



Ford Foundation records, Population Program, Office Files of William O. Sweeney

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Summary Information

Repository:	Rockefeller Archive Center
Creator:	Ford Foundation
Title:	Ford Foundation records, Population Program, Office Files of William O. Sweeney
ID:	FA680
Date [inclusive]:	1969-1980
Physical Description:	7.2 Cubic Feet
Physical Description:	9 box(es) 5 standard record cartons, and 4 card-boxes (4x6x12 inches).
Language of the Material:	English

Preferred Citation note

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

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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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Biographical / Historical

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

The historical arc of the Ford Foundation's work in population covers the scientific, public health, social, cultural, economic, and policy issues associated with population growth, contraceptives, family planning, women's reproductive health, women's rights, gender rights, and related national policies and programs. Gradually, in response to changes internal and external to the Foundation, the program involved women in the research and policy aspects and of informing public debate and understanding.

In sum, the Foundation's broad swath of activities related to population and human reproduction represents a significant area of continuous attention from the 1950s until the present time. (It is important to note, however, that some aspects, such as the focus in in the 1960s on population-related scientific research, was an outlier in terms of the Foundation's overall emphasis.) Despite all the changes in leadership at the Foundation and consequent reorganizations, changes in local and global contexts, and changes in understanding of what constitutes effective work in population, the Ford Foundation has maintained a commitment to this field directly related to the health and well-being of women, their families, and their communities.

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Biographical / Historical

Segment Three: Ford Foundation Population Activities, 1963-1981: The Population Program

In 1963, then-Foundation president Henry Heald appointed Harkavy as the first director of the newly configured Population Program. Under varying titles, Harkavy remained responsible for heading the work in population under three presidents, until 1989. Harkavy and his program colleagues, many of whom went on to lead significant programs in other organizations, oversaw the expansion of the program and guided it through various restructurings under different foundation presidents and vice presidents.

Harkavy and his team were responsible for the grantmaking originating from the Ford Foundation headquarters in New York. In addition, they worked closely with the country and regional programs, where the program directors took responsibility for the country-specific initiatives. During this period, country programs, for example, in India, Pakistan, and Indonesia early on invested in the area of population with particular emphasis on family planning. The attention to population soon spread to other Foundation offices, with considerable efforts in Bangladesh, Egypt, Nigeria, and Mexico, as well. Harkavy was also responsible for initiating and sustaining collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Population Council, the Mellon Foundation, and various other entities.

In 1966, McGeorge Bundy became president of the Foundation and reorganized the grants programs into two divisions: National Affairs and International Division. The Population Program was placed as a separate program in the latter division, with Harkavy continuing as "program officer in charge," the new title for directors. He reported to Vice President David Bell for the next fifteen years.

Under Bundy, the Foundation began to support work on refugees and immigrants, noted as a theme related to population and population movements. Work on this theme continued as an integral part of human rights, both domestically and internationally, into the 2000s.

Ford staff estimated that between 1959 and 1979 the Foundation spent \$225 million in the population field. Of that amount, from 1960 to 1979, the Foundation spent more than \$100 million in support of biomedical research related to contraception and fertility as well as human reproduction. Support also included research and development grants toward developing more effective contraceptives. For example, Foundation grants led to the development and testing of the intrauterine device, the IUD. It also funded work at the Population Council and the World Health Organization on contraceptive research; it provided overall support for the World Health Organization's Special Program on Human Reproduction. Through these programs, the Foundation supported the strengthening of scientific research around the world. The work on family planning also included support of the International Committee in the Management of Population Programs and helped establish a network of institutions that focused on improving the delivery of population programs through research and training.

In the United States, Foundation grants enabled the Alan Guttmacher Institute, for example, to conduct research on population problems. Those grants included training for specialists on population communications, promoting school population education, and preparing family planning publications and materials.

