FULFILLING VISIONS:

EMERGING LEADERS OF ACPA

American College Personnel Association

Vernon Lee Sheeley
Western Kentucky University
AMERICAN COLLEGE
PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION
A Division of the American Association for Counseling & Development

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It is a pleasure to introduce Fulfilling Visions: Emerging Leaders of ACPA at the 1991 Atlanta, GA Convention. The release of this publication coincides with our celebration of leadership, and the 60th year of our Association under the name adopted in 1931. This book is made available by the ACPA Media Committee for initial distribution at our Convention. The terms of service for the first 50 ACPA Presidents are included, from May L. Cheney, 1924 through Robert D. Brown, 1990. The book concludes the chronology with December, 1990.

This work is written by Vernon Lee Sheeley, member of the ACPA, who wrote an earlier book at the time of the ACPA Golden Annversary in Atlanta. Distribution of that work was limited to Conference attenders. The new volume results from a request I made to Vern in Spring of 1989, to develop a comprehensive chronology, and to expand the 1975 "Presidential Profiles" publication.

Vernon Lee Sheeley is an historian, counselor and educator. Since completing the Ph.D. in Guidance and Counselor Education, he has been a faculty member at Western Kentucky University in the Department of Educational Leadership, Counselor Education Unit. He holds memberships in these AACD Divisions: NCDA, ACES, AHEAD, ASGA, ASGW, AMHCA and ACPA. His professional credits include more than 115 publications, 25 teaching and research awards, more than 12 research grants, and countless program presentations. ACPA is indebted to Dr. Vernon Lee Sheeley for his significant contributions to our Association, and our professional literature.

Laurine E. Fitzgerald, President
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This short volume traces the succession of 51 volunteer presidential leaders during the lifetime of the American College Personnel Association (ACPA) and its two predecessor organizations, the National Association of Placement Secretaries (NAAS) and the National Association of Placement and Personnel Officers (NAPPO). ACPA's 67-year venture through time with emphasis in student affairs begins with May L. Cheney, the 1st president (1924-25) and ends midway through Laurine E. Fitzgerald's term, the 51st president (1990-91). All the presidents served the association while working on college campuses.

Profiles of the association's chief executives highlight initial memberships, committee assignments, and appointments or elections to ACPA subsystems of leadership growth below the presidency level, then focus on their presidential terms. Most of this information for the first 35 presidents through 1975 is taken from the golden book, Presidential Profiles, which focused upon ACPA's first 50 years. Also, the profiles point out how the association's incoming leaders commit themselves to provide opportunities for the past presidents to engage in additional professional activities before they exit ACPA. Partial biographies feature the presidents' educational attainments and employment histories, which focus upon their major professional interest areas and wide-ranging involvements used to accomplish their career missions and fulfill their visions of leadership with ACPA.

Detailed stories which include ACPA activities of the 51 past presidents partially reflect and contribute to the history of NAAS, NAPPO, and ACPA, the latter since 1931, 60 of the 67-year history. The biographical sketches provide background information for the reader, update some of the presidents' latest achievements and advancements, and identify current topics of concern to them. The created histories are uniquely lively in style, accurate in detail, and entertaining for all who know and love ACPA. The presidents are academics by training and visionary leaders by practice.

In this book I do not claim to take a comprehensive look at everything that has taken place in shaping the history of ACPA and its two predecessor organizations. Nor does this book contain the names and contributions of even a fraction of the hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of other dedicated leaders, besides the presidents, who have also given freely of their time, skills, and played major roles in efforts to improve the professional climate for members and their campus program geared toward improving student development.

I invite you to read along and share with me as we visit with 51 of our older and younger fellow professionals who were ACPA presidents. In our roll call we recognize and honor the 35 presidents who are living and bid farewell to the 16 who are deceased.

Acknowledgements. Without the professional contributions of the veteran presidents to ACPA and their willingness to feed their files in our archives here at Western Kentucky University at my request, there would be little for me to report to the membership. We ACPA members express our gratitude to you for all your input, which has made the margin of difference. I request only that the association continue to elect outstanding presidents! To a great extent our future successes will depend upon them.

James Earl Sanders, Director of Western's Media Services, and his staff members have provided photo reproductions of presidents for more than a dozer publications in my Leadership Series. Ms. Linda Sparks Media Specialist, was most helpful with the photos for this booklet. I am extremely grateful to you people!

Vernon Lee Sheelely
November 30, 1990.
ACPA PRESIDENTS

May L. Cheney (1924-25)
Margaret Cameron (1925-27)
Robert K. Speer (1927-28)
Francis F. Bradshaw (1928-1930)
Jack E. Walters (1930-1933)
Karl M. Cowdery (1933-1935)
Esther Lloyd-Jones (1935-1937)
A.J. Brumbaugh (1937-1939)
Helen Voorhees (1939-1941)
E.G. Williamson (1941-1945)
Daniel D. Feder (1945-1947)
C. Gilbert Wrenn (1947-1949)
Thelma Mills (1949-1950)
Everett H. Hopkins (1950-1953)
Gordon V. Anderson (1953-1955)
Harold B. Pepinsky (1955-1956)
Willard W. Blaesser (1957-1958)
Robert Kamm (1957-1958)
Catherine N. Northrup (1958-1959)
Robert Caliss (1959-1960)
Kathryn Hopwood (1960-1961)
William Craig (1961-1962)
Melvene D. Hardee (1962-1963)
Dennis L. Trueblood (1963-1964)
Barbara A. Kirk (1964-1965)
Ralph F. Berdie (1965-1966)
Bernard M. Black (1966-1967)
Elizabeth A. Greenleaf (1967-1968)
Donald P. Hoyt (1968-1969)
Paul A. Bloland (1970-1971)
William R. Butler (1971-1972)
G. Robert Ross (1972-1973)
Merrill C. Beyerl (1973-1974)
W. Harold Grant (1974-1975)
Theodore K. Miller (1975-1976)
Anne S. Pruitt (1976-1977)
Mary T. Howard (1977-1978)
Don C. Creamer (1978-1979)
Phyllis Mable (1979-1980)
David Borland (1981-1982)
Susan R. Komives (1982-1983)
Margaret J. Barr (1983-1984)
William A. Bryan (1984-1985)
Dennis C. Roberts (1985-1986)
Laurine E. Fitzgerald (1990-1991)
Since 1924 when ACPA's first predecessor organization was established, renamed in 1929, and the ACPA acronym adopted in 1931, the association has become the leading professional organization on the national collegiate undergraduate scene in terms of student development and student affairs. An extensive historical background has been compiled during 67 years through the involvements of thousands of members. This booklet updates Presidential Profiles and presents facets of the personal and professional lives of all 51 presidential leaders from 1924 into 1991. Each leader accepted the challenges and responsibilities of the presidential office with a great deal of courage, determination, direction, and probably more than the usual amount of spark and drive to succeed. Each tried to achieve professional organization identity and unity; each attempted to sustain visions for the association. The vignettes in this book add further dimension to ACPA's development—what has become our professional heritage in higher education.

ACPA President Laurine E. Fitzgerald suggested this writing project in May 1989, soon after she was voted president-elect. To satisfy her dream, and with encouragement and support from John H. Schuh, Editor and Chair of the Media Committee, I researched the vast collection of available data in my files of the presidents and, from those and other sources, began to piece together this work in my spare time. Credit Laurine Fitzgerald and John Schuh for any satisfaction you derive from reading this publication.

The mission of Fulfilling Visions: Emerging Leaders of ACPA is to highlight professional organization activities of ACPA's 51 presidential leaders predominantly within the association as they (1) became involved members, (2) participated in the annual convention programs, (3) accepted appointments to committees and other assignments, and (4) served as elected officials. Each profile yields (admittedly) a fragmented coverage of a professional life in ACPA through the presidential year(s) and beyond, with a partial listing of age, family status, size of family when elected president, degree-granting institutions, progression of institutional work settings and positions, and advancement in rank. As presidents and with little voting power they dreamed: together with the other association leaders, they accomplished.

The presidents we honor in this little volume devoted major portions of their lives to numerous professional development responsibilities for ACPA and other associations not mentioned in the profile sketches. Most of the presidents had multiple memberships in professional associations. No effort was made to detail the accomplishments of their ACPA presidential year(s), identify their appointments, list all their committees, or describe all their services to ACPA subsequent to their becoming past presidents. Be assured, however, that most presidents continued to serve ACPA in useful ways, after they left the presidential office.

Certainly the past presidents lived and thought other things than their professional activities, but sometimes I wondered how they found the time! If you can stretch your imagination and see the bright side to this effort to trace some of ACPA's "historical roots" through the presidents' visions, then you are someone very special.

Fulfilling Visions is another publication in my Leadership Series, an overall professional-life project which began in 1966 when Lyle L. Miller became my doctoral adviser at the University of Wyoming. Collecting photos and information about ACPA presidents who served during the 20s, 30s, 40s, and 50s was a difficult task, but after eight years of sporadic searching, the effort was completed. Since 1966 the presidents, their surviving relatives, or acquaintances have provided a great amount of information to my collection of materials. Other data were accumulated from available records including ACPA's annual Reports and Proceedings of earlier years, Minutes, Personnel-O-Gram (FOG), and the Journal of College Student Personnel (Journal).

"Personnel" was changed to "Development" in 1988. Equally important data, you realize, were either unreported, unpublished, unknown to me, or kept confidential.

Between May 1989 and November 1990, I corresponded with the living past presidents to gather additional firsthand information. They were asked to feature their presidencies and any other aspects of their ACPA involvements. After the profiles of the first 35 presidents through 1975 were updated and revised, I completed the sketches of the remaining 16 past presidents by working from the past to the present. Each was sent a copy of his/her draft for edits and then returned to me. The past presidents were extremely patient with me for which I was thankful. The opportunity to share with you readers a glimpse of my professional interests in ACPA's 51 presidents was my pleasure. Some of the historical roots of ACPA were exposed. If those of you who plan the future of ACPA (or possibly a successor organization) are helped in some minor way to chart your course and learn something more about ACPA, then my mission was accomplished.

. . . IN DIALOGUE

Constitutional Names. ACPA's evolution dates
back to 1924—now in the 67th year. The association has used three names: NAAS, 1924-29, NAPPO, 1929-31, and ACPA, 1931 to the present, now in the 60th year. NAAS was organized at Chicago in 1924 during the annual educators’ convention—the Department of Superintendence of NEA and other professional groups. Several teacher placement secretaries met as guests of the National Association of Deans of Women (NADOW) at Cleveland in 1923 during the annual winter meetings. When the appointment secretaries returned to Chicago the following year, they drafted a constitution and elected May L. Cheney (1924-25) president. She had already organized the Western Association of Appointment Secretaries in 1923 after her return from the Cleveland convention.

Francis F. Bradshaw (1928-30) was serving as the fourth president of NAAS when the title of our original organization was changed and expanded to NAPPO at the Business session in Cleveland in 1929. Even then some of our members remained dissatisfied that the new title was not more encompassing. Within two years, at the 1931 Business session during the Detroit conference, when Jack E. Walters (1930-31) was president, NAPPO was renamed ACPA.

Secretaries/Treasurers. Nine of ACPA’s presidents formerly served in the office of Secretary. Esther Lloyd-Jones served two one-year terms during 1933-35. Daniel D. Feder was secretary for four years (1940-44) as was Thelma Mills (1944-48). The secretary/treasurer duties of Melvone D. Hardee and Catherine Northrup overlapped during 1954-57. Then Hardee served as secretary again during 1959-61. Barbara Kirk served as secretary during 1961-63, prior to her election to the presidency. Laurine Fitzgerald was secretary during Kirk’s presidency and again during 1965-67. Anne Pruitt served as secretary during 1971-73.

Treasurers besides Hardee and Northrup were Willard Blaesser during 1943-45, Robert Callis, who served as treasurer after his presidency (1965-66), Bernard Black (1964-66), Charles Schroeder (1981-83), and Marvalene Hughes (1983-85), who also served as interim treasurer during 1985-86.

Terms of Office. Our first five presidents served one-year terms. Three [Margaret Cameron, Bradshaw, and Walters] were re-elected to an additional term, however Walters’ second term was for two years (1931-33). Each of our 10 presidents for the next 20 years (1933-53) was elected to a two-year term. E.G. Williamson served four years (1941-45) as ACPA president—most of World War II. He was the only president re-elected to a second two-year term. Thelma Mills resigned (1950) after one year as president. Everett H. Hopkins (who was vice-president) completed her term and was elected to a two-year term in the 1951 election.

Harold B. Pepinsky was voted our first president-elect in 1954. Then he served his term as president during 1955-56. Each of our succeeding presidents (with only one exception) served one year as president-elect and the second year as president. The exception was Dennis L. Trueblood, who very unfortunately was not able to serve as president for more than several months since his health deteriorated quickly after the 1963 convention in Boston. Incapacitated and unable to function as president, he resigned in mid-autumn, effective 1/1/1964. Barbara Kirk, who was president-elect, succeeded him and served for nearly two years.

Ages Then. The average age of the 51 presidents when elected was 42. The average age of the 19 women was just over 44; the 32 men averaged 40. May Cheney (1924-25), our first president, was the oldest (61) when elected. Esther Lloyd-Jones (1935-37) and Susan Komives (1982-83) were our youngest (34) women presidents, however Esther Lloyd-Jones was younger by 10 months. Robert D. Brown (1989-90) was the oldest (56) man when elected to serve in the presidential office. Robert K. Speer (1927-28) was our youngest (28) president to serve the association.

Ages Now. At the close of 1990, 35 presidents were living. A breakdown of their ages indicates the following: six are in their 80s, eight are in their 70s, seven are in their 60s, 10 are in their 50s, and four are in their 40s. Esther Lloyd-Jones is nearing 90. The youngest woman is Susan Komives. C. Gilbert Wrenn (1947-49) is the oldest (88) man. Dennis Roberts is the youngest (42) past president.

Families. Among the 51 presidents, 39 were married or had been married when they were elected; 12 were single including a man who married after he served as president. All but 1 of the 32 men (including a widower) were married as were 8 of the 19 women. Among the families with children, 5 had 4, 13 had 3, 12 had 2, 7 had 1, and 2 had none. Three of the families with children also had stepchildren.

Communication Media. One News Letter was mailed during 1937-38 and three issues were mailed to members during 1938-39, during A.J. Brumbaugh’s two-year term. At least one more issue was sent during 1939-40. In December 1945, the ACPA Executive Council created the Personnel O-Gram (P-O-G) to become a medium of communication to the membership. Recall that no national conventions were held during 1943-46. The first circulation of P-O-G occurred during 1947, when Secretary Mills also served as the first editor. The P-O-G was replaced by the Journal in 1959. President Melvone Hardee mailed newsletters titled Top Drawer Talk and ACPA Today during her presidency, 1962-63. President Elizabeth Greenleaf sent her Presidential Newsletter during 1967-68. Late in the fall of 1973, Merrill Beyer distributed the Presidential Communicate. Early dur-
ing his term in 1974, President Harold Grant announced that the ACPA newsletter would continue to be published, but with a name change to ACPA Developments, and the "Presidential Communique" became a column in Developments, which is still a part of the newsletter.

In 1940 Daniel Feder suggested that ACPA publish a journal for research in guidance, counseling, and personnel work. In 1942 ACPA members received their first issue of the Educational & Psychological Measurement (EPM) journal. E.G. Williamson was on the board and affiliated with the journal. Beginning in January 1943, ACPA affiliated with EPM as the official journal. In 1952 the Personnel & Guidance Journal replaced EPM as ACPA's official journal. Charles Lewis, the P-O-G associate editor, was named the first editor of the Journal of College Student Personnel in 1959. Lewis and three other ACPA presidents were formerly editors of the Journal: Robert Callis, Robert D. Brown, and Laurine E. Fitzgerald.

Convention Sites. Our 64 ACPA annual convention cities from 1924 through 1991 are followed by a number in parenthesis to indicate the times that city was the convention site: Chicago (11), Atlantic City (6), Washington, D.C. (6), Cleveland (5), Detroit (5), St. Louis (5), Boston (4), Atlanta (2), Cincinnati (2), Denver (2), Los Angeles (2), Minneapolis (2), New Orleans (2), San Francisco (2), and one each in Baltimore, Buffalo, Columbus, Dallas, Las Vegas, Miami, New York City, and Philadelphia. After the 1942 national convention in San Francisco, none was held again until the Columbus convention in 1947.

Convention Coordination and Affiliation. The founding relationship of NAAS in 1924 with NADW was continued at annual conventions of NEA groups and other organizations and extended with NAPPO and ACPA through 1942 at which time annual gatherings were discontinued during World War II. The only exception was in 1927 when the NAAS met jointly with the National Committee of Bureaus of Occupations (NCBO) and the Personnel Research Foundation (PRF) in New York City.

Beginning with the 1929 Cleveland convention, ACPA and NADW presidents were among those who coordinated annual programs on a broader scale with representatives of other guidance-related organizations. In 1934 their efforts paved the way for the formation of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations (Council or ACGPA, changed to CGPA in 1940), an agency of organizations that coordinated convention activities and programs beginning with the Atlantic City convention in 1935 and ending with the Los Angeles convention in 1952.

The annual meetings were reconvened in 1947 at which time ACPA and NADW were two of the five or six major guidance organizations who met at Columbus, no longer connected with NEA. Three former ACPA presidents chaired the Council: A.J. Brumbaugh, 1934-40; Helen Voorhees, 1943; and Daniel D. Feder, 1947-48. In his "Council Day" speech on March 30, 1948 in Chicago, Feder recommended more formal unification efforts which led to the formation of the American Personnel and Guidance Association (APGA). APGA was renamed the American Association for Counseling and Development (AACC) in 1983. Following discussions which took the major portion of three conventions, NADW members voted to remain autonomous. They did not unify with the proposed "Personnel and Guidance Association." Two future ACPA presidents were among the women deans when they "walked-out" from the affiliation deliberations in 1951 at the convention in Chicago: Melvenc D. Iardec (1962-63) and Laurine E. Fitzgerald (1990-91). ACPA members voted to approve the plan to form APGA and became Division #1, effective July 1, 1952.

At Cleveland in 1973, ACPA coordinated a national convention with the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors (NAWDC, changed from NADW in 1956). At Chicago in 1974, ACPA held a joint convention with the National Association of Women Deans, Administrators, and Counselors (NAWDAC, changed from NAWDC in 1973) and the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA), separate from APGA. NAWDAC was changed to the National Association for Women in 1990. Three ACPA presidents were also presidents of the women dean associations: Catherine Northrup, 1970-71; Elizabeth Greenleaf, 1971-72; and Laurine Fitzgerald, 1980-81. ACPA met again with NASPA at a joint convention in 1987 at Chicago at which time the golden anniversary of The Student Personnel Point of View was celebrated. Former ACPA President Edmund G. Williamson was president of NASPA during 1966-67.

ACPA has been a division of APGA/AACC for 39 years from 1952 through 1991. A number of affiliation issues developed into self studies and relationship concerns among ACPA leaders and members. During each decade, the 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, and again during 1990-91, the relationship problems surfaced, were debated, and several plebiscites conducted. The next referendum will be conducted in April or May 1991. Each time the ACPA members voted to retain affiliation with the parent organization. Two former ACPA presidents were voted to preside over APGA. Dan Feder, 1960-61, and E.G. Williamson, 1967-68. Charles Lewis was appointed Executive Vice-President and Chief Executive Officer of APGA from 1972-83.

Other ACPA associational tie-ins included the American Council on Education (ACE), the Inter-Association on Coordinating Committee (IACC), changed to Council of Student Personnel Administrators in Higher

Membership Growth. A brief review of our membership growth is revealing. The number of NAAS members who joined the organization at Chicago in 1924 was 9. At the end of the first year, the total number of charter-year members was 79. Seven years later at the completion of our first ACPA membership year (1932), the figure was 91. Membership totals for 1941-42 indicated 271. Membership was approximately 1,000 in 1952 when ACPA became a division of APGA. Membership figures increased steadily during the 50s and 60s into the 70s. At the close of 1976 membership totaled 9,384, the all-time high. During the past 14 years, membership has averaged about 7,600 with a large percentage of turnover annually, new people with little professional experience.
May L. Cheney
First President
1924-1925

Family financial problems caused Mrs. Ray L. Cheney to organize a commercial teacher placement office in San Francisco in 1886 when she was 24 years old. Up through 1897 her business became authoritative and profitable, but she was not satisfied with her registry. She decided that the University of California, Berkeley (UCB), her alma mater, owed some obligation to the graduates unable to find proper positions. The English universities had appointment secretaries. Harvard University had a similar official. UCB, she thought, should likewise give such a service to students. After she convinced UCB President Martin Kellogg, who suggested that she convince also a certain regent, her plan was accepted. She opened the UCB placement service in the president's office in South Hall on January 1, 1898, with a salary of about one-third of what she had made with her private agency in San Francisco.

Born during the Civil War in Garden Grove, Iowa, May Lucretia Shepard was named after the month in which she was born and her maternal grandmother, who influenced her childhood. May Cheney’s early school attendance was in her hometown. She attended high schools in Oakland and Chico, California, and enrolled at UCB in 1879. Near the end of April during her senior year, she married Warren Cheney. The Bachelor of Letters degree was granted to her in December 1883. She and her husband had a house built close to UCB, on College Avenue, after she was hired to be the Secretary of Martin Kellogg.

Until the time of World War I, she undertook to provide all kinds of positions for graduates in all fields. The work grew to such proportions that the general employment work was turned over to the alumni association's Bureau of Occupations and Mrs. Cheney and her staff concerned themselves exclusively with job placements for graduated teachers. Similarly, where she once sent her "children" to teach in elementary and secondary schools, she then was able to provide posts in institutions of higher learning for hundreds of her applicants.

May L. Cheney was one of several teacher placement secretaries who met in February 1923 for a very interesting conference as guests of the NADW in Cleveland. The deans of women were meeting prior to the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of NEA.

Several months after she returned to Berkeley at the close of the Cleveland meetings, Cheney temporarily chaired an organizational meeting of the Western Association of Appointment Secretaries (WAAS) in Riverside, California. WAAS was formed on Tuesday, October 16, 1923. Cheney and the temporary secretary formed a committee to draft a constitution with power to adopt.

Elected president of WAAS in 1923 prior to her presidency of the National Association of Appointment Secretaries (NAAS), she was re-elected several times and served the regional group for 15 consecutive years until several months after her retirement in 1938 from UCB. The WAAS group met sometimes bi-annually and other times annually in California cities.

Under the direction of Helen Wright, Director of the Smith College Appointment Bureau, another national meeting of appointment secretaries took place in 1924 at the annual educator's convention in Chicago. Twelve appointment officers (eleven women and one man) met during the annual conventions again as guests of NADW to discuss mutual concerns, determine the nature of the new organization, draft a constitution, and elect officers. Nine people joined NAAS in Chicago and paid their 1924-25 dues of $2.00 each. Cheney, with over 26 years of appointment secretary experience at UCB, was elected president of NAAS organized near the end of February 1924. She was the mother of three grown and distinguished sons, and the widow of Warren Cheney, an author and real estate dealer who died about three years earlier. Cheney's election was reported in a local newspaper after she and her friend, Margaret Murdock, returned to Berkeley from Chicago on Wednesday, March 5.

According to the constitution adopted at Cleveland in 1924, the purpose of NAAS was to promote and develop the work of the appointment offices throughout the United States, emphasizing cooperation, research and service. To help in the accomplishment of these purposes, two committees were formed: Research and Publicity, chaired by R.G. Reynolds, Director, Bureau of Education Service at Teachers' College, Columbia (TC); and By-Laws and Affiliation, chaired by Elizabeth B. Snell, Appointment Secretary at Stanford University.
Cheney, reportedly the first woman in this country to begin a college appointment service, made every effort to put NAAS plans before the people engaged in appointment secretary work. She left Berkeley on Sunday, February 1, 1925, to go back East to inspect the offices of appointment secretaries in the education departments of the Universities of Michigan, Columbia, New York, Chicago, and Antioch College. This lady, who said that she was never able to indulge herself in the luxury of quarrelling with people, then planned to attend the first annual NAAS conference in Cincinnati near the close of the annual educational conventions. As during 1923 and 1924, the NAAS group were guests of the NADW members who concluded their sessions on Friday and Saturday, February 27-28.

Twenty-two members representing 19 institutions were present at the NAAS meetings in Cincinnati. Meetings opened Thursday morning, February 26, 1925, with an address by Robert Josselyn Leonard, Director, School of Education at TC, who was the first formal speaker to address NAAS. His topic was "Appointment Service for Teachers—Progress and Problems," and his address was published in the first annual NAAS report. Some years later, Cheney wrote that he "preached the gospel of placement" as she believed in it. The lady, who argued that the best teachers were those who had children of their own, appointed a Nominating Committee on opening day at the conference. Lynda Sargent, Personnel Director of the American Council on Education (ACE), Washington, D.C., gave a short report of the work of her organization and a discussion followed relating to opportunities of cooperation between her group and NAAS.

President Cheney chaired the annual Business session held Friday, February 27, 1925, at Hotel Gibson. Among the business matters brought up for the discussion, the new NAAS group debated the nature of meetings to be held in the future. Professor Jordan Cavan of the Committee on Appointments at Rockford College in Illinois brought up the subject. The question was asked if annual meetings should be similar to NEA summer meetings in which general discussions of educational matters were conducted, or should the new group follow the policy of the American Medical Association which had experts to present addresses? Should the association program consist of joint meetings with NADW or NVGA? NAAS membership during the charter year to February 28, 1925 was 79.

Nearly fourteen years later, Margaret Cameron, the second NAAS president, commented about May Cheney: "She was certainly an example and inspiration to us all and she gave the Association a very splendid start." The woman who believed that the teachers were either growing or dying was conferred an honorary ACPA life membership after her retirement from UCB in recognition of her important contributions to the professional development of student personnel work in its early history.

Following her presidency of NAAS, May Cheney attended and participated in the annual meetings. For example, President Jack Walters appointed her to the Program Committee in preparation for the convention at Minneapolis in 1933.

At the age of 76 after 40 years on the job as UCB's Appointment Secretary, May L. Cheney retired and left her suite of offices in Haviland Hall. After directing almost a lifetime of service, over 50 years to the young people of California, she announced with considerable pride that her official family numbered some 20,000. For nearly 40 years she lived within a short walk from her office at UCB.

May L. Cheney died in Berkeley, about four months after the attack on Pearl Harbor at which time the United States entered World War I. She was 79 years old. Three sons and their families survived her.
Margaret Cameron was elected NAAS president at the annual Business session in Cincinnati on Friday, February 27, 1925, for a one-year term. At Washington, D.C. in February 1926, she was re-elected for another year.

Born in Traverse City, Michigan, Margaret Cameron graduated from Central Lake High School and enrolled at Central Michigan Normal School (now University) during 1905-07, where she earned a life teaching certificate. From 1907-11, she was Teacher and high school Principal at Clare, East Jordan, and Alma, Michigan. She attended the University of Michigan (UM) during 1911-13 where she completed the B.A. degree (1913, History and English). Between 1913 and 1927 she was Secretary of the School of Education and directed the Bureau of Appointments at UM.

At the suggestion of Professor Whitney, Head of the Department of Education, she attended the NADW conference in Chicago in 1924. She said that her "excuse" for going was to attend the sessions of the appointment secretaries and to meet Mrs. Cheney. The personal relationship which began, she said, made her trip very worthwhile. At the 1924 conference, Margaret Cameron took an active part during planned discussions. One of the topics of her remarks was a description of the experiment of establishing a placement bureau under the auspices of the Michigan State Teachers' Association. She served NAAS as vice-president during 1924-25.

The new Willard Hotel was NAAS conference headquarters at the 1926 annual gathering in Washington, D.C. on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 23-24. As during the two previous years, the meetings of the third annual conference were held at the same time as the NADW group and during the week of the mid-winter meeting of the Department of Superintendence of NEA. Forty-two members representing 36 institutions registered at the headquarters desk, almost double the number of members who attended the Cincinnati meetings the year before.

The first session was held Tuesday afternoon, February 23 in the new Willard Hotel with Cameron presiding. The topic of her first speech was "What A Superintendent Would Like of an Appointment Bureau." The subject of the other paper was the work and selection of appointment secretaries. A discussion of suggestions made by the speakers concluded the meeting.

The next session was a joint meeting with the NADW group at the Wardman Park Hotel, conducted Wednesday morning. R.G. Reynolds, who arranged a program of speakers from Columbia University, was chairman. Titles of the speeches presented were "Research Studies Which Have Been Made in the Field of Appointment," and "Placement Problems as an Aspect of Educational Personnel Administration."

The annual Business session of the association was held Wednesday afternoon in the NAAS headquarters hotel. Thirty members were present, and Cameron presided. She reported that in response to a letter she wrote to S.D. Shankland, Executive Secretary of NEA, he informed her that NAAS did not yet meet the requirements for affiliation.

Discussion turned to desirable programs for the annual meeting that would satisfy the needs and interests of both those whose work involved teacher placement and those who were doing placement work in fields other than teaching. Section meetings were suggested.

Relative to the subject of membership dues, a decision was made to establish an institutional membership fee of $5.00 and retain the individual membership of $2.00.

Near the close of the Business session the report of the Nominating Committee (appointed earlier in the day) recommended that the same officers be requested to serve another year. The members voted to accept the report and the secretary was asked to cast a unanimous ballot for those named.

Membership of NAAS during the one-year period between February 28, 1925 and February 20, 1926 increased from 79 to 107.

Cameron chaired the Program Committee which planned the fourth annual meeting held at Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City on Thursday through Saturday, January 20-22, 1927. During the year before the conference, President Cameron appointed a Committee on Statistics, and she named six members to a Policy Committee to help arrange sectional meetings. The joint conference was sponsored by NAAS, the National Committee of Bureaus of Occupa-
tions (JCBO), and the Personnel Research Federation (PRF). The format of the joint conference included four general topics: Mental Hygiene, Employment Tests, the Personal Interview, and Placing College Graduates in Business. In addition, NAAS planned two sessions on Teacher Placement.

The first NAAS session was chaired by Cameron on Thursday morning, January 20. She explained the general nature of the program schedule which contained sectional meetings for different interest groups at the same hour. Then the major address titled "The Human Side of Placement Work" was presented. A show of hands indicated the presence of 27 people at that session.

After the presentation of a paper titled "The Adequate Handling of the Active List" at the second NAAS session held on Friday morning, January 21, a discussion of procedures connected with registration and placement developed. Cameron said that she announced the time for registration in the published daily bulletin at the University of Michigan, secured about 75 percent of her registrations within the allotted time, and charged a late fee of $1.00.

After the presentation of two more papers, the general discussion focused on problems involved in collecting, interpreting, and distributing data about registration. President Cameron mentioned that she gave all the information she had about the candidate to the employer who was interested in hiring the person. She said that superintendents in Michigan preferred this policy and objected to other bureaus that did not give them complete information.

Cameron presided at the annual Business session on Saturday morning, January 22. When the secretary called the roll, members answered by describing techniques or innovations which were helpful to them in their placement work. When her turn came, Margaret Cameron talked about the use of an interview card in her conferences with registrants. A total of 23 names were called and 18 responded with descriptions. The NAAS membership list as of January 1927 indicated 108 names.

Cameron wrote in October 1939, about a discussion she had at the Washington, D.C., conference in 1926:

"I remember distinctly discussing our work with a group of appointment secretaries and saying that it was the most interesting work in the world and that I wouldn't think of leaving it for any other; but the next spring I had done just that, and so my connection with the association ended."

During the summer of 1927 following her NAAS presidency, Margaret Cameron traveled abroad to visit in England, Wales, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. That fall she became Secretary to U.M. President Clarence Cook Little for two years (1927-29). She was Secretary to the Secretary General of the 6th International Congress of Genetics during 1930-32. From 1933 until her retirement in 1952, she was Head of General Circulation in the University of Chicago Harper Library.

Margaret Cameron died in January 1977 at the age of 91, while living in Florida. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting on March 27, 1977, during the national convention in Denver, President Anne Pruitt was asked to pay tribute to Margaret Cameron at the Luncheon two days later. An "In Memoriam" article appeared in the May issue of ACPA Developments that year.
At the age of 28 and still a bachelor, Robert K. Speer was elected president at the annual NAAS Business session in New York City on January 22, 1927. He was the first man to be elected NAAS president. He was Assistant Director of the Bureau of Educational Service at TC, a position he took in 1924, two years after he received his master's degree from that institution.

Born in Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, Robert Speer's family moved to Sault Ste. Marie when he was three years old and to Fort William when he was eight. He graduated from the Fort William Collegiate Institute in 1914 and came to the United States where he was naturalized 10 years later. At Michigan State Normal College (now Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti), Speer completed his graded teaching certificate course in August 1915. He was an elementary school Principal in Moreville during 1915-16 and Teacher at the high school in Minden City from 1916-18.

In the military service during World War I, Speer was a Corporal when discharged. He returned to Eastern Michigan and completed his life teaching certificate in the spring of 1920 and received the A.B. degree in June 1921. That fall he enrolled for a master's degree at Teachers College, Columbia University (TC) where he received the M.A. (1922, Educational Administration) and TC Diploma (Superintendent of Schools). During 1922-23 Speer served the Cleveland (Ohio) schools as Assistant Director, Research Department, followed by a year as Principal of the elementary and junior high school in Montclair, New Jersey. Assistant Director of the Bureau of Educational Service at TC until 1928, he was granted the Ph.D. degree the following year (1929, Administration). The title of his dissertation was "Measurement of Appreciation in Poetry, Prose, and Art, and Studies in Appreciation."

Prior to his election to the presidency, he served as NAAS vice-president from 1925-27. During the 1926 conference in Washington, DC, Speer presented a report of research studies in the field of appointment which was published in the annual proceedings. During open discussion on the second morning of the 1927 conference in New York City when he described methods used in determining the qualifications of teacher candidates, he said that he allowed registrants to choose their own references but he reserved the right to inquire about them of other teachers. During the summer of 1927, Robert K. Speer was an Instructor at TC.

As of February 24, 1928, several days before the annual conference, 86 individual and 45 college (institutional) names appeared on the NAAS membership rolls.

The fifth annual conference took place in Boston, again in conjunction with the NCBO and PRF organizations. During the three-day conference, Monday through Wednesday, February 27-29, 1928, NAAS met at the same time as the NADW and the Department of Superintendence of NEA. Forty-six members registered. The theme of the program of meetings was "Personnel Adjustment Problems of the Individual Student."

Five general sessions were presented. Two sessions were scheduled for Monday and Wednesday, one each in the mornings and afternoon. No evening meetings were planned so that NAAS members would have time to attend sessions of NEA organizations.

The first general session was held in conjunction with the NADW at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Monday morning, February 27. The other sessions of NAAS were held in the Assembly Hall in the College of Practical Arts and Letters, Boston University. At the afternoon joint meeting with the NCBO and PRF groups, two speakers made presentations. Each speech was followed by discussion among those in the audience. At the general session Tuesday morning, February 28, President Speer presided. Prepared reports were given by the five presenters on the subject of research. The first talk was titled "Human Engineering in Industry," followed by a presentation called "A Study of the Relation Between College Scholastic Standing, College Activities, Psychological Tests, and Position, and Salaries of College Men After Graduation." Donald Sneddon of Harvard University spoke on "Measuring Intelligence through the Interview," and another study was titled "A New Type Letter of Recommendation for Teachers." The fifth report presented by a psychologist was labeled "Vocational Stability of the Oberlin Alumni."

The fourth general session was held Wednesday morning, February 29. The NAAS was vice-president presided. The general topic for discussion by three presenters was "What the Employer Thinks of the College Graduate." Discussion bearing on the various
topics presented was postponed until the close of the meeting. The first speaker spoke on "Employment: The Acid Test of the College Degree." The next speaker's topic was "How the College Graduate Acquires Efficient Work Habits." The third gentleman presented a paper titled "The Part Which Colleges Play in Developing Business Leaders." Much discussion followed.

The fifth and last general session of the conference held in the Assembly Hall at Boston University took place that afternoon. W.V. Bingham, Director of PRF, presided at the Wednesday afternoon meeting. He said that the topic for consideration was Personnel Methods on the Collegiate Level. He introduced D.A. Robertson of ACE who talked about the progress made by several subcommittees of the ACE Committee on Personnel Methods. The second speaker talked about "Symptoms the Interviewer Should Watch for in Order to Know When to Call on the Psychiatrist."

Speer presided at the annual Business session held Tuesday afternoon. Because NAAS members who found selected speeches that were printed on the annual reports of three prior conferences to be useful in their work, those in attendance at the Business meeting voted to publish in greater detail the proceedings of the Boston meetings. Money derived from college membership fees was to be used for that purpose. Also, some people suggested that a monthly or quarterly bulletin be published. President Speer said that he thought NAAS ought to consider the possibility of forming an organization that would include all those people from a number of functions which involve college personnel work, rather than the appointment officers only.

Since the "personnel idea" was becoming more prevalent in colleges and universities at that time, the NAAS group, he thought, was in a good position to help pioneer in a growing movement. Speer commented that several organizations who were interested in personnel work tended to overlap too much in their organizational planning. The formation of a large association with a wide variety of work responsibilities and interests distributed among the members, he said, would help bring the organizations together by means of general group sessions and specialized sectional meetings. Speer commented that NAAS plans of this kind would make a significant contribution to professional organization at the college level. He said that the NAAS Program Committee purposely arranged the Boston meetings as a joint program so that it would not be possible to know which organization was sponsoring any particular meeting.

Also, at the annual Business session, NAAS discussion disclosed the need for a more comprehensive name. In order to survive, they said, membership had to be increased. After much discussion, those in attendance decided that NAAS officers or a committee appointed by President Speer should consider affiliation or amalgamation with other college personnel organizations. A representative from Florida State College for Women said that regardless of the decision to expand NAAS, a change of name was desirable and he suggested the following for consideration: National Association of Placement Bureaus, National Association of Appointment Bureaus, National Association of Placement Officers, or National Association of Personnel Officers. The suggestions were referred to the NAAS Committee on Expansion with instructions to report at the next annual business meeting.

Several months after he left the presidency of NAAS, Speer began his professional career of 31 years at New York University (NYU) as Assistant Professor of Education (1928-29), Associate Professor (1929-30), and Professor (1930-59). Also in 1930 he was appointed to chair the Department of Elementary Education. He joined the Division of Advanced Study in 1952. When it was disbanded five years later, he became a member of the NYU Department of Administration and Supervision.

Known as an expert in elementary school administration and co-author of six books, Robert K. Speer died two days before his 61st birthday. He was survived by his widow, Alice, a son, a daughter, a stepson, a sister, and two brothers.
Francis F. Bradshaw
Fourth President
1928-1930

During the Boston conference on Tuesday afternoon, February 28, 1928, Francis F. Bradshaw, Dean of Students at the University of North Carolina (since 1929), was elected president of NAAS at the annual Business session. He was in charge of vocational guidance and personnel work at Chapel Hill. Bradshaw was 34 years old, married, and a father.

Born in South Carolina, Bradshaw attended the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill where he received the A.B. degree in 1916. A graduate student there the next two years, he was also Secretary of the YMCA followed by 18 months of army service. Named Dean of Students at UNC in 1920, he assumed teaching responsibilities about 1925. His formal teaching was in the Department of Philosophy in which he taught courses in ethics.

Bradshaw enrolled in the Department of Psychology at Columbia University in the summer of 1925 through the academic year and summer of 1926 and received his A.M. degree in Psychology that fall. At Columbia again during the summer of 1927, Bradshaw was a summer school instructor there during 1928 and 1929. He was granted his Ph.D. degree in Psychology early in December 1930. His dissertation was entitled "The American Council on Education Rating Scale: Its Reliability, Validity, and Use."

Bradshaw first joined NAAS during the 1927-28 membership year. He was one of four people who spoke at the dinner attended by representatives of NAAS, PRF, and NCBO at the New York City conference in January 1927. His topic was the personal interview from the standpoint of research. He presided at one of the sessions at Boston in 1928.

NAAS officers considered carefully the question of expansion voiced at the annual meeting in Boston. Late in the fall of 1928, a group of persons who were officers of various organizations with somewhat similar interests met (without authorization from their members) in an effort to tie their organizations closer together geographically and try to correlate their annual conference problems. A result of that meeting was that a booklet of approximately forty pages was published by PRF. The title was "Cleveland Meetings on Personnel, Guidance, and Placement." The folder contained the complete programs of the following six organizations for the 1929 conference: College Personnel Officers of the Middle West (CPO), NAAS, NADW, NCBO, NVGA, and PRF. Open meetings and joint sessions were listed for Wednesday through Saturday, February 20-23, 1929, just preceding the meetings of the Department of Superintendence of NEA. Forty-six NAAS members registered at the sixth annual conference. The Allerton Hotel was conference headquarters. The program announced two general meetings sponsored by NAAS on Thursday, February 21.

The theme of the morning meeting held in the Card Room of The Allerton Hotel was "Problems of the Placement Office." The general topic of the NAAS general meeting that afternoon in the Dall Room of the same hotel was "The Integration of College Personnel Work."

On Saturday morning, February 23, 1929, interested people from all the collaborating associations attended a joint meeting arranged by PRF. The last topic discussed that morning was Co-ordination of Efforts of Organizations Interested in Personnel, Placement, and Guidance with Bradshaw making the last presentation. He stressed the importance of a merger of interests in planning annual programs for the benefit of all. Following his comments, a resolution was introduced and seconded that each organization designate a representative to cooperate and coordinate programs for the next year. The motion was passed unanimously.

