

## In Memoriam

literature in the field of comparative government and politics. This bibliographical review-series appeared in the *APSR* for almost ten years.

Finally, Hiram M. Stout was a capable administrator. He organized the first George Washington University M.A. program in International Affairs at the Naval War College in Newport, R.I. Then, moving to Washington, he was instrumental in founding the School of Public and International Affairs at The George Washington University and became its first Dean. As an effective administrator, he earned the respect of his colleagues and students in this School. His untimely death occurred a few months after the University conferred upon him the status of Professor Emeritus of International Affairs and Political Science in recognition of his services as Dean and Professor. This truly gentle man will be sorely missed by his many friends in our profession.

Andrew Gyorgy  
The George Washington University

### **Salo Engel**

On October 17, 1972, Dr. Salo Engel, Professor of Political Science at the University of Tennessee, was deprived of life by a sudden heart attack. He leaves a widow, Rosel, and their only son, Michael, now resident in New York City.

Dr. Engel was born on July 31, 1908 in Tycon, Austria; he emigrated to the United States in 1947 and became a citizen of the United States five years later. He was a graduate of the University of Frankfurt am Main; subsequent to his graduation there, he received the degree of Doctor en sciences politiques from Geneva University and the Graduate Institute of Higher International Law, during which time he served as assistant to the Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

From 1947 to 1952 he was visiting professor at the University of Tennessee where he was promoted to full professor, beginning in 1952. From that time until his death he was a member of the Department at Tennessee, with the exception of the fall quarter of 1967, when he was professor of political science at Louisiana State University.

During a two-year period, 1956-57, Dr. Engel was the Legal Codification Advisor on the staff of the

University of Tennessee Mission to Panama, operated under a contract between the Agency for International Development and the University of Tennessee. He was in charge there of a staff of attorneys and assistants which prepared a codification and an index of Panamanian law in cooperation with the Faculty of Law of the University of Panama. His work there was well received by Panamanian legalists; during the two years he made many friends among the Panamanians, and with the facility in language which always was a distinguishing characteristic he added to his command of German, French, and English, a thorough knowledge of Spanish. His stature in Panama was recognized by the unusual award to him by the Government of Panama of the Order of Balboa.

From 1963 to 1965 he was on leave from the University of Tennessee on a Ford Foundation Faculty Fellowship and then on a Rockefeller Foundation Grant.

Dr. Engel was a student and devoted follower of Professor Hans Kelsen, and one of the works that surely gave him the greatest satisfaction was his editing of a Festschrift honoring Professor Kelsen, published by the University of Tennessee in 1964, under the title *Law, State, and International Legal Order: Essays in Honor of Hans Kelsen* and edited by him and Dr. R. A. Metall of the University of Vienna. Numerous other publications in the form of articles, reviews, and books attest to his devotion to scholarship in the field of international law.

In the autumn of 1972 he was on the verge of taking up his duties as Visiting Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, when death intervened. In the final rites that shortly followed, his rabbi spoke movingly of his death on the threshold of the Promised Land.

Lee S. Greene  
University of Tennessee

### **Harwood L. Childs**

Harwood Childs, professor of Politics at Princeton from 1931 until his retirement in 1966, was a major contributor to that extraordinary flowering of vision and talent at the University of Chicago in the 1920's which shaped the study of politics for two generations. His *Labor and Capital in National Politics* was one of the first empirical

studies of the political role of interest groups, and he was a member of the small band that joined in making public opinion a field of scholarship. With Charles Merriam, Harold Lasswell, Harold F. Gosnell, Louise Overacker, and others of the "Chicago school," he shared the conviction that "the actual process of government is seen not alone in its structure and laws, but in forms of political behavior however and whenever they may manifest themselves."

Beginning in the early 30's Childs put enormous energy and imagination into stimulating scholarly interest in public opinion. He brought the *Public Opinion Quarterly* into being in 1936 almost single-handedly, serving all at once as the journal's advocate, editor, fund-raiser, and trouble shooter. He gave the concept of public opinion a new clarity and utility, and his curiosity carried him into original research in all parts of this relatively new field. He concerned himself with the measurement of opinion and its formation, with voting and propaganda, with sampling techniques and the mass media of communication. All these interests, however, stemmed from a more basic concern with what he regarded as the fundamental problem of public opinion: "how to give opinion, in the sense of the collective opinions of the voting public in the United States, the role it should have in the social, economic, and political life of the country." He discussed this problem and the issues it involved with a sophistication that has not yet been fully assimilated by students of politics.

