

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

communities, his profession, and the world. He cared deeply and worked devotedly for international understanding, and also for the concrete human beings around him. He is missed by many as a valued colleague, good-humored companion, wise counselor and trusted friend.

Harry R. Davis
Beloit College

Martin Wight

Martin Wight, distinguished British historian, student of international relations and educator died suddenly on July 15, 1972 at the age of 58. At his death he was Professor of History at the University of Sussex where he had served from 1961 to 1969 as Dean of the School of European Studies, the first school of its kind in Britain. Before going to Sussex, he was Reader in International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He was also a Visiting Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago in 1956-57.

The son of a Brighton doctor, he was born on November 26, 1913. He became an open scholar at Hertford College, Oxford and took a First in Modern History. He then joined the staff of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), where he worked from 1936 to 1938, and again from 1946-1949. He contributed important chapters to the annual *Survey of International Affairs*, particularly the ones on "Eastern Europe", "Germany" and "The Balance of Power" to the special volume, *The World in March, 1939* (1952). From 1941 to 1946 he pursued research in colonial government at Nuffield College, Oxford, publishing several studies on African Government. But his most valuable contributions were undoubtedly in the field of international theory where he could apply to the greatest advantage his vast knowledge of diplomatic history, international law, political philosophy, and theology, his exceptional analytical powers and his strong desire for peaceful and civilized international relations. His course on International Theory at the London School of Economics became widely known; yet his original and highly perceptive typology of writers through the ages never appeared in print. He was an inspiring and most conscientious teacher and was devoted to the University of Sussex of which he was a co-founder. His duties at Sussex and his insistence upon precision and perfection in expression unfortunately combined with poor health to limit his later publications.

At the time of his death, he was engaged in developing his noted essay on *Power Politics* (1946) into a larger book. For a long time in the future, students of international theory will go back to this brief, but incisive study, as they will to his two chapters in *Diplomatic Investigations* (1966), [the volume which he co-edited with Herbert Butterfield] and to his equally well-known article, "Why Is There No International Theory?" (*International Relations*, 1960).

As a teacher, scholar, colleague and friend Martin Wight commanded undivided respect and made an enduring impact. His death at such an early age is a great loss to teaching and scholarship in the field of international relations.

George A. Lanyi
Oberlin College