Representatives from the six constituent organizations who planned the conference and other education groups met at a luncheon on Friday to discuss the experience of the Cleveland meetings and suggest possibilities for the following year when they would use a common plan and people authorized to correlate program making earlier in the year. Bradshaw spoke of progress developing from interchange among the professional groups.

The NAAS annual Business session was held Thursday evening at The Allerton Hotel after an informal dinner. Bradshaw presided. He reported that the officers hired a stenotypist from Cleveland to record the sessions and make the verbatim report of the meetings possible. As during the preceding years, money from the institutional membership was to be used for printing costs of the annual report. Individual members whose institutions were NAAS members received a copy of the annual proceedings free of charge. Others were to pay a price of not more than
$2.00.

Bradshaw said that the NAAS name no longer covered the work responsibilities of its members. He suggested that the word "personnel" was more comprehensive and included all the activities carried on by the members. Discussion focused upon three alternatives: (1) a change of name, (2) a change in the basis of membership, or (3) the name and membership to remain the same as before with one member appointed to cooperate in program planning with other associations. After vigorous but friendly discussion, a motion was made and seconded that the name be changed from NAAS to NAPPO. The motion carried.

At the close of the Business session the chairman of the Nominating Committee recommended, and a unanimous ballot was cast, to have Bradshaw continue as president during 1929-30. Membership through February 1929 totaled 96 individuals and 57 colleges.

ACE published the programs of ten cooperating organizations including NAPPO for the annual meetings scheduled for Thursday through Saturday, February 20-22, 1930 in Atlantic City. Sixty-eight NAPPO members registered at the seventh annual meeting.

At the Thursday morning session sponsored by NAPPO in the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, the general topic was The Problem of Supply and Demand in the Teaching Field. For the Thursday afternoon session (a joint meeting with NVGA) the topic was Current Problems of the College Personnel and Placement Offices. The theme of the Friday morning (February 21) meeting was A Consideration of Various Aspects of Personnel and Placement Work. As during the previous year in Cleveland, a number of speakers presented and discussants responded on topics of both general and specific interests at each of the general session sponsored by NAPPO.

The Friday afternoon Business session of NAPPO members was held in the same room as the morning session. President Bradshaw presided. The Constitution Committee chair presented the new constitution item by item, and the constitution was adopted as amended. The revised purpose was expanded to include people whose work responsibilities in educational institutions at the college level consisted of any form of personnel work.

As the annual Business session drew to a close, members of the Nominating Committee recommended that Bradshaw be appointed on the NAPPO executive committee for the ensuing year.

The membership rolls indicated 105 individual and 53 college members as of February 1930.

A member of multiple professional associations with an emphasis in the field of educational and personnel administration, Bradshaw was one of the founders of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations.

He resigned his position at UNC in December 1945 to enter private practice in industrial psychology in New York City. One of the organizers of Richardson, Bellows, Henry & Company, he became president. Bradshaw left that position in May 1959 but retained the office of Chairman of the Board for several years and served as a consultant.

Francis F. Bradshaw was 85 years old when he died in California. His interment was in North Carolina.
The report of the Nominating Committee at the NAPPO Business session in February 1930 at Atlantic City included J.E. Walters for president for a one-year term. He was elected to a two-year term at the annual Business session in 1931 at the Detroit conference.

When Walters was elected in 1930, he was married to Agnes Ayres. He was Professor of Personnel Administration and Director of Personnel in the Schools of Engineering and Science at Purdue University.

Born and reared in Corydon, Indiana, he attended the local schools. After graduation from high school in 1914, he enrolled at Indiana University where he remained until he joined the U.S. Army in 1917. Walters was in the Ordinance Department as a First Lieutenant until 1919 and a Captain in the Ordinance Reserve until 1929. For a short time in 1919 he was enrolled at the University of Dijon, France. He received his B.S. (1922) and M.S. (1923) degrees in Mechanical Engineering from Purdue University. Cornell University granted him the Ph.D. degree in 1934. The title of his dissertation was "Investigation of the Status of Personnel Administration."

After receiving the bachelor's degree, Walters accepted the position of General Manager of the Purdue Memorial Union. He helped raise the building funds for the Union when he was still an undergraduate. In 1926 at Purdue he became Director of Personnel in the Schools of Engineering and Science. Also he was appointed Professor of Personnel Administration.

Although Jack Walters' name first appeared on the NAPPO membership rolls during 1929-30, he participated in the Friday afternoon, January 21, 1927 joint session at the New York City conference. He spoke on placement of college graduates in business. Walters was present as a member of the Directing Committee of CPO at the 1928 fall meeting when members representing the six cooperating organizations planned the joint program for the 1929 conference in Cleveland. He was a discussant at the NAPPO Thursday afternoon, February 21, 1929 session that year, and he claimed that there were 21 places in the 1929 program that the subject matter was similar enough to have given it simultaneously at the same place. At Atlantic City he spoke at the Thursday afternoon February 20, 1930, NAPPO session. His topic was "Compiling a List of Firms Employing College Graduates."

During 1930-31, NAPPO Executive Committee members decided to concentrate upon five major areas of committee activity and study: (1) studying college personnel principles, functions and techniques, and methods of accrediting, (2) producing an outstanding program for the 1931 Detroit convention, (3) cooperating more closely with industry and business, (4) revising the constitution, and (5) coordinating with other college personnel groups.

Through the efforts of the Industrial and Business Cooperation Committee members, 4,225 NAPPO programs of the Detroit meetings were printed free of charge and distributed. The eighth annual sessions took place Thursday through Saturday, February 19-21, 1931, in conjunction with a number of other college personnel organizations. NAPPO headquarters was the Book-Cadillac Hotel. Attendance was greater than in previous years.

Four general sessions, a banquet, and a luncheon meeting were held by NAPPO. A number of speakers presented papers at each of the meetings. NAPPO members attended a joint meeting with NVGA, a banquet sponsored by NVGA, and a general meeting held jointly with the other associations.

The annual NAPPO Business session was held Saturday morning, February 21, in the Banquet Room of the headquarters hotel. Much discussion and motions for revisions were generated from the report of the Constitution Committee members. The name was changed to ACPA, and two important purposes of the organization were formulated. The first purpose was aimed at establishing sections of the overall national organization that would deal with different kinds of personnel work. The second purpose focused on the promotion and development by various means of work of people engaged in personnel responsibilities at the college level.

The Coordinating Committee, chaired by Bradshaw, reported that they were attempting to meet and cooperate with other organizations with a view to possible coordination of various programs and activities.
The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted by the members present at the Business meeting, and Walters was elected to a two-year term as president of ACPA. Membership to March 15, 1931, totaled 128.

At the request of the Executive Committee and others, Walters said that he had made a study of practices of the ACPA member college personnel departments during 1931-32. Plans were to distribute information about placement and personnel activities at the ninth annual convention in Washington, DC in 1932. During the previous year (1930-31), Walters collected personnel and placement forms. He compiled them and sent them upon request to 20 ACPA member colleges during 1932.

The 1930-31 NAPPO Executive Committee appointed vice-presidents for the first year (after the constitution was revised) to represent the five classes of functions in the expanded ACPA, which were: (1) Records and Research, (2) Educational Counseling and Administration, (3) Teacher Placement, (4) Student Placement, and (5) Personal Counseling. The five vice-presidents planned the ACPA Washington, DC program which lasted four days, Wednesday through Saturday, February 17-20, 1932.

ACPA headquarters for the ninth annual convention was the Washington Hotel. Two general sessions were held there Wednesday in the Sun Parlor. The theme of the morning session co-chaired by Walters was The Placement of the College Graduate After College. The theme of the afternoon session was Aids in Interpreting the Individual to Himself. Walters was toastmaster at the annual banquet (formal) that evening in the Rose Room. Round-table discussions under the leadership of ACPA's vice-presidents were held Thursday through Saturday morning. Walters was a discussant on the Thursday morning program emphasizing Personal Counseling. The annual Business session was held Friday afternoon in the Sun Parlor. ACPA membership in February 1932 was 91.

During 1932-33, Walters and the Executive Committee decided to center ACPA committee work upon the subject of college personnel principles, functions, and standards. Walters, with the approval and the recommendations for membership of each vice-president, appointed a general committee and five divisional committees with identical assignments.

The tenth annual convention was held in Minneapolis, again prior to the meetings of the Department of Superintendence of NEA. ACPA headquarters was the Nicollet Hotel. Forty dollars in registration fees was collected. The general theme for the sessions held in the Nicollet Hotel, Thursday through Sunday, February 23-26, 1933 was "College Personnel—Its Principles, Functions, and Standards." The program was planned around the committee reports. Comparatively few ACPA members attended the convention. Walters was toastmaster at the annual banquet (formal) held Friday evening in Parlor N. His presidential address was titled "The Future of College Personnel Administration." The annual Business session was held Saturday morning in Parlor N. Walters agreed to chair a Coordinating committee which included K.M. Cowdery and H.D. Kitson. The financial report of ACPA for 1932-33 indicated 83 members.

Walters left Purdue in 1940 realizing that in order to counsel and advise young engineers he would need actual practical knowledge of industry. He became Personnel Officer at Revere Copper and Brass Company and later was appointed a vice-president.

In 1943 Walters joined the consulting firm of McKinsey and Company in New York City. In 1945 he accepted the presidency of Alfred University. He later returned to teaching in the Tuck School at Dartmouth College, Rutgers University, and finally George Washington University where he developed the Department of Management in the School of Engineering. He was there for nine years, retiring Professor Emeritus to Leland, Michigan in 1964.

After he reread his 1933 presidential address late in 1966, Walters wrote that he believed that the "individualization of college education and personnel work is our greatest need." Within five weeks he died in Leland, Michigan, when he was nearly 71 years of age.
Karl M. Cowdery
Sixth President
1933-1935

Karl M. Cowdery was elected president of ACPA at the annual Business session on Saturday afternoon, February 25, 1933 in Minneapolis. When elected he was Associate Registrar at Stanford University. Also, he was Academic Secretary of the university. Cowdery was 37 years old, father of two children, Richard and Dorothy, and a widower. His wife, Edythe Alice Graves, died approximately two weeks before his election.

Cowdery was born in Oberlin, Ohio, where he attended the local schools and graduated from Oberlin College in 1915. He took a course at the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, then he traveled cross country to Whittier (California) College where he took advanced psychological and biological work and did investigation statistical work in the study of heredity. For eight months during 1918 he served in the U.S. Army Medical Department as a psychological examiner.

At Stanford University he received the A.M. (1922) and Ph.D. (1926) degrees. The title of his dissertation was "An Evaluation of the Experienced Attitudes of Members of Three Professions (Medical, Engineering, and Legal): A Study of a Positive Phase of Education."

Cowdery's name first appeared in the NAPPO membership list during 1930-31, when he was Assistant Registrar at Stanford. At the annual ACPA business meeting held on Thursday afternoon, February 18, 1932 at Hotel Washington in Washington, DC, the Nominating Committee made its report. Among the list of five vice-presidents accepted by vote of those in attendance was Cowdery's name as vice-president for Personal Counseling.

During 1932-33, he and six others worked on their committee assignment to draft a principles, functions, and standards report. Cowdery and his committee used as a guideline the first ACPA general committee report on principles, standards, and functions published in 1931. The committee was charged with four responsibilities: (1) define the terms in the field concerned, (2) prepare a statement of principles which ACPA might adopt as a basis for establishing that phase of personnel work in college, (3) prepare a statement of functions and techniques, and (4) prepare a statement of the methods of accrediting that division of the personnel bureau or department.

Cowdery and his committee members reported Thursday morning, February 23, 1933, the first day of ACPA's tenth annual conference in Minneapolis. They met to present their report in Parlor N of the Nicollet Hotel prior to the luncheon. On Friday after-noon Cowdery led a round-table discussion on Personal Counseling. During the Saturday morning session conducted by the Teacher Placement division, he spoke on "Prognostic Devices for Use in Teacher Placement," a research topic which surfaced at the round-table discussion of the Washington, DC conference in 1932. At the Saturday afternoon session when vice-presidents of the divisions gave ten-minute summary reports of the round-table discussions, Cowdery reported for his division on Personal Counseling.

At the Business session following the afternoon session, Cowdery was elected ACPA president for two years. Also, at the Business session, President Walters appointed Cowdery as a committee member to work with him and H.D. Kitson on a Coordinating Committee. Hopes were to continue the work of the intergroup planning committee which annually attempted to prevent overlapping of programs and activities of various organizations interested in guidance and personnel. The committee chaired by Walters met on several occasions and drafted a letter dated March 1, 1933, to President F.P. Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation requesting that his organization sponsor a coordination program among the national organizations. Keppel turned the letter over to the National Occupation Conference (NOC) leaders who called an organizational meeting for April 1933, subsequent to the appeals from several other organizations. Cowdery met with other organizational representatives to discuss possibilities of conference coordination at Cleveland in 1934.

President Cowdery and the ACPA program committee designed the eleventh annual convention, Wednesday through Sunday, February 21-25, 1934 to fit college students' situations more closely in terms of their progress through school. Printed proceedings of the conference sent to all members consisted of General Organization, Admission and Orientation, Guidance and Adjustment Service, and Placement Service. Headquarters was the Statler Hotel. Several conference sessions focused on divisional titles. The opening general session was a joint meet
ing with other organizations at Hotel Cleveland. A luncheon meeting was held with NVGA and a joint luncheon was scheduled with PRF. The annual business meeting was held in conjunction with the annual ACPA dinner on Thursday evening, February 22, at the Statler. Cowdery spoke on "The American College Personnel Association—Its Form and Function." Members present at the Business session voted to approve more cooperative action with other interested guidance and personnel groups.

The joint luncheon with other organizations was held Saturday, February 24, to discuss "Joint Planning for the Future." At the conclusion of the luncheon, Cowdery proposed an organization called the "Council on Guidance and Personnel Associations" which should look into a more effective integration of aims and activities of the various organizations at the college level for a trial period of at least one year. Cowdery was still hopeful that a larger, all-inclusive organization could be organized under ACPA banner. The 1933 ACPA membership list totaled 84.

On Friday, March 16, 1934, representatives of nine organizations, including ACPA, met in New York City to work out final details for the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations (ACGPA). The agency of associations was formed to coordinate convention activities and programs. The chair of the ACPA Program Committee met with the program chairs of ACGPA member organizations to plan the 1935 conference in Atlantic City. Meetings were scheduled for Wednesday through Sunday, February 20-24, for the twelfth annual convention with headquarters for ACPA in Haddon Hall. Sixty-two people paid registration fees of one dollar.

The ACPA program was arranged into subject areas under the titles of the five divisions. In addition, some ACPA members met with the ACGPA Delegate Assembly for opening-day ceremonies and attended a "United Front" luncheon of guidance and personnel organizations prior to the first ACPA divisional meeting scheduled for Wednesday afternoon with Cowdery presiding. He presided at the annual ACPA dinner Thursday evening, and he was scheduled to attend a joint reception to meet the officers of all the organizations later that night. On Friday evening, Cowdery served as leader of a round-table discussion on specific Problems of Policies, Procedures and Pressures in College Work.

At the annual ACPA Business session held prior to the dinner on Thursday, February 21, the Nominating Committee chaired by Bradshaw listed Cowdery as vice-president of the Educational Counseling division. Cowdery brought to the Business session a proposal from NOC with the ACPA president serving as an ex-officio member. After discussion the members voted not to accept the NOC invitation. The financial report of the treasurer indicated that ACPA had 111 members during 1934-35.

A rare blood disease was discovered at the time he was commissioned in the Navy during World War II. He died at his home in Stanford when he was 49 years old, survived by his two children and his parents.
Esther Lloyd-Jones
Seventh President
1935-1937

Esther Lloyd-Jones was elected unanimously as president of ACPA for a two-year term at the Business session in Atlantic City on February 22, 1935. She was Assistant Professor of Education and an instructor in the Department of Student Personnel Administration at TC, where she received her Ph.D. degree in 1929. Also, she was Director of the Guidance Laboratory where she and her colleagues worked on techniques for understanding people of all ages. She was married and the mother of two children.

Born and reared in Lockport, Illinois, Esther Lloyd-Jones was a Bonbright Scholar at Northwestern University where she received her B.A. degree (summa cum laude) in 1923. She was first in the class (the first class) of 1,000. During 1921-23, she was an assistant in the university’s Department of Psychology and during 1922-23 an assistant also in the Department of Political Science. She was elected Beauty Queen in 1922 at Northwestern and also May Queen in 1923. She was Assistant Director of Personnel at Northwestern during 1924-26.

At Teachers College Fellow at Columbia University (TC) in the summer of 1923, TC awarded her a full scholarship for 1923-24. She received her M.A. (1924) and Ph.D. (1929) degrees in personnel work. The title of her dissertation was "Student Personnel Work." During the summer of 1926, she served as a Lecturer in Counseling at TC and joined the staff in 1928 as Instructor in the Department of Student Personnel Administration. She was named Acting Chair in 1939, and Chair in 1941. Esther Lloyd-Jones was also director of TC’s Guidance Laboratory from 1935-61. She directed several NDEA counseling and guidance institutes in the sixties. She resigned with the honor of Professor Emerita in 1966 from the Columbia Graduate School of Human Behavior, completing a 40-year work career there. Then from 1966 to 1976, Lloyd-Jones was Distinguished Professor of Human Behavior at United States International University in San Diego.

Lloyd-Jones first became a member of ACPA during 1929, when the small organization was still called NAPPO. Her first appearance on the annual program was at Atlantic City in 1930. She chaired the Editorial Committee during 1931-32. At the annual Business session in Washington, DC on February 18, 1932, Walters appointed her to chair a committee of three to see how many reports of the annual meeting could be published with available funds. He requested her both to serve on the Program Committee for the annual conference held in Minneapolis in 1933 and serve as a member of the General Committee on College Personnel Principles, Functions, and Standards during 1932-33. The report of the Nominating Committee accepted by vote of those in attendance at the annual Business session in Minneapolis on February 25, 1933, listed Lloyd-Jones as secretary, the seventh person to hold that office. She was re-elected secretary the following year at the Cleveland conference. Also, she was an ACPA representative on the ACGPA Executive Committee from 1934 through the 1937 conference in New Orleans, and she was the representative on the ACPA Coordination Committee during 1936-37. During the second morning of the 1935 conference, Lloyd-Jones was a discussant at the Personal Counseling section meeting.

The thirteenth annual ACPA conference took place Wednesday through Saturday, February 19-22, 1936, at St. Louis. The Coronado Hotel was ACPA headquarters. Registration fees amounted to $8.00. The program policy for the meetings, in conjunction with ACGPA, was similar to the listing of sessions during the preceding year. Each of the five vice-presidents chaired the program of his own division. The Teacher Placement session was held last as usual so that people who came for the meetings of the Department of Superintendence of NEA would have an opportunity to attend.

On opening day, Lloyd-Jones and other ACPA members attended the ACGPA joint luncheon, and they were present for the second annual open meeting of the cooperating organizations that afternoon. She presided at the annual ACGPA dinner. The subject of the address given by a college president was "Personnel Work—Adjunct or Education Itself?"

At the annual ACPA Business session held in the Coronado Hotel on Thursday, February 20, Esther Lloyd-Jones presented and reported the progress of ACPA during the past year. One significant part of the financial report indicated that there were 140 paid members during the 1935-36 membership year. Members at the meeting decided to charge a convention fee of $1.00. After the presentation of the ACGPA Coordination Committee report, ACPA members decided...
to remain a cooperating organization, and they requested that ACGPA continue its three committees on research, publications, and coordination. (Near the end of October 1935, ACPA contributed $50.00 to the common pool of funds which enabled ACGPA to carry out its activities.

The fourteenth annual ACPA conference was held in New Orleans, Wednesday through Saturday, February 17-20, 1937, jointly with other members and affiliate organizations of ACGPA. Formal sessions took place at the St. Charles Hotel headquarters for ACPA. Sixty-two people registered and paid their $1.00 fees. The program policy used was similar to the preceding year. After the Wednesday morning session on Records and Research in Room A of the St. Charles, Esther Lloyd-Jones and the ACPA members attended the ACGPA joint luncheon, the annual open meeting was held at which time reports of ACPA activities for the past year were given. Discussion groups then went into session. Lloyd-Jones and several other ACPA people spoke at ACGPA's group meetings. No scheduled joint ACGPA meetings were held on Thursday. The annual ACPA dinner was held Thursday night at La Louisiana restaurant, and President Lloyd-Jones spoke on the topic "What Is This Thing Called Personnel Work?" The ACGPA organizations held two joint sessions Friday, a morning meeting at the Jerusalem Temple and a night session at the St. Charles Hotel. The night meeting was followed by a pageant and reception at the Cabildo. A program Saturday morning at the St. Charles concluded the fourteenth annual ACPA conference.

President Lloyd-Jones presided at the annual ACPA Business meeting held Thursday afternoon at the St. Charles Hotel. The constitution was revised in accordance with the opinion expressed through a mail survey of the membership conducted by the Constitution Revision Committee during the previous year. Constitutional changes were made in the membership and dues sections. The fiscal year of ACPA was declared to run from October 1 through September 30.

Lloyd-Jones presented the report of the reactions to the report by the ACPA executive committee. A joint publication proposal of the ACGPA proceedings was not approved, so ACPA decided to publish its own abbreviated proceedings as in the past avoiding duplication when possible with articles published in other journals. The president announced the new ACPA secretary, and the Research Committee chair was instructed by the executive committee to revise the membership application form. Near the close of the meeting, members in attendance voted that a commission of three be appointed to study the organization of ACPA and recommend changes in line with modern conceptions of personnel work.

The financial report which was prepared after the convention disclosed that ACPA membership dues were received from 180 people during 1936-37.

Esther Lloyd-Jones suggested that the ACPA program for the next two years (1937-39) should include: (1) further clarification of ACPA's role and function in college personnel work, (2) constitutional revision in line with ACPA's changing role and function, (3) continued active cooperation with ACGPA, and (4) further attempts to draw into ACPA a greater variety of college-level personnel workers.

In May 1968, she wrote about her hopes for ACPA:

I would like to see the higher education group stay with elementary, secondary, and adult guidance-personnel divisions in APGA. Members of ACPA are increasingly intolerant of ASCA, NVGA, etc. They tend more and more to concentrate on the institutional level exclusively and lose the developmental point of view.

She is the recipient of many honors and awards for her professional achievements and community services. In Atlanta (1975) at the request of ACPA President Harold Grant, one of her former students at TC, she spoke on behalf of all the ACPA past-presidents at the opening Banquet, which celebrated completion of the association’s first 50 years. At the ACPA Luncheon during the national ACPA convention at Denver (1977), President Anne Pruett presented her the Outstanding Professional Service Award and a cash amount given in her name to the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York, where she had been a Trustee.

An Esther Lloyd-Jones Symposium: The Role of Education in the Teaching of Values was conducted in her honor at The University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education during June 6-8, 1979. The conference was a tribute to her as mentor and for many of the administrators, teachers, and counselors in schools and colleges across the country. Also, the meeting acknowledged her commitments to values and questions having to do with values education, areas in which she had done considerable research and writing.

A guest at the 1987 joint ACPA/NASPA national convention in Chicago, she was introduced at the opening general session on Sunday evening, March 15 as a member of the group who, as co-author with W.H. Cowley, wrote the statement on the "Student Personnel Point of View." She and Cowley wrote that brochure as one of several brochures written by members of the Committee on Student Personnel Work of the American Council on Education which published them all in 1937. But special authors were not designated. She prepared an article titled "Changes in Student Behavior and Changes in the Student Personnel Profession" published in the program booklet received by all the registrants who attended.
the 1987 convention. On Monday, March 16, she was speaker on an invited program entitled Historical Perspectives on the Student Personnel Point of View. At the national convention in Miami (1988) a videotape, available for sale by ACPA entitled Esther Lloyd-Jones: Perspectives on the Student Personnel Point of View 1937-87, was shown by Dennis Roberts, an ACPA past-president.

A key figure in building the guidance and student personnel field in the United States, she is the author, co-author, or co-editor of 18 books and numerous articles. Presently she is revising her book published in 1968. Among the seven honorary doctorates she received was a Doctor of Laws degree (1955) from Elmira College and a Doctor of Science in Education degree (1961) from Boston University. Esther Lloyd-Jones lives in Millbrook, Dutchess County, New York.
The slate of officers presented by the Nominating Committee to those in attendance at the Business session in New Orleans on Thursday, February 18, 1937, did not include A.J. Brumbaugh. His name was submitted from the floor when the president called for nominations, and Brumbaugh became the first ACPA president elected by written ballot.

At the University of Chicago he was Professor of Education, Acting Dean, and Dean of Students in the College of Arts, Literature, and Science, a basic two-year unit on which all upper level courses were based at the university. He was author of 30 articles in professional publications. His election came several days after his 47th birthday. He was married to Ruth Sherrick and father of a son, Robert, and a daughter, June.

Born in Hartville, Ohio, where he attended the early grades and high school, Brumbaugh then taught in a one-room country school (1908-09) and was superintendent in a township consolidated school (1901-10). He received his A.B. degree (1914) from Mount Morris College in Illinois, where he was named Superintendent of Schools (1914-15). At the college he was named Professor of English (1915-17), Dean (1918-21), and President until June 1925 when he resigned. At the University of Chicago he was recipient of the A.M. (1918) and Ph.D. (1929) degrees. His dissertation was entitled "The Authority of School Boards in the Administration of Pupils and Teachers as Defined by the Courts." During his years of doctoral work at Chicago, he taught part time in the Department of Psychology at YMCA College. At the University he was appointed Instructor (1926), Assistant Professor (1927), Associate Professor (1935), then Professor (1936-44). He was appointed Dean of Students at the University of Chicago in 1941, a position he held until his retirement in 1944.

Brumbaugh first became a member of ACPA during 1931-32. He was a participant on each of the annual ACPA conference programs from 1932-37, when he was elected president at New Orleans. He chaired the General Committee on College Personnel Principles, functions, and Standards during 1932-33, and he edited the 1935 ACPA yearbook of annual Proceedings at Atlantic City. Also, he was elected vice-president of the ACPA Records and Research division for 1935-36.

The president of ACE called together a group of people in April 1937 to confer about student personnel problems. Brumbaugh was among those who met on Friday and Saturday, April 16-17 in Washington, DC for the two-day conference. From the bulletin which they produced and titled "The Student Personnel Point of View," a recommendation that the ACE establish a committee to act as a central agency of information for student personnel problems was approved. Brumbaugh was appointed as one of the members of that ACE Student Personnel Committee.

The fifteenth annual ACPA conference was held in Atlantic City, Wednesday through Saturday, February 23-26, 1938, prior to the yearly meetings of the National Association of School Administrators (NASA, formerly the Department of Superintendence) of NEA. The general theme of the meetings was "Coordination of Personnel Service." One hundred thirty persons registered at ACPA headquarters, the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Eighty were members and 50 were non-members. As during preceding years each of the five ACPA divisions was given equal importance on the program.

The ACPA Executive Committee members met for dinner in Room 133 on Tuesday evening before the conference meetings began. On opening day, Wednesday, February 23, Brumbaugh and other ACPA members attended the ACPA joint luncheon followed by the joint session and the annual open meeting. Two other ACPA joint sessions, a morning session and an evening program followed by a reception were conducted Friday.

At the annual ACPA dinner Thursday night in the Chalfonte Gold Room, Dean Brumbaugh spoke on "Achieving a Greater Unity in General Education." He cautioned against the departmentalization of student personnel activities similar to that so obvious in the organization of the curriculum. He suggested three aspects of an approach to a unified guidance or student personnel program: (1) focus on the total personality of the student to help determine all educational activities, (2) assign an administrative officer to the personnel program who understands it as a whole, and (3) relate counseling and instruction as closely as possible.
Two ACPA Business sessions were held in Atlantic City, Thursday and Friday afternoons in the Solarium room of the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. At the first Business meeting, prior to the annual dinner, Brumbaugh presided. An announcement was made that one issue of a Newsletter, authorized by ACPA at the 1937 meeting in New Orleans, was sent during the year. When the proposed ACPA Charter was presented by C. Gilbert Wrenn, who chaired the commission of three during the previous year, the group voted to accept the Charter as a whole with revisions which were offered at the session prior to the Business meeting chaired by Esther Lloyd-Jones.

Issuance of the Charter was meant to assist both in helping ACPA members be more conscious of personnel work as a whole and in helping ACPA become more representative of educators whose work responsibilities involved one phase or another of student personnel services.

Then Karl M. Cowdery, who chaired the committee on the revision of the constitution during the past year, proceeded to discuss the proposed constitution and by-laws, which the ACPA membership received in the mail prior to the annual conference. After Brumbaugh declared the new constitution and by-laws in effect, the remaining time of the Business session was devoted to amendments. Five members-at-large who were included with the other officers in the Executive Council, replaced the five vice-presidents. The second Business session convened on Friday afternoon prior to an ACPA Executive Committee dinner to be attended by old and new officers. Among the items of business discussed by the group headed by Brumbaugh was a report by the secretary that a new membership blank was in use. Shortly before the second Business meeting was adjourned, ACPA members voted to apply for associate membership in ACE which was accepted by the latter group. ACPA membership for 1937-38 totaled 172.

Prior to the next annual convention, ACPA members received three issues of the Newsletter (May, October, and January), prepared and distributed by members of the Committee on Research and Publications.

Members of ACPA convened in Cleveland, Tuesday through Saturday, February 21-25, 1939, for their sixteenth annual conference, in conjunction with ACGPA prior to the annual NASA meetings. Hotel Cleveland was ACPA's headquarters hotel. One hundred forty-four people registered. Tuesday evening after the ACPA Executive Council meeting, some of the members attended the ACGPA business session for official representatives of member groups. The next day, the ACGPA opening session of the morning was followed by the joint luncheon and a series of afternoon joint sectional meetings. Brumbaugh spoke on "Coordination of Personnel Factors in a University" at one of these sectional meetings. The ACPA coffee hour was held Friday afternoon and a joint general session was held that evening with the theme Our Common Cause.

The ACPA conference program which consisted of general sessions, including four or five speakers each who discussed topics on the personal development and adjustment of students, began Thursday morning and concluded Saturday morning. At the annual ACPA dinner meeting Thursday night, February 23, Brumbaugh read a paper titled "Student Personnel Work in the Light of Trends in College.*" A Business session chaired by Brumbaugh was held prior to the annual dinner, and a short business session chaired by Vice-President Helen Voorhees took place Friday afternoon. At the first Business session, Brumbaugh reported that 12 committees were active during the past year, including the first Membership Committee. The ACPA membership list totaled 212 for 1939-39.

A.J. Brumbaugh was president of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations during 1939-40.

Vice President of ACE during 1944-50, he then accepted the presidency of Shimer College (Mount Carroll, Illinois) until 1954. In 1955 he joined the Southern Regional Education Board in Atlanta. As a representative of the Board, he advised higher education institutions, state Boards of Regents, and other agencies on problems in higher education. He retired from his regular staff appointment on the Board on July 1, 1968 and continued as a consultant on special assignment until 1970 when he and his wife moved to Florida.

On July 8, 1977, A.J. Brumbaugh wrote an article for *Presidential Reporting* (1978). An excerpt from that piece is quoted:

Fifty years ago I chose student personnel services as an area of specialization. Were I called upon to make a choice today I doubt that it would be the same field. Not that I regard student personnel services to be less important than fifty years ago but because so many apparently insoluble issues have arisen.... What counsel can a student personnel officer give students who are "shacking up?" What authoritative criterion can one cite to youth who are involved in drug experimentation or addiction? What action, if any, should be taken regarding lesbians or homosexuals on the campus? Are there enough middle-of-the-road students to counteract the rebels and experimentalists? These are the kinds of questions that arise from the reports of social change. They are the kinds of questions to which a retired dean of students finds no satisfactory answer. Yet, these new conditions cannot be ignored. So, more power to the personnel officers who are currently involved in finding new criteria appropriate to current issues.
A.J. Brumbaugh died early in 1983, soon after his 93rd birthday. He was survived by his wife, son, daughter, and grandchildren. A memorial resolution in his honor appeared in the May 1984 issue of ACPA Developments.
Helen M. Voorhees
Ninth President
1939-1941

Helen M. Voorhees, the fourth women president of ACPA, was elected near the close of the annual Business session in Cleveland on Thursday, February 23, 1939. As was the custom, she assumed the presidency at the close of the annual conference meetings. Her election was the first in which members of the Nominating Committee, appointed at least three months before the annual meeting, were able to consult the membership in advance for nominees. Helen Voorhees was Director of the Appointment Bureau at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts at the time of her election.

Born in Three Ridges, New Jersey, she was a graduate of High Bridge High School in that city in 1910. After a year at home and traveling she entered Mount Holyoke College, the oldest college for women in the United States. She completed her undergraduate degree at Mount Holyoke, then she taught English and History in a public high school for a year. The next four years were spent with Phi Beta Kappa when she served as assistant to the national secretary. Helen Voorhees returned to her alma mater in 1920 to serve for nine years as Assistant to the Dean. On leave of absence for a year, she earned the M.A. (1926, Sociology) degree at the University of Wisconsin. In 1929 she was appointed Director of the Appointment Bureau at Mount Holyoke, acting also as Dean of Residence for the first two years. For many years she was secretary to the Scholarship Committee and was Secretary of the faculty for 10 years. After nearly 30 years of career counseling, Helen Voorhees retired in 1958.

She first attended a NAAS conference in 1927 at New York City. She represented the Mount Holyoke Dean of Women and participated in discussions. She first appeared on the NAAS membership list during 1928-29. At the 1929 conference in Cleveland when ACPA was NAPPO, Helen Voorhees gave a report and she spoke at a session at Atlantic City in 1930 about her college placement office. At the Detroit meetings in 1931, she reported on personnel procedures and techniques. At the Washington, DC meetings in 1932, she was elected vice-president to the ACPA Educational Counseling and Administration division for 1932-33. She presented her divisional report on principles, functions, and standards at the Minneapolis conference in 1933. Also, she served as member of the Nominating Committee. At the Cleveland conference in 1934, she presented a "Report on Conference of College Placement Officers and Business Personnel Officers." Helen Voorhees was a speaker at a General Placement session at Atlantic City in 1935. Her topic was "Specific Methods of Finding Openings." She served as a member of the Nominating Committee in 1935. At the annual Business meeting that year, Voorhees moved to approve the ACGPA committee on financial arrangements recommending that a $1.00 registration fee for each convention registrant be allocated to the work of the coordinating organization plus a minimum contribution of $25.00 from each active and affiliated member of ACPA, whenever the registration fees did not amount to the minimum fee. Her motion was carried.

At the 1938 conference in Atlantic City, Helen M. Voorhees was elected vice-president of ACPA. During 1938-39, she served on the Program Committee, and she chaired the Committee of Regional Meetings consisting of ACPA Executive Council members. She presided at the ACPA luncheon session on Friday, February 24, at the Cleveland convention in 1939. At the first session of the annual Business meeting, she reported on the replies received from a survey of fellow committee members. At the second Business session, while continuing to serve as vice-president, Voorhees presided in place of President Brumbaugh.

The ACPA Board of Representatives, meeting in New York on Sunday, December 3, 1939, selected Helen Voorhees as one of three members of a steering committee to attend a Saturday, February 17, 1940, Washington, DC meeting, sponsored by ACE. The joint committee consisting of ACPA members and three persons from the Akron-Cleveland-New York regional group discussed ways to coordinate personnel work at the college level.

The ACPA News Letter was issued again during 1939-40 and announced that the seventeenth annual ACPA convention was to take place at the Hotel Coronado in St. Louis, Tuesday through Saturday, February 20-24, 1940. One hundred seventy-eight members registered.

Following the Tuesday afternoon meeting of the ACGPA Board of Representatives, the ACPA Executive Council members assembled for their customary pre-conference dinner meeting. During the first general session, there were three speakers who made formal
presentations on Diagnosis and Counseling, followed by a discussion. In the afternoon, six groups, each with a chairman and recorder, discussed facets of personnel work. Another general session was held in the evening on the subject of Research. Two papers were presented, and a symposium of three members made presentations on the applications of research procedures. On Friday morning a general session on Placement was held. Student Activities was the topic of the general session on Saturday morning. Joint meetings for members of the cooperating organizations as ACGPA were held all day Thursday. The opening joint session was held in the St. Louis University auditorium. Helen Voorhees chaired an afternoon group session at which time The Role of Education in Emotional Adjustment was discussed.

ACPA members attended Business sessions on Wednesday afternoon, February 21, and on Friday afternoon, February 23. President Voorhees called the first Business session to order. Most of the standing committee reports were deferred to the second Business session so that special business could be transacted. ACPA members were to be canvassed for suggestions as to nominees for office not earlier than four months nor later than three months before the annual conference. The latter part of the first Business session was devoted to the presentation and discussion of the ACGPA Policy Committee report. Helen Voorhees presided at the second ACPA Business session when much early conversation included election procedures and a vote was taken to raise the annual dues from $3.00 to $4.00 on a trial basis of one year. Approximately 39 ACPA members were present. A vote was taken to have the secretary send each ACPA member a voting ballot not later than six weeks before the annual convention. Also, a vote was taken to accept the action of the ACPA Executive Council to request CGPA (changed form ACGP the day before) to establish a College Section with an executive committee to coordinate college personnel work in CGPA. ACPA committee reports took up much of the Business session. ACPA membership for 1939-40 was approximately 291.

During 1940-41, President Voorhees continued to serve as an ACPA delegate to the CGPA Board of Representatives, and she served on the ACPA Program Committee. The eighteenth annual ACPA convention was held in Atlantic City from Tuesday through Saturday, February 18-22, 1941. The Chalfonte-Haddon Hall served as ACPA headquarters. CGPA financed the printing of the convention programs. Helen M. Voorhees addressed ACPA members on “The Responsibilities of the Heritage of Personnel Work.” She presided at two Business sessions held in the Music Room of the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Seventy-two people were present at the first session on Thursday afternoon which lasted about an hour and thirty-five minutes. At the first session, the dues increase of the previous year was extended to 1942. President Voorhees announced that 115 nominating ballots were received from members. During 1940-41 there were 252 ACPA members. At the conclusion of the second Business session, Helen M. Voorhees was given a rising vote of thanks.

Helen Voorhees served as President of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations during 1943, midway through World War II.

Among her awards, she received a medal of honor from the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association for outstanding service to the association and the college. The citation referred, in part, to her excellent administrative procedure and her far-seeing counsel to generations of undergraduates who attended the college. At the 1958 national APGA/ACPA convention in St. Louis, ACPA presented her with a citation “in grateful appreciation for leadership and service to the ACPA and to the profession of student personnel work.”

On July 12, 1977, Helen Voorhees reflected upon her general activities in the student personnel movement. An excerpt from the text in Presidential Reporting (1978) reads as follows:

...My chief contribution, as I recall it, was in the development of college personnel work for which in the early days there was little academic training offered or available. One learned the hard way and tried to help new or younger people make a start in the field. I was fortunate in that Mount Holyoke began early to offer moderate and somewhat trained service in the field, thanks to an excellent dean.

For many years from 1961 to the dusk of her life, Helen Voorhees was President of the Van Voorhees Association, a Dutch family of 700-800 members.

She died within two months of her 90th birthday in 1982. The May 1983 issue of ACPA Developments reported that the ACPA Executive Council endorsed a memorial resolution on her honor at the 1983 national convention in Houston.
E.G. Williamson
Tenth President
1941-1945

The official announcement of E.G. Williamson's election to the presidency of ACPA was made at the first Business session at the Atlantic City convention on Thursday, February 20, 1941, nearly ten months before the outbreak of World War II. At that time he was Coordinator of SPW and Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Minnesota. Soon thereafter he became Dean of Students managing a variety of services including the newly designated Counseling Bureau which he had organized as the Testing Bureau in 1932, the year after he received his doctorate under D.G. Paterson and after he had served six years as Secretary of the Faculty Counselors Committee of the College of SLA. He was then 40 years and married to Lorraine Fitch with two children. A third child, his second daughter, came in 1946.

Williamson's birthplace was Rossville, Illinois, where he attended the local schools and was employed as a barber during 1913-20. A graduate of the University of Illinois (1925, B.A., Psychology), he said that he stumbled into counseling by accident. A Methodist bishop sent a telegram recommending him for a job in Minneapolis at the time when jobs were not very frequent. The $2,000 looked like a tremendous salary to him for working with Methodist men's groups. He continued his studies at the University of Minnesota (UM). In 1926 he became assistant to Paterson in testing and counseling. Williamson's Ph.D. completed in 1931 was titled "Counseling College Students in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, University of Minnesota: A Study of Methods, Types of Student Difficulties, and Results."

In 1930 Williamson became a faculty member in the Department of Psychology as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor (1938), and Professor (1941). He was Coordinator of student Personnel Services from 1938-41. When the office of Dean of Students was established, he was named to fill the position. During the next 28 years as Dean, Williamson kept in touch with students and established an international reputation at his professional home as he developed the trait-and-factor counseling approach and the Minnesota Point of View.

In the preceding years, as later, he published papers on concepts, research, and organized programs about various aspects of the profession. Also, he had attended several informal meetings of representatives of the then existing guidance organizations which later, at Dan Feder's instigation, became organized as APGA.

Williamson's first membership in ACPA was during 1936-37. He began to participate in the annual Business sessions and served on the Research Committee during 1937-38 and the Nominating Committee in 1938. Beginning in 1938 at Atlantic City, he presented papers at the national ACPA meetings. His topic at the Research program presentation in 1938 was "A Summary of Research Studies in Evaluation of Guidance." At the Cleveland meetings in 1939, he spoke on "Coordination of Decentralized Personnel Services" before a joint session of ACPA and NADW members. At the St. Louis convention in 1940, when he was elected a member-at-large for a year, Williamson chaired a panel discussion on the Future of Student Personnel Work before a joint session of ACGPA organizations.

