



Ford Foundation records, International Affairs Division, Program Staff Files

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Summary Information

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Abstract:	<p>The International Affairs Program Staff Files collection was created by combining inactive records from the International Affairs Program (USIAP), the International Division, the Developing Countries Program Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (OLAC), and International Training and Research (ITR). The collection documents various periods in the history of these programs from 1956 to 1990 and is organized into five series: International Affairs Chronological Files (1990), Middle East and Africa (MEA) Field Office Files (1964-1969), International Training and Research Files (1956-1971), International Training Evaluation (1969-1983), and Program Planning Budgets (1962-1983). MEA Field Office Files include staff directories, post reports, and memoranda concerning financial reporting and evaluation procedures, family maintenance on travel and study awards, and the development of a new accounting system. International Training and Research files document the Foundation's involvement with the development of international academic exchange and study abroad programs during the 1960s. The files contain correspondence, memoranda, reports, papers, and background information about a wide variety of topics, including the problems universities face with the acquisition and bibliographic control of foreign research materials, the Foundation's policy for language development, and Foundation support for ESL, Russian and East European Studies, and international legal studies. The International Training Evaluation files consists of Robert G. Myer's research files for his 1982-1983 study of Ford Foundation support between 1960 and 1980 for post-graduate education abroad for Third World nationals. The files include the raw data and background</p>

research that Dr. Myers compiled over the course of his evaluation as well as drafts and comments on his report.

Preferred Citation note

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Biographical/Historical note

Robert G. Myers was born September 2, 1934. He received a B.A. in Economics from Oberlin College in 1955, a M.A. in Education from Stanford University in 1962, and was awarded a PhD in Comparative Education by the University of Chicago in 1967. He joined the Ford Foundation in August 1972 as a Program Officer in the Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (OLAC/LAC). In November of 1976, he became a Project Specialist to the Office of the Vice President and was seconded to the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa, Canada. He returned in July of 1979, and he was made Program Adviser for the Andean Region and the Southern Cone. Throughout his time at the Foundation, his work primarily focused on education and development projects in Latin America. In 1982, he embarked on a 15-month evaluation of the Foundation's support for international training programs for Third World nationals between 1960 and 1980. The evaluative study was intended to create a framework for acting on renewed interest in foreign training among granting institutions on individual, institutional and national levels, despite an environment of reduced budgets.

His work entailed conducting interviews and country case studies, primarily of Indonesia and Peru, and collecting data about support for education from the Foundation's various offices. The study was intended to address such questions as the variation and effect of different strategies adopted by the Foundation, approaches to selection and placement, administration and cost, rates of successful completion and return home, and impact of training on individuals and institutions. Dr. Myers left the Foundation on August 15, 1983.

Melvin J. Fox was born on November 26, 1913 and graduated from American University in 1940 with a B.A. in International Economics. He joined the Ford Foundation in July 1951 as a consultant on international affairs as part of its charter staff. In November of the same year he became a staff associate and, in 1953, he advanced to Executive Associate for International Training and Research (ITR). Mr. Fox was promoted to Program Associate in October of 1957 and he served as Associate Director of the International Training and Research Program from 1961 through 1966. In early 1967, he became Program Officer for Planning and Evaluation in the International Division, and later that year was promoted to Deputy Representative for West Africa within the Middle East and Africa (MEA) Program. Mr. Fox subsequently held the positions of Program Officer for the Middle East and Africa (1970) and Program Advisor for MEA (1972) before rising to Representative for West Africa in May 1975. From September 5 to November 2, 1983, he was Acting Representative for the Developing Countries Program

in Lagos, Nigeria. During his time at Ford, his work focused on foreign academic exchange, the teaching of English abroad, development projects in Africa, and African studies at U.S. Universities. Mr. Fox died in 1998.

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Biographical/Historical note

The Ford Foundation has been engaged in overseas work since the early 1950s. This work was driven by the Foundation's aspiration to become a national and international philanthropy for the advancement of human welfare, first formally expressed in the seminal 1949 Gaither Study Committee report commissioned by the Board of Trustees to chart the institution's future. In 1951, the Foundation established two of its first grant programs, Overseas Development (OD) and Overseas Training and Research (OTR). The granting goals were to increase agricultural production, improve health and living conditions, and advance education. South and Southeast Asia was the initial focus, with India and Pakistan receiving the majority of grants. A more limited number of grants were issued in Indonesia and Burma. A program for smaller regional and national grants also was initiated for the Near East. In 1957, Overseas Development further expanded to include programs in Latin America.

