

## IOWA PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

1948 - 1978

### BRIEF HISTORICAL NOTE

*In a brief letter, from Dr. Dewey Stuit, he noted that a group of psychologists in Iowa wrote a preliminary draft constitution for the Iowa Association for Applied Psychology in the 1930s. They went so far as to appoint interim officers, but he indicates that these efforts were sidetracked by the outbreak of World War II, in December of 1941. At that point, the people involved were scattered to various parts of the country as part of the war effort. In the meantime, the American Association of Applied Psychology merged with the American Psychological Association. In 1947, Dr. George Lovell, of Grinnell College, suggested that a committee get together to establish the Iowa Psychological Association. On February 23, 1948, a letter was mailed to all psychologists listed in the 1946-47 yearbook of the American Psychological Association living in Iowa. In this letter, Dr. Lovell noted that a group of members of the Iowa Academy of Science formed a committee to investigate the formation of the Iowa Psychological Association, "to be affiliated with the Conference of State Psychological Association of the APA". He noted that this committee had made necessary application to the APA. The purpose of the Association was described as "the furtherance of professional aims of psychologists in Iowa as compared with the scientific ones being served by the Iowa Academy of Science". Thus the Association adopted initial goals relating to professional as different from (although certainly not opposed to) scientific issues. As can be seen in the following pages, the dominance of "Guild" issues has been clear throughout the many years of the Association, with primary attention addressed to certification, licensure, education, and to, some extent, control of those who are to call themselves "psychologists".*

*Initially, the meetings were held at the same time as the Iowa Academy of Sciences and Dr. Stuit noted that the current Iowa Psychological Association has grown far beyond "anything we might have predicted in 1947". The 1st Annual Business Meeting of the Iowa Psychological Association was called to order by president George Lovell, on April 16, 1949. President-elect was Dewey Stuit, of "the State University of Iowa". Robert Kammerer, of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station and Board of Control of Institutions was nominated for secretary/treasurer, with Martin Fritz, also of Iowa State College, nominated to a one-year term on the executive council, and Albert Voth, of Clarinda State Hospital, nominated for two years. The third item of business was dues, perennial item of discussion from that time forward in IPA. Dues of one dollar per year were assessed to cover the period from one business meeting to the next. It was also decided that IPA should not be a paper*

reading organization, but one rather "loosely organized but able to act rather quickly on matters affecting psychologists and psychological work". Dr. Lovell pointed out that psychologists should be interested in legislation affecting their status, but that the organization might also be considered a clearing house for psychological information. Considerable discussion was held on standards for psychology "who is a psychologist?", and whether or not the Association should respond to queries concerning psychology and psychologists. It was noted that perhaps certification might be an important thing to consider in the future, but it was recommended that the Association wait to see what attitude the APA was going to take concerning those things. During this meeting, it was moved, and seconded, "that the executive council be instructed to give special attention to matters of legislation and that the membership should also be on the alert, and notify the executive council of matters of importance which might arise". It is interesting to note that included in this discussion was the fact that "many people were teaching psychology who were unqualified". Concern was expressed that the Association not get in the embarrassing position of not accepting credits from certain colleges who did not have qualified teachers, but instead allow these issues to be handled by the universities and colleges. It was decided that those individuals that were members or fellows of APA were eligible for membership. Other questions for discussion included: interest in the activities of the Iowa Psychiatric Association, salaries under the State Merit System, and interest in the activities of the State Mental Hygiene Organization. It would appear that, perhaps, while IPA has grown and changed over the many years of its existence, very little change has occurred in the discussions of its executive council. In the second meeting of the executive council, it was felt that the organization should make itself known to those organizations employing psychologists where the Association might legitimately be of some assistance in recommending standards for employment. It was also noted at that time, that it would be wise to appoint a committee to "scrutinize" the legislation of the 1951 session of the General Assembly. Thus the legislative concern of IPA is brought to the forefront.

For the 2nd annual meeting of the Association, April 22, 1950, Dr. S.J. Beck of Michael Reese Hospital, in Chicago, spoke to a session jointly sponsored by the University of Iowa psychology colloquium and the Association. It was noted that the position of "state psychologist" with the Board of Control of Institutions was open and the Association offered its assistance to the State in the selection of this person. The executive council agreed that "college graduates in psychology, sociology and education might become "ward therapists" in the State institutions, but the IPA would endorse this only if they were properly supervised. During this time, considerable communication was occurring between the newly formed Iowa Psychological Association, the Board of Control of

*Institutions, and the Merit System Council in an attempt to advise these two state bodies. On the role and qualifications of psychologists in state institutions. Dr. Charles Graves, chief psychiatrist of the State Board, originated the recommendation for the use of psychology graduates as "ward therapists", but the membership of IPA felt that they could only endorse this recommendation if these individuals had "close psychological and psychiatric supervision". At this meeting, Dr. Fritz was elected president-elect, Dr. Ash to the position of secretary/treasurer, and Dr. Williamson elected to the executive council. It had been agreed that the Association should pay a 50 cent assessment per member to the Conference of State Psychological Association. This, then, brought up considerable controversy as to the amount of dues, and they were raised to three dollars a year. They were subsequently reduced to two dollars, in April of 1951.*

*In the 3rd annual meeting, Dr. Dewey Stuit described the role of the Iowa Psychological Association as follows: It should represent the profession of psychology in the state, in matters pertaining to legislation, certification, professional ethics, need of state or psychological services, training standards for psychologists, and mental health manpower programs. It should also stimulate the teaching of psychology by well trained personnel, and encourage the application of psychological knowledge wherever it is appropriate. It should encourage research in psychology and support of research, and, finally, encourage good students to enter the field. Elected that year were Dr. Stuart C. Peterson as president-elect, and Dr. Anthony C. Westerhoff as member of the executive council.*