In addition to the basic biomedical research on contraception and fertility, the Foundation also supported social science research related to population and family planning. While international population conferences held under UN auspices started in 1954, it was the one organized in Bucharest in 1974 (and subsequent ones in 1984 and 1994) that attracted Ford population staff members' attention. These meetings introduced new ideas about the relationship of population growth to social and economic conditions, highlighting new issues, such as fertility and education, marriage, income, land tenure, and the status of women. The Ford Foundation reoriented some of its grantmaking to include these themes. Like the biomedical science research, the social science and behavioral research from the beginning included support for nongovernmental, national, and intergovernmental organizations in the United States and around the world.

Starting in the late 1950s, training linked to research was a core program strategy to build capacity in the biomedical sciences, demography, and social sciences. Grants supported, for example: the University of Michigan's Population Study Center, Princeton University's Office of Population Research, and the Brown University Population Study Center. The Foundation also provided support to twenty-five population study centers in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Other examples of training and research programs include: a Latin American program of population studies linking social science research institutions; a Southeast Asia population research award program; and a worldwide research competition on population and development cosponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Population Council. Over more than twenty years, with Harkavy at the helm for the Ford Foundation, these three partners funders worked together to strengthen the field of demography and promote interdisciplinary research and training across the social sciences, as well as linking social scientists with demographers and other population researchers.

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Scope and Contents

Includes but not limited to: correspondence, reports, subject files, and records pertaining to population and population communication.

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Arrangement

Arranged in 6 series primarily by file type.

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Administrative Information

Publication Statement

Rockefeller Archive Center

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

Conditions Governing Use note

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 note

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

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. Researchers interested in accessing digital media (floppy disks, CDs, DVDs, etc.) or audiovisual material (audio cassettes, VHS, etc.) in this collection must use an access surrogate. The original items may not be accessed because of preservation concerns. To request an access surrogate be made, or if you are unsure if there is an access surrogate, please contact an archivist.

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Collection Inventory

Chronological Correspondence, 1970-1974

Title/Description	Instances
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1971 WOS Chron File, Jun-Dec 1971	box 1
1972 WOS Chron File, 1972	box 1
1973 WOS Chron File (1/2), Jan-Jul 1973	box 1
1973 WOS Chron File (2/2), Jul-Dec 1973	box 1
1974 WOS Chron File (1/2), Jan-Jun 1974	box 1
1974 WOS Chron File (2/2), Jul-Dec 1974	box 1

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Asian Communications Training Service (ACTS), 1977-1979

Title/Description	Instances
ACTS -- "Population Communication Consultants" Revision Prepared by Robert Griffin with William O. Sweeney, Dec 1978	box 2
ACTS -- for Population Reports and Mailings, 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS 1 -- To Do, 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS 1 -- General, 1977	box 2
ACTS 1 -- Consultants, 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS 1 -- Washington Meeting, 1977	box 2
ACTS 1 -- Hong Kong Meeting (October 1977), 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS Country Files, A-C, 1977-1978	box 2
ATS (ACTS) Country Files, I-V, 1977-1978	box 2
ATS (ACTS) Countries -- Reports, 1977	box 2
ACTS 3 -- 1. Commercial -- CBD, Marketing, 1977	box 2
ACTS 3 -- 2. Education -- Formal Population Education Paper, 1977	box 2
ACTS 3 -- 3. East-West Communication Institute (EWCI) (AID review only), 1977	box 2
ACTS 3 -- 4. Information Services, 1977	box 2
ACTS 3 -- 5. Journalism -- Development, 1977	box 2
ACTS 3 -- 6. Public Relations, 1977	box 2
ACTS 3 -- 7. Private Agencies, 1977	box 2
ACTS 3 -- 8. Service Characteristics, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 9. Technical Assistance, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 10. Training Methodology, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 11. Urban Programs and Family Planning Strategies, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 12. Women, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 13. Population and Integration of Development Topics, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 14. Communications and Census Taking, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 15. Training in Simple Research Methods, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 16. Low-Cost Communications Technology, 1977	box 2
ACTS 4 -- 17. Data Analysis, 1977	box 2
ACTS 5 -- IV. Subjects, 1977	box 2