In 1957, the Foundation established a program in International Training and Research (ITR) aimed at strengthening American competence in foreign affairs and international relations. ITR supported scholarship and teaching in areas in which American knowledge and trained personnel were limited. The Foundation offered area studies in Asia, Africa, the Near East, the Soviet Union, and East Europe. In its international training and exchange programs, the Foundation and its grantees coordinated closely with the U.S. State Department. This cooperation was required by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 80-402 or Smith-Mundt Act), which sponsored exchanges between the United States and other countries as a matter of government policy.

As part of a Foundation reorganization in 1966, the Overseas Development Program, along with other international programs such as ITR and Population, became part of a single International Division (ID). A subsequent restructuring of the International Division occurred in 1980-1981 and led to the creation of the Developing Countries Program (DCP). DCP was again restructured in 1989, resulting in the breaking out of programs in Africa and the Middle East (AME), Asia (ASIA), Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC/OLAC), Human Rights and Governance (HRG), Education and Culture (EC), Program-Related Investments (PRI), and International Affairs (IA) as independent program areas.

The International Affairs program focused on combating problems of a global scale, including environmental degradation, massive refugee movements, population pressures, inter-ethnic and communal violence, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism. Believing that important issues of worldwide concern should be addressed collectively by analysts and policy makers from multiple nations, the Foundation developed independent multilateral institutions and employed International Affairs specialists in the U.S. and abroad to promote the rule of public international law. This led to Foundation support for research, public education, and advanced training in seven broad areas, including international peace, security and arms control; international economics and development; contemporary international studies,

primarily of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; and the processes and substance of U.S. foreign policy.

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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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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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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.

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

Between 1989 and 1991, dramatic changes in the external international conditions created a significantly different context for Ford Foundation's international activities both in the United States and overseas. In November, 1989, the Berlin Wall fell. In February 1990, in South Africa, Nelson Mandela was released from prison. In December 1991, the Soviet Union dissolved. As a consequence, the Cold War was over, Western Europe no longer had a special strategic role in the Foundation, and program-related activities in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union multiplied. The Foundation not only continued the earlier efforts to fund leadership in the region; from 1990-1994, Ford also spent \$1 million on the training of newly-elected parliamentarians in Eastern Europe and the former USSR. By 1993, half of the funds for grantmaking related to the former Soviet bloc were going to in-country individuals and institutions.

In 1989, Thomas also instituted a major restructuring of the Foundation to fulfill his vision of "One Foundation." All programs were put into one division led by Vice President Susan Berresford. Carmichael joined the Institute of International Education to run a program on Soviet and Eastern European Affairs and then higher education in South Africa. All the Foundation grant programs - domestic and international - reported to Berresford: Africa and the Middle East (AME, formerly MEA), Asia (ASIA), Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC/OLAC), Human Rights and Governance (HRG), Education and Culture (EC), Program-Related Investments (PRI), and International Affairs (IA).

The change in South Africa opened up many new opportunities to work in partnership with a range of South Africa partners to promote and sustain the transition to democracy. The Foundation supported women's groups working on law, development and reproductive rights. It contributed, for example, to the groups working on the Women's Chatter in South Africa, resulting in the adoption in 1994 of the first constitution anywhere that specifically included sections on women's rights.

During the 1990s, the promising political changes in African countries and elsewhere provided a positive perspective to counteract the continuing economic constraints facing the Foundation and the rising debt in developing countries. Both to reinforce local democratic initiatives and to address its economic challenges, the Foundation's field offices across Africa and the developing world shifted their support toward the promotion of smaller scale community-based initiatives.

Thomas supported work on arts and culture, not as a goal in itself, but, instead, as a means for promoting social justice, education, and human rights, both in the United States and in developing countries. At the same time, while reducing support for cultural institutions in the United States, such institutions received support overseas to preserve and celebrate national and local cultural heritages. While in South Africa, for example, the Foundation provided support for Johannesburg anti-apartheid theatre groups, in West

Africa it funded for nearly two decades a program to preserve and make accessible cultural heritage by expand the training of museum leaders and strengthening museum exhibit and outreach capabilities.