*At the 4th Annual Meeting, ten people were elected to membership, including Miles Pothast, who apparently did not yet have his PhD, and Ruby Van Meter, of Des Moines. At this point, it was decided to assess dues from January through December rather than at the time of the meeting year, from April to March. (I wonder why this has always been such a horrible problem.) Dr. S.J. Williamson, Jr. moved that the dues for the calendar year of 1952 be reduced to one dollar. Twelve applications for memberships by psychologists employed as school psychologists, but who were not members of APA and therefore not currently eligible for full IPA membership, had been received. It was recommended that the membership requirements of IPA be studied, but it is to be noted that the applications for membership were deferred until there had been a special committee meeting to determine "whether or not they would be acceptable as affiliates". It was noted that IPA should establish acceptable standards for school psychologists and "see that they were certified". Tony Westerhoff was elected president-elect, and Dr. R.A. Lawer and Dr. Williamson elected as executive council representatives. Dr. Frederick E. Ash continued as secretary/treasurer. The executive council meeting, of January 23, 1953, was held at the State Office Building in Des Moines, to*

*consider standards for school psychologists. Recommendations were made to the State relative to standards, with a basic discussion as to whether or not the position of school psychological examiner would be filled by an individual who is essentially an educator or by a psychologist, and whether or not the person with the credentials of an educator could "work alone without supervision of a more adequately trained psychologist".*

*On March 7, 1953, the 5th Annual Meeting of IPA was held at "the conference hut" of the Veteran's Administration Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa. At that point, the membership requirements of the Association were discussed, and it was decided that membership, associateship, or life membership in the American Psychological Association would qualify an individual for membership in IPA, but would not be a prerequisite. To be eligible for membership in IPA "an individual must have either a master of arts degree or a master of science degree or 30 hours of graduate work, or its equivalent in psychology, and one year professional experience in work that is psychological in nature". Affiliate membership was also established.*

*The membership, at that point, concurred that standards should only be determined for the position of school psychologist and not for that of school psychology examiner. The qualifications for school psychologist required that in addition to qualifying for an advanced elementary or standard secondary certificate, and completing the additional hours of professional preparation, each candidate for a special school psychologist certificate must hold either a master of arts or a master of science degree and present a total of 30 semester hours of graduate credit in psychology. The areas of study were delineated. At this point, Iowa Psychological Association clearly became involved in the establishment of standards for school psychologists. The revised standards for membership were adopted May 9, 1953 at the 5th Annual Meeting of the Association - it's a bit confusing here because the minutes of the meeting of March 7th were also cited as the 5th annual meeting of IPA. It is suspected that the March 7th minutes could very well have been executive council minutes. Elected to president-elect that year was Dr. Frederick E. Ash. Mr. Lowell Schenke was elected secretary, and Ms. Ruby F. Van Meter elected treasurer, with Dr. William A. Owens elected to the Conference of State Psychological Associations. In this meeting, "unethical advertising by pseudo psychologists, in the Northwestern Bell Telephone Directory", was discussed. It was recommended that the telephone company be contacted and an offer made to confer with them in "doubtful cases". Dues bounded to three dollars, a 300% increase this year.*

*The meeting of the executive council, May 1, 1954, approved the place of the annual meeting as Des Moines. Dues were reduced to two dollars. It was recommended that the a Articles of Incorporation of the Iowa Psychological Association be filed with the Secretary of State - at this point we apparently began to move toward becoming a "legal" organization.*

*The 6th Annual Meeting, May 15, 1954, was held at the Science Hall of Drake University, and, contrary to the wishes of the executive council, it was recommended that the dues remain three dollars, which was approved by the Association. Licensure and certification were discussed, with Dr. Paul Dingman moving that a standing committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating licensure or certification procedures in other states. Elected to president was Dr. S.J. Williamson, chief psychologist of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Des Moines, and to the executive council, Miss Regine Seidler, senior psychologist of the Des Moines Child Guidance Center. Dr. William M. Hales, Area Chief Clinical Psychologist of the Veterans Administration, from Minneapolis, was the luncheon speaker. He addressed the Association regarding "the future of psychology as a profession". He noted that the purpose of legislation was (1) to keep people from doing things, and (2) to try to develop, in the public eye, what a psychologist was. His admonition to the Association included considering carefully all aspects of any plan to obtain legislation, not to attempt any action unless it was backed solidly by all psychologists, to be certain that universities and colleges backed the plan, to pay close attention to the proposed sponsor for such a bill so that it would be someone respected by all political parties and finally, to get all information possible from other states. Certainly, when legislation was finally passed, it would appear that these recommendations were followed.*

*At the executive council, in February of 1955, it was noted that the Association still had not filed their Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State. Ms. Van Meter suggested that certain constitutional changes be made to make it possible for dues to be paid on a bi-annual basis, to facilitate the collection of dues. At that time, standing committees were established with regard to licensure, certification, and also with regard to the publication of an association newsletter. Dr. Paul Dingman, of the Des Moines Child Guidance Center, was chair of the newsletter committee, while Mr. Carl J. Bell, a psychological consultant with the Des Moines Public Schools, headed the committee on licensure and certification. The membership roster of 1956 represented membership from the colleges and universities, the VA, the Board of Control, the Child Guidance Center, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, school psychologists, private practicing psychologists Dr. Allan and Ester Frankel, educational psychologists and directors of special education, Dr. Wendell*

*Johnson, professor of speech pathology at the University of Iowa, the chief psychologist at Broadlawns Hospital, psychologists from the mental health institutes as well as the "the hospital for epileptics and school for feeble-minded of Woodward, Iowa". and many others. Among those elected to membership, in 1955, were the very reverend Timothy J. Gannon, Mrs. Charlotte P. Nordin, and Rodman A. Kabrick of the Des Moines Child Guidance Clinic. Two psychologists from psychopathic hospital and two from the VA hospital in Iowa City, were also elected to membership.*

*In May of 1956, the 8th Annual Meeting was held at Drake University. Among those elected to membership were Alfred J. Kandik, Dr. Charles Fairchild, Drs. James T. Friedman and Bruce Gardner, Dr. James F. Hutcheon and Dr. Givens Thornton. At that meeting there was considerable discussion as to the authority to be granted to the executive council, but no definite action was taken to empower the executive council to "act upon matters not requiring action by the entire membership". The committee for licensure and certification was the subject of much discussion. This year the nominating committee got somewhat bold and presented two nominations for each of the offices, with Dr. Farber being elected president-elect, and Dr. Alan Frankel being elected secretary. Again, discussion was held relative to the filing of the Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State. This apparently still had not been done. The address was given by Dr. Harvey M. Thomas, of the psychological consulting firm. He noted that his employees must have a PhD degree, have sound practical judgment, believe the consulting work is worthwhile, and feel that the work is possible. All of these seem to be rather commendable goals. He also gave six characteristics that proficient executives must profess, and three things that a consulting psychologist should avoid in the consulting process. He clearly was a very organized person.*

