

THE LAFF SOCIETY

For the men and women engaged in Life After the Ford Foundation

Summer 1998

No. 18

The LAFFing Parade

Siobhan Oppenheimer Nicolau, our esteemed president and former National Affairs staffer, has been elected chair of the Board of Directors of Public/Private Ventures of Philadelphia. Siobhan is founder and president of the Hispanic Policy Development Project.

Kathy Spahn (Personnel) sends a flyer seeking contributions for "God's Love We Deliver," an organization that delivers hot meals to people with AIDs in New York City and Hudson County, New Jersey. "Each meal God's Love We Deliver provides a tangible, personal message of love and concern from supporters like you," Kathy writes, signing the letter as executive director. The address is 166 Avenue of the Americas, NY 10013, tel. 212 294-8100.

Jonathan Friedman (Investments) notes that in addition to running Miller Gems, a jewelry business in Los Angeles, he is a candidate for re-election to LA County Democratic Central Committee. He also is co-leading a leadership training program for undergrads under the auspices of the UCLA Alumni Assn.

Apologies to **Ruth Mayleas** (Education and Culture) for misspelling her name in the article on the World Bank's culture program in the last issue. "Nonetheless, I'm glad that something about culture made its way into the publication, and I'll let you know about my next venture." (320 Central Park West NY 10025)

Anmol Vellani, formerly pro-

Fred Friendly, TV Pioneer

(LAFF expresses its appreciation to Jonnet Abeles of the Columbia School of Journalism for providing a package of materials about Fred Friendly, from which the following was adapted. A remembrance of Fred's life and work by Stuart Sucherman appears on page 5).



Fred W. Friendly, former CBS news executive who as Ford Foundation advisor on television from 1966 to 1980 did much to lay the groundwork for public broadcasting, died at age 82 on March 4 at his home in Riverdale NY.

Mr. Friendly, who broke into broadcasting at his hometown radio station in Providence RI, achieved national influence and fame as the producer for Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now," a series of CBS TV documentaries in the early 1950s. The series won widespread acclaim for tackling controversial subjects, including a 1954 exposure of the tactics of Wisconsin Sen. Joseph McCarthy that

(Cont. on p. 4)

gram office for culture and media in the Foundation's India office, now directs the Indian Foundation for the Arts in Bangalore.

Kerwin Tesdell (Economic Development) left the Foundation in January to become executive director of the Community Development Venture Capital Alliance, an organization that promotes the tools of venture capital to create jobs and wealth in low-income communities. He shares space at 915 Broadway (Suite 1703 NY 10010 tel. 212 475-8104) with Seedco and Human Service Solutions, both active in the field of community development and headed, respectively, by National Affairs alumni **Tom**

Seessel and **Bill Grinker**.

Susan Bornstein is a licensed real estate salesperson with offices at 410 East Main Street, Centerport NY 11721.

James Lapple, manager for grants administration and operations at Ford, has been appointed vice president for finance and administration at the Institute of International Education.

When not producing this newsletter and performing other gratis tasks from her Florida home, **Ruth Neumann** (Reports) and husband Mel spend a fair amount of time traveling, most recently cruising the eastern Mediterranean with stops at Athens, Istanbul, and Israel.

The LAFF Society

c/o Mary Camper-Titsingh
531 Main Street, Apt. #1110
New York, NY 10044

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Keep the News Coming

The appeal by our president in our last newsletter to send in material yielded a modest response (see items by Gordon, Hertz, Zeidenstein, and Rosen elsewhere in this issue), but still not enough to calm the editor's nerves. We need all kinds of stuff—notes on personal and professional happenings, notices of the passing of colleagues, and most of all essays or reminiscences of 500 to 700 words on virtually any subject, past and present, that you think will interest colleagues.

We want especially to learn about the doings of alumni from the 1980s and 1990s, from whom we hear rarely. Send your material (and your check—dues still only \$5 per year) to Mary Camper-Titsingh, 531 Main St. Roosevelt Island, NY 10044.



