

occasion driving thousands of miles with his wife, Clara.

Sam always found time for professional and public service. He served on the Council of the American Political Science Association. For over four decades, he was active in the American Civil Liberties Union, serving as chairman of its Academic Freedom Committee from 1966 to 1973. Sam pioneered in developing and broadening concepts of academic freedom in new fields, not only for professors but also for students at secondary and college levels.

It is a wonder that despite many time-consuming public service activities Sam found time to engage in scholarly pursuits. He authored and edited a number of works that are still among the best in their fields. In 1948, he co-edited *Basic Issues of American Democracy*, which sold more than 300,000 copies in seven editions. In 1951, he published *Charles Hughes and the Supreme Court. The Soviet Crucible*, which he edited, is still one of the most popular texts in Soviet government courses. He also co-edited *The USSR After 50 Years*. Both of these reflected his search for objectivity. While he was always ready to acknowledge the positive achievements of the Soviet regime, he was deeply disappointed by the jettisoning of the heritage of Russian democratic thought and the Soviet system's betrayal of Marxist aspirations.

Sam continued to teach after retiring from City College, for eight years at Trinity College and afterwards at Barnard College and New York University until the back pains of his long illness made teaching physically impossible. His deep love of teaching, scholarship, and commitment to justice and liberty, shared by Clara, will always be an inspiration to his colleagues, friends, and students.

Randolph L. Braham
Thomas G. Karis
The City College/CUNY

Sejin Kim

The untimely death of Sejin Kim reminds us once again of an age-old Oriental adage that man's life is in the hands of

Heaven. Dr. Kim was a member of the American Political Science Association, the Association for Asian Studies and a founding member of the Association of Korean Political Scientists in North America. He died of cancer in September 1984 at age 51. His death was not only a tragic loss to his loving family but to his friends and colleagues who share many fond memories of his bountiful warmth, energy, and dedicated public service. He was a scholar, a diplomat, and an administrator. He filled each of these roles with consummate skill. He served as the Consul-General of the Korean Consulate of New York for three years before assuming his post as Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry for the Republic of Korea. After 28 days in this post, he fell ill; and five months later he passed away.

Born in Pyongyang in 1933, he spent his boyhood days there. He received his education both in Korea and the United States. His short yet illustrious life evinces the trials and tribulations of the post-war Korean people—the division of the fatherland, fratricidal war, economic regeneration and persistent partition. After studying briefly at Yeonsei University in Korea, he came to study in the United States in the early 50s. Upon his completion of his undergraduate work at Southwestern University, he did his graduate work at the University of Massachusetts from which he received his doctorate in political science. He began teaching political science at Eastern Kentucky University in 1965, where he quickly rose to the rank of full professor. He left for Durham, North Carolina, in 1969 to assume the chairmanship of the Political Science Department at North Carolina Central University.

His most momentous personal and professional decision came more than two decades later in the mid-70s when, as a Fulbright exchange scholar in Korea, he decided to remain in his native country. First, he served as the director of the Research Center for Peace and Unification. Later, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the director-general of its Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. He left his marks at both institutes where he demonstrated his

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.