*On November 9, 1956, there was a joint meeting of the executive council and the committee on legislation of the Iowa Psychological Association. The president of the Association, Charles Haner, PhD, polled the individuals present relative to their feelings as to whether or not the IPA should seek legislation, if so, and what form it should take, and the reasons for their positions. There clearly was unanimous feeling that IPA should seek legislation and that it should be in the form of a provision to certify psychologists. Paul Dingman was president of the Polk County Psychological Association at the time, and he noted that Dr. Paul Houston had made a statement in the American Journal of Psychiatry, appearing to support legislation by psychologists. He thought that this made it an opportune time to pursue such legislation. Considering our licensing bill did not become implemented until July of 1975, 19 years later, we can see that it was a long and painful struggle. A great deal of concern was expressed regarding the position of the Iowa Medical Association and the*

*Iowa Psychiatric Association on licensure. Strategies were developed to work with the above associations to avoid opposition in view of the fact that their parent organizations, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Medical Association, had approved a bill in New York relative to licensure.*

*May 18, 1957, the 9th Annual Meeting was held at Grinnell College. New members recommended by the membership committee, consisting of Leonard Goodstein, Irwin Moehler, and Alan Frankel, included: Dr. Robert John Adrian of the Iowa State Teacher's College in Cedar Falls; Dr. Richard Ball of the VA Hospital, State University of Iowa; Mr. Wayne Bruce, psychologist and director of special education in Clinton; Mr. James D. Di Iorio of the Meredith Publishing Company; Dr. Alfred Heilbrun of the Department of Psychology at the State University of Iowa; Dr. James Neal Joyce of the Department of Psychology at Coe College; Dr. Art A. Kramish of the VA Hospital at Knoxville; Dr. Carl Morgan of the VA Hospital at Knoxville; Dr. Marvin S. Myers of the Cedar Rapids Public Schools; Mr. Gordon Sedlitzcheck of the Linn County Mental Health Center; Dr. Conrad Wertz of the Cedar Rapids Public School; and Paul Vance of the State Department of Special Education, met the qualifications for affiliate that year. Elected to office were Leonard Goodstein to president-elect, Carl Bell as treasurer, and Irwin Knopf as representative to the executive council. It was noted that the Articles of Incorporation had been filed with the Secretary of State on October 2, 1956, and the Certificate of Incorporation received. In effect, this meant that APA did not become a legal entity in the state of Iowa until that time. A poll of the Association, reported by Dr. Haner, indicated that legislative action should be deferred for at least two years. It was also noted that IPA was not included in a listing of agencies and organizations interested in mental health in Iowa published by the Iowa Mental Health Authority that year. Monsignor Timothy Gannon gave a "full and thorough report" of the action of the governor's committee on mental health. Following luncheon, Professor Don Lewis of the State University of Iowa, addressed the Association on the subject "Should we all be scientists?". This naturally was followed by a vigorous discussion prior to adjournment.*

*The executive council met November 16, 1957, and again on January 25, 1958. An effort was being made, at that time, to rewrite the constitution of the organization, and considerable discussion evolved. On May 9, 1958, the Iowa Psychological Association held its 10th Annual Meeting at Coe College. A number of persons were elected to membership, including Dr. Vinton Rowley, Mr. Paul Vance, Dr. Leo Subotnik, Dr. Maurice Korman. Elected that year as president-elect was Dr. Paul Dingman, CPAU. Monsignor Timothy J. Gannon and Dr. Linn Roberts were*

*elected members of the executive council and, Mr. Lowell Schenke representative to the Council of State Psychological Associations. At that time, it was recommended that an annual directory of members of the Iowa Psychological Association and current officers should be published and distributed to the membership. The program was presented by Dr. George Lovell, first president of the Iowa Psychological Association and, at that time, chairman of the Department of Psychology at Wabash College.*

*In October of 1958, concern was being expressed that IPA had only 80 members and because of this, representation to the American Psychological Association may need to be shared with Nebraska. It was thought that we could probably add 20 new members within a couple of months, which would make it possible for us to have our own state representative. At that time, the question was raised as to whether or not school psychologists would usually qualify for APA membership and, in a rather clear attempt to expand the Association membership, it was recommended that the State Department of Education's assessment of 30 hours of graduate credit in psychology be given considerable weight in the recommendations of the membership committee. However, there was considerable debate over the relative problems of "diluting the membership" with people who fail to meet the full educational requirements, as opposed to the hazard of rejecting for membership numerous school psychologists who "have practically met the requirements". A fairly lenient policy was adopted.*

*As an aside, it is to be noted that IPA has struggled with the role of school psychologist since its inception. It appears that for rather practical reasons, i.e. representation on the APA council of representatives, it was deemed desirable to boost considerably the membership of IPA. At the executive council meeting, in Iowa City on April 4, 1959, it was noted that the Department of Public Instruction, upon learning that neighboring states would accept graduates of the SUI School of Psychology Program, decided to waive their earlier requirements for a teaching certificate and teaching experience in order to be certified as a school psychologist. SUI contemplated a 2-year program of graduate study, which had been approved by the Department of Public Instruction. It opened up the opportunity for psychology majors holding a bachelor's degree, to consider a career as a school psychologist, although there was to be a requirement of a year on the job experience before actually granting a diploma as a school psychologist unless the candidate had a public school teaching certificate. Again, it was noted that "members of our Association stand ready to be of service to the State Department of Public Instruction, in any matters relating to the field of psychology. Legislative matters which were considered involved legislation expanding the role of the*



*Iowa Mental Health Authority - the Iowa Psychological Association supported the stand of the governor's committee opposing the passage of these bills.*

*For those not familiar with the activity of the state, at that time, there was a conflict between the Iowa Mental Health Authority, under the direction of Dr. Paul Houston, and the State Board of Control of Institutions, under the direction of Dr. Cromwell. At that point, it appears that IPA made a decision to "join up" with Dr. Cromwell, as it was agreed to ask him to speak to the next annual meeting on May 23rd of this year.*

