

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."

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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).

The impact of his work on Asia extended beyond the Department of Political Science. When the Army Specialized Training Program requested the University of Minnesota in 1943 to give interdisciplinary training on Germany, Norway, Japan, and the Southwest Pacific, he became for two years the director of training in the last two areas. For the Asian programs it was necessary to develop work in the Japanese language, and area courses in anthropology, economics, geography, history, and art. His work here led to the development of area study programs at the University for Western Europe, Russia, the Far East, and Latin America, to which Scandinavia was added a year later. He served for some years as Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on International Relations and Area Studies.

Professor Quigley's work was by no means confined to Asian politics and interdisciplinary programs. He also taught courses in international law, world politics, and international organization which had been an interest early in his career. Indeed, he went in 1926 with a group of professors financed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the Hague, Paris, and Geneva, to study the Permanent Court of International Justice, various international administrative unions, and the organs of the League of Nations. His small volume, *From Versailles to Locarno: A Sketch of the Recent Development of International Organization* (1927), reflected the hope that many held out for the new institutions following Locarno. Given his wide interest in international affairs, it was only natural that he became the chief adviser at Minnesota to students interested in careers in the Foreign Service of the United States.

It would unduly extend this notice to do more than mention briefly other facets of Professor Quigley's very active career. He was much in demand for summer teaching at other universities (Chicago, 1925, 1932; Ohio State, 1931; Southern California, 1936; Washington, 1939; Stanford, 1942; and Wyoming, 1951); also as a participant in and leader of professional roundtables and conferences (e.g., Williamstown, 1924, 1927, Los Angeles Institute of Public Affairs, 1926; Institute of Pacific Relations, 1931; Harris conferences, University of Chicago, in the 1920s; Reed College, 1938). He also organized conferences at the University of Minnesota, especially on Far Eastern affairs. An example is reported in a symposium edited by him, *Peace or War? A Conference at the University of Minnesota, June, 1937*.

He was active not less in professional associations: honorary fellow of the Asia Society, member of the Far Eastern Association (now Association for Asian Studies) and president 1950-51, member of the American Political Science Association and vice-president 1956. He participated regularly in the work of local chapters of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, the League of Nations and later United Nations Association. Yet he found time to write, apart from the books already mentioned, upwards of fifty articles for a wide range of professional and literary journals, mainly on topics of Far Eastern politics and international relations.

In spite of these many activities, he always found time for friends and family. He believed that there was a place for what Matthew Arnold called the power of social life and manners. He welcomed students and colleagues at his home as well as in his office. Warm and congenial, he enjoyed good conversation, and took a special delight in casting an eye at the humorous side of situations.

At no time did he stint his teaching which was always highly organized and thoroughly prepared. Many now prominent persons came under his influence; one thinks of Harold Stassen, Hubert H. Humphrey, Hedley Donovan, Harrison Salisbury, Eric Sevareid, and many successful professors of Far Eastern Politics and international relations, including Werner Levi, Ardath Burks, Hattie Colton, Robert Neumann, John Turner, and Philip Siegelman.

Professor Quigley's death removes a pioneer of Asian studies in the United States, who did much to shape modern training in Japanese and Chinese politics, and to emphasize the importance of the study of national foreign policies as they relate to the international world. The University of Minnesota has also lost its principal leader in the development of programs in international relations and area studies. It is understood that a group of former students have been preparing papers, to be edited by Philip Siegelman of San Francisco State College, for a *Festschrift* which was to have been presented to Professor Quigley on his eightieth birthday. It is to be hoped these can now be issued as a memorial volume.

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