

In Memoriam

**Emile B. Ader**, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Political Science, University of Arkansas, died February 26, 1970, at the age of 48. Professor Ader joined the Arkansas faculty in 1969 upon his return from Liberia where he served as Fulbright Lecturer in American Government at Cuttington College.

Born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 9, 1921, Emile Ader received his B.A. degree from Tulane University in 1941 (Phi Beta Kappa), and his M.A. in 1943. After serving in the Army during World War II, he earned his Ph.D. degree at the University of California (Berkeley) in 1951.

Professor Ader had held teaching appointments at the University of Tulsa, Midwestern University (Texas), and the University of Arkansas. He also had served as Educational Consultant to Pan American Petroleum Corporation, as Cultural Affairs Officer with the United States Information Agency, and as Consultant on International Relations at the United States Naval War College. While at the University of Tulsa, Professor Ader was chairman of the Tulsa Committee for the United Nations.

His major writings include the following books: *Communism: Classic and Contemporary*; *The Dixiecrat Movement*; and *Socialism*. He was co-author with William V. Holloway of *American Government: National, State, and Local* and *Study Guide in American Government*, and a contributor to *Public Administration Review*, *The Journal of Politics*, *Naval War College Review*, *Social Science*, and other professional journals.

Despite his valuable contributions to the discipline as demonstrated by his research efforts, Professor Ader is best remembered by his ability to communicate in the classroom. Indicative of his classroom presentations was his selection as faculty member of the year, 1965-66, by the Midwestern University student-body – his first year at the university.

Emile Ader is survived by his wife, Mariana McCoy Ader, and three children: Robert Ader of New York City, Brian Ader of Dallas, and Michelle Ader of Los Angeles.

Kenneth D. Bailey  
Thomas J. Bellows  
University of Arkansas

**Herbert Emmerich**

We regret to report the death on September 7, 1970 of Professor Herbert Emmerich, who has retired officially from this faculty in 1967 but remained in fact an active and distinguished member of our academic community.

Herbert Emmerich was an internationally prominent figure in the field of public administration when he joined the Department of Government and Foreign Affairs of this University in 1963. Primarily a scholarly activist rather than a cloistered academic, his career included private enterprise, several high positions in the Federal government, leadership in non-profit and professional organizations both national and international, and service to the United Nations, as well as a substantial amount of university lecturing, consulting, and writing.

Born in New York City in 1897, Emmerich's higher education was at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. His first government service was in intelligence work during World War I. During the 1920's, while engaged in real estate development, he made important contributions to the design and concept of new towns. An early New Dealer, he served in the Farm Credit Administration and contributed significantly to the work of President Roosevelt's Committee on Administrative Management. With the coming of World War II, he held high positions in the Office of Production Management, the War Production Board, and later was responsible for the construction of all war housing as Commissioner of the Federal Housing Authority. After the war he became Director of Public Administration Clearing House and *primus inter pares* in the notable aggregation of governmental associations at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago. In this period he remained active as a consultant to government agencies, a member of President Truman's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and devoted much effort to forging links between American administrators and their counterparts abroad through leadership in such organizations as the Inter-American Municipal Organization, the International Union of Local Authorities, and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. From 1957 to 1963 he served the United Nations as a world-ranging consultant to member states and international organizations on administrative questions.

Although he had never held a full-time academic appointment prior to 1963, Emmerich was at home in the world of scholars. He had written two books and numerous articles, lectured at the University of Chicago and other institutions, served as a member

of the visiting committee of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, and was recognized by honorary doctorates from Syracuse and the University of Southern California.

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Upon joining this faculty as Professor of Government and Foreign Affairs, Emmerich's first responsibility was to establish a special program for the education of government officials at mid-career, in cooperation with the National Institute of Public Affairs. Later he served as chairman of the faculty study which led to the establishment of a graduate degree program in public administration, and was instrumental in the location of the Federal Executive Institute here in close relationship to the University. From 1962 to 1968, he was president of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. Upon his retirement here he taught for a term at the University of California at Berkeley, completed a book on Federal reorganization which is now in press, and remained active in the affairs of the National Academy of Public Administration and other organizations.

Ultimately a man's worth is not revealed in tangible matters like those mentioned, but in elusive and imponderable attributes of life that escape the rigidity of a catalogue. It was precisely in the area of intangible qualities that Herbert Emmerich excelled, so that in a brief academic career he was able to win for himself a standing to which many of us with longer tenure could not have aspired. His success was due both to a highly developed sense of values and a patience and wisdom born of experience and fostered by his personal nature and outlook. As a tolerant and civilized man he welcomed new approaches to the study of society so long as substance was not subordinated to sterile methodology. Though generally a skeptic, he was simultaneously a man of great faith – faith in the capacity of men through individual and collective thought and action to order a better world, faith in education to enable the human race to attain a destiny it cannot comprehend, and faith in the ability of men of good will to transcend race, religion, nationality, and geography to live with each other in respect and peace. In his relations with his colleagues, Herbert Emmerich displayed rare patience and understanding; more than one University official was a better administrator because of his counsel and comfort. His good humor and delicate wit brightened many a dark day for those who were privileged to know and love him. We mourn his loss but are thankful for having had this warm, humane man in our midst.

Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and