*As a direct response, apparently, to concern about membership, 34 new members were elected to the Iowa Psychological Association in May of 1959. These included: George Castore, of the Mental Health Institute in Mt Pleasant; Robert Embree, of Westmar College; Marilee Fredericks of the Des Moines Child Guidance Clinic; Arthur MacKinney, Lawrence Rinder, and several others. At the 11th Annual Meeting, held at Grinnell College on May 23, 1959, at which parenthetically it is noted that 30 members were present of the 108 currently paid up members, it was recommended that if persons paid their dues we would have many more members. Since dues still remain three dollars per year, it is somewhat difficult to understand why this may have been a problem. Elected to office were: Alan Frankel as president-elect; Alfred Heilbrun, representative-at-large; and, Alice Van Krevelan, recording secretary. At the executive committee meeting, in October of 1959, Dr. Charles Haner was elected as the first executive secretary of IPA. Three hundred dollars was set aside to pay for secretarial services, and Dr. Haner wished to reserve the right to resign if his anticipated work turned out to be such that he would not have adequate time to perform his office. No action was taken relative to remunerations for the executive secretary. Thus, another major step was taken in the development of IPA. The responsibilities of the position were rather general, a matter which became problematical in years to come, but it is to be noted that Dr. Haner apparently fulfilled his position, with considerable distinction, until his resignation in May 1962. In the executive council meeting of November 5, 1959, consideration was being given to changing the length of the meeting to a 2-day meeting, and whether or not paper symposia, social hours, and an organized dinner should be part of the program. It was recommended that a local arrangements chair be selected, a program chairman be appointed, and a committee established to plan entertainment for the "wives" of IPA members. It is interesting that this comment ignored the fact that many of our membership were women. In the December 5, 1959 executive committee meeting there was discussion of an organization known as the "Bureau of Psychological Services", requesting that IPA appoint two official representatives to that organization. Dr. Dingman noted that he did not wish to make official appointments due to the fact*

that "IPA, as a whole, is not in sympathy with the activities of the Board". It is unclear, but this would appear to be a Board of the American Psychological Association, or related to APA, which was establishing a directory of psychologists who "qualify". It was agreed that in developing a program from the annual meeting, he might write to them and invite them to send a speaker, providing the person came at the Bureau's expense, and was a board member of the Bureau rather than a regional representative. This apparently did not occur since no mention is made in the annual meeting minutes of such a representative being present. At the 12th Annual Meeting of IPA, on May 14, 1960, fifty members attended - the sign-in sheet includes the signatures of many current, loyal members of IPA. It was proposed that dues be raised to five dollars for the year, which, surprisingly, passed. Monsignor Gannon was named president-elect, with Warren Freiband nominated to the executive council, and Carl Bell as treasurer. At this meeting, the membership of IPA was 94, although there were 239 psychologists in the state. Again, concern was expressed about the size of the organization due to the threatened loss of representation on the council of representatives.

At the executive council meeting of October, 1960, discussions were held regarding parental permission for psychological examinations, privileged communication for psychologists, a legal definition of a psychologist, and the difficulties of preparing and publishing a newsletter. In December, 1960, the Association again offered assistance to the Department of Public Instruction to help clarify and establish standards for school psychologists. Again, privileged communication was discussed and it was suggested that the membership be polled on whether or not they felt that privileged communication could be useful to a psychologist.

The 13th Annual Meeting was held April 29, 1961 in Iowa City, Iowa. Membership stood at 83. Dues remained at five dollars, following extensive discussion. Discussion was held as to the ethics involved in the psychological examination of school children, and it was recommended that parental consent be obtained for individual psychological examinations. Elected to office, were Wilbur Leighton, president-elect, Drexel Lange to the executive council, and Marilee Fredericks as recording secretary, with Paul Dingman elected to the APA Council. Alan Frankel noted that the consensus up to now was that IPA had not been warranted in trying to get specific legislation passed with respect to licensing or certification. He noted also that some states had instituted self-certification, which might be a worthwhile consideration for the Association. It was noted that there were very few "quacks" in Iowa in the field of psychology and, therefore, certification may be unnecessary.

*At the 14th Annual Meeting, held May 19, 1962 at Iowa State University, Dr. Givens Thornton of Grinnell College was introduced as the new executive secretary, the second of the Association. It was noted that the State Department of Social Welfare published a listing of individuals offering psychological services to the public on a private basis. Concern was expressed that, while over half of those were members of IPA or APA, speech therapists and other non-psychologists were also listed. Wishes of individuals contacted about the listing were not heeded and the use to which the list might be put was not known and was not adequate control of members of the profession. Dr. Carl Morgan then brought up again the need to reconsider previously tabled discussions of self-certification. With 39 members voting, elected to officers of the Association were Charles Haner, president-elect, Miles Pothast, treasurer, and Richard Lowenberg, representative-at-large. An invited address was given by Dr. S.L. Garfield, professor of medical psychology of the University of Nebraska.*

*I think it is worthwhile to note, at this point, a rather intense division which had occurred within IPA. While IPA was founded, at least in part, because of concerns about unqualified persons practicing, no action had been taken throughout these years to promote certification or licensure. Additionally, IPA tended to be an "advice giving organization" which, while it would write letters to various organizations and serve on various state committees, did not specifically request or require specific education standards in the practice of psychology within the state, neither in the state educational facilities or within state government. In 1958, the American Psychological Association had essentially changed the definition of a psychologist from a person possessing a master's degree to a person possessing a PhD degree. By 1959 the VA had within VA Hospitals required that all staff pursue a PhD or face possible termination from their positions. It is to be remembered that many university professors at that time, still were master's degree psychologists, although this was changing very dramatically through the late '50s. The American Psychological Association had become involved in standards for training of psychologists, and was beginning to actively discourage programs offering a terminal masters in psychology.*

