

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION

CALVIN PERRY STONE (1892 – 1954)

Calvin Perry Stone, Professor of Psychology, a devoted member of the Stanford Faculty for thirty-three years, died suddenly on December 28, 1954.

Professor Stone was born in Indiana, received the A.B. degree from Valparaiso University in 1913, and the M.A. degree from Indiana University in 1916. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in psychology, with a minor in neurology, by the University of Minnesota in 1921.

From 1910 to 1914, Dr. Stone served as a high school principal and school superintendent, an experience which gave him a lasting interest in the problems of secondary education. He spent one of his earlier years as director of psychological research at the Indiana Reformatory. During World War I he served in the Medical Corps with the rank of Captain. Prior to coming to Stanford in 1922, he was an instructor in psychology and histology at the University of Minnesota. His contacts at Minnesota with Karl Lashley, under whose tutelage he did his doctorate, and with Andrew Rasmussen were important factors in developing his biological and, in particular, his neurological approach to research problems in psychology.

At Stanford, Professor Stone set up a rat laboratory and embarked upon a research career with the firm conviction that by the study of animals much could be learned about the physiological and neurological bases of human behavior. His was the true comparative approach, yet he was always aware of the gap between human and animal life. At a time when many psychologists and sociologists were using "instincts" as explanatory principles, he joined with the dissidents and became one of the first to formulate and carry out laboratory studies of instinctive behavior. Although he will probably be best known for his research on the sexual behavior of rats, he made significant contributions in the areas of learning and motivation, endocrinology and behavior, and genetic psychology, and more recently to the study of the neurological and behavioral effects of electric and other shock therapies currently advocated for psychiatric use.

Professor Stone's research productivity is evidenced by more than a hundred titles in the psychological journals. In addition, he found time to edit a volume on comparative psychology, and to serve as Editor of the Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology. Since 1948 he was Editor of the newly founded Annual Review of Psychology.

Dr. Stone was an active member of a number of scientific organizations, and was honored by election to the National Academy of Sciences, and to the Presidency of the American Psychological Association. In 1954 he was given an honorary D.Sc. by Indiana University.

Professor Stone was an energetic and hard worker, setting and maintaining high standards for himself and his students. His office was always open for conference with students and colleagues. Graduate and undergraduate students will long remember him for his friendly,

matter-of-fact interest in their welfare, an interest which did not wane with their departure from the campus. His colleagues will miss "CP" and his wise and incisive advice on departmental and university affairs. His friends will never forget that underlying Calvin's tough-minded adherence to objective science there existed a tender-hearted and extremely social human personality.

Quinn McNemar, Chairman
Paul R. Farnsworth
J. Murray Luck