In the early 1990s, the Foundation through its India office helped establish an independent foundation to enhance sustainability in the arts community. Ford envisioned new opportunities for cultural institution to rely on local resources focus on new forms of creativity and encourage young artists, in particular. Similar to the Indian effort, the Ford office in Egypt in 1993 provided support for an arts-focused foundation.

When Susan Berresford became president in 1996, with a strong commitment to globalization as well as concern for the uncertainty it created, she reorganized the Foundation in to three large program themes that would inform grantmaking in the United States and developing countries: Assets with a focus on poverty, Peace and Social Justice on rights issues, and Education, Media, Arts and Culture to pull together related endeavors. She also created a separate communications program. Each program was led by a vice president. Berresford strongly reinforced the institutional and grantmaking goal of affirmative action, an organizational goal that had been initiated in the Bundy era.

She maintained significant support, domestically and internationally for women's issues. She endorsed and encouraged the worldwide meetings staff members and grantees to continue to hold joint meetings in order to create a greater sense of partnership and shared purpose. The more promising international situation enabled the Ford Foundation in 1996 to open an office in Russia (Moscow) and in Vietnam (Hanoi). Berresford encouraged the development of local and regional peace and security programs in developing countries. A regional security, peace, and cooperation program in India, for instance, focused on the work of civil society groups as an increasingly prominent regional interest in South Asia.

In this period, the Foundation gave renewed the prominence of arts and culture in the US and maintained the commitment in developing countries. By 2000, funding levels for the Education, Media, Arts and Culture division were approaching parity with the other two, Assets and Peace and Justice.

Berresford also encouraged each of the programs to hold worldwide meeting to promote cross-program and cross-national collaboration in fields such as human rights, income generation, cultural preservation, and building capacity in the arts and arts management. One persistent question of such initiatives. Toward that end, and building on the earlier experiences in India and Egypt, Berresford worked closely with her senior vice president, Barry Gaberman and other staff to establish new foundations at the local and national levels, particularly in developing countries. Gaberman had been at the foundation since 1973, starting as assistant to the representative in Indonesia. After serving in a number of different positions, by 1984, under Thomas, he served as deputy vice president in the U.S. and International Affairs program. After the 1989, Thomas and Berresford appointed him deputy vice president. 1996, Berresford appointed him senior vice president.

As the twentieth century came to a close, the economic conditions of the 1970s and 1980s that had resulted in so much global debt, with special impact on the developing world, were slowly turning around. Many countries were experiencing economic growth and burgeoning democratic initiatives. Not only was the global economic situation improving but the Foundation's assets were also growing. Consequently, the Foundation was in a strong position to bring attention to long-standing issues holding back developing countries. The grants programs addressed the pressing need both for advanced training of young- to mid-career adults living in marginalized and disadvantaged conditions along the equally, and for strengthening and building sustainability of universities across sub-Saharan Africa, along

with enhancing broadband access for improved internet communications, promoting women in higher education, and strengthening postgraduate education.

Reacting to the tragedy of September 11, 2001, the Foundation provided immediate relief to affected local institutions in the United States. The Foundation also helped launch support a fund at the Institute of International Education to support scholars at risk in countries in conflict and under terrorist threats, especially in, but not limited to, the Middle East.

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

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

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

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Scope and Contents note

The International Affairs Program Staff Files consist of an artificially created collection of records from International Affairs (IA), the International Division (ID), the Developing Countries Program (DCP), and

International Training and Research (ITR) documenting various periods in the history of these programs from 1956 to 1990.

The most recent files, dating from April to December 1990, consist of correspondence and memoranda collected weekly from IA staff. The files contain memoranda written about various topics, including the Foundation's International Research Competition on Global and Regional Approaches to Conventional Arms Control and International Peacekeeping, and support for training in public international law through exchange of students and scholars between the U.S. and selected institutions in developing countries. Other topics include the Soviet and Eastern Europe Study Group (SEESG) and the Women's International Forum at the United Nations. Memoranda also report and comment on the Delegated-Authority Project (DAP) and Foundation-Administered Project (FAP) grant actions, grant proposals, grantee/project evaluations, monitoring visits, telephone conversations, and meetings and conferences attended by IA program officers.

