

Psychology in Oklahoma

Seventy Fifth Anniversary of the Oklahoma Psychological Association

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75th Anniversary Interim
2016

The 2015 Board of Directors approved the development of a 75th anniversary history of the Association to be published in book form in 2021. Until then, annual interim histories will be released in digital form on the OPA website. This initial release represents an attempt to follow through on that mandate. In so doing, it adds the history of Association activities from 1997 through 2016. Ensuing years, 2017-2021, will be added in time.

Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Oklahoma Psychological Association. Originally published in 1996 at the Fiftieth Anniversary.

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Table of Contents

Foreword	4
Earliest Years	7
1956 Convention Program	11
Organizational Meeting	15
Quiz.....	23
First Report of Oklahoma State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	24
Members of the Licensing Board	27
Membership and Finances	29
Newsletter Editors	31
Divisions and Division Presidents	33
Award Recipients.....	41
Pioneers of Oklahoma Psychology	45
Pioneer Memoirs	47
Officers and Elected Officials 1946-1996	83
Addendum 2016	87

Foreword

The Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Psychological Association indicate that on March 17, 1983 Dr. Eugene Walker, President, made a motion which was subsequently unanimously approved, that Dr. Charles Whipple write a brief history of OPA. The first edition of that history was published later that year. This was followed by a second in 1991. The 1983 edition was eight pages in length plus the 1977 Constitution and Bylaws. The later edition documented an additional eight years of history and added lists of Division Presidents, Award Recipients, and the 1989 Constitution and Bylaws.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Edition, like its predecessors, maintains a two-fold purpose. This book seeks to provide a summary of official OPA history taken from Association Minutes and from the words of those pioneers who actually experienced history in the making. The second purpose is to share with OPA members and supporters a succinct glimpse of psychology's heritage as a science and profession in the State of Oklahoma; to allow a look at those pioneers who gave their time, energy, and talent, so that present Oklahoma psychologists might enjoy the fruits of those efforts.

E.G. Boring began his 1950 edition of, *A History of Experimental Psychology*, with a quote from Hermann Ebbinghaus to the effect that psychology had a long past, but

only a short history. What was meant, of course, was that although philosophers for many centuries had been developing formal theories to aid understanding of human behavior and value systems, psychology as an academic discipline was not established until the end of the nineteenth century. Ebbinghaus' simple generalization neatly summarized the formal organizational history of psychology at the international level as well as in this state.

Psychology as an organized profession in Oklahoma has both a short past, and until 1983, no organized written history- save in the minutes of the Association. But, short need not mean dull or less than dynamic. Indeed, the men and women who founded the Oklahoma State Psychological Association, OSPA (changed to OPA in 1973) immediately following World War II, were expressing the long-felt concern of professors at the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tulsa University, and Oklahoma College for Women, as well as a few psychologists employed in non-university settings in Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

In this, as any other creative work, there has been an expenditure of ten percent inspiration and ninety percent perspiration. The perspiration primarily has been mine, the inspiration supplied by numerous others. The pioneer psychologists gave much support and helpful insights. To them, this tome owes much. The Board of Directors, Richard Hess and staff, and particularly Laura Commander of the Central Office, gave invaluable of time, effort, and money. The typist and all-around knowledgeable assistant has been Jennifer Hays, my graduate assistant at the University of Central Oklahoma. Lastly, I wish to thank my grandsons (Collyn and Skylar Whipple, ages 7 and 10) for allowing me a temporary leave of absence from their baseball games.

It is my hope that this book, however brief, has captured the essence and spirit of our first fifty years. Through this experience, I have learned that the OPA Board, Central Office, Divisions, and Committees are peopled by concerned, aware individuals who have taken the lead in determining psychology's destiny. The truth is that there really is room for all- and plenty at the top.

Dr. Charles Whipple
OPA Historian

Earliest Years

*We must ever be vigilant in
protecting professional standards. To that end,
younger members must never forget pioneer
Oklahoma psychologists*

*Dr. Harry Brobst
Charter Member*

The individuals who founded the Oklahoma State Psychological Association (OSPA) could not have known the terminus of their endeavor that early December day in 1946. Fortuitous circumstances were not inconsiderable on that momentous occasion. World War II did much to establish psychology as a valued and serious discipline, both in research and clinical practice. It, like most professions, suffered a serious manpower shortage during that conflagration. Men and women were hurriedly trained as health service providers to fill crucial personnel needs. Thus, in the immediate post war years psychology was indeed on the threshold of new dynamic beginnings.

Furthermore, relatively early in the history of organized psychology, applied psychologists, who believed themselves less than completely accepted by the American Psychological Association's dominant group of basic experimentalists, fashioned their own organization, the American Association of Applied Psychology. Late in 1947, just about the time OSPA held its First Annual Convention, the two groups re-merged. The architects of

this merger, as well as OSPA's founders and supporters, could not readily have foreseen the phenomenal growth in numbers of health service providers nor how these newcomers would soon swamp organized psychology at both the national and state level.

However, this was not the case at first. Certainly, in Oklahoma, academicians, in the nascent years, held practically all responsible Association positions of leadership. In fact, it was not until the years 1953-54 that full time clinicians from the Veterans Hospital and Central State Hospital were given Association committee assignments and elected to the Executive Board. And not until OSPA was a full dozen years of age did a non-university based psychologist serve as president. However, by sheer force of numbers, the Association was gradually being transformed into an organized group whose actions were more and more controlled by the needs of the health service practitioner.

The number of graduate degrees granted in academic research specialties peaked about 1973 (the year the organization's name was changed to the Oklahoma Psychological Association) and has steadily decreased since then. Health service provider doctorates, in contradistinction, have continued to increase. Despite the fact that the clinical psychology program at the University of Oklahoma was precipitously dropped in the late 1960's, the annual production of clinical and counseling psychology doctorates, both at the national and state level, has increasingly outstripped doctoral awards in all other specialties, at present by a ratio of three to one.

Indeed, by the end of the sixth decade of the twentieth century, private practice issues fully dominated ninety percent of Association business, as recorded in the Minutes, as they continue to do. Since the momentous victory of licensure in 1965, official Association Minutes record an unbroken litany of concerns such as third party reimbursement, hospital privileges and office management issues. Not to be overlooked have been years of

monthly meeting attention given to the opposition of licensure for "counselors," "family therapists," and master's degree level psychologists. With the exception of the latter, these efforts were in vain. As predicted, the number of licensed professional counselors and marriage and family therapists now exceed that of practicing clinical and counseling psychologists by over one thousand in number.

The years of the fourth and fifth decades of the twentieth Century were golden ones for psychology. The classic texts, the basic techniques, and the noble theories were all refined during this period. Psychology as a mental health provider system and as a behavioral science became so firmly established and respectable that even the antics of a few reckless and more colorful practitioners during the "decade of the absurd" could hardly negate its accomplishments.

In reality, Oklahoma was spared the worst turmoil of the sixties, the decade when society seemed dominated by absurdity and ruled by chaos. Unfortunately, many American psychologists not only participated as cheerleaders in this temporary insanity, they actually captained this solipsistic, me-oriented rebellious epoch. Perhaps because of "Midwestern values," or more dedication to psychology's scientific base, Oklahoma psychology was not so completely swallowed up along with the rest, and its history awash with LSD therapy, nude marathons and the crude profundity of such folly.

The metamorphosis of psychology during the 1970's and 1980's led to further divisiveness, as reflected in Gregory Kimble's article "Psychology's Two Cultures." The author found that these two "cultures," one of science, and one of humanism, were incongruous. As some clinicians essentially abandoned serious efforts to anchor practice to psychology's scientific base, academicians reacted with predictable antipathy. Thus, the

pronounced tilt in the Association membership began in the 1950's was exacerbated by the early 1960's and onward by the ever increasing attrition rate of academicians who had dropped out or never joined, some eighty percent of those eligible, according to Association figures.

It has been observed that a group's image is crucial- often more influential than the actual services provided to its members. It appears unlikely at this juncture that anything organized psychology can do, either at the national or state level, will transform that "image" into one, which long disenchanted academicians will perceive as representing their needs and values.

It must be noted that serious efforts were made to restructure OPA into semi-autonomous units so that a research-academic presence could be maintained, the most recent being the creation of Divisions by the 1977 Constitution and Bylaws. By and large, these efforts have proven to be only marginally successful. Even at its peak membership years in the early 1980's, the Division of Academic and Research Psychologists enrolled less than one-tenth of those eligible to participate, despite the fact that one could join the Division at a modest cost and not be required to join the Association as a full member.

The 1956 Convention Program below further illustrates the Association's historic concern for, and consistent efforts to include, both clinical and experimental aspects of the profession. Interestingly, this is the only verbatim Annual Convention Program saved for posterity in Association Minutes during the first twelve years of its existence.

1956 PROGRAM
ANNUAL CONVENTION
of the
OKLAHOMA STATE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
(In Joint Meeting With the Oklahoma Academy of Science)
Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater

MORNING SESSION

Friday, November 30, 10:00 A.M. Pioneer Room, Student Union
Roy Gladstone, Presiding

1. Insight Vs. Conditioning.
Irene Mackintosh and Basil Johnson, Norman. 10 Minutes
2. Authoritarianism in a Fundamentalist Religious Sect.
KL. Shewmaker and M.O. Wilson, Norman. 12 Minutes
3. The Effect of Oral Administration of Reserpine on the
Incidence of Audio-Fits, Activity, and Variability of Behavior
in Rats. William J. Griffiths, Stillwater. 12 Minutes
4. The Effect of Praise Administered as Verbal Reinforcement.
Nelda Cauthon, Norman. 12 Minutes
5. Substitute Responses During Extinction.
Irene Mackintosh, Norman. 10 Minutes
6. Variable Behavior in Anxious and Non-Anxious Subjects.
T.P. Caffey, Jr., Stillwater. 10 Minutes
7. Comparative Performance of Friends-Non Friends Groups
Under Stress. Robert Scofield, Stillwater. 12 Minutes
8. The Regional Background of Oklahoma People.
James Tarver, Stillwater. 10 Minutes

Luncheon, 12:00 - 1:00 P.M., Mural Room, Student union Cafeteria.

Executive Meeting, 12:30 - 1:00 P.M., Pioneer Room

Business Meeting, 1:00 - 1:30 P.M., Pioneer Room

AFTERNOON SESSION

Friday, November 30, 1:30 P.M., Pioneer Room, Student Union
Roy Gladstone, Presiding

A. PAPERS

1. A Preliminary Report on "Set" as a Variable Affecting the Perception of the Phi-Phenomenon. Daniel Taub and Louis B. Hoisington, Norman. 12 Minutes
2. Spontaneous Recovery. Irene Mackintosh, Kendall Davis, Phillip Edwards, and Billy Locko, Norman. 10 minutes
3. Sex Differences in the Self-Concept and Related Variables. Harl H. Young, Norman. 12 Minutes
4. Reminiscence and Generalized Postural Adjustment. L.M. Gustafson, Stillwater. 10 Minutes

B. SYMPOSIUM:

Problems of the Psychologist in Professional Practice.
1 Hour
Chairman: W.B. Lemmon, Psychological Clinic,
University of Oklahoma.

1. Problems Confronting Psychologists in Professional Practice. Harry Wheeler Jr., Tulsa Guidance Clinic.
2. Resume of Efforts of Psychologists in the U.S. to Come to Terms With These Problems. Harl H. Young, Department of Psychology, University of Oklahoma.
3. What, If Anything, should Psychologists in Oklahoma Do About These Problems? W.B. Lemmon, Department of Psychology, University of Oklahoma.

Following these years when Oklahoma psychologists labored mightily to keep at least a nucleus of an inclusive organization intact, similar centrifugal forces became regnant within

scientific psychology itself. When professors within a university owed allegiance to the same department and were officed in propinquity to one another, a sense of common identity was more readily attainable. In this environment, ruling metaphors and reigning theoretical paradigms served as a unifying force.

Soon however, this utopia was fractionated by the advent and ascendancy of cognitive science. Psychologists identifying with neuroscience and cognition tended to turn outward toward other disciplines as intellectual home base, instead of inward toward psychology. In fact, faculties in some psychology departments literally packed up and moved en masse to departments or institutes of cognitive-neuroscience.

Perhaps this rupture was inevitable. Sigmund Koch, writing in the decade of the eighties, promulgated the contention that psychology had become in fact but a heterogeneous assortment of quasi-independent disciplines and that a unified autonomous science of psychology was no longer possible.

With but a modest amount of catastrophizing it is possible to create a doomsday scenario in which these centrifugal pressures coalesce into the very decimation of formalized psychology. Biopsychologists disappear into institutes of cognitive science. All too many experimental psychopathologists vanish into medicine and medical schools. Industrial psychologists continue to find much cushier accommodations in business schools. As is already true to a substantial degree, colleges of education take over the education and employment of all school psychologists. In such a scenario, graduate schools of academic-research psychology, should they survive at all, become but listless shadows of former glory, outnumbered and outclassed by both the natural sciences and humanities. The inevitable consequence- perhaps the total balkanization of academic psychologists, and especially in Oklahoma, the abandonment of the

very professional Association they themselves founded fifty years ago.

All of this could not have been foretold by OSPA founders as they intrepidly gave their creation its first official breath on December 6, 1946. In point of fact, this was not their first meeting.

Dr. Harry Brobst, one of twenty-two Charter Members recalled that; "Right after I arrived on the A&M campus in the late summer of 1946, an 'exploratory' meeting was held in Stillwater to investigate the possibility of starting an organization. There were no minutes kept, but I believe, besides myself, the following were in attendance: Drs. Hoisington, Wilson, and Lemmon from the University of Oklahoma; Dr. McCleod from the University of Tulsa; and Drs. Reed and Rigg from Oklahoma A&M; and two ladies. I think one lady was a Miss Mitchell, who later married Dr. Lemmon. I may be wrong, but I don't think Dr. Taylor from the Oklahoma College for Women was there. I'm sorry if I've left anyone out, my memory is not as good as it used to be."

At that meeting, it was decided to meet in Oklahoma City later that year or early the next. The reason my name is not listed in the Minutes of the December meeting is that I was off on college business somewhere out in Western Oklahoma.

I believe I'm right on this, there were three basic reasons we wanted to organize. We wanted to achieve a clear identity and recognition as a profession separate from psychiatry. We wanted to protect the public by standardizing and upgrading educational standards. And we felt an urgent need for some kind of certification.

A handful of sixteen men and women did, indeed, subsequently meet in December at the YWCA building in downtown Oklahoma City. The intent of the original draftsmen was to originate an organization of psychologists by: (1) drafting a Constitution and Bylaws, (2) incorporating the Association as the representative of Oklahoma psychology, (3) electing officers, and

(4) preparing a proposal for legislative action which would provide for a licensing act in order the safeguard the maturing profession and the public it served through provisions for maintaining competence and professional standards. Charter members present at that first official meeting were:

Charter Members

Clinton Allen	John Gittinger	L.S. McCleod	Melvin Rigg
Corrine Bell	Amanda Herring	Carl Oldroyd	John Rohrer
Leo Cain	L.B. Hoisington	Robert Penn	Raymond Stone
Vera Gatch	W.B. Lemmon	S.L. Reed	M.O. Wilson

**OKLAHOMA STATE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
DECEMBER 6, 1946**

WILSON- Made a motion to establish a state organization of psychologists. HOISINGTON- Suggested the appointment of J. Seemans as the temporary secretary to take notes on the first meeting. LEMMON- Suggested officers to constitute an Executive Committee consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. These officers were empowered to have the responsibility to take action within the organization during their suggested one-year term.

The discussion of the motion was as follows: GITTINGER Preferred to have an informal group to start with. CAIN- Suggested selecting a chairman as the head of an Executive Committee, which in turn would serve as a Nominating Committee. Cain also recommended the selection of officers by mail ballot. ALLEN- Mentioned that in order to incorporate, the organization would need a Board of Directors, and stressed the present need of a Psychological Association. OLDROYD- Seconded the motion, and thus the motion was carried.