ACTS 5 -- V. Sites, 1977	box 2
ACTS 5 -- VI. Personnel, 1977	box 2
ACTS 5 -- VII. Donors, 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS 5 -- AID, 1977	box 2
ACTS 5 -- EWCI, 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS 5 -- IBRD (World Bank), 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS 5 -- IDRC, 1977	box 2
ACTS 5 -- IPPF, 1977	box 2
ACTS 5 -- UNFPA, 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS -- Final Report, Notes, 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS -- Final Report -- Draft Two, 1977-1978	box 2
ACTS -- Radel Back-up Materials, 1977	box 2
"ACTS for Population - A Proposal", Nov 1977	box 2
ACTS -- New Proposal, 1979	box 2

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Subject Files, 1969-1980

Title/Description	Instances
Brazil, 1976-1979	box 3
Centro Interamericano de Adestramiento en Comunicaciones para Poblacion (CIACOP) -- Correspondence, 1974-1980	box 3
CIACOP -- Papers, 1970-1980	box 3
Costa Rica, 1979-1980	box 3
Colombia, 1975-1980	box 3
El Salvador, 1970-1972	box 3
Guatemala, 1970-1974	box 3
Guyana, 1974-1975	box 3
Health Education Conference -- West Africa, 1977	box 3
Universidad Iberoamericano (1/2), 1976-1979	box 3
Universidad Iberoamericano (2/2), 1976-1979	box 3
Indonesia Visit, Nov 1978	box 3
Institute of Child Health (ICH), 1978	box 3

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) -- New York, 1976-1979	box 3
Jamaica, 1970-1975	box 3
Latin America, 1970-1980	box 3
Mexico, 1976-1980	box 3
Peru, 1980	box 3
Philippines Visit, Nov 1978	box 3
Trinidad (one letter), 1975	box 3
United States -- Training Institutions -- Social Sciences -- Material from Field Visits, 1972-1975	box 3
Women -- Outline Re: Ford Foundation Programs, n.d.	box 3
Africa -- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) -- Women's Centre, 1975-1978	box 4
Africa -- Senegal -- Famille et Developpement -- Basic Documents, RGA, 1977	box 4
Africa -- Senegal -- Famille et Developpement -- ASAFED, 1978-1980	box 4
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Africa -- Senegal -- Famille et Developpement, 1978-1979	box 4
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Famille et Developpement -- Correspondence, 1977	box 4
Population Office Review -- Population Communications Memoranda, 1979	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- Correspondence, 1977-1980	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- DAP Supplement, 1978-1980	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- Expenditure and Project Breakdowns, 1978-1980	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- Evaluation, 1980	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- Evaluation -- Miscellaneous Papers (1/2), 1969-1980	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- Evaluation -- Miscellaneous Papers (2/2), 1969-1980	box 4

Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- Evaluation -- Interview Notes Re: Section VIII, The Future, [1980]	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- Evaluation -- Interview Notes, 1979-1980	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- Ford Foundation Financial Reports, 1973-1980	box 4
Population Communications Project (DAP 709-0024) -- RGAs, 1972-1979	box 4

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Reports (Sweeney and Ford Foundation), Conference Papers, 1971-1980