World War II added difficulties beyond the norm for the program planners arranging the 1942 convention in San Francisco, but the nineteenth annual ACPA meeting was held again in conjunction with other CGPA organizations. CGPA financed the printing of the convention programs. ACPA headquarters was the Mark Hopkins Hotel. Registrations numbered 179. Williamson presided at a CGPA luncheon meeting on Wednesday, February 18. He led a general discussion on the four phases of personnel work that afternoon. The ACPA program was presented in six major sessions on Thursday, and Friday, February 19-20. The topic areas chosen were based on factors which contribute to students' adjustment to life. Williamson was discussant at a round-table discussion at a Thursday evening section meeting at which time The Training of Professional Counselors was discussed.

President Williamson presided at the annual business session Friday afternoon. There was discussion, but no action, of affiliation with the Northwest College Personnel Association as a regional division of ACPA. Williamson announced that the proposed merger of ACPA and the Teachers College Personnel Association (TCPA) had developed to the point of ratification by the respective executive councils, but because so few TCPA members attended the San Francisco meetings, the merger was delayed. At the annual banquet on Friday evening, Williamson spoke on "The Future
Develops out of the Past." ACPA membership rolls totaled approximately 271 during 1941-42.

Williamson served on the CGPA Nominating Committee which presented its slate of officers to the Board of Representatives at the second CGPA business meeting, which was held on Saturday, February 21. At that same meeting, Williamson proposed that the CGPA officers write reviews of their work and send the information by letter to the constituent members so that they would continue their contributions to the CGPA treasury to enable the coordinating organization to continue to be effective.

ACPA and other constituent members of CGPA decided at a planning committee meeting held in Chicago on Friday and Saturday, November 27-28, 1942 to forego the annual convention in 1943. The next annual convention was held in 1947.

Later in 1942, Williamson announced to the ACPA membership that their response to the Executive Council’s recommendation that they affiliate with *Educational and Psychological Measurement (EPM)* was almost unanimous. Williamson was on the board of cooperating editors of that journal. ACPA members received their first issue in 1942.

Dean Williamson, other officers, Executive Council members, and interested ACPA members met Friday through Monday, January 15-18, 1943 at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City for a joint work session with other CGPA groups and consultants from industry, government, and the military forces. Williamson was re-elected in 1943 to another two-year term as president of ACPA. Without restricted war travel and the curtailment of national conventions, Williamson said that he would not have had two terms as president.

During war years and during his second term as president, he found himself dividing his time between the Minnesota programs, ACPA, and war-related duties in Washington, D.C. The latter commitments included: chairing the advisory committee of U.S. Armed Forces Institute, Consultant to the War Manpower Commission, ACE SPW Committee, and U.S. Veterans Administration Committee on Counseling Veterans. He also chaired the ACE special conference which issued *Counseling and Post War Educational Opportunities*. Many of these offices overlapped in time of occupancy. He was also elected president of Division 17 of the American Psychological Association.

When he was thus occupied, Helen Voorhees graciously represented ACPA at the restricted national meetings caused by limited professional travel regulations during the wartime.

Williamson wrote in May 1974:

Helen Voorhees was kind to substitute for me (at my personal request each time) at many of the wartime meetings of representatives of the guidance associations. Even though I was ACPA president I felt I had to put my Washington war obligations as first priority. I have always been deeply grateful to her for her kindness and unselfishness.

Williamson served as President of NASPA during 1966-67 and APGA during 1967-68. After 43 years a teacher, counselor, scholarly researcher, and administrator, Williamson retired Dean Emeritus in 1969. Since 1926 he produced over 400 publications in more than 75 different periodicals. He authored or co-authored nearly 20 books. Among the more classical books were *Student Personnel Work: An Outline of Clinical Procedures* (1937, with J.G. Darley) and one of his latest books, *Student Personnel Work: A Program of Developmental Relationships* (1975, with D.A. Biggs). A Fulbright international lecturer, he was a consultant and lecture at more than 200 post-secondary institutions.

At UM in 1976 Williamson and his wife established the Ralph F. Berdie Memorial Research Fund in memory of their eldest daughter, Janice Marie. Awarded two honorary degrees in his lifetime, Williamson was the first recipient of the ACPA Contribution to Knowledge Award during the annual convention Luncheon in Chicago (1978). Previously he had received the APGA Research Award (1953) and the Nancy C. Wimmer Award for organizing the first integrated program of student personnel services in the nation. At UM in 1977 the new underground building that housed the bookstore and admissions and records office on the Minneapolis campus was designated Williamson Hall.

E.G. Williamson commented about the future of student affairs work in an article he prepared for *Presidential Reporting* (1978):

After a career of forty-three years of active service, I observe that much remains to be done to integrate SPW and counseling into higher education. In many respects they remain peripheral to the main function of teaching and research. My point is clearly illustrated by the glaring omission of them from Clark Kerr’s Carnegie study of higher education. Long ago Hal Cowley sought to include them in the central mission of higher education—and much has been accomplished since the 1930 decade. But more remains to be done if the development of individual students is to become central to high education.

E.G. Williamson was 78 years old at the time of his death, survived by his wife, Lorraine, his son, and one daughter. Williamson was recognized at the Luncheon during the ACPA national convention at Los Angeles for his many contributions to student personnel work and counseling. Memorial tributes were published in the APGA Guidepost (May 17, 1979) and ACPA Developments (August 1979).
Daniel D. Feder
Eleventh President
1945-1947

Daniel D. Feder was elected ACPA president in 1945. At the time of his election he was on military leave for service with the U.S. Navy. From his position as Executive Officer and Supervisor, Illinois State Civil Service Commission. He was almost 35 years of age. He was married and the father of a daughter.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Feder’s family moved to Denver, Colorado, when he was three years old. He graduated from East Denver High School in 1928 and attended the University of Denver where he received his B.A. (December 1930. Psychology and Education) and A.M. (December 1931. Psychology) degrees. While an undergraduate he was student manager of debate. Awarded a fellowship in the Department of Psychology, Feder entered the University of Iowa in January 1932. and served as Research Assistant to 1934 when he was awarded the Ph.D. (Educational Psychology). His dissertation was titled “A Study of Individualized Instruction at the College Level.”

Research Associate at Iowa during 1934-35, he was advanced to Associate in Psychology and Personnel during 1936-38. Feder moved to the University of Illinois (1938-42) where he was Assistant Director, Personnel Bureau, and Assistant Professor of Psychology. Also, he directed the student counseling service. Following his active duty as Lieutenant Commander in the Bureau of Naval Personnel during World War II, Feder returned to Denver.

At the University of Denver from 1946 to 1961, Feder was Dean of Students, Professor of Psychology, and director of the counseling and guidance programs of the Student Personnel Department. He left the field of personnel work to chair the Division of Psychology and serve as a Professor at San Francisco State University until 1963, when he was named Dean of the School of Humanities and Sciences for a year. Dean of Academic Planning at San Francisco for the next nine years, he took the position of Dean of Faculty Affairs when it was created in the fall of 1973 and occupied that position until his retirement in 1975.

Feder first became a member of ACPA during 1937-38 when he was an Associate in Psychology and Personnel at the University of Iowa. At the Atlantic City convention in 1938, he was listed as one of three presenters who spoke on Diagnosis at the Wednesday evening, February 23 program. His topic was “Essential Elements of Diagnosis.”

Near the close of the second ACPA Business session held on Friday, February 24, 1939 during the Cleveland convention, he made two suggestions to the ACPA Executive Council. One was that the ACPA Research committee begin a service of abstracting current articles in the field of personnel work and distribute the abstracts to members. The other was that ACPA should publish a new journal for research in guidance, counseling, and personnel work.

During 1939-40, Feder served on the Research and Publication Committee and the Nomination Committee for the 1940 election. He was listed for the annual convention program at St. Louis, and he was the first of three speakers on the morning general session of the opening day program, Wednesday, February 21. His session was titled Diagnosis and Counseling. Feder's speech was labeled “Aspects of Student Motivation.” Later he chaired the Research in Personnel meeting. At the annual ACPA Business meeting his name was listed by the Nominating Committee and he was voted secretary for a two-year term. He became the ninth person to serve in that position since 1924. When the constitutional question of election of officers was referred to the Executive Council at the first Business session and reconsidered at the second meeting late Friday afternoon, February 23, the motion that was carried to amend the proposed by-laws relative to more democratic procedures in the election of officers included the working proposed by Feder. As secretary, one of his major functions late in 1940 was to conduct the new balloting plan. He prepared the minutes of the two ACPA Business sessions at Atlantic City in 1941 and helped prepare the annual Report of the eighteenth ACPA convention at Atlantic City.

Feder and a colleague from the University of Illinois made a presentation at the San Francisco convention in 1942. Their paper was titled “The Selection and Training of Faculty Counselors.” At the Friday afternoon, February 20 Business session in the Mark Hopkins Hotel, President Williamson reported that Feder was elected to a second two-year term as secretary.

In January 1942, Feder was one membro of a
committee of three who polled the membership on extension of services to members. Suggestions included the need of a regularly issued newsletter or journal. At the Friday afternoon Business session in San Francisco, Feder reported on the negotiations to become affiliated with a national journal to include an annual report supplement and ACPA news.

Feder kept the minutes of the 1942 annual Business session and assisted in the preparation of the annual Proceedings sent to ACPA members subsequent to the convention. The ACPA Executive Council members selected Feder to serve as one of their delegates to the CGPA Board of Representatives during 1942-43. During 1942, Williamson publicly acknowledged to ACPA members the task accomplished by Feder, who "conceived and initiated the plan" to affiliate with EPM and ACPA's official journal. Beginning in the January 1943 issue, ACPA was represented regularly by articles from its members.

While on active duty as Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy, Feder kept up his professional work by participating in the CGPA work meetings and the ACPA Business session at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City during January 1943. He was present again at the ACPA Business session on November 19, 1943. With national meetings cancelled as a war measure, the membership voted that the nominating ballot should be considered as the final voting ballot for the 1944 election and Feder was elected ACPA's vice-president. In 1945 he was elected president.

At a meeting of the ACPA Executive Council held in Chicago in December 1945, the Personnel-O-Gram (P-O-G) was created to become a medium of communication to the membership.

The first postwar CGPA annual convention, the first national meeting since 1942 in San Francisco, was held at Columbus in 1947. Originally scheduled in Chicago, the convention was moved to Columbus when Chicago hotels would not assure accommodation of all ACPA members without discrimination. Feder was a key leader in moving the meetings to Columbus. By his insistence, ACPA and CGPA became among the first national organizations to adopt open resolutions against meeting in any city where discrimination was practiced. The four-day CGPA convention began on Friday, March 28, 1947, when common general sessions for all the member groups were scheduled at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel. The convention theme was "Developing the Human Resources of Democracy."

Feder presented his presidential address titled "When Colleges Bulge" at the opening general session Saturday morning. He presided at the annual Business session which followed at 11:00 a.m. The ACPA membership rolls listed 393 members during 1946-47.

Dan Feder's presidential address to CGPA at the 1948 convention in Chicago led to the creation of the study commission whose report led to the formation of APGA. Feder also served as President of APGA during 1960-61.

In May 1968, Feder's hopes for the future of ACPA were:

...That it will become a full 'umbrella' for all related college personnel activities with close ties to the academic establishment continuing to work for greater professionalization in the interests of better student services, and stressing the need for highest possible standards.

In May 1978, Daniel D. Feder died at his home in Newport Beach, California. He was 68 years old. He was survived by his wife, Florence Malbin Feder, a daughter, Roberta, and two grandsons.

Laurine E. Fitzgerald, editor of the Journal of College Student Personnel, described Feder as the "gentle giant" and dedicated all six issues of volume 20 to his memory. Also, a tribute to him was printed in the November issue of ACPA Developments.
C. Gilbert Wrenn
Twelfth President
1947-1949

At the ACPA Business session in Columbus on Saturday morning March 29, 1947, an announcement was made that C. Gilbert Wrenn was elected to a two-year term as president. At the time he was elected, he was author of more than 115 publications and was Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Minnesota. Wrenn was several days less than 45 years of age, married, the father of a son named Robert (Ph.D. Ohio State University 1962, now Director of the Student Resources Center and Professor of Psychology, University of Arizona, 1962—), and the eighth man elected to ACPA’s highest office. He was just finishing a term as president of NVCA.

Born in New Paris, Ohio, 1902, with his boyhood spent on a citrus grove in Florida, Gilbert Wrenn had two years of high school in Tarpon Springs, then at the age of 16, went back to Ohio to work in such war plants as the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company, Chandler Automobile Works, Star Piano Company, and the Nela Research Laboratory. He attended Athens School (now Tennessee Wesleyan College) and slid into college courses there, but finished his A.B. (1929) at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon. He and Kathleen Lahnant (A.B. in Music 1924) married the day after his graduation in 1929, they celebrated 64 happy years of marriage. Wrenn received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Willamette in 1952.

Gilbert Wrenn began his professional career as the Principal and Director of Guidance at Raymond (Washington) High School. After teaching together in Raymond for a year, he and Kathleen were appointed to the faculty of the Oregon Normal School (now Oregon State College of Education) at Monmouth. Kathleen as Music Instructor, Gilbert to serve as Principal of its Student Training Center in a small sawmill town in the mountains. In the fall of 1928, they moved to Palo Alto, California, and he enrolled at Stanford University where he received his A.M. (1929), Educational Psychology and Vocational Guidance, Lewis M. Terman, his adviser). Wrenn continued at Stanford for his Ph.D. (1932 in Personnel Psychology), while serving as Vocational Counselor for the University. (E.K. Strong and W.C. Eells were his major advisors for the Ph.D.) The title of Wrenn’s dissertation was “Study of Vocational Goals and Self-Confidence Levels of 10,000 Junior College Students of High and Low Levels of Academic Ability.” He was appointed Assistant Professor at Stanford in 1932. In 1936, he left Stanford for the University of Minnesota as Assistant Director of General College, Assistant Director of Institutional Research, and Associate Professor. He was promoted to Professor of Educational Psychology the next year.

In 1964, Wrenn moved to Arizona State University as Professor of Counseling Psychology, and became Professor Emeritus in 1972. During 1968-71, Wrenn was also Distinguished Professor under Barclay Acheson Endowment at Macalaster College and a member of their Board of Trustees from 1961 to 1971.

Wrenn first became a member of ACPA during the 1934-35 membership year, when he was Assistant Registrar for Student Personnel at Stanford University. Beginning in 1936, Wrenn participated on the program of every ACPA convention through the year of his election in 1947. He presented “The New Student Talks Back!” at a Personal Counseling session at the St. Louis convention in 1936.

At the New Orleans convention on Thursday, February 18, 1937, he spoke on “The Adolescent Nature of Personnel Work.” At the ACPA Business session that afternoon, Wrenn made a motion to form a Reorganization Commission of three to study ACPA function. The members voted to appoint a commission and Wrenn was requested to be the chair. In April 1937, he attended the Washington Conference on College Personnel Work sponsored by ACE. In the Solarium room of the Childront-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City on Thursday afternoon, February 24, 1938, Wrenn presented the proposed Charter. At the first Business session that afternoon in the Solarium room, the Charter was adopted with revisions. In the same room the night before, he chaired the section on Diagosis.

During 1938 he served as a member on the Publicity and Promotion committee. When each of two chairman of the ACPA Committee on Publicity and Promotion resigned at different times before the annual meetings in 1939 at Cleveland, Wrenn consented to chair the committee of one through that convention. At a Friday morning general session on February 24, he read a paper on “Recent Research on Counseling.”
During 1939-41, Wrenn served on the Program Committee. At the 1940 program in St. Louis, he chaired the Diagnosis and Counseling discussion group on the afternoon of the opening-day sessions on Wednesday, February 21. That night at a general session on Research, he read a paper on "Research and Evaluation in Personnel Work."

In 1941 at Atlantic City, Wrenn appeared on the ACPA program three times. He was a leader of a discussion group that was concerned with the Coordination of Personnel Work, he read a paper titled "Certain Industrial Research Having Implications For Student Personnel Work" at the Personnel Research section meeting, and at another section meeting spoke on "The Role of Faculty Advisers in a College Personnel Program." At the annual Business session on Thursday afternoon, February 20, his name was among the five who were elected ACPA members-at-large to serve on the Executive Council during 1941-42. He was co-author of two books published in 1941, Student Personnel Problems and Time on Their Hands.

At the San Francisco convention in 1942, Wrenn read one of the main papers titled "Implications of Recent Studies of College Freshmen" and later presented a talk on the subject of "The Relationship of the Total Personnel Programs to the How-To-Study and Remedial Reading Programs." The first announcement at the annual Business session conducted on Friday afternoon, February 20 at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco was the results of the elections and Wrenn was elected vice-president for 1942-43.

He went on military leave from the University of Minnesota from 1942-46. Navy Lieutenant (s.g.) Wrenn attended the January 1943 CGPA work session and the ACPA Executive Council meeting at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City. He served again as ACPA vice-president during 1943-44 during which time he was on the staff of the Bureau of Naval Personnel at Washington, DC. At the Hotel Biltmore meeting he spoke on "Summary of Findings of 1942 Meeting with Emphasis on Changes During 1943." He met with other ACPA Executive Council members at their annual Business session the following day at which time the group discussed at length anticipated post-war counseling problems.

During 1944-45 Wrenn progressed from the rank of Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander, served in the Pacific area as a naval Personnel Officer, and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for his service to his country. (He was promoted to Commander in 1952.)

During 1946-47, Wrenn was vice-president of CGPA, as well as NVGA president. He presided at the ACPA luncheon meeting on Saturday, March 29, 1947 at the Fort Hayes Hotel in Columbus. The luncheon followed the ACPA Business session at which time Wrenn's election to the ACPA presidency was announced.

ACPA members went to Chicago in 1948 for their twenty-first annual convention, again in conjunction with the other CGPA organizations. On Monday, March 29, ACPA scheduled two general sessions and the evening banquet. Wrenn's presidential address was "The Greatest Tragedy in College Personnel Work." NADW members participated in a joint general session Wednesday morning, and sectional meetings with NADW and NVGA were arranged for that afternoon. That evening, a joint general session with both NADW and NVGA completed Wednesday's schedule. The Thursday morning program included two general sessions, one with NADW. More than 600 names were on the ACPA membership rolls in 1948. Wrenn served on the CGPA Study Commission during 1948-52.

The theme of the CGPA convention at the Stevens Hotel at Chicago in April 1949 was "Achieving Common Goals in Guidance." The four-day meetings were scheduled Monday through Thursday, with Tuesday set aside as the day of common meetings with the other CGPA groups. Besides serving as presiding officer at the annual ACPA Business sessions, Wrenn chaired a general session titled Securing Faculty Cooperation in the Student Personnel Program, read a paper on "Student Discipline in a College," and gave his second presidential address titled "The Fault, Dear Brutus." This is a paper which he thought (nearly 20 years later) may have influenced the personalization of student personnel work in this country. ACPA membership in 1949 was approximately 700.

In 1949, Wrenn was elected president of the Division of Counseling Psychology of the American Psychological Association. In 1983, he was given The Leona Tyler Award by that Division. Over the years, he served on various APA board and committees: American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, Committee on Doctoral Education, Committee on Professional Ethics and Conduct, etc.

Wrenn has authored or co-authored 420 texts, small books, monographs, journal articles, etc. since 1928. Various books and articles have been translated into Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Hindi, Arabic Spanish, Norwegian, Icelandic, French, and Thai. He served as Founding Editor of the Journal of Counseling Psychology from 1953 to 1964. In 1987 he was 1 of 12 writers honored as Distinguished Scholars by Chi Sigma Iota, international honorary fraternity in counseling.

In a completely different area of professional life, Wrenn served as consultant for more than 15 years to the Counseling Service in the Veterans Administration Hospitals in St. Paul, Minnesota and Phoenix, Arizona. During this time Wrenn was also Psychological Consultant to the First National Bank and to Toro Manufacturing in St. Paul.

Wrenn has been honored with numerous awards and citations by national professional associations in student personnel work and counseling during his
long career. In 1976 APGA established the annual "Gilbert and Kathleen Wrenn Award for a Caring and Humanitarian Person" ($1,000 award). Wrenn was presented the ACPA Outstanding Contribution to Knowledge award during the national ACPA convention in Denver (1977). A similar award was given to him by NASPA in 1983.

Wrenn was a guest and introduced at the opening session during the joint ACPA/NASPA convention in Chicago (1987), when the golden anniversary of "The Student Personnel Point of View" was celebrated. He is one of two living ACPA past-presidents who participated in writing the statement in April 1937 at Washington, DC. He wrote "Changes in Student Behavior," a historical perspective, which was printed in the 1987 program booklet. His son, Robert, wrote the music and format for a theme song titled "Make No Little Plans" with lyrics by Kathleen. Another award recognition was unique in his experience. It was a large bronze plaque given in 1987 by the AACP Board of Directors, "A Humanitarian and Caring Persons' Tribute to Kathleen and C. Gilbert Wrenn." Kathleen and Gilbert Wrenn are honored as a couple whose marriage, the inscription said, "had become a model for many others," showing Kathleen's strong supporting role in his professional achievements.

At the ACPA national convention in St. Louis (1990), the availability of a videotape entitled "C. Gilbert Wrenn on Student Personnel: Origins, Organizations and Outlooks" was announced for sale by the Association.

Since his "retirement" in 1972, Wrenn has published one full length text (The World of the Contemporary Counselor), co-authored 23 small books for youth, wrote 8 invited chapters in other books, 22 journal articles, 4 pieces of verse, Forewords and Prefaces for 3 books in psychology, edited the last 4 of a total of 43 professional texts in his Houghton Mifflin Company series in Student Personnel Work and Counseling, and served as a consulting editor for 5 books in personality development.

For the past 10 years, Gilbert and Kathleen Wrenn have resided at Friendship Village in Tempe, Arizona. Four months out of the year they reside at their summer home in the mountains.
Thelma Mills was the ACPA presidential winner in the 1949 elections for a two-year term. She was the fourth woman to be elected president. The announcement of her elevation to ACPA's highest office was made at the Business session in Chicago on Monday, April 18, 1949, during the twenty-second annual convention. She was Director of Student Affairs for Women at the University of Missouri (Columbia), a position she accepted in 1938. Thelma Mills was ACPA's vice-president during 1948-49, and she chaired the CGPA Study Commission at the time of her election.

She resigned as president the next year, the first of two ACPA chief officers to do so. She became the Executive Director of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of the City of New York. When she left Missouri to take over her new responsibility on September 1, 1950, she became director of the entire YWCA program in New York City (the largest in the world), including supervision of a staff of 51 and the operation of four branch YWCA's and five residence halls.

Born on a western Nebraska farm, Thelma Mills moved with her family to the West Coast where she graduated from Forest Grove (Oregon) High School in 1919, valedictorian of her class. She enrolled at Pacific University in her hometown for two years before transferring to Willamette University. At Willamette she was a Senior Scholar in Sociology with minors in History and Psychology and received her A.B. degree in 1923. In 1954 Willamette honored her with a Doctor of Humanities degree, the first woman to receive such an honor from that university.

Thelma Mills taught school a year (1923-24) in Roseburg, Oregon. After she attended a summer session at the University of Oregon, she taught at Raymond, Washington (1924-25). Requested to go to North China by a former Willamette graduate, she taught English in a Methodist Boys' School, the Hut Wen Middle School, in Tientsin during 1925-27. She returned to the United States to become Director of Hoyt Hall at the University of Wyoming for a year.

Chosen a Felix Warburg Fellow in Personnel (Counseling and Guidance), she entered Teachers College, Columbia University (TC) in 1928 and specialized in College Administration. Thelma worked for Ben Wood. Esther Lloyd-Jones was one of her advisers for the M.A. degree (1929). Mills continued study at TC for another year then accepted an appointment as Dean of Women at Whitman College in 1930. During the summer of 1933, she studied Psychology at the University of Southern California.

Thelma Mills first became a member of ACPA during the 1935-36 membership year, when she was Dean of Women and Lecturer in Sociology at Whitman College (Walla Walla). ACPA president was Esther Lloyd-Jones from TC, where Mills was awarded the Felix Warburg Fellowship in Personnel and where she received her master's degree in 1929. Her first attendance at a national meeting was at New Orleans in 1937. During 1939-40, Thelma Mills chaired the ACPA Arrangements Committee, and she was a member of the Regional Meetings Committee. She first appeared on the ACPA convention program at St. Louis in 1940, when she was in charge of the informal social hour late Wednesday afternoon, February 21. At the ACPA Business session prior to the social hour, she was elected one of the five members-at-large on the Executive Council. At the second ACPA Business session held on Friday afternoon, February 21, 1941, in Atlantic City, members of the Executive Council appointed her to the vacancy created when Ruth Strang resigned her position on the Executive Council for 1941-42.

Thelma Mills was a member of the CGPA Planning Committee for the January 1943 work sessions held instead of the usual annual convention. Again, she was selected as ACPA member-at-large for 1943-44, and she was present at ACPA's annual Business meeting at Hotel Biltmore in New York City on Friday, November 19, 1943. Early in 1944 she was listed among other ACPA officers as secretary (the eleventh) for a two-year term, 1944-46. She was re-elected to a second two-year term in 1946. She chaired the Membership Committee during 1944. Later that year the names of 55 new ACPA members were announced. She retained her Membership Committee assignment through the first post-war convention in 1947 at the Fort Hayes Hotel in Columbus. She started the P.O.G with Fred McKinney (also from the University of Missouri) and was co-editor for two years.

At the Chicago convention in 1948, Thelma Mills
completed the fourth year of secretarial duties for ACPA. Then, among the election results announced at the annual Business session that year (at the Stevens Hotel), she was listed as the new ACPA vice-president for 1948-49. During that year, she chaired the CGPA Study Commission of 11 members that was charged with the responsibility of studying professional qualifications.

During the annual CGPA convention at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Monday through Thursday, April 18-21, 1949, she was a participant on the “Council Day” program on Tuesday morning, April 19, the day after the announcement that she was elected ACPA president. She presided at the opening CGPA general session, when the members of the Study Commission, representing nine national organizations, presented their Report before interested members of the constituent groups. Later during the morning, scheduled discussions of the Study Commission Report were held.

During 1949, President Mills continued to chair the CGPA Study Commission, and after the CGPA convention-planning meetings in Atlantic City on October 19, 1949, two representatives were appointed to work with the CGPA Committee to Consider Unification. She was one of three presidents who were members of a committee to urge their respective organization members to contribute to the preparation of a code of ethics for counselors in the use of occupational information.

Besides the appointment of Program Committee members and the selection of the 1949-50 Atlantic City Convention Committee chairmen, Mills and the ACPA Executive Council members revised the committee structure. The Membership, International Relations, Nominations, and Professional Standards and Training Committees were retained. The Research and Publications Committee was divided to form two committees. The following three additional committees were organized: Local Arrangements, Proceedings, and Public Recognition. ACPA membership as of March 1950 was 894, according to President Mills.

ACPA's twenty-third annual convention was held in conjunction with the other CGPA constituent organizations in Atlantic City, Monday through Thursday, March 27-30, 1950. The theme of the convention was “The Personnel Profession: Achievements and Objectives.” She presided at the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Sunday, March 26, and she presided at two ACPA Business sessions to receive committee reports.

Mills presented the report of the Study Commission at the opening “Council Day” program on Tuesday morning, March 28. The report of the Committee to Consider Unification was scheduled next and discussion followed. An important proposal was made to reorganize CGPA into an International Personnel and Guidance Association. As recommended by the Committee to Consider Unification, the CGPA reorganization plan was taken back to the constituent organizations for consideration during 1950-51. Final action was postponed until the 1951 convention.

The 1950 ACPA convention program included three general sessions. Two of the general sessions included a symposium, each with four topics for presentation, and the other session included a main speech with two illustrative studies by two additional speakers. In addition, section meetings were held. Twenty papers were read.

Mills presented her presidential address titled “No Vain Imaginings” at the ACPA Luncheon held on Monday. Among the invited older guests (who paid for their own luncheon) at the head table, were past presidents of ACPA: A.J. Brumbaugh, Esther Lloyd-Jones, and Helen Voorhees. Within a few months, Thelma Mills resigned as ACPA president.

She served as Metropolitan Executive Director of the New York City YWCA until 1957 then took the same position in Houston, Texas, where she could assist the YWCA program of racial integration. She retired 10 years later. Mills became a World YWCA Volunteer Consultant in Program and Staff Development for the Taipei YWCA from 1968-72. She planned and supervised the building of a 12-story YWCA in Taipei where she lived when it was completed. She returned to China for another year of volunteer service during 1977-78 and 1979-80.

In 1975 Mills became Vice President of the Board of Trustees of Marylhurst Education Center for Lifelong Learning, formerly Marylhurst College. The Center is an innovative, non-traditional institution initially accredited for both the B.A. and M.A. degrees by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges on June 20, 1977. Thelma helped pilot through the first two years. Marylhurst College was formerly the oldest four-year women's college in the Northwest.

Credited for assisting hundreds of students and adults to a fuller development of their own potentials, Thelma Mills has outlived two brothers and three sisters.
Everett H. Hopkins
Fourteenth President
1950-1953

Everett H. Hopkins was serving his second one-year term as ACPA vice-president, when Thelma Mills resigned in 1950. According to the constitution, the vice-president was authorized to fill the vacancy and serve out the unexpired term (1950-51) of Mills. Hopkins became the ninth man to serve ACPA as president. He was Academic Vice President at Washington State College (Pullman), 38 years of age, married, and the father of three sons. Hopkins was an Advisory Committee member (1949-51) to 11 Western Governors on Regional Higher Education (the forerunner of WICHE), a member of the National Conference for Mobilization of Education, a member (1950-52) of the Council of Advisors to the U.S. Commissioner of Education, and Chair (1949-51), State of Washington Survey Committee on Higher Education.

His birthplace was Linville, a small rural community in Ohio. He graduated from North Hampton High School in 1930, a consolidated school where he was his class president for two years. At Wittenberg College (now University) he received the B.S. degree (1934, Psychology and Education). Wittenberg presented him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1958. He enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) graduate school of education as a University Scholar in 1934 and received the A.M. degree (Guidance and Psychology) in 1935.

After receiving the master's degree, Hopkins returned to Wittenberg to teach for two years. Then he went to Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, for the next five years, first as Freshman Adviser and Instructor of Psychology (1937-40) then as Assistant Professor and Director of the Associate of Arts program. He left Miami in 1942 to become a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve for four years. He was Director of Personnel at the Naval Training Center in Idaho for the first three years and Officer in Charge at the West Coast Naval Classification Centers the fourth year.

At Washington State College for the next five years, Hopkins was Assistant to the President (1946), Dean of Students (1947), and Academic Vice President (1947-51). At Washington University in St. Louis the next 10 years, he served as Assistant Dean to Faculties (1951-52), Assistant to the Chancellor (1952-54), and Vice Chancellor for University Development (1954-61).

Hopkins first became a member of ACPA during 1936-37, when he was Assistant Director of Personnel and Instructor of Psychology at Wittenberg College ("University" after 1957) where he received his B.S. degree in Education in 1934 and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1958. During 1947 he was appointed to the ACPA Committee on Standards and Training. At the Stevens Hotel in Chicago on Monday morning, March 29, 1948, E.H. Hopkins presented the opening address, "The Essentials of a Student Personnel Program," at the ACPA convention.

A 14-member Program Committee with Hopkins as an ex-officio member prepared the ACPA program for the 1951 convention in Chicago. The twenty-fourth annual ACPA convention was held in conjunction with other organizations participating in CGPA on Monday through Thursday, March 26-29, with the pre-convention Executive Council meeting held on Sunday. The ACPA program featured three general sessions (one was a joint meeting with NADW), five series of sectional meetings, two Business sessions, a banquet, and social hour. ACPA members attended "Council Day" sessions on Tuesday, March 27, 1951.

When Hopkins presided at the annual ACPA Business sessions on Monday and Wednesday afternoons, the unification issue was one of the major topics of discussion. His election to a two-year term as ACPA president was announced at the Monday session. The presidential address was delivered by President Hopkins at the banquet Wednesday night. His after-dinner speech was titled "Student Personnel Work, Higher Education, and the Current World Situation." Later in 1951, on Saturday and Sunday, October 6-7 in Chicago, President Hopkins attended the first meeting of the Personnel and Guidance Association (PGA) Executive Council. He reported to ACPA members that much time was devoted to the discussion of matters relating to criteria for divisional affiliation with PGA, professional journals and publications, regional activities, the central office, and the orderly transition from CGPA to PGA.

From approximately 1,000 questionnaires sent out to ACPA members, 250 returns indicated to the program Committee members that they should plan the twenty-fifth annual ACPA convention at Los Angeles
in 1952 around practical student personnel problems through use of panel discussions, symposia, and informal discussion groups limited to 25 persons. A frequent suggestion was that presenters should refrain from reading formal papers. The theme of the four-day meetings scheduled for Monday through Thursday, March 31-April 3, was "Improving Human Relations."

The Biltmore Hotel was ACPA headquarters. At the opening session Monday morning, March 31, President Hopkins was one of four panel members who spoke on the topic "Counselors and Student Personnel Administrators Look at Each Other’s Functions." ACPA members attended the joint "Council Day" programs on Tuesday. The PGA president outlined plans at 11:00 a.m. which were made by PGA (changed to APAG at Los Angeles) Executive Council and Delegate Assembly. Wednesday morning, ACPA and NADW members met jointly for a general panel session labeled "The Individual and Authority."

Hopkins presided over the two Business sessions on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. He presided at the ACPA banquet Wednesday evening, April 2. At the close of the Los Angeles convention, ACPA became Division 1 of APAG, and the Personnel and Guidance Journal replaced EPM as ACPA’s official journal. The new ACPA membership fee of $6.00 included membership in APAG. During 1952-53 President Hopkins continued as one of the two ACPA representatives on the APAG Executive Council.

The total number of ACPA committees reached 12 during 1952-53. New committees appointed by the president and the ACPA Executive Council included: (1) Committee to Review Editorial Policies of, and Advisory Relationships with, Student Newspapers, (2) Committee on Constitutional Revision, (3) Orientation Programs, (4) Special Committee to Consider Matters of Interest to Clinical Counselors, (5) Student Eligibility Requirements for Participants in Co-curricular Activities, and (6) Committee on Recording and Retention of Student Disciplinary Records. The last committee included representatives from ACPA, NADW, the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers (AACRAO), and the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA).

Hopkins attended the two-day APAG Executive Council meetings in Chicago in the fall of 1952. In December of that year, President Hopkins informed the ACPA membership that they would receive a preliminary convention program shortly after the holidays for the 1953 national convention to be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. As of March 15, 1953, ACPA membership was 1,160.

ACPAs twenty-sixth annual meeting was held in conjunction with the first overall APGA convention on Monday through Thursday, March 30-April 2. The common theme was "Human Resources and Man Power Utilization." The only general session planned by the ACPA Program Committee was held Monday afternoon at 1:30 p.m. President Hopkins delivered his presidential address titled "Changing Times and the Individual." All the other sessions were sectional meetings, so that more persons had an opportunity to participate in the discussions. ACPA and NADW members conducted three joint sectional meetings.

Hopkins presided at the general Business session Wednesday morning, April 1. Also, he called two Executive Council meetings. At the second one, the largest item in the proposed budget was $600.00 for publishing the P-O-G.

The last 20 years of his professional career were spent at Duke University. He held the academic appointment as Professor of Higher Education and functioned in the dual role of Assistant Provost and Vice President for University Advancement and directed the Office for Institutional Research in Problems of Higher Education. In 1964, vice presidential duties were realigned. Under the new arrangement, Hopkins became Vice President for Planning and Institutional Studies.

In January 1967, Hopkins assumed duties as President of the Durham-based Regional Education Laboratory for the Carolinas and Virginia. He took a leave of absence from the university to fill the full-time position. His leave extended to five years, 1972, when he returned to full time teaching duties at Duke that fall. Then he helped develop a strong program in higher education management from educational administration. A management/science system approach to graduate education was introduced. However, the complete education department was abolished, and after retirement from Duke in 1981, he helped 14 education doctorates finish their graduate studies.

Although he did not remain solely in student personnel work, his training, experience and point of view about students and higher education continued to affect almost everything he did since serving as ACPA president.

Everett H. Hopkins and wife of 51 years, Bernice Brubaker Hopkins, reside in Durham, North Carolina. Two of their sons are surgeons and the other is a lawyer.
Gordon V. Anderson  
Fifteenth President  
1953-1955

Gordon V. Anderson was elected president of ACPA for a two-year term in 1953, before the annual convention that year. His term of office began officially on July 1. At the time of his election, he was serving as ACPA’s vice-president. He was also a member of the Executive Council, and he chaired the Committee on Constitutional Revision. Anderson was Assistant Director of the University of Texas Testing and Guidance Bureau and Associate Professor of Educational Psychology. When elected president, he was 42 years old, married, and the father of a son and daughter.

Born and reared in Wausa, Nebraska, Gordon Anderson graduated from the local high school in 1926. He attended Augustana College in Illinois as an undergraduate student during 1926-29 and 1931-32. He received the A.B. degree in 1932, an Education major. Years later the Alumni Association at Augustana presented him an Outstanding Achievement Award. During 1929-31 and 1934-36, he was editor of the Wausa Gazette published by his father. During 1932-34, Anderson taught social science and music at Hazleton (Iowa) High School. An Employment Interviewer and Administrative Assistant with the United States Employment Service for five years (1936-41) in Lincoln, Nebraska, he began working toward the M.A. degree at the University of Nebraska (UN) in 1937. He majored in Psychology and received his degree in 1940. He was the recipient of the Wolfe Memorial Fellowship during 1940-41 and remained at UN with a graduate teaching assistantship.

Offered a graduate school scholarship, he went to the University of Minnesota (UM) to study for his doctorate. At UM he was Acting Director of the Student Counseling Bureau during 1942-45 and Assistant Professor of Psychology. He was granted his Ph.D. in 1945 with a major in Psychology. His dissertation was entitled “Factorial Analysis of Attitudes Toward Community Problems.” D.G. Paterson was his major adviser.

Anderson left Minnesota and served two years at Northwestern University as Assistant Professor of Psychology and assumed duties as Director of the Division of Correlated Studies. From Illinois, Anderson and his family traveled to the University of Texas at Austin (UT), where he became Assistant then Associate Director of the Testing and Guidance Bureau and Lecturer in Educational Psychology. In 1958 he was promoted to full Professor and appointed Director of the renamed Testing and Counseling Center with more than 30 full-time and part-time workers serving over 20,000 students.

In 1965 he was assigned a dual role, acting chair of the Department of Educational Psychology. Two years later, he left the Center to chair the department until 1972 with a one-year leave of absence (1969-70) to work in test development with CTB/ McGraw Hill at Monterey, California. From 1972 until his retirement from UT in January 1979, he was a full-time teacher of courses in measurement, evaluation, psychometric theory, and related topics. Then he officed in the department as Professor Emeritus for nearly another decade.

Anderson first became a member of ACPA in 1944, when he was Assistant Professor of Psychology and Acting Director, Student Counseling Bureau, University of Minnesota, where he received his Ph.D. the following year. He was a member of the ACPA Committee on Standards and Training during 1947-49. His paper titled “Professional Standards and Training for College Personnel Workers” was read at the Monday afternoon, March 29 general session held in the Fort Hayes Hotel in Columbus. The annual report of the Committee on Standards and Training was included in his presentation.

The announcement of his election in 1949 as a member-at-large to serve on the Executive Council for one year was made at the annual ACPA Business session in the Stevens Hotel at Chicago. He was re-elected to serve another one-year term during 1950-51, and he served as chairman of the ACPA Program Committee for the 1951 convention in Chicago. In the 1952 elections the following year, Anderson was elected vice-president of ACPA for 1952-53. Also, he was an ex-officio member of the Program Committee of 11 members for the 1953 ACPA convention in Chicago.

He was listed in the 1953 program as recorder at the sectional meeting titled Identifying and Developing Leaders. Anderson attended the annual ACPA Business session on Wednesday morning, April 1 in the Conrad Hilton Hotel, and he participated in the two Executive Council meetings. President Hopkins turned the gavel over to him at the second meeting.

A message of the ACPA membership in the fall of 1953 by President Anderson indicated that the chang-
ing social impact upon higher education necessitated that the college personnel workers re-examine their role. He stated: "Reformulation of our program is clearly our number one task for this year. It is one in which the entire membership should participate." He requested volunteers to serve on committees, and he called for an increase in multiple memberships so that the APGA Divisions could increase in strength and formulate sound programs. Anderson believed that the professional needs of college student personnel workers could be more adequately met "through the concerted efforts of the Divisions, and ACPA can concentrate on a unique program of its own without dissipation of effort over too wide a range of professional problems."

During 1953-54, Anderson was one of two persons who continued to represent ACPA on the APGA Executive Council. He proposed that the regular ACPA committees with their membership continue in their assignments for another year, and he was hopeful that physical meetings of the committee members would be held during the Buffalo convention in 1954. Anderson was hopeful, also, that the work of the committees could be "translated into programs of action contributing to the advancement of ACPA and the professional development of the members," something more than routine reports. During 1953-54, the Membership Committee members conducted a thorough study of the ACPA membership.

The second annual APGA convention extended from Sunday through Thursday, April 11-15. The Statler Hotel was convention headquarters. The APGA program theme was "Integration of Student Personnel Services in the College Community." Anderson was expected to attend the APGA Executive Council meetings which were scheduled all day Sunday. The APGA Executive Council met again that evening with President Anderson presiding.