WILSON- Suggested the representation of various institutions. HOISINGTON- Discussed the need for setting up a Nominating Committee, the consideration of officer qualifications, and voting by mail. ALLEN- Questioned how many members of the APA were included among the available psychologists. WILSON- Responded that there were 20 to 25. LEMMON- Felt it was best to proceed with the election of temporary officers. PENN- Suggested that the members of the temporary committee should be centralized so that they could work together to expedite matters. REED- Decided that they should first elect a president, so that he could select other members in harmony with the previous suggestion. WILSON- Preferred widespread selection of officers so that input of opinions could derivate from more than one group. PENN- Stated that they should focus on laying the groundwork, and hold another meeting to iron out difficulties. ROHRER- Thought that the committee could work over a sample constitution, and then send copies to all the members. LEMMON- Wished to amend the motion above so that the temporary officers' tenure should depend upon adoption of a constitution, rather than have them serve for one year. WILSON- Stated the motion that they should elect a committee to serve the organization until the constitution was prepared and incorporation was completed, after which time permanent officers could be selected. The motion was seconded and carried.

LEMMON- Suggested that they select a president, empower him to appoint three other members for a committee. The officers were to carryout executive duties and serve only until: the articles of incorporation were set up, a constitution was drafted, and affiliation was achieved with APA. This motion was also seconded and carried. NOMINATIONS OPENED: Penn nominated Lemmon; Lemmon nominated Wilson; Oldroyd nominated Rohrer; and Allen nominated Hoisington. At which time Oldroyd motioned that nominations be closed, and Reed seconded the motion. Penn

then suggested the reopening of nominations, with Gatch in agreement. The motion was carried. Rofuer nominated Cain and Cain nominated Rohrer. The motion was made, seconded, and passed to close nominations. The final list of nominations were: Lemmon, Hoisington, Cain, Rohrer, and Wilson. Rohrer was elected by majority vote.

GITTINGER- Asked if the constitution would call for a Nominating Committee. ROHRER- Responded positively, but the Council would meet in March, so mail ballots were in order. GITTINGER- Suggested that the president have the power to appoint other committees. CAIN- Motioned for the empowerment of the temporary president to select a Nominating Committee, keeping in mind representation of the whole state. GATCH- Seconded the motion, and the motion was carried. PENN- Suggested that since some incidental expenses would need to be defrayed, everyone should be assessed \$1 to cover the cost of mailing, ballots, etc. ROHRER- Stated that the University of Oklahoma could meet the expenses of mailing and mimeographing, but was unsure about the costs of incorporation. ALLEN- The cost of incorporation was \$20. ROHRER- Felt that a \$1 assessment would suffice. STONE- Suggested mail contributions since other members were involved. ROHRER- Agreed with Stone.

WILSON- Called for a discussion of the feasibility of certification of psychologists, the objectives gained, to what extent the organization could control the practice of charlatans, and finally which procedures could be used to effect such control. ROHRER- Stated that such would require an act of legislature. GITTINGER- Mentioned that it would not be a problem. LEMMON- Agreed that it would not be a problem, but much planning was needed prior to going before the legislature. ALLEN to GITTINGER- Asked if legislature would favor setting up a board of certification. GITTINGER- Stated that the group would not be given

authority, but it would be relatively simple to get the legislature to pass a law calling for the certification of psychologists. GATCH- Suggested creating a committee to work on the "law" to be presented to the legislature. WILSON- Remarked that they should authorize the president to appoint a committee to go before the legislature. LEMMONS- Suggested that the committee could study certification, occupational opportunities, and present recommendations to the group. WILSON- Motioned that a committee of three be appointed to study the problem of certification procedures, and make recommendations for steps the organization should take in the near future. ALLEN- Seconded the motion, and it was carried. ROHRER- Appointed the following to study the problem of state certification of psychologists: Allen, Lemmon, Herring, and Gittinger.

ROHRER- Communicated that they should allow majors in psychology a membership. LEMMON- Thought that they should apply the APA structure, and add undergraduates. WILSON- Felt that the Committee on Constitution and By-laws should decide about membership qualifications.

Other discussions included meeting times, places, and the number per year; as well as affiliation with regional associations. No decisive action was taken on either of the above. The general opinion was to keep the identity of OSPA separate from the Academy of Science, yet meeting at the same time and place as the O.A. of S. was a desirable idea.

Rohrer appointed the following as members of the Nominating Committee: Cain, Bell, Rigg, McCleod, and Gittinger. Executive Committee Member appointees were: Vice-President, Wilson; Secretary, Stone; Treasurer, Cain. After which they motioned to adjourn and the OSPA was born.

An enabling act was passed at the February 14, 1947 meeting which provided that a period of five weeks in the spring of

1947 be designated as "Charter Membership" period. Consequent to this, six additional persons were added as Charter Members: Drs. Taylor, Brobst, Sisney, Denny, McCallister, and Ruggles. The employment affiliations of these members were The University of Oklahoma; Denny, Gatch, Hoisington, Oldroyd, Rohrer, Stone and Wilson. Oklahoma A&M College; Brobst, Reed, Rigg, and Ruggles. Oklahoma City University; Allen. Oklahoma College for Women; Bell and Taylor. University of Tulsa; McCleod. Tulsa public schools; Herring. VA Hospital; Sisney. Central State Hospital; Gittinger. The affiliation of Cain, McCallister, and Penn is unknown. It may be that these three could have been students, in that, as Dr. Vera Gatch remembers it, "There were other students besides me included. I really don't know why we were listed in that we were only graduate students at the time."

From the above it is apparent that OSPA was grounded on the solid base of academia. Nine out of ten members in the first three years or so were professors. The organization, from its inception, made a conscientious effort to recruit members from all higher education institutions. By 1953, in addition to the five institutions represented by Charter Members, professors from Central State College, East Central College, and Southwestern College had served on various Association committees.

Most professors were new to the state, having just been released from active military duty. However, those most influential in founding and incorporating the Association (Incorporated October 29, 1947) were long-time residents of Oklahoma. Indeed, Drs. Hoisington and Wilson, for instance, had been at Oklahoma University since the 1930's, as had Drs. Rigg and Reed at Oklahoma A&M, and Dr. McCleod at Tulsa University. Dr. Vernon Sisney, Charter Member, speaks highly of his former professors. "I remember that Drs. Wilson and Hoisington were grand gentlemen of the old school. But I want to emphasize that Bill Lemmon was

the real force behind OSPA. He came to OU to head up the clinical psychology program and immediately started pressing others to get busy. After I returned from getting my doctorate at the University of Texas in 1952, Dr. Lemmon and others met at my house on numerous occasions to plan for certification or licensing. Bill liked to work behind the scene. He never became president of OSPA, but worked on literally every committee of the organization at one time or another."

Dr. Brobst adds his recollections, "I recall that Bill Lemmon was a forceful individual. He was hard to get along with at times, but he got things done. I think he took his doctorate at Ohio State under Carl Rogers. His motivation was to establish private practice opportunities for OU students. Mine, was more along the lines of academic research, as were Drs. Reed and Rigg. Dr. Reed took his degree from Yale University sometime before World War I and came to A&M around 1922. Dr. Rigg had a doctorate in philosophy from Pennsylvania University, and another in psychology under Toops at Ohio State University. As I recall, Drs. McLeod and McCord at Tulsa University were quite prominent in national psychological politics during the 1940's and 1950's. They retired in the 1960's and I lost track of them."

Even the most perfunctory reading of the Minutes of the first five years reveals an intense preoccupation with professional identity. The primary and perhaps only non-organizational concern was that of regulatory state laws for the practice of psychology. This is reflected in the Minutes of December 6, 1946, February 14, 1947, September 23, 1947, December 5, 1947, December 3, 1948, December 2, 1949, December 1, 1950, and December 7, 1951, all of which point to the words of Dr. Gatch "A committee must be established to work on a proposed law to be presented to the Oklahoma Legislature." Rare exceptions were found in relations with psychiatrists, affiliation with the Oklahoma Academy of

Science, and the American Psychological Association. At the first meeting of OSPA a motion was made by Dr. Lemmon to establish a Certification Committee, subsequently, Acting President John Rohrer appointed Drs. Allen, Gittinger, Herring, and Lemmon to serve on that committee.

In the first report of this committee, John Gittinger described charlantry practices in Oklahoma City, as evidenced by the listing of phony psychologists in the city telephone book. He reported: (1) that the county attorney and State Medical Association were willing to take action; and (2) that a local psychiatric clinic would not employ psychologists until the air was cleared as to the definition of what a psychologist actually was. Subsequent to this report, the following resolution was drawn up and passed on February 14, 1947.

FIRST RESOLUTION OF OSPA

Whereas the American Psychological Association has published and maintained standards of recognition for professional psychologists, and, whereas it is understood that certain local so-called psychological practitioners violate these standards for recognized approval: We, the undersigned Oklahoma psychologists affiliated with the American Psychological Association resolve to support (1) a public statement of censure and professional disavowal with the regard to the aforementioned practitioners, and (2) whatever investigatory actions are taken by John Gittinger, acting as our representative.

At the end of three years of study and implementation, the committee was able to report on December 2, 1949, "Oklahoma statutes define a qualified psychologist as an individual with at least a master's degree from a graduate school approved by APA."

Oklahoma's representative to APA, Dr. Joseph Latimer, announced that there was a general feeling at APA that Oklahoma, particularly with its statute definition of a qualified psychologist, was considerably ahead of most states. He also believed that national action was to be first towards certification, and later towards licensure. All agreed that it was better to proceed with caution. Little did these individuals know that sixteen years would have to pass before Oklahoma psychologists would realize the dream of legal protection through licensure.

Dr. Brobst's insight are helpful here, "I noticed a short section in the December 1953 Minutes you sent me. I was President at the time and the Minutes indicate in a rather perfunctory, matter of fact manner, something that was of tremendous importance. Dr. Lattimer, who was Secretary-Treasurer at that time, announced that there had been several encouraging developments in the state, and that's putting it mildly. A psychiatrist was affiliated with OSPA, in other words, we were getting some recognition. Then, there were some clinic internships recently made available in state hospitals. And, what made us very happy was that Dr. Wilson was asked to speak at the State Psychiatric Association meeting, and this was unheard of at the time.

The truth of the matter was, Dr. McLeod from the University of Tulsa, who was our representative to the Conference of State Psychological Associations, reported back that there was not all that much apparent urgency among state representatives to have certification, and only two states, California and New York, had such. So there were some in OSPA who believed that this committee, called the Legislative and Standards Committee, should be disbanded. But the majority replied that the battle had only begun. So, you can see, that years before psychology was finally licensed, the battle had been joined."

On June 28th, 1965, then Governor Henry Bellmon signed into law the Psychologists Licensing Act which established the statutory recognition of psychology as a profession in the State of Oklahoma. With this new law, the Board of Examiners of Psychologists was established to examine applicants for the practice of psychology in Oklahoma, as well as ensure compliance with the law. At that time twenty-five state Boards were older, the oldest being Connecticut (1945). Oklahoma was one of three states to enact licensing laws in 1965.

A Little Quiz

1. Who was awarded the first license to practice psychology after the Board was legally installed, i.e., Number Six?
2. Which person was OSPA/OPA President twice and a member of the Licensing Board twice?
3. Which co-founder of OSPA was the first person to receive a Distinguished Citation award from the Association?
4. OSPA was officially founded in December of 1946, but on which day?
5. The original motion to found OSPA was made by whom?
6. Who was the first newsletter editor?
7. Who were the first Presidents of HSP and DARP?
8. Bonus Question: The Association Board has had one Vice-President in 50 years - who was he *I* she?

FIRST REPORT OF THE OKLAHOMA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

March 15, 1966

Following the appointment of Board Members by Governor Henry Bellman in late August, 1965, an initial organizational meeting was held on September 12, 1965 in Room 300, Sequoyah Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Dr. Oscar Parsons, Oklahoma City, was elected Chairman of the Board, Dr. Harry K. Brobst, Stillwater, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board, and Dr. Theodore S. Baumberger, Oklahoma City, was appointed Secretary of the Board. Subsequent meetings of the Oklahoma State Board of Examiners of Psychologists have been held in the Sequoyah Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City; Plaza tower, Oklahoma City; and Howard Johnson's Half-Way House, Stroud, Oklahoma. The Board has met for a total of eleven meetings.

In the first several meetings, the Board worked closely with resource committees, appointed by the Oklahoma State Psychological Association, on a number of matters relevant to the implementation of the act. An open meeting of the Board was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Oklahoma State Psychological Association on October 16, 1965. Reports of progress were made by the various resource committees on topics such as fees, equivalent standards, survey of membership, code of ethics, reciprocity and endorsement, and application forms, licenses and seal. The written reports and records of the sub-committees of the Oklahoma State Psychological Association are on file with the Oklahoma State Board of Examiners of Psychologists. Dr. Leonard Haber, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Psychologists for the State of New York, served as a consultant and guest speaker. The Board found Dr. Haber's comments and discussion on problems

faced by the New York Board of Examiners of Psychologists to be most helpful.

In late October, 1965, final versions of the initial application form were completed and sent to all psychologists who had indicated an intention to apply for licensure. Thus far, as of March 10, 1966, 73 applications have been received by the Board, 35 applications for licensure without examination have been approved and applications sent. The licenses will be forwarded to these persons as soon as they are received from the printer.

In accordance with the law, an annual report was submitted to the Governor by the chairman on November 15, 1965.

In consultation with Mr. Harry Johnson, Attorney, rules governing the procedures of the Board have been drafted and files with the Secretary of State and the State Librarian and Archivist, in accord with state statutes. The rules and regulations of the State Board of Examiners of Psychologists have been published in the *Oklahoma Gazette*, dated February 15, 1966, following the adoption of these rules and regulations by the Board in the Board's first announced public meeting held in compliance with the state statutes on February 13, 1966.

As set out by the provisions of the Psychologists Licensing Act, a Psychologist's Licensing Fund has been established with the State Treasurer and the State Budget Office. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Board, Dr. Baumberger, was bonded for \$3,000.00 for a period of one year with the Western Surety Company, effective September 13, 1965. The bond has been filed, in accordance with statutes, with the Governor's Office by the Attorney General's Office.

An official mailing address for the Board at the State Capitol Station Post Office, Box 53392, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has been secured, and the records and files of the Board are currently

being maintained in the Secretary's Office, Room 210, Sequoyah Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The Board is keenly aware of the magnitude of the work which lies ahead and full implementation of the licensing procedures. However, it is apparent from the degree of cooperation and effective working relationships, both within the Board and with the Oklahoma State Psychological Association, that the intent of the Psychologists Licensing Act can be fulfilled.

Licensure without examination, ("grandfathers") will cease according to the Licensing Act on June 27, 1966. Persons with a master's degree and five years of supervised experience, who wish to apply for a license as a psychologist in Oklahoma, must be examined on or before June 27, 1966 in accordance with Section 12, Paragraph B of House Bill 939. This much hoped for Board, requiring endless hours of labor by many OSPA members over a period of nineteen years, was charged with the responsibility of doing for the public what they could not easily do for themselves; that is, to check the credentials and knowledge of those who would seek to offer autonomous professional psychological services to the public for reimbursement. The first year of Board operation was designated as the "year of the grandfather" with well over one hundred applications processed. An October 1972 summary of activities revealed that:

The Board has issued 150 licenses to date, 144 of which remain active. Of these 150 licenses, 96 were issued under the "grandfather" provisions of the law. Psychologists with the doctorate and five years experience were issued 73 of the "grandfather" licenses, those with master's degrees and eight years experience were issued 15 licenses, and four master's level psychologists with five years experience were licensed

by examination (after the grandfather period, the law specifically excluded master's degree candidates from being accepted for candidacy for licensure). Five licenses have been granted under reciprocity, and one was granted a Diplomate of the ABPP. The remaining 52 licenses were all obtained through examination. Nine "grandfather" applications who also were not eligible for licensure by examination were denied licensure, as were all individuals who were denied by reason of failure of the examination. A total of six applications to take the examinations have been rejected.