*Within IPA, there was also a major split beginning to occur. Many of the membership did not see certification or licensure as an issue to be pursued, fearing, essentially, that it would create unnecessary conflict and be detrimental to the promotion of psychology as a discipline and profession. Others within the Association were beginning to take a very active role in the pursuit of licensure/certification. In one sense this became a dues issue, in that the pursuit of licensure and certification demanded money: for lobbyists, for a professional Association executive to stay on top of*

guild issues, to make contributions to legislative activities, and, finally, to actively manage a legislative campaign. IPA had willingly spent funds to "stay on top of" legislation, by buying services of a legislative analysis organization, but the obvious future cost of any legislative pursuits was met by chilling disdain by some of our members. It was only when outside forces propelled us into the legislative arena that IPA began to respond. Unfortunately, being propelled by outside forces does not necessarily produce unanimity of cause within an association, and, certainly, this problem began to develop in 1962 and 1963. Further, we had many practicing psychologists within the Association who were master's degree psychologists. There were many fears that they would be excluded because, according to a September executive council meeting (1962), "some discomfort was expressed over the presence of psychologists...with master's degrees who are working without the supervision of a psychologist holding a doctorate". The Board of Control of Institutions had appointed a psychiatrist to a central office staff position, which had been held by a psychologist, for a number of years. Additionally, there continued to be no replacement of a psychologist in the Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Social Welfare. These positions had been open for relatively long periods of time, and IPA had concern that we were getting a message from the State reflecting a lack of concern about professional psychology. Further, the Governor's Advisory Committee on Mental Health had consistently failed to utilize information contributed by representatives of the field of psychology. However, academic psychologists within the Association were almost unanimously opposed to the dues increases, which would be required should we pursue legislation. It is to be noted that this was not the simple issue, and that this opposition was not unanimous, but it does set the groundwork for the understanding of future problems within the Association at this time.

The executive council meeting on March 23, 1963 began to lay the groundwork for the Annual Meeting, to be held in Grinnell on May 18th. Discussions of the executive council centered around certification, the Annual Meeting, and the committee on school psychology. The council unanimously approved a certification proposal submitted by the certification committee and moved its acceptance by the membership. Remember, only a year before, it had been recommended that certification was not a necessary or important concern. This was to be a voluntary certification. The Iowa Association of School Psychologists had, at a recent meeting, acknowledged the advantages of affiliating with the Iowa Psychological Association, but recognize special problems of definition and organization. While they expressed the intention of applying for membership in IPA, and seeking organization within the structure of IPA through a special committee, they recognized that there may be problems in doing this. Opposition to certification was beginning to develop within the Iowa Psychiatric Society. Jane

*Hildreth was asked to present an overview of psychology in other states, with special emphasis on certification. A panel discussion was organized to present the implications of certifications with discussion of the specific proposal being considered to follow. With this background, the 15th Annual Meeting of the Iowa Psychological Association was held on May 18, 1963. At the meeting, it was moved by Dr. Williamson that the constitution of IPA be amended to permit the establishment of a Board of Examiners and a certification procedure. Fred Reese, consultant with the Division of Special Education, presented a statement by Drexel Lange, the director of that division. He indicated that several school psychologists were interested in affiliating with IPA, and that a reasonable, workable plan of certification must consider those school psychologist now in the field. Mr. Reese expressed the opinion, that since their professional work is conducted within the administrative structure of the schools many school psychologists would not seek certification. Donald Schuster, PhD, Engineering Psychologist at Collins Radio, indicated that the certification plan would be a benefit both to employers and to the general profession. Alan Frankel spoke about the importance of certification to independent professional practice, while Dr. Arthur MacKinney noted the value of the flexibility of the proposals, but indicated that probably that those teaching would not seek certification. The certification proposal included the establishment of the Board of Examiners of the Iowa Psychological Association. Of the 60 members voting, 58 approved the amendment as stated. Dr. Goodstein suggested that IPA advance the sum of five hundred dollars to the Board of Examiners to be repaid without interest. Dues were to remain at five dollars. Also established, at that time, was committee on school psychology of the Iowa Psychological Association.*

*On January 4, 1964, the tentative program for the meeting of Iowa Psychological Association, May 15th and 16th at the Hotel Ft. Des Moines, was set. This was to be a one and a half day meeting, from noon on Friday to 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, which included four discussion hours. Specific sessions were set for: school psychology, data processing, academician-lab psychology, and clinical/community mental health. A brief meeting of the executive council was held on May 15th, prior to the IPA meeting. Ethical matters were discussed, as well as the liaison committee to the Psychiatric Society. The 16th Annual Meeting was held in Des Moines, May 15, 1964. For the first time, a tie was the result of the presidential election, and it was moved and seconded that the members present, again vote for the office of presidency. As of May of that year, probably partly due to interest in certification, IPA had 290 members, 89 of which were school psychologists. This was an increase of 115 members since 1962. Roy Warman was the editor of the newsletter. After lengthy discussion, dues were raised to \$7.50, with the recommendation that the executive council study the*

*dues and make recommendations at the next Annual Meeting, to prevent the "annual problem". In view of the difference between IPA certification and certification by the Department of Public Instruction, it was recommended that the committee on school psychology be continued. Dr. Miles Pothast was elected president-elect, Frank Vance, treasurer, Dr. Wilbur Layton, APA council representative, and Dr. Don Carr and Dr. Art MacKinney as IPA representatives-at-large. Dr. Carl Morgan chaired the Board of Certification, that consisted of Dr. Morgan, Dr. Roy Warman, Monsignor Gannon, Dr. Don Schuster, Paul Vance, Dr. Alan Frankel, and Dr. Leon Aaron. These individuals represented the areas of clinical, counseling, academic, industrial, and school psychology. Thirty certificates had been issued and forty applications were pending. In the executive council meeting, held in Grinnell on October 31, 1964, it was recommended that an ethics committee be established to review a ethical problems before action was taken. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that a committee of 5 should be selected from past presidents, with the immediate past president serving as chair. At this meeting, it was suggested that Des Moines be considered as the home of all future meetings of the Iowa Psychological Association. This was heartily endorsed by all present. It was noted that the central location and local facilities made this desirable. The Board of Examiners had repaid their loan out of fees collected for certification and desired to establish a page "sinking fund" for legislative purposes. This was approved.*