From Dhaka to Goshen

*A letter from **George Zeidenstein** (795 East Street North, Goshen CT 06756), the Foundation's first resident representative in Bangladesh, brings us up to date on his past and present activities.*

My years at FF were 1968 until 1976. **Rocky Staples** hired me as program officer in the Asia-Pacific Office, International Division, although my hippy appearance [near shoulder-length hair] at the time gave **Dave Bell** and **Mac Bundy** misgivings. After a time I became deputy head of the office (with a view of the garden) and from 1972 until 1976 was the Foundation's first resident representative in Bangladesh. By then, Rocky had become res-rep in India and been replaced in New York by **Jack Bresnan**, my second boss. I loved working at FF and have the best memories of my colleagues there.

On my return to New York in 1976 I became president and a trustee of the Population Council, an extraordinary adventure that continued until the beginning of 1993. Those were important learning years and humbling, too. Life as CEO of such a group of outstanding population scientists and as the person responsible for raising huge amounts of money every year was notably different from that of an FF officer.

When I left the Population Council, my letter of resignation was addressed to **McGeorge Bundy**, our chairman then, and gave my need for new adventure as my reason for deciding to leave. Since then, I've had a lovely time, although the first two or three years were too hectic.

What I did wrong in those first years was too much consultation. I learned quickly that consultancies

were not what I like to do. What I did right was to join two FF alumni at Harvard, **Lincoln Chen** and **David Bell** at the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies. At HCPDS I have a mix that seems just right of teaching graduate students, mentoring mid-career fellows from all around the world, and participating with stimulating and friendly colleagues in a wide array of university activities.

I have more welcome time now to be with myself and **Sondra**. In this part of my life, my major project is a memoir of early years. I am around one-third of my way into a second draft. Also, I try to take interesting photographs and show them at a cooperative gallery in Torrington, the nearest thing to a city within 25 miles of our house in the Berkshire foothills.



FF Wives Circa 1950s

Mrs. Bernice (Stanley T.) Gordon (23013 Westchester Blvd C273, Port Charlotte FL 33980) sent in the following about the colony of FF wives living in and around Scarsdale NY during the 1950s.

That we all seemed to settle in Scarsdale and nearby towns created a happy group of women whose husbands were among the very first to help make the world a better place to live, i. e. at the Ford Foundation.

The first to settle here was **Persis Gladioux**, whose husband "Bun" headed up the New York part of the FF. Why she chose to live here was probably the reason most of us came—the excellent schools for our young families and the easy commute to New York. I do know that is why **Bernice** and **Stanley Gordon** moved into School Lane in Scarsdale.

I am not sure just when the other families moved here, but among the very first were **Dorothy and John Howard, Kate and Dyke Brown, Joe and Anne Slater,** and **Lillian and "Frosty" Hill.**

Others in the immediate vicinity were **Louise and Ed Arnold** in New Rochelle and the **Porter McKeever**s in Pelham. There were several who settled in Bronxville, too, but memory fades as to their names.

Then along came the **Don Prices.** They moved into a large house around the corner from us. Mrs. Price (name again escapes me) entertained all of us and many others with an open house. The road on which the Prices lived was Circle Road. The city fathers closed the road for the affair, which spilled over the immediate neighborhood. The one memory I have of that affair was sitting in the basement playroom and being asked to sing. I had just come from a wonderful performance in New York of "Tristan and Isolde." So, I said, if I may have a red-headed Tristan, I would sing the Liebestodt. And, of course, it had to be Porter McKeever, lying on the floor of the playroom playing "dead."

Persis Gladioux seemed to be the catalyst for others to join our group. I well remember Ginny Rusk [wife of the president of the Rockefeller Foundation] because our sons were in the same shop class at Scarsdale High School. The enterprising teacher had the boys make toys for an orphanage in New York City. And who had to tote boys, mothers, and toys? It was Mrs. Gordon because the Gordons had a great big DeSoto suburban.

I also have a memory of Aida Gardner whose husband headed up another foundation [Carnegie]. I met her at an auction sale in Bronxville where I was trying to furnish a six-bedroom house on a staff salary. We agreed that "we write big checks but cash little ones."

Ah, Bewilderment

LAFF is in receipt of a little volume *Essays in Bewilderment*, published by Vantage Press (616 West 34th St. NY 10001) and written by Howard Roy Dressner with illustrations by Adam Dressner (grandson of the Foundation's former secretary and general counsel).