By the spring of 1996, 763 licenses had been granted with 465 of these still on active status. Of the nineteen licenses awarded to master's level psychologists during the "grandfather" period, only four remain active.

MEMBERS OF THE LICENSING BOARD 1965-1996

Harry E. Wheeler	1965-66	Mary J. Keatley	1978-81
Oscar A. Parsons	1965-66	William J. Shaw	1979-82
Harry K. Brobst	1965-67	Robert S. Schlottmann	1979-82
Robert R. Phillips	1965-67	Joanna Jones Ellis	1980-83
Theodore S. Baumberger	1965-68	Vernon V. Sisney	1980-83
William B. Lemmon	1966-68	William E. Collins	1981-84
Richard M. Bryant	1966-69	Russell L. Adams	1982-85
Martin L. Krinsky	1967-70	William E. Jayners	1982-85
Kit C. Farwell	1967-70	Martha P Miller	1983-86
Richard E. Sternlof	1968-71	Kenneth D. Sandvold	1983-86
James A. Moore	1968-71	Albert D. Smouse	1984-87
Sarah G. Allison	1969-72	Roberts S. Schlottmann	1985-88
Orlando Elsea	1970-72	Mary H. Heath	1985-88
Maurice K. Temerlin	1970-73	Jenny L. Boyer	1986-89
Ronald O. McAfee	1972-73	Douglas O. Brady	1987-90
William E. Jaynes	1971-74	Thomas J. Vaughn	1988-93
Roger C. Smith	1971-74	Barbara Jean Masters	1983-93
Joanne E. Callan	1972-75	Joseph B. Couch	1989-93
Diane J. Willis	1974-75	Diana E. Bost	1989-93

Donald J. Bertoch	1973-76	Ronald S. Krug	1993
Kenneth D. Sandvold	1973-76	B. Todd Graybill	1990-94
John Louis Boland, Jr.	1974-77	Leslie B. Bond	1992-95
Vernon V. Sisney	1975-77	Bruce Cook	1992-95
George A. Letchworth	1975-78	Arlene Schaefer	1992-96
Melvyn G. Price	1976-79	William Gentry	1992-96
H. Steven Caldwell	1976-79	Ray Hand	1993-97
Ellen R. Oaks	1977-80	Bruce Hodson	1995-99
Robert E. Ragland	1977-80	Larry McCauley	1995-99

Dr. Harry Wheeler describes what it was like in the beginning, "Immediately after the Licensing Law went into effect, five of us were appointed to the first Board of Examiners. I would like to create the myth that psychological acumen is the reason I have License Number One; however, the time for truth is at hand. When one is contributing one's bit to an official account of history, one must be as truthful as memory allows.

The Board held its first meeting in Oklahoma City at the Capitol Building on a Sunday. The first thing needed was for the five of us to issue licenses to ourselves! Further action was dependent upon our being licensed psychologists. This may have been a bootstrap operation, but we didn't question the philosophy of it too much- we simply set about issuing our own licenses. We had to decide who was to be numbers one, two, three, four, and five. In the time-honored tradition of all games of chance, we decided to draw straws. No one could offer a better idea at the time so that's how I became Number One- simply luck of the draw!

The next step was a little more difficult. We all had to sign the nicely engraved licenses, but no one had a pen. Normally, I carry a pen wherever I go. We searched the halls, but because it was Sunday, the offices in the capitol were closed. We repaired to the nearest five-and-ten cent store to find something that would write. One of us may have been thinking of framing the pen afterwards. When we reached the store, it was out of pens. Never before had I seen a variety store without a pen. For everything, there is a time!

Another brilliant idea came from the group. Someone said, ‘What about a laundry marker?’ Well, that is what the store had in stock, that is what the licenses were signed with, and that is why Ossie Parsons, Ted Baumberger, Bob Phillips, Harry Brobst, and myself are licensed psychologists to this day. But I am Number One!" The Minutes of the Annual Convention of December 1, 1950 held at the Oklahoma College For Women, in Chickasha, shows a healthy "bouncing-baby" of some 52 members, including 13 new members. This compares to a 1995 membership of 298, including associates. By 1995, only one of these fifty-two, Dr. Vernon Sisney, remains as a full member; with Ors. Brobst, Gatch, Gittinger, Gladstone, and Jorden serving as emeritus members.

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS

Year	Members	Associates	Finances (excluding conventions)
1947	22	13	\$51.50
1950	52	25	\$90.17
1955	97	9	\$171.43
1960	105	10	\$744.40
1965	117	12	\$1,043.00
1970	140	30	\$1,253.00
1975	176	58	\$6,423.19
1980	253	86	\$6,870.91
1985	254	82	\$27,200.00
1990	226	55	\$45,912.00
1995	270	28	\$61,733.75

In 1949, enthusiasm and expectations were so high that an additional twenty-five dollar payment was approved for the APA Representative. It should be noted below that the entire

budget for OPSA's first year of operation was only

\$51.50. Compare this with its 1995 budget of over \$61,000. In the space of fifty years annual dues increased from \$1 to \$150, and expenditures increased almost one thousand times over.

The report below is the first recorded Annual Financial Statement of the

Association.

FINANCIAL REPORT
OKLAHOMA STATE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

December 5, 1947

Credit		Debit	
22 Charter Members	\$22.00	Incorporation	\$3.50
13 Affiliates	\$6.50	Band Draft, 1 st Nat.	
		Bank Norman	\$.10
11 Applicant-Members	\$11.00	Receipt Book, OU	
		Bookstore	<u>\$.30</u>
24 Applicant-Affiliates	<u>\$12.00</u>		\$3.90
	\$51.50		
		Credits	\$51.50
		Debits	<u>-\$3.90</u>
		1 st Nat. Bank Norman Balance	\$47.60

Approved 12/8/47 by action of the Executive Committee

Signed: John H. Rohrer, Secretary Treasurer

A further demonstration of Association growth can be seen in the area of publications. Secretary-Treasurer Dr. G. Raymond Stone, at the October 31, 1949 meeting of the Executive Committee presented the budget for 1949-50 which included an item for the expense of a proposed Newsletter, "although the personnel responsible for such has not been assigned." Dr. Stone suggested

one issue per year in the beginning, with an expenditure of \$5 annually. Subsequently the expenditure increased to \$10 per year at the 1949 Annual Meeting.

Association Minutes became silent relative to the Newsletter until November 30, 1956 when Dean Harris was called upon to present suggestions related to the beginning of an OSPA Newsletter. Various institutions represented in OSPA were to take turns absorbing the work and cost in mimeographing materials for the Newsletter, "with Mr. Harris responsible as Editor." The 1957-58 budget allowed four issues at the total cost of \$80, with the first issue appearing in the fall of 1957. The new Editor, Dr. J.R. Morris, reported on September 20, 1958, that the second issue was planned for October 1958. The total Newsletter expense in 1960 was \$51.44, 1965, \$120, and in 1970, \$220. In 1972 under the editorship of the late Dr. Roger Smith, the name was changed to *Psychology in Oklahoma*, and then to the *Oklahoma Psychologist* in 1974. In 1995, the expenses incurred to publish the *Oklahoma Psychologist* exceeded \$3500.

NEWSLETTER EDITORS

1957	Dean Harris	1973-79	Charles Whipple
1958-59	J.R. Morris	1980	Rich Wantz
1960-61	Dick Grant	1981	Steve Caldwell
1962	Wayne Ashley	1982	Ray Hand
1963-64	Harry Boyd	1983	Roberta Olson
1965-66	Dick Sternlof	1984-85	Eric Nelson
1967	Dorothy Foster	1986-95	Larry McCauley
1968-69	Logan Wright	1995-96	Alice Wellington
1970	Ellen Oakes	1996-	Jill Scott
1971-72	Roger Smith		

The original Enabling Act and Constitution of 1947, a brief document of some four pages, was amended, enlarged, and revised on several occasions. In May of 1952, Article III Membership was extensively changed by vote of the membership to mirror the more stringent nationwide standards of the profession. Also, in 1955 the requirement was amended so that the OSPA Convention would no longer be held in conjunction with the regular Annual Meeting of the Oklahoma Academy of Science.

Only three negative votes out of 67 were cast on four of six amendments in the proposed constitutional changes of 1958. Two proposed changes, one increasing dues from \$5 to \$10 per year and the other dealing with membership status were defeated. Later that same year a new Public Information Committee was approved.

The Constitution and Bylaws were extensively rewritten and approved by membership vote in 1963. Notable amendments included increasing the membership categories from two to five, and changing the secretary-treasurer position from ex-officio status to full voting member of the Executive Committee. It also increased committees from five to eight, including committees on Directory, Education and Training, and Insurance. This document of twelve pages, discussed at length procedures for reprimand, suspension, or expulsion of members. There were no substantive changes in the constitution for the next thirteen years.

Oklahoma psychology took time out to examine itself in a systematic, objective manner in 1974. The Executive Committee instituted a committee to begin such self scrutiny, and if necessary, create a new constitution for the organization. Recognizing the undeniably facilitative role of the State Association, the resulting report criticized apparent overemphasis on professional issues.

Encouraged by this report, the Executive Committee appointed an ad hoc committee of four individuals: Drs. Ken

Sandvold, Mel Price, Roger Smith, and Charles Whipple to rewrite the Association's Constitution and Bylaws. Such an instrument was written and subsequently approved by the membership in 1977.

During the ensuing years, actions were taken to implement the direction mandated by the new constitution. That is, three Divisions were established, and the number of standing committees increased to twelve. The new Divisions of OPA were: Health Service Providers, Academic and Research, and Educational and School (now defunct).

At the February 12, 1979 Board Meeting held at Central State University, Dr. Charles Whipple made the motion that the Divisions of Health Service Providers (HSP), Academic and Research (DARP), and the Student Society be officially recognized. As part of the duties as Chair of the Constitution Revision Committee, he had been asked to initiate separate petitions to be signed by a minimum of twenty-five full members who desired to join one or both of these Divisions. This task was completed at the 1978 Annual Conference and the Divisions held initial meetings at that time. The Division of Educational and School (DESP) was begun two years later in a similar manner.

DIVISION PRESIDENTS

<u>Academic and Research</u>	<u>Health Service Providers</u>
1979 Mike Knight	1979 Dick Sternlof
1980 Frank Holloway	1980 Joanna Ellis
1981 Larry Brown	1981 Fred Pound
1982 Ray Roussin	1982 Phillip Hyde
1983 Reubin Wigdor	1983 John Atwood
1984 Joan Holloway	1984 Vernon Enlow
1985 David Schroeder	1985 Jane Epperly
1986 Pam Dorsett	1986 Don Bertoch

1987	Dorothy Stasser	1987	Ben Jones
1988	Charles Whipple	1988	Alan Schlessman
1989	John Braggio	1989	Allen Sweet
1990	George Letchworth	1990	Bruce Hodson
1991	C. Eugene Walker	1991	Gene Hawkins
1992	Dan McNeal	1992	Carolyn Goodrich
1993	Larry Mullins	1993	Ann Taylor
1994	George Letchworth	1994	Max Price
1995	Vicki Green	1995	Larry McCauley
1996	Terry Pace	1996	Richard Walton

Educational and School

1981	Paul Warden	1985	Val McClanahan
1982	Kay Bull	1986	Steven Crane
1983	Ruth Taylor	1987	Steve Ramsey
1984	Cecelia Franke	1988	Bruce Cook

The Minutes of March 3, 1980 note that a petition was being circulated to form a Division of Educational and School Psychology. It was pointed out that OPA, for many years, had been derelict in meeting the needs of school psychologists, which had resulted in them forming their own organization. This new Division was formally approved on November 22, 1980.

The Division of Educational and School Psychology though in existence but eight years, served a necessary function at the time. According to Dr. Peggy Kerr, "As I recall, there had been considerable controversy in an older organization, The Oklahoma School Psychological Association, which, I think, was founded in 1974. Several of its members dropped out and approached OPA to join its newly approved, but not yet functioning Division. Drs. Paul Warden and Kay Bull from Oklahoma State University

were instrumental in pulling enough people together to get it started. Later, when the older group's problems smoothed out, the existence of two school psychology organizations was felt to be redundant. I know that most did not want to pay dues to two separate state associations. Most members were master's level professionals only and apparently felt more accepted in the older group, and because it was affiliated with the American School Psychological Association. Membership in the OPA Division at the height of its most productive years in 1984-1986 was around only fifty or so, including maybe five or six doctoral psychologists. This was compared to the older organization's several hundred members."

Despite the fact that a formal Division no longer exists, many school psychologists maintain OPA membership. Their contributions to the Association continues to be substantial.

With the creation of the Division of Academic and Research Psychologists, the Association initiated an attempt to accommodate the continuing demands from academicians and researchers to better serve their needs and that of their students for a professional organization whose primary emphasis was to provide a research conference at an equitable financial cost. The Division began to organize with the election of Officers and Regional Representatives in the fall of 1978, under the leadership of Drs. Mike Knight and Frank Holloway.

Dr. Knight explains, "One of our goals was to create a voting block which would be able to influence the future of OPA, and for a time academicians rallied around this cause. But with an ever-increasing dues structure and political disillusionment, membership dwindled. Whether true or not, the prevailing sentiment of those first members was that we were being marginalized by an increasingly guild-oriented organization.

Obviously, other state associations were undergoing a similar

internal struggle, which led to the founding of the American Psychological Society, (APS) in the mid-1980's. In quick order, several DARP members established the Oklahoma Chapter of APS. Although dual organizations now exist to serve the academic community; nevertheless, we have harmoniously worked together in a spirit of collegiality. An annual research convention is co-sponsored by DARP-OPS, and several individuals hold membership in both organizations.

I believe both organizations hold fast to psychology's 'first principle'-- enthusiasm for research and accessibility, whether for student, for faculty, or for the scientist practitioner. Scholarship, identity, and friendship; these were the reasons for the first conferences. And to us, this remains the single most important function of a professional organization."

By January 1980, President Frank Holloway was able to announce to the Board of Directors that DARP had 75 members and planned to increase to 150. Concern was again expressed that OPA dues were too high. To respond to this criticism the Board made a good faith effort to base dues on a salary-graduated basis. Drs. Steve Caldwell and Bill Shaw were requested to prepare an annual budget based on both \$15 and \$25 membership dues. Plus, allocation of money from general funds was contributed to help defray Division expenses. In addition, several hundred dollars were budgeted for the Newsletter to help the Division recruit new members.

In response to concerns raised by some OPA Board Members and others, Dr. John Braggio, DARP President, responded in the June 1989 Newsletter that his Division and-OPS did not compete for the same members, that the two groups had cooperated well in putting on that year's conference and that conflicts were not anticipated in the foreseeable future.

Yet how do these two organizations differ? Dr. Terry Pace speaks to this, "As the current President of DARP, I have found

good cooperation between OPA-DARP and OPS and the Annual Spring Research Conference continues to be the major activity of both organizations. Consisting of psychologists affiliated with academic research institutions, both share deep commitments to the scientific and educational concerns within the discipline of psychology.

However, I believe in contrast to the majority of OPS members, most DARP members also share deep concerns with the OPA Division of Health Service Providers (HSP). Many DARP members are also affiliated with the applied specialties within psychology and have strong interests in health and human services and the professional practice of psychology. Thus, DARP seems to take more of an integrative view toward the discipline of psychology and often holds a middle ground between the more polarized aspects of the scientist-academics and the professional practitioners.

I believe that most DARP members seek to understand, respect, and contribute to the full academic, scientific, and professional aspects of the discipline of psychology. A central question among current DARP members is whether or not the more polarized members of the discipline will find ways to develop cooperative understanding and reintegration or will continue to fragment into segregated and closed professional cultures. At this point in our history, DARP is concerned with fostering interaction, healthy debate, understanding, respect, and hopefully increased cooperation and integration among all members of the discipline of psychology."

At the OPA Board meeting of November 30, 1979, President Dick Sternlof reported on HSP activities. Among other notable accomplishments, HSP had sponsored three workshops; on depression, sex therapy, and third party payments. Also, members recommended appointing some of their own to serve as liaisons with psychiatrists and social workers. This group was composed of Drs.