The ACPA luncheon at noon on Monday was followed with a general session. Anderson presented his presidential address titled "The Meaning of the Meaning of ACPA." On Tuesday morning, Anderson presided at the annual ACPA Business session. That afternoon, Anderson was one of three discussants at a section meeting titled Implications of Research on Standardized Tests. The subject of his paper was "Research on Interest Inventories." Wednesday morning he presided at a general session which was a joint meeting with the Student Personnel Association for Teacher Education (SPATE), Division 4 of APGA. The ACPA social hour on Wednesday afternoon was attended jointly with SPATE, also. A total of 35 section meetings were held during the convention, and a general session on Thursday morning was the last of three general meetings held in Buffalo. ACPA membership for 1953-54 was 1,428.

As planned by the ACPA Executive Council to assure wider participation of members in nomination procedures, nomination ballots were mailed to ACPA members in April 1954. President Anderson and the ACPA president-elect attended the APGA Executive Council two-day meetings in Chicago on Sunday and Monday, October 10-11, 1954. Anderson reported to the ACPA membership that APGA "supplements and supports the Divisions, each of which is left completely free to chart its own course, set its own goals, outline its own program of activities." Also, the fifth of five problem areas he outlined was the relationship of their organization to other professional groups, both within and outside APGA. He organized a special Committee on Relations with other professional Societies to study the matter. On March 1, 1955, ACPA membership was 1,424.

The third annual APGA convention took place at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago from Sunday through Thursday, April 3-7, 1955. The APGA program theme was "Student Personnel Work as a part of the Educational Process." President Anderson attended the APGA Executive Council meetings which began Sunday morning and lasted periodically throughout the day. Anderson presided at the ACPA Executive Council meeting which took place Sunday evening. After the ACPA luncheon on Monday at noon, President Gordon Anderson presided at the opening general session. "Who Am I?" was the title of his presidential address, which related the work of the personnel worker to the convention theme. Two other general sessions were scheduled as were 25 section meetings and a Business session. On Tuesday morning, April 5, Anderson presided at the ACPA Business session held in the Waldorf Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel. During the early 1950s Anderson helped work out the transition to APGA. During the early 1960s he served on the editorial board of the Journal of College Student Personnel.

In April 1968, Anderson's hopes for ACPA were for "Better Standards—our moves away from adequate professional preparation for college and university personnel workers needs to be curbed."

Gordon V. Anderson has been married to Atha Grothe for 55 years. They live in Austin.
Harold B. Pepinsky, the eleventh man to become president of ACPA, was the first ACPA president to serve the prior year as president-elect. He assumed the presidency for a one-year term at the close of the 1955 convention in Chicago. He was an Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology. Director of Research, Occupational Opportunities Service (a campus counseling and research agency), a Consultant in the Operations Research Office, and a Faculty Representative on the Council on Student Affairs at Ohio State University. He was the author or co-author of approximately 20 texts, monographs, and professional articles at the time he became president-elect in 1954. He was 37 years old, married, and father of one child.

Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, Harold Pepinsky graduated from University of Minnesota (UM) High School in 1934, co- valedictorian of his class. During the next 10 years, he worked and studied at UM. Music critic for the UM Minnesota Daily during 1937-40, Pepinsky was a Teaching Assistant in the Department of Psychology during 1938-39. Counseling, Research, and Teaching Assistant in the General College (1939-42), Instructor for the Department of Educational Psychology during the summer of 1942, and Administrative Fellow in the office of the Dean of Students (1942-44). He received his B.A. degree cum laude in 1938 majoring in Psychology with minors in Music and Sociology. He was awarded the M.S. degree in 1940 with a Psychology major and Social Work minor. In 1942 he was awarded the Coffman Memorial Scholarship as he continued to complete coursework for the Ph.D. degree, which was granted to him in 1946. His major was Educational Psychology; the minor was Psychology.

He left UM for the University of Kansas (1944-45) where he was Assistant Director of the Guidance Bureau and Assistant Professor of Education. During the summer of 1945 he was an Editorial Consultant with Science Research Associates. At Michigan State University during 1945 to 1948, he was Assistant Professor in the Institute of Counseling, Testing, and Guidance and Department of Effective Living the first year and Assistant Professor in the Basic College the last two years. At Washington State University during 1948-51 he was Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology and Director of the Student Counseling Center.

Pepinsky's professional career of 34 years at the Ohio State University (OSU) began in 1951. For 11 years he was Director of Research at the University Counseling and Testing Center. Appointed initially as an Associate Professor, he was promoted to full Professor in 1956. His first Ph.D. advisee at OSU was Kathryn Hopwood, who later became president of ACPA. Now the roles are reversed, and she is considered a member of his extended family. He retired early from OSU in 1985, taught part-time in the spring of 1986 and 1987, and now he is team teaching an honors course and he has a small private practice.

Harold Pepinsky first joined ACPA in 1944. He was a member of the ACPA Publications Committee during 1946-47, a member of the Research Committee during 1948-53, and a member of the first APGA Research Committee during 1951-54. He chaired that committee during 1951-52. At a joint ACPA/NVGA meeting listed as Group Techniques in the Student Personnel program at the 1949 CGPA convention in Chicago, Pepinsky read a paper titled "An Experimental Approach to Group Therapy in a Counseling Center." At Chicago in 1951 during the annual CGPA convention, he received the "Highest Award" for "the most outstanding research in Student Personnel Work, for the period June 1946-July 1949." He was elected to the ACPA Executive Council for 1952-53, and he was re-elected to serve another one-year term during 1953-54.

During the first APGA convention at Chicago in 1953, Harold B. Pepinsky presented at a Tuesday morning ACPA section meeting titled New Frontiers in Personnel Research. At a Wednesday afternoon section meeting titled Recently Formulated Theories of Occupational Choice, he was the third speaker. The topic of his paper was "Productive Behavior." He participated in both ACPA Executive Council meetings held at that annual convention.

He served on the ACPA Convention Program Committee during 1953-54, and at Buffalo in 1954, he read a paper on "Productive Behavior" (a continuation of research over the past year) at a Tuesday morning section meeting labeled Implications of Research in Interpersonal Relations for Student Personnel Work.
The next afternoon, he presided at a symposium of free speakers who talked about phases of Professional Ethics of College Personnel Workers.

Upon his election as president-elect during 1954-55, Pepinsky served as a vice-president for ACPA and as a representative on the APGA Executive Council. He attended the two-day APGA Executive Council meeting in October at Chicago with President Anderson, and Pepinsky was an ex-officio member of the 1955 ACPA convention Program Committee.

At the Chicago meetings in 1955, he was scheduled to attend the APGA Executive Council meeting beginning Sunday morning, April 3, and the ACPA Executive Council meeting Sunday evening. Another APGA Executive Council meeting was held Monday night at 8:00 p.m. The next afternoon, Tuesday, April 5, he presided at the APGA Publications Committee open meeting. On Thursday morning, April 7, President-elect Pepinsky presided at the second ACPA Business session (Policy Planning session) of the convention. Out of the total ACPA proposed budget of $1,925.00 for 1955-56, $1,300.00 was allotted for publication of the P-O-G.

Upon the resignation (after three and one-half years) of P-O-G editor Les Martin of the University of Kentucky, Pepinsky appointed Joe Norton of Alfred University as the new editor. Besides the regular Committees on Budget, International Relations, Joint Committee on Student Discipline, Membership, Nominations, Professional Standards and Training, Program, Publications and Research, and Student Eligibility for Co-Curricular Activities, President Pepinsky appointed three additional committees which he said were suggested to him through letters and comments at the 1955 convention in Chicago. Those three Committees were (1) Grass Roots Development, (2) Higher Education Planning, and (3) Policy and Planning.

The function of the new Grass Roots Development Committee was to review what was happening in the formation of ACPA branch structure and recommend what should be done about ACPA's role in stimulating and developing branch programs. The Higher Education Committee members were instructed to determine how student personnel workers in general and ACPA members in particular could best deal with increasing enrollment in higher education. The Policy and Planning Committee task was to review the structure and function of ACPA and suggest recommendations for the future. Pepinsky reported to the members in the fall of 1955 that plans of the Program Committee were to have convention reports from two of the committees at the Washington, DC convention in 1956. Pepinsky served on the ACPA Program Committee during 1955-56.

The 1956 ACPA annual convention, the fourth in conjunction with the other Divisions of APGA, was held Sunday through Thursday, March 25-29, at the Shoreham and Sheraton-Park Hotels in Washington, DC. Among the 2,106 registrants at the APGA national convention, ACPA registration totaled 590.

Throughout the five-day ACPA program were five general sessions (one joint session with NVGA), nine discussion group sessions, 15 special interest sessions (including two joint sessions—one with SPATE and another with ASCA and SPATE), two Executive Council meetings, and a general Business session.

President Harold B. Pepinsky attended the APGA Executive Council meeting which began Sunday morning. That session was the first of several ACPA programs he attended at the Washington, DC meetings. He presided at the first ACPA Executive Council meeting on Sunday evening and another on Thursday afternoon. President Pepinsky spoke at the ACPA luncheon meeting on Monday, March 26. The title of his presidential address was billed as "Productivity in the Universe" but submitted by him as "Productivity in the University." On Monday afternoon at a special interest session labeled Positive Conceptions of Adjustment, Pepinsky chaired a symposium of two presenters. He presided at the ACPA Business session held Tuesday morning. The ACPA membership rolls for 1955-56 included approximately 1,631 names.

Since 1946 Harold Pepinsky has presented several hundred papers and invited addresses at national and regional conferences of professional associations.

Pepinsky's publications include over 100 articles, 10 books and monographs, and a dozen technical reports. Married to Pauline Nichols, a fellow graduate student at UM, they co-wrote Counseling: Theory and Practice (1954), a major work in the counseling field. They live in Worthington, Ohio.
Willard W. Blaesser was the twelfth man to become president of ACPA. He served his one-year term as president during 1956-57, after he was in office as president-elect for a year. At the time of the election in 1956, he was Dean of Students and Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Utah. He was 42 years old, married, and the father of three children, two daughters and one son.

Blaesser was born in Cedarburg, Wisconsin. He completed the B.S. (1934) and M.A. (1940) degrees at the University of Wisconsin (UW), where he was named Honorary Fellow in 1984 and is on the faculty now with his consultant work. In Wisconsin during 1934-35, he was a Teacher at Milton Union High School. The next year he taught social studies at Sheboygan High School. At UW during 1936-39 he was Assistant Director of Social Education and an Instructor of Education. At UW during 1939-45 he was Assistant Dean of Men and Coordinator of Student Personnel. After one-year assignments at the University of Chicago (1945-46) and University of Montana (1946-47), he accepted an appointment as Dean of Students and Associate Professor of Education at Washington State University (1947-50). On leave during 1949-50, he was named to head the Student Personnel Program, Division of Higher Education, U.S. Office of Education (OE). He left the OE to become Dean of Students and Professor of Educational Psychology for nine years (1953-62) at the University of Utah. He accepted a similar position at the City College of City University of New York during 1962-68. From New York he went to the Southwest and became Professor in the Department of Counselor Education at Arizona State University, where he was selected the College of Education Distinguished Achievement Award recipient in May 1982. He became Professor Emeritus at Arizona State in 1984 and returned to UW.

Blaesser first became a member of ACPA during the 1938-39 membership year. He first appeared on the annual ACPA convention program at St. Louis in 1940, when he was listed as recorder of a discussion group who talked about Coordination of Personnel Work. Blaesser was elected treasurer of ACPA in 1943 for a two-year term, and re-elected to another two-year term in 1945. He was the second man elected to that ACPA office.

At the first post-war convention in 1947 at Columbus, Blaesser presided at the opening general session of ACPA on Saturday morning, March 29, at which time the ACPA president was one of two speakers. Later that morning at the ACPA Business session, Blaesser was announced as the new CPA vice-president.

During 1947-48 Blaesser served as the ACPA vice-president and was a member of the Program Committee. That same year he was president of the Northwest College Personnel Association. At the 1948 annual ACPA convention in Chicago, he served with the ACPA Professional Standards and Training Committee.

At the 1949 convention again held in Chicago, Blaesser presented a paper on "The College Administrator Evaluates Student Personnel Work" at a session labeled Evaluation of Student Personnel Services. He was elected to the ACPA Executive Council for 1949-50. At the 1950 annual convention in Atlantic City on Thursday, March 30, he and another colleague from OE were two of the speakers at a symposium titled selection and Training of College Personnel Workers. Blaesser's topic was "Major Issues and Trends in the Graduate Training of College Personnel Workers."

At Chicago during the annual ACPA convention in 1951, Blaesser appeared on the ACPA program opening day as a panel member at a section meeting. The panel discussion focused on the subject of Administrative Problems in Student Personnel Work Arising from Mobilization and the Current Critical World Situation. On the following day, he presented the report of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations' Committee on Manpower Utilization during the morning general session. He chaired that committee.

During 1952-53, Blaesser was a member of the ACPA Nomination Committee, and he was one of 20 ACPA representatives on the APGA Assembly. At the 1953 ACPA convention in Chicago, he presided at an afternoon section meeting and presented a paper on "Student Personnel Approaches to General Education." Following his presentation, a group of five discussants responded. At the Business session that year, an announcement was made that Blaesser was elected to serve on the ACPA Executive Council as a member-at-large during 1953-54.

Blaesser's name appeared twice on the 1954 ACPA
convention program in Buffalo. After his brief presentation when he presided at a Monday evening, April 12 section meeting titled Administration of Financial Aids for College Students, three other participants joined in a discussion of the topic with him. The next afternoon at a section meeting labeled Civil Liberties on the College Campus, Blaesser was one of the discussants who read a paper. At the 1955 convention in Chicago, he presided at the Sunday evening, April 3 APGA Activities Committee Business meeting. When he became ACPA president-elect in 1955, he served also as a member of the 1955-56 Program Committee.

The 1956 ACPA convention program included a closing general session called What Next for ACPA: Policy and Planning. Blaesser presided at that Thursday morning, March 29 program. Reports of three 1955-56 Committees: Grass Roots Development, Higher Education Relationships, and Policy and Planning, were utilized to consider major issues involved in ACPA’s future. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting that afternoon, when the 1956-57 program was planned, Blaesser requested authorization, with the assistance of the Executive Council, to make a study of ACPA’s immediate and long-range goals.

ACPA members received a lengthy letter dated May 17, 1956 from President Blaesser in which he requested information to help identify ACPA’s role in higher education. Nine committees of ACPA were functioning that year. On Tuesday and Wednesday, October 16-17, 1956 in Detroit, the site of the 1957 convention, Blaesser chaired a workshop group who explored the role and future of ACPA. The “Report of the ACPA Workshop” was published and distributed to the ACPA membership prior to the Detroit meetings. Members were invited to attend the pre-convention workshop arranged for Friday and Saturday, April 12-13. The report of the pre-convention workshop was then considered and acted upon at the two ACPA Business sessions on Monday afternoon, April 15 and Wednesday morning, April 17 at which time President Blaesser presided. He attended the three ACPA Executive Council meetings on Sunday, Wednesday, and Thursday, presiding at the Sunday meeting. At the Executive Council meeting on Wednesday, April 17, chaired by President-elect Kamm, President Blaesser’s motion to authorize the CPA officers to proceed on implementation of the plan to explore functional interrelationships between various groups in college personnel work and then submit recommendations to the ACPA Executive Council for further action, was passed unanimously. Agreement during the discussion of the motion was that ACPA would work with the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors (NADW, formerly NADW) and NASPA. Other groups were to be invited to attend exploratory meetings. The first session of this Inter-Association Committee, chaired by Blaesser, led to the formation of the Inter-Association Secretariate, later termed the Council of Student Personnel Associations. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting the next day, Blaesser commented that ACPA should give more attention to the area of international relations in college personnel work.

Blaesser’s presidential address, “The Forward Look in ACPA,” was presented at the ACPA luncheon and general session at noon on Monday, April 15. He presided at the ACPA special interest session titled A Student Survey of Higher Education on Wednesday morning.

Among the first group of APGA life subscribers in 1957, Blaesser chose ACPA as his primary division. During 1962-63 he was a member of the ACPA Self Study Committee. He served as a member of the Editor Selection Committee during 1963-64. Blaesser served as an ACPA Delegate to the 1968 APGA Senate meeting in Detroit. He served a term on the editorial board of the Journal of College Student Personnel during 1971-74. During 1980-82 he was a member of the Long Range Planning Committee.

At the invitation of President Marvalene Hughes and President-elect Patricia Kearney, he participated in the special leadership conference of the ACPA Executive Council at St. Louis early in November 1987. In “A Time To Speak..." article which was printed in the November 1988 issue of ACPA Developments, Willard Blaesser shared his views about ACPA and the 21st century. An excerpt from that article reads:

...I recommend that ACPA take leadership in the establishment of a Commission on Higher Education that would go far beyond remediation and promoting visibility for student affairs educators. It would be designed to address the goals, issues, and problems of higher education, to identify current and potential contributions of our profession to the developmental needs of students, and the building of educational/developmental communities. The focus would be on moving toward solutions in a collaborative process with teaching faculty, students, and administrators.

Blaesser and his wife of 49 years, Helen Ann [Geimer] Blaesser, reside in Madison.
Robert B. Kamm  
Eighteenth President  
1957-1958

Robert B. Kamm became president-elect of ACPA early in 1956. He was the thirteenth man elected to ACPA's highest office. When elected, he was Dean, Basic Division and Student Personnel Services, Texas A & M. Kamm was 37 years old, married, and the father of two children, a boy and a girl.

Robert Kamm was born and reared in West Union, Iowa. He graduated from the local high school, valedictorian of his senior class in 1936. That fall he entered the University of Northern Iowa with a four-year scholarship. He majored in English and Speech and received his B.A. degree in 1940. Prior to entry into World War II service in the U.S. Navy, he taught in the Belle Plaine, Iowa, public schools, 1940-42. In the summer of 1941 he began a master's program at the University of Minnesota (UM). After his return from military service and intensive study, Kamm was awarded the M.A. degree (1946, Educational Psychology) at UM. He worked part-time at UM as a Research Assistant and Counselor in the General College, while he studied for his doctorate. C. Gilbert Wrenn was his Ph.D. (1948, Educational Psychology and Higher Education) adviser. Kamm's dissertation was entitled "An Analysis of the Counseling Interview in Terms of Client Acceptance of Information Presented."

At Drake University Robert Kamm was Dean of Students during 1948-55. After three years at Texas A & M (1955-58), where he began his move to enter academic administration, he accepted an appointment at Oklahoma State University (OSU) as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, 1958-65, Vice President for Academic Affairs, 1965-66, and President, 1966-77. On February 1, 1977 Robert Kamm became "University Professor and Past President, OSU," with primary responsibility to teach higher education administration courses. In February 1982, the duties of "Director of OSU's Centennial Histories Project" (a nine-year, 25-volume project) were added.

On January 1, 1988, Kamm officially retired and became "President Emeritus and Professor Emeritus, OSU." He continues to direct the Centennial Histories Project, however, until its anticipated completion in 1991.

After he received his Ph.D. Kamm joined ACPA. His first appearance on the national convention program was in 1950 at Atlantic City. He was one of three panel members who spoke at a Wednesday morning, March 29 section meeting for those from middle-sized colleges and universities. The subject of the meeting was Major Problems of Personnel Administration of Concern to All College Personnel Workers. At a general session later that day, he reported an illustrative study at a symposium titled Problems of Evaluation in Student Personnel Work. The topic of Kamm's paper was "An Inventory of Student Reaction to Student Personnel Services."

At the Chicago convention in 1951, Dean Kamm was discussion leader at an evening section meeting. Round-table discussion groups, limited to the first 25 people who arrived at the meeting place, discussed (without planned speeches) Some Bases for Promoting Professional Ethics Among Us, and the Communication of Such to Those in Other Professions.

During 1952-53, Kamm was chairman of the Professional Standards Committee, which continued a study started by the preceding year's committee. Kamm said that the committee's concern was with the general subject of Standards of Selection for Folks Wishing to Do Graduate Work in the Student Personnel Field. He and committee members planned to establish selection standards and distribute them to graduate institutions offering programs in student personnel work.

In 1953 at Chicago, the first national APGA convention in which ACPA was a Division, Kamm was one of three discussants who spoke at a Monday afternoon, March 30 section meeting. The general topic was Evaluation of College Personnel Programs. The next afternoon, Kamm presided at the APGA section meeting labeled Professional Ethics—Problems and Procedures.

During 1953-54, the year he was ACPA Delegate to the APGA Assembly, Dean Kamm chaired the APGA Committee on Professional Practices and the Commission on Program and Practices Evaluation of NASPA. At the Buffalo convention in 1954, Kamm presided at the ACPA section meeting early Wednesday afternoon. The general subject of the symposium of three speakers (besides himself) was Professional Ethics of College Personnel Workers. At the Chicago convention in 1955, Kamm presided at the ACPA College Section
meeting Tuesday afternoon, April 5, at which time discussions focused on The Metropolitan or Urban College or University (under 3,000 students). At a section meeting on Approaches to Student Personnel Program Evaluation and Appraisal on Wednesday evening, April 6, Kamm read a paper titled "Evaluation Aids."

Kamm left Drake University to become Dean of Student Personnel Services at Texas A & M, during the summer of 1955. The newly-created position included responsibility for virtually all of student life outside the classroom.

During 1955-56, Kamm chaired the ACPA Budget Committee. At the 1956 ACPA convention in Washington, DC on Tuesday afternoon, March 27, he was discussion leader of a Personnel Administration group who focused their talks upon the subject of the morning general session, The General Role of the Interdisciplinary Faculty member. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Thursday afternoon, March 29, a motion carried that ACPA be instructed to count the election ballots and submit the tally to the ACPA secretary-treasurer and the chairman of the ACPA Nominating Committee. When the election results were tabulated, Kamm was listed as ACPA president-elect for 1956-57.

In 1956, Kamm became Dean of the Basic Division and Student Personnel Services at Texas A & M. During 1956-57, he served as a member-at-large on the ACPA Executive Council, and he was ACPA liaison representative to the Commission on Educational Organizations, National Conference of Christians and Jews (NCCJ). He was hopeful that he could report to ACPA on the results of the Texas Grass Roots Conference held at Austin early in 1957.

President-elect Kamm was one of the 23 ACPA members who were participants in the 1957 pre-convention workshop study of ACPA in Detroit. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Sunday evening, April 14, he reported on the ACPA Executive Council meetings. He presided at the second and third ACPA Executive Council meetings held on Wednesday and Thursday, April 17-18. Kamm appointed chairmen for the nine "carry-over" committees prior to the Detroit convention program. In addition, the Executive Council at Detroit authorized the establishment of two special committees, a Committee on committees and a Constitution Revision Committee. Membership in all 11 committees totaled some 140 different individuals. Kamm requested the committee chairs to initiate a "manual of operation" for future committees.

Robert B. Kamm was the first of three consultants to the 1957 Summer Workshop on Student Personnel Work in Higher Education conducted at Florida State University from June 18 to July 5. ACPA membership as of September 30, 1957, was 1,524. ACPA's application for "constituent" membership in ACE was approved in Washington, DC on October 9. (ACPAS was an "associate" member of ACE from May 1938 to June 1952.) Kamm was one of the six pre-named ACPA delegates who attended the ACE meetings on Thursday and Friday, October 10-11. He met early in October with the ACPA president-elect and other members of the Executive Council. As of February 1958, ACPA membership was 1,709. The 1958 national ACPA convention was held in St. Louis, Sunday through Thursday, March 30-April 3. The theme of the overall convention was "The Individual in a Changing Culture." The ACPA program consisted of 53 sessions with no attempts to differentiate between general and special interest. Also, three Executive Council meetings on Sunday and Tuesday and the Business sessions on Monday and Wednesday. (He relinquished the chair to President-elect Northrup during the last part of the second Business session.)

President Kamm presented plaques to 14 past presidents of ACPA at the luncheon in the Statler Hotel Ballroom on Monday, March 31. Those past-presidents whose leadership and service were recognized were: Cameron, Bradshaw, Walters, Lloyd-Jones, Brumbaugh, Voorhees, Williamson, Feder, Wrenn, Hopkins, Anderson, Pepinsky, and Blaesser. After the presentation, Kamm delivered his presidential address, "Focus in a Time of Change."

Kamm was one of the four ACPA members who met in joint professional organization meetings with representatives from NADWC, AACRAO, NASPA, and WPI on March 31, April 1 and 2 to discuss cooperative projects with no consideration given to inter-organizational federation of any type. Near the close of the last meeting, Kamm was appointed unanimously as "Coordinator."

Involved in international activities, he has traveled in 42 nations and has worked with people from some 150 different nations of the world. OSU was the first American university to enter into a contract with a developing nation. His higher education positions and personal interests have kept Kamm extremely active at the national, regional, state, and local levels as well. Primarily, however, he considered himself a "stay at home" administrator at OSU. Students have always remained the "first love" of Robert Kamm and his wife.

Robert Kamm is the author of 70 journal articles and 3 books. He is the recipient of alumni achievement awards from the University of Northern Iowa, the University of Minnesota, and the Oklahoma State University. His recognitions are numerous and include an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Oklahoma Christian College.

Robert Kamm and his wife, the former Maxine Moen, live in Stillwater. Their children, Susan and Steven, both of whom are married, have children, and are serving in higher education.
Catherine M. Northrup
Nineteenth President
1958-1959

Catherine M. Northrup was the sixth woman president of ACPA. She was elected president-elect in 1957, near the completion of a two-year term as secretary-treasurer. She was Associate Dean of Students for Women at Washington State University, Pullman.

Born and reared in Denver, Colorado, Catherine Northrup graduated from that city’s North High School in 1926. During the summers of 1925, 1926, and 1933 she was a camp counselor. She was an x-ray technician before she enrolled in the fall of 1929 at the University of Colorado, Boulder. She was awarded an assistantship in psychology during her senior year and awarded the B.A. degree (1933, Psychology, Sociology, Biology). Employed in the Monte Vista (Colorado) schools as an elementary teacher during 1934-37, she then accepted an appointment at Colorado State University at Fort Collins, where she taught psychology and education until 1941. Subsequently, she was appointed the Assistant Director of Student Personnel in charge of the counseling and the testing program (1942-46), Assistant Dean of Students (1946-47), and Associate Dean of Students and Counselor for Women (1947-January 1950). Meanwhile, she was promoted from Instructor (1937-41) to Assistant Professor (1941-43) and to the Associate Professor of psychology (1943-50).

With the exception of four courses toward her master’s degree that she took at Colorado State, the other course were taken at the University of Minnesota during the summers of 1939 through 1942 when she received her M.A. degree, majoring in the Educational Psychology, Guidance, and Counseling sequence.

At the University of Denver during the next six years, she was Assistant Dean of Students, Counselor for Women’s Activities, and Assistant Professor of Psychology (1950-52) then Associate Dean of Students (1952-56). At Washington State University, Pullman, she was Associate Dean of Students for Women (1956-60) then Dean of Women. She took early retirement from Washington State and moved to Sun City, Arizona, in August 1972. When she taught a Student Personnel Administration course at the University of West Florida during the summer of 1977, she thoroughly enjoyed the change and opportunity to be back on a college campus and in a classroom.

Catherine Northrup first became a member of ACPA during 1944. She was a member of the ACPA Membership Committee during 1948-50. During 1952-53 she was listed as one of the eight members of the ACPA Committee to Review Editorial Policies of, and Advisory Relationships with, Student Newspapers. Northrup chaired the ACPA Program Committee of seven members during 1954-55. At Chicago in the spring of 1955, she gave the report of that committee during the ACPA morning Business session on Tuesday, April 5 in the Waldorf Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

According to the ACPA election results early in 1955, Catherine Northrup became secretary-treasurer for two years. She was also a member of the Budget Committee during that time.

Northrup assembled in Detroit in April 1957 with 21 other ACPA members at the pre-convention workshop to study the role and future of ACPA in higher education. She was present in her capacity as secretary-treasurer at the three Executive Council meetings and the two Business sessions. At the second ACPA Executive Council meeting, which was held on Wednesday, April 17, she reported on a luncheon meeting which included ACPA, NASPA, and NAWDC representatives who discussed plans to coordinate efforts of college personnel organizations. Her motion that a Constitution Revision Committee be formed to incorporate provisions of the workshop report was passed unanimously at that meeting and her Budget Committee report as amended with minor corrections was accepted. (The PROG proposed budget for 1957-58 was $1,500.)

In addition to her responsibilities as president-elect of ACPA during 1957-58, President Kamm appointed her to chair the five-member special Committee on Committees to evaluate the entire ACPA committee structure and organization. Also, she continued to chair the Budget Committee. Early in October 1957, she met with the president and other ACPA Executive Council members in St. Louis to continue preparation for the 1958 convention.

At the St. Louis convention in 1958, Northrup attended the three ACPA Executive Council meetings and the two Business sessions. At the First Executive Council meeting on Sunday evening, March 30, Northrup reported for the Committees. President Kamm
announced that Northrup was one of five ACPA representatives who were meeting with AACRAO, NASPA, and NAWDC to discuss further plans for cooperation during the convention. At the ACPA luncheon on Monday, March 31, prior to the first Business session, Northrup was one of the 15 people, including ACPA President Kamm’s wife, who sat at the head table. Northrup presided at the second business session on Wednesday, when she substituted for President Kamm about midway through the session. Also she presided at the third Executive Council meeting held on Thursday, April 3.

During her presidential term (1958-59), Northrup adhered to the recommendations she made with her report of the Committee on Committees at Detroit. She appointed ACPA members to four standing committees and five special committees. As president, Northrup served as an ex officio member of the Program Committee, she chaired the Budget Committee, and she was a representative of ACPA on the APGA Executive Council.

On Thursday and Friday, October 9-10, 1958, President Northrup was one of six ACPA members who served as official delegates at the ACE meetings in Chicago. Also, she took time to discuss with her ACPA colleagues some of the issues which concerned ACPA. On Sunday and Monday, October 19-20, she and the president-elect attended the APGA Executive Council meetings in Cleveland. In October, Northrup visited the APGA headquarters office at 1534 “O” Street in Washington, DC.

A major ACPA activity that took place during 1958 was the work of the Constitution Revision Committee members, who were authorized to revise and rewrite the ACPA Constitution and By-laws. As a result of the membership vote, the new ACPA By-laws were adopted on November 21, 1958, and membership qualifications for joining ACPA included all college personnel workers regardless of title. (The rewritten constitution was used for many years.) As of January 31, 1959, ACPA membership was 2,015.

The thirty-second national ACPA convention (the seventh as a Division of APGA) took place at Cleveland, Monday through Thursday, March 23-26, 1959. The convention was held at the Sheraton-Cleveland and Hollenden Hotels. The APGA common theme was “Community Planning for Human Development.” Most of the ACPA committees met on Sunday afternoon and Monday morning. No distinction was made between the 55 general and special interest sessions. At the ACPA luncheon on Monday, special guests recognized at the guest table were five past-presidents: Lloyd-Jones, Wrenn, Anderson, Pepinsky, and Blaesser. Special guests from other college student personnel organizations were present, also. Following the luncheon, President Northrup presented a plaque to past-president Robert B. Kamm (seated at the head table)

“in grateful appreciation for leadership and service to the American College Personnel Association and to the profession of student personnel work.”

Four ACPA Executive Council meetings and two Business sessions were held. President Northrup presided at the Sunday evening, March 22 Executive Council meeting in Hotel Cleveland’s Parlor 9, and the Tuesday afternoon, March 24 Executive Council meeting in Hotel Hollenden. At the Tuesday Executive Council meeting, Past-president Helen Voorhees (1939-41) was voted emeritus status in ACPA. Northrup presided at the Monday afternoon business session held in the Ballroom of Hotel Hollenders following the luncheon, and the Wednesday morning Business session in Parlor 1-3, Hotel Cleveland.

At the Business session on Monday, she presented the “1959 ACPA President’s Report.” At the close of the second Business session, the members present stood up and applauded her for her services to ACPA.

In a letter dated May 23, 1974, she stated: “As I look back on those years in ACPA I believe that the best contribution that I made was that the constitution was rewritten and was used for many years.”

In May 1978, Catherine Northrup’s hopes for ACPA were:

“Continue and expand contacts with related professional organizations that are a part of Student Personnel services. Speak out on issues concerning higher education independently as well as through APGA.”

State president of women deans and counselors in Colorado and Washington, she was national president of NAWDC during 1970-71, the first of three ACPA presidents to hold that office.

Catherine Northrup sold her house in 1989 and moved to her new Life Care home in Peoria, Arizona. She enjoys her retirement and continues to receive satisfaction from volunteer work at the hospital. She has been a member of the Hospital Board for 12 years. She never seems to have enough time to do all the things she would like to do.
Robert Callis
Twentieth President
1959-1960

Robert Callis became president of ACPA in 1958. He was the fourteenth male to serve as president. The announcement of his election was made at the first Executive Council meeting Sunday evening, March 30, 1958 and again at the afternoon Business session after the Luncheon on Monday, March 31.

Robert Callis was born and reared in Redtown near Grand Tower, Illinois. He could see the Mississippi River boat traffic about a quarter mile away from his bedroom window on the second story. A graduate of the Grand Tower High School in 1937, he attended college at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, that fall, about 25 miles from his home. He worked himself through the undergraduate years serving as janitor for a shoe store and a college farmhand before he left college during the spring semester of his first year. When he returned the second year, he fired furnaces. The third year he worked as a campus carpenter's assistant. During the fourth and fifth years he worked for the dean of men's office. Callis was Student Council president his senior year. Recipient of the B.Ed. in 1942, his major field of study was Mathematics with minors in Chemistry, Social Sciences, and Education. Then he joined the military service.

He attended the University of Minnesota for graduate study where he was a Research Assistant in Counseling in the General College. He received the M.A. in 1946 and the Ph.D. (Educational Psychology) in 1948. The title of his dissertation was "Change in Teacher-Pupil Attitudes Related to Training and Experience." After he received the doctorate, Callis accepted the position of Associate Director of the UTCS and Assistant Professor of Education then Associate Professor and Director of the UTCS in 1953. He was promoted to full Professor in 1955.

For 42 years, Callis served in various counseling, administrative, teaching, and research positions at the University of Missouri. He was the one person primarily responsible for the development of the counseling psychology program. He was major adviser to 100 graduate student committees, including 50 at the doctoral level. He worked in seven NDEA and EPDA institutes. For example, during the 1968-69 academic year, he directed the NDEA institute for persons to prepare for student personnel work in junior colleges and technical institutes for the 1968-69 academic year. At that time he was Dean of Extra-divisional Administration with specialties in student personnel work, testing, and counseling. For several years during the 1980s he chaired the Department of Educational and Counseling Psychology.

Callis first became a member of ACPA during 1946-47. He became chairman of the ACPA Membership Committee during 1952-53.

At the 1953 Chicago convention, Callis presided at a section meeting in which time three discussants spoke on the general subject of Research on the Nature of the Counseling Process. He reported for the committee he chaired at the Business session.

At the 1954 convention in Buffalo, Callis appeared on the program three different times as part of a symposium. On Monday afternoon, April 12 (at a section meeting), four persons spoke on the general subject of Application of Testing Theory to Practice. Callis discussed "Reliabilities." He spoke at a program the following morning, when he and three other speakers talked about Practicum Training of Counselors. On Wednesday morning at another symposium, Callis was one of three persons who discussed Professional Ethics of College Personnel Workers.

Callis was one of three discussants at a section meeting at the 1955 convention in Chicago. The general topic was The Measurement of Attitudes and Values. Later that year he was promoted to Professor of Education at the University of Missouri. During 1955-56, he chaired the Publications and Research Committee. At the Executive Council meeting Sunday evening, March 25, 1956, Callis suggested workshop-type sessions in job functions be added to the 1957 annual convention program, and he became a member of the 1956-57 Program Committee.

On October 16-17 in Detroit, Callis participated in the ACPA workshop discussions about projects and proposals for a year-round and long-range program. Two motions of his which were passed at the first Executive Council meeting at Detroit on Sunday evening, April 14, 1957 were that the $2.00 special assessment to ACPA members be continued indefinitely and that ACPA support the Rehabilitation Council's request that it be recognized as a Division in APGA. At the Executive Council meeting on Wednes-
day, Callis moved that the ACPA's Executive Council be considered a continuing council. New officers and council members were to assume their duties at the end of the last Business session during the annual convention. The motion passed unanimously.

Callis was elected to the ACPA Executive Council in 1957 for a one-year term. He chaired the Program Committee that year that arranged 53 section meetings for the 1958 convention in St. Louis. The program highlighted sessions on health service, admission, and religious concerns as well as problem areas in higher education in general. During convention, he was one of a committee of five ACPA people who met with representatives of other national student personnel groups to discuss further plans for cooperation.

Callis attended the three ACPA Executive Council meetings and the two Business sessions during the St. Louis convention. At the evening Executive Council meeting on Sunday, March 30, he presented the Program Committee report. At the third ACPA Executive Council meeting Thursday afternoon, April 3, Callis was appointed to chair the Budget Committee during 1958-59 to propose a budget for 1959-60. Also, President Northrup requested him to serve as chairman with her to complete the budget for 1958-59 and submit it to the ACPA Executive Council for approval by mail. At the first ACPA Business session called to order Monday afternoon, March 31, a motion by Callis that the $2.00 assessment be continued was passed unanimously. Callis was one of a three-member special committee of ACPA Publications whose report was referred by the Executive Council to an ad hoc committee on Publications.

During 1958, President-elect Callis and five other ACPA members attended the ACE meetings in October at Chicago, and on Sunday and Monday, October 19-20, he and President Northrup attended the ACPA Executive Council meetings in Cleveland. At the 1959 ACPA convention in Cleveland, Callis presided at the Luncheon on Monday, March 23, in the Ballroom at Hotel Hollenden, prior to the first Business session. He attended all four ACPA Executive Council meetings and the two Business sessions. He presided at morning and afternoon Executive Council meetings on Thursday, March 26 and when President Northrup relinquished the chair to him at the Business session on Wednesday, March 25, he spoke about his presidential plans for 1959-60. At the Thursday morning Executive Council meeting, P.O.G. was renamed The Journal of College Student Personnel, a quarterly journal.

Callis reported on ACPA Executive Council action at the second Executive Council meeting and the first Business session. Besides expressing his hopes for increased ACPA membership for 1959-60 at the second Business session, Callis commented about his plans for ACPA to develop an "authoritative voice" for college student personnel work. His plans included increased publication effort through the new journal and a monograph series, and convention programs which would yield papers of major importance to the profession. Work continued among the Inter-Association Coordinating Committee members. During January 1960, each ACPA member received a free copy of the first monograph titled Student Financial Aids. ACPA membership on March 31, 1960, was 2,223.

The thirty-third national ACPA Convention was held in Philadelphia during Monday through Thursday, April 11-14, 1960. The annual convention was the eighth for ACPA as a Division of APGA. The 1960 program included 41 units of program time. President Callis presided at the four ACPA Executive Council meetings and the two Business sessions. He was one of three ACPA members who served as members of the APGA Executive Council which met on Sunday morning. At the annual Luncheon on Monday, President Callis and his wife sat at the head table with guests and other APGA officials. Past-presidents Lloyd-Jones, Voorhees, Williamson, Wrenn, Blaesser, and Feder reminisced at a special table. Callis presented Past-President Northrup with a special citation of merit, then he delivered his presidential address titled "Toward a Unified Theory of Counseling" to close the Luncheon.

When he was immediate past president, Callis chaired the Nominating Committee, he was an Executive Council member-at-large, a representative to the Inter-Association Coordinating Committee, and a member of the Commission on Student Personnel Monographs, which he chaired during 1961-62 and represented ACPA on the APGA Publications Committee.

During 1963-64 he was a member of the ACPA Monograph Series Committee, and he chaired the Policy and Resolutions Committee. He was treasurer of ACPA during President Ralph Berdie's term (1965-66). Callis served as the second editor of the Journal of College Student Personnel from 1964-70.

He appeared frequently on annual ACPA convention programs during the 1960s. Early in May, 1968, Robert Callis suggested that ACPA strengthen its journal, develop state divisions, and quit arguing about withdrawing from APGA.

A Life Lines article titled "Robert Callis: Developer of People and Builder of Programs," written by Richard Greer, a former doctoral student of Callis, was published in the March/April 1990 issue of the Journal of Counseling and Development.

In June 1990 the Callis Retirement Committee announced a "Frontiers of Assessment" conference in his honor scheduled for October 1990. Instead, a memorial conference was held. Robert Callis suffered a massive stroke at his home 15 miles south of Columbia on July 1 and never regained consciousness. He was 70 years old, survived by his two sons.
Kathryn Louise Hopwood, the seventh woman to serve ACPA as president, became president-elect as a result of the 1959 elections. At Cleveland, the announcement of her election by the chairman of the ACPA Nomination Committee was reported at the Sunday evening, March 24, 1959 Executive Council meeting in Hotel Cleveland’s Parlor 9. She was introduced with other officers and Executive Council members at the morning Business session on Wednesday, March 24, in Hotel Cleveland’s Parlors 1-3. Kathryn Hopwood was Dean of Students and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy at Hunter College of The City University of New York, a position that became effective on September 1, 1955.