"Who is Howard Roy Dressner?" asks the flyleaf. He's EVERYMAN, "beset baffled, and bewildered by the overwhelming problems of an indecipherable civilization."

In essays of a few hundred words each, Howard with dry wit bemoans: 1) taped messages followed by endless music while you wait when calling your bank or department store or even the neighborhood deli; 2) unsolicited credit cards ("Surprise, I received my 447th credit card in the mail today. I must now have a aggregate borrowing limit of four billion dollars."); and the ever-growing rash of radio and TV broadcasters who address sexual matters in embarrassingly explicit terms ("Let's face it. Holding hands is obsolete.")

Other essays bewail such modern contraptions as stretch limousines (pretentious "motor monsters" whose only virtue is that "they are made to order for people who can't deal with back-seat drivers"); car phones ("Used to be you bought a car to get from one place to another. Nowadays you buy a car so you can put a phone in it," and computers (having mastered the electric toaster, vacuum cleaner, and telephone, Howard admits to being terrified by this electronic marvel).

"If life and the planet Earth have baffled Kant, Schopenhauer, Gertrude Stein, Plato, and Casey Stengel, surely I needn't apologize for my bewilderment. After all, I, too, live in this crazy world."



Cover illustration by Adam Dressner.

The Inger Mystery Solved!

The full name of the attractive (dare one say "shapely") temp in Public Education whose charms were sung by the Bard on 43rd Street in his Christmas poem of two decades ago has now been revealed. ("To Natalie, Inger and other queens, Who brighten our dreary winter scenes, May Santa arrange it sooner or later to get us stuck in the elevator.")

Doris Keniry informs us that Inger's last name was "Lonmo, pronounced as I recall 'Lernmo.' She was Scandinavian, either Swedish or Norwegian, and later after she left the Foundation, worked as a model for a time." Doris credits **Carolee Iltis** of the Foundation's Office of Communications with unearthing this information.

Doris also sends news that she and her husband will be relocating to Palm Desert, California, around the beginning of May. "My husband, Jack, and I are both that rarest of creatures, native New Yorkers, but have finally decided we've had enough cold weather. So, we've bought a house in Palm Desert, sold our house here in Bellerose (Long Island) and will be moving as soon as we can wind up our affairs here and get packed up."

Fred Friendly, TV Pioneer

(cont. from P. 1)

helped to precipitate the senator's downfall. Subsequent subjects, part of the series "CBS Reports," dealt in equal hard-hitting fashion with racial discrimination, the Vietnam War, tobacco's role in causing lung cancer, and the sad plight of migrant farm workers.

Mr. Friendly's most notable act as a CBS television executive was to resign in a highly public manner after a dispute with the CBS management. A

“ He never gave up, never gave in, never backed down, never backed up. He fought, he cajoled, he scolded, he dreamed, and acted always in the name of his beliefs...”

fierce believer in television's responsibility to give precedence to news over entertainment when the occasion required it, he quit when CBS decided to broadcast a rerun of "I Love Lucy" instead of a fifth day of live broadcasts of U. S. Senate hearings on the Vietnam War. Mr. Friendly sent his letter of resignation to the *New York Times* without CBS's knowledge.

The next day he accepted a job offered by McGeorge Bundy who was soon to become president of the Ford Foundation. At the same time he became a professor at the Columbia School of Journalism. As the Foundation's advisor on television, he developed a proposal calling for the formation of a nonprofit organization that would sell transmission services via domestic satellites to subsidize public broadcasting. The proposal led

to the chartering by Congress of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and public funding of public television.

While at Ford, Mr. Friendly began a program, called the Columbia University Seminars on Media and Society, of Socratic dialogues among journalists, lawyers, judges, senators, and others that examined ethical questions in hypothetical contexts. Eighty-three of the 600 seminars he conducted across the country over the next 18 years were broadcast by PBS. He also produced a series of PBS programs on "The Constitution: That Delicate Balance," another of his passions.

Mr. Friendly also initiated at Ford the Michele Clark Program for minority journalists, an effort to increase the presence of minority journalists in newsrooms across the country.

In 1989 at the age of 74, Mr. Friendly revealed in a ceremony at a Washington school that he was dyslexic and had always had trouble reading. "I always tested badly, still can't spell and do a crossword puzzle." He added the disability "gave me drive and motivation—too driven, some would say."

