber's selected incoming and outgoing correspondence with Ford Foundation colleagues and consultants, grantee and membership organizations, individuals and organizations seeking grants, and other donor organizations.

**Arrangement**

These files are arranged alphabetically. Within each folder, the correspondence is arranged in reverse chronological order.

<b>Title/Description</b>	<b>Instances</b>	
Abou-Saif, Layla, 1978	box 1	folder 1
Abu-Nasr, Julinda (Institute for Women's Studies in Arab World - Beirut), 1976	box 1	folder 2
Agricultural Development Council, 1977	box 1	folder 3
Aguiar, Neuma (IUPERJ grant), 1978	box 1	folder 4
AID (Arvonne Fraser), 1975 - 1980	box 1	folder 5
Almy, Susan (Rockefeller Foundation), 1976	box 1	folder 6
Beardsley/Eddy/Richards Proposal, 1980	box 1	folder 7
Boston Group Proposal, 1978	box 1	folder 8
Bowman, Mary Jean, 1976 - 1977	box 1	folder 9
Bunting Institute (Radcliffe- Marion Kilson/Marina Horner), 1979 - 1980	box 1	folder 10
Bruce, Judith (Family Planning International Assistance), 1977 - 1979	box 1	folder 11
Bryn Mawr (April 10, 1976), 1976	box 1	folder 12
Burn, Barbara (President's Commission on Foreign Languages), 1978 - 1979	box 1	folder 13
Cassell, Joan, 1976 - 1977	box 1	folder 14
CEFRES (Francoise Latour), 1977 - 1979	box 1	folder 15
Chen, Marty (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee), 1980	box 1	folder 16
Cole, Jonathan, 1974 - 1977	box 1	folder 17
Cole, Michael, 1976	box 1	folder 18
Columbia University (Jonathan Cole), 1977-1978	box 1	folder 19

Dandekar, Hemalata, 1979 - 1980	box 1	folder 20
Elmendorf, Mary, 1973 - 1975	box 1	folder 21
Epstein/Senaratne Proposal, 1976	box 1	folder 22
Feminist Networking Proposals, 1980	box 1	folder 23
Film Proposals, 1980	box 1	folder 24
Gephart - Gender and Society, 1980	box 1	folder 25
Germain, Adrienne, 1980 - 1981	box 2	folder 26
Germain, Adrienne, 1979	box 2	folder 27
Germain, Adrienne, 1978	box 2	folder 28
Germain, Adrienne, 1977	box 2	folder 29
Germain, Adrienne, 1976	box 2	folder 30
Germain, Adrienne, 1975	box 2	folder 31
Germain, Adrienne (International Women's Year Activities), 1974 - 1975	box 2	folder 32
Giele/Smock (International Project on the Status of Women), 1976	box 2	folder 33
Giele/Smock (International Project on the Status of Women), 1975	box 2	folder 34
Giele/Smock (International Project on the Status of Women), 1974	box 2	folder 35
Harris, Rosalind, 1977 - 1978	box 3	folder 36
Human Rights/Women's Rights Proposals, 1975 - 1981	box 3	folder 37
Huntington, Suellen, 1976	box 3	folder 38
International Center for Research on Women (Turbitt, Youseff/ Buvinic), 1978 - 1979	box 3	folder 39
ISIS International (Judy Sidden), 1976	box 3	folder 40
Jamaican Women's Bureau, 1976 - 1977	box 3	folder 41
Lazarus, Barbara, 1979 - 1980	box 3	folder 42
Lee, Dr. Tai-Young (Korea Legal Aid Center), 1975 - 1976	box 3	folder 43
Leslie, Joanne, 1979	box 3	folder 44
Lipman-Blumen, Jean, 1978	box 3	folder 45
Luria, Zella, 1978	box 3	folder 46
Minge-Klevana, Wanda, 1980	box 3	folder 47
Minnesota, University of, 1980	box 3	folder 48

Money, John, 1977	box 3	folder 49
National Council of Negro Women, 1979	box 3	folder 50
Overseas Development Council, 1976 - 1979	box 3	folder 51
Overseas Education Fund, 1976	box 3	folder 52
Palmer, Ingrid (ILO), 1976 - 1978	box 3	folder 53
Papanek, Hanna, 1974 - 1981	box 3	folder 54
Patton, Dorothy, 1976	box 3	folder 55
Porter, Leslie, 1976	box 3	folder 56
Rappoport/Safilios-Rothschild Proposal, 1976 - 1977	box 3	folder 57
Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina, 1974 - 1978	box 3	folder 58
Smock, Audrey, 1979 - 1980	box 3	folder 59
Smock, Audrey, 1978	box 3	folder 60
Smock, Audrey, 1977	box 3	folder 61
Sostek, Anita M., 1979	box 3	folder 62
Tinker, Irene, 1979 - 1980	box 3	folder 63
Treistman, Judith, 1979	box 3	folder 64
Turnabout (Roxanne Russell), 1979	box 4	folder 65
Wainerman, Catalina, 1977 - 1978	box 4	folder 66
Wald, Patricia, 1974 - 1976	box 4	folder 67
WEAL Fund, 1967 - 1977	box 4	folder 68
Wellesley Center, 1978	box 4	folder 69
Whiting, Beatrice (Harvard University), 1975 - 1979	box 4	folder 70
Women's World Banking, 1979 - 1980	box 4	folder 71
World Bank (Susan Cochrane), 1979 - 1980	box 4	folder 72
Worldwatch, 1976 - 1977	box 4	folder 73
Zeidenstein/Abdullah Proposal, 1975 - 1976	box 4	folder 74

## International Division Files

### Scope and Contents

These files consist of Barber's incoming and outgoing correspondence and inter-office memoranda within the Foundation's Office of the Vice President, International Division (OVP/ID), and with the ID field offices.



## Arrangement

These files are divided into the following programs of the International Division in effect at that time: • Asia and Pacific (A&P) • Europe and International Affairs (EIA) • Latin America (LAC) • Middle East and Africa (MEA) Each of these programs is further divided into the following sections: • Regional and Overseas Office Activities • Women-Related Activities • Field Trips The files in each section are arranged alphabetically by country. Within each folder, the files are arranged in reverse chronological order.

Title/Description	Instances	
A&P Regional and Overseas Activities, 1972 - 1981	box 4	folder 75
Women-Related Activities (Bangladesh), 1972 - 1980	box 4	folder 76
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Women-Related Activities (India), 1972 - 1978	box 4	folder 78
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## Subject Files, 1967 - 1981

### Arrangement

Series II, Subject Files (1967 - 1981), contains informational files arranged by subject. This series is divided into the following two sub-series:

A. Affirmative Action/Women (3 boxes)

B. Education (3 boxes)

## Affirmative Action/Women

### Scope and Contents

These files consist of material on the activities of Ford Foundation committees and conferences, offices and selected working groups on the Foundation's affirmative action initiatives, and on Foundation programs related to women's rights and status.

## Arrangement

These files are divided into the following two sections:

- Committees/Conferences
- Office/Working Groups

Within each section, the folders are arranged alphabetically. Within each folder, the correspondence is arranged in reverse chronological order.

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## Education

### Scope and Contents

These files consist of material on Ford Foundation programs or studies related to education.

### Arrangement

These files are divided into the following six sections:

- Barber/Ilchman Social Science Research Council Review of International Studies
- Language Education
- Sex Differences in Education
- Rural Education

- Higher Education and Research (HER) Office Activities

- March 1981 Information Paper - Education

Within each section, the folders are arranged alphabetically. Within each folder, the correspondence is arranged in reverse chronological order.

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