Kathryn Hopwood was born in Lenox, northeastern Ohio, and graduated from Jefferson High School in June 1926. She applied to Oberlin College in January that year and entered the college in September. Four years later, 1930, she received the A.B. degree, majoring in English Literature. For the next eight years, she taught English at Shelby (Ohio) High School. Then she accepted positions as Teacher and Girls’ Counselor at Elyria High School from 1938-43. In 1940 she received the M.A. degree from Oberlin, a short distance from Elyria. As for her bachelor’s degree her specialization area for the master’s was English Literature.

After 13 years of teaching and counseling in Ohio high schools, Hopwood joined the administrative staff at The Ohio State University in 1943. First employed as Assistant Dean of Women, she was promoted to Associate Dean in 1949. In 1944 she was named Instructor of Psychology. Meanwhile, she took interim graduate study at the University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, and Oxford University, England. Then she worked toward her Ph.D. in Administration of Higher Education at OSU. Her major adviser was Harold Pepinsky, who became ACPA president during 1955-56. She was granted the doctoral degree in 1953. The title of her dissertation was “Expectations of University Freshman Women.” In 1954 she was promoted to Assistant Professor. Kathryn Hopwood then accepted her appointment at Hunter College until her retirement in 1974.

Hopwood appeared on the ACPA convention program at the Chicago meetings on Wednesday, March 28, 1951. She was one of the three ACPA members who spoke at a section meeting titled Problems of Group Orientation and Guidance. Her talk was "Career Days and Job Forums—Philosophy and Purposes." The general subject of the Monday afternoon, April 12, 1954 session in which she participated at the convention in Buffalo the next year was Integration of the Union Building Activities in the Student Personnel Program.

Hopwood attended the 1955 ACPA convention at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. At the College Section meeting on Tuesday afternoon, April 5, she spoke about student personnel practices planned especially for commuting students of metropolitan or urban universities or colleges with over 3,000 students. In the spring of 1955, Dean Hopwood was appointed by ACPA President Pepinsky to chair the ACPA Policy and Planning Committee. She and her committee members met in October 1955. Then they contacted the ACPA membership to help clarify the goals, services, and membership needs of ACPA. Also, Hopwood was the ACPA representative on the APGA Constitution Committee during 1955-56.

At the 1956 ACPA convention in Washington, DC, Hopwood reported for the Policy and Planning Committee at the Sunday evening, March 25 Executive Council meeting. Further discussion on her report was continued at the Tuesday morning, March 27 Business session and the Thursday afternoon Executive Council meeting. Her committee was continued. Dean Hopwood attended the Wednesday morning, March 28 special interest section meeting on the Training of College Student Personnel Administrators. That afternoon, she led a discussion group on the same topic. On Thursday morning at the ACPA general session titled What Next for ACPA: Policy and Planning, she reported for her committee.

Besides chairing the Policy and Planning Committee of 20 members during 1956-57, Dean Kathryn Hopwood was ACPA liaison representative to the United States National Student Association (USNSA). She was one of 23 ACPA members who attended the 1957 pre-convention workshop at Detroit. Also, Dean Hopwood attended the three Executive Council meetings and the two Business sessions. She presented the report of the Policy and Planning Committee at the Sunday evening, April 14 Executive Council meeting.
and suggested that the committee be re-evaluated. At the Executive Council meeting on Wednesday, April 17, Hopwood emphasized the duplication of effort between her committee and the workshops. She spoke on behalf of the formation of a long-range planning committee.

During 1957-58, Dean Hopwood was a member-at-large on the ACPA Executive Council. She served on the ACPA Committee on Committees and was the liaison person to the Commission of Educational Organization, NCCJ (1957-60). At the 1958 ACPA convention in St. Louis, Dean Hopwood attended the first two of three Executive Council meetings and both Business sessions. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Sunday evening, March 30 and the Business session the next afternoon (after the luncheon), Kathryn Hopwood's name was included among the 13 delegates-at-large elected to the APGA Assembly for 1958-59. At the Sunday Executive Council meeting, she distributed copies of her report as the ACPA liaison to NCCJ. Near the close of that Executive Council meeting, the ACPA president requested Hopwood to choose two other persons to serve with her as an ad hoc Constitution Revision Committee to review ACPA workshop materials and arrange in constitutional form the purposes and several alternatives for membership eligibility. Her report as amended was presented to the ACPA membership at the second Business session Wednesday morning. During the regular convention program Tuesday morning, Dean Hopwood was one of four people who discussed the general topic Political Extremists in the Campus Extracurricular Program.

Hopwood, who went to England during the summer of 1958, was one of six members of the ACPA Constitution Committee during 1958-59. At the Cleveland convention in 1959 when she became president-elect, she attended the Luncheon in the ballroom of Hotel Hollenden on Monday, March 23 and was seated at the head table. Hopwood participated on a convention program scheduled Wednesday morning, March 25 titled The Role of Students in Policy Making. She was in attendance at the three Executive Council meetings and the two Business sessions.

The 1960 ACPA convention was held in Philadelphia. President-elect Hopwood presided at the annual ACPA Luncheon Monday afternoon, April 11. Tuesday morning, she was one of five persons who discussed The Responsibility of Student Personnel Workers for Student Values. She attended the first three Executive Council meetings and presided at the fourth meeting on Thursday morning, April 14. At the first Executive Council meeting on Saturday, April 9, Hopwood submitted the budget for May 1, 1960-April 30, 1961. Near the close of the second ACPA Business session on Wednesday afternoon, April 13, the ACPA president gave the gavel to Kathryn Hopwood.

In May 1960, President Hopwood and the president-elect represented ACPA at the APGA Executive Council two-day meetings in Washington, D.C. Early in 1960 she traveled to Philadelphia by invitation to meet with the national officers of USNSA. ACPA membership on January 31, 1961 was 2,673.

The 1961 ACPA convention (the thirty-fourth) was held in Denver, Sunday through Thursday, March 26-30. This was ACPA's ninth annual meeting as a Division of APGA. ACPA headquarters was the Denver Hilton Hotel. President Hopwood presided at the first two of three Executive Council meetings and both business sessions. At the first ACPA Executive Council meeting Sunday evening, President Hopwood suggested the possibility of a federation of all groups working at the college level. A considerable amount of discussion followed. Past-presidents of ACPA who attended (by invitation) the annual luncheon on Monday, March 27 and sat at a special table were: Lloyd-Jones, Williamson, Pepinsky, Blaeser, Kamm, and Northrup. Kathryn Hopwood issued a special citation of merit to Robert Callis, immediate past-president, then she delivered her presidential address titled "Who's for the Ark?"

She co-chaired the ACPA Self Study Committee during 1962-63 when President Melvone D. Hardee was in office.

On April 30, 1983 she moved back to Columbus, Ohio. At OSU she was appointed a "Visiting Scholar" in the Graduate School, Department of Psychology, a position she retains. She is the Secretary to the Commission on Social Policies on Aging at the Mershon Research Center and assists, upon occasion, with courses dealing with the problems of aging. She states that she would rather pursue her professional interests without financial recompense than to learn to play bridge. When she was being trained in OSU's doctoral work, her emphasis was on late adolescence and the problems of young adults. On October 15, 1990 she wrote: "I guess we thought the aging people had no problems. Now that I'm 82 years old, I know better!"
William G. Craig was the fifteenth man to serve as ACPA president. His election as president-elect in 1960 was announced at the annual Luncheon meeting on Monday, April 11, in Philadelphia. He was Dean of Men, Associate Dean of Students, and Associate Professor of Education at Stanford University. Craig was 45 years of age, married to Mary Lois Bestor, his college classmate, and father of four sons.

William Craig was born in West Hebron, New York, and graduated in 1933 from the Washington Academy in Salem, New York. He completed his undergraduate education at Middleburg College where he was captain of the football team his senior year and received his A.B. degree (1937, Physical Education). During the next two years he was an English Teacher and Coach at Middleburg (Vermont) High School. After serving as Assistant Director of Admissions and Assistant Coach of freshman football at Middleburg College during 1939-41, he continued graduate study at the University of Minnesota where he had a University Fellowship under Willis E. DuGan. He also was a Graduate Assistant and served as Assistant Personnel Director at the University High School (1941-42).

In February 1942 he enlisted as Chief Specialist, A, in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Commissioned Ensign in the Navy Air Force in September 1943, he was honorably discharged as Lieutenant (s.g.) in January 1946. He returned to Minnesota, where C. Gilbert Wrenn was his adviser for the M.A. degree (1946, Educational Psychology).

With the master's, Craig went to Washington State University as Counselor and Instructor in Education (1946-48), Associate Dean of Students (1948-49), and Dean of Students (1949-51). From Washington Craig moved to Kansas State University during 1951-55, where he was Dean of Students and Professor of Education. During that period he also secured his Ed.D. (1955, Educational Administration) with distinction—(Phi Delta Kappa Award). The title of his doctoral thesis was "Developing a Student Union and Student Activities Program at Kansas State University." His next move was to Stanford University during seven years (1955-62).

At the 1950 ACPA convention in Atlantic City, Craig was a panel member at a Wednesday morning, March 29, section meeting for those from middle-sized colleges and universities. At the Los Angeles convention in 1952, Craig was the leader of a small discussion group limited to 25 persons.

During 1952-53, William Craig chaired the ACPA Advisory Committee for NSA, and he was one of 20 elected ACPA representatives to the APGA Assembly. He presided at a section meeting on Wednesday, April 1, 1953, at Chicago. The general subject of the meeting at the Conrad Hilton Hotel was Planning and Presenting the Student Personnel Budget. Craig was elected member-at-large to serve on the Executive Council during 1953-54.

In the spring of 1955, William G. Craig was appointed to the 1955-56 Program Committee. During 1955 he received his Ed.D. degree with distinction from the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He left his position at Kansas State College to go to Stanford University.

At the 1956 ACPA convention in Washington, DC Wednesday morning, March 28, Craig presided at a general session. During 1956-57, Craig was a member of the ACPA Grass Roots Development Committee. In the 1957 elections, Craig was elected one of 17 ACPA delegates-at-large to the 1958 APGA Assembly.

At St. Louis in 1958, at the Sunday evening, March 30, ACPA Executive Council meeting in the Statler Hotel, the report of the Nominations Committee included William Craig as one of the four newly elected members-at-large to the Executive Council for a two-year term (1958-60). He attended the joint professional organization meetings of representatives from AACRAO, NAWDC, NASPA, and ACPA. At the Thursday afternoon Executive Council meeting, he reported on the progress of the inter-organization committee.

William G. Craig attended three of four ACPA Executive Council meetings at the Cleveland convention in 1959, and he was present at both Business sessions. Prior to the first ACPA Business session held on Monday afternoon, March 23, Craig was one of the 16 people seated at the head table, who were introduced after the luncheon in the Ballroom of Hotel Hollenden. On the convention program Tuesday afternoon, Craig was scheduled to be at two different meetings: Fraternity and Sorority Self-Government and Student Judicial Responsibilities in Residence
Halls.

At the 1960 Philadelphia national convention, the ACPA Executive Council members held their first meeting on Saturday morning, April 9. Craig was present, and he attended the other three Executive Council meetings on Sunday evening, Tuesday afternoon, and Thursday morning. He was among 14 people who sat at the head table at the annual luncheon, which was held on Monday, April 11. Immediately following the luncheon, Craig was among approximately 75 other people who convened at the first of two ACPA Business sessions held during the Philadelphia convention. In May 1960, Craig and President Hopwood represented ACPA at the APGA Executive Council meetings in Washington, DC.

The annual convention for 1961 was held in Denver. Craig attended the three Executive Council meetings and the two Business sessions. President-elect Craig presided at the ACPA Luncheon on Monday, March 27. At the second Executive Council meeting held Tuesday afternoon, March 28, the question was raised as to whether the annual ACPA convention needed to be at the same time as the APGA national convention. Near the close of the meeting, Craig noted that a group ought to be appointed to study the APGA-ACPAs relationship. At the conclusion of the Wednesday morning Business session, President Hopwood relinquished her presidential responsibilities to William G. Craig. At the Wednesday morning Business session, he presented the 1962 budget including the special assessment of $2.00 planned again for another year.

At the Thursday evening Executive Council meeting on March 30, President Craig presided and made several proposals for discussion and appropriate action. During the meeting, the Executive Council members authorized Craig to appoint ad hoc committees to study ACPA. At that Thursday meeting, Craig appointed each Executive Council member as a liaison person with another organization. Ad hoc committees selected were: (1) ACPA's Relationship in APGA, (2) ACPA's Relationships Outside APGA, and (3) Materials for Regional Workshops. Also, as a basis for a series of program meetings for the 1963 convention, 11 working commissions were appointed to study various aspects of SPW and to make recommendations concerning the profession. These commissions formed the basis for the current ACPA Commission structure. The second ACPA monograph titled The Legal Basis for College Student Personnel Work was made available to ACPA members late that year. ACPA membership at the end of January 1962 was 3,088.

The thirty-fifth annual ACPA convention (the tenth as a Division of APGA) was held in Chicago, Monday through Thursday, April 16-19, 1962. The ACPA program theme was "Climate for Learning." Headquarters was the Morrison Hotel, where most of the 60 content programs with 232 participants were held. President Craig presided at the first three of four Executive Council meetings, the Luncheon, and the Business session following the luncheon.

The first two ad hoc committees were discontinued by Executive Council action Sunday night, and the third ad hoc committee was authorized to continue long enough to develop materials for Executive Council review. On Monday at noon, Craig presided at the Luncheon. Those seated at the past-president table were the following: Lloyd-Jones, Feder, Hopkins, and Callis. They were introduced to appreciation for her service to ACPA as the 1960-61 president. President Craig delivered his luncheon address titled "The Student Personnel Profession: An Instrument of National Goals." Near the end of his speech, he suggested the formation of cooperative Association for Student Services in Higher Education and recommended that the ACPA Executive Council make a study of his proposals during the following year.

Then at the conclusion of the Luncheon, approximately 270 people remained for the Business session. When the meeting was opened for new business, a motion was passed to carry out the intent of Craig's concern for a year's study with recommendations to be given at the 1963 convention. The ACPA membership were to be consulted as to their views and to be advised of Executive Council action.

William Craig was the recipient of a special meritorious award from ACPA in 1961. Within a year after his ACPA presidency, William Craig accepted positions in the U.S. Peace Corps. First he was special assistant to the Director of Training at San Juan, Puerto Rico (1962-63), then he became Director of the entire Peace Corps (1963-64). That experience was followed by two years as Headmaster at John Burrough's School in St. Louis, Missouri (1964-66). The next move took him to Washington, DC as Deputy Assistant Secretary, HEW, and Deputy Associate Commissioner for Higher Education (1966-69).

In higher education during more recent years, William Craig was a college president and a state chancellor in five different systems: 1969-70, University of Montana-Missoula (Vice President for Academic Affairs); 1970-73, Johnson State College (President); Vermont State College (State Chancellor); 1977-80, California Community Colleges (State Chancellor); 1980-87, Monterey Institute of International Studies (President); 1987-present, U.S. International University (Director).

William Craig wrote on September 10, 1989: "I always felt that my counseling skills, learned earlier, were helpful assets in whatever success I had in those positions." He lives in La Jolla, California, writing a book on some of the many education experiences he has had, focusing on a comparative study of the tremendous variety of American institution and their philosophies, progress, and goals.
Melvene D. Hardee
Twenty-Third President
1962-1963

Melvene Draheim Hardee was the eighth woman to become president of ACPA. The announcement of her election as president-elect was made on Sunday morning, April 26, 1961 by the Nomination Committee chair at the opening Executive Council meeting at the Denver convention held in conjunction with the other Divisions of ACPA. Hardee was Professor of Higher Education at Florida State University and was the author or editor of approximately 25 professional publications in the form of periodical articles, chapters or sections in books, or entire books.

Born and reared in Clarion, Iowa, Melvene Draheim graduated from the local high school and attended the University of Northern Iowa that fall, located about 60 miles from her home. An honor graduate when she completed the B.A. degree three years later, Northern Iowa presented her a Distinguished Alumna Award in 1967. For nine years during 1934-43, she taught in Iowa public schools at Vinton, Hampton, and West Waterloo. At Hampton she held the position of Dean of Girls. At West Waterloo she chaired the Department of English-Speech. One year during the 1930s she enrolled at Teachers College, Columbia University as a Roberts Fellow and completed her M.A. degree.

A teacher at Stephens College (Columbia, Missouri) for four years during the 1940s, one of her duties was Counselor in the Occupational Guidance Department. At the University of Chicago, she served as a Counselor in the women's residence program and was an Instructor in the University College As a University Fellow she enrolled in classes taught by Carl Rogers and received the Ph.D. degree (Student Personnel Administration) in 1948. The title of her dissertation was "Evaluation of a Program of Occupational Guidance," focusing on occupational/career choices of women.

That summer she married Thomas L. Hardee and accepted an appointment at Florida State University (FSU) as the first Coordinator of Counseling and Advisement. She was promoted to Professor of Higher Education in 1958, one of three founding faculty assembled to form the new Department of Higher Education (now the Department of Educational Leadership) at FSU. In 1980 she was the first Director of the Institute for Studies in Higher Education. As of May 15, 1990, Melvene Hardee was named Professor Emerita-Higher Education. When she retired she was the Senior Professor in the higher education program. Currently she has been honored at FSU by the establishment of a Center for Women in Higher Education Administration, named the HARDEE CENTER FOR WOMEN, etc. For two years she has given a Hardee Fellowship, $7,000 and $10,000, for a doctoral woman student in higher education.

Hardee attended each of the annual conventions from 1952 at Los Angeles through her presidential year (1963) at Boston. From 1952 through 1961 (the year she became president-elect) Hardee addressed topics or presided at programs of the national conventions on research, writing, and various phases of student personnel work. At Los Angeles she presented "Principles for Integrating Instruction and Student Personnel Services in the Coordinated Program of Counseling" at a symposium. At Chicago in 1953, she spoke on "Something Old and Something New" on the general subject of Writing for Professional Publication. Later on the convention program she was a discussant on Student Personnel Approaches to General Education. Other program topics she addressed throughout the years included: Articulation of College Counseling with Programs of Counseling in Agencies Outside the College (1954); Studies of Behavior in Human Relations (1955); Personnel Adjustment Courses in Colleges and Universities (1956); Providing Higher Education Facilities through Regional Action (1958); The Whole University and the Whole Student (1959); Can Professors Counsel? (1960); and The Comprehensive Counseling Program for Higher Education (1961).

Hardee made contributions to ACPA committees. During 1953-54 she was an ACPA representative on the APGA Nominations Committee. She chaired the ACPA Publications and Research Committee during 1956-58 and met with committee members during the annual conventions. She was among those who attended the pre-convention workshop at Detroit in 1957. During 1961-62 (when she was president-elect) she chaired the Budget Committee. Melvene Hardee held officer assignments in ACPA for seven years. During the summer of 1954, the ACPA Executive Council appointed her secretary-treasurer (1954-56). In the 1957 elections she was a membership choice for
member-at-large (1957-58) on the ACPA Executive Council. When the Executive Council members assembled for their first meeting prior to the Cleveland convention program in 1959, the Nominations Committee chair announced Hardee as ACPA secretary for a two-year term (1959-61).

At Chicago early in October 1960, she represented ACPA at the ACE annual meeting. As ACPA representative she attended the ACE meeting a year later in Washington, DC. Hardee served as ACPA president-elect during 1961-62 and president during 1962-63. She represented ACPA on the APGA Executive Council from 1961-63.

President-elect Melvene D. Hardee initiated the ACPA Commission system with Gordon Klopf during the summer of 1961. The Commissions were activated to develop the 1963 Boston convention program. During 1961-63, approximately 250 people were involved under the Hardee-Klopf leadership. The Commission system was retained with modifications and expanded since 1963.

Hardee’s presidential year was directed by action taken at the annual Business session during the 1962 ACPA convention in Chicago, as a participating Division of APGA. A portion of her executive mission was to conduct an organizational study of ACPA. President Hardee appointed a Steering Committee and chaired a two-day meeting in Washington, DC late in May 1962 to consider the study.

She mailed a number of issues of *Top Drawer Talk*, a presidential memo, to approximately 150 ACPA officers, committee members, and others between May 1962 and the publication of a first edition of an ACPA newsletter (*ACPAToday*) in March 1963 which included the results of the membership survey conducted the previous year.

In June 1962, she elected from the Directory of Higher Education some 70 associations and directed a letter to the executive officer of each association. She inquired if the two organizations could work together along five general areas. In 1974, Hardee said that she worked hard to get ACPA coordinated with every higher education agency on Capitol Hill as well as with the Southern Regional Education Board to those who attended the annual Luncheon. Among her other presidential assignments at Boston, she presided at the Executive Council meeting, the Delegate Assembly session, the annual Luncheon, and the Business session (which followed the Boston Town Meeting) attended by 125 people. The Town Meeting was staged to defuse a potentially stormy Business session. The issue of secession from APGA was tabled momentarily.

Approximately 500 people were present at the Luncheon when President Hardee delivered her address titled “Perception and Perfection.” Among her closing remarks were the following:

The real renewal of the image of student personnel work— as well as the renaissance of this Association— will come about through the ideas and energies of highly motivated young professionals crowding the field and seeking our affiliation. This, in turn, will exact of us “old pros” a singular performance in both practicing and professing in the stream of student personnel work.

At the 1964 national convention in San Francisco, Hardee was presented an award for Professional Service to ACPA. Later she served on an ACPA ad hoc Committee on Student Freedoms, and she was an Adviser to the Committee on the Status of Student Affairs in Higher Education. During 1980-82 she was a member of the ACPA Long Range Planning Committee.

At the 1987 ACPA/NASPA convention in Chicago, Melvene Hardee presented the keynote address—a documentary with sound, music, and narration—to observe the 50th anniversary of the profession’s chartering. She provided a superb history and heritage of student affairs in her address titled “The 1937 Student Personnel Point of View: The Birth of a Charter.” At Chicago she was proclaimed an ACPA Senior Scholar. After delivering her address, she took her script and is presently expanding it into a manuscript on the contributions of Southern deans of students and staff to the integration process, countrywide.

On June 21, 1990, Melvene Hardee performed in videotaping for the ACPA Generativity Committee. Her co-performer was Richard Mashburn of FSU. The production was to be aired at the 1991 ACPA national convention in Atlanta.

A founder of the Southern College Personnel Association (1949) now termed SACSA, Melvene Hardee served as president during 1955-56. At the SCFA conference in Atlanta on November 11, 1976, that organization established the Mel Hardee Award to recognize outstanding contributions to Student Personnel Work. At the SACSA convention in Tampa during 1989, Hardee announced the first FSU forum: Women’s Presence in Educational Administration, scheduled for November that year. She presented a copy of the program for southern college clientele in
the interests of bringing women of the southern region together. During the annual SACSA meeting at Savannah, Georgia, in November 1990, she was honored with a life membership in that organization.

In 1983 at Clairol, Iowa, her hometown, she instituted and maintained The Draheim Historical Library named after her parents who were ardent historians. She dissolved the Memorial Library in 1990, making thoughtful distribution of the three floors of structure and the scores of books, pictures, artifacts, etc. A large share of the holdings were coopted by the Iowa State Archives in Des Moines. Another share was taken to her 900-acre farm, High Noon, in Southern Georgia. For 28 years following her mate’s sudden death, she has combined operation and management of the farm and administrative-teaching duties at FSU. She drove 89 miles one way in her antiquated tracks from Tallahassee to Valdosta, “moonlighting” on weekends and holidays with a second occupation. She said that this operation has kept her in touch with reality. In June 1968 a forestry award proclaimed her to be an American Tree Farmer in recognition of her well-managed lands.

Nationally prominent in the college student personnel administration field, doctoral hoods have been placed on 123 graduates in higher education for whom she served as major adviser. By invitation, she has consulted with faculty, staff, and students in many women’s colleges, viewing curriculum and co-curricular activities.

Melvene Draheim Hardee resides in Tallahassee—or you may find her in Valdosta.
Dennis L. Trueblood  
Twenty-Fourth President  
1963-1964

In the election of 1962, Dennis L. Trueblood became the sixteenth man to attain ACPA's highest office. Trueblood was present at the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Saturday evening, April 14, 1962, in Chicago when his name was announced as president-elect. He was professor of Higher Education and Coordinator of the College Student Personnel Graduate Studies Program at Southern Illinois University. Dennis Trueblood was 37 years of age, married to the former Dorothy Drown, and the father of a son and daughter.

Born in rural Vigo County near Prairie Creek, Indiana, Trueblood graduated from Honey Creek High School in 1943 at Terra Haute. That fall he enrolled at Indiana State University. His major at entrance was Commerce. A desk clerk in the Student Union Building during his last three years at Indiana State, he was president of his junior class and named outstanding senior man. He received the B.S. degree in 1948, then he enrolled at Indiana University. He was granted the M.B.A. degree (1949, Personnel Management and Counseling).

For the next five years at Indiana University, while he studied for his doctorate, Trueblood was a College Counselor and Teaching Assistant. He was the recipient of the Ed.D. degree in 1954 (Guidance and Counseling). The title of his dissertation was "Selected Characteristics, Including Academic Achievement of Employed and Nonemployed Students in the Indiana University School of Business."

During 1954-56 he was Director of the Office of Aids, Scholarships, and Awards at the University of Kansas. From 1956 to December 1957, he served as Assistant then Associate Director of the Commission on Educational Organization of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in New York City. He left New York City to accept appointment as Assistant Director then Coordinator of Student Affairs (Training) and Associate Professor of Education at Southern Illinois in January 1958. Trueblood was promoted to full Professor in 1962 and named to chair the Department of Guidance in the summer of 1963.

At the 1954 ACPA convention in Buffalo, Trueblood was appointed P-O-G Proceedings editor and was placed in charge of records for the conventions. Also at that convention, Trueblood served as one of four discussants on the Participation of Students in College Administration panel, was the recorder at the Civil Liberties on the College Campus session, and was one of five discussants on the general topic Communication and Interpersonal Relations in Student Personnel Administration.

At the 1955 Chicago convention in the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Trueblood was one of three persons who discussed the general topic of Relationship between Personnel Facilitics and the Activities Program. He co-chaired a discussion group at the 1956 ACPA convention program in Washington, D.C.

During 1956-57, Trueblood was one of 15 persons who served on ACPA's Program Committee in preparation for the 1957 national convention in Detroit.

He was one of 26 Program Committee members during 1957-58. At St. Louis in 1958, he participated in the program The Role of the Counselor in Dealing with Moral and Religious Issues.

Trueblood was one of 30 members of the 1959 ACPA Cleveland convention Program Committee, and the Membership Committee chair considered him ACPA "recruiter extraordinary." In the 1959 ACPA election, Dennis Trueblood was selected to serve as a member-at-large on the Executive Council during 1959-61. He attended four Executive Council meetings during the Cleveland convention, the annual Business session, and appeared on two programs: Responsibility of the College for Race and Religion in Fraternities and Sororities and Organizational Programming and Group Size.

During 1959, Trueblood was listed as the ACPA state membership chair for Illinois. At the 1960 ACPA convention in Philadelphia, Trueblood was present at the Executive Council meeting, attended the Business session, was listed on a program with eight other persons who spoke on Training of Student Personnel Workers, and also spoke on the topic of Merits of Undergraduate versus Graduate Student Residence Hall Counselors. He attended the Executive Council meeting held on Thursday morning, April 14.

Dennis L. Trueblood chaired the 1961 ACPA convention Program Committee. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting, Trueblood reported on the plans of his Program Committee and he attended the two other Executive Council meetings and the second Business...
session. Trueblood also appeared on the program Counseling and Moral Values. Later in 1961, he was named Professor of Higher Education at Southern Illinois University.

At the 1962 ACPA convention in Chicago when he was announced as the new president-elect, he was present at all four Executive Council meetings and attended the Business session. He appeared on the program titled Regional Accrediting Agencies Standard Setters for the College Student Personnel Program.

Trueblood was a member of the ACPA Steering Committee which met in Washington, DC on May 23-24, 1962, to outline possible areas for the ACPA Self-Evaluation Study Committee. At the Boston convention in 1963, President-elect Trueblood attended the three-day convention workshop and the Executive Council meeting. He attended the Business session following the ACPA Boston Town Meeting. At the Business session he presented the Self-Study Committee Report as revised and accepted by the Executive Council. The Executive Council voted to accept and adopt the statement prepared by an ad hoc committee (chaired by Trueblood) to have a higher education specialist for ACPA to work out of APGA headquarters. His name appeared twice on the annual convention program. He chaired a group of four persons who discussed The Professional Education of Student Personnel Workers in Higher Education Workshop Reports and he and two other people made presentations in Plenary Session IV—Student Personnel Work in Higher Education. The Years Ahead, Research, Administration and Professional Education.

During 1963, he chaired the ACPA delegation to the Inter-Association of Coordinating Committee founded in 1958 and changed to Council of Student Personnel Associations in Higher Education (COSPA) in 1963. At the end of October 1963, ACPA membership totaled 3,397. In his last message to the ACPA membership, he spoke optimistically about ACPA's future in APGA.

Author of over 50 journal articles and other publications, Dennis L. Trueblood, who served the presidency of ACPA since May 1, 1963, resigned on January 1, 1964. He died undergoing open heart surgery in a Chicago hospital five weeks later, when he was 38 years old. He was survived by his wife, two children, parents, and sister.

Barbara Kirk, who assumed the ACPA presidency upon the death of Trueblood, said:

No previous President of our Association has ever devoted more time and energy to activities and policies and concerns which required limitless attention, than Dr. Trueblood. The entire membership of ACPA has lost a leader who represented their interests in every phase of his professional life, whether it was on the campus of Southern Illinois University or at the White House Conference on Children and Youth in 1960, or at Executive Council meetings in Washington at the National Headquarters of APGA. There will be few Presidents in the future with his stamina and drive. It was a privilege and an honor to have known and worked with him.

In May 1985 the Illinois College Personnel Association Executive Board established an annual award to recognize individuals in that state who made significant contributions to student affairs. They created the award in Dennis Trueblood's name to honor him.
Barbara A. Kirk was the ninth woman to serve as ACPA president. The Nominations and Election Committee report distributed to approximately 500 people who attended the ACPA Luncheon at the Boston convention on Monday, April 8, 1963 included Kirk as president-elect. She was Manager of the Counseling Center and Lecturer in Education (equated to Associate Professor) at the University of California, Berkeley (UCB). She was married and the mother of a daughter.

Born and reared in San Francisco, Barbara Kirk attended Girls High School in that city and graduated in December 1923. She was business manager of the school paper, class president four times, and had the leading role in the senior class play she wrote. She was included in Terman’s “Gifted” Group during high school which opened awareness to the field of mental measurement to her and established acquaintance with Lewis M. Terman prior to her enrollment at Stanford University in April 1924.

Kirk became interested in psychology beginning in the second quarter at college. She received the A.B. degree (1927, Psychology) from Stanford. Employed there as Research Assistant to 1936, Terman was her adviser for the M.A. degree (1934, Psychology).

Beginning in January 1936, Kirk took additional graduate work for a year in psychology at the University of Minnesota, where she was a Psychometrist for the Institute of Child Welfare. Then she returned to California.

Back in San Francisco from 1937 to 1946, she worked with the National Youth Administration to 1941, California State Department of Employment to 1942, and the United States Employment Service to 1946. After several months (May-September 1946) with the Oakland Board of Education, she was appointed the founding manager of the Veterans Administration (VA) Guidance Center at UCB, the first student counseling service on the Berkeley campus for veterans after World War II, until termination of the VA contract in June 1950. She continued the program as a self-sustaining cost-free public program for a year, however.

After serving as Lecturer and conducting a half-time private practice for several months, she was appointed Manager (founding director) of the UCB Counseling Center and continued as Lecturer of undergraduate and graduate courses. During her 25 years at UCB as she directed the Counseling Center and the office of Dean of Counseling, she pioneered a wide array of counseling services for students. When she retired from UCB in December 1973, she had a staff of 45.

At the 1952 national ACPA convention in Los Angeles, Barbara Kirk led a small discussion group on the Practical Value of Group Dynamics for Student Personnel Workers at a Monday evening program on March 31. On Wednesday afternoon, she presented a research report on “Test Versus Academic Performance in Malfunctioning Students.”

During 1952-53, she served on a nine-member Special Committee to Consider Matters of Interest to Clinical Counselors. Beginning in 1952, she chaired the ACPA membership drive in Northern California for a number of years.

Kirk was appointed to the seven-member Committee on Professional Standards and Training during 1953-54. At the 1954 ACPA convention in Buffalo on Monday afternoon, April 12, she and two other people discussed the general topic Dissemination of Vocational Information on the College Campus. During 1956-57, Barbara Kirk served on the 20-member ACPA Policy and Planning Committee. The following year she worked with the 19-member Grass Roots Development Committee. At St. Louis in 1958, on Thursday morning, April 3, she presided at a program called The Functioning of a College Mental Hygiene Clinic.

As a result of the 1960 election, Barbara Kirk was named a delegate-at-large to the ACPA Assembly. At the Philadelphia convention in 1960, she participated with three others persons on a Tuesday afternoon, April 11 program called Use of the WAIS in Counseling Students with Academic Difficulties. The next morning, she presided at a session called Goals in Vocational Counseling: Mobilizing the Counselor.

Barbara Kirk was elected ACPA secretary in 1961 for a two-year term. At the Denver convention that year, she presided at a morning session on Wednesday, March 29. The topic was listed as The College Counseling Service of the Future. At the final ACPA Executive Council meeting in Denver on Thursday evening, March 30, she kept the minutes. At that
meeting, Kirk moved that President Craig appoint three ad hoc committees to study ACPA. Her liaison assignment for 1961-62 was with Counseling Center Directors. Also, she developed and chaired Commission VII, Counseling, Testing, and Advising at its inception.

At the 1962 convention in Chicago, Kirk and others who chaired study commissions met on Saturday and Sunday, April 14-15. She was busy taking minutes (17 hours) at the five ACPA Executive Council meetings and luncheon and annual Business session. Also, she found time to participate twice on the convention program. She presided at the afternoon session on Tuesday, April 18 called Similarity of College Counselor-Counselee Personality Characteristics—A Research Report. On Wednesday afternoon, she participated with four other people on a program labeled Counseling Relationships to College Psychiatric Services.

Kirk took minutes of the three-day Executive Council pre-convention workshop at Boston in 1963. Also, she took minutes of the Executive Council meeting on Sunday morning, April 7, and the ACPA luncheon and Business session minutes on Monday. Total recorded minutes by Kirk at the Boston were for about 26 hours of meeting time. She attended the Thursday morning Executive Council meeting as president-elect. A motion of hers that the Executive Council accept and adopt the ad hoc committee report which suggested ACPA representation in APGA by a higher education specialist was passed.

At the Boston meetings, Kirk and the other Commission VII members met on Sunday. On the Wednesday morning convention program, Kirk and two other persons presented at Plenary Session III—Student Personnel Work in Higher Education: The Years Ahead, Foreign Student Advising, Counseling, and Junior Colleges.

Official transfer of the ACPA presidency to Barbara A. Kirk occurred as of January 1, 1964, because the president was unable to serve the remainder of his term. She proposed that a special project of ACPA during 1964-65 be the study of central issues of students on the college campus, and she initiated an official relationship with the American College Health Association.

The San Francisco convention in 1964 was ACPA's thirty-eighth annual meeting and the twelfth as a Division of APGA. The convention was dedicated to the memory of Dennis L. Trueblood. The national conference program was held Monday through Thursday, March 23-26, and Hotel Mark Hopkins was ACPA headquarters. The ACPA program contained 55 content sessions involving some 190 people.

President Kirk presided at two all-day Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, March 21-22, the annual Luncheon and the annual Business session on Monday afternoon, and the Executive Council meeting on Thursday morning, March 26. With only one exception, all those meetings were held in Hotel Mark Hopkins. Kirk opened the Luncheon on Monday with readings of excerpts from Trueblood's letters, quoted in a personal letter by Mrs. Trueblood. Harold F. Cottingham, APGA president-elect, was presented a picture of Dennis L. Trueblood for permanent display at APGA headquarters.

Approximately 150 ACPA members attended the Business meeting. A resolution honoring Trueblood was endorsed by those present. Kirk said that she continued the ongoing ACPA program as originated by Trueblood, with the creation of several new committees and restructuring of various Commission duties and titles.

President Kirk appeared on the 1964 convention program three times. At a Tuesday afternoon session in Hotel Mark Hopkins, Kirk was the discussant on the program called Impact of Higher Education on the College Student Today. In the Fairmont Hotel on Wednesday afternoon, she was one of three presenters who spoke on the general subject Achieving Integration in Career Counseling and Placement at the College Level. On Wednesday night at the Fairmont, she participated in an organizational meeting for a California ACPA branch. ACPA membership as of May 31, 1964 was 3,780.

In the year of her elected presidency, the 1965 convention (ACPAs's thirty-eighth) was held in conjunction with APGA's other Divisions in Minneapolis, Monday through Thursday, April 12-15. The ACPA conference program contained 70 content sessions. APGA headquarters was the Capp Towers Motor Hotel, where the Executive Council meetings, Luncheon, and Business session were held and where the presidential suite was located. President Kirk presided at the two ACPA Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, April 10-11. Current total membership was 4,622. At the luncheon on Monday, with more than 550 people in attendance, she delivered her presidential address titled "Identity Crisis—1965." Then she presented the past-president certificate to Dorothy Trueblood, in recognition of her husband's devoted service to ACPA. She presided at the Business session that followed.

In May 1968, Kirk's hopes for ACPA were:

...that it will have the best of both possible worlds in that it will remain within the context of APGA and benefit from cross fertilization while leaving roots in the higher education context.

Author and co-author of close to 90 publications, they were a source of much satisfaction to her. They were diversified, although the bulk had to do with college counseling and its efficacy.

Before her death in August 1966 at the age of 79, the ACPA Executive Council approved a resolution...
honoring her during the 1986 ACPA national convention in New Orleans. The resolution was printed in the June issue of *ACPA Developments* that year. Another article, "Barbara Kirk Remembered," written by Charles Lewis, was printed after her death.

Barbara Kirk was survived by her daughter, two grandchildren, and her husband, Leopold.
Ralph F. Berdie
Twenty-Sixth President
1965-1966

The seventeenth man elected to the presidency of ACPA was Ralph F. Berdie. He was announced as president-elect at the ACPA luncheon on Monday, March 23, 1964 in the Peacock Court of Hotel Mark Hopkins in San Francisco. Berdie was Professor of Psychology and Director of the Student Counseling Bureau at the University of Minnesota. He was 47 years of age, married, and the father of three children.

Ralph Berdie was born in Chicago. Originally from Minnesota, the family returned there with Ralph who entered Duluth Central High school in 1932 and graduated two years later. In the fall of 1934, Berdie enrolled at Duluth Junior College for two years then he transferred to the University of Minnesota (UM). He majored in psychology and received the B.A. Degree in 1938. D. G. Paterson was Berdie’s adviser for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, which he was granted in 1939 and 1942, respectively. During his study for the master’s, Berdie was a Psychology Teaching Assistant. He was an Administrative Fellow with the Testing Bureau during 1940-41 and Assistant to the director in the Testing Bureau during 1941-43.

Clinical Psychologist with the U.S. Naval Reserve during 1943-46, he was a Lieutenant when discharged. His file also indicates that he was a Counselor and Assistant Professor Psychology at UM during 1944-45. An Associate Professor of Psychology at George Peabody College during 1946-47, Berdie then returned to UM as Associate Professor of Psychology and Director of the Student Counseling Bureau, 1947-49. In 1949 he was promoted to full Professor. In 1966 Berdie accepted the directorship of the newly formed Department of Student Life Studies. He conceived this office to encourage more research on student problems. In 1971 he became Coordinator of Admissions, Registration, and Student Records.

Ralph Berdie made a study in 1940-41 of personnel work as reported in the annual ACPA Proceedings, when he was Administrative Assistant in the University Testing Bureau at the University of Minnesota. During the Chicago convention in 1951, Berdie was a symposium participant at the Thursday, March 29 general session at which time Current Research in Student Personnel Work was discussed. At the 1952 ACPA convention in Los Angeles on Monday, March 31, Berdie was one of three discussants at a symposium titled How to Design Research to Investigate Student Personnel Problems.

During 1952-53, Ralph Berdie chaired the ACPA Research Committee, and he was one of nine members on the Special Committee to Consider Matters of Interest to Clinical Counselors. At the Chicago convention in 1953, he read a paper at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday, March 31 section meeting, when the general subject New Frontiers in Personnel Research was discussed.

Early in 1954, Berdie’s After High School, What? was reported in publication by the University of Minnesota Press. At the Buffalo convention in 1954, he read a paper at a section meeting on Wednesday morning, April 14. The general subject of five discussants at that 10:30 a.m. meeting was Pre-College Counseling.

Early in 1955, an announcement was made that Berdie and a colleague at the University of Minnesota Student Counseling Bureau were directing the development of a new personality inventory for grades 9 through 12. At the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago on Monday afternoon, April 4, 1955, during the annual convention, Berdie presided at a 3:00 p.m. section meeting titled Selecting a Test Battery for Choosing a Field of Academic Concentration.

In the 1956 election, Berdie was chosen a member-at-large to the ACPA Executive Council for a one-year term. He was one of four participants in a Tuesday morning, April 1, ACPA session at the St. Louis convention in 1958. The general subject was Evaluation of: (1) California Psychological Inventory and (2) Minnesota Counseling Inventory.

Berdie served on the 30-member ACPA Program Committee during 1958-59. On Monday night, March 23 from 8:00-9:20 at the 1959 convention in Cleveland, he was one of four people who made presentations at the College Choice and Student Achievement program.

