

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.