Title/Description	Instances
Conference Papers Re: Population and Family Planning (miscellaneous conferences), 1971-1974	box 5
"An Inquiry into the Uses of Instructional Technology" Volume I by James W. Armsey and Norman C. Dahl, Mar 1972	box 5
"An Inquiry into the Uses of Instructional Technology" Volume II, Appendices by James W. Armsey and Norman C. Dahl, Mar 1972	box 5
Background Papers for Ford Foundation Meeting on Population (Elsinore, Denmark), Jun 1972	box 5
Telecommunications Task Force #1 (materials from binder) (1/2), 1972-1973	box 5
Telecommunications Task Force #1 (materials from binder) (2/2), 1972-1973	box 5
"Communications and the Population Program of Pakistan" by William O. Sweeney, Aug 1973 (Revised Jun 1975)	box 5
"Population Communications in the Philippines" by William O. Sweeney, Jul 1974	box 5
"A Report on the Activities of the Press Foundation of Asia" by William O. Sweeney, Jul 1974	box 5
"An Examination of Communications Activities in the International Division for Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974" by the Office of Communications, Apr 1975	box 5
"Report to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on a Mission to Pakistan" by William O. Sweeney, Jun 1975	box 5
"International Communications: Activities in the Developed and Developing Countries" by the Office of Communications, Jul 1975	box 5

"Communications, Population, and Development in the Philippines" by William O. Sweeney, Aug 1975	box 5
"Indonesia: Population Information and Education" by William O. Sweeney, Feb 1977	box 5
"Ford Foundation Assistance in West and Central Africa", Oct 1977	box 5
Memorandum -- "Population Office Communications DAP: Report of Activities" from Ann Leonard to Oscar Harkavy and William Sweeney, Sep 1, 1978	box 5
"Egypt. A Preliminary Assessment of a Project Concerned with Population Information, Education and Communication" by Lyle Saunders, Douglas Larson and Wiliam Sweeney, Nov 1978	box 5
"Population Communication Consultants" by Robert Griffin and William O. Sweeney, Dec 1978	box 5
"Current Interest of the Ford Foundation", Jun 1980	box 5
Sweeney Publications Re: Population, Family Planning, and Communications (1/2), 1973-1977	box 5
Sweeney Publications Re: Population, Family Planning, and Communications (2/2), 1973-1977	box 5
Glattbach, Jack -- Publications Re: Population Communications, 1975-1977	box 5

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East-West Communication Institute -- Population Communication Documents, 1977

Physical Description: 1 Files (Catalog)

Physical Description: 2 box(es) Microfiche documents. 4x6x12 inches.

Biographical / Historical

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West, Inc. (East-West Center), was established in Honolulu, Hawaii by the United States Congress in 1960 to promote better relations and understanding among the nations and peoples of Asia, the Pacific area, and the United States.

In June 1971 the East-West Center received a USAID grant of \$1.072 million to enhance the Center's ability to serve as an information, education and communications resource for population programs, primarily in the Asian and Pacific regions. In 1974 a second USAID grant of \$1.6 million was awarded.

In 1977, East-West Communication Institute (EWCI) of the East-West Center informed various institutions of the availability of the entire EWCI Population Communication Documents collection on microfiche, and 22 sets of microfiche were provided to developing country organizations, including the Ford Foundation.

Scope and Contents

The Population Communication Documents collection includes publications by William O. Sweeney.

Title/Description	Instances
East-West Communication Institute -- Catalog of Population Communication Documents, Jul 14, 1977	box 5
East-West Communication Institute -- Population Communication Documents, A - O, 1977	box 6

Arrangement

Documents are arranged alphabetically by author's name.

East-West Communication Institute -- Population Communication Documents, P - Z, 1977	box 7
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Arrangement

Documents are arranged alphabetically by author's name.

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Sweeney's Population Research Index, 1978

Physical Description: 2 box(es) 4x6x12 inches each.

Arrangement

Sweeney's population research index is arranged into three sections: SUBJECT, COUNTRY, and AUHTOR.

"The SUBJECT index is broken down into a substantial number of items which are handled alphabetically. The pink cards which follow contain all of the bibliographic terms (subject headings).

COUNTRY file is broken down by continent or area of the world and then by country.

There are 3 kinds of materials in the system. Those with numbers beginning with 100; they are filed in drawers. The second have a letter and then a number. They are filed in loose-leaf notebooks and placed on the shelf of my office. Those marked "BK" and have a number are in books on shelves in my office and marked according to the number."

Title/Description	Instances
Subject index	box 8
Country index	box 8
Author index	box 9

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