When the 1962 election results were reported at the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Saturday, April, 1962 in Chicago, Ralph F. Berdie was announced as one of the new Executive Council members-at-large for a two-year term, expiring May 1, 1964. On Tuesday afternoon, April 17, he was one of several persons who presented at a session titled Similarity of College Counselor-Counselor Personality Characteristics—A
Research Report. He attended the Thursday morning, April 19 Executive Council meeting for new ACPA officers and Executive Committee members, but he left the meeting soon enough to participate in the late morning program on Recruitment and Selection for the Peace Corps.

Berdie attended the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Sunday morning, April 7, at the Boston Convention. He was one of the four ad hoc committee members who presented a statement to the Executive Council relative to the need for an Executive Secretary, whose major duties and responsibilities in ACPA would be concerned with higher education services. ACPA membership as of May 31, 1964 was 3,780.

At the San Francisco convention in 1964, the year he became president-elect, Berdie was present as a member-at-large to the two-day-long Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, March 21-22, preceding the convention, and he attended the annual luncheon and the Business session on Monday. At the Saturday morning Executive Council meeting, his motion that those present endorse a resolution about Dennis L. Trueblood for presentation to the membership was seconded and passed. On Monday night, in the Terrace Room of the Fairmont Hotel, Berdie was one of three panelists who spoke on the general topic on Controversial Issues in Testing Today.

During 1964-66, Berdie was a member of the APGA Executive Council during the two years he served as ACPA president-elect (1964-65) and president (1965-66).

At the Minneapolis convention in 1965, President-elect Ralph F. Berdie attended all three Executive Council meetings, the annual Luncheon, and the Business session. At the Executive Council meeting on Saturday, April 10, Berdie reported that ACPA’s annual budget was approximately $20,000, with the Journal and COSPA representing respectively, the first and second major expense. Then he reported on the APGA Executive Council meetings conducted during the previous day and a half, including discussion of the vacancy created by the resignation of the director of higher education services. Near the close of the Saturday meeting, Berdie’s motion that Commission XII prepare a statement for the Executive Council regarding ACPA’s basic position on professional preparation was seconded and passed. At the annual Luncheon on Monday, Berdie presided and welcomed the gathering of over 550 people. Among those introduced were ACPA past presidents who were in attendance.

Berdie presided at the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Thursday, April 15, at which time the affiliate status of ACPA with the American Association for the Advancement of Science was withdrawn. During that meeting, he announced most of the committee appointments for 1965-66. ACPA delegates to the APGA Senate included the five officers, nine members-at-large on the Executive Council, and 21 other ACPA members. Others with whom President Berdie served during his presidential year were members of the 14 Commissions and eight Committees. On May 31, 1965, the ACPA membership totaled 4,683.

During 1965-66, ACPA became a founding member of the National Council on School-College Relations (NCSER). Seven ACPA monographs were in print. Berdie was present at the October 1965 meeting of COSPA in Washington, DC. In November 1965, President Berdie attended the APGA Executive Council meetings at the Washington Hilton Hotel, APGA headquarters hotel during their thirty-ninth annual convention. ACPA membership as of March 1966 was 5,445.

The Washington, DC national conference, which was ACPA’s fourteenth as a Division of APGA, met Monday through Thursday, April 4-7, 1966. A total of 28 business and committee meetings and 52 content programs were scheduled. President Berdie presided at the two all-day APGA Executive Council meetings on April 2-3 (prior to the convention program) and the Business session on Monday afternoon. Approximately 230 persons attended the Business session.

At the annual Luncheon on Monday, Ralph F. Berdie delivered his presidential address titled “Student Personnel Work—Definition and Redefinition” before some 600 persons.

Well known for his research and publication in higher education and counseling psychology, he authored, edited, or contributed to more than 250 journal articles and books. He served as president of APGA during 1970-71.

Three months before his death, Ralph Berdie wrote to say that the most significant things he did as president were toward maintaining ACPA within APGA.

When he died suddenly in August 1974 at his home in St. Paul, Ralph F. Berdie was 58 years old. He was survived by his wife, Frances, two sons and a daughter, his mother, and his younger brother.

At the mid-year ACPA Executive Council meeting in 1974, a memorial resolution in his honor was approved and the “Editor’s Page” of the January 1975 issue of the Journal of College Student Personnel recognized him for his many professional accomplishments.
Bernard R. Black
Twenty-Seventh President
1966-1967

The eighteenth man elected to the presidency of ACPA was Bernard R. Black. The announcement of his election as president-elect was made at the annual ACPA Luncheon on Monday, April 12, 1965 at the Minneapolis convention. He was, at the time, Assistant Dean of University College at Ohio University where he had been Chairman of the Human Relations Department since 1956. Dr. Black was 52 years of age when he took office. He was married and the father of a son and twin daughters.

Black was born and reared in New York City, where he graduated in 1932 at Eastern District (high school) located in Brooklyn. He traveled to Minneapolis, entered the University of Minnesota (UM) as an undergraduate in January 1933, and completed the B.S. degree (1937, Social Sciences). During the next two years he worked as a Research Assistant in the Sociology Department and in 1939 received the M.A. degree (Sociology and Educational Psychology). During the next six years, Black was a social science teacher and director of the band at Faulkton (South Dakota) High School (1939-41) and Morton (Illinois) High School (1941-45). During 1946-49 he was Dean of Students and Professor of Sociology at the College of Emporia, Kansas.

In the summer of 1949 he enrolled at Teachers College, Columbia University where he was awarded the Ed.D. degree (1954, Guidance-Student Personnel Administration). Esther Lloyd-Jones was his major adviser. The title of his dissertation was "Proposals for the Development of an In-Service Training Program for Faculty Counselors at Ohio University."

At Ohio University from 1949 through 1965, Black was Assistant Dean of University College, Professor of Human Relations, and chaired the Human Relations Department beginning in 1956. In 1966 he was named Professor of Education and Coordinator of the College Student Personnel Training Program at the University of Miami (Coral Gables, Florida). After a 41-year career in a variety of educational positions, Black retired in April 1978, Professor Emeritus.

Bernard Black is a Life Member of ACPA who began his affiliation with the organization in 1952. During 1956-57, he served on the 31-member ACPA Grass Roots Development Committee and attended the pre-convention workshop at Detroit. After participating on the Program Committee during 1957-58, Black chaired the Program Committee during 1958-59. He also attended the ACPA Executive Council meeting as the committee chair in April at the convention in St. Louis that same year.

In the 1959 election, Black and 16 other delegates-at-large were selected as representatives at the APGA Assembly for the next annual convention. In the ACPA Publications Committee report of the Cleveland convention, it was announced that Black was first preference of the eleven-member committee to be named as Associate Editor of the Journal. He also became a member of the editorial board of this publication and served for five years.

At the Philadelphia convention in April 1960, Black's election as a member-at-large to the ACPA Executive Council for a two-year term was announced. He participated in a program on the Training of Student Personnel Workers, he also attended the Thursday morning ACPA Executive Council meeting.

Bernard Black attended the three Executive Council meetings, the Luncheon, and the two Business sessions at Denver in March 1961. On Tuesday morning, Black presented an ACPA program entitled College Student Personnel Workers. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Thursday President Craig appointed Dr. Black as liaison person with the Financial Aids and Orientation organization.

At the Chicago convention in April, 1962 he attended the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Saturday night. At the Sunday morning Executive Council meeting he presented his liaison report on the Orientation Directors' conference. On Monday, he attended the annual luncheon and the Business session which followed. Black presented a program on Tuesday morning on the "Case Study Approach to Increasing Perception of the College Student Personnel Worker."

It was this convention that Bernard R. Black accepted an appointment by ACPA President Hardee to the APGA Committee on Professional Preparation and Standards. As a member of this committee he served as ACPA representative to a subcommittee of Inter-Association Coordinating Committee (IACC) which later became COSPA.

In the election of 1963 Black was voted a member-at-large to the ACPA Executive Council for a second
time. He attended the three day pre-convention workshop at Boston in 1963 and participated in other scheduled convention activities. At the Executive Council meeting on Thursday morning, Black's motion that the ACPA Executive Council express sincere appreciation to Melvene D. Hardee for her outstanding leadership and direction as president was seconded and passed. Black also participated in an ACPA convention program panel session called the Professional Education of the Student Personnel worker in Higher Education Workshop Reports.

In the 1964 ACPA election, Bernard Black was elected ACPA treasurer for a two-year term. At the San Francisco convention that same year, he attended the two day pre-convention Executive Council meetings, the annual Luncheon and Business sessions, and the Executive Council meeting for the 1964-65 officers. He participated in a Counselor Preparation and Role program on Monday night. On Wednesday night, Black was among four presenters who spoke on the general topic Professional Education of the Student Personnel Worker.

In April 1965, when the ACPA national convention was held in Minneapolis, Black as treasurer attended two days of pre-convention Executive Council meetings. At the annual Luncheon on Monday afternoon, Black was presented as ACPA president-elect. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Thursday, he represented CPA as president-elect. ACPA membership in May 1965 was 4,683.

Black chaired the ACPA Budget Committee during 1965-66. At the Washington, DC ACPA convention in April 1966, Executive Council meetings were conducted during the two days before the convention. President-elect Black chaired the annual Luncheon program on Monday and assisted President Berdie at the Business session that afternoon following the Luncheon. At the ACPA Luncheon, Black gave special recognition to APGA President-elect Williamson (ACPA president, 1941-45), and expressed the best wishes of ACPA to Esther Lloyd-Jones at the time of her retirement. During the Business session which followed, Black presented a statement with the endorsement of the ACPA Executive Council pledging their cooperation with and support of E.G. Williamson. Near the close of the annual Business session, President Berdie officially terminated his presidential year by presenting Bernard R. Black as the incoming ACPA president. Black presided at the Executive Council meeting on Thursday morning, ACPA membership on May 31, 1966 was 5,707.

In 1967 Black presided at the mid-year ACPA Executive Council meetings late in November in Chicago. ACPA membership totaled 6,322 on March 1, 1967.

ACPA's fortieth annual convention was held in conjunction with the other Divisions of APGA at Dallas in March 1967. Fifty-four ACPA content programs were held from Monday through Thursday, March 20-23. Black presided at two days of ACPA Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday. During his presidency, Black presented a past-president citation to Ralph F. Berdie. Before approximately 750 people Black delivered his presidential address entitled "College Students' Development—Opportunities and Interferences." Following the luncheon, he chaired the annual Business session.

During his presidency, Black developed nine Presidential Reports which were distributed to APGA officers and selected ACPA members. In May 1967, he received a Commendation for Service in recognition and appreciation of unselfish and creative leadership exercised in behalf of ACPA.

In June 1968, Black listed five hopes for ACPA as follows:

1. to include all college student personnel workers,
2. to develop knowledge and standards (through research) to upgrade college student personnel workers,
3. to relate and be able to communicate with counselors in the secondary schools,
4. to be more effective in dealing with college students, and
5. to develop state and regional divisions of ACPA.

Since his presidency, Dr. Black has continued to work for the ACPA in various capacities and has attended the annual conventions as an observer and participant. In 1974 he was elected to the Directorate of Commission XII-Professional Education of Student Personnel Workers in Higher Education. Shortly afterwards, he was elected Chairperson of the Commission for Convention Programs in 1975.

When Black was teaching, administering, and counseling at Ohio University, he had the opportunity to have seminars, and lecture to executives, managers, and employees in a great variety of organizations such as: Pennsylvania Railroad, Ohio Bell Telephone, Royal McBee, Western Electric, Kaiser Aluminum, Ohio Credit Institute, Independent Business Men (Parksburg, West Virginia), Kyger Greek Power Co., Ohio AFL-CIO Conference, Research Management Program-Batelle Memorial Institute (Columbus, Ohio), and the Annual Fire School, Ohio State University.

When Black was teaching and developing the graduate program in College Student Personnel at the University of Miami, Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) asked him to have seminars and serve as a consultant to the office of Student Personnel and to the President and his cabinet at the University of Okinawa in 1969 for a period of three months. After his retirement, Black was hired as Director of Staff Development and Training at the Eagle Bank in Miami in 1985.

What might all of the above experiences mean to
ACPA and its members? Black admits that he has little or no knowledge concerning the technical and specialized aspects of these different establishments. However, he concluded that there are similarities in preparing administrators and supervisors in their development, whether it involved business, higher education, or labor organizations. Each organization has to achieve its purpose or goals, satisfy the needs of its customers as well as the needs of its employees.

These kinds of skills involve communication, sensitivity to others, modification practices through support rather than threat, seeing the “whole” picture and the importance of “stop, look, and listen,” as well as being aware of your own feelings, beliefs and attitudes about others.

As Black reflects on his own training and professional development, he sees both the ever-changing dynamics of institutions of various sorts and the significance of the preparation of college student personnel administrators to manifest the above mentioned skills and understandings. Our programs and practices do make a difference on campus and with organized institutions as we apply our skills and comprehension of interpersonal relations, human behavior, and administrative "know how."

Bernard Black and his wife reside in Miami. They spend much of their time keeping in touch with their family.
Elizabeth A. Greenleaf
Twenty-Eighth President
1967-1968

Elizabeth A. Greenleaf was the tenth woman elected president of ACPA. She was present at the Saturday afternoon, April 2, 1966 ACPA Executive Council meeting in the Washington Hilton Hotel, when the announcement as president-elect was made. Greenleaf was introduced as president-elect at the annual Luncheon on Monday, and the announcement of her election was made at the Business session later that day. She was Assistant Dean of Students, Director of Resident Hall Counseling, and Associate Professor of Education at Indiana University, where she also earned her doctorate in 1952.

Born in Winthrop, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Greenleaf's family moved to Indiana when she was a young child. She attended Greencastle High School where she was president of student government during her senior year and graduated in 1937. That fall she enrolled at DePauw University in Greencastle where her father was a professor and chaired the Department of Mathematics. She had a double major when she received her A.B. degree (1941, History and Political Science). She was awarded DePauw University's Distinguished Alumni Citation in 1967 “in recognition of outstanding achievements and service.”

In Indiana she accepted a position to teach Social Studies and English at Washington Township in the Putman County Schools during 1941-42. Then she taught Social Studies at Salem High School during 1942-1946. In the fall of 1946 she entered the University of Wisconsin for graduate study. In 1947 she received the M.A. degree (Political Science). Greenleaf returned to teach at Salem High School where she was given the opportunity to begin a counseling program the following year and became Counselor for Girls until 1950.

Meanwhile, she enrolled at Indiana University (IU) in 1948 to study part time for a doctorate in Counseling and Guidance. She was a fellowship holder and Graduate Assistant during 1950-51 then an Instructor of Social Studies and Critic Teacher at the University School the next year. She received the Ed.D. in 1952. The title of her dissertation was “Comparison of Women Students Majoring in Three Schools at Indiana University.

For the next five years (1952-57), Elizabeth Greenleaf was an Assistant Professor and Coordinator of the Activities Development Center at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. From 1957-59 she was Associate Dean of Students and Dean of Women at San Jose State University in California. Greenleaf returned to IU in 1959 as Director of Counseling and Activities for University Residence Halls and Assistant Professor in the School of Education. In 1960 she acquired an additional title: "Assistant Dean of Students."

Elizabeth Greenleaf was promoted to Associate Professor in 1962 then full Professor of Education in 1967. During the 1960s she was responsible for combining a men’s and women’s residence hall system. She had a professional staff of 276 with 200 graduate assistants and budget well over a half million dollars.

After 10 years in university administration, she felt ready for a chief student personnel position. She relinquished her administrative position in January 1969 and was appointed to chair the IU Department of College Student Personnel Administration. She returned to teaching and research. She carried a heavy graduate teaching load and developed and directed the Student Personnel Internship in the School of Education.

Elizabeth Greenleaf's professional career was capped in 1978 when she received the President's Award for Distinguished Teaching at the annual Founders Day ceremonies on the IU Bloomington campus.

Elizabeth Greenleaf was listed as a member of ACPA during 1952-53. She served as a recorder at the 1953 and 1955 Chicago conventions. When the 1958 ACPA election results were announced on Saturday evening, March 30 at the Executive Council meeting and during the annual Luncheon on Monday in St. Louis, Greenleaf's name was among the 13 delegates to the APGA Assembly (1959). She was a panelist on the Political Extremists in the Campus Extra-Curricular Program, a section meeting held Tuesday morning, April 1 in St. Louis. In the 1959 election, Greenleaf was re-elected delegate to the APGA Assembly (1960). She attended the APGA Assembly meeting Wednesday afternoon, March 25 at the Cleveland convention.

She attended the 1960 APGA Assembly meeting scheduled for Tuesday afternoon, April 12 in Philadelphia. Also, she participated on the convention pro-
gram twice. Prior to the APGA Assembly, she spoke at a program called Counseling Objectives in College Residence Halls. The next morning, she and 14 other persons presented A Demonstration and Discussion of Human Relations for College Student Personnel Workers.

During the convention program in 1962 at Chicago, Greenleaf participated in the Wednesday morning, April 18 meeting titled Climate for learning—Fusion of Living and Learning in College Residence Halls. At the Boston convention in 1963, she and several other ACPA members presented a program titled The Professional Education of Student Personnel Workers in Higher Education Workshop Reports on Wednesday afternoon, April 10.

In the ACPA election of 1964, Elizabeth Greenleaf was one of three voted a member-at-large to the Executive Council for a three-year term. She was present at the Thursday morning, March 26 Executive Council meeting for 1964-65 office holders and Executive Council members-at-large. The night before, she was discussant at a program called Sex and Suicide: College Myths and Realities.

From 1964-66 Greenleaf served as ACPA representative to the COSPA Commission on Professional Development. She served as Chair 1966-67 and as Chair of an Inter-Association Study Committee on Accreditation (COSPA and APGA) 1967-68.

At the Minneapolis convention in 1965, Greenleaf was present at the Executive Council meetings on Saturday, Sunday, and Thursday, April 10, 11, and 15, at the Capp Towers Motor Hotel. Also, she attended the annual Luncheon and Business session on Monday. At the Executive Council meeting on Saturday, her motion to increase the number of issues per volume of the Journal from four to six was passed. Later during that meeting, she was announced as one of three ad hoc committee members to draft a statement for Executive Council consideration regarding ACPA’s position on continuation of a staff position in APGA that represented higher education interests. At the Thursday Executive Council meeting, President Berridie appointed Greenleaf to chair a three-member Convention Study Committee.

Greenleaf attended the three ACPA Executive Council meetings on Saturday, Sunday, and Thursday, April 2, 3, and 7, 1966 at the Washington Hilton Hotel during the national convention. She was present at the annual Luncheon and Business session on Monday. At the Executive Council meeting Sunday afternoon, Greenleaf presented a summary report titled “An Evaluation of Conventions held by the American College Personnel Association.” Copies of the resume of her report were distributed in the ACPA Business session on Monday. At the Sunday afternoon Executive Council meeting, she and two other members were appointed to investigate the need for a mid-year meeting. At the Executive Council meeting on Thursday morning, Elizabeth A. Greenleaf was present as president-elect.

President-elect Greenleaf participated in the ACPA mid-year meeting at Chicago during November 1966. At the Executive Council meeting on Monday, November 28, her motion that the ACPA president appoint an ad hoc committee to consider ethics and standards for the profession was passed.

At Dallas in 1967, President-elect Greenleaf participated actively in the ACPA Executive Council meetings, annual Luncheon, and Business session. At the Saturday morning, March 18 Executive Council meeting, she presented the proposed budget for 1967-68. At the Sunday morning Executive Council meeting, she discussed ACPA representation to COSPA. She presided at the annual Luncheon on Monday, April 20 in the Grand Ballroom of the Statler Hilton and introduced ACPA past-presidents in attendance. At the close of the Luncheon, she acknowledged appreciation of ACPA to President Black. At the annual Business session which followed, he presented the presidential gavel to her a short time before adjournment.

At a Tuesday afternoon ACPA convention program in the Mustang Room of the Statler Hilton at Dallas, Greenleaf presented a paper titled “A Multi-Discipline Approach” on the general subject Who Should Educate the College Student Personnel Worker and to What End?—Dialogue. She presided at the ACPA Executive Council meeting in the Mustang Room on Thursday morning, March 23.

Periodically during 1967-68, President Greenleaf sent her Presidential Newsletter to more than 700 ACPA members. Following her attendance at the APGA Executive Council in New Orleans, November 29-December 1, Greenleaf met with the ACPA Executive Council on mid-year meetings on Sunday through Tuesday, December 2-4, 1967, at the O’Hare Airport Johnson Motor Lodge in Chicago. ACPA membership as of March 1, 1968 was 7,109.

The forty-first annual ACPA convention was held in Detroit, Sunday through Thursday, April 7-11, 1968. The national meeting was ACPA’s sixteenth as a Division of APGA. ACPA headquarters hotel was the Sheraton Cadillac. President Greenleaf presided at the morning, afternoon, and evening Executive Council meetings on Saturday, April 6 in Cobo Hall, and the Executive Council meeting Sunday morning in the Normandy Room of the Sheraton Cadillac. She attended the Executive Council meeting in Parlor C on Thursday morning. She presided at the ACPA Business sessions held Monday afternoon (following the Luncheon) and Wednesday afternoon in the Woodward Room of the headquarters hotel. At the annual Luncheon on Monday, April 8 in the Ballroom of Cobo Hall, Greenleaf presented a plaque to Bernard Black in
recognition for his service and leadership to ACPA. Her presidential address was titled "As Others See Us."

Early in June 1968, Elizabeth A. Greenleaf's hopes were that ACPA have (1) a successful convention of their own in 1970, (2) closer ties with NAWDC, NASPA, and AAHE, and (3) more extensive support of Commissions.

Widely known as a consultant, author, and lecturer in her field of student personnel and residence hall administration, Elizabeth Greenleaf died at Imperial Hospital, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, following a short illness in May 1979. She was 59. The Greenleaf Distinguished Alumnus/Alumna Award was established by IU as a memorial to her.

At the ACPA mid-year Executive Council meeting on November 2, 1979, a memorial to her was discussed and unanimously supported. A tribute to her was printed in the February 1980 issue of ACPA Developments.
Donald P. Hoyt
Twenty-Ninth President
1968-1969

Donald P. Hoyt became president-elect at the 1967 annual meeting in Dallas. At that time, he was Coordinator of Research Services for the American College Testing Program and Professor of Education at the University of Iowa (Iowa City). He had previously been senior counselor at the University of Minnesota's Student Counseling Bureau (1952-1954) and on the Psychology and Counseling Center staffs at Kansas State University, serving as Director of the latter from 1958-1961. He was 40 years of age, married, and the father of three sons.

Donald Hoyt was born in Cherokee, Iowa. As an undergraduate at the University of Illinois, he was employed in the Dean of Students Office. He majored in Mathematics but gained a strong psychology background and completed his B.S. degree in 1948. During his senior year, Dean Fred H. Turner told him to enroll in graduate school at the University of Minnesota (UM) and arranged to have E.G. Williamson provide an assistantship. Hoyt received the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1950 and 1954, respectively, from UM where he experienced various assistantships. At UM his long career in research began, and for the next seven years after he received his doctorate, he was employed at Kansas State University.

Hoyt returned to Kansas State where he is now from the University of Iowa in 1968. He was appointed Director of Educational Research, Professor of Education, and Professor of Psychology. He has had several titles including Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs and Director of Educational Resources. At different times a substantial portion of his time has been spent in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data which relate to optimal allocation of institutional resources (positions, facilities, program support). Another major focus has been evaluation, both of personnel and programs. Time has been devoted to system-wide coordination, and he has had the overall responsibility for faculty development services.

Beginning in 1954 (Buffalo), he had been a regular program participant at the national conventions, presenting papers on measurement, counseling, and research in higher education. He served on the ACPA Publications and Research Committee in 1956-57. In 1960 he was appointed to the ACPA Monograph Commission, and served two terms (1960-1966). He served as a member of the first Commission VII (1962), and in 1964 was elected to the Executive Council.

During his term as Executive Council member, he represented ACPA on the National Commission on School-College Relations, serving as its vice-president in 1965-66. In 1966, he and Philip A. Tripp conducted an ACPA membership survey to inform the Executive Council of members' needs and opinions; results were published in the January 1967 issue of the Journal.

Hoyt became involved with ACPA policy regarding separate conventions in 1967. APGA had scheduled its 1969 meeting in Hawaii; Hoyt represented ACPA on a special ad hoc committee which recommended that the 1969 meeting be re-scheduled for Las Vegas. The ACPA Executive Council had earlier voted to meet separately in 1969 unless APGA agreed to meet somewhere on the Mainland.

In the 1968 meetings in Detroit, the APGA Board of Directors was told of the difficult housing situation which was projected for the 1970 New Orleans meeting. Hoyt was involved with several other Executive Council members in the decision to hold ACPA's 1970 meeting separate from APGA's; Higher Education Executive Associates was commissioned to explore and recommend a site.

The 1968 Detroit meeting was marked by Hoyt, as Chair, presenting 14 resolutions to the Business meeting. He also presented a paper, later published in the Journal, entitled "An ACPA program for 1968-69." In this paper, he outlined a series of proposals and strategies for making ACPA more responsive to its members. These constituted the major thrust of the organization during his tenure as president. The chief accomplishments were:

1. Providing the first ACPA regional workshops on topics of professional interest.
2. Establishing a publications committee for the Commissions to more efficiently and effectively capitalize on their professional efforts.
3. Establishing a committee on the future of the student personnel profession, while continuing Task Forces on Blacks and Women.
4. Exploring new organizational possibilities by meeting regularly with leaders of NASPA and NAWDC.
5. Organizing ACPA's first separate convention (St.
Louis, 1970).

Following his year as president, he continued on the Executive Council for one year as past-president. He also served as ACPA's representative on APGA's Commission on Purposes, Functions, and Operation in both 1969-70 and 1970-71. In 1971-72, he conducted another ACPA membership survey which focused considerable attention on organizational options. This was his last active service for ACPA. His new employment (Assistant Vice-President for Academic Affairs at Kansas State University) directed his interests in other channels and he became progressively disenchanted with ACPA's ability to deal with either professional or political problems. The last meeting he attended was the Chicago meeting in 1972.

On September 21, 1977, Donald P. Hoyt concluded a manuscript for another publication (Presidential Reporting, 1978) with a forecast of what would happen in ACPA's future. A small section of his predictions follows:

There will be a continuing need for some highly specialized student service. Those concerned with student financial aid will have jobs in the future; specialists in career placement will also have a definite role, although it may change some as new patterns of education emerge (e.g., more work/study, more multiple careers). I expect health services may gradually be provided through community, rather than institutional, resources. If not, they clearly call for highly specialized personnel.

Certain other services will continue to be staffed with separate personnel; those involved in housing, recreation, and entertainment (including cultural programming) are the only certain ones in this category. Most other student services will be provided by the teaching faculty. Given appropriate motivation and training, the faculty can and should handle most counseling services, group advising, and program development.

For this to happen, some other changes will have to occur. The faculty will need to embrace (with more enthusiasm) "student development" as a legitimate concern of theirs. And institutions will need to reward them for success in relevant activities. In this connection, a new set of priorities will need to be adopted by our institutions. Not only must there be a renewed emphasis on learning, but also on what is to be learned. The current stress on specialized skills and knowledge which can be used to gain position and status will have to be downgraded; and new ways must be found to address fundamental questions of values, including a sense of personal responsibility for the survival of the species.
Charles L. Lewis
Thirtieth President
1969-1970

The 1968 ACPA president-elect was Charles L. Lewis. He was the twentieth man to serve as ACPA president. The official announcements of his election at the Dallas convention were made at the ACPA Executive Council meeting Sunday morning, April 7 and at the first Business session on Monday afternoon in the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel. He was Vice President for Student Affairs at The Pennsylvania State University. Lewis was 42 years of age, married to Charlotte J. Wynn, and the father of a son and two daughters.

Charles Lewis was born in Wellsville, near East Liverpool, Ohio. After graduation he enrolled at Ohio University (OU) where his undergraduate work was interrupted by a term of service with the U.S. Army as a non-commissioned Japanese interpreter. He graduated with honors from OU. Lewis wrote about his undergraduate educational experience briefly in *Presidential Reporting* (1978):

> Having a rather unique distinction of having a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in Guidance and Counseling in 1949 has caused me considerable amusement and satisfaction over the year. Ohio University in those days was trying for the first time to develop a guidance and counseling program and they offered a bachelor's degree with the proviso for three years' experience prior to certification. I had the good fortune of starting a career in college student personnel as an assistant to the Dean of Men in my senior year.

Lewis served as Assistant to the Dean of Men at OU for a year after graduation (1950). He joined the University of Minnesota (UM) staff in 1950 and during the next four years served as Administrative Assistant, Student Activities Advisor, and Associate Director of the Student Activities Bureau. Meanwhile, he earned the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees (Educational Psychology) from UM in 1952 and 1955, respectively.

The Lewis family left Minnesota for the University of North Dakota, where he was appointed Associate Professor of Psychology and served as the first full-time Dean of Men, the Dean of Students, and developed a Student Personnel and Student Services Program, described as a "heady" experience.

During the next five years (1962-67) at the University of Tennessee, Lewis was Associate Professor of Educational Psychology and Executive Dean. His assignment was to reorganize a complete decentralized student services program in the context of considerable racial tensions. He had a major role in helping integrate the undergraduate student body. In 1967 Charles Lewis was appointed Vice President for Student Affairs at Pennsylvania State University where he served as Vice President for Student Affairs (1967-71) and as Research Associate and Assistant to the President (1971-72).

Charles Lewis continued at Penn State until August 1972 when he accepted the position of Executive Director of the general association—APGA. He was promoted to Executive Vice-President the next year and served until July 1983 as the Chief Executive Officer. Among the achievements during his tenure he is particularly proud that the serious financial problems were improved, a Foundation was created with a balance of $1,000,000 plus, six new divisions were created, and membership grew from 25,000 to 42,000. With the support and help of elected officers, the three pronged thrust to establish credentialing were initiated and advanced—CACREP, State Licensure, and National Registry of Professionally Qualified Counselors.

In the spring of 1950, a group from UM including Lewis drove to Chicago to attend the annual convention of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. ACPA leaders were cooperating with representatives of other guidance-related associations to form APGA. Lewis was a member of ACPA in 1951 while he worked and studied at UM. He served as Proceedings editor of the 1956 convention in Washington, DC, followed by his appointment to the ACPA Publications and Research Committee during 1956-58. In 1958 he was appointed Associate Editor of the *Personnel-O-Gram (P-O-G)* and retained on the Publications Committee.

At the Cleveland convention in 1959, Lewis appeared on the convention program twice. On Monday afternoon, March 23, he participated in a program called Orientation—Positive Concepts of Adjustment—An Evaluation of Goals. On Tuesday morning, he presided at the section meeting identified as Discussion and Critical Analysis of the Case method for Training Student Personnel Workers. At the Executive Council meeting Thursday morning, March 26 at
Hotel Cleveland. Lewis was appointed editor of The Journal of College Student Personnel (Journal, successor to the P-O-G). He served as the original editor until the 1964 San Francisco convention, when he resigned and was replaced by action of the Executive Council on Saturday, March 21. At the Executive Council meeting Thursday morning, March 26, he was approved as a member of the Journal Board until 1967. As editor, Lewis reported in various capacities at nearly all the Executive Council meetings and Business sessions at the annual conventions.

In the 1961 elections, he was voted a member-at-large to the ACPA Executive Council for a two-year term, and he attended the Executive Council meeting on Thursday, March 30 at the Denver convention. In 1964, Lewis was elected to the 20-member ACPA delegation to the 1965 APGA Senate. Near the conclusion of the 1964 annual ACPA Luncheon on Monday, March 23 in the Peacock Court of Hotel Mark Hopkins, a special citation was awarded Lewis for his editorial service with the Journal.

Lewis was Coordinator of ACPA’s 13 Commissions during 1965-66, when he reported at the Executive Council meeting on Saturday, April 10, 1965 at the Minneapolis convention. He appeared at the annual Business session Monday afternoon and reviewed the structure and purpose of the commissions (increased to 14 at the Executive Council meeting on Thursday). At the Washington, DC convention in 1966, Lewis attended the ACPA Executive Council meeting at the Washington Hilton on Saturday, April 2. One of the two documents he submitted for action was titled “Commissions-General Policy and Procedures.” Lewis was commended by the ACPA Executive Council for his outstanding contribution as Commission Coordinator and chosen member-at-large to fill a vacancy, the term of office expiring in 1968. At the Executive Council meeting Sunday afternoon, Lewis discussed the work of the Commissions a short time after he joined two others in presenting the COSPA report. At the annual ACPA Luncheon the next day, Charles L. Lewis, as Commission Coordinator, was announced and noted with appreciation for his leadership. Later, he was appointed by the president to an ad hoc committee to study the structure and form of ACPA Commissions. Lewis attended the ACPA Executive Council mid-year meetings in Chicago during November 26-28, 1966. He chaired Group II of the Self-Study Committee at the meetings. During the 1960s Lewis served as a president of the Southern College Personnel Association.

Lewis participated actively in the Executive Council meetings Saturday and Sunday, March 18-19, 1967 at the Dallas convention. At the Sunday afternoon meeting, he and two other persons were appointed to investigate convention sites, procedures, and other aspects. But APGA decided to hold the 1969 conven-

tion in Las Vegas instead of Hawaii. At the Statler Hilton on Tuesday afternoon, Lewis was a discussant on a program labeled The Basic Encounter Group with Carl Rogers as presenter and discussion leader. The next afternoon at the Adolphus, Lewis and another person discussed Function and Role of the Student Activities Staff member. During 1967, Lewis moved to Pennsylvania. During December 2-4, 1967, Charles Lewis attended the ACPA Executive Council meetings in Chicago. At the 1968 convention in Detroit, Lewis reported little possibility of holding the full 1970 APGA convention in New Orleans. So he recommended that ACPA plan a separate conference or convention. When he reported on general convention problems at the Business session on Monday, April 8, he said that APGA Divisions were informed that if the annual 1970 convention was held in New Orleans, insufficient hotel space would be available to accommodate the expected attendance. He was a discussant on the program called In-Service Training for Senior Student Personnel Workers in Cobo Hall on Tuesday morning.

Lewis attended the one-day ACPA Executive Council meeting in St. Louis on Tuesday, December 9, 1968. At the Las Vegas convention in 1969, President-elect Lewis was actively involved in the Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, March 29-30, and the Business session on Monday afternoon, March 31. Near the close of the Business session, incoming President Lewis summarized the highlights of his report titled “ACPAs President’s Assessments and Proposals for 1969-70” and published later in the Journal. One of his comments was as follows:

“...I strongly believe our affiliation with the American Personnel and Guidance Association continues to be a strength when contrasted to difficulties confronting other associations in higher education.”

On Tuesday afternoon, April 1, Lewis was a discussant on an afternoon program (chaired by Willis E. Dugan) titled Education Professions Development Act. On Tuesday morning in North 9 of the Sahara, President Lewis presided at the Executive Council meeting.

The ACPA Executive Council met in St. Louis at the Chase Park Plaza Hotel (1970 conference headquarters) on Sunday and Monday, November 8-9, 1969 for mid-year meetings. President Lewis presided. The Commission Chairmen met jointly with the Executive Council members for the first time. ACPA membership as of March 1, 1970 was 7,490.

ACPAs’s conferences of programs in St. Louis, held Monday through Wednesday, March 16-18, was the forty-third national meeting and the first separate as a Division of APGA since 1953. President Lewis presided at the two Executive Council meetings beginning shortly after noon Saturday through Sunday and the annual Business session began Monday afternoon and resumed on Tuesday night with approximately
200 members present.

On October 1, 1990 Lewis commented upon the future of ACPA:

It has been over 20 years since ACPA held its first separate convention and workshops in St. Louis. This was partly a compromise to avoid a vote on withdrawal from APGA. Since that time a costly separation effort was mounted and vote was taken; sustaining affiliation. Once again we are at the threshold of a similar plebiscite on the same issue. My hope and dream is that this political conundrum be resolved and put to sleep so more leadership time may be devoted to significant professional matters and services.

The death of his wife, Charlotte, occurred suddenly after nearly 39 years of marriage. In 1989 Lewis married Jane E. McCormick, who is a past president of NADWC (now National Association of Women Educators). She retired early from Pennsylvania State where she last served as Assistant Vice President of Administration. They reside in suburban Annandale, Virginia, 15 miles southwest of the Washington Monument.
Paul A. Bloland  
Thirty-First President  
1970-1971

The ACPA membership voted Paul A. Bloland president-elect in 1969. The announcement of his election was made at the Executive Council meeting in Las Vegas on Saturday morning, March 29 in North 9 of the Sahara Hotel and again during the Business session in Space Center 1 & 2 of the same hotel on March 31. Bloland was Vice-President of Student and Alumni Affairs and Professor of Education at the University of Southern California (USC). He was 45 years of age, married to Ruth Marion Nolte, and the father of two sons, Eric and Peter.

Paul Bloland was born in Primrose, near Madison, Wisconsin. He served in the U.S. Army during 1943-46 and the Korean War during 1951-52. He attended college at the University of Wisconsin (UW) where he was a Housefellow (1948-50) in its residence hall program and received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in 1949 and 1950, respectively.

Bloland was Activities Adviser at the University of Minnesota (UM) during 1950-51. He was appointed Associate Director of the Student Activities Bureau (1953-55) then Director (1955-60) and Assistant Professor of Educational Psychology. He worked for E.G. Williamson as a department head and with C. Gilbert Wrenn as his doctoral adviser. In 1959 Bloland was granted his Ph.D. (Educational Psychology). Years later he chaired the first Gilbert and Kathleen Wrenn Humanitarian and Caring Person Award Committee (1978-77). During the national ACPA/NASPA joint convention at Chicago in 1987, he was a presenter with Wrenn at an invited session, Are We a Profession?

In 1960 he went to Drake University as Dean of Students and in 1964 took the same position at USC. In 1969 he became Vice President of Student and Alumni Affairs and Professor of Education. Bloland was appointed chair of the Department of Counseling at USC in 1973, taught courses in counseling psychology and student affairs/development, and chaired some 60 dissertations in those fields. He retired on September 1, 1989 as Professor Emeritus.

Paul Bloland joined ACPA in 1950. He attended his first convention in 1951 at Chicago during the annual gathering of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. He and a colleague (friend) rode the train from Minneapolis. At the Chicago convention in 1955, Bloland was a discussant at a section meeting called Relationship between Personnel Facilities and the Activities Program on Monday afternoon, April 4. At the St. Louis convention in 1958, he presided at a Tuesday afternoon, April 1 session titled Workshop: Fraternity-Sorority Rush Practices. At the Philadelphia convention in 1960, Bloland read a paper, "The Role of the Student Group Advisor," at one of the section meetings.

He was appointed to the ACPA convention Program Committee during 1960-61. At the Denver convention on Thursday morning, March 30, 1961, he presided at a section meeting titled Preparing Student Organizations for Financial Responsibility. On Thursday morning, April 19, 1962 at the Chicago convention, Bloland presided at a section meeting on the Trend of Student Reaction Against Organized Campus Activities.

From 1962-64, Bloland served on ACPA's Commission X, Advising of Foreign Students. At an April 10, 1963 Boston convention section meeting he delivered a Commission research paper on "Developing American-Foreign Student Relations."

In 1964, Paul Bloland was appointed chairman of the ACPA National Membership Committee after serving as Iowa state membership chairman since 1962. At the San Francisco convention, he participated in the two days of Executive Council meetings preceding the annual program. On the morning of the second day, Sunday, March 22, 1964, as ACPA representative on the APA committee which developed the present branch structure, he reported on a plan adopted in principle for divisional organization at the state level under APA charter. He reported for the outgoing membership chairman at that Sunday meeting again at the business session on Monday afternoon. Monday night at the Fairmont Hotel, he presided at a session for ACPA membership chairs. On Wednesday night, he participated on the program called APA Committee on Branch Coordination—Progress Report, again at the Fairmont Hotel.

At the Executive Council meeting on Sunday, April 11 and at the Business session Monday afternoon at the 1965 Minneapolis convention, Bloland reported that ACPA Membership totals were beyond expected goals. He was appointed a member-at-large to the Executive Council (1965-66) by that group to replace another member. At the Executive Council meeting on Thursday, April 15 attended by Bloland, President
Ralph Berdie announced that Bloland would continue as Membership Committee chair during 1965-66. Bloland read a paper at one of the convention programs on "Emerging Patterns in the Staffing of Student Activity Programs" and was a panel member on the Berkeley Demonstrations and Their Resolution.

When the ACPA Executive Council members met at the Washington Hilton Hotel on Saturday, April 2 for the convention in Washington, DC Bloland gave the Membership Committee report. He attended the Executive Council meeting on Sunday and the Business session on Monday, when he presented the annual report on membership. During 1966-67, Bloland was ACPA representative to COSPA. Early in 1967, Bloland authored ACPA monograph #8, Student Group Advising in Higher Education.

In the 1967 ACPA election, Bloland was voted one of the members-at-large to the Executive Council for the three-year term. At the Executive Council meeting on Thursday morning, March 23 he was appointed to work with a major ACPA project, Regional Workshops, which later evolved into the Continuing Education Program.

Bloland attended the ACPA mid-year Executive Council meetings in Chicago during December 2-4, 1967. He was requested to report to the Executive Council in Detroit on ways to implement his committee's (Executive Council Sub-committee on Training and Services) report on regional workshops. This he did on Saturday afternoon, April 6 at the Detroit convention. Under his direction, the ACPA Executive Council agreed to sponsor several regional workshops. He reported further on regional workshops at the Executive Council meeting Thursday morning, April 11. On Wednesday afternoon in Cobo Hall, Bloland was one of two discussants at a program called Student Activities of Staff Functions: Sum and Substance.