Hundreds of tributes have been received by Mr. Friendly's family (he is survived by his wife Ruth Weiss Mark Friendly, three children, three stepsons, five grandsons and five granddaughters). Among them:

Joan Konner, former dean and now professor at Columbia Journalism School: "Fred was the founder of television journalism. Some people are defined by their organizations, he defined his organization and journalism ever after."

Dan Rather, CBS Evening News: "Fred was a fierce and mighty warrior for the best ethics and principles in journalism, for the First Amendment, for his friends, and for his country.... He never gave up, never gave in,

never backed down, never backed up. He fought, he cajoled, he scolded, he dreamed, and acted always in the name of his beliefs..."

Mike Wallace, 60 Minutes Correspondent: "Giant is a word we bandy about too loosely, but Fred *was*, in fact, a giant in the service of a free and robust press. His work on the air with Ed Murrow, his willingness to take on his CBS supervisors in matters of principle, the books he wrote, the seminars he sponsored, all of this made him, for me, one of the individuals I've admired most down the years."

Andy Rooney, 60 Minutes Correspondent: "When critics complain about a decline in the quality of television news, they are measuring the present against the standard of excellence set in the past by Fred W. Friendly. The American people have lost a best friend they hardly knew."

Fred W. Friendly: A Tribute

The following is adapted from remarks given by Stuart Sucherman at a memorial service for Fred Friendly on April 23 in New York. Stuart, who has his own media consulting firm (1140 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 1700, NY 10036), worked with Fred at both the Ford Foundation and the Columbia Media and Society Seminars.

It is very hard to capture Fred Friendly in an article or eulogy. He was so much larger than life. As I read all the obits, I was amused by the numerous references to Fred as being "difficult." Fred was IMPOSSIBLE! He was like a giant oversized Yoda from Star Wars. When Luke says "I'll try," Yoda says, "No! Try not. Do or do not. There is no try." For Fred there was no try. He often asked for the

impossible and usually got it.

There were other aspects to Fred that the articles sort of got but not really. Fred possessed the greatest power of persuasion that I have ever seen. All too often I would sit there in awe as I watched Fred work over some media personality, corporate executive, government official, and even an occasional Supreme Court justice who had come to a meeting totally convinced that under no circumstances would he or she appear in this particular seminar or that particular television program. After about 30 minutes of being "Friendlized," the victim not only accepted an appearance but was inviting friends or relatives.

Nowhere was Fred's power of persuasion more on display than when we had to present our annual budget before the board at the Ford Foundation. Fred and the Ford Foundation were a strange fit. I cannot think of two more different people than Mac Bundy and Fred Friendly. They were the true "odd couple," but the chemistry worked and they adored each other. As Fred used to say, "Mac put the Foundation's money where my mouth was."

For some peculiar reason, our little communications group always followed the International Division. I always thought that this was Mac's own private joke. The International Division was run by this Harvard-educated group that was extremely smart and really buttoned up. They had charts and slides and statistics and mounds of paper. Their presentation seemed to last for hours if not days. Fred had to follow this act.

So picture him sitting with the Ford Board at this huge table, no slides, with

only a piece of paper with some notes written in that strange scrawl of his. Then he would begin 30 minutes of pure persuasion, gesticulating, roaring, pounding the table so hard that those of us in the back could feel the room shake. None of it quite made any sense but it sounded good. When he stopped, there would be this stunned silence with a few mouths agape. Then some poor soul, like Bob McNamara or Andy Brimmer, would attempt to ask a tough penetrating question and Fred would say, "That's a very good question." And he would be off again for another 10 minutes of rhetorical flourish that never quite answered the question but again sounded good. After a couple of these, the Board, physically and emotionally exhausted, would simply give up and approve our budget of 60 million bucks.

One day after one of these incredible performances I happened to be walking out of the room behind Henry Ford II who turned to Din Land, then head of Polaroid, and said "That friggin'

Friendly, I should have him out there selling my goddam cars."