John Watkins, Maury Temerlin, Kay Goebel, and Joanna Ellis. It was likewise recommended that the OPA Insurance Committee Chair be appointed to serve for a period of several consecutive years (rather than annually) in order to create increased continuity. It should be noted that membership in HSP has consistently remained around 175 through the years.

"In 1996, the Health Service Provider Division of the Oklahoma Psychological Association continues to represent the efforts of those providing direct services," concludes Richard Walton, current President of HSP. "The Division provides an arena in which practitioners can address the many challenges faced in efforts to practice our profession.

In the last several years, members of HSP have provided significant support to the Legislative Committee in bringing about passage of legislation designed to allow psychologists to practice within the scope of licensing as full members of a hospital medical staff. The considerable efforts of Larry McCauley, Ed.D. have resulted in the development of a "Broadcast Fax Network" in Oklahoma City and Tulsa which have allowed psychologists to respond in a timely manner to proposed legislation at both the state and national level. Being able to keep psychologists continuously informed of events in the state legislature proved to be critical in the defeat of legislation designed to allow individuals with master's level training the same practice privileges as those with doctoral level training.

Issues of current concern to HSP include the possibility of limited prescriptive privileges for psychologists. The Division is very interested in providing its membership with opportunities to develop informed positions as to the possible advantages or disadvantages of pursuing such privileges for all even though individual psychologists might choose not to exercise them.

There is the growing awareness that efforts to provide more

specific representation through Divisions has unfortunately widened the rift between academic psychologists and practitioners. However, bridges are being designed through such efforts as practitioner workshops utilizing the significant-resources found within our state colleges and universities as presenters. It is time to realize that one doesn't have to leave the state to be an expert and that as practitioners we can benefit from that homegrown expertise.

It would be historically incomplete to discuss the current concerns of HSP without mentioning managed care. The success of managed care is a sore reminder of the failure of psychological science to address the concerns of consumers, rather than just the providers, of our services. Psychologists have failed to provide basic research, which validates the efficiency and effectiveness of psychological services in a manner, which can be understood by employers and third party payers. Our failure to do so has allowed others with a vested interest to identify us as the source of escalating costs and therefore need to be managed.

Our efforts to deal with managed care would be familiar to Kubler-Ross. We have often denied the impact on our practices, gotten angry as we watched them take away clients or significantly reduce our income, we have tried to bargain to allow membership on their "exclusive" provider panels. However, rather than moving on to acceptance of managed care as an inevitable and terminal stage in professional development, it appears that many are exploring ways of structuring their practices so as to be prepared to work around the managed care organization rather than through them. The opportunities to develop more effective and efficient structures for providing services is proving very exciting and energizing for many in this Division as we prepare for practice in the twenty-first century."

Meeting on January 21, 1988, the Board of Directors unanimously voted to amend the 1977 Constitution. The Board

noted that the task of running the Association had grown to the point where even such mundane tasks as record keeping had become excessive. It insisted that the time had arrived for the Association to become more professionally managed by a Central Office. At the same time, it was emphasized that members needed to become more politically astute and active, in that the profession was being forced to respond in its own defense to powerful, well-financed, competing cognate groups. To accomplish this, it was felt necessary to employ a lobbyist who would hopefully be able to educate, guide in legislative matters, represent Association interests, and the social causes to which Oklahoma psychology was dedicated. An ad hoc Constitution and Bylaws Revision Committee was appointed consisting of Drs. Bill Shaw, Ruth Taylor, and Charles Whipple. The new Constitution and Bylaws were subsequently approved by the membership in December 1988 to take effect on January 1st, 1989.

On July 21, 1962, Dr. Tom Ray, Chair of the Public Information Committee, presented a resolution to the Executive Committee regarding four annual awards. His resolution was adopted with the understanding that the full membership would have to approve the granting of any such awards.

The next definite discussion of the advisability of granting annual awards or citations occurred in the Minutes of October 18, 1963. It was insisted that the Association award only those citations which appeared to be overwhelmingly appropriate for any given year. Those assembled decided that no awards would be given to OSPA members because, "It is exceedingly difficult to differentiate any single member from the many who have performed notably well."

The Board of Directors has been guided by the realization that continuing growth and vitality of OPA has been provided not by individuals who can be easily singled out, but from the

proverbial "they". They, the many members over the years who committed innumerable hours and inexhaustible effort to their Association. They, the steadily growing membership, whose concerns, input, and support give the only reason for the Association's existence. However, the Board has not been without awareness of those special persons within and without the profession whose services have been proven of particular merit. To those individuals OPA has provided a series of Citations and Awards.

AWARD RECIPIENTS

1962

Distinguished Professional Service Citation- L. Mack Powell
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Robert R. Raines
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Hayden H. Donahue
Distinguished Public Information Citation- Donald Hayden

1963

Distinguished Public Service Citation- Representative J.D. McCarty
Distinguished Public Information Citation- Frosty Troy
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Lloyd Rader

1969

Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- James Boren
Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Marvin Edmonson
Distinguished Public Service Citation- John Shackelford, M.D.
Distinguished Professional Service Citation- L.J. West, M.D.

1970

Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Paul Toussing, M.D.
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Joseph Deacon
Distinguished Citizenship Award- Mrs. T. Renshaw

1971

Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Edwin Fair, M.D.
Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Bill Lemmon, Ph.D.

1982

Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Gordon Deckert, M.D.
Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Vernon D. Sisney, Ph.D.

1983

Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Ann F. Hardy, ACSW
Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Oscar Parsons, Ph.D.
Distinguished Service Award- Charles. Whipple, Ph.D., Ed.D.

1984

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- William Collins, Ph.D.
Distinguished Service to Psychology Citation- Richard Sternlof, Ph.D.
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Jack Kanak, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Information Citation- Jack Bowen
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Rep. E.C. "Sandy" Sanders

1985

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Logan Wright, Ph.D.

1986

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Val Pishkin, Ph.D.
Distinguished Citizen Citation- Eva Carter
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Rep. Linda Larason
Special Legislative Award- Rep. Cal Hobson
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- C.E. Walker, Ph.D.

1987

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Harold Williams, Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Cal Hobson
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Sen. Robert Cullison

1988

Distinguished Public Service Citation- Rep. Jim Baker

Special Legislative Award- Larry Warden
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Terre Cooke

1989

Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Povl Toussieng, M.D.
Distinguished Public Information Citation- Fran Morris
Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Diane Willis, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Stew Beasley, Ph.D.
Pioneer Psychologist Award- Sarah Allison, Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Sen. Ben Brown

1990

Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- T.M. Gallmeier, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Vernon Enlow, Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Rep. Mike Synar

1991

Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Pat Kuekes, Ph.D.
Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Ron Krug, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology- Ken Sandvold, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Pete Riley, M.D.

1992

Distinguished Contribution to Psychology-Charles Whipple, Ph.D., Ed.D.
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Joe Elam, Ph.D.
Pioneer Psychologist Award- John Boland, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Service Award- Elizabeth Holmes

1993

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Barbara Bonner, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Tom Vaughn, Ph.D.
Distinguished Professional Service Citation- John Stuemky, MD.
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Rep. Jeff Hamilton

1994

Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Larry McCauley, Ed.D.

Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Wanda Draper, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Service Citation- E. Dlugokinski, Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Rep. Laura Boyd

1995

Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Russell Adams, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Service Citation- John Tasse, Ph.D.
Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Jean Masters, Ph.D.
Distinguished Professional Service Citation- Sharon Boehler, R.N.

**PIONEERS
OF
OKLAHOMA PSYCHOLOGY**

PIONEER PSYCHOLOGISTS

By action of the Board, those who participated in the on-going life of the Association, by serving in an elected or appointed position during the first twenty years (1946-65), have been designated as "Pioneer Psychologist." Dates indicate the year in which each name first appeared in the Association Minutes. (Necrology Excluded)

1946

Vera Gatch, John Gittinger

1947

Harry Brobst, Vernon Sisney

1949

Roy Gladstone

1950

Ed Jordan

1952

Harry Allison

1953

Thurman Coburn

1954

John Boland, Kit Farwell

1955

Ted Baumberger, Mildred Jacobs,

Ken Shewmaker, Harry Wheeler

1956

O.C. Elsea, Mary J. Keatley, Martin Krimsky

Forrest Ladd, John Morris

1959

Cullen Mancuso, Julia McHale

1960

Oscar Parsons, Dick Sternlof

1961

William Collins, Lawrence Fulgenzi

1962

Dorothy Foster, Val Pishkin
1963
Sarah Allison, Harry Boyd
1964
Don Bertoch, Richard Bryant
1965
O.J. Rupiper

PIONEER MEMOIRS

What were the first twenty-five years like? OSPA was not yet OPA, and the Licensure law had just been approved by the state legislature. After a slow start, psychology in Oklahoma was finally on the move. How did it get to be the way it is? Thirty-two pioneer psychologists who lived through those years were asked to share their memories and unique perspectives, and most have graciously consented to do so.

John Gittinger: I actually grew up living around Drs. Wilson and Hoisington. My dad, Roy Gittinger, was for many years Dean of Administration at OU, and has a building named after him, Gittinger Hall. Hoisington and Wilson and another man made up the Department until after the War when Drs. Lemmon, Stone, and Rohrer were hired.

Dr. Stone took his doctorate under B.F. Skinner, and was a dyed-in-the-wool Skinnerian. Hoisington was one of Titchener's last students at Cornell. Wilson received his doctorate under John Watson at Chicago. Dr. Rohrer was the Association's first President. I don't know where his degree was from. He left Norman in the late 1940's and took a job at Tulane University in New Orleans. Those were indeed exciting times to be a student at OU.

In the late 1930's I taught psychology at Classen High School in Oklahoma City, and became the first guidance counselor in the system. Then I served for five years in the military as a Navy psychologist, where I worked with Carl Rogers and others of similar reputation.

After the War, I became the first psychologist ever employed by the Oklahoma State Mental Health Department, being Chief Psychologist at Central State Hospital in Norman, and this was the position I held during the time OSPA was being formed.

I left the state in 1950 to go to work for the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington D.C., and eventually became Chief Psychologist for the Clandestine Operations. In that position, I recruited spies for the government.

I retired in 1976 and returned to Norman. Because of problems with my eyes I've pretty much taken it easy since then, but I did work briefly as a counselor at the University Counseling Center, working with Dr. Dorothy Foster, who is also a pioneer Oklahoma psychologist. I believe she is retired now also.

Harry Brobst: Right after I arrived on the A&M Campus in the late summer of 1946. An exploratory meeting was held in Stillwater to investigate the possibility of starting an organization. There were no minutes kept but I believe, besides myself, the following persons were in attendance: Drs. Hosington, Wilson, Lemmon from the University of Oklahoma; Dr. McCleod from the University of Tulsa; and Drs. Reed and Rigg from Oklahoma A&M; and two ladies. I think one lady was a Miss Mitchell, who later married Dr. Lemmon. I may be wrong, but I don't think Dr. Taylor from the Oklahoma College for Women was there. I'm sorry if I've left anyone out, but my memory is not as good as it used to be.

At the meeting, it was decided to meet in Oklahoma City later that year or early the next. The reason my name is not listed in the

minutes of the December meeting is that I was off on college business somewhere out in Western Oklahoma.

I believe I'm right on this, there were three basic reasons we wanted to organize. We wanted to achieve a clearer identity and recognition as a profession separate from psychiatry. We wanted to protect the public by standardizing and upgrading educational standards. And we felt an urgent need for some kind of certification.

I noticed a short section in the December 1953 Minutes you sent me. I was President at the time and the Minutes indicate in a rather perfunctory, matter of fact manner, something that was of tremendous importance. Dr. Lattimer, who was Secretary-Treasurer at that time, announced that there had been several encouraging developments in the state, and that's putting it mildly. A psychiatrist was affiliated with OSPA, in other words, we were getting some recognition. Then, there were some clinic internships recently made available in state hospitals. And, what made us very happy was that Dr. Wilson was asked to speak at the State Psychiatric Association meeting, and this was unheard of at the time.

The truth of the matter was, Dr. McLeod from the University of Tulsa, who was our representative to the Conference of State Psychological Associations, reported that there was not all that much apparent urgency among state representatives to have certification, and only two states, California and New York, had such. So there were some in OSPA who believed that this committee, called the Legislative and Professional Standards Committee, should be disbanded. But the majority replied that the battle had only begun. So, you can see, that years before psychology was finally licensed, the battle had been joined.

I retired from Oklahoma State University in 1974 and promptly returned to school. I received a Divinity degree from seminary and served as a Unitarian Universalist minister for several years. I now live quietly, enjoying my retirement years.

Occasionally I run into Drs. Roy Gladstone and Julia McHale here in Stillwater. They are also long-time emeritus members of OPA.

Vernon Sisney: I graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1937 and went to work for the Department of Public Safety, and then the War started. I was a Navy psychologist until discharged in 1946.

When OSPA was getting started, I was actually Chief Psychologist at the Veterans Administration Hospital in New Orleans. But because I was planning to move back to Oklahoma City, they allowed me to become a Charter Member. Hardly before I knew it, I'd completed the doctorate in clinical psychology at the University of Texas and took over as Director of Psychological Services at the VA Hospital in Oklahoma City. After seventeen years there as Chief Psychologist and professor at the Medical School I went into full-time private practice.

To the best of my memory, OSPA was primarily an academic group centered around the University of Oklahoma until clinical psychologists began to get involved around 1953. From that point on it evidenced a sudden up-shoot in membership and concern for the community. In as much as the Association was so heavily laden with academicians, it wrestled only slowly with practitioner issues. The need for licensure was obvious, but I suppose because their livelihood didn't depend on it, they were not as concerned.

It should be pointed out that by this time the State Medical Association had become aware that we were making noises about legislation, and they were not at all amused. In 1957, the Professional Standards Committee drew up a certification bill. Needless to say, this attempt barely got off the ground.

In 1958, I became the first non-university based psychologist to serve as president. We quickly tried to set up the machinery for

voluntary certification. This too ran aground of most OSPA members and a negative general atmosphere at the legislature. Added to this was the fact that APA was handling the national licensure situation like a hot-potato. It was interested, but would not take a stand or any official action.

Dr. Bill Lemmon, Director of the Clinical Program at OU, was ever active and pushed for upgrading through licensing. It was he in 1962 who reported that a new climate had emerged in that regard. Only eight states were without some form of legislative recognition; thus, Oklahoma was now in the minority. This was not true in the mid 1950's when we first attempted legislation. I believe it was in January of 1963 that we undertook serious efforts to put a licensing bill together. J.D. McCarty, Speaker of the House, was approached as a possible sponsor of our bill. I'm sure I must have spent at least two to four hours a day for almost two years at the State Capitol, talking to various members of the House and Senate Education Committees and others. I am empathetic when I say that this was the first time in the history of the Association that we truly functioned as a cohesive group.

Of course, psychiatrists made a strong bid to keep our bill from being legislated. It wasn't that they necessarily wanted to be rid of psychologists, power and control over us was more their intent.

By virtue of this accomplishment and other legislative victories relative to third party payments, freedom of choice, Sunsetting, and others, psychology has continued to grow. In the 1950's I'd invite colleagues to my house for a fish fry. This usually consisted of thirty psychologists or so, plus their spouses. Actually, this was my way to get rid of the fish I had caught during the summer. But now I couldn't invite just those from the VA without over-running my house. Yes, psychology in Oklahoma has grown, and thankfully, will continue to do so.

I believe that I am the only one who has been President of OPA twice and member of the Licensing Board twice. Actually, after the Licensure Board was legally installed, mine was of the first license: it granted, Number Six. However, perhaps the greatest honor I've received from my Oklahoma colleagues was being recipient of the OPA Distinguished Psychologist Citation. It is my hope that I can serve the profession for many more years. I would like to leave this truism to younger psychologists- "if you want to leave footprints in the sands of time, don't drag your feet!"