At the one-day Executive Council meeting in St. Louis on December 9, 1968, Bloland presented a favorable report of regional workshops on the theme of Student Personnel Work and Response to Cultural Difference. At the Sunday afternoon, March 30, 1969 Executive Council meeting in Las Vegas, Bloland's motion that ACPA establish and charter state divisions throughout the country as rapidly as feasible was approved. He later participated in the formation of both the California Personnel and Guidance Association and the California College Personnel Association.

President-elect Bloland attended the meetings of the APGA Board of Directors on June 12-13, 1969 in Washington, DC. He was present for the mid-year ACPA Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, November 8-9 in St. Louis. On Saturday night, when the Executive Council task force committee reports were given, Bloland spoke as chairman on the Resolutions and Convention Task Force Committee. In a letter dated May 21, 1969, Bloland wrote to President Richard Nixon on behalf of the ACPA urging him to "devise a cease fire in Vietnam and Laos immediately and support a policy of self-determination for the peoples of that area..."

At the 1970 ACPA conference in St. Louis, Bloland was involved in the Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, March 14-15. At the brief Monday afternoon Business session, Bloland introduced two resolutions (which were passed) submitted from Commission V, Financial Aids. He presided at the ACPA Executive Council meeting Thursday morning, March 19 during which his procedures on ACPA position papers was adopted. Near the end of the meeting, expressions of congratulation and appreciation were extended to outgoing President Charles L. Lewis by the Executive Council on behalf of ACPA. On May 10, 1970, following the Kent State incident, he issued an appeal to the fifty state governors to forbid National Guard units from taking live ammunition onto campuses. On September 29, 1970, President Bloland forwarded a motion to the Secretary of Labor, the heads national labor unions, and presidents of high education professional associations calling for integrated work forces to be employed in all present and future campus construction. Bloland commissioned a position paper on the President's Commission on Student Unrest (the Scranton Commission) which was delivered to the association by the chair, Clive Grafton, in December of 1970. After Executive Council action, Bloland wrote to President Nixon and Governor Scranton in February of 1971 conveying the ACPA's endorsement of the Scranton Commission's report.

President Bloland attended meetings on Memorial Day weekend and Thursday through Saturday, September 17-19 in Denver at the Hilton Airport Inn with the NASPA Executive Committee and NAWDC representatives to discuss possible merger and long-range cooperative programs. Appointive actions of his at the ACPA Executive Council meeting on Friday morning included a Journal Exchange Committee, a Long Range Planning Task Force Committee, and a Committee on Joint Conventions. Bloland presided at the ACPA Executive Council meetings at Denver on Saturday and Sunday, December 5-6, 1970. ACPA membership on March 1, 1971 was 7,133.

The forty-fourth annual ACPA convention was held in Atlantic City on Monday through Thursday, April 5-8, 1971, at the same time as the APGA convention. President Bloland presided at the Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, April 3-4 in The Tent of the Dennis Hotel. He called the Business session to order Monday evening in Shannon Hall of the Shelburne Hotel.

As immediate past president, Bloland served as ACPA's representative to the APGA Board of Directors, as chair of ACPA's Nominations and Elections Com-
mittee, and continued work with the ACPA task force on the reconceptualization of college student personnel work (the Tomorrow's Higher Education Project).

Subsequently, Bloland served on the editorial board of the Monograph Commission (1972-74) and as a member and reviewer on the editorial board of the *Journal of College Student Personnel* during 1975-78. He was a member of the Directorate of Commission XII (1979-82) and liaison from Commission XII to the APGA Professional Development and Consultation Committee in 1983. In 1980 President Cynthia Johnson appointed him to chair the ACPA Long Range Planning Committee which resulted in a major report in 1982 and a *Journal* article on the work of the Committee published in 1984. In 1988-89 he chaired the *Annuit Coeptis* Awards Committee having been elected a senior professional to *Annuit Coeptis* recipients in 1984 at the national convention in Baltimore.

Bloland was very active during the 1970s and 1980s in the California College Personnel Association (CCPA) and served as state president of CCPA during 1981-82. In 1984 he was given the CCPA Distinguished Service Award.

Paul A. Bloland and his wife live in Rancho Palos Verdes, California.
William R. Butler was the twenty-second man to serve ACPA as president. A native of Robinson, Illinois, Bill Butler was at the time of his election Vice President for Student Affairs and Professor of Education at the University of Miami (Coral Gables, Florida), a position he had held since 1965; was 43 years of age, married to Virginia Ault, and the father of a son and three daughters.

A native of Robinson, Illinois, Butler attended public schools there through his junior year. He received his diploma in 1944 at Senior High School in Newark, Ohio. After graduation he served in the U.S. Naval Reserves for 27 months, 18 months overseas. After his honorable discharge, he enrolled at Ohio University (OU) where he majored in psychology and received the B.S. (1950, Education) and M.A. (1951) degrees. In October 1970 Butler was the recipient of a Distinguished Alumni Award from OU.

William Butler began his professional career at the University of Kansas (KU) where he was named a Teaching Fellow in the Department of Human Relations (1951-53). Meanwhile at KU he pursued doctoral study in counseling psychology and earned his Ed.D. (1956). Butler served as Assistant Dean of Men and International Student Advisor during 1953-57. He moved to the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, as Dean of Men and Assistant Professor, then he returned to OU with the same titles. Since 1965 he has been Vice President for Student Affairs and Professor of Education at the University of Miami.

Butler’s election to serve as ACPA president during the 1971-72 term represented the culmination of many years of service and professional commitment to ACPA. A member since 1956, he had attended all annual conventions of ACPA and had participated in many of the programs presented at these national conventions.

At the St. Louis convention (1958), Butler delivered a paper entitled “Factor Associated with Scholastic Achievement in High and Low Achieving Fraternities,” an area to which he had devoted much research while pursuing his doctorate in Counseling Psychology at the University of Kansas.

During 1958-59, Butler served on the ACPA Program Committee. At the Cleveland convention (1959), he participated in a demonstration on multiple counseling, while at the Chicago convention (1962), he was involved in a program entitled Regional Accrediting Agencies—Standard Setters for the College Student Personnel Program, the latter reflecting his service between 1958 and 1962 as consultant for the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

During the San Francisco convention (1964), Butler served as recorder for a program on Current Issues in the Organization and Administration of Student Personnel Programs. He also chaired a session on New Directions for Fraternities and Sororities and presented a paper entitled “Forces at Work in the Development of Fraternities.”

At the Washington, DC convention (1966), he presented a paper which was later published, “Should College Student Administrators Have Tenure?” That year he became the Coordinator of ACPA’s fourteen national Commissions, and was appointed as one of four members to Study the Structure and Form of the Commissions.

At the Dallas convention (1967), Butler presented his report on the ACPA Commissions to the ACPA Executive Council and recommended that a resolution should be adopted which would outline procedure and policies for the Commissions. His offer to conduct a five-year review of the Commissions’ activities was accepted by the Council and he was subsequently reappointed as Coordinator of the Commissions. Also at this convention, he chaired meetings for the Commission Chairmen and their members, and was a discussant at a program entitled Current Issues in College Student Personnel Work—As seen by a University President. At the Detroit convention (1968), Butler summarized the structural history of the ACPA Commissions for the Executive Council and conducted meetings with Commission Chairmen. In that year he was also elected for a three-year term as a member-at-large to the ACPA Executive Council.

As a member of the Executive Council of ACPA, Butler took part in the Council deliberations during its meeting in St. Louis in November 1969. As Chairman of the Executive Council’s Task Force on Professional Issues and Relations, he gave a report relating to the issue of whether or not ACPA should join with NASPA and NAWDC in the formation of a new professional
association. This report generated considerable discussion. His motion that the ad hoc Committee on the Future of the Professions consider sponsoring a future convention program on The Future of Our Profession at the ACPA convention in 1970 was passed.

Butler also attended the Executive Council's meetings in March 1970 held prior to the St. Louis conference (1970). He was recommended to be a member of the group to draft "Model Structures for ACPA-NASPA-NAWDC Merger." Butler's election as president-elect occurred in that year and was officially announced at the conference in St. Louis.

In September 1970 a meeting was held in Denver to discuss the possible merger of ACPA-NASPA-NAWDC. Since a majority of ACPA Executive Council members were present for the merger deliberations, the actions of the meeting were considered as official business of ACPA. Among the motions introduced and passed was Butler's to appoint the immediate past-president of ACPA to the APGA Board of Directors as a permanent assignment.

The ACPA Executive council held meetings in Denver again in December 1970 and later in April 1971 prior to the Atlantic City convention. Motions he introduced and were passed included one that ACPA meet in Chicago in 1972, Cleveland in 1973, Chicago again in 1974, and San Francisco in 1975; also that ACPA forego all of its Business sessions and full programs during the ACPA conventions during those years in question when ACPA would hold its separate conventions.

President Butler was introduced at the ACPA Business session on April 6 in Shannon Hall of the Shelbourne Hotel during the Atlantic City convention (1971). He called for the continuation of the amalgamation plans of ACPA with NASPA and NAWDC, while the Executive Council endorsed "in principle" the development of a single national Association. He encouraged the Executive Council to take action toward the implementation of a new project called "Tomorrow's Higher Education" (THE). This project was geared toward the reassessment, reconceptualization, and redefinition of the mission of the college student personnel profession. Due to the crucial importance he attached to Project THE and the proposal for a single professional national association, the major thrust of Butler's leadership was concentrated in these two directions during his year as ACPA President.

President Butler and ACPA President-elect G. Robert Ross met with presidents and presidents-elect of the other two organizations in Chicago in June and November 1971. During these meetings many recommendations of mutual cooperation were made and accepted. These included the scheduling of joint conventions and concurrent Business sessions held in one common location, the sharing of information about yearly operational budgets of each association, a study on the feasibility of developing a central national office operation serving each of the three associations, and the creation of a single, centralized placement operation to serve the members of all three groups.

By the end of the year, NAWDC, NASPA, and ACPA had agreed on continuing to strengthen mutually-sponsored programs in publications, conventions, the women's task force, and placement. Also, the results of the various feasibility studies and a definitive plan for ACPA's own future as a professional association would be presented during the Cleveland convention in April 1973.

As the first step in developing this project, President Butler appointed a Task Force composed of leading educators, counselors, and administrators who were vitally concerned with the reconceptualization of the college student personnel profession. This Task Force proposed a three-phased approach: (1) a descriptive phase stating the fundamental goals and premises of higher education in student development terms, (2) a creative phase in which new conceptual models for future practice would be generated, and (3) an implementation phase witnessing the testing of the reconceptualized framework on various university campuses through models to be established.

Phase I of Project THE was completed during Butler's presidential year. An ACPA monograph was published in 1972 which outlined the fundamental goals and premises of higher education in student development terms and provided an analysis and integrated synthesis of the literature projecting the probable future of higher education. At the end of the year, the promise of Project THE had been fulfilled. Furthermore, through the publication of an ACPA Monograph, this significant contribution was made available to all members of ACPA.

Progress was accomplished in other areas, too. New ACPA state charters were presented, bringing the number of states with ACPA charters to eighteen; a referendum was mailed to 7,000 members of ACPA, which proposed making the Coordinator of Commissions a voting member of the Executive Council, and a proposal was also mailed to promote grassroots participation of ACPA members in the work of the 14 national Commissions. In 1972, a definitive plan of action to open the 14 Commissions for meaningful participation was requested of each Commission. Further, through the work of the ACPA Committee on Continuing Education, a program for Professional Development Workshops was proposed for implementation during the 1972-73 year. An ACPA survey of its 7,000 members was also conducted for the purpose of obtaining the opinions of the members on possible future direction for the Association.

At the end of the 1971-72 year, ACPA membership totalled 7,011 and many of the objectives envisioned
early in the term of office had been realized. As outgoing president of ACPA, Butler presided over the Executive Council meetings and the annual Business session in March 1972 during the Chicago convention.

Subsequently, William Butler served as an editorial board member of the *Journal of College Student Personnel* during 1973-76.
G. Robert Ross
Thirty-Third President
1972-1973

G. Robert Ross was the twenty-third man elected to the presidency of ACPA. His election as president-elect was reported at the 1971 ACPA convention in Atlantic City during the Executive Council meeting on Saturday morning, April 3 in the Dennis Hotel and at the annual Business session on Tuesday night, April 6 in the Shelburne Hotel. Ross was professor of Educational Psychology and Measurements and Vice Chancellor and Corporation Secretary for the Board of Regents in the University of Nebraska System at Lincoln. He was 42 years of age, married, and the father of four children.

Robert Ross, who was born in Kerens, Texas, graduated from high school in Bryan, Texas. He attended Texas A & M where he received his B.S. (1949, Agricultural Economics) and M.S. (1950, Sociology) degrees. He served two years in the U.S. Air Force and was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Inactive Reserve. After his release from active duty, Ross began doctoral study at the University of Denver where he performed a variety of functions as a Graduate Assistant and was awarded the Ph.D. (1955, Psychology and Education).

His first post-doctoral position was at the University of Texas (1955-56) as Counseling Psychologist and Lecturer in educational psychology. At the University of Denver (1956-59) he was Assistant Professor of Psychology, Assistant Dean of Students, and Director of the Counseling Center. He moved to Ball State University as Dean of Student Affairs, 1959-62. During the next 11 years in Nebraska, he was Dean of Student Affairs and Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln (1962-63). In 1963 he was named Vice Chancellor. In 1968 he was appointed Vice President of the University of Nebraska System and Corporation Secretary to the Board of Regents, with specific responsibility for developing and implementing innovative educational programs for the system, one that attracted national attention as the University of Mid-America.

In January 1973 Ross was appointed Chancellor and Professor of Education and Psychology at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. He left in the summer of 1982. In January 1983 Ross was named President of Western Washington University and Professor of Education and Psychology.

Ross was a member of the ACPA Publications and Research Committee and Associate Editor of P-O-G during 1956-57, when he worked in the Testing and Guidance Center at the University of Texas (Austin).

Ross participated with 22 other people in the ACPA pre-convention workshop at Detroit in 1957. That was the year he was named P-O-G Editor. Ross attended the Executive Council meetings and the two business sessions. At the Thursday afternoon Executive Council meeting on April 18, Ross discussed some plans for P-O-G which would eventually lead to professional journal status.

At St. Louis in 1958, Ross attended the ACPA Executive Council meetings on Sunday night and Tuesday afternoon, March 30 and April 1. The Publications and Research Committee was divided into two committees. Ross was appointed by the ACPA Executive Council first to serve as ad hoc Publications Committee chairman, then chairman of the established committee. Also, he became proceedings Editor of P-O-G, after serving as Editor for one year, he was ACPA Recorder Coordinator and proceedings Editor representative to the 1958 APGA convention committees. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting on April 1, he reported on the P-O-G and for the Publications Committee. In the 1958 elections, Ross and 12 others were chosen to serve as ACPA delegates-at-large to the 1959 APGA convention. He was an ex-officio member of the 1959 ACPA Program Committee.

At the 1959 Cleveland convention, Ross participated in the ACPA Executive Council meetings on Sunday night, Tuesday afternoon, and Thursday morning, March 22, 24, and 26. He presented the report of the Publications Committee at the Sunday night meeting in Hotel Cleveland. Ross presented at a Tuesday afternoon program labeled Developing Human Resources through Occupational and Educational Information and a Wednesday morning meeting on Self-Concept Differences and Changes Among College Students. During 1959, he became Dean of Student Affairs at Ball State Teachers’ College (Muncie).

Ross reported for the Publications Committee at the Executive Council meeting on Sunday evening and again at the annual luncheon on Monday, April 10-11, 1960 at the Philadelphia convention, he appeared on the convention program Tuesday morning on the Use
status. At the business session Monday afternoon, Ross reported continuous talks were being held with NASPA and NAWDC. He presided as president at the Executive Council meeting Wednesday afternoon, during which time his operating budget of $60,300 for 1972-73 was approved.

The President's Communiqué, a newsletter, was introduced during his presidency. He met with NASPA and NAWDC officials in Chicago on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 9-10, 1972. Late in May he met with ACPA and NAWDC convention planners in Cleveland. He and Past-president Butler met with officials in the U.S. Office of Education to discuss financial support for the second phase of the Tomorrow's Higher Education Project. In mid-July, Ross took a funding proposal to Washington, DC.

Ross presided at the mid-year ACPA Executive Council meetings in Cleveland on Thursday through Saturday, October 5-7, 1972 at the Statler Hilton Hotel. On Saturday, Ross met with the Executive Councils of NAWDC, NASPA, and NAWDC at the Sheraton Cleveland Hotel. As of March 1, 1973, ACPA membership totaled 7,556.

The forty-sixth annual ACPA convention was held jointly with NAWDC at Cleveland in 1973. The theme of the convention was "What, Then Is A Human Being...?" Headquarters hotel for ACPA was the Statler Hilton. President G. Robert Ross presided at the Executive Council meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, April 3-4, and the annual business session Thursday afternoon in the Statler Hilton. Among actions taken at the Business session (approximately 211 people were in attendance), an office of Vice President for Commissions and an office of Vice President for State Divisions was approved. A motion to poll the ACPA membership on disaffiliation or continuation with APGA was approved. At the Executive Council meeting Saturday afternoon, Ross was recognized for the outstanding service and leadership he contributed to ACPA.

His term as an Executive Council member ended at the 1974 national convention in Chicago. At the April 14 meeting in Chicago, members approved his motion to at least minimally participate in the annual APGA convention program when a separate ACPA convention was held.

At the 1978 ACPA national convention in Detroit he was one of four university presidents who participated on the general session titled The President's Perspective—What I Expect.

Former ACPA President Ross was killed in an airplane crash with two university vice presidents and the aircraft's pilot early in November 1987. He was survived by his wife, Betty, a son, a daughter, a sister, and his parents.

G. Robert Ross was recognized posthumously for his distinguished service to higher education and
ACPA at the opening session of the ACPA national convention in Miami (1988).
Merril C. Beyerl
Thirty-Fourth President
1973-1974

Merril C. Beyerl's election to ACPA's highest office early in 1972 marked the twenty-fourth time that a man was selected. The announcement of Beyerl's nomination as one of two presidential candidates was made by Past-president Bloiland, the ACPA Nominations and Elections Committee chair. Bloiland reported at the mid-year Executive Council meeting in St. Louis on Friday night, October 1, 1971, just before adjournment at 11:30 p.m. Beyerl was Vice President for Student Affairs, Dean of Students, and Professor of Psychology at Ball State University (Muncie). He was 50 years old, married to the former Eunice Ledger, and father of three children, Cynthia, Todd, and Gregory.

Merril Beyerl was born in Malone, a small town in upstate New York. He completed some undergraduate study at Franklin Academy in his hometown, at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Plattsburg (New York) State Teachers College. In 1942 he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve during World War II and was discharged a Captain in 1946. At Plattsburg State, Beyerl received the B.S. degree (1946, Social Science and Education). At Syracuse University he was recipient of the M.S. (1948, Counseling and Guidance). With state certification he became a School Counselor and Director of Guidance. At the high school in Muhlenberg (Pennsylvania), Beyerl taught social studies, 1946-48. At Syracuse University during 1949-51, he was an Instructor of human growth and development and studied for his Ph.D. degree (1951, Clinical and Counseling Psychology). During 1951-53 he was an Assistant Professor of Psychology and Counseling at the University of Illinois.

Beyerl then moved to Ball State University where he was employed during the next 35 years until his retirement, 1953-88. He accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Psychology and Guidance and a Counselor, 1953-55, Associate Professor then Professor of Education and Psychology. He became Director of the Counselor and Psychological Services Center at Ball State, 1957-62. In the summer of 1964 he accepted an additional title and responsibility, Vice President for Student Affairs, which he held until his retirement.

At the 1967 Dallas convention, Beyerl was discussant on the Tuesday afternoon, March 21 ACPA program titled Who Should Educate the College Student Personnel Worker and to What End?—Dialogue. He represented NASPA during merger discussions with ACPA and NAWDC during 1969-70. He was appointed to the five-member special ad hoc ACPA Committee on the Role of Women in the Profession, formed and funded by ACPA Executive Council action taken at the mid-year meeting in St. Louis on Sunday afternoon, November 9, 1969. The committee report was presented and then the committee was discharged at the Sunday afternoon, March 15, 1970 Executive Council meeting during the ACPA conference in St. Louis.

Following his election in 1972 as president-elect, Beyerl was present at the ACPA Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, March 25-26, and the annual Business session on Monday afternoon at the Conrad Hilton Hotel during the 1972 Chicago convention. As president-elect, he participated in the Executive Council meeting for 1972-73 ACPA officials on Wednesday afternoon, March 29. His concern about each member of ACPA being given an opportunity for an affiliate membership on one of the 14 Commissions was reported to the Coordinator of Commissions to present to the Commission chairmen for their response prior to the October Executive council meeting. He was one of two presenters at a Tuesday morning, March 28 program labeled Student Opinion Polls—A Technique for Improving Communication.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, May 9-10 in Chicago, Beyerl joined the ACPA past-president and president in a meeting with representatives of NASPA and NAWDC for an inter-associational meeting. Late in May, he and the ACPA president met in Cleveland with ACPA and NAWDC convention planners.

Merril C. Beyerl was present at the mid-year meetings of the ACPA Executive Council held Thursday through Saturday, October 5-7, 1972 at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Cleveland. On Thursday night, ACPA was incorporated as a non-profit organization. A report was made that Beyerl planned to attend the ACPA regional conventions in San Diego and Atlanta in 1973. At the Friday afternoon meeting, President-elect Beyerl introduced for further discussion the Commission membership question carried over from the March
29 Executive Council meeting in Chicago. He was present in the Sheraton Cleveland Hotel on Saturday, when the Executive Council of ACPA, NASPA, and NAWDC met jointly.

At the Cleveland national convention in 1973, M.C. Beyerl was present as president-elect at the Executive Council meetings on Tuesday night and all day Wednesday, April 3-4, and at the annual Business session on Thursday afternoon in the Statler Hilton Hotel. He presided as ACPA president at the Executive Council meeting on Saturday afternoon.

At the Tuesday night meeting, Beyerl reported on the APGA Board and Senate meeting held in San Diego. The Executive Council went into executive session to hear Beyerl's planned presentation at the Business session on Thursday regarding future relations with NASPA and NAWDC. Three motions introduced by President-elect Beyerl and passed by the Executive council included the following: (1) that a single national association of ACPA, NASPC, and NAWDC was not feasible at the time, (2) that ACPA would continue to cooperate with appropriate professional organizations in different ventures, and (3) that ACPA would continue to cooperate with NASPA and NAWDC in holding the joint 1974 convention in Chicago. These three motions were approved also at the Business session on Thursday afternoon. In addition, his motion that the ACPA Executive Council conduct an official vote of the total membership on disassociation from APGA was approved.

President Beyerl's proposed budget of $80,700 for 1973-74 was approved at the Executive Council meeting on Saturday afternoon, April 7, 1973. His plan and procedures for the operation of Blue Ribbon Panel to prepare pro and con position statements on affiliation/disaffiliation with APGA were adopted by the Executive council.

In August 1973, President Beyerl, the president-elect, and the ACPA treasurer visited APGA headquarters in Washington, DC. In the meantime, Beyerl and the president-elect searched for a convention site for 1975. In his reports to the members in the July and November issues of the Journal, the president alerted the ACPA membership about the upcoming proposals of the Blue Ribbon Panel.

President Beyerl presided at the ACPA Executive Council meetings held Thursday night and Friday, October 25-26, 1973 in Chicago. Among the many actions taken by the Executive council members, they considered the plan for the membership vote relative to the APGA affiliation issue introduced by Beyerl. After the October Executive Council meetings, Beyerl prepared and mailed a Presidential Communiqué to ACPA members to bring them up to date on actions taken in Chicago. The Blue Ribbon Panel position papers and ballot were mailed to each ACPA member late in 1973.

In February 1974, ACPA President Beyerl told Guidepost:

I am pleased that the issue of affiliation or independence has been decided definitely by the ACPA membership. I hope that our energies can now be directed to better communication with APGA and cooperation in other matters of professional concern. He announced the spring Presidential Communiqué the unofficial results of the membership vote to continue affiliation with APGA.

On March 1, 1974, ACPA membership totaled 8,901. One month later, the total was 8,336, the highest in ACPA's history!

The forty-seventh national ACPA convention was held in Chicago in 1974, concurrently with NASPA and the National Association for Women Deans, Administrators, and Counselors (NAWDAC, formerly NAWDC). Programs were held Sunday through Wednesday, April 14-17. The ACPA theme was "Credibility Reaffirmed: Ethics, Legalties, Values." APGA headquarters was the Conrad Hilton Hotel, where the programs were scheduled and the official meetings were held. The ACPA, NASPA, and NAWDAC programs were combined in one booklet, and the placement service was sponsored jointly. The joint convention celebrated the 50th anniversary since members of ACPA's first predecessor organization met at Chicago in 1924 at the invitation of the NADW. According to reports, 1,883 ACPA members registered at the 1974 convention. ACPA state divisions were created again by action of the Executive Council. ACPA income for 1973-74 ($6,599.66) was exceeded by expenditures in the amount of $775.23.

President Beyerl presided at the ACPA Executive Council meetings on Saturday afternoon and Sunday and the annual Business session on Tuesday afternoon. He attended the Executive Council meeting for 1975-75 officers on Wednesday afternoon. Near the close of the Wednesday afternoon meeting, the Executive Council expressed thanks and gratitude to Beyerl and others for their outstanding services to ACPA. A lack of formal ACPA representation at the 1974 APGA convention in New Orleans was evident.

When he was immediate past president, Beyerl continued to serve as ACPA's representative to the APGA Board of Directors. At the 1975 national convention in Atlanta during the Executive Council meeting on March 4, 1975, that group voted to continue his representation to APGA. In the fall of 1975 he testified before the O'Hare Committee in Washington, DC concerning the Higher Education Amendments Act.

Early in 1976 APGA voters elected him to continue as representative to the APGA Board of Directors for a three-year term, 1976-79. Throughout those years he reported consistently detailed columns about APGA Board of Directors' action in ACPA Developments.

For the next 11 years, 1979-89, each succeeding
ACPA president appointed him Coordinator of the Government Relations and Licensure Committee. At several national conventions during those years, Beyerl presented workshops/programs related to his specialty assignments. Throughout the 1980s he was appointed to other ACPA committees including: ad hoc Investment Committee (1983-84), ad hoc Public Relations (1984-86), and External Relations and ACPA/NASPA Government Relations (1985-86). Invited to contribute to "A Time To Speak" column in ACPA Developments, he wrote about future directions of student affairs for the November 1986 issue.

Upon completion of his ACPA representation on the APGA Board, he received the Professional Service Award at the Luncheon during the 1979 ACPA national convention in Los Angeles. During the 1981 convention at Cincinnati, he was chosen a Senior to attend the annual Annuit Coeptis dinner in honor of selected new professionals. At the national convention in Miami (1988), a resolution cited him for his long and distinguished career and his involvement with ACPA. A former president of the Indiana College Personnel Association, Beyerl has been a member of Commission II, Admissions and Orientation, Commission VII, Counseling and Psychological Services, and Commission IX, Assessment for Student Development.

Merril Beyerl resides in Muncie, Indiana.
W. Harold Grant
Thirty-Fifth President
1974-1975

W. Harold Grant was the 25th man to hold the presidential title of ACPA. At the mid-year Executive council meeting in Cleveland on Thursday evening, October 5, 1972, his name was announced as one of the nominees for president-elect in the 1973 election. At Cleveland's Statler Hilton Hotel at the convention in 1973, President Ross announced Grant's election at the Executive Council meeting on Wednesday morning, April 4, and again at the Business session the next afternoon, when Grant was introduced. Grant was serving the second year of his three-year term as member-at-large on the Executive Council. At the time of his election, Grant was Professor of Counselor Education and Director of Student Development Services at Auburn University, where he earned his B.S. degree (with honors) in 1957. Born in Phenix City, Alabama, Grant was 39 years of age when elected, married, and the father of a son and two daughters.

W. Harold Grant joined ACPA in 1960, four years before he received his Ed.D. in Student Personnel from Columbia University. He served on various commissions, task forces, and committees, and became an Executive Council member in 1970. In 1966, when he was Assistant Professor of Guidance and Director of Student Counseling Serving at Auburn, he attended the annual Business session at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC on Monday afternoon, April 4.

Beginning in 1967, Grant was one of two ACPA representatives to the COSPA Commission on Professional Development. He presented his report at the Executive Council meeting at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel on Sunday afternoon, April 5, 1968 at the Detroit convention. In Cobo Hall the next afternoon, he chaired a program called Research and Evaluation in Student Personnel Services. In Cobo Hall on Tuesday morning, April 8, he was listed as one of nine presenters at a session labeled In-Service Training for Senior Student Personnel Workers. Grant was then Associate Professor of Counseling and Personnel Services and Educational Psychology at Michigan State University (Lansing). At the second Business session on Wednesday afternoon, April 10, his motion that ACPA accept a resolution for the establishment of a Special Committee and Action Program on Interpersonal Alienation and Racial Strife was passed. That spring he was featured as one of the 10 most exciting professors in the Big Ten Universities by Chicago Tribune Magazine.

At the 1969 Las Vegas convention, Grant was a discussant at a program called The University and the Fully Functioning Counseling Center, held in the Convention Center on Monday afternoon, March 31. Meanwhile, in January 1970, he went back to Auburn as Director of Student Development Services and Professor of Counselor Education. Early in 1970 while COSPA continued its work on the questions of ethics and confidentiality of professional records, Grant still represented ACPA on the Professional Development Commission of COSPA.

In St. Louis at the 1970 national ACPA conference during the Saturday afternoon, March 14 Executive Council meeting at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, a motion to place Grant on the Executive Council in case of a vacancy was approved. At the Executive Council meeting Thursday morning, March 19, he was appointed to a one-year term as member-at-large. During the annual program, W. Harold Grant chaired a session on Assessing Environmental Influences on College Student Development.

Grant was one of eight members-at-large of the ACPA Executive Council who participated in the mid-year meeting at Denver on Saturday and Sunday, December 5-6, 1970. At the 1971 Atlantic City convention, W. Harold Grant participated in all or part of the Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, April 3-4, in The Tent of the Dennis Hotel. In the 1971 elections, he won a three-year term as member-at-large on the Executive Council. The chairman of the ACPA Nominations and Elections Committee announced his name at the Business session Tuesday evening, April 6, in the Shelburne Hotel. Earlier that day in the same hotel, he was one of two presenters at the workshop on The Student Development Concept in the Community College. At the Executive Council meeting Thursday morning in his absence, he was recommended to a task force to meet in June to pull Project THE together and seek funding. The seven Project Task Force members, including Grant, met in Washington, DC on Friday through Tuesday, June 25-29, 1971 to produce the preliminary documents.
At the 1972 Chicago convention, Grant participated in the Executive Council meetings during all or part of Saturday, Sunday and Thursday afternoon, March 25, 26, and 29, and the Business session on Monday afternoon at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. The mid-year ACPA Executive Council meetings were held in Cleveland on Thursday through Saturday, October 5-7, 1972. W. Harold Grant and the other ACPA representative to the COSPA Commission on Professional Development received special recognition at the Friday morning meeting for their contributions to the Commission’s final statement on “Student Development Services in Higher Education,” completed in July 1972. At that Executive Council meeting, Grant expressed interest in providing optimum involvement opportunities for ACPA members, both on the Commissions and within interest areas.

During the 1973 convention at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Cleveland, Grant attended the Executive Council meetings as a member-at-large on Tuesday evening and all day Wednesday, April 3-4. At the annual Business session on Thursday afternoon, his motion on the establishment of a Vice President each for Commissions and State Divisions was passed. At the Executive Council meeting for 1973-74 officers on Saturday afternoon, Grant was present as president-elect. His report on the selection of a convention site for 1975 led to an approved motion to include Atlanta among the three other cities being considered. The Executive Council adopted President Beyerl’s plan to appoint Grant to chair the Blue Ribbon Panel and replace him on the COSPA Professional Development Commission. On Friday afternoon, April 6, Grant appeared on a Commission program labeled Preparation of Student Development Specialist: Objectives and Curriculum.

During August 1973, President-elect Grant visited APGA headquarters with the ACPA president and treasurer to discuss issues including the rules and regulations for the affiliation/disaffiliation vote. Later that summer, Grant conducted an organizational meeting to consider content, data collection procedures, and plan of presentation for the Blue Ribbon Panel to assist ACPA members in suggesting a future relationship between ACPA and APGA. ACPA members voted to remain affiliated with APGA.

In September 1973, Grant announced that the 1975 ACPA convention would be held in Atlanta. On Thursday evening and all day Friday until 11:00 p.m., October 25-26, 1973, he met in Chicago with the Executive Council. At the 1974 ACPA convention in Chicago, President-elect Grant participated in the Executive Council meetings held Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday, April 13-14, and the annual Business session on Monday afternoon in the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

Incoming President Grant presided at the Executive Council meeting Wednesday afternoon, April 17. The Executive Council members acted favorably to his request that a Media Committee be created to replace the Monograph Commission and the Commission Publications Board. President Grant and the Executive Council agreed on tentative plans to conduct mid-year meetings at New Orleans, where they met during September 3-5, 1974. Grant elaborated on the ACPA commitment to participate in future APGA national conventions, while reserving the right to hold a separate convention. He announced that the ACPA newsletter would continue to be published, but with a name change from Presidential Communicque to ACPA Developments. At the close of 1974, ACPA’s membership was 8,204, an increase of 427 over 1973 totals.

The 1975 annual ACPA convention, a special 50th anniversary celebration, was held in Atlanta during Wednesday through Saturday, March 5-8, with headquarters at the Hyatt-Regency. The convention theme was “Focus on Student Development – A Leap into the Future.” There were 2,389 registrations reported. Approximately 750 members attended the opening banquet, during which time 14 APGA past-presidents in attendance were recognized. The program that followed included 131 content sessions, an additional 11 15-minute poster sessions, a placement and career development service, exhibits, and special graduate student functions.

An excerpt follows from President Grant’s message titled “A Leap into the Future,” which was published in Presidential Profiles (1975):

Hopefully, we will model after our founders and former leaders in using similar creativity, resourcefulness, and determination to continue to influence our future professional practice and our future role in education. Our Tomorrow’s Higher Education Project is an effort to approach the future proactively rather than reactively. Hopefully, we will be tenacious and stubborn in holding to principles and practices we feel continue to be relevant. Hopefully, we will be flexible and open to changes when these seem appropriate to enable us to be more successful in serving students. We may not be the sole determiners of our professional future, but we should not hesitate to use the influence that is ours. Future principles and practices should be based upon our past but not determined by it.

Much of our energies in the past have been used to explore organizational affiliations and identity. I would hope that the bulk of our energies in the future will be used in increasing our effectiveness as individual practitioners of the science and art of student development.

W. Harold Grant, who lives on Mockingbird Hill in Waverly, Alabama, served as Town Councilman from 1970 to 1972 and was Mayor of the town during 1972-78. He was Special Assistant to the President at Auburn University, a position he held during 1974-81.
Since 1982, he has served as Director of Missionary Cenacle Volunteers, a Catholic program of recruiting, training, and placing lay missionaries throughout the United States, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.
Theodore K. Miller  
Thirty-Sixth President  
1975-76

ACPA's 36th president, Theodore (Ted) K. Miller, was the 26th man to serve in that office. Ted was 42 years old when voted president-elect in 1974. That spring, he was introduced at the Executive Council meeting on April 13 and the Business meeting on April 16 during the annual ACPA convention held in Chicago. Born in Iowa City, IA, he and his wife, Gay S. Miller, were parents of three daughters. Now they also have three grandsons. Ted's youth was spent in Iowa and Indiana. His B.S. (Business Education & English, 1954) and M.A. (Counseling and Guidance, 1957) degrees were earned at Ball State University in Muncie, IN. The University of Florida (UF), where he studied under the mentorship of Ted Landsman, awarded him the Ed.D. (Counseling and Personnel Services, 1962). The title of his dissertation was "An Analysis of Critical Personality Factors in Helping and Non-Helping Relationship Behavior in Residence Hall Situations."

When voted president-elect, Miller was an Associate Professor (1967-78) and Coordinator of the Student Personnel (now Student Development) in Higher Education Program (SDHEP) in the Department of Counseling and Human Development Services and Director, Student Development Laboratory at The University of Georgia (UG). His higher education work experience included employment as a Counselor to Men, Division of Housing (1957-60), Research Assistant in the Perceptual Psychology Project (1960-61), and Teaching Assistant and Counseling Intern (1961-62) at UF. At the State University of New York at Buffalo, he was Counseling Psychologist and Lecturer (1962-64) then Assistant Professor of Education, College Student Personnel Program, and Adult Education Lecturer in psychology at Niagara Falls, NY (1964-67), before his move to UG. Ted is now Professor of Counseling and Human Development Services and retains the SDHEP coordinatorship of his department within the Division of Counseling, Educational Psychology and Instructional Technology in the College of Education. For the past three years Ted has been Director of the Director of the UG Self-Study Office as well.

Miller's initial involvement with ACPA began in 1957, when he attended his first APGA/ACPA convention in Detroit as he was finishing his master's degree work at Ball State. He became an active dues paying member of ACPA by 1960, and he first became active in ACPA when Dyck Vermilye recommended him to take his place as Branch Coordinator (later State Division Coordinator) during 1966-67. Miller was the first person to chair the ACPA State Division Committee before it became a vice presidential office and was the founding president of the Georgia College Personnel Association in 1970. He was a Commission XII Director Board Member during 1966-69 and 1977-83.

Miller was closely involved with a task force that launched the popular THE project in 1968, an attempt to reconceptualize the field. The task force designed the project and its phases. At the mid-year meeting during October 26, 1973, in Chicago, Miller introduced revised slide-sound presentation explaining the project. Chair of the task force during 1974-75, when president-elect of ACPA, he chaired the THE Phase II conference held June 4-8, 1974 at UG to prepare "A Student Development Model for Student Affairs in Tomorrow's Higher Education." The statement was published in the November 1974 issue of ACPA Developments. Directors of ongoing or proposed student development oriented programs and activities were solicited to be considered for inclusion in a planned monograph. At the Atlanta convention in 1975, Ted reported on the status of the THE project during the March 4 Executive Council meeting. His statement addressed itself to the basic concepts of the student development approach and the next step, implementation of the model. The Executive Council endorsed activities of the project and encouraged continued activity in Phase III. At the mid-year Executive Council meeting in October 1975, the THE Student Development Model was outlined by the chair of the committee and Miller as ex officio member. During the national convention at Chicago in April 1976, Miller and Judith Prince outlined and presented the program ACPA "THE" (Tomorrow's Higher Education) Project Report in the Great Hall of the Pick Congress, ACPA's headquarters hotel. The next morning in the same room, Ted presented on "Programming for Counseling in the New Era: A Symposium by Officers of ARCA, ACPA, and ANWC." During 1976-77, he again became a regular member of that task force as
he had been before his election to ACPA’s highest office. One of his books, The Future of Student Affairs: A Guide to Student Development for Tomorrow’s Higher Education (with Judith Prince in 1976) was published several months after the close of his presidential term.

During 1970-72, Miller chaired the ACPA Task Force for Group Procedures. During 1973-74, he represented Commission II as a non-voting member on the Executive Council. He chaired the Continuing Education Committee (professional development) for four years, 1970-74. At the April 14, 1974 Chicago convention during an Executive Council meeting, he reported that the Continuing Education Committee had conducted 15 workshops during the past year, many in cooperation with the ACPA Commissions, and other accomplishments of that Committee.

During his first Executive Council meeting in Atlanta on March 5, 1975, as incoming president, Miller asked the group to consider appropriate awards for service to ACPA. At that same meeting, the Executive Council members approved a motion to establish a task force to develop ethical standards for college student personnel workers. He invited suggestions from others on the Executive Council to name persons interested in the area.

President Miller conducted a meeting for representatives of 13 professional student personnel associations held on September 12, 1975 in Chicago at the Hyatt Regency O’Hare. The meeting was planned in response to the need for inter-association communication since COSPA had been dissolved. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss issues which affected the profession as a whole. Avenues for inter-associational cooperation were also explored.

Beginning with the first issue of ACPA Developments during his presidential term, the tabloid format still in use was introduced with the size of the newsletter being increased from 8 1/2” by 11”. Miller communicated with members in a column titled “ACPA Presidential Communique.” He presided at the Executive Council meetings held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis during October 25-26. The meetings were held in conjunction with the 1975 “Workshop Fair” which had as its theme “Focus on Student Development: Developing Skills and Competencies.” Inservice was provided through this vehicle designed as a transition to THE’s Phase III. Executive Council members at St. Louis voted to establish two ACPA awards to be considered annually and awarded when deemed appropriate: the Professional Service Award and the Contribution to Knowledge Award. ACPA’s membership at the close of 1975 was 9,166.

The pros and cons for a name change were highlighted in the fall issue of ACPA Developments, during the early part of Miller’s term. Members were asked to indicate why and the extent they favored or not a name change. A summary of the name change questionnaire results was published in the second issue of the newsletter during his term. Membership opinions were solicited through opinionnaires and a questionnaire included in the fall 1975 newsletter. The final report of the Name Study Committee was made at the Executive Council meeting on April 10, 1976 in Chicago with a recommendation that “ACPA” be changed to the “Association for Student Development in Higher Education (ASDHE).” The report was accepted by the committee and dissolved. The ensuing motion to accept the recommendation by the Executive Council was defeated.