Files from the International Division include files for field offices in the Middle East and Africa (MEA) dating from the 1960s, and program planning budgets (also called proposed budget books) for fiscal years spanning from 1963 to 1985. The MEA files contain staff directories and post reports with information about living conditions and Ford Foundation policy for overseas personnel. Memoranda in the files concern a range of topics, including financial reporting and evaluation procedures, family maintenance on travel and study awards and the development of a new accounting system.

Files pertaining to the International Training and Research (ITR) Program appear to be subject files maintained by Melvin J. Fox during his tenure as ITR Associate Director (1961-1966). Several files describe the Foundation's involvement in the development of international academic exchange and study abroad programs during the 1960s. The records concern the problems universities face with the acquisition and bibliographic control of foreign research materials, a meeting with President Lyndon B. Johnson's educational advisors regarding the International Education Act of 1966. The files also contain studies by foreign students and U.S. academic professionals abroad. Also discussed are the Foundation's policy for language development and its support for ESL, Russian and East European Studies, and international legal studies programs.

The Developing Countries Program files consist of the research files kept by Robert G. Myers, a Program Officer and Program Advisor for the Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. From 1982 to 1983, Dr. Myers undertook an International Training Evaluation which studied the Foundation's support for post-graduate education of Third World Nationals from 1960 to 1980. The files include raw data and background research that Dr. Myers compiled over the course of his evaluation, as well as drafts and comments on his report.

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Arrangement

Collection is arranged into 5 series.

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Administrative Information

Publication Statement

Rockefeller Archive Center

15 Dayton Avenue

Sleepy Hollow 10591

archive@rockarch.org

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

Processing Information note

From the original volume of 20 cubic feet accessioned by the Ford Foundation Archives in 2004, 11 cubic feet of files relating to program management costs and travel and study awards were removed from the collection and set aside for microfilming. The remaining 9 cubic feet of International Affairs records were reduced during processing to 3.2 cubic feet.

The collection was created by combining inactive records from the International Affairs Program (USIAP), the International Division, the Developing Countries Program Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (OLAC), and International Training and Research (ITR). The records had been in offsite storage. The records span various decades from 1956 to 1990.

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.

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.

Conditions Governing Access note

Records more than 10 years old are open for research with select materials restricted as noted. Brittle or damaged items are available at the discretion of RAC.

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Related Materials

Separated Materials note

Appendix A: Reports – Unpublished reports written by Ford Foundation staff and consultants were removed from their original folders, scanned and transferred to the Archives' collection of staff and consultant reports. See Appendix A for a list of these reports and their specific assigned number. The reports are listed in alphabetical order by author. The assigned number may be used to access reports in the online catalog.

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Collection Inventory

International Affairs (IA) Chronological Files, 1990

Scope and Contents

This series consists of chronologically arranged memoranda originating and collected weekly from International Affairs (IA) staff from April to December 1990. Subjects covered in the memoranda include comments about of IA and Foundation policy such as external affirmative action and IA priorities for the use of worldwide funds, and special grant making procedures for Japan. Also reviewed are IA programs such as the International Research Competition on Global and Regional Approaches to Conventional Arms Control and International Peacekeeping, and Foundation support for training in public international law through exchange of students between the U.S. and developing countries. International Affairs Division and other Foundation staff members who authored memoranda include Enid C. B. Schoettle, Stanley J. Heginbotham, Paul Balaran, Mary McClymont, Karel Vosskuhler, Susan Berresford, Craufurd Goodwin, Laurice Sarraf, Brian Urquhart, and Seamus O'Cleireacain.

Title/Description	Instances	
Chronological Files, Apr 2-13, 1990	box 1	folder 1
Chronological Files, Apr 16-27, 1990	box 1	folder 2
Chronological Files, Apr 30-May 4, 1990	box 1	folder 3
Chronological Files, May 7-11, 1990		

	box 1	folder 4
Chronological Files, May 14-23, 1990	box 1	folder 5
Chronological Files, May 22-31, 1990	box 1	folder 6
Chronological Files, Jun 1-6, 1990	box 1	folder 7
Chronological Files, Jun 12-20, 1990	box 1	folder 8
Chronological Files, Jun 18-26, 1990	box 2	folder 1
Chronological Files, Jun 24-Jul 5, 1990	box 2	folder 2
Chronological Files, Jul 2-13, 1990	box 2	folder 3
Chronological Files, Jul 9-27, 1990	box 2	folder 4
Chronological Files, Jul 25-Aug 3, 1990	box 2	folder 5
Chronological Files, Aug 2-31, 1990	box 2	folder 6
Chronological Files, Sep 1990	box 2	folder 7
Chronological Files, Oct 1990	box 2	folder 8
Chronological Files, Nov 1990	box 2	folder 9
Chronological Files, Dec 1990	box 3	folder 1