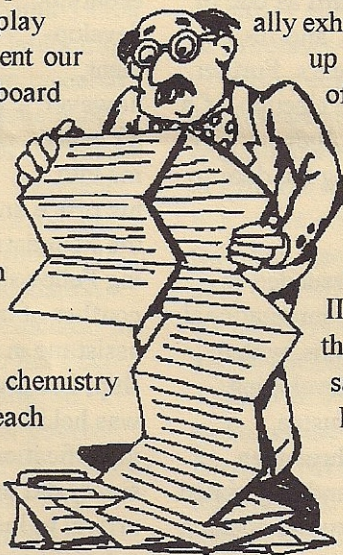
Another aspect that the articles didn't get

quite right was the Fred Friendly seminars. He used to say it took three things to make a good seminar, intense preparation and a good case, great panelists, and a good moderator. If you had a good panel, a chimpanzee could do it, he used to say. He cherished the moderators—Charlie Nesson, Arthur Miller, Benno Schmidt, Charles Ogletree. He admired their brilliance, their organizational skills, their sense of humor, and their ability to think on their feet. He laughed with them, he argued with them, he raged at them,

but most important he loved them.

Many people have tried to imitate the seminars but none have succeeded. I'm convinced they did not succeed because they missed the most important ingredients—the focus and intensity, the preparation, and most important the passion. Most of that came from Fred.

In my current role as adviser to entertainment and media companies, I am often asked about leadership. What is a leader? A leader is someone who can create a vision and a goal, get people to understand that vision and act upon it, and most important, push people to go beyond what they think they are capable of doing. Fred was a leader in every sense of that definition. There was no one who was ever drawn into the Friendly gravitational pull that did not emerge a better person more capable of dealing with life. It might have been painful at times but it was also a life-changing experience. There are hundreds of people out there who are the living testament to the Fred Friendly legacy. I was privileged to be one of them.



More on Eurasia Foundation

Apologies to Eugene Rocky Staples (former FF India rep and Asia and Pacific head) for not having made clear in the last issue where the Eurasia Foundation, with which he has been affiliated since 1992, gets its funding.

Rocky advises us that "most of EF funding came, and continues to come, from generous, multi-year grants from AID which, of course gets its funds from the US Congress (AID recently made a new multi-year commitment of \$100 million-plus for the next five years to follow and supplement the original commitment of \$100 million).

AID is quite properly proud of its role as the major source of funding for the EF. The Eurasia Foundation also receives increasing non-US Government funding for project and multi-year programs from Ford and other foundations, business sources and foreign governments and international agencies interested in democracy and economic reform in the old Soviet Union."

John Cowles:

TRUSTEE EXTRAORDINARY

by Will Hertz

The other day I received a letter from a former colleague at the *Minneapolis Tribune*, reminiscing over the historic contribution of Tribune publisher John Cowles in the years following World War II. Coming into Minnesota, Cowles, had converted a moderate size newspaper in a relatively provincial midwestern community into a sophisticated and internationally minded voice. My friend's letter stimulated by own reflection on Cowles's parallel historic role as trustee in the formative years of the Ford Foundation.

I became aware of Cowles's immense contribution to the Foundation through my work in the Secretary's office in the early 1960s and again in the 1970s. Now, living in Maine and unaided by any resort to the Foundation archives, here is my recollection of the Cowles legacy.

Until about 1948, the Ford Foundation was a small philanthropy in Michigan, supporting mainly local institutions and controlled by the Ford family. However, with the settlement of Edsel's and Henry's estates leaving the bulk of their Ford stock to the Foundation, Henry Ford II faced the prospect of the Foundation's becoming the world's largest philanthropy. He turned for guidance to Donald K.

David, dean of Harvard Business School and a director of the Ford Motor Company.

David advised Ford to consult John Cowles, then a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers and respected by David for his wisdom and judgment. Cowles persuaded Ford to make three fundamental changes in the Foundation's structure and policies.

First, Ford agreed to turn over the governance of the Foundation to a broadly based board of trustees, with only two seats reserved for the Ford family (Henry and his brother Benson). Accordingly, in 1950 the Articles of Incorporation were amended to separate the Foundation from Ford family control, and Henry stepped down as president. Cowles was invited to join the board as one of the first outside members, and remained a trustee for 18 years. Further, Cowles recommended the election of a fellow Harvard overseer, Judge Charles Wyzanski, opening the door to Jewish participation in the Foundation's affairs.