*At the 17th Annual Meeting of the Association, May 22, 1965, it was noted that we had 178 paid up members, with 134 members in arrears. Dues remained at \$7.50. Three hundred members were required for representation on the Council of Representatives and so Iowa would lose its representation due to low membership. Of 132 applications for certification, 123 had been granted. It was noted that the American Association of State Psychological Boards had established an objective test for licensure/certification. The committee on professional ethics and conduct, and the public information committee were established within IPA. Elected to office were Dr. Art MacKinney, president-elect, Madeline Aaron as secretary, and Dr. John Crites as representative at large.*

*At this point it is noted that the activities of the executive council greatly expanded, the minutes often consuming 3-4 pages with reports of the many committees which had been established within IPA. The name of the legislative committee was changed to the "governmental affairs committee", but at the same time it was proposed that IPA and the committee establish a proposal to the legislature for the appropriate form of regulation for psychologists in the State of Iowa. They had requested that this be ready by January of 1967, but the executive committee felt that it would be wise to delay this until January of 1969.*

*School psychologists working in Des Moines had contacted IPA regarding a proposal by the Department of Health of the Des Moines Schools that all referrals for psychological services should go through the Health Department. The Health Department had defined emotional disorders as health problems, and therefore, felt they should be referred through that department. IPA, at the request of that group, decided to discuss it with the Superintendent of Schools. Difficulties with communication, with APA, were discussed in the executive council meeting of February of 1966. In April of 1966, Mario Barillas, of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, requested the executive council's help in establishing some standards for assessment by psychologists serving the division. While the executive council initially opposed stipulating specifically tools and techniques, Dr. Barillas explained that some examiners were using rather weird tests for assessing IQs and it was decided that possible specification, of at least some recognized instruments, be recommended. This was followed up on May 20th with recommendations from the "Standards Committee for Psychological Assessment of IPA". In May of 1966, it was noted that, of our 322 members, 127 were school psychologists.*

*The 18th Annual Meeting was held on May 21, 1966. Concern was expressed regarding standards for community mental health centers, standards for psychologists providing services to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the legislative proposal to be introduced in the State of Iowa. At this meeting, Dr. Givens Thornton was elected president-elect, Dr. Edwin Lewis, treasurer, and Dr. John Garfield was representative-at-large. Lloyd Humphrey, head of the Department of Psychology of the University of Illinois spoke to the Association about training for the practice of clinical psychology. In July of 1966, the possibility of fall or winter meeting for the membership was discussed, but tabled. The absence of an executive secretary (Dr. Thornton had resigned this position.), the president assumed these responsibilities. Another indicator of growth in the Association - John Garfield had recommended that the executive secretary be permitted to pay between \$1.25 and \$1.50 per hour for clerical assistance. Dr. Ira Semler was subsequently appointed executive secretary of the Association. On May of 1967, Dr. Art MacKinney, in his presidential address to the Iowa Psychological Association, chose the title of "To Point with Pride and View with Alarm", essentially reviewing the growth of the Association with pride, but viewing with alarm: (1) services provided by inadequately trained non-psychologists, and (2) the relative insularity existing among various subdivisions of the profession. He noted that the cost of hiring a professional lobbyist may not guarantee eliminating unqualified services from being offered, and suggested that possibly public education was more important than licensure. He had noted the increase of insularity previously detailed by this writer in the early 60s. He expressed his attempts to reduce this, and the*

*frustration that he felt, in the failure of these attempts. He hoped that trends in legislation that were causing concerns among some of the members should be discussed before it became divisive issues within the Association.*

*This address was felt to be an excellent summary of the status of the Association at that time. The concerns that he expressed were valid, and the resistance within the Association, to movement in the area of legislation, was becoming rather marked. Parenthetically, it is to be noted that the activities of the Association from its inception to this time - some 20 years - could be condensed into one small book about an inch thick. The next book of minutes, from 1968 to 1971, occupies an inch and a half of space. While, to some extent, this represents a somewhat more adequate job of record keeping, it also represents the rapid expansion of the activities of the Association into a variety of areas far beyond the imagination of the founders. Some rather bitter disputes were developing within the Association, which were to have a profound impact in coming years. Members dropped out when dues increased to cover cost of legislation; school psychologists dropped out when it became apparent that they would not be included in legislative concerns, and attendance at the business meeting dropped as some members expressed concern that the activities of the Association were being governed primarily by the executive council, with little input from the membership.*

*Concern was expressed that the Annual Meeting needed to be made more attractive to school psychologists. At the same time, the ethics committee was beginning to question its role in cases where possible malpractice might have occurred, as well as its role in protecting the community from unqualified individuals. In a meeting, held May 24, 1968, it was moved, seconded and approved for the ethics committee to retain legal counsel.*

*Thus at the 20th Annual Meeting of the Association, the executive committee discussions were rather extensive, but the meeting minutes were somewhat limited. In his "state of the union" address, Dr. Given Thornton addressed the problems the Association was facing, and again emphasized the need to educate the community about psychology, emphasizing this role as the primary role of the state association. Ray Moore had become executive secretary of the Association, following a long tenure as newsletter editor. He resigned this position in February, 1969. At that point and time, consideration was being given to paying the executive secretary for time spent in the position of executive secretary. If compensation were to be paid, it was proposed, the position of executive secretary and newsletter editor be combined. In April of 1969, an ad hoc committee on structure and function reported to the executive council in a rather extensive report designed to revamp the Association, establish specific roles for the executive council, and recommend change in voting*



*procedure, terms of office, and representation to APA. The goal was to reduce dominance of certain specialties, educational, and/or geographical groups which they felt had tended to dominate IPA in the past. During this time, a proposed licensure bill had been drawn up, but the Association and the executive committee both found it difficult to proceed with this bill for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was lack of agreement about how it would affect the Association.*

*At the 21st Annual Meeting of May 17, 1969, it was reported that the Board had been informed that the task of getting legislation passed would be very great and that the Board had been advised by some legislators that it would either need to hire a competent lobbyist for 2 years or elect a psychologist to the Legislature. The Examining Board had no funds at this point to proceed with the legislation. At this meeting, an announcement was made with regard to the formation of the Iowa Association of School Psychologists - this was to have a profound impact in future years upon relationships between school psychologists and the Iowa Psychological Association. An annual school psychologist workshop had been held for 2 days prior to the meeting of the IPA. Subsequently, joint meetings were arranged between the Iowa Psychological Association and the Iowa Association of School Psychologists in an attempt to develop better relationships. By this time, the Association meetings had expanded to 2 full days, and the presidential address, given by Leonard Aaron, rather strongly recommended that state associations provide undergraduate majors in psychology a model, an example of what psychology is like, as well as providing graduates students an occasion for the presentation of research papers. The focus was technological and, to a great extent, avoided the issues confronting the Association, perhaps rather wisely.*