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International Division / Middle East and Africa (ID/MEA) Field Office Files, 1964-1969

Scope and Contents

This series consists of field office files kept by the International Division's Office for the Middle East and Africa (MEA). The files are arranged alphabetically by originating field offices within MEA, including Ankara (Turkey), Beirut (Lebanon), Cairo (Egypt, formally United Arab Republic), Lagos (Nigeria), New York, and Tunis (Tunisia). The files contain staff directories and post reports. There are also memoranda on financial reporting and evaluation procedures, family maintenance on travel and study awards, and the development of a new accounting system.

Title/Description	Instances	
FF Ankara Office -- Information on FF Policy on Housing, Automobiles, Banking, etc. in Turkey, Memoranda Re: Special Paragraphs for Grant Letters to Turkish Grantees, 1967	box 3	folder 2
FF Ankara Office -- Memoranda Re: Routing of New York Memos to the Field, Change of Address for Ankara Office, etc., 1966	box 3	folder 3
FF Ankara Office -- News of the Week Concerning Ankara Office Sent to Eugene P. Northrop, Dec 3, 1965	box 3	folder 4
FF Beirut Office -- Memoranda Re: Beirut Office Program Status and Personnel, 1964	box 3	folder 5

FF Beirut Office -- Memoranda Re: Quarterly Grant Payment Procedures, Administration of Fellowship Funds, Press Announcement of Overseas Development Grants, 1966	box 3	folder 6
FF Beirut Office -- Summary Notes of International Division Meeting in Beirut, List of Staff in Beirut, Memoranda Re: Stopover Visit from George F. Gant, etc., 1967	box 3	folder 7
FF Cairo, U.A.R. Office -- Cairo Staff Directory, Memoranda Re: Report on Inter-African Public Administration Seminar, etc., 1966-1969	box 3	folder 8
FF Lagos Office -- Memoranda Re: Grant Recommendation Procedures, West Africa Grant Actions, etc., 1965-1968	box 3	folder 9
FF New York Office -- Memoranda Re: MEA Dependent Organizations, Financial Reporting and Evaluation Procedures for MEA Office, 1968-1969	box 3	folder 10
FF Tunis Office -- Memorandum Re: Quarterly Forecast, Algerian English Language Training Project, Tunisian Library Development Project, etc., Jan 23, 1967	box 3	folder 11

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International Training and Research (ITR) Files, 1956-1967

Scope and Contents

This series consists of subject files documenting the work of the Foundation's International Training and Research (ITR) program. Melvin J. Fox, who was serving as ITR Associate Director (1961-1966) appears to have collected the files. They contain correspondence, memoranda, reports, papers, and background information about a wide variety of topics, including the Foundation's policy for language development, problems associated with the acquisition and bibliographic control of foreign research materials by university libraries, and studies of the transitional challenges faced by foreign students as well as U.S. academic professionals abroad.

Title/Description	Instances	
"Education for the Public Service: A Survey" (report), 1961	box 3	folder 12
English Language Development -- Memoranda and Reports on FF and U.S. Government Programs in ESL in Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, etc. (1 of 2), 1963-1964	box 3	folder 13
English Language Development -- Memoranda and Reports on FF Activities in Teaching ESL, Meetings of Inter-Program Committee on English as a Second Language (2 of 2), 1965-1967	box 3	folder 14
Ford Foundation Policy -- International Training and Research (ITR), Comments on Memorandum Re: Staff Communications with Prospective Grantees, Jun 25, 1965	box 3	folder 15
Foreign Students -- Background Paper on Organizations Concerned with Foreign Students for Meeting on Institute of International Education Renewal Request, Jun 1965	box 3	folder 16