Roy Gladstone: The concerns of the members of the OSPA during my Presidential years 1956-1957 were very similar to those of the present. The scale of operations was different. Most of our concerns were reflected in the names of the Standing Committees; Membership, Professional Standards, Nominating, and Program.

Among the topics of interest, which cannot be inferred easily, are the following. The topic of certification arose many times. Related to that topic was the reorganization of the Council of State Psychological Associations (CSPA). The OSPA membership approved of the reorganization in principle, but was concerned that information about the activities of the CSPA be available and that the APA retain some control over those activities. Other concerns revolved around informing the public concerning the psychological profession and informing the membership about matters of concern to those members.

As for scale, there were 80 members of the OSPA with dues being \$1.50 per year (later to be raised to \$2.00). Twenty-five dollars was allotted for attendance at the meeting of the CSPA (later raised to \$50.00). Travel by car was reimbursed at four cents per mile and Executive Committee members were urged to carpool.

The 1956 Annual Convention lasted one day. About three

hours were devoted to papers with one hour devoted to symposium entitled 'Problems of the Psychologist in Professional Practice.' The papers and symposium were given under the auspices of Section D of the Oklahoma Academy of Science. It was proposed that the time allotted to papers and symposium be increased to one day and one night or two days. It was also suggested that the number of clinical papers be increased 'by requesting certain members to present papers on predetermined topics.'

In addition to events, feelings are important. I believe most of the members nestled comfortably in the fold of OSPA, but there was concealed discontent on the part of some clinicians who believed the Association should be doing more for clinicians and clinical psychology.

I appreciate the opportunity to say a few words about the nature of the profession of psychology itself. Most psychologists are vividly conscious of our discipline being subject to the constraints and goals of science. Standing in awe of the more mature sciences we mimic the prestige hierarchy of those sciences and rank ourselves as theorists at the highest level with successfully lower levels being represented by those who test theories experimentally, those who offer kinds of experimentation, and the practitioners lowest.

I suggest that this interpretation of the mature sciences is slightly wanting . The hard sciences have a mature, well organized, proud reputation as a mediator between the sciences and the problems of society. That mediator is called engineering.

I suggest that both society and psychologists would be better off if psychology had an analogous organization. If that is to happen, psychologists must offer institutional support and, perhaps more important, help the members of that organization feel proud of what they do.

One thing such people might do is to replicate important

experiments without destroying the value of those experiments by being creative. Creativity is no more important than the outcome of that creativity. Replication has no place for it.

Another task to which such psychological engineers can make a contribution is to look for solutions without being compulsive about grounding such solutions in theory. Among the more important outcomes of psychology, arguably the most important, are classical and operant conditioning. Certainly we should not derogate theory, but theories are harmful if the prestige granted to them prevents inventive, non-theoretical work.

Kit Farwell: It was my good fortune to have a course in 'History and Systems' with Dr. L.B. Hoisington. When he talked about the famous figures in American psychology, they were people he knew or had known. He had studied with Titchener and it was a delight to have that period brought to life with his memories of graduate school in the first part of this century. He told us of his own graduate training, which was really an apprenticeship with Professor Titchener. Titchener took a small number of graduate students who assisted him with his undergraduate classes, participated in his ongoing research, and began their own research. Then one day, usually out of the blue, he would point a finger at one of them and say, 'Do your dissertation.' When this was completed, the degree was conferred.

When I entered graduate school at the University of Oklahoma things were still rather informal and decisions about academic matters were made with one's major professor. Then one day there was a meeting of the faculty and graduate students of the Department of Psychology and our world changed. The university, after some hesitation, had granted the department the privilege of conferring the Ph.D. This meeting was to inform us of our

requirements, courses, examinations, and other such matters that would be required of us. As you can imagine, the faculty had given considerable thought to this program and it was presented to us in endless obsessive detail. We students suffered instant anxiety attacks and were asked endless obsessive questions. The proceedings went on and on.

I was seated next to Professor Hoisington and after endless discussion; he leaned over, poked me in the ribs, and said in a stage whisper, 'Kit, in graduate school I had six hours of formal classes.'

His preference for 'Camelot' was obvious and I shrugged him off as an old man lusting for his youth. Much later it dawned on me that the style of training he preferred had produced Titchener, Watson, and Jones, and I was hard pressed to match them with the products of the kind of academic training given my generation. Perhaps there was something to his Camelot. On the other hand, I'm older now than Hoisington was then.

Ted Baumberger: As I look back, I see myself as very fortunate in my career in that I've studied under some of the students of honest-to-goodness, real pioneers in psychology . For instance, upon my return from overseas, I took my bachelor's and master's degree at the University of Louisville from early-on students of Carl Rogers' when he was teaching at Ohio State University or the University of Chicago. George Muench, (whom I believe to have been the first Ph.D. in psychology under Rogers) Carl Bowman, Neville, and Ginny and Ray Bixler. It was Ray Bixler who suggested I come to the University of Oklahoma in 1952 and study clinical psychology under Bill Lemmon, since both he and Lemmon were at Ohio State University together under Rogers. At the University, M. Sherif, Hoisington, Oldroyd, M.O. Wilson, and Percy Teska were all holding classes when I enrolled in 1952.

I had worked for two years in Kentucky, serving as the youngest Executive Secretary of a statewide committee on children and youth in preparation for the nationally held Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth. Following my generals, and the approval of a dissertation research design, instead of returning home to Kentucky to complete my doctorate in 1954, I was 'recruited' by L.E. Rader to establish a statewide Psychological Unit within the growing Oklahoma Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services.

Here too, I consider myself to be very fortunate, since in joining Rader's staff, I had the opportunity to work with and/or serve with some of Oklahoma's most outstanding, larger-than-life, legendary state leaders, i.e., E.T. Dunlap in Education, Voyle Scurlock in Rehabilitation Services, Travis Harris of the Oklahoma Society for the Blind, Grady Matthews in Public Health, Hayden Donahue longtime Commissioner of Mental Health, and Justice Martin Opala of the Oklahoma State Supreme Court. As an aide to Rader, I also had a special opportunity to meet with many of the legislative and gubernatorial leaders during the past 35 years, even accompanying my boss in monthly visitations with former Governor 'Alfalfa 'Bill' Murray, then living out his life in the Huckins Hotel in Oklahoma City.

As I look back at state services available to children and youth in our field in Oklahoma during the early 1950's, the only statewide service to 77 counties, to my knowledge, was the Child Welfare Services of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services. There were no children's services in the Department of Mental Health, no guidance services had been started in the Department of Health, no state correctional agency for prison services, and only the larger public school Boards had psychologists available for guidance service units. Inpatient treatment services to juvenile delinquents were almost non-existent, excepting Tulsa County.

With the help of O.C. 'Buck' Elsea, we initiated statewide Psychological evaluations for children, youth, and adults upon referral from county offices throughout the state, and consequently, I believe we established the first truly statewide coverage of at least psychological evaluations and consultations in Oklahoma during 1954-1955. In addition, by letter of agreement with the Oklahoma State Board of Public Affairs, Buck and I began to provide psychological consultations and evaluations to the state training schools and state homes on a regular visitation basis. (All these institutions were later transferred by legislative action to OHS in order to receive adequate funding and treatment services).

The establishment of the State Merit System, and the inclusion of a psychologists' series followed the starting of the Psychological Unit in 1954. As I recall, I was asked to select, from the existing 'Merit System' exams, a test battery that approximated an evaluation of psychologists. During my oral exam before the 'Merit Board' (which preceded Oklahoma's Statewide Board), I was informed that I was considered to be the first Merit-System qualified psychologist in Oklahoma.

In 1963, I was fortunate enough to be serving as President of the Oklahoma State Psychological Association when we passed the resolution calling for the licensure of psychologists by legislative action. Actually, a special 'business session' in the Eighty-Niner Inn had to be called in order for the Association's membership to debate and finally pass the licensure resolution.

Much further debate concerning psychologists state licensure occurred in legislative hearings following the introduction of the Psychologists' Licensure Bill. Many Association Members spent lots of time in the effort to pass this legislation. With the support of Rader, I regularly lobbied on the Senate side, and Frank Moore, a Ph.D. student at OU, lobbied on the House side (Frank Moore personally knew Speaker J.D. McCarty). Following the passage of

our 'Psychologists Licensure Bill', I sought the opportunity to visit with Governor Henry Bellmon prior to pocket veto time, and was granted an audience. Later that day, the President of the Oklahoma Dental Association appeared at my office, and told me that he had just left the Governor's office as he signed our psychologists' bill. He went on to state that Governor Bellman had told him, (as he had also informed me) that it was the most controversial piece of legislation during the session of the legislature.

With the passage of state licensure came the appointment of the Oklahoma State Board of Examiners of Psychologists by the Governor. I served as the Secretary of that first Board, and my OHS office became the Board's office, with my secretary serving as the 'administrative secretary' of the Board for a number of years. The first several years of Board action were very time consuming. Every weekend was spent fulfilling the requirements of the Act, i.e., publish rules and regulations (including our Code of Ethics), complete the licensure application process, review all grandfather applicants, conduct the required hearings, design, print, and issue the licenses, and defend ourselves against lawsuits.

After 38 years, I retired from state service in 1990 as Chief Psychologist of the Department of Human Services. I can now look back at participating in the establishment of a statewide youth services system, which includes emergency shelters for children and youth, statewide intake, probation, and parole services in the field of juvenile corrections for Oklahoma's court system, along with the great increase in community mental health services for children and youth in Oklahoma. I now spend part-time in consultation and some supervision services in rural day-treatment and outpatient centers. I recognize what the saying 'what goes around, comes around' means. Services in Oklahoma today approximate the level of services I observed in the early 1950's. I find an increasing lack of programs for community-based services

in mental health, public health, and prevention services. It looks like those services, particularly for children and youth, are going to have to be started all over again, as this century turns.

J.R. Morris: During 1963, while I was serving as the Assistant Dean of University College at the University of Oklahoma, I was Program Chairman for OSPA. Discussions had already started concerning the possibility of some kind of legislation to set legal standards for psychologists. I recall visiting, along with a few other OSPA members, with Jane Hildreth at the APA Headquarters in Washington D.C. to discuss generally the state of legislation in the United States at that time. This was at the time of the National APA Convention. Since APA was strongly supporting legislative moves within the states, she agreed to come to Oklahoma to discuss our effort with the leadership of OSPA. Jane was a strong proponent of licensure laws as opposed to certification laws, which had been the most pervasive form of legislation up to that time. As I recall, only two states had successfully passed licensure laws, New Mexico and Oregon. Licensure laws, which were directed at professional activities as opposed to restricting the use of a title (psychologist), appeared to be the direction of the future so we elected to go that way. Jane Hildreth made the trip to Oklahoma during the year, paid for by APA, and as I recall she was the guest of Dr. William B. Lemmon in Norman while she was in the state.

We knew that we would encounter a lot of political opposition when our bill got to the legislature. Not many gave us much of a chance. We had a republican Governor, strongly supported by the State Medical Association, and we knew we would have the opposition of the medical and psychiatric establishment in the state, some leaders already having gone on record saying that psychologists should not practice psychotherapy - which was really practicing medicine without a license. Even the former Director of

Mental Health for the state, Hayden Donahue, swore his opposition to any bill that came out of OSPA. So we began to work on the political strategy for getting a bill through the legislature, even before we had a bill drafted. Through the efforts of Ted Baumberger, the President before me, we had enlisted and received the support of Lloyd Rader, a powerful political figure who headed the then-named Welfare Department. His help would prove to be enormous. Also, a young psychologist named Frank Moore was working with the Legislative Council at the State Capitol, and he pledged his support when our bill arrived there.

For the 1963 Annual Conference we had instituted two awards for outstanding contributions to mental health, which we felt would give OSPA more public visibility and draw attention to the needs of the mental health area. As it turned out it also served our political purposes well. We presented the two awards to J.D. McCarty, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Frosty Troy, then reporter for the Tulsa Tribune. The awards were presented at our annual meeting, and the leadership of OSPA became well acquainted with Speaker McCarty, who told us he would support our effort to get a licensure bill through. He was strongly dedicated to our cause, not because we had political clout (we had very little) but because he thought the law would be good for the state and he had been a strong supporter of mental health causes. McCarty would later go to prison on some felony charge several years later, but I never ceased being a fan of his. Incidentally, most of the fifty dollars which had been given to me for expenses by the Executive Committee purchased bourbon and Seven Up for long discussions with Speaker McCarty, and on one occasion Senator Gene Stipe, who supported us in the senate.

We also knew that we would have some opposition from outside OSPA. Some of our members in private practice had only master's degrees, and the bill we were discussing would require the

doctorate. Also, many academic psychologists, particularly the experimental/learning types, were opposed to psychologists doing private practice, and would also oppose the legislative effort. We decided it was necessary to 'grandfather' the master's people to get their support, and the other opposition would not be that substantial. At that time, there was more private practice being done in Tulsa than in the rest of the state, and it was significant in the vote of the membership that the meeting was in Tulsa, with a strong clinical group present at the meeting. Some wanted a voluntary certification bill, which we saw as being useless for the regulatory controls that we were interested in.

When I became President of OSPA at the beginning of 1964, the Executive Committee was ready to move on developing a proposed bill. We were studying laws of the various states, with particular attention to the two licensure laws from New Mexico and Oregon. I actually drafted the bill, with the guidance of the Executive Committee, as a variation of these two laws. We decided on a generic law- not licensing by specialty but setting general standards for licensing and creating a Board to carry out the function of licensing. We believed that since we had an uphill battle anyway, to try to define what specialists did at that point would involve us in internal conflicts, which would bog us down endlessly. So we went with the generic bill.

We never spent a cent on legal advice, had no lawyer or paid consultant involved at any step along the way. We had only \$300 in the treasury of OSPA, so there was not much that we could afford. With the support of the Executive Committee, I presented the draft bill at the Annual Meeting in 1964 in Tulsa, and after a long day of debating details and making adjustments, the draft bill with minor modifications received the overwhelming support of the membership. When it reached the House of Representatives, it was J.D. McCarty himself who authored the bill, and it went flying

through, even though medical opposition to it had become very visible. McCarty worked with the Senate side, as did Lloyd Rader and Ted Baumerger. Frank Moore was also of great value in explaining the bill to various members of the House and Senate. I cannot recall who the Senate Majority Leader was, but there was no trouble in getting it through the Senate and on to the Governor, Henry Bellmon, over the opposition of medical interests, who really pressured him to veto the bill. Bellmon made an independent judgment that it represented a positive move for the state, and signed it into law.

I was thirty-three years old when I became President of OSPa, and I now find it strange that I am a pioneer. All this seems to have happened day before yesterday. In the intervening years I have not been active in psychology (my license has been on inactive status for twenty-five years) since I became involved in university administration. From 1962 to 1986, I was a Dean, a Vice-President, Provost, and Interim President. After 1986, and until my retirement in 1993, I did once again teach undergraduate psychology courses (after a six-month cramming sabbatical) but I taught lower-division courses only- not feeling au courant enough to teach graduate students. Well, it finally reminded me that I was a psychologist. Nonetheless, I suppose my self-concept is such that I think of myself more as an educator than a psychologist. In 1994, I went back to work as Interim President of the University for six months until David Boren arrived on the scene. Now I am happily retired for good.

Harry Allison: The year of my Presidency was in 1965, which was a time of extreme stress for all, yet a time of remarkable change and growth as well. It was during this year and specifically on June 28, 1965 that the 'Psychologists Licensing Act' House Bill

No. 939, was enacted into law. With the passage of this legislation, a remarkable achievement by young men and women who knew nothing about the ways of House and Senate, psychology as a profession in Oklahoma grew into adulthood quite suddenly and has continued to mature since then. To be sure, those early days were instrumental in shaping our present identity.

Those were the days when psychologists as individuals and psychology as a profession were greatly lacking in identity. And how does one feel under such conditions? In doubt and unsure much of the time. Easily threatened by real and imagined challenges. Very alert to any possible danger. Prone to band together with others in similar straits with feelings in common. Yet at the same time greatly motivated to overcome internal problems such as our own introversion and fearfulness along with external problems such as lack of support in order to achieve something greater than one's self-interest alone.

