

He knew that the greatest and most lasting influence was through his students, among whom one finds university presidents and professors, Congressmen, ambassadors, public administrators, and leaders in business and the professions. Nothing was more rewarding to him then to follow their careers and extend to them his gracious hospitality when they called upon him in Ann Arbor as they so often did. By choice he concluded his teaching career as a section leader in an introductory lower division course in comparative government. He often remarked that he had known nothing more gratifying than the response of these young students.

On the occasion of his retirement in 1967, as Chairman of the Department of Political Science I addressed him as follows: ". . . I hope you realize that your department colleagues (and I speak on their behalf) appreciate all you have done for us, all the effort you have put into your career, a career we feel has been very distinguished and has made significant contributions to Political Science, as well as to the political order of state and nation. We value your wisdom, your service, your scholarship, your friendship . . . Thanks for all you have done for Michigan and for Political Science at Michigan."

Samuel J. Eldersveld
University of Michigan

ETHAN P. ALLEN, Chairman of the Department of Political Science and Director of the Governmental Research Center at The University of Kansas, died July 22, 1968, at the age of 61.

Professor Allen received his doctor's degree from the University of Iowa in 1933 under the guidance of Benjamin I. Shambaugh. Allen assisted Professor Shambaugh in a survey course popularly known as "The Campus Course," and his book entitled *Man's Adventure in Government* (1939) came from lectures Allen prepared for that course. The breadth of his interests was illustrated also by his coauthorship of books entitled *What About Survey Courses?* (1937), and *An Introduction to Politics* (1941). A broad perspective of the political world was supplemented by a meditative contemplation of the human condition. Both were enriched by wide reading in history, philosophy, and sociology of knowledge. To this equipment for a career as teacher and scholar he added three years of practical experience in government during World War II notably in the Bureau of the Budget and the War Production Board.

Allen came to the University of Kansas in 1945 as Professor and Director of the Bureau of Government Research (later the Governmental Research Center); in the following year he assumed the chairmanship of the Department. During his 23 years of service the department and the Center grew from a faculty of six to a staff of more than 20 full time members and a dozen teaching and research assistants. Despite the growth, Allen held to the policy of faculty decision on departmental policies, programs, and personnel, yet he maintained close personal touch with details of operation and especially with graduate students. The comment of a former graduate student undoubtedly reflects the feeling of many others: "Dr. Allen always treated me better than I had any right to expect. He understood so well the fallibility of man in an age when man likes to think of himself as practically infallible." Faculty colleagues also felt this deep concern for the individual. Perhaps one of the most difficult tasks of a department chairman is to tell a young colleague that he should seek employment elsewhere; yet Allen did not seek to evade that responsibility.

A traditional closing event of training courses, conferences, and institutes of public affairs at Kansas was a talk by Allen, titled: *For the Good of the Order*. These talks, always stimulating and challenging, carried the marks of a philosophic mind in sure contact with distressing realities. They disclosed, as did the first book on *Man's Adventure*, the concerns of a deeply religious man. Two paragraphs from a memo prepared in 1954 for young people beginning the study of politics provides a hint of the breadth and depth of his inquiry:

"I believe that one of the deepest dispositions of human beings is to give to life a meaning. We can do this by identifying ourselves with forces outside ourselves—with religious, with historical processes, with the arts, with leaders, with social orders. We also can do this by identifying ourselves with inner compulsions—with the deep desire to know, to find meaning, to understand, to reach identity. In either case we must give to this "center of our being" our ultimate emotional loyalty for around it we shall discover a system of relationships which allows us to orient ourselves to fixed points of reference. This is what gives meaning not only to life but (oh! so important) to our individual lives as well.

"And it should be added here that I find my ultimate loyalties revolving around the

inner compulsions rather than the external forces. I believe, furthermore, that this choice not only satisfies my needs but it also makes it far easier for me to view the social forces with a reasonable degree of detachment and objectivity not possible had I taken the alternative path."

Charles S. Hyneman
Indiana University
Edwin O. Stene
University of Kansas

HAROLD SCOTT QUIGLEY, formerly professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, died on July 21, 1968, at his home in Oakland, California, where he had resided since his premature retirement in 1954. He was 79 years of age. During his retirement he maintained a vital interest in the world around him, and continued his scholarly writing with undiminished vigor up to the time of his death. He is perhaps best known for his work on Japanese politics where he opened up a new field in this country. He is also well known for the interest he inspired in the study of Far Eastern governments; students of his who have followed in his footsteps are to be found throughout the country.

Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 13, 1889, he attended public schools there and was graduated in 1911 from Hamline University in St. Paul, where he received the A.B. degree. In 1932 his *alma mater* recognized his distinguished achievements by conferring on him the honorary LL.D. degree. From 1911 to 1914 he was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, where he received the Diploma in Economics and Political Science in 1913, and the B.A. degree in Modern History in 1914. From 1914 to 1916 he held a graduate fellowship in the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, completing the Ph.D. degree in 1916. It was there that his interest in the Far East was first sparked by Paul S. Reinsch, who was then Minister to China, and "fanned into a flame" by Stanley K. Hornbeck, later Director of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State.

His first teaching position was a preceptorship in History and Politics at Princeton, 1916-1917, which was followed by a professorship at Hamline University, where he founded the Department of Political Science. He was appointed in 1920 as assistant professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, where he remained until his retirement. He was promoted to associate professor in 1924 and professor in 1925. He served as depart-

ment chairman from 1933 to 1936 and from 1947 to 1951.

His interest in the Far East was considerably advanced by the opportunity during a leave of absence in 1921-1923 to teach "Western Civilization" and carry on his study of Far Eastern politics and the Chinese language as a Visiting Professor at Tsing Hua College (later University) near Peking, China. Before leaving he was married on August 3, 1921 to Louise France, a University of Minnesota graduate. During vacation periods the Quigleys visited Central and South China, the Philippines, Korea, and Japan. Professor Quigley was able to meet a number of Chinese notables, including Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On his return to Minnesota he converted the course on Far Eastern politics, which he had begun in 1920-21, into a two-quarter sequence centered on the government and politics of Japan and China, "possibly . . . the first such course to be offered in this country."

Professor Quigley's reputation as a stimulating teacher in these courses was matched by a succession of books which attracted wide attention. They were marked by sound scholarship and organization carried by an easy, graceful style. His *Japanese Government and Politics* (1932) remains one of the definitive works on the government of pre-war Japan. This book had the benefit of research done in Japan in 1930 on a Guggenheim Fellowship. After World War II, it was substantially revised to take account of the constitutional and political changes resulting from the war and the occupation and appeared as *The New Japan, Government and Politics* (1956). The book was enriched by his direct knowledge of the occupation derived from service as a research consultant in the Civil Intelligence Section in Tokyo in 1946-1947. The last work on the Far East to come from his hand, *China's Politics in Perspective* (1962), was written during his retirement.

During the War he headed Far Eastern research in the Office of Strategic Services. Later he was to be a member of the 1949 conference of experts which Secretary of State Acheson convened to advise him on American policy toward Communist China. His concern with Asian international relations was reflected in two books. The first was a revision, continuation, and broadening of George H. Blakeslee's *The Pacific Area: An International Survey* (1929), which was retitled *The Far East: An International Survey* (1938). The second dealt with the Sino-Japanese conflict: *Far Eastern War, 1937-1941* (1942).