International Academic Exchange -- Correspondence Re: Transition Seminar for Foreign Students, Conference on "The European-American Scholarly Community," etc., Oct 1966	box 3	folder 17
International Education Act of 1966 -- Background, Correspondence Re: Meeting with President Johnson's Educational Advisors, etc., Feb 1966-Jan 1967	box 3	folder 18
International Legal Studies Programs -- List of FF Grantees/Grants, Dec 1, 1964	box 3	folder 19
International Library Resources -- Correspondence and Background on Problems Universities Face with Acquisition and Bibliographic Control of Foreign Research Materials (1 of 2), 1964-1966	box 4	folder 1
International Library Resources -- Correspondence and Background on Problems Universities Face with Acquisition and Bibliographic Control of Foreign Research Materials (2 of 2), 1966	box 4	folder 2
Latin American Language Problems -- Memoranda and Correspondence Re: Teaching Language and Linguistics, Background, 1956-1966	box 4	folder 3
OIR Self-Study on European/Atlantic Studies -- Correspondence Re: Conversations with Harvard Professors Stanley Hoffman, Henry Kissinger, et al on FF Role in Europe and European Studies, etc., Oct-Nov 1967	box 4	folder 4
Research on Professional Practices Overseas -- Correspondence, Papers and Speech on U.S. Academic Professionals Overseas, 1965-1966	box 4	folder 5
Russian and East European Studies -- List of FF Grants to Universities, Dec 1966	box 4	folder 6

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International Training Evaluation, 1969-1983

Scope and Contents

This series consists of Robert G. Myer's research files for his 1982-1983 study of Ford Foundation support between 1960 and 1980 for post-graduate education abroad for Third World nationals. Included in the series are grant and working files containing Myer's pre-proposal, project description, progress report, final report outline, summary conclusions with comments, guiding questions, references, and interview notes. Background information, reports, and questionnaires from evaluative studies conducted by other institutions of their study abroad programs such as the Institute for International Education (IIE), the Rockefeller Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and the African-American Institute also are included. In addition, the files contain raw data, including human resources inventories for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and the broader region of Latin America. The inventories contain information about the recipients of graduate fellowships, field of study and current career placement. The inventories were used as a resource to identify possible consultants.

Title/Description	Instances
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African-American Institute -- Study of Former AFGRAD Fellows Questionnaire, Notes, Background, [1983]	box 4	folder 7
Agency for International Development (USAID) -- Background on AID Support for Training and Exchange Programs in Latin America, Participant Training Costs, 1975-1981	box 4	folder 8
Agricultural Economics -- Notes on FF Support for Rural Social Sciences in Latin America, Background on Training Agricultural Economists for International Development Work, etc., 1980-1983	box 4	folder 9
Economics -- Background Evaluation and Research Proposal to Study Performance of Foreign Students by the Economics Institute, 1974-1976	box 4	folder 10
Grant File -- Background Reports on Africa Training Project, Eastern Africa Universities Research Project Policy Conference, USAID/Indonesia Training Project Evaluation, 1979-1982	box 5	folder 1
Grant File -- "Evaluating the Effects of Ford Foundation Support for Education Abroad of Third World Nationals, 1960-1980: A Pre-Proposal," Outline, Notes, 1982-1983	box 5	folder 2
Grant File -- "Evaluating the Effects of Ford Foundation Support for Education Abroad of Third World Nationals, 1960-1980: A Project Description," Progress Report, Jul-Dec 1982	box 5	folder 3
Grant File -- Memoranda Re: Proposal to Evaluate International Division Support for Training, Preliminary Outline for Final Report, Notes, 1976-1977	box 5	folder 4
Grant File -- References -- Bibliography of Mimeos, Books, etc., [1983]	box 5	folder 5
Grant File -- Training Study Interview Notes, 1982	box 5	folder 6
India -- Background on FF Support for Graduate Fellowships for Indian Government Officers at Harvard and Williams College, [1960s-1970s]	box 5	folder 7
Institute of International Education (IIE) -- Memoranda, Correspondence, Outline for Evaluation Study of Foreign Educational Experiences by Elinor Barber, 1978-1982	box 5	folder 8
Inter-American Foundation -- Background and Evaluation Report on Doctoral Fellowship Program, 1982	box 5	folder 9
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) -- Correspondence, Evaluation Report on IDRC Fellowship Program, 1981-1982	box 5	folder 10
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU) -- Alumni Survey, List of 1977 Active Scholars, 1977	box 5	folder 11
OLAC (Office for Latin America & the Caribbean) Education Program -- Memoranda Re: Report on Training of Nationals in Educational Planning, Budget Projections for Education, 1974-1975	box 5	folder 12