We were all intensely goal-oriented. Psychologists gave of their time and efforts generously with repeated trips to the State Capitol in order to talk with legislators. There were many planning meetings prior to each State Capitol visit. All these were at the expense of the individual psychologists themselves both in terms of their time, money, and adrenaline. For the most part talk had to do with speculations about which legislators might support us and which were likely to oppose, and who were non-committed one way or another? I can tell you that many psychologists were ingenious in their efforts to influence legislators to vote on our behalf. The most crucial and stressful days of all were those when we were invited to appear and present our case before some powerful committee in the House or Senate. I personally recall a stress-induced nausea which was relieved in the senate men's room prior to an appearance before a final Senate Committee. And in a lighter vein, I recall a visit to a more prominent member of the House which was preceded by a

'gift' of several bottles of fine liquor said to improve his listening ability.

Psychologists were unified then, seemingly a rare phenomena in our field, until there is a crisis. When a crisis arises, we set aside our introverted natures and band together to tackle what we must. In Tulsa, the Tulsa Psychological Association was formed from kindred souls who were worried about our future. We sought out friends in allied professions and later we asked them to support our legislation. On the other hand, we made note of those who were not friendly to our cause. I recall one psychiatrist who declared, 'I personally will see to it that your bill does not pass!' At a later date, it pleased me immensely to greet him at an eatery and inform him that his wish had not come true.

Verification of the crisis-producing-unity-hypothesis was seen once again last year with the disastrous bombing of the Murrah Federal Building which shook the nation. Oklahoma psychologists left home and office to unite at the Red Cross Headquarters where they were given the sad task of informing relatives of the victims that their loved one(s) had been killed. Psychologists were the logical choice for such difficult work and theirs was a real contribution, without doubt. But it was like a reunion of those old comrades who had worked to pass House Bill 939 so long ago. Yes, there they were, much older now along with many younger ones, doing their best to alleviate the worst. One could not but be proud of them and their magnificent efforts. In fact, we can all wear the professional label psychologist with considerable but uninflated pride. We have matured greatly from those early days in June 1965 when our profession was recognized by the statute. There will arise other crises in the future and you can be sure that psychologists will unite once again to do what we must. Each time we seem to do so with more proficiency than before. Clearly, the legislators in the House and Senate did a good thing for the State of Oklahoma

as well as for psychology when they passed House Bill 939 back in 1965.

Thank you for sending me the Minutes of our Executive Committee meetings at the Halfway house on the Turner Turnpike. Reading those Minutes has stirred a number of memories of those men and women who were so valuable to our field. And it pains me that a number of them are now deceased. Yet it is comforting to feel that they are not working on legislation in their next incarnation! Enough already!

Oscar Parsons: My family and I arrived in Oklahoma in October of 1959. In the previous spring, while a member of the Duke University Medical School's Department of Psychiatry, I had been recruited by Louis Jolyon West, M.D. to head up the Division of Behavioral Sciences of the OU College of Medicine's Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences. I first attended a meeting of OSPA in either 1959 or 1960, it was held at Lake Murray. I remember being favorably impressed with my new fellow professionals, especially with their desire to make OSPA a successful and professionally responsible organization.

I was elected President in 1965 to serve in that capacity in 1966. I served almost two-thirds of the term but left in August of 1966 to be a Fulbright Professor at Copenhagen University, Denmark, for a year. Fortunately, my good friend and colleague Vernon Sisney (a former President himself) was able to replace me for the remaining four months.

My term followed the successful passage of the Psychologist Licensing Bill by the state legislature. One aspect of the act required that the OSPA submit the names of fifteen members to the Governor each year to replace members who had completed their term. This requirement emphasized the need for careful screening of

applicants. We spent considerable time discussing the criteria for membership in OSPA and how the educational and training requirements could be evaluated and verified. The result was a tightening of procedures. A related and important event was the changing of the status of the 'Legislative Communication Committee' from an ad hoc status (for the purposes of the licensing bill) to that of a standing committee. Dr. Thomas Ray, a psychologist at Central State Hospital in Norman, was the first Chair of that Committee. We also discussed at length a problem that had come up several times in our state, namely, the teaching of courses in psychology or of psychological content by individuals who never had training in psychology. A letter expressing our concerns was to be sent to colleges and universities in the state.

I was fortunate during my term to have a number of very productive Committee Chairs: in addition to Dr. Ray there was Dr. Harry Parker (Directory Committee), Dr. Ken Shewmaker (Insurance and Related Social Issues), Dr. Harry Boyd (Public Information), Dr. J. R. Morris (Professional Standards), Dr. Richard Sternlof (Newsletter Editor), Dr. William Trousdale (Membership), and I Chaired the Education and Training Committee. _

My sense of the accomplishments of the year was that OSPA was moving at an increasing rate toward the professionalization of psychology and that there were a number of competent persons in our organization who were actively working to that goal. I left our presidency in good hands.

Richard Sternlof: I was President of the Oklahoma Psychological Association from 1969-1970. Dr. Bob Phillips was the President before me and Martin Krimsky succeeded me. During my tenure in office, Dr. Richard Bryant of Tulsa, was the Secretary-Treasurer and the Members-At-Large included Joe Garms from

Tulsa, Bill Jaynes from OSU, Elmer Davidson from OCU, and Logan Wright from the Medical Center.

In those days we tried to alternate Board Meetings between Oklahoma City and Stroud to accommodate the people who were coming from Tulsa. The major issues during my tenure included apprising then Governor Bartlett regarding psychologists and how they might be of service to various state committees' and functions. Another issue which we dealt with was providing information to the state legislators regarding the Psychology Licensing Board and how it functioned. Several people who had failed the examination for licensing had been petitioning various state legislators that the Board was capricious in not granting them licensure. A committee composed of Dr. Davidson and Dr. Shewmaker was formed to talk to the legislature about professional issues. It was around this time also that I talked to a State Senate Committee about the psychology licensing examination. They were largely supportive of our efforts at examination, but felt that the oral examination was too subjective, and suggested that we no longer use this as part of the evaluation process. As time went on, nothing was done in regard to this issue. I felt myself that the oral examination was an important part of the process of evaluation.

During my tenure, Division 31 of the American Psychological Association was gaining strength and was concerned about the APA Tax Status. They wanted it changed so that more legislative, professional, and social activities could be engaged in by this organization. The Tax Status of APA at the time prohibited any serious legislative efforts in this regard. There was considerable debate and controversy about changing APA's Tax Status.

Another major issue during my presidency was the topic of reimbursements to psychologists from insurance companies. At that time, clients seeing psychologists were not able to file medical insurance. Some insurance companies allowed psychologists to bill

them, but only if they were supervised by a psychiatrist. This led to a situation in which clients would have to see a psychiatrist on a monthly basis to have their insurance acknowledged by the insurance company. As I recall, OPA as an organization did very little in a formal way to get this changed. However, a group of psychologists led by myself, Dr. Sisney, Dr. Shewmaker, and a variety of other people joined forces and were able to get a Freedom of Choice Bill passed through the legislature whereby psychologists could be reimbursed for their services on par with psychiatrists. Much of the legislative effort during this period of time was accomplished by informal groups of psychologists standing together, garnering their own resources and going to the capitol as a group to lobby for such activities, which affected the practice of psychology. The Freedom of Choice legislation was passed and signed by then Governor Boren with Dr. Sisney and myself being present for the signing. This legislation opened the doors for psychologists in many ways and was the beginning of an increased private practice for many. OPA was only secondarily involved in these kinds of activities, again because individuals worried about OPA's Tax Status vis a vis lobbying types of efforts. Some psychologists actively fought our efforts in this regard.

It was in this general time frame that we also got legislation passed to list psychology as a profession. During the OPA Convention in 1970, we entertained the American Association of State Psychology Boards for their sessions. The Association of State Psychology Boards was of course, at that time, in its infancy. At the Convention we honored Povl Toussieng, M.D. with the Distinguished Professional Service Award with the Distinguished Citizenship Award going to Mrs. Renshaw and the Distinguished Administrative Service Award going to Joseph Deacon.

Besides being President of OPA, I was also the Elected Representative from Oklahoma to the APA Council of

Representatives, a post I served for some three years. Dr. Logan Wright represented Division 31, as well as Dr. Oscar Parsons. This was the first time Oklahoma had representation on the Council of Representatives. Issues dealt with at APA concerned the rights of black people in psychology and later gay and lesbian rights as well. It was an exciting time. In one of the meetings, black protesters came forward and took over the microphone and the meeting to assert their grievances. The following year the gay and lesbian group used a similar tactic. Later on almost all of their grievances were handled by the Council of Representatives and the American Psychological Association. I likewise served on the Board of Examiners of Psychologists at the same time I was President of OPA. Needless to say, a considerable amount of my time was involved in these varied activities. With my total involvement in these three organizations, it gave me a unique perspective on what was taking place in American psychology, and I endeavored to impart this to the membership of OPA

OPA was also active during my tenure as President in support of a Science Fair Exhibit in Psychology, and it took a stand to support psychology at the high school level. It took added interest in the issue of high school teachers of psychology and as to what a good curriculum in psychology might entail.

Psychologists who were active during my Presidency of OPA besides the ones already mentioned were: Ted Baumburger, Kit Farwell, Sarah Allison, Jim Moore, Ethan Pollack, Julia McHale, Robert Ragland, Mel Price, Ed Kuekes, Ken Sandvold, Gladys Hiner, John Boland, Joe Trimble, Robert Bassham, W.G. Black, Earl Sizemore, and Ellen Oakes.

During my tenure in office OPA had one hundred and forty members, thirty associates, twenty affiliates, and twenty-one student affiliates. The late 1960's and early 1970's saw a marked growth in OPA's membership, and increased focusing of private practice and

legislation which enabled citizens of the state to acquire services from psychologists.

Members of the Board of Examiners of Psychologists were learning the responsibilities of being a Board within the state government. The first Board Members were given staggered terms. The replacements for a full three-year term made by Governor Bartlett were Jim Moore of Ponca City and myself. The Board met almost every Sunday as we had a tremendous number of applications from people who wished to be licensed. We also spent considerable time trying to set up examination schedules and to have a systemized manner of dealing with issues which were newly presented to the Board at each meeting. Numbers of people who felt they were qualified did not meet the criteria and standards of what was required to be a psychologist. As a result of these problems, we wrote a letter to the Directors of the various schools in the state providing them with the course of study students needed to take to be recognized by the Board and thus eligible to sit for the licensing examination.

Harry Wheeler: I would like to create the myth that psychological acumen is the reason I have License Number One; however, the time for truth is at hand. When one is contributing one's bit to an official account of history, one must be as truthful as memory allows.

In the months before the passage of the Oklahoma Licensing Bill, I and other Tulsa members of OSPA such as Sara and Harry Allison, Bill Saunders, Cullen Mancuso, and Owen Fonkalsrud spent many hours on the turnpike between the two cities. Eighty-eight trips is what I remember, although I can't remember why I would ever count them. Remnants of a compulsive childhood, perhaps. We had almost religious conviction that we were on a crusade of some sort, and like every rational, calm, mature

psychologist, we were shot through with religious fervor for the good of mankind and our patients.

I knew very few, if any, politicians at the time, but in the ensuing months, I learned the name of virtually everyone in the State Capitol, as well as their secretaries. I should say 'especially their secretaries' since they were the ones who knew what was going on in those hallowed halls. My memory for names and faces during that time improved one hundred percent, and I became living testimony to the effects of motivation on the phenomenon of memory. I especially remember being impressed by the kaleidoscopic variety of politicians representing the people of Oklahoma. I realize now that I was indeed, a lobbyist. There were politicians of every grade and honor, much like the population from whence they came. One of them was a virtual non-reader; another must have had an I.Q. of 175. While we felt certain of success, we still worked hard and talked to everyone who would stand still for a moment. As expected, the bill passed and five of us were appointed to the first Board of Examiners.

The Board held its first meeting in Oklahoma City at the Capitol Building on a Sunday. The first thing needed was for the five of us to issue licenses to ourselves! Further action was dependent upon our being licensed psychologists. This may have been a bootstrap operation, but we didn't question the philosophy of it too much- we simply set about issuing our own licenses. We had to decide who was to be numbers one, two, three, four, and five. In the time-honored tradition of all games of chance, we decided to draw straws. No one could offer a better idea at the time so that's how I became Number One- simply luck of the draw!

The next step was a little more difficult. We all had to sign the nicely engraved licenses, but no one had a pen. Normally, I carry a pen wherever I go. We searched the halls, but because it was Sunday, the offices in the capitol were closed. We repaired to the

nearest five-and- ten cent store to find something that would write. One of us may have been thinking of framing the pen afterwards. When we reached the store, it was out of pens. Never before had I seen a variety store without a pen. For everything, there is a time! Another brilliant idea came from the group. Someone said, 'What about a laundry marker?' Well, that is what the store had in stock, that is what the licenses were signed with, and that is why Ossie Parsons, Ted Baumberger, Bob Phillips, Harry Brobst, and myself are licensed psychologists to this day. But I am Number One!

Kenneth Shewmaker: During my professional life in Oklahoma I witnessed the following major events: (1)the emergence of a state association of psychologists in tandem with our national professional association, (2)the licensing of professional psychologists, (3)the overcoming of any sunset danger to our licensing act, (4) the establishment of the right of our patients/clients to reimbursement for our services through insurance companies, equal to that of any other professional provider.

It is astonishing that all of these events have occurred within the professional experience of one person, and I am only one of many. Sometimes we may take all of these milestones for granted, although none of them would have come our way on their own, without countless hours of hard work and devotion on the part of all of us. That is, I believe, the essence of what is to be learned and appreciated as we approach what will be the future of psychology in this state.

My first experiences with organized psychology in Oklahoma involved the Psychology Section of the Oklahoma Academy of Science. At that time, the early 1950's, this was about the only state-wide forum for psychologists, certainly for graduate students. It was only later that I even heard of the Oklahoma State Psychological Association, which as I understood it, had been a slightly moribund

network of Ph.D.'s, who seemed to have considered their organization rather peripheral to their professional affairs. A more accurate description would be that the State Association we know now was yet nascent, still in gestation. How else could it have been at that time? The truism that psychology has a long past but a short history applies.

In my judgment, it was not until the late 1950's that the active organization we now know as OPA was really getting off the ground. That was about the time when the sentiment of the Association led to the election of Vernon Sisney as its President.

My own work with the Association took two forms. The first was the informal small grouping of whomever wanted to undertake one project or another. There were lots of things that needed to be done, and before long, friendships strengthened through the hours spent together. Being statewide venture, there were lots of trips by twos and threes and more, sometimes in caravan, trips to Tulsa, Stillwater, Stroud, etc. Then there were jaunts to the state legislature, lobbying, and interviews with the State Insurance Commissioner. There were evenings out, wining and dining legislators. Those experiences have supplied me with an ample reserve of valued memories and life-long friendships. What a bonus for simply getting a worthwhile job accomplished!

What have I gleaned from these memories? Sharing a common goal brings people together. Internal conflicts between us are, of course, to be expected. There is a major difference, however, between disagreements on principle as opposed to disagreements regarding persons. It is of no importance who does the job as long as the job gets done. We can run the risk of defeating our common goals if we confuse those goals with individual or sub-group striving for power. Personal or in-group ambition only eventually will lead to getting in one another's way. We have come this far only when we have been willing to forego personal power or advantage for the

superordinate goal, which is well expressed as: We psychologists are scientists applying our science for the welfare of all human beings.

John Boland: I don't remember much specifically about the passing of the licensing bill. Oscar Parsons had given psychology a good name at the Medical Center and that was an asset. I remember that Vernon Sisney and Dick Sternlof spent a great deal of time and energy lobbying the legislature. I did some lobbying and undoubtedly, several others did also. Ted Bamberger was close to L.E. Rader and was a potent influence. Harry Wheeler, Harry Brobst, Bob Phillips, and Bill Lemmon were early members of the Board and undoubtedly were influential in lobbying the legislature. I remember much more about the Barkouras episode of our history, if you ever want to write about that.

