trude Lippincott, a pioneer in the development of modern dance, he developed an important collection of contemporary paintings. His was a life of ideas and analysis. Words did not pass without due attention to their precise meaning. But his was also a life of active engagement, and enjoyment of ordinary pleasures. As he promised at the dedication of a room in his honor at the University, he stayed the course "as long as life and laughter last and martinis are still available."

> W. Phillips Shively University of Minnesota

Robert E. Merriam

Robert E. (Bob) Merriam, an Association member since 1949, died unexpectedly on August 25, 1988. His public career spanned four decades, including elected office in Chicago, appointive offices in Washington, advisory capacities for the state of Illinois and the national government, the latter under three successive administrations, and active roles in the American Political Science Association, the National Municipal (now Civic) League, American Society for Public Administration (ASPA), and the National Academy of Public Administration, (NAPA). He held a number of highly responsible positions in the private sector, including the executive vice-presidency of Chicago's Urban Investment and Development Company (1971-76); board chairman of MGA Technology, Inc. (1971-88); a partnership in the Alexander Proudfoot consulting firm (1977-87); and in the year preceding his death, chairman of Merriam/Zuba, Ltd. Bob Merriam was an outgoing, cooperative, and compassionate person, liked and admired by all who knew him.

Although I first met him in 1939 as a fellow student at the University of Chicago, and followed the progress of his career from Fifth Ward Alderman (1947-55) through Republican nominee for Mayor of Chicago (1955) to the U.S. Budget Bureau (1955-58), we did not become well acquainted until 1959. By that time he had become Deputy Assistant to Presi-

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dent Eisenhower (1958-61), responsible for interagency and intergovernmental coordination. During the same year legislation was moving through the Congress to create an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR). Upon its passage, Budget director Stans recommended a presidential veto, and Merriam took a contrary view. President Eisenhower decided to approve the bill, and it became law. In the following year, after having been appointed staff director of the new commission, I worked closely with Bob in the formative period of the agency. We remained close friends through all the years that followed. Like others who knew him, I always held him in high professional regard and personal respect.

Throughout his adult life, Bob always was dedicated to the public administration profession and active in a variety of public service undertakings. In state government, he was co-chairman of the Illinois Commission on Urban Area Government (1969-72). He was a member of the governing council of the National Municipal League for years and was on the ASPA National Council in the late 1940s. From its formation, he served on the selection committee for the ASPA-NAPA National Public Service Award. He served on several NAPA panels and special committees, including chairmanship of the NAPA-created Ad Hoc Citizens' Committee for the Study of the U.S. Government (1975) and a panel on EPA Personnel Management Systems (1983-84). He also served as a member of the Academy Committee on the Future (1985-86) and of the panel for the 1988-89 Presidential Transition (1987-88). During the period 1975-84, he was a member of the Panel of Consultants to the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office. At the time of his death he was serving as vice-chairman of the planning committee for the Eisenhower Centennial. A striking feature of his professional life was that during the 27-year period from 1961 until his death, he was engaged full-time in private sector capacities, yet was nearly constantly carrying on the array of public service responsibilities described here.

Bob's father, Charles E., was an eminent political scientist and public official. Charles

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E. Merriam was president of the American Political Science Association in 1925. It was not particularly surprising that Bob chose to follow in his father's footsteps, obtaining an MA in public administration at Chicago in 1940. Interestingly, however, their footsteps continued to match through Fifth Ward aldermanic service and candidacy for the mayor of Chicago. Not so well known was their parallel path through the U.S. Army in World Wars I and II, each reaching the rank of captain. Bob's duties included that of military historian, and in 1947 he authored Dark December: The Full Account of the Battle of the Bulge. The two Merriams co-authored The American Government: Democracy in Action (1954). (Bob, with Rachel Goetz, co-authored Going into Politics: A Guide for Citizens in 1957.) Both distinguished careers closed in Arlington National Cemetery. There, on August 29, 1988, Bob. with full military honors, was buried beside his father.

Bob served as Chairman of the ACIR from October, 1969 to December, 1978. In a resolution adopted by its quarterly (and 98th) meeting in September, 1988, the Commission ascribed to him "a combination of pragmatism, perseverance, insight and unparalleled enthusiasm." This "combination" characterized his public and private life. He will be long missed by his many friends and colleagues in public administration.

William G. Coleman Author, private consultant and former executive director of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

John S. Schmotzer, S.J.

Father John S. Schmotzer, S.J., assistant professor of communication at Fairfield University in Connecticut and well-known lecturer on the Holocaust, died on July 16 at the age of 66.

Father Schmotzer brought to his work an intensity and commitment that made him a favorite among students. His witness of history on three continents had a profound influence on him and in turn on his teaching. Raised in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Father Schmotzer joined the Jesuit Order in 1940 in Budapest after earning a bachelor's degree from the Gymnasium Kosice in Czechoslovakia. He studied in Hungary before returning to Kosice to pursue a master's degree in philosophy, which he interrupted to serve in the Czechoslovakian Resistance Movement.

During his youth, Kosice was a multicultural community with Jews, Hungarians, and Slovaks. Father Schmotzer credited his experiences in such an environment for his "radical openness to others." Certainly his experiences as a teenager at the start of the Holocaust and then as a young Jesuit who participated in hiding Jews from the Nazis left an indelible mark that made him forever an advocate of educating subsequent generations about the Holocaust.

In 1947 Father Schmotzer began a 20year stay in China where he witnessed directly the Chinese Revolution and the birth and development of the People's Republic of China. During his time there he completed his theological studies for the priesthood and was ordained. In 1953 the Communist government placed him and several other missionaries under house arrest for nine months. After his expulsion from mainland China, he spent 14 years in academic and pastoral service in Taiwan.

Father Schmotzer came to the United States in 1967 and earned a doctoral degree in international relations at Georgetown University where he held a graduate fellowship. In addition he provided pastoral and counseling assistance at Blessed Sacrament Parish in Washington, D.C. and at Georgetown University.

Father Schmotzer joined the faculty of Fairfield University in 1974 where his classes in negotiation drew large enrollments. His enthusiastic and extensive knowledge of the subject earned him a reputation as an exceptionally fine teacher. He was also warmly regarded by his students because of the personal interest and encouragement he provided to every student he encountered. Many former students recount career moves and advancements that were instigated by Father Schmotzer's support of their efforts.

Father Schmotzer was frequently called upon to speak on negotiations to business,

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