Second, Ford was persuaded to make the Foundation truly international in its grant-making programs, with a particular interest in the developing countries. Cowles, as a trustee, became a member of a three-man team who went to India and negotiated with Prime Minister Nehru the opening of a field office and a grant-making program in New Delhi. (My recollection is that **John Howard** was also a member of this team, but I need corroboration). The New Delhi office became the model for a worldwide network of field offices that persists to this day.

Third, it was agreed that the Foundation should, over a period of time, sell off its Ford Motor stock in order to diversify its portfolio, establish its financial independence, and make possible public participation in the ownership of what was then the

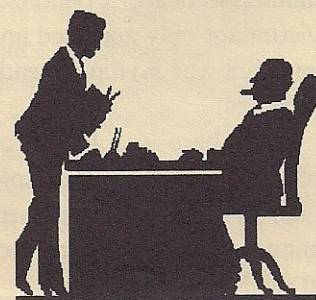
nation's largest privately held industrial enterprise. This divestiture led among other things to the 1956 grants totaling \$550 million to 600 private colleges and universities, 3,500 hospitals, and 44 medical schools. The divestiture process, eventually involving the sale, granting, and exchange of 92.7 million shares of Ford stock worth \$4.2 billion, was completed in 1974, six years after Cowles retired as trustee.

On a personal note, when I joined the *Minneapolis Tribune*, John Cowles was a remote presence with little direct contact with editorial staff.

On learning of my interest in international economic development, however, he called me into

his office and directed my attention to the Foundation's Foreign Area Training Fellowship program. To avoid any conflict of interest, he declined to assist me in obtaining such a fellowship, but given the awe in which he was held by the Foundation staff, my identification with his newspaper surely did me no harm. After my arrival in India, moreover, the identification opened the doors of the New Delhi office, and my exposure to **Doug Ensminger** and his colleagues whetted my desire to join the Foundation staff.

Someday, perhaps, a historian using the Foundation's archives will flesh out John Cowles's critical role at the Foundation. Someday, perhaps, there will be a hall of fame for foundation trustees, with John Cowles as a charter member. Meanwhile, other LAFFers can possibly supplement my recollection of this remarkable trustee.



Life With, and After, the Ford Foundation

On the letterhead of Department of Economics of the University of Illinois at Chicago, **George Rosen**, professor emeritus, writes as follows of his experiences as a Ford Foundation advisor in India and Nepal in the 1950s and '60s:

The Ford Foundation made possible my first actual work in India. I had written my doctoral thesis in 1949 at Princeton on the effect of India's and China's industrialization upon the United States, but that work had not been based on actual research in the two countries. In the mid-1950s, when the MIT Center for International Studies began its economic research and advisory program in India with Ford backing, I was one of the economists selected to go there, spending two years working on industrial and financial issues. Then in 1960-62, I worked directly for the Foundation, first in Nepal and then in Calcutta. In Nepal, I was an advisor to the Planning Commission, in Calcutta, an advisor to the West Bengal government in the early stages of its preparation of a master plan for that city. I then left direct employment by the Foundation. I used this experience to write three books, two on aspects of India's industrial structure and financial system and the third on the political economy of India's development.

In 1967, I joined the newly formed Asian Development Bank, first as deputy head of the Project Department, then as chief economist. In 1971, I decided to return to academic life after an absence of 20 years, essentially because I wanted to do my own research.

The Foundation contributed greatly

to this transition. With the support of **Eugene Staples**, I received a Ford fellowship to work at New York University on what became the book *Peasant Society and Economic Change*. In it, I argued that the patron-client structure of the peasant societies of four Asian countries in which I had worked had more impact on economic policy-making than such ideological differences as socialism or capitalism. Dr. Goh King Swee, Singapore's first finance minister and architect of its development policies, stated that I had come "closest [of any academic] to understanding the constraints acting on governments in third world countries...that the narrow economic approach to problems of economic development in third world countries gives an incomplete account of processes at work."