Forrest Ladd: I entered the master's program in psychology at the University of Oklahoma in the fall of 1949. There I studied under such instructors as Muzafer Sherif, John Rohrer, Bill Lemmon, and Carl Oldroyd, each of whom made lasting impressions on me. Oldroyd was a personable and dedicated instructor. Muzafer Sherif was an exciting person to work with, although he had become a controversial figure with some of the clinicians in the department at that time. I was in class with such students as John Morris, who went on to become an administrator at OU Tom Ray assisted in the introductory counseling course I took under Bill Lemmon. Maurice Temerlin was an outstanding graduate student of that era.

Dr. Rohrer served as advisor for my thesis, which dealt with relations between involvement in extracurricular activities and achievement of academic potential among OU undergraduates. My research indicated that involvement did not hinder academic

achievement, and so I recommended to the Undergraduate Dean's office through Dr. Rohrer, who served as Assistant Dean at the time. I do not know whether the student personnel office followed my advice.

After completing course work for my doctorate at the University of Kansas, I returned to my alma mater, Southern Nazarene University, in the fall of 1955 and joined OSPA in 1956. My recollection of those early years is sketchy, but I did enjoy the stimulation of colleagues and the opportunity to hear regionally noted speakers. When activities involving undergraduate psychology students came along, I tried regularly to have some representatives from SNU involved. My students profited considerably from the interaction with students and professionals from other campuses. They especially enjoyed hearing some of the invited speakers, as well as participating in the College Bowl competition.

One of my memories of OSPA sessions involves the discussion of recommendations for the upcoming licensing legislation. I recall that I made the initial motion that OSPA should recommend persons to be appointed to the Licensing Board. The motion passed, and became part of the legislation governing licensure in Oklahoma.

During the time of my association with OPA, the emphasis had shifted from an academic Association where colleagues involved in instruction and research could share their work and perspectives toward being a larger, more clinically oriented advocacy group. This change has developed concurrently with the changing roles of professional psychology over the past several decades. Although I qualified for the counseling and experimental specialties in the early licensing procedures, I have considered myself primarily an instructor. While my main emphasis has been instruction of undergraduates in psychology, I have also been

involved in internal leadership and research processes at SNU.

I have enjoyed my association with OPA and its members, and look forward to seeing it continue to promote the development of a strong presence for psychology in Oklahoma, both at the professional level and at the level of education and research. I am convinced that these two aspects of Oklahoma psychology can be separated only to the detriment of each.

Vladimir Pishkin: Thirty-five years ago my wife, Dorothy, daughter Gayle, and son Mark, came to Oklahoma City on the Santa Fe Railroad for a visit. I presented my work at a colloquium as a faculty candidate to the Department of Psychiatry, University of Oklahoma College of Medicine.

I am still here! As I look at the present and the past some significant contributions occur to me as an Oklahoma psychologist: (1)I participated in writing and campaigning for the first Oklahoma licensing of psychologists, (2)I co-founded and became Director of the Behavioral Sciences Laboratories, VA Medical Center, Oklahoma City, (3)I was elected President of the South western Psychological Association, (4)I was appointed and served as Visiting Professor, USSR National Academy of Sciences, now Moscow, Russia, (5)I served as Commanding Officer, Air Force Intelligence Service Reserve Detachment, Tinker Air Force Base, (6)I'm currently Professor Emeritus, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, OU College of Medicine, (7)At this time my major focus is being Editor-in-Chief (for the past 25 years) for the *Journal of Clinical Psychology*. I am pleased and honored to be among those who are designated as 'Pioneer Psychologists' of Oklahoma.

Sarah Allison: As a freshman at Penn State University in 1947, I took the routine battery of psychological/vocational tests. It

was suggested to me that I might be interested in becoming a psychologist. I have always been grateful for that suggestion.

After completing undergraduate and master's degrees at Penn State and an internship at Western State Hospital in Virginia, I received my doctorate at Oklahoma University in 1957. My early work experience in Tulsa at the Children's Medical Center and the Juvenile Court, primed me for the woman's movement as I was told that as a woman psychologist, I would be best working only with children and for less pay than a male psychologist.

I became the first full-time psychologist in private practice. Much of my time was spent answering the question, 'What is a psychologist?' After many PTA talks, my practice grew and became a successful one. Many who sought help did so because they had the basic introductory course in psychology at our universities and had a respect for the knowledge and profession. Thus, I am a strong believer in the interdependence of the three areas of psychology; research, academia, and practice.

My profession has afforded me the opportunity for social action and participation. I started the NOW organization in Tulsa, laid the ground work for the shelter for battered women after visiting Erin Pizzey's shelter in London, and was a National Board Member for NARAL at the exciting time of Roe v. Wade Supreme Court decision. When I brought these issues to OPA, I received the support I needed from my professional colleagues.

The Licensure Act of 1965 was the significant time of all working together to provide the necessary structure for the advancement for psychology. I served as Chairperson of the Board of Examiners in 1972. (I prefer social action.)

I have had opportunities for travel, as I went to China after the Cultural Revolution on an APA Committee with Dr. Ray Fowler to help organize and reactivate the China Psychological Association in

Beijing, and also to do research in the field of alcoholism in Tbilisi, Russia. I retired from practice in January 1995, but continue a very intense interest in the profession, which is ever changing and growing. I am appreciative of the many opportunities I have had because of my profession.

Thurman Coburn: My career in psychology began in the mid-1950's when I was a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma. At that time, education for exceptional children was really beginning to blossom and I was employed by the Department of Pupil Services under the late Dr. Leonard Cox and the late Dr. Virgil Hill. At that time, there was no designation for school psychologists and we were granted temporary teaching certificates in special education. There was a great need for identifying exceptional children, especially those who were developmentally delayed, and with my Binet Kit and my Bender Cards, I think I visited every school in the Oklahoma City system. I made many friends among the teachers and administrators and some of those friendships continue to this day.

After receiving my Ph.D. in the spring of 1958, I expanded my area of operation to include the entire State of Oklahoma. I became the psychological consultant for the Division of Special Education with the State Department of Education. For two years, I packed my Binet and WISC kits all over the state. This was a lonely existence. I found it a long way from Boise City to Bartlesville and from Alva to Altus. With no one with whom I could consult, I frequently felt professionally lost and frustrated. After two years of this, I took a position as the psychologist with a diagnostic team in Shreveport, Louisiana doing essentially the same work that I had been doing in Oklahoma. There I had good people with whom I could consult and the fishing was fine but the constant threat of

limited funds caused me to return to Oklahoma in the early 1960's.

Now as I wind down toward retirement, I have been primarily engaged in psych psychodiagnostic evaluation of geriatric patients. I suppose I might be called a 'life- span psychologist." These 40 years of practicing psychology in a variety of settings has been real fun. I enjoyed it all until managed health care managed (pun intended) to frustrate our efforts in trying to provide good mental health care. This is also a part of life and I will learn to live with it.

Edward Jorden: Soon after I came to teach psychology at Phillips University in Enid in 1950, with a master's plus 19 hours from the University of Nebraska, I decided to work toward a doctorate at the University of Oklahoma. Over a period of time, this put me in contact with Drs. Wilson, Hoisington, Sherif, Lemmon, Glixman, Latimer, and Oldroyd. While teaching at Phillips University, I also served as a part-time Research Associate for the American Psychological Corporation in the 1950's. I taught courses for Instructor Pilots at Vance Air Force Base in Enid on a part- time basis and served on the National Air Training Command Advisory Board (U.S. Air Force) in the 1960's. For 20 plus years, I was the Consulting Psychologist for the Speech and Hearing Clinic in Enid. I was licensed in 1965 with license number 88.

It was Dr. Oldroyd in 1950 who encouraged me to become active in the developing Oklahoma State Psychological Association. In those early days, we met with the Oklahoma Academy of Science and meetings were held on the campus of a state public or private college or university. Business meetings were concerned with establishing representation to the American Psychological Association by joining with another state educating the public about the field of psychology and qualifications for and the definition of 'Psychologist,' developing support and the necessary documents and

procedures for certification or licensure of psychologists, and of course planning future meetings and attracting new members for the organization. There were paper sessions and sometimes a symposium.

As the membership grew, the day came when the organization decided to have its own 'Convention' and no longer meet with the Oklahoma Academy of Science. If memory is correct, the first was held at the Texhoma Lodge and attendance was good. The interest and participation was excellent and the usual networking with other members was great. However, Saturday afternoon a symposium was planned and people had prepared for it, yet only about three people showed up so it was canceled. Even though the topic was interesting and of significance, it lost in competition with an afternoon of boating, fishing, etc., and most importantly, the OU football game.

Buck Elsea: Having decided to study psychology during my tour of duty in the Navy during World War II, I returned to the University of Oklahoma in 1946 to re-enroll. The memory of my meeting with Dr. Louis B. Hoisington, my first advisor, still looms clearly in my mind . He welcomed me back to the university with genuine warmth and acceptance, the like of which I had never experienced before. After completing about six semesters and about twenty-four hours of psychology courses, I had, without knowing it, developed the belief that I was very knowledgeable, understood the mind, mental processes, and psychology. But suddenly one day, much to my dismay, I stumbled onto a terrible discovery. I realize that I did not understand anything about the mind, mental processes, psychology, or anything else, and in short that I really didn't know anything. After confessing this tragic discovery to Dr. Hoisington, who listened politely, he informed me that I had actually learned something very important, i.e., that I didn't know

anything. When I asked him how that was important, he smiled and replied, "Oh, Mr. Elsea that places you in a marvelous position to start learning." I staggered out of his office even more confused, bewildered, and distraught than I had been when I had entered.

I took a position as Assistant Psychologist for the State Department of Public Welfare in 1956, completed my internship at the Griffin Memorial Hospital in 1957-58, and then returned to the State Department of Public Welfare. After completing the requirements for a Ph.D. I served as Supervisor of the Psychological unit, and Trainee and Internship Supervisor for the O.U. Clinical Psychology graduate students. I remained with the Department thirty-one years, at which time I retired. Along the way, I served as Assessment Officer for two Peace Corps Projects and also two years on the State Board of Examiners. I still maintain a private practice I started ten years before retiring from D.H.S.

I am grateful to the many professors, supervisors, trainers, supervisees, and clients, with whom I have been privileged to work. Often, I remember the things I learned along the way from so many different people and also from myself but most of all, I frequently hear the echoes of that quiet, gentle, kindly voice of Dr. Hoisington saying, "That's right Mr. Elsea, you really don't know anything and that places you in a wonderful position to start learning." Guess that is his way of keeping me humble and in a continuing education mode.

**OFFICERS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS
OF THE ASSOCIATION**

OFFICERS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS
1946-1996

PRESIDENT

1996	Roberta Olson	1970	Richard Sternlof
1995	Douglas Brady	1969	Robert Phillips
1994	Ronald Krug	1968	Vera Gatch
1993	Catherine Shaw	1967	William Mummery
1992	Dave Schroeder	1966	Oscar Parsons/Vernon Sisney
1991	Gale Hobson	1965	Harry Allison
1990	Roy Isenberg	1964	John R. Morris
1989	Arlis Wood	1963	Ted Baumberger
1988	Bill Shaw	1962	Kit Farwell
1987	Stewart Beasley	1961	Levarl Gustafson
1986	Bob Helm	1960	Maurice Temerlin
1985	John Watkins	1959	Vernon Sisney
1984	Fred Pound	1958	Carl Oldroyd
1983	C. Eugene Walker	1957	Roy Gladstone
1982	Joanna Ellis	1956	Joseph Latimer
1981	Charles Whipple	1955	Fletcher McCord
1980	Steve Caldwell	1954	Austin Cleveland
1979	George Letchworth	1953	Harry Brobst
1978	Roger Smith	1952	Howard Taylor
1977	Melvin Price	1951	M.O. Wilson
1976	Ellen Oakes	1950	Clinton Allen
1975	Ken Sandvold	1949	S.L. Reed
1974	Ron McAfee	1948	L.S. McLeod
1973	Richard Bryant	1947	L.B. Hoisington
1972	Bill Jaynes	1946	John Rohrer (Provisional Officer)
1971	Martin Krimsky		

SECRETARY / TREASURER

1996	Charlotte Rosko / Kay Taber	1970	Richard Bryant
1995	Patrick Mason / Dana Foley	1969	Martin Krimsky
1994	Barbara Hewitt / Bruce Hodson	1968	Martin Krimsky
1993	Barbara Hewitt / E. Lottinville	1967	Robert Phillips
1992	Larry Mullins / E. Lottinville	1966	William Mummery
1991	Larry Mullins / Cheryl Kilpatrick	1965	William Mummery
1990	Alan Schlessman / Cheryl Kilpatrick	1964	Vera Gatch
1989	Alan Schlessman / Barbara Bonner	1963	Vera Gatch
1988	Janice Boon / Barbara Bonner	1962	Vera Gatch
1987	Janice Boon / Gale Hobson	1961	Alice Anderson
1986	Mary Heath / Kay Goebel	1960	John R. Morris
1985	Mary Heath / Frank Holloway	1959	John R. Morris
1984	Steve Caldwell / Bob Helm	1958	R. Cannicott
1983	Mary Atwood / Martha Miller	1957	R. Cannicott
1982	Fredrick Pound / Martha Miller	1956	R. Cannicott
1981	Fredrick Pound / Bill Shaw	1955	Alfred Glixman
1980	Joanna Ellis / Bill Shaw	1954	Joseph Lattimer
1979	Joanna Ellis / Bill Scott	1953	Joseph Lattimer
1978	Kay Goebel / Bill Scott	1952	Joseph Lattimer
1977	Ron Cruse	1951	Joseph Lattimer
1976	Ron Cruse	1950	Raymond Stone
1975	Melvin Price	1949	Raymond Stone
1974	Melvin Price	1948	Raymond Stone
1973	Ellen Oakes	1947	John Rohrer
1972	Ellen Oakes		(Early part of the year)
1971	Richard Bryant	1946	Raymond Stone (Provisional Officer)

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

1996	1982
Linda Burks, Dana Foley, Sandra Allen, Max Price	Bob Helm, Dick Sternlof, Bob Schlottman, Maurice Temerlin
1995	1981
Larry Mullins, John Call, Sandra Allen, Max Price	Frank Holloway, Dick Sternlof, Maurice Temerlin, Eugene Walker
1994	1980
Larry Mullins, John Call, Katrina Bright, Larry McCauley	Stewart Beasley, Kerry Booth, Frank Holloway, Eugene Walker
1993	1979
Katrina Bright, Ruth Mertens, Bruce Hodson, Larry McCauley	Kerry Booth, John Watkins, Bill Shaw, Charles Whipple
1992	1978
Mary Heath, Ruth Mertens, Bruce Hodson, Roberta Olson	Steve Caldwell, Bill Shaw, Dorothy Foster, John Watkins
1991	1977
Barbara Bonner, Roberta Olson, Bruce Hodson, Mary Heath	George Letchworth, Lucien Rose, Bernice Swanson, Steve Caldwell
1990	1976
Barbara Bonner, Janice Boon, Todd Graybill, Larry Mullins	Kay Boebel, Dianne Willis, George Letchworth, Lucien Rose
1989	1975
Janice Boon, Larry Mullins, Cheryl Kilpatrick, Dave Schroeder	Kay Goebel, Dianne Willis, Roger Smith, Don Bertoch
1988	1974
Cheryl Kilpatrick, Save Schroeder, Mark Ketterer, George Letchworth	Roger Smith, Don Bertoch, David Vore, John Hampton
1987	1973
Mark Ketterer, George Letchworth Cathy Shaw, Arlis Wood	Steve Caldwell, John Hampton, Larry Fulgenzi, Melvin Price
1986	1972
Cathy Shaw, Arlis Wood, Max Price, Charles Elliott	Steve Caldwell, Paul Jacobs, Larry Fulgenzi, William VanOsdol
1985	1971
Max Price, Charles Elliott, Ray Hand, Roy Isenberg	Paul Jacobs, Joe Garms, William VanOsdol, Anthony Schuham
1984	1970
Ray Hand, Roy Isenberg, Phillip Hyde, Bob Ragland	Joe Garms, Elmer Davidson, Bill Jaynes, Logan Wright

