

grow, and it will cause a crack in that pavement, and through that crack freedom will be restored."

George W. Carey  
Georgetown University

### **Caleb Perry Patterson**

Caleb Perry Patterson died in Austin, Texas in November 1971 at the age of 91.

Patterson will be remembered fondly and with sense of indebtedness by a multitude of students who studied constitutional law and American Government in this man's exciting classes. He challenged interest and thought in the subjects he taught. His courses were rich in substance but got their tone from his histrionicism. He would begin his classes in a slow modulated voice, and augmented with thrusts of wit mount to fervent, stentorian conclusion. Many students loved him, a few disliked him, but none found his courses dull. And a number would credit him with the inspiration to make the study of government their career.

After obtaining degrees from Southern Normal University (Tennessee), Vanderbilt University, and Columbia University (Ph.D.), and studying at the University of Chicago and Harvard University, Patterson came to The University of Texas in 1919. He taught in the Department of Government until 1955 and for several years was its chairman. In his early years he was in great demand for public speeches, and these reflected his zeal for the League of Nations, abolition of lame duck terms, reform of the electoral college, and other suggested improvements in American Government.

A new phase of his career opened with the advent of the New Deal. He looked on it with horror and testified before congressional committees against President Roosevelt's Court "Packing" proposal. The threat to traditional institutions which he saw in the New Deal now dominated his teaching in the way international and governmental reformism had at an earlier period.

Patterson was author of secondary school and college texts in American Government and co-author of a text on the government of Texas that preempted the field through several editions. He also wrote numerous articles for law reviews and political science journals. Yet he would undoubtedly have regarded three books as his major contribution: *Administration of Justice in Great Britain*, *Presidential Government in the United States*, and *The Constitutional Principles of Thomas Jefferson*.

Patterson was the founding father of Pi Sigma Alpha and for years gave energy and time to its expansion. His interest was in stimulus and reward for youth, and his meditations in his last years were often on the students he had taught and who had achieved success.

Emmette S. Redford  
University of Texas

### **Ivan M. Stone**

Ivan McKinley Stone, Professor of Government and Dean of the College Emeritus, Beloit College, died of a heart attack on August 25, 1971, having lived to the end in the joyous spirit by which he was known to his friends.

Born in Kansas on October 3, 1889, Ivan Stone graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from the University of Nebraska and earned the Ph.D. in international relations at the University of Illinois. After teaching in secondary schools and at the University of Nebraska, he was appointed to the Department of Government at Beloit College in 1930, and served Beloit with great distinction for forty years. He chaired the Department from 1937 to 1957; administered the College as Dean from 1951 to 1964; then served as the first director of the Pettibone Center for the Study of World Affairs and chairman of International Relations until his retirement in 1970. A stimulating and demanding teacher, he enjoyed special success in educating students for careers in the practice of international relations.

In the 1930s he worked with the League of Nations as a member of the American Committee in Geneva, a setting to which he frequently returned for research and recreation or as leader of student seminars. He served as an officer of the U.S. Department of State during World War II, and as a member of the U.S. delegation to the San Francisco conference which drafted the United Nations Charter in 1945. He travelled in every region of the world, frequently lecturing, directing seminars, or establishing educational exchanges for a variety of governmental and private agencies. Among his many organizational responsibilities, he served as president of the North Central Association of Academic Deans, vice-president of the Midwest Political Science Association, and member of the executive councils of the American Political Science Association and the American Society of International Law.

Ivan Stone was an authentic citizen of his local