After completing that manuscript, I became head of the Economics Department at the University of Illinois at Chicago in 1972, a position I held for five years after which I became a teaching member of the department until I retired in 1985. I have published six books since 1972, the first the aforementioned Ford Fellowship volume. In a later book (1985), I looked at the history of the Foundation-financed MIT and Harvard economic research and advisory programs in India and Pakistan in the 1950s and '60s. That book, *Western Economists and Eastern Societies: Agents of Change in South Asia, 1950-1970*, could not have been written without the help of Ford Foundation staff, access to the Foundation archives, and interviews with Foundation officers and representatives who had worked in those countries. I am thinking particularly of **Douglas Ensminger**, **Eugene Staples**, **George Gant**, **Peter Geithner**, **Jack Bresnan**, and **Ann Newhall**, then the Foundation's archivist.

Clearly all my research of the past

40 years has been influenced by the Ford Foundation, either by direct support or by assistance, but most important by experience on Ford projects in India and Nepal, as well as my later work in various development and policy-examining agencies. That experience confirmed my interest in the political economy of economic decision-making within a broader social and political framework. Apart from this, I have maintained lasting friendships with colleagues with whom I worked on Ford projects. These friendships have been continued sources of pleasure as well as intellectual stimulus.

In Memoriam

JAMES TIERNEY, War Hero

James F. Tierney, 74, who served in the Foundation's Mexico City office in the 1960s, died on January 29 at his home in Phoenix, Arizona.

Dr. Tierney's life was profoundly influenced by his service in the US Army Air Corps, flying daylight bombing raids over Germany during the summer of 1943. After completing 25 missions, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The appalling loss of life in those raids led him to pursue a career in which he studied and promoted in various ways peaceful means to resolve international conflict.

From 1977 until 1988, he was chief executive officer of the Fund for Peace, which deals with issues related to US military strategy, intelligence operations, and foreign policy. Previously he had served as vice president of the Institute of International Education, directing a program of world-wide dialogues and exchanges among university presidents.

After receiving his doctorate in political science and international

relations from Brown University and the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in London in 1956, Dr. Tierney was awarded a Ford Foundation fellowship to study in Great Britain, India, and Pakistan. Upon his return to the United States, he joined the Foundation's Mexico City staff, spearheading a program of study in international relations at Mexico's leading graduate school in social sciences and diplomatic studies, El Colegio de Mexico.

Following his retirement in 1988, Dr. Tierney directed the Alternative Defense Project, producing during his tenure a major study titled *The Conquest of War*. During the summers of 1986 through 1994 he was a member of a U. S. consulting team that met with members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences to discuss arms control and security issues.

A resident of Scarsdale, New York, for 26 years, he served that community as treasurer and member of the board of the anti-war organization, the Center for Peace through Common Security.

His faculty appointments included Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Hunter, Wesleyan, Duke, and Columbia. He

was scheduled to teach a course in arms control and security issues for the spring semester at Arizona State University.

He is survived by his wife, Madeleine, five children, and six grandchildren.

JOHN FUNARI

John Funari, former dean of the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public and International Affairs and Ford Foundation representative for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean from 1970 until 1974, died on January 11, 1997 at age 67 in Hidden Valley, Pennsylvania.

Under his leadership, the school ranked among the top ten of the more than 220 schools that offer programs in public administration and public affairs. After stepping down as dean in 1984, Mr. Funari became special assistant to then President Wesley Posvar. He also served as editor of *The American Oxonian*, the journal of American Rhodes Scholars.

His service with Ford was preceded by eight years with the U. S. Agency for International Development in various positions, including director

of the Office of Greece, Turkey, Iran, and Cyprus Affairs, director of the Office of Near Eastern Affairs, director of USAID/Jordan, and acting director of USAID/India.

A native of Connellsville PA, Mr. Funari received his BA from the University of Virginia and attended Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar. He served in the US Navy from 1954 to 1957 with the US Naval Security Group in Morocco and as navigation and communications officer aboard the USS Massey.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara, three children, and three grandsons.

Missing LAFFers

Our secretary needs current addresses for the following members who have moved in recent months: Robert Mayer, Sharon Rowser, Betty Plivelich Barret, Ghassan F. Nakad, Fred Crossland, Oleg Lobanor and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Carroll.

New address: Richard C. Robarts, president, Near East Foundation, 342 Madison Ave Suite 1030, NY 10173-0020.

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