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

1968 Ken Sandvold, Richard Sternlof, Cullen Mancuso, Ken Shewmaker	1956 Robert Hobson, Austin Cleveland, Carl Oldroyd, Leonard Ostlund
1967 Richard Sternlof, Ken Shewmaker, Harry Parker, Martin Krimsky	1955 Newell Berry, Solis Kates, R. Cannicott, Henry Angelino
1966 Martin Krimsky, Harry Parker, Harry Brobst, Vernon Sisney	1954 Solis Kates, Henry Angelino, Percy Teska, F. McCord
1965 Vernon Sisney, Harry Brobst, Cullen Mancuso, Tom Ray	1953 Percy Teska, F. McCord, Solis Kates, Henry Angelino
1964 Cullen Mancuso, Tom Ray, Clell Warriner, Robert Schofield	1952 Solis Kates, Henry Angelino, Joseph Lattimer, Harry Brobst
1963 Clell Warriner, Robert Schofield, Harry Allison, Robert Hobson	1951 Harry Brobst, Joseph Lattimer, A.F. Zellner, Henry Angelino
1962 John R. Morris, Robert Hobson, Oscar Parsons, Bill Saunders	1950 Harry Brobst, E.H. Nelson, Joseph Lattimer, E. Starkweather
1961 Oscar Parsons, Bill Saunders, Harry Wheeler, Ted Baumberger	1949 Melvin Rigg, John Gittinger, F. McCord, E. Starkweather
1960 Harry Wheeler, Ted Baumberger, Robert Phillips, Robert Hobson	1948 John Gittinger, F. McCord
1959 Levarl Gustafson, Robert Hobson, R. Cannicott, Kit Farwell	1947 S.L. Reed, John Gittinger (early part of the year)
1958 Kit Farwell, Maurice Temerlin, Edward Jorden, Levarl Gustafson	1946 Leo Cain (Provisional Officer)
1957 Lavarl Gustafson, Edward Jorden, Robert Hobson, Austin Cleveland	

ADDENDUM 2016

By vote of the 2015 Board of Directors, a 75th anniversary history of the Association is to be published in book form in the year 2021. Until 2001, annual interim histories are to be released in digital form on the OPA website.

A Golden Anniversary history, published in 1996, documented the brief history of the earliest years of the Association showing the foundational efforts of Oklahoma psychologists to create a viable and lasting organization.

The following Addendum represents an initial attempt to extend chronology from then to 2017. Ensuing years, 2017 through 2021, will be added in time. A narrative summary, patterned after the 1996 history, will be included.

Dr. Charles Whipple,
October 2017

OPA Officers

1996

President: Roberta Olson
Past President: Douglas Brady
President Elect: Patrick Mason
Secretary: Charlotte Rosko
Treasurer: Kay Taber
Directors: Linda Burks, Dana Foley, Sandra Allen, Max Price

1997

President: Patrick Mason
Past President: Roberta Olson
President Elect: Charlotte Rosko
Secretary: Jan Culbertson
Treasurer: Kay Tabor
Directors: Linda Burks, Dana Foley, Jill Scott, Richard Walton

1998

President: Charlotte Rosko
Past President: Patrick Mason
President Elect: Stewart Beasley
Secretary: Jan Culbertson
Treasurer: Ed Beckham
Directors: Dana Foley, Heather Huszti, Jill Scott, Richard Walton

1999

President: Stewart Beasley
Past President: Charlotte Rosko
President Elect: Pamela Fischer
Secretary: Nancy Dilly
Treasurer: Ed Beckham
Directors: Dana Foley, Heather Huszti, Paul Tobin, Richard Walton

2000

President: Pamela Fischer
Past President: Stewart Beasley
President Elect: Paul Tobin
Secretary: Nancy Dilley
Treasurer: Dan Jones
Directors: Ed Beckham, Robin Gurwitch, Rick Walton, Maria Trapp

2001

President: Paul Tobin
Past President: Pamela Fischer
President Elect: Ed Beckham

Secretary: Maria Trapp
Treasurer: Doug Brady
Directors: Dan Jones, Keith Green, Frank Collins, Allen Sweet

2002

President: Ed Beckham
Past President: Paul Tobin
President Elect: Dan Jones
Secretary: Maria Trapp
Treasurer: Michael Kampschaefer,
Directors: Douglas Brady, Frank Collins, Donna Greenberg, Richard Walton

2003

President: Dan Jones
Past President: Ed Beckham
President Elect: Maria Trapp
Secretary: Douglas Brady
Treasurer: Michael Kampschaefer
Directors: John Call, Frank Collins, Richard Walton, Robert Powitzsky

2004

President: Maria Trapp
Past President: Dan Jones
President Elect: Gale Hobson
Secretary: Douglas Brady
Treasurer: Stewart Beasley
Directors: Ed Beckham, John Call, Larry McCauley, Robert Powitzsky

2005

President: Gale Hobson
Past President: Maria Trapp
President Elect: Frank Collins
Secretary: Wade Hamil
Treasurer: Stewart Beasley
Directors: Katrina Cochran, Charlotte Rosko, Larry McCauley, Robert Powitzky

2006

President: Frank Collins
Past President: Gale Hobson
President Elect: Phil Hyde
Secretary: Wade Hamil
Treasurer: Stewart Beasley
Directors: Sharon Brady, Shelli Jackson, Katrina Cochran

2007

President: Phil Hyde

Past President: Frank Collins
President Elect: Tom Vaughn
Secretary: Kathie Ward
Treasurer: Stewart Beasley
Directors: Sharon Brady, Shelli Jackson, Robin Gurwitch, Robert Powitzky

2008

President: Tom Vaughn
Past President: Phil Hyde
President Elect: Larry McCauley
Secretary: Katie Ward
Treasurer: Stewart Beasley
Directors: Steve Scott, Robin Gurwitch, Phil Massad, T. Leffingwell

2009

President: Larry McCauley
Past President: Tom Vaughn
President Elect: Sharon Brady
Secretary: Teri Bourdeau
Treasurer: Stewart Beasley
Directors: Steve Scott, Susan Howard, Phillip Massad, Phil Hyde

2010

President: Sharon Brady
Past President: Larry McCauley
President Elect: Teri Bourdeau
Secretary: Bruce Hobson
Treasurer: Stewart Beasley
Directors: Steve Scott, Spence Wilson, Susan Howard, Phil Hyde

2011

President: Teri Bourdeau
Past President: Sharon Brady
President Elect: Phil Hyde
Secretary: Bruce Hobson
Treasurer: Steve Scott

2012

President: Phil Hyde
Past President: Teri Bourdeau
President Elect: Stephen Gillaspay
Secretary: Tim Doty
Treasurer: Steve Scott
Directors: Gail Poyner, Gant Ward

2013

President: Stephen Gillaspy

Past President: Phil Hyde

President Elect: Julio Rojas

Secretary: Tim Doty

Treasurer: Steve Scott

Directors: Grant Ward, Gail Poyner, Maria Trapp, Dianne Hide-Hoehn

2014

President: Julio Rojas

Past President: Stephen Gillaspy

President Elect: Gail Poyner

Secretary: Tim Doty

Treasurer: Phil Hyde

Directors: Rick Walton, Maria Trapp, Mary Rolison, Diane Hide-Hoehn

2015

President: Gail Poyner

Past President: Julio Rojas

President Elect: Randy Randleman

Secretary: Jennifer Sweeton

Treasurer: Phil Hyde

Directors: Tim Doty, Richard Walton, Maria Rubino-Watkins, Wade Hamil

2016

President: Randy Randleman

Past President: Gail Poyner

President Elect: Jennifer Sweeton

Secretary: J'Dene Rogers

Treasurer: Wade Hamil

Directors: Bobby Martin, Richard Walton, Tim Doty, John Linck

2017

President: Gil Sanders

Past President: Jon Hart

President Elect: Lori Holmquist-Day

Secretary: J'Dene Rogers

Treasurer: Wade Hamil

Directors: Leslie Riley, Cody Commander, John Linck, Rebecca Funk

**DIVISION PRESIDENTS
1997-2017**

Academic and Research

1997 Reubin Wigdor
1998 Reubin Wigdor
1999 Roberta Olson
2000 Jill Scott
2001 Bene Walker
2002 Frank Collins
2003 No Record
2004 Gilbert Sanders
2005 No Record
2006 Carol Terry
2007 Thad Leffingwell
2008 Thad Leffingwell
2009 Stephen Gillaspay
2010 Stephen Gillaspay
2011 No Record
2012 No Record
2013 Sunnye Mayes
2014 Sunnye Mayes
2015 Joanna Shadlow
2016 David Kerby
2017 David Kerby

Health Service Provider

1997 Jere Fritz
1998 Paul Tobin
1999 Steve Abernathy
2000 No Record
2001 Keith Green
2002 Maria Trapp
2003 No Record
2004 Ed Beckham
2005 Paul Tobin
2006 Renee Orcutt
2007 John Stewart
2008 David Dodd
2009 Marsha Moore
2010 Marsha Moore
2011 No Record
2012 No Record
2013 Randy Randleman
2014 Bobby Martin
2015 Bobby Martin
2016 Lori Holmquist-Day
2017 Jenifer Morris

**NEWSLETTER EDITORS
1996-2017**

1996-00 Jill Scott
2001-03 Donna Greenberg
2003-04 Kathie Ward
2004-05 Alice Wellington
2006-07 Patricia Brandon
2008 Maria Rubino-Watkins
2009-11 None
2012-13 Maria Rubino-Watkins
2015-16 Keith Green
2017- Danna Fowble

AWARD RECIPIENTS

1996-2016

1965

- (Note: this year previously and inadvertently omitted in original edition)
- Distinguished Service Citation- Marcus Barker, M.D.
 - Distinguished Service Citation- James Behrman, M.D.
 - Distinguished Service Citation- Frank Moore, Ph.D.

1996

- Distinguished Public Service Citation- Elinor Lottinville, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- William Shaw, Psy.D.
- Distinguished Psychologist Citation- C. Eugene Walker, Ph.D.
- Special Legislative Award- Sen. Bernest Cain
- Special Historian Citation- Charles M. Whipple, Ph.D, Ed.D.

1997

- Distinguished Psychologist Citation-Kay Goebel, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Douglas Brady, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Administrative Service Citation-Candice McCaffrey, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Citizen Citation- Pam Newby
- Distinguished Service Citation- Rick Irwin, M.D.
- Special Legislative Award- Sen. James Maddox

1998

- Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Roberta Olson, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Ray Hand, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Richard Carothers, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Citizen Citation- Angela Buckelew
- Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Barbara Bonner, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Service Citation- Jerry Vannatta, M.D.
- Special Legislative Award- Rep. Joe Eddins

1999

- Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Cal Stoltenberg, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Bruce Cook, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Public Service Citation- John Chaney, Ph.D.
- Special Legislative Award- Rep. Tom Coburn, M.D.

2000

- Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Frank Collins, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Terry Pace, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- JoAnne Goin, LSW.

Distinguished Public Service Citation- Rep. Susan Winchester
Distinguished Public Information Citation- Teresa Green
Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Arlis G. wood, Ph.D.
Distinguished Service Citation- Jack Block
Special Legislative Award- Sen. Rick Littlefield
Special Historian Award- C. Eugene Walker, Ph.D.

2001

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Thomas Vaughn, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Robert Schlottmann, Ph.D.
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Ben Brown
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Quin Tran
Distinguished Citizen Citation- Malcom Wall
Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- Laura J. Tivis, Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Rep. Deborah Blackburn
Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest, Paul A. Heath, Ed.D.

2002

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Larry L. Mullins, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Patrick J. Mason, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Service Citation- Hon. Nancy Coats
Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- Elana Newman., Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Rep. John Sullivan
Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Robin Gurwitch. Ph.D,

2003

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Charles M. Whipple, Ph.D., Ed.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Janet M. Spradlin, Ph.D.
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Terry L. Cline, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Information Citation- Mick Clinton
Distinguished Citizen Citation- Anna McBride
Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- Thad Leffingwell. Ph.D
Special Legislative Award- Rep. Jari Askins

2004

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Paul G. Tobin. Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Phil Hyde, Ph.D.
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Katrina Bright, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Information Citation- The Tulsa World
Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- Sharon M. Mullins, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Marsha S. Moore, Ph.D.
Distinguished Service Citation- Oncology Group OUHSC
Distinguished Early Career Award- Rhonda Johnson, Ph.D.

Special Legislative Award- Rep. Ron Peters

2005

- Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Arlene B. Schaefer, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Thomas Evans, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Public Service Citation- Kelly Basey, J.D., Eugenia Baumann, J.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Patricia Brandon, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Service Citation- Anne Baker, LCSW
- Distinguished Early Career Award- Dennis R. Combs, Ph.D.
- Special Legislative Award- Sen. Cal Hobson
- Distinguished Public Information Citation- Eric Dlugokinski, Ph.D.
- Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- Lisa Frey, Ph.D.

2006

- Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Stewart R. Beasley, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Cheryl Kilpatrick, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Debbie Spaeth, LPC
- Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Edith G. King, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Service Citation- Jim Cox, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Early Career Award- Stephen Scott, Ph.D.
- Special Legislative Award- Sen. Charles Laster
- Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- Jennifer Callahan, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Public Information Citation- Guiding Light Inc.

2007

- Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Bruce Hodson, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Frank Collins, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Robert J. Powitzky, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Public Service Citation- Howard H., Hendrick,
- Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Pam Fischer, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Early Career Award- Janie Rhudy, Ph.D.
- Special Legislative Award- Sen. Mike Morgan
- Distinguished Public Information Citation- Dick Pryor
- Distinguished Citizen Citation- Gerald Gurney, Ph.D.
- Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- Stephen Gillaspay, Ph.D.

2008

- Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Larry McCauley, Ed.D.
- Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Tom J. Brian, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Sue Fleming
- Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- John Tassey, Ph.D.
- Distinguished Early Career Award- Terri Bourdeau, Ph.D.
- Special Legislative Award- Rep. John Sullivan

Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- LaRicka Wingate, Ph.D.

2009

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Terry Cline, Ph.D.
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Leah Taylor, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Laura Pitman, Ph.D.
Distinguished Service Citation- Tulsa Police Department
Distinguished Early Career Award- Julio Rojas, Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Gov. Henry Bellmon
Distinguished Public Information Citation- Wes Lane J.D., Kim Henry
Oscar A. Parsons Lecturer Award- Melanie Nelson, Ph.D.

2010

Distinguished Public Service Citation- Kim Holland
Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Alan Doerman, Ph.D.
Distinguished Service Citation- Marcia Ledbetter, M.D.
Distinguished Early Career Award- Joy Kelley, Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Rep. Joseph E. Dorman

2011

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Thad Leffingwell, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Gail Poyner, Ph.D.
Distinguished Service Citation- David Dodd, Ph.D.
Distinguished Service Citation- Kathy LaFortune, Ph.D.
Special Legislative Award- Rep. George Faught

2014

Distinguished Psychologist Citation- Jan Culbertson Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to the Public Interest- Teri Bourdeau, Ph.D.
Distinguished Public Information Citation- Jaclyn Cosgrove
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation- Pam Fischer, Ph.D.
Distinguished Early Career Award- Jennifer Sweeton, Ph.D.
Sustained Service Award- Wade Hamil, Ph.D.
Sustained Service Award- Steward Beasley, Ph.D.

2015

Distinguished Service Citation- Molly Ross, Ph.D.
Distinguished Contribution to Psychology Citation-Arlene Schaefer, Ph.D.
Distinguished Administrative Service Citation- Lee Thrash, Ph.D.
Distinguished Early Career Award- Glenna Stumblingbear-Riddle, Ph.D.

2016

No Citations Were Awarded This Year