OLAC Graduate Fellowship Program -- Memoranda, Annual Reports (1 of 2), 1969-1978	box 5	folder 13
OLAC Graduate Fellowship Program -- Memoranda, Annual Reports (2 of 2), 1980-1982	box 5	folder 14
OLAC Human Resources Training Inventory -- Data for Brazil, Argentina, 1973	box 5	folder 15
OLAC Human Resources Training Inventory -- Data for Chile, Mexico, Peru, 1973-1976	box 5	folder 16
OLAC Human Resources Training Inventory -- Data for Colombia, 1972-1973	box 6	folder 1
OLAC Human Resources Training Inventory for Education, 1976	box 6	folder 2
Questionnaire -- Evaluation Questionnaires Used by AID, African-American Institute, Rockefeller Foundation, and IIE, 1982	box 6	folder 3
Questionnaire -- FF Questionnaire to Peruvian Study Abroad Alumni, Notes, Draft Questionnaires, 1982	box 6	folder 4
Reproductive Biology -- "Directory of Ford Foundation Fellows in Reproductive Biology, 1960-1972", 1973	box 6	folder 5
Third Country Training -- Memoranda Re: Requests for Information on Training Institutions Abroad, Papers, Notes on FF Cases by Country, etc., 1975-1983	box 6	folder 6
Turkey -- Evaluation of FF Science Education Program in Turkey, 1960-1980, Sep 1980	box 6	folder 7
Working File -- Conclusions -- Summary Conclusion Drafts, Comments, 1983	box 6	folder 8
Working File -- Methodology -- Notes on Strategies, Evaluation Outline, Field Office Contacts, Grants by Country, etc., 1978-1981	box 6	folder 9
World Bank -- Background and Notes on Economic Development Institute (EDI) Courses and Evaluation, 1975-1982	box 6	folder 10

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Program Planning Budgets, 1962-1983

Scope and Contents

This series consists of program planning budgets (also called proposed budget books) for the fiscal years 1963-1985 kept by the International Division. The budgets from 1962 through 1970 contain overviews of program work and goals, as well as projected budget allocations for the International Division and International Affairs. Beginning in 1970, the Foundation combined the annual planning budgets for the various program divisions into one report.

Title/Description	Instances	
International Affairs Program: Planning Budget Request for Fiscal 1963-1964-1965, Sep 1962	box 7	folder 1

International Affairs Program: Planning Budget Request for Fiscal 1964-1965-1966, Jun 1963	box 7	folder 2
International Affairs Program: Planning Budget Request for Fiscal 1965-1966-1967, Jun 1964	box 7	folder 3
International Affairs Program: Planning Budget Request for Fiscal 1966-1967-1968, Jun 1965	box 7	folder 4
International Affairs Program: Planning Budget Request for Fiscal 1967-1968-1969, Jun 1966	box 7	folder 5
International Division: Program Budget Request Fiscal Year 1968, Jun 1967	box 7	folder 6
International Division: Program Budget Fiscal Year 1969, Jun 1968	box 7	folder 7
International Division: Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 1970 (1 of 2), Jun 1969	box 7	folder 8
International Division: Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 1970 (2 of 2), Jun 1969	box 7	folder 9
Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 1970: Summary, Jun 1969	box 7	folder 10
Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 1971 (1 of 2), Jun 1970	box 7	folder 11
Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 1971 (2 of 2), Jun 1970	box 7	folder 12
Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 1972, Jun 1971	box 8	folder 1
Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 1973, Jun 1972	box 8	folder 2
Proposed Budget Fiscal Years 1974 and 1975, Jun 1973	box 8	folder 3
Proposed Revisions in 1975 Program Budget and Preliminary Presentations of 2-Year Program Budgets for FY 1976 and 1977, Mar 1975	box 8	folder 4
Proposed Budget Fiscal Years 1976 and 1977, Jun 1975	box 8	folder 5
FY 1978-FY 1979 Budget Planning: Program Alternatives and Options, Mar 1977	box 8	folder 6
Proposed Budget Fiscal Years 1978 and 1979, Jun 1977	box 8	folder 7
A Program Budget Planning Paper for FY 1980 & FY 1981 (by McGeorge Bundy), Mar 1979	box 8	folder 8
Proposed Program Budget Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981, Jun 1979	box 8	folder 9
Proposed Program Budget Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983, Jun 1981	box 8	folder 10
Proposed Budget for Fiscal Years 1984-85, Jun 1983	box 8	folder 11

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