*In 1970 the Association promulgated "guidelines for the preparation for secondary school teachers in psychology", as well as a new constitution. Monsignor Timothy Gannon was honored at the 1970 meeting. Carol Barker was elected president-elect, Hope Solomon, treasurer, and Marilee Fredericks, APA representative with the executive council, including Gene Fitzgerald, Roy Warman, and Herb Roth. The new constitution had been adopted. The responsibility for legislation had transferred to the public education and information committee. They had been given the authority to hire a lawyer to rewrite the certification bill, shop for a professional lobbyist, and budget three thousand dollars to promote the bill in the 1971 legislative session. It was also recommended that they incorporate into the bill the statement that nothing in the act would be construed to prevent school psychologists, certified by the State Department of Education, practicing and functioning in the scope of their employment, or performing as certified school psychologists at any time, in either private practice or the public sector, provided they use the title "Certified School Psychologist".*

*Monsignor Gannon cautioned the Association regarding the need for conciliation among all psychologists in the state. On July 11th, the executive council deferred the hiring of a lobbyist for a year, and decided to pursue legislative efforts by organizing public education and information committee members to contact local people and their legislative representatives. A pamphlet was prepared for distribution by psychologists to "politically influential lay people". In August of 1970, the mental hygiene committee of the Iowa Mental Health Authority, adopted "Standards for Mental Health Centers for the State of Iowa". This event created a bit of a stir, in that there remained considerable disparity between the responsibility of the psychiatrist and the responsibility of other professional staff. However, the document was considerably more acceptable to IPA than had been previous documents.*

*By January of 1971, a bill was written relating to the registration of psychologists, and establishing a psychology examining board. There was no grandfather clause in this bill and it was recommended that anyone who was certified at the time the bill passed, would receive certification under the act. House File #163 was subsequently introduced, as noted in the March 13, 1971 meeting of the executive council. In the April 23rd Annual Business Meeting of the Iowa Psychological Association, held in Des Moines, dues were set at \$25, with the expectation that if the proposed legislation was passed, dues would be decreased, as the increase in dues was primarily to support the lobbying efforts of this legislation. At this meeting, S.J. Williamson was recognized for his contributions to psychology and to the State of Iowa. Elected to the Association were: Roy Warman, president-elect, Herb Roth, representative to the APA council, Alan Betz, recording secretary, Paul Vance, representative to the council.*

*In September of 1971, ISPA, represented by Darrill Dierks, presented their objections to the licensing bill as proposed. An agreement was reached to meet in joint session with ISPA's legislative committee to make revisions or amendments to House File #163. It is to be noted at this point, that the Iowa Psychological Association was having special meetings relative to certification, and the meetings were getting quite long - the business of certification/licensure was becoming a primary concern of the Association. A joint meeting was held between the Iowa School Psychologist Association and the Iowa Psychological Association. In April of that year, Carol Barker in the 1972 past president's address, expressed a rather humorous frustration with the autonomy of the psychologists in the Iowa Psychological Association "who seemed highly skilled in the techniques of rendering the directives of others impotent". The treasurer's report of the Association now consists*

of 3 pages, and while several sets of minutes for a variety of executive council meetings throughout that period of time are present, there appear to be no minutes of the Annual Meeting - perhaps that is what Carol was referring to.

In the minutes of the Executive Council of November 4, we find that Charlene Bell of Clear Lake, Iowa joined the Association along with James Harding of Cedar Falls, Norman Nygard of Iowa City, Patrick Sullivan, and Wilbur Layton of Ames. Herb Notch and Herb Roth had become very active in promotion of legislation and George Wilson, Lobbyist, had been hired. In January 1973, David McEchron joined the Association and John Garfield reapplied - he must have forgotten to pay his dues. Roy Warman was serving as president and on May 4, 1973 the annual meeting was held. It notes that the minutes of the '72 annual business meeting had been approved so there must have been some. The 1972 total membership was 314. It was reported that the certification bill would not be acted upon this year unless it was included as part of an omnibus licensing bill. Dues remained at \$25.00 although we were beginning to hear a few complaints about that. Peer review had begun and Lyle Kelly and the undersigned, were functioning as members of the Region 7 Peer Review Committee. A total of 208 persons had been certified by the Board of Examiners. Elected to office were Herb Notch, President Elect, Marian Peglar, Treasurer and Gene Garrett, Representative to the Executive Council. Gene Fitzgerald, previous president elect, was installed as president and Vint Rowley and Jack Menne were appointed to the Board of Examiners. Dr. Warman, in his presidential address, suggested that the problem of certification was about to be resolved and that it was time to honor the past and look to IPA's future. He recommended that the base of IPA within the universities be broadened noting that while IPA had originally been organized by professors with an applied bent, there had been a falling away of many academicians as more applied psychologists became involved in the Association. In September 1973, Ron Hilliard joined the Association along with Julien Melhado and several other individuals. At that point it was noted that the psychologists licensing bill had become senate file 277 an amendment to an omnibus licensing bill which had been rather drastically changed from our proposed legislation.

