

superb talent in recruiting many U.S.-trained Korean political scientists. The author and editor of more than half a dozen books, he founded *Korea and World Affairs*, an English-language quarterly, in 1977. His list of academic and scholarly contributions is indeed long.

Above all, however, we remember him as a human being, warm, energetic, and enthusiastic. His presence was felt wherever he went or whatever he undertook. We grieve for him because Heaven recalled him prematurely. Perhaps, Heaven has a different design for him than we, as mortals, can comprehend.

Hong Nack Kim  
West Virginia University

Sung Chul Yang  
University of Kentucky

Yong Soon Yim  
Virginia Commonwealth University

## Charles N. R. McCoy

Born in Brooklyn, New York, on August 7, 1911, Charles McCoy spent much of his early life in Albany, New York. He was awarded the A.B., Magna Cum Laude, by Dartmouth College in 1932 and the Ph.D. in 1938 by The University of Chicago where he worked under Jerome Kerwin on *The Law Relating to Public Inland Waters* (University of Chicago, 1940). He was awarded another Ph.D. by Laval University, Quebec, in 1951. Ordained a priest in The Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minnesota, Fr. McCoy taught at The College of St. Thomas from 1941 to 1947 when he was named associate professor at St. Louis University. He was invited to teach at The Catholic University of America in 1953, and was designated Ordinary Professor of Politics in 1955, serving as Politics Department head until 1963. He then moved to Santa Clara University as professor of political science and continued to lecture at Stanford University where he had spent his sabbatical in 1960-61. He retired in 1976, continuing to live in Santa Clara until his death.

In the course of his career Fr. McCoy wrote a number of carefully researched articles on the history of political

thought. These appeared principally in the *American Political Science Review* and *Laval Theologique et Philosophique*. He contributed essays on St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas to the first edition of *History of Political Thought* edited by Leo Strauss and Joseph Cropsey. His principal work, *The Structure of Political Thought*, appeared in 1963. It affirms the cumulative nature of social and political thinking and describes the incremental growth of more adequate and refined conceptions of the human community in its wholeness. He examined the subtle interrelations of personality and symbol, environment and culture, and the impossibility of separating behavior and value, theory and practice. For Charles McCoy "the threat of tradition" was the "clue of Ariadne to lead us out of the labyrinth." He opposed specialization "divorced from the civic art," the study of behavior patterns apart from an undergirding moral philosophy.

Fr. McCoy's colleagues and students remember him as a gentle man, retiring, almost shy—yet a remarkable teacher in graduate seminars and in informal discussions with the undergraduate honors students whom he monitored. He was a devoted priest and scholar, and a teacher whose high standards helped form the present generation.

Charles R. Dechert  
The Catholic University of America

## Helge Pross

Helge Pross, 57, professor of political sociology at the University of Siegen, Federal Republic of Germany, died of cancer on October 2, 1984.

Helge Pross was the first woman to hold a chair in the social sciences in a German university after World War II. She received her Ph.D. at the age of 23 from Heidelberg University in 1950. From 1950-52 she was a post-doctoral fellow at Columbia University, serving as assistant to Franz Neumann. She returned to Frankfurt where she worked with Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer until 1965 at which time she was appointed to a chair at the University of Giessen. In 1976 she moved to Siegen.

## People in Political Science

Professor Pross viewed political sociology as an applied science to improve society. An early feminist, she made several studies of the role of women in German post-war society. Economic and political structures were central to Pross' careful scholarship—as shown in books dealing with capitalism and democracy and the role of the industrial manager. Her most recent book and probably the most broadly conceived was *Was ist Heute Deutsch?* (What does it mean to be a German today?), a study somewhat similar to Gordon Craig's best-selling *The Germans*, but based on careful analysis of surveys and other quantifiable data.

Helge Pross, a shy, charming person, will be missed. Specialists in German politics will miss her competence and involvement in current issues. Civic virtue and civic education, in their finest sense, were represented in her life and her work.

Charles R. Foster  
Committee on Atlantic Studies

## Sanford Schwarz

Sanford Schwarz—international civil servant, lawyer, professor, and musician—died on October 7, 1984, in his 81st year. He is survived by two children, Abby and Joseph.

After receiving his law degree from Columbia he practiced law for a short period and then returned to Columbia for a doctorate in international relations and economics. During the 1930s he worked first for the U.S. Mexican Claims Commission and later he assisted James Shotwell at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with his voluminous history of World War I. During the second World War Dr. Schwarz worked in U.S. government agencies particularly on plans for dealing with post-war Germany. He joined the U.N. Secretariat in 1946, working originally on refugee problems and then moving to disarmament and problems of dispute settlement. He served with the U.N. Commission on Korea during the early 1950s; at a later time he was secretary of the first U.N. Committee on Outer Space. For many

years he had a leading part in producing a series of detailed analytical studies of U.N. practice.

After his retirement he became a visiting professor of political science at the Free University of Berlin and later an adjunct professor at New York University Law School teaching the law of international claims.

Sanford's intellectual interests ranged widely over many fields: history, philosophy, literature and the arts, as well as international relations. His magnificent private library attested to his learning and intellectual enthusiasm. During his later years, he studied Greek, computer science, musical composition, and Russian literature. He was an accomplished cellist, well-known in New York chamber music circles. The recitals at his home were a delight to many, and both he and his wife, Goldie, who died two years earlier, brought much joy to their numerous friends.

Oscar Schachter  
Columbia University

## Jasper Berry Shannon

Jasper Berry Shannon, a political scientist whose teaching and writing career spanned more than 50 years, died December 13, 1984, at Bourbon General Hospital in Paris, Kentucky. He was 81.

Professor Shannon was a former president of the Southern Political Science Association, and twice headed the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists. From 1947 to 1950 he was a member of the APSA Executive Council.

For 15 years, from 1956 to 1971, he was professor of political science at the University of Nebraska, and served as departmental chairman for three of those years. Previously, he had taught for 20 years at the University of Kentucky (1936-1956), and held the Henry Clay chair of History and Political Science at Transylvania University, Lexington, KY, from 1930 to 1936.

Born in 1903 in Nicholas County, in the