Finding answers to questions of moral and political philosophy was the goal of his scholarship, even when it was most clinical. In *An Introduction to Public Opinion*, he described the library of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda and Popular Enlightenment (which he frequented while doing research in Germany in 1931 and 1932) as "a marvelous collection of materials for students of propaganda," and he noted the similarities in propaganda technique of the Nazis, the Communist Party, and the Roman Catholic Church. But his scientific interest in Nazism did not keep him from recognizing it as evil much earlier than most. In his own words, basic difference between Nazi ideology and other philosophies of life, especially the Christian, is this race conflict view, this absence of cosmopolitanism, an unwillingness to accept Christian beliefs regarding the brotherhood of man, a

refusal to admit that the world is so large and fruitful that all types of people can live together peaceably. It is one of the most serious attacks on Christianity for centuries." Conviction, as well as scholarly interests, led Childs and John Whitton to establish the Princeton Listening Center to monitor and analyze propaganda on short-wave radio. Later, after the outbreak of World War II, Childs served as Area Chief in the Enemy Countries Division of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information and as the OWI's liaison with the Department of State.

Childs' character as a teacher derived from his unswerving integrity and force. None of his oldest associates can recall a time when he was self-serving or when he was not fiercely stubborn in a matter of principle. A puritan through and through, he rarely showed either pleasure or displeasure at a student's performance. It did not occur to him to do so. The point of study was not to please others but to achieve intellectual independence. Always a bit uneasy when the pursuit of truth turned out to be fun, his lectures and books were unembellished by anecdote or drama that did not inhere in the ideas themselves. On one occasion when he confessed special pleasure in a seminar, he felt it necessary to add: "When I enjoy teaching so much, I wonder if I am doing something wrong." In later years some students found his manner forbidding, but many also found (in the words of one of them) that "the right question *unlocks* him, and when it does, you discover that he knows so very much."

His character united puritanism with penetrating intelligence, broad interests, kindness, playfulness, unorthodoxy, and irony. He was a teetotaler fond of W. C. Fields, a reformed chain smoker who could observe that "It's easy to stop smoking. The only thing that's difficult is trying to amount to something once you've quit." He was a political conservative who could look forward with equanimity to the abolition of the nation-state. He could expose intellectual pretensions or muddy thinking with a deftness that was truly breathtaking, yet he was uniformly generous in his estimates of others. A faithful member of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton and a Ruling Elder on its Session for many years, he was a sophisticated and tolerant Calvinist who saw and appreciated the absurd in human affairs. He died in an automobile accident on June 7, 1972. No friend will remember that day without deep sorrow, or Harwood Childs without enduring gratitude for

## In Memoriam

the chance that led their paths to cross.

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

Stanley Keller, Jr.

Arthur S. Link

Alpheus T. Mason

Princeton University

### John B. McConaughy

*John McConaughy, Professor of Political Science* at the University of South Carolina, died by drowning in the Savannah river on May 30, 1972. For 28 years John McConaughy was a member of the faculty at the University of South Carolina, having taught previously at East Central Junior College in Decatur, Mississippi, and at the University of Minnesota, Duluth.

Born in Rochelle, Illinois, in 1912, McConaughy was a Political Science major and graduate student at the University of Alabama where he received both the A.B. and M.A. degrees. Further graduate study at the doctoral level was taken at the University of Chicago where the Ph.D. was granted in 1943. Post doctoral studies in international relations and international law were taken

at the University of London in 1947 and at the University of Paris in 1950.

During his nearly three decades of service in South Carolina, McConaughy contributed widely of his academic and political talents. He was active in state politics and was a friend and advisor to many prominent in public life. His practical experience in politics and his academic interests happily conjoined on many occasions to produce materials for the professional journals of the discipline. His early study of the personality characteristics of South Carolina legislators was a pioneering work that gained wide recognition and acclaim. In more recent years McConaughy's attention centered on his specialty of international relations. He was a staunch supporter of the United Nations and worked tirelessly to advance the cause of world order under law.

As a teacher, friend, and counselor he will be remembered with affection and respect by his students and colleagues. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, and a married daughter, Mrs. Walter Baker of Columbia.

James E. Larson  
University of South Carolina