The Iowa Psychological Association celebrated its silver anniversary on May 10 and 11, 1974 at Adventureland. Harry F. Harlow presented the invited address. Elected to membership were Hope Solomans, President Elect, Joan Jacob, Recording Secretary, David Seaquist, IPA Representative, and Vint Rowley, Representative to APA Council. Joan Biber, Executive Secretary submitted her resignation and John Garfield reported that the licensing bill did pass the session of the legislature but there was still general confusion in terms of its ramifications, interpretations, etc. In an Executive

*Committee Meeting of September 1974, the National Register of Health Service Providers and Psychology is discussed. From this point forward considerable negotiation was going on with the state relative to implementation of the licensing bill and while licensure had become a fact 25 years after the formation of the Association, the actual licensing of psychologists had not yet been accomplished. Therefore, the Board of Examiners of the Association went back into business to continue certification as there would be people who would lose certification due to the delay and thus not be eligible for licensure. It's amazing how you can have something but yet not have it.*

*On April 11 and April 12, 1975, the annual meeting of the Iowa Psychological Association was held at the Ramada Inn in Des Moines. Herb Notch was president and Dr. Morton Bard from City University of New York gave the invited address. On Saturday, a young upstart in the Association, Phil Laughlin, presented a session "The Medical Model: Love It or Leave It" with W. D. Jocelyn and Joseph Hineman. Actually Phil was not such a young upstart in that he had previously been in the Association, left the state and then returned. He had rejoined the Association in November 1973. Elected to office that year were Herb Roth, President Elect, Joan Jacob, Recording Secretary, and Steven Bates, Representative. New committees were being formed. Specifically, the Peer Review Committee and as a direct result of the licensure law the Continuing Education Committee were formed. Additionally it was noted in November 1975 that the APA malpractice insurance carrier had chosen to "relinquish this type of coverage" and APA would be continuing with another carrier for less coverage and greater cost. Sound familiar? At the annual meeting of the Association held April 30, 1976 (70 persons attending) it was noted that 160 psychologists had been licensed although the Board was just beginning to work on a formal set of rules and regulations. Iowa Psychological Association now had a Legislative Affairs Committee once again with George Wilson as IPA lobbyist. The Ethics Committee continued to review cases but it was noted that there was some conflict apparently between the roles of the Ethics Committee, the State Licensing Board, and the Peer Review Committee. The Continuing Education Committee had held seven workshops, three of which were described as successful, one marginal, and two unsuccessful. One was cancelled. Efforts were being made to obtain coverage of psychologists under Title 19 and it was reported that IPA's membership stood at 394. The Peer Review Committee had had two organizational meetings which they described as being quite successful and hoped to begin dealing with issues of a psychological nature. Elected that year were Jane Biber, President Elect, Gerald Jorgensen, Treasurer, and Todd Hines, Representative. Herb Roth assumed the responsibilities of president. In November 1976, minutes of the Executive Council Meetings consumed six pages.*

*Consideration was being given to proposing freedom of choice legislation. The Council began meeting at 10:00 AM, adjourned for lunch and resume meeting at 1:00 PM. The time of final adjournment was not noted but those were the days of somewhat long meetings. It appears that these meetings were being held every other month.*

*It was noted in March 1977 that the State Licensing Board for psychologists was having financial difficulties. The bite was placed on excess funds in the dental examiners account to allow them to complete their work for the year. A fellow by the name of Allan Demorest was proposed as a possible State Licensing Board member to Governor Ray along with eight other individuals. Two of us were masters level which is interesting in view of the fact that at that point APA was still having a great deal of difficulty dealing with "the masters problem". The annual meeting was held April 22, 1977 at Adventureland Inn. Ninety-one individuals registered for the convention. Jack Menne was elected President Elect, Jerry Jorgensen, Treasurer, and David Seaquist, Representative. IPA had hired Willie Ware and Associates, to publish the newsletter and to perform executive functions. Some new names were appearing in Association materials including Rick Jennings, Denny Harper, and John Langhorn.*

*On April 21 and 22, 1978, a joint ISPA/IPA Meeting was held. Elected to office were Vincent Rowley, President, James Spradling, Secretary, Dave Seaquist, Representative, and Pat Sullivan, Representative. Jack Menne assumed the responsibilities as president. Just to show you that it's not all fun and games, Vint Rowley had spent three days and two nights in O'Hara Airport trying to get to New York for an APA meeting. Employment of Willie Ware and Associates were not continued and the question of continuing to support a lobbyist was raised. As a result of considerable research and discussion, the Executive Council in the Fall of 1978 decided to employ Judy Dierenfeld as lobbyist for the freedom of choice bill. From 1978 to 1980 very little of legislation impact occurred.*

*I said that I was going to bring you up to present and in fact I have. As we all know, the licensure bill was modified to include the health service provider provision to meet the requirements of Blue Cross. The Iowa Psychological Association did not feel that they could support the activities of a lobbyist to do this and the Iowa Association for the Advancement of Psychology was formed. We also obtained approval to provide services to medical recipients. IPA was again reorganized and IAAP was subsequently disbanded. The reorganization was dramatic and appears to have been successful. The Association has gone on to bigger and better things although we still from time to time return to issues of legislation, licensure, dues, requirements for membership, and the definition*

of "who is a psychologist". Many of those issues haven't changed much over the years and probably won't for many more. We don't know what the impact of changes in the insurance industry or the possibility of national health insurance will be on our profession particularly those of us engaged in clinical areas. However, I can assure you that they will be profound. The effect of changes in education upon those teaching psychology and those providing psychological services in schools may be equally profound. It is assumed that the role of the Iowa Psychological Association will always be one of attempting to guide and direct the definition of psychology, the training of psychologists, and the public perception of psychology as a perception and a science. Many individuals in this state have spent thousands of hours and thousands of dollars pursuing these goals within the framework of the Association. At the time, some of that effort seemed fruitless, although in the end, it all seemed necessary to accomplish the ultimate goals. As we approach the year 2000, the only thing I can say is that "it will be interesting".

Respectfully submitted,

Allan F. Demorest, M.A.  
Centennial Committee Chair

#### ADDENDUM

I would like to thank the many members of the Association who over the years have kept such careful records. Without them, this summary would have been impossible. I would particularly like to thank Dr. Dewey B. Stuit for his letter in response to my request for information. It is of interest to note that only two psychologists in the State of Iowa responded to letters sent out requesting information about the past of the Iowa Psychological Association. It had been hoped that perhaps an oral history could be gathered from tapes submitted by Iowa psychologists who participated in these early years. However, Dr. Stuit indicated that this would be impossible for him due to his poor health and no other members volunteered. In 1999, Iowa Psychological Association will be 50 years old. It is recommended that within the next few years, a special golden anniversary committee chair be appointed to recognize the efforts of the many members in the past toward the goals of the Association and to remind us that in many ways the more things change, the more they remain the same. AD