When Miller served as ACPA president, he was author or co-author of approximately 24 monographs, chapters, journal articles, and other publications in his professional field. Early in 1990, his publication list totaled 17 books and monographs including 6 professional books he had authored or edited, 22 referred journal articles, 27 book chapters, reviews, and forewords, 16 other professional association and local publications, and 4 psychometric instruments. His latest book Administration and Leadership in Student Affairs (second edition, revised) was published this past winter.

Miller chaired ACPA’s Professional Standards Committee during 1978-80. Present for the March 27, 1979 Executive Council meeting in Los Angeles, he reported on the proposed ACPA standards for the preparation of student personnel practitioners at the master’s level and the APGA accreditation initiatives. A member of the APGA Accreditation Committee during 1979-81, he served as the ACPA Representative and Board Member to the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs during 1981-87; and was secretary-treasurer of CACREP from 1984-87.

The 1979 election report included Miller, who was voted Representative to the APGA Board of Directors for a three-year term, and he attended the Executive Council meeting on March 29, 1979 for new officers and members to begin his three-year term (1979-82) as a member of that body. During 1981-82 he was elected to the Executive Committee of the APGA Board of Directors. Since 1979, Miller has served as ACPA Representative to the Council for the Advancement of Standards for Student Services/Development Programs (CAS), a consortium of 20 national student affairs professional associations. He was president of CAS from 1979 to 1989, and he has served as a member of the CAS Executive Committee since 1989. In 1989, he was elected to the Board of Directors of Commission IX and he is continuing to work with that group.

Miller was honored at the 1981 ACPA convention in Cincinnati with the Professional Service Award, at the 1986 New Orleans convention with the ACPA President’s Award, and at the 1988 national conven-
tion in Miami with his selection as an ACPA Senior Scholar. Miller was a consultant to the 1991 Atlanta ACPA Convention Planning Committee.

In his communication dated February 23, 1990, Ted Miller wrote that he has fond memories of his 3 decades of professional involvement with ACPA, which he considers to be his primary professional identity association.
Anne S. Pruitt
Thirty-Seventh President
1976-77

ACPAs 37th president, Anne S. Pruitt, joined ACPA in 1950. She was the 11th woman and the first African American to serve in that office. The announcement of Pruitt's election was reported at the first Executive Council meeting on March 4, 1975 during ACPA's convention in Atlanta. At the opening banquet celebrating the completion of ACPA's first half century of operation on March 5, she was introduced to the audience as were her parents, Loring A. and Anne (Ward) Smith. Married to Harold G. Logan, Anne is mother of one daughter, Leslie, and stepmother to Dianne, Pamela, Sharon, Ralph, Harold, Mindi, and Andrew. Anne Pruitt was Professor of Education since 1974 at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) in Cleveland where she accepted a position on the faculty as Assistant Professor in 1963, then was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1969. Pruitt was also Director of Counseling at Mather College of CWRU during 1970-72 and Assistant Director, Career Planning, Center for Student Development the next year.

Georgia born and reared, Anne S. Pruitt graduated from Hutto High School in Bainbridge at the close of World War II. Then she attended Howard University for the next four years on a tuition scholarship during 1947-49 where she graduated with a B.S. degree (cum laude) with a Psychology major and Education/German minors. During 1949-50, she attended Teachers College, Columbia University (TC) where she was awarded the M.A. degree in Guidance and Student Personnel Administration.

With her master's degree, she accepted a position at Howard University during 1950-52 as Resident Intern and Women's Counselor. Then she returned to her hometown high school as teacher-counselor for three years. From 1955-59, she was Dean of Women and Dean of Students at Albany (GA) State College, then she accepted a similar position at Fisk University in Nashville (TN) for the next two years. During her years at Fisk, her students helped to institute the Student Sit-Ins and Freedom Rides which flashed the non-violent Civil Rights protests around the world.

With a scholarship for graduate tuition, Anne returned to TC in 1961 where she worked toward her doctorate and was a graduate assistant during 1962-63. The Ed. D. in Guidance and Student Personnel Administration was awarded to her in 1964. The title of her dissertation was “Student Personnel Work as a Career: A Study of Members of the American College Personnel Association in terms of Selected Demographic Data, Background Factors and Perceptions of the Field.” Her major adviser was W. Max Wise.

A member of the ACPA Task Force of Black Members on Professional Problems during 1968-69, Pruitt was a member of Commission 1, Administrative Leadership, during 1968-71. During 1969-71 and 1975, she served as a member of the Journal of College Student Personnel editorial board. Appointed to the editorial board for a second three-year term, her editorial duties were cut short two years when she became president in 1976. She was a member of the Feasibility Task Force during 1970-71, whose group studied and made recommendations regarding the possible merger of ACPA, NAWDC, and NASPA. The three associations met for a joint convention at Chicago in 1971. During ACPA's annual Business meeting on April 6, 1971, she reported as a member of the Tripartite Committee on the feasibility of merger/cooperation of the three associations.

Voted ACPA secretary for a two-year term in the 1971 election, Pruitt took minutes for 12 Executive Council meetings and 2 Business sessions: Atlantic City (April 8, 1971); St. Louis (October 1, 2, and 3); Chicago (March 25, 26, 27, and 29, 1972); and Cleveland (October 5, 6, and 7, 1972 and April 3, 4, and 5, 1973).

During the Executive Council session on March 5 in Atlanta, in her capacity as president-elect, Pruitt asked for reactions regarding several locations for the 1977 second convention site. Her motion on March 8 at the next Executive Council meeting that the convention be held in Denver during March 27-30 was approved. This meant coordinating with NAWDAC, whose annual convention was scheduled in Denver from March 30-April 2.

At the 1976 annual Business meeting in Chicago during the national convention, she presented highlights of the Executive Council meetings and announced that ACPA would meet for second conventions in 1977 and 1978 and meet with APGA at Las Vegas in 1979. She presided at Executive Council meetings for new officers at Chicago during April 11 and 14. At the first meeting, the Executive Council appointed a task force to evaluate the THE project to
date and develop a comprehensive plan for Phase III before the mid-year meeting. The task force members met three times in Chicago, and they convened in Cleveland during May 13-15. Pruitt, who served as an ex officio member on the task force, predicted that Phase III would give ACPA the opportunity to impact postsecondary education in a way unparalleled in the history of student personnel work. At the April 14 Executive Council meeting, a budget of $113,620 was prepared.

The mid-year Executive Council meetings were held at Berea Academy in Overland Park near Kansas City, Kansas, during October 24-27, 1976. The group started with a goal setting session. Workshops scheduled between the information sessions and action sessions featured openness and a sensitivity for all who attended. A budget allocation was approved to enable the Ethics Task Force to begin work on a code of ethics, and the Executive Council authorized creation of a Past Presidents' Advisory Council. At the close of 1976, ACPA's membership total was 9,384.

During her ACPA presidency, Pruitt's "ACPAPresidential Communique" column appeared in four issues of ACPA Developments. The theme during 1976-77 was "Student Development in Evolution: Models, Clientele, Priorities." At ACPA's convention in Dallas with APGA, approximately 400 regular and 92 student members attended. The Sheraton Dallas was ACPA's convention hotel. The ACPA program listed 55 time slots. Four ACPA leaders represented the association at the APGA Senate meetings. A pictorial display of ACPA past presidents represented the association at APGA's 25th anniversary celebration.

Later that month at Denver during March 27-30, the second convention program consisted of 148 content sessions and 10 Wine, Cheese, and Dialogue presentations offered 1,784 registrants. The Denver Hilton was convention headquarters. Representatives from a total of 157 institutions registered 300 positions to be filled by applicants. About 655 people sought positions. President Pruitt presided at Executive Council meetings on March 25, 26, and 27, the Luncheon on March 29, and the Business meeting which followed.

At the annual Luncheon, she delivered an address titled "Presidential Perspectives," which concerned ACPA as a profession and a professional organization. Her address was published in the Journal. Professional service award plaque winners Esther Lloyd-Jones and C. Gilbert Wrenn also received a cash amount of $100 each to be donated to the campus or cause of their choice.

At the Business meeting, members were informed that the Executive Council approved the addition of Commission XVI, Learning Centers in High Education, a Standing Committee on Conventions, and a Committee on Government Relations. Pruitt summarized issues, problems, and concerns resulting from the Executive Council member pre-involved questionnaire which related to long range (3-5 years) and immediate future (1-2 years) domains and strategies of ACPA action. Pruitt pointed out actions by the Executive Council to honor past president Margaret Cameron who died in January 1977 and that a breakfast meeting was held with a Past Presidents' Advisory Council which included eight past presidents. Members at the Business meeting voted to increase dues $3, the first increase since 1968. The fund balance of ACPA on June 30, 1977, the close of Anne Pruitt's presidency, was $63,769.

Pruitt's work career of 16 years included a year (1977-78) when she was a Fellow in Academic Administration with the American Council on Education. Her work at CWRU ended in 1979 when she accepted a position at The Ohio State University as Associate Dean, Graduate School, tenured professorship, and graduate faculty member in the Department of Educational Policy and leadership. She was appointed Associate Provost, Office of Academic Affairs in 1984, then she was named Director, Center for Teaching Excellence in 1986, her present position. At Ohio State she teaches a seminar in desegregation of Public Higher Education. The Center that she directs is an arm of the Office of Academic Affairs, designed to enhance teaching at the university. Its greatest challenge at this point is to help to personalize teaching in a major research university.

Major adviser for 14 doctoral studies and several master's theses, she has to her credit more than 45 major paper presentations. She has participated in videotape and teleconference programs. An exceptional professional, among her publication list are 35 articles, reprints, and books.

One of Pruitt's major involvements has been her nine-year membership on the Research Task Force of the Southern Education Foundation whose major goal was to commission research on the desegregation of public higher education. It was the Adams v. Richardson case that led to the court order that identified 19 states that operated racially segregated higher education systems. Pruitt authored two publications as a result of this involvement:

1981 Black Employees in Traditionally White Institutions in the Adams States: 1975 to 1977, 1987 (Editor). In Pursuit of Equality in Higher Education. Prior to this time her major consultancy was with the Southern Regional Education Board where she participated in efforts to assist the Tennessee Higher Education Commission to desegregate the public universities in Nashville. Her publications focused on desegregation in cities in which two public higher education institutions existed. As Associate Dean of the Graduate School at Ohio State University, she was instrumental in keeping the federally funded Gradu-
ate and Professional Opportunities Program (G-POP) alive, working with the Council of Graduate Schools, the Association of Graduate Schools, and the U.S. Congress.

Among her honors, Anne Pruitt was recipient of an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from Central State University (Wilberforce, OH) in 1982. At the ACPA national convention in Washington, DC in 1989, she was named a Senior Professional for the Annuit Coeptis dinner recipients. Also, she was recognized with the Senior Scholar award. This honor entitles her with a continuing opportunity to share her scholarship by presenting a program of her own choosing at each ACPA national convention through 1994. At Ohio State University, she was a recipient of the Affirmative Action Award in 1988.

The last paragraph of her Luncheon address at the national ACPA convention in Denver illustrates her continuing concern for the profession:

In my view, our future depends upon the degree to which we assign importance to our role in the quality of education and continue our proactivity in creating our future. Our strength has been constrained by what appears at times to be anti-intellectualism and by our disinclination to be assertive and political. Should we persist in these behaviors, there is the danger that the forces that have the potential for robbing higher education of its humanness will win over. To cause higher education to maintain a vision of its own end is to insist, through our own actions, that it not lose sight of the quality of educational life—not lose sight of the student. To be sure, it is to assist each student to become a better, more complete human being.

Later in 1990 Anne S. Pruitt wrote a message titled "Data, Management, and Politics: Student Affairs and Community Building," a response to Campus Life: In Search of Community. An excerpt follows:

...Although academic vice presidents are supportive of student development, other matters are central to the administration of a college, and they come first. Before one realizes it, the welfare of students has been overlooked. In order to develop community, one must first create community between two essential facets of the institution, academic affairs and student affairs. The goals are the same, but the arenas in which they function are different. In order to build that all important sense of community we must come to the policymaking table understanding data about students with a firm knowledge of management, and with the ability to participate in the politics of the institution.
Mary T. Howard
Thirty-Eighth President
1977-1978

ACPA’s 38th president was Mary Tatum Howard, the 12th woman and second Black elected to serve as chief officer. At the ACPA Executive Council meeting on April 9, 1976 in Chicago’s Pick Congress Hotel during the annual convention, Howard was recognized as the newly elected president-elect. Other formal announcements of her election were made at the Luncheon and the Business meeting that followed in the Gold Room on April 12.

When voted president-elect, Mary T. Howard was Dean of Student Services at Hostos Community College (HCC) in Bronx, NY. She was appointed to the position in 1973, after serving as Lecturer, Professor, and Director of the Counseling Center at Federal City College, née University of District of Columbia, since 1968. She left her position at HCC in 1976 to accept a position at Mercer County Community College (MCCC) as Dean of Urban Affairs and Director of the urban campus in Trenton, New Jersey, and continued as evening faculty at HCC. While at MCCC she founded the Trenton Artists Workshop Association, now a tri-state organization of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, of visual artists which, in 1989 and 1990, completed an exchange program hosting and exhibiting paintings and sculptures of Soviet artists.

Born in San Francisco, Mary T. Howard received her B.A. degree from West Virginia State College in 1948. A Danforth Fellowship recipient, she received her M.A. degree from the University of Kansas City in 1952. She then accepted an appointment as Director of Testing Services and Assistant Professor of Education at Miles College (Birmingham, AL) during 1952-57, and she was a Visiting Lecturer at Tuskegee Institute during the summer of 1955. While serving as Counseling Psychologist at the Kenny Rehabilitation Institute in Minneapolis (MN) during 1963-67, beginning in 1965 she served as Assistant Professor of Psychology at Augsburg College, a private school in Minneapolis and became Director of Psychological Services at the Kenny Rehabilitation Institute in 1967. Meanwhile, Howard studied for her doctorate (Counseling Psychology, 1967) at the University of Minnesota (UM). She was a Clinical Instructor during 1965-67 at UM and Clinical Assistant Professor of Psychology there during 1967-68, before her move to Washington, DC.

During the late 1970s she was Associate Director of the Commission on Higher Education, Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1980 she returned to Minnesota where she is now Coordinator of Educational and Vocational Counseling at the St. Cloud Veterans Affairs Medical Center and an Adjunct Faculty member in psychology at St. Cloud State University. She has also been a Waldron University faculty member. In 1983 she established the St. Cloud branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On April 6, 1971, in Shannon Hall of the Shelburne Hotel in Atlantic City during the national convention, results of the 1971 election included Mary Howard as a member-at-large on the ACPA Executive Council for a three-year term. She was present for the Executive Council meeting on April 8 for new officers there in Atlantic City. During the next three years she participated in Executive Council and Business meetings in St. Louis (October 1971), Chicago (March 1972, October 1973, and April 1974), and Cleveland (October 1972 and April 1973).

At Cleveland during the October 26, 1972 Executive Council meeting, her motion for funds was approved to cover expenses for preparation of a survey questionnaire form by the Women’s Task Force to be mailed with the President’s Communiqué, a newsletter which was the progenitor of ACPA Developments. At the 1973 annual convention in Cleveland, some women discussed the idea of beginning a women’s commission. This led to reactivating the Women’s Task Force at an open meeting in 1974, during the annual convention in Chicago at which time steering committee members were elected and she was voted to chair the committee. On April 15, the day after she was voted Senator by the Executive Council members for an unexpired term, she reported a summary of activities of the Women’s Task Force. Her motion that the Black Task Force be dissolved and a Task Force on Minority Concerns be established was approved. Her motion that the president establish a study group to explore practices and implications of affirmative action as it affected Black Colleges was also approved.

At the March 4, 1975 Executive Council meeting at the annual convention in Atlanta, she reported the
activities of the ACPA Women's Task Force. The schedule of their meetings included a special presentation, Legal Rights of Professional Women. At the Business meeting on March 6, after reporting on the Women's Task Force, she noted that the United Nations initiated celebration of International Women's Year during 1975, then she introduced a resolution that specified ACPA recognize the importance of major efforts to become aware of the accomplishments and educational needs of women. The motion passed. At the Executive Council meeting for 1975-76 officers on March 8, Howard urged reconsideration of the budget for the Women's Task Force. A motion to increase funds $500 was then approved.

Meanwhile, at the March 4, 1975 Executive Council meeting and at the opening Banquet late the next afternoon, her election as Senator was reported in Atlanta. Women contributed to a number of programs at the St. Louis Workshop Fair in October 1975, and Women's Task Force members helped stimulate commissions to have workshops in Chicago that dealt with such areas as assertiveness, career planning, and rape prevention. On October 29, Howard joined other Women's Task Force steering committee members to organize a plan to highlight commission-sponsored programs relevant to women at the 1976 Chicago convention. The brochure announced 27 ACPA women's programs and three social gatherings available to them. At the Executive Council meeting on April 10 in Chicago, she reported for the Women's Task Force, continuing to keep their concerns visible. The task force had a very close relationship with the commission structure and a liaison person in each commission helped to sensitize the group to the need for attending to women's concerns.

On behalf of the Convention Site Committee at that meeting, Howard recommended that ACPA go to Detroit in March 1978. NAWDAC intended to follow with their own convention. Since voted president-elect and having served only one year of her three-year term as Senator, she was replaced by Executive Council action. As chair of the 1976-77 Budget Committee, she distributed and discussed the budget for that year at the April 14 Executive Council meeting. She explained each item of the budget of $113,620 which was accepted. Projected income was estimated to be $97,000. The balance needed was to be transferred from the fund balance.

At the Sunday morning, March 27 Executive Council meeting and the Business meeting on March 29 during the 1977 national ACPA convention in Denver, Howard officially announced the theme of the 1978 Detroit convention at the new Renaissance Center of the Detroit Plaza Hotel during March 12-15: "Revitalization: Professional and Political Assertiveness" to focus on strategies to enhance ACPA's professional positioning. The location was a showplace which promised to give the Association excellent housing and meeting space. At the Executive Council meeting for new officers on March 27 at Denver chaired by Howard, she announced that pending a budget review, the mid-year meeting was planned for October 30-November 2 at Breech Academy, Overland Park, Kansas, because of low cost and its centrality. She chaired another Executive Council meeting on March 30, at which time members approved her appointments of committee chairs or coordinators. Fiscal policies were discussed, and a balanced budget of $125,000 was presented by the president-elect and approved by the Executive Council members. The self-study report was accepted, and early stages of the organizational self-study were begun. A summer issue of ACPA Developments was authorized in which the first ACPA Leadership Directory (for 1977-78) and logo appeared in the May 1977 issue.

A Licensure Task Force was formed by Howard's Executive Council in Denver, and a Licensure Questionnaire was enclosed in the August 1977 issue of the newsletter. At the Detroit national convention in 1978, the Executive Council adopted a position statement on licensure. President Howard wrote the Presidential Communique for two separate issues of the newsletter during her presidential term. She attended the July and December 1977 APGA Board of Directors meetings. ACPA's membership at the close of 1977 was 8,978.

At the annual 1978 ACPA convention held in the Detroit Plaza Hotel, there were 1,790 registrants. The Convention Committee purchased banners that were displayed and used during subsequent conventions. President Mary T. Howard conducted three Executive Council sessions held on March 10, 11, and 12 and presided at the Luncheon followed by the Business meeting on March 14.

Charters were presented to representatives of four new ACPA state divisions: Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, and New Hampshire. A new commission (XVIII) on Commuter Programs was established. A position statement was adopted on licensure. The Past Presidents' Advisory Council met with seven in attendance on March 13. Approximately 550 candidates registered at the Placement Service for 1975 positions offered by 191 employers.

At the ACPA Luncheon, the 1978 Contribution to Knowledge Award was presented to Alexander Austin. Charles L. Lewis received the Professional Service Award, and at the request of the APGA Awards Committee, the APGA Ralph Berdie Award was presented to C. Carney Strange.

At the Business meeting, attended by the largest number in her memory, a motion to withdraw participation in the 1979 APGA convention at Las Vegas was passed by a large majority. Nevada had not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment. A count of the votes re-
vealed 211 were in favor of withdrawing, 30 were against, and 24 abstained.

Later that month, President Mary T. Howard and other ACPA officials participated in the APGA national convention at Washington, DC. Headquarters hotel for ACPA was the Sheraton Park. The ACPA fund balance on June 30, 1978 when Mary T. Howard left office was $63,769.09, up $12,570.11 from the previous year.

While not currently involved directly in student services she does act as a community member of the SCSU Minority Studies and Women's Studies program; was Minnesota's Psychological Association representative to the American Psychological Association and is an elected Fellow of Division 17; is a volunteer at Woman House, a shelter for battered women; a Governor's appointee of both the Advisory Council of Battered Women and of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission of Minnesota.

She does miss the daily contact with college students, but her continuing teaching experience is satisfying. As a past president of the Adult Student Personnel Association she maintains her concern about the “returning” students who now represent almost half of all college students. They often have full time employment as well as family responsibilities. There has been a recent sincere effort to enhance the quality of education for this significant segment. Libraries are open past midnight; admissions and registration offices are open until evening classes begin; programs are held in the evenings instead of only at lunch time. Counseling Center services for personal, academic, crises, couple, rape, and battering assistance need to be more available than evening-only students are now finding them.

Mary T. Howard was named a Senior Professional for Annuity Cokeps Awardees at the 1986 ACPA national convention in New Orleans.
Don G. Creamer  
Thirty-Ninth President  
1978-1979

The 27th man among ACPA's first 39 chief executives was Don G. Creamer. His election was announced at the national ACPA convention in Denver during the Sunday morning, March 27, 1977 Executive Council meeting and the Business session two days later. When voted president-elect of ACPA, Don Creamer was 40 years old.

A native of Commerce, Texas, his B.A. (History, 1960) and M.Ed. (Counseling and Guidance, 1961) degrees were received from East Texas State University (ETSU). Indiana University (IU) granted him the Ed.D. (Higher Education, Counseling and Guidance) degree in 1965. During his last year at IU, Creamer was Assistant to the Director of Educational Placement, then he returned to Texas where he accepted the Dean of Students position at El Centro College of the Dallas County Community College District during 1966-77. At ETSU during 1961-64 and 1965-66, he held various positions such as Assistant Professor of Counseling Psychology, Director of Financial Aid, Counselor, Director of Alumni Affairs, and Director of Placement. During 1973-77 at ETSU, he was part-time Adjunct Assistant Professor of Student Personnel and Guidance. While he served as president-elect and president of ACPA (1977-79), he was Associate Professor of Community College Education and Administrative Coordinator of the Richmond Cooperative Doctoral Programs at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPISU). For the next nine years he was Associate Professor of Community College Education/College Student Personnel in the VPISU College of Education's Division of Administrative and Educational Services, where he serves as Coordinator of Graduate Studies in Student Affairs in the Division. He was elevated to a professorship and was the Division Director during 1988-89.

Creamer was author or co-author of 11 publications when voted ACPA's president-elect. By 1990 his list of professional publications had increased to 71 including editorship of two books, 31 refereed articles and 2 book reviews, editorship of 5 monographs, contributor to 9 chapters in books, 5 chapters in monographs, 8 miscellaneous newsletter and non-refereed articles, and 9 ERIC papers. His consultations during 1977-89 totaled 73. Creamer's professional presentations at national and regional conferences were 19: at state and local conferences, 35.


During the ACPA national convention in Cleveland on April 7, 1973, Creamer was appointed to fill the unexpired one-year term of the president-elect as a member-at-large on the Executive Council. He served on that body again during 1977-80, when he was president-elect, president, and immediate past-president.

Creamer served on the Tomorrow's Higher Education Project (Project) Phase II conference group at the University of Georgia during June 4-8, 1974, and he chaired the Project during 1979-80. Since 1989, he has served as alternate director of the Council for the Advancement of Standards for Student Services/Development Programs (CAS), an organization of higher education groups ACPA had a role in forming during his presidency. He was appointed to a three-year term (1989-92) as ACPA representative to the CAS Board of Directors. In 1976, he was appointed to a three-year term as an editorial board reviewer for the Journal of College Student Personnel, but his term ended after two years to prevent interference with his ACPA presidency. He was the APGA national convention coordinator for Dallas (1977). Creamer was appointed a member of the ACPA Professional Ethics and Conduct Committee in 1987. He played a direct participant role in the rewriting of the ACPA ethical standards and guidelines. During 1989-90, he co-chaired (with Theodore Miller) the ACPA Professional Standards and Accreditation Committee.

At the Executive Council meeting in Denver on March 27, 1977, the year of his election, he was charged by the incoming president to consider long range concerns regarding ACPA fiscal matters. Creamer cautioned overspending the budget and suggested taking a hard look at the imbalance between the level of spending and level of income. At that meeting, he reasoned that if the proposed budget was adopted, it would mean spending the entire fund balance. At a
late morning Executive Council meeting for new officers two days later, he reported that the special finance committee decided that a dues increase was necessary. At the Business meeting that afternoon (March 29), he recommended a $3 dues increase to bring ACPA's projected spending and planned income closer to a balance. The increase was approved.

At ACPA's 1978 national convention in Detroit, incoming President Creamer presided at Executive Council meetings for new officers on March 12 and 15. On March 14, during the Business meeting, he addressed the members in attendance and reaffirmed a close relationship between APGA and ACPA, but he encouraged the involvement of members during the discussion of new business on implications of not joining APGA at the 1979 national convention in Las Vegas, Nevada, a non-ERA state. He assured those in attendance that he and the 1978-79 Executive Council members would be committed to carry out the decision of not programming with APGA in Las Vegas and not accepting a rebate from APGA for ACPA members who attended. ACPA members voted to meet in another state.

Among actions taken at the second Executive Council meeting chaired by Creamer in Detroit on March 15, the Continuing Education Committee was re-titled Professional Development and Consultation, members approved a motion to endorse and willingly implement the action taken the previous day at the Business meeting to relocate the 1979 ACPA convention, and they also voted not to hold future national ACPA conventions in non-ERA states. Soon after the convention in Detroit, Los Angeles was chosen for the 1979 location. Creamer wrote a "Presidential Communiqué" column in four different issues of ACPA Developments.

President Creamer chaired Executive Council mid-year meetings during November 1-3, 1978 at the Marydale Retreat Home in Erlanger, Kentucky. ACPA membership at year's end was 8,256.

More than 300 program proposals were submitted for the Los Angeles convention. The commissions generated 96. The convention theme was "Human Development/Human Rights." The Los Angeles Hilton was named headquarters hotel. Eight pre-convention workshops were scheduled. The keynote address was delivered by Sarah Weddington, special assistant to President Carter on women's issues. She presented a forceful speech to a capacity audience and identified progress being made in developing full rights for women and men.

Among activities at the annual Luncheon in the Pacific Ballroom of the Hilton on March 28, 1979, President Creamer announced five memorial tributes to dedicated ACPA professionals who were deceased. Two annual awards were presented. More than 281 candidates were interviewed for 150 job openings offered through the Placement Center.

Among actions taken at the Executive Council meeting on March 25, the refined ACPA Mission and Goal Statement was approved. The Ethics Task Force presented ACPA ethical standards for review by the Executive Council members, who also endorsed the establishment of the Annuity Coepis Dinner, commemorating the contributions to the profession by Philip A. Tripp who died on December 21, 1978. The first dinner for five emerging professionals was held at the Los Angeles Bonaventure Hotel on March 28.

At Las Vegas early in April during the APGA Senate meeting, the ACPA senatorial delegation read the following statement to those in attendance:

A decision was made at Los Angeles that ACPA will meet in conjunction with APGA at the Detroit Convention (1982). We are participating in activities of the Association, including licensure, governmental relations, media, governance, standards, and others, and are planning to play an active role in APGA.

A keynote speaker at the 1975 ACPA national convention in Atlanta, Don G. Creamer's annual program participation and other professional involvements have continued since his presidency. For example, he has presented content programs at eight ACPA national conventions since 1980. His involvement in recent years has returned to a relatively high level, and he expects it will remain so for the foreseeable future.

Among his awards and other recognitions from CPA, he was named a Senior Professional for graduate student awardees to the Annuity Coepis dinner during the 1989 ACPA national convention in Washington, DC. At the 1990 national convention in St. Louis, he was honored with the Senior Scholar award (1990-95).

In his letter dated March 1, 1990, Creamer commented about his term in office:

Two things stand out for me that characterize my presidency of ACPA. First, it was on the occasion of the 1978 convention in Detroit, when I assumed the presidency, that the Association took a stand on the Equal Rights Amendment by declaring our refusal to join AACD (then APGA) for our scheduled joint convention in Las Vegas, Nevada, a state that had rejected the Equal Rights Amendment. I believe that my behavior was instrumental in achieving a majority vote from the Association to support this legally risky decision. I felt then, and I feel today, that the political gesture was the right thing to do in the climate of the times and that it signaled a turning point in the life of the Association reflecting greater sensitivity toward human rights issues in the Association's activities and internal structure.

The second thing that stands out for me about my year as President of ACPA was our role in forming what has come to be known as the Council for the Advancement of Standards for Student Services/Development.
Programs (CAS). An initiative had been taken by ACES, and to some extent by AACD, to endorse accreditation of counselor education programs and student affairs programs in higher education without due consideration of the views of ACPA, NASPA, and other associations that represent higher education constituencies. We intervened in that process by appointing Ted Miller to represent ACPA's interests with ACES and AACD. The result was the formation of a consortium of association representatives that has survived now for over 10 years and which has drafted standards of practice in a wide range of student affairs programs and for master's level preparation programs.

Don G. Creamer is married and the father of three grown children and a stepson, aged 14.
Phyllis L. Mable
Fortieth President
1979-1980

ACPA's 40th president, Phyllis L. Mable, was the 13th woman to preside in that high office. The "adventurous journey" occurred for her during the association's 55th year which closed the 70s decade and began the 80s. At the 1978 national ACPA convention in Detroit, official announcements of her election were made during the Executive Council meeting on March 10 and at the Business session on March 14. She was Dean of Student Services and Assistant Professor of Education (1971-82) at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU).

Born in Delhi, New York, Phyllis Mable attended Cornell University where she earned her B.S. (Home Economics, Child Development and Family Relationships) in 1956. Indiana University (IU) awarded her the M.S. in Education (College Student Personnel Administration) in 1959. She attended the Institute for Educational Management at Harvard University during the summer of 1985.

During her early employment career, she taught nursery school children in Winnetka, Illinois for a year (1956-57), then she accepted a Resident Assistant position at IU for the next two years while studying for her master's degree. At the University of Florida from 1959-71, she was first Resident Counselor for two years and then Senior Counselor for Women's Residence Halls. When the residence halls became coed, she was appointed Assistant Director of Housing for Educational Programs. During the summer of 1982, Mable accepted a new position as Vice President for Student Affairs at Longwood College in Farmville, Virginia, her present position.

Author, co-author, or editor of 28 publications, two of the three new publications announced by the ACPA Media Board chairperson that were prepared and available at the Boston convention in 1980 during Mable's presidency included her joint editorships for *Personal Education and Community Development in College Residence Halls* and *Creating Community in Residence Halls: A Workbook for Definition, Design and Delivery*. Those two new publications distributed at Boston gave prominence to student development, design, and specific plans for the profession's progress toward professionalism. Mable has been a program participant and speaker at 40 workshops and conferences. Also, she has been consultant at no less than 30 colleges, universities, and conferences. Invited to contribute "A Time To Speak...." column for the August 1987 issue of *Developments*, she wrote a statement about residence halls, a topic of great interest to her.

Phyllis Mable joined ACPA/APGA in 1959. Among her involvements and activities, she was a member of ACPA's Commission III, Student Residence Programs, from 1968-88 and chaired that Commission during 1970-72. During 1970-74, she was that Commission's workshop chairperson and coordinator when eight regional workshops devoted to student development and residence education for housing professionals were conducted. She chaired ACPA's Residence Hall Education Symposium during 1975-82 when eight were conducted. Her appointment to the ACPA Continuing Education Committee was announced at the Executive Council meeting in April 1973 at Cleveland. At the 1974 convention in Chicago, Mable was introduced as the treasurer-elect. At Atlanta during the 1975 annual convention at a March 8 Executive Council meeting, she began her two-year term as treasurer and presented the 1975-76 ACPA budget. Her treasurer's assignment near completion at the Denver national convention on March 25, 1977, when she and the new treasurer presented a document which summarized total income and expense for over a six-year period, 1971-77.

As president-elect, she attended the two Executive Council meetings for new officers at the 1978 national convention in Detroit. At the mid-year Executive Council meeting that fall in Erlanger, Kentucky, she proposed and the Executive Council approved Boston as the site of the 1980 national convention. At ACPA's national convention in Los Angeles during the March 25, 1979 Executive Council meeting, she presented the final report of the committee that studied the Status of ACPA Committees, Task Forces, and Projects and reported on needed bylaws changes.

Phyllis Mable shared her "Presidential Communiqu"e with readers in five different issues of *ACP Developments*. A major goal of her administration was to provide additional structure and direction for the Commissions, so that their activities would be increasingly thematic and intentional.

Mable presided at the Executive Council meeting
for new officers at the conclusion of the 1979 Los Angeles national convention on March 29. During the mid-year meetings of the Executive Council in the Marydale Retreat Home in Erlanger, Kentucky, 15 commission chairpersons and 6 state division presidents attended. The entire group discussed a stimulus paper entitled "The Profession's Progress Toward Professionalism: Challenges and Opportunities for ACPA" prepared by Lou Stamatakos. The Awards and Commendations Committee was renamed the Awards, Commendations, and Memorial Recognition Committee. A memorial recognition of former President Elizabeth A. Greenleaf, who died suddenly on May 28, 1979, was discussed and unanimously supported by the Executive Council. At their meeting on November 2, 1979, the Executive Council approved a motion that ACPA Developments publish a summary of the significant activities and actions of the mid-year Executive Council in the next issue following the meeting. Membership continued to decline. On December 31, 1979, the count was 7,622.

Headquarters hotel for ACPA at the 1980 national convention in Boston was the Sheraton. The convention theme during April 27-30 was "Sounding the Call for the 80s: Diversity and Development." Despite the rain and winds of a three-day storm in the north Atlantic region, 2,872 registrants, the largest attendance to date, participated in at least 16 pre-convention workshops and more than 350 presentations. A record number of job hunters (1,045) took advantage of the newly combined placement services of APGA and ACPA at the Career and Placement Center. They communicated with almost 788 employers. More than 600 graduate student convention registrants were issued a copy of The Management Primer, a new ACPA Commission I publication issued to each new professional.

Mable chaired Executive Council meetings and a Business meeting during the annual convention. The Business meeting, in accordance with a motion approved by the Executive Council on March 25, 1979 at Los Angeles, was scheduled for one hour on the second full day (April 29) of the convention with no competing programs for that time slot (11:00 a.m.). One of the announcements during the Business meeting was that the Professional Development and Consultation Committee reported 14 workshops presented during the past year with 10 scheduled for the future. Over 2,282 participants were involved in the workshop program thus far that year. Arkansas was approved a state division at the 1980 Boston convention.

Following her presidency in 1980, Mable was appointed to chair the ACPA Professional Standards and Issues Task Force established by the Executive Council at the mid-year meeting during her term to create, disseminate, and monitor professional standards for student services/development programs. During June 9-10, 1979, she had attended a meeting of prominent higher education organization representatives serving student affairs professionals about accreditation issues. This group decided to form and establish a Council for the Advancement of Standards for Student Development Services/Programs (CAS). ACPA joined CAS and Mable appointed two representatives to that organization. She continued to chair the task force to CAS for 10 years until the summer of 1989 at which time she began to serve as its new president.

During 1980-81, she served on the Long Range Planning Committee. A member of the ACPA/APGA Relations during 1981-84, she chaired External Relations for ACPA during a four-year period, 1981-85. In 1982, Phyllis was appointed to chair the ACPA Standards Development Task Force. During 1984-85, she served on the following: Government Relations, Advocacy Activities and Resources, Committee on Convention, and Dissemination of CAS Standards, the last being a special one-year assignment. Phyllis Mable was chosen by membership votes twice for three-year terms to represent ACPA on the AACC Governing Council (1982-85 and 1987-90). A member of the ACPA/NASPA Task Force on Government Relations during 1983-85, she co-chaired the ACPA/NASPA national convention at Chicago in 1987, a position she graciously volunteered to serve. At the opening session in the Hyatt Grand Ballroom, she introduced guests Esther Lloyd-Jones and C. Gilbert Wrenn, participants in the April 1937 conference which produced "The Student Personnel Point of View." In 1990, Phyllis was appointed to a committee of ACPA past-presidents to decide about retaining affiliation with AACC. She was assigned to help the Executive Council look at philosophical and strategic planning issues.

During the decade of the 80s, Phyllis Mable was a content program participant at each ACPA national convention. When the annual national convention dates for AACC and ACPA conflicted in March 1988, she was keynote speaker for the ACPA Luncheon at AACC in Chicago on one day then flew to Miami for two presentations the next day at the ACPA national convention! Her luncheon address was titled "Weaving the Student Affairs Future in Higher Education."

Among her honors, Phyllis Mable received the ACPA Outstanding Commission Service Award at the 1972 Chicago convention. At the 1981 national convention in Cincinnati, she was one of the Senior Professionals selected to host the annual Annuitt Coeptis dinner for emerging professionals. In Jackson, Mississippi on November 4, 1982, the Southern Association for College Student Affairs awarded her the Melvene Hardee Award for Outstanding Service to Student Personnel Work. ACPA presented her the outstanding Professional Service Award at Houston in 1983. She was recipient of the IU Elizabeth A. Greenleaf Distinguished Alumnus/Award in 1984. At the
Chicago national ACPA/NASPA convention in 1987, she was presented a Senior Scholar award (1987-92), and at the Business meeting on April 17, a resolution was approved that expressed profound appreciation to her for continuous dedication to ACPA and her colleagues.

In her correspondence of March 26, 1990, former president Phyllis L. Mable shared a message for ACPA’s future:

ACPA has an enormous opportunity and obligation to influence the future of total student development on college and university campuses, especially as undergraduate education is studied and improved. ACPA could become the setter of tones and trends as involvement in and reflection about learning, both inside and outside of the classrooms, becomes the focus of academic and social integration of students into their own education.

The challenge for ACPA is now. The future opportunity (distinction) for ACPA rests in guiding and shaping undergraduate education as it discovers new avenues for student performance, learning, and involvement—especially as the community of student and academic affairs becomes the purposeful community for total student development—ACPA’s distinctive focus and future? ACPA requires some strong intellectual vision and leadership.
ACPA's 41st president and 14th woman to lead the association was Cynthia Senn Johnson. At the 1979 convention in Los Angeles, a short distance up the coast from her home in Laguna Beach, the election results were announced during an Executive Council meeting on March 25. Three days later at the Bonaventure Hotel, she was one of the first three "Senior Professionals" who hosted the Annuity Coeptis dinner for outstanding new professionals.

Johnson was Director of the Career Planning and Placement Center at the University of California, Irvine (UCI) since 1974. During 1975-76, she was Acting Assistant Vice Chancellor, Student Affairs. She took a leave of absence from UCI for a year (1979-80) to attend Michigan State University (MSU) as a graduate student and work toward a doctoral degree during her year as president-elect. In 1968 at UCI, she began work as Associate Dean of Students, Student Activities, becoming Associate Dean of Students, Educational Support, during 1971-74.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Johnson attended California State University at Los Angeles (CSULA), where she was the outstanding senior and was awarded the B.A. degree in Education. Upon graduation, she worked there with responsibility for housing, financial aid, and student activities, which became Assistant Dean of Students. She completed core course work at CSULA for a master's degree in counseling and guidance at which time she was Student Activities Advisor/Assistant Dean of Students. She was associated with the CSULA Alumni Association as Director for 16 years.

With a graduate fellowship in minority education, she studied at Pacific Oak College in Pasadena, where she was also a consultant and lecturer. Meanwhile, she was the Child Development Supervisor for the Pasadena Head Start program and had supervisory responsibility for a staff of over 100 and budgetary responsibility for several million dollars. At UCI, Cynthia Johnson was granted an Executive Management Fellowship, where she completed additional study in the Graduate School of Management.

Married to Robert W. Johnson during her undergraduate years, the Johnsons had three children, two sons and a daughter, who were all in college in California when Cynthia Johnson decided to pursue her doctoral work at MSU.

For nine consecutive years, she served on the ACPA Executive Council. In 1973, she was elected to the Council for a three-year term, 1973-76. One of her early roles on the Council was to help establish a graduate student representative among that group. Cynthia was voted Vice President for State Divisions in 1976, and at the national convention in Chicago that year, the Council increased her two-year term one year to assure that a vice president of commissions or state divisions would be elected every other year. As Vice President for State divisions (1976-79), Johnson provided a steady column of "State Division Memo" for most issues of ACPA Developments. At the 1978 national convention in Detroit, she was commended by the Council for outstanding work for state divisions. In 1980 when she was voted ACPA Governing Council representative to AACC for a three-year term, she re-cycled back to the membership on the Executive Council.

An affiliate member of ACPA Commission IV, Students, Their Activities and Their Community and VI, Career Counseling and Placement, Johnson was appointed a member of the Women's Task Force in the early 70s. A substitute ACPA Senator to APGA during 1973, she was also a member of a Self Study Committee. In 1975 she was named to a subcommittee to plan strategies for better understanding and effective communication about the Phase II statement of the Tomorrow's Higher Education Project (Project). The Project was reconstituted in late September 1980, during her presidency. A former California CPA president (1973-74), she chaired an ACPA committee that completed a "kit" in the fall of 1975 to serve as a manual for state division presidents and presidents-elect.

While president-elect of ACPA, she chaired the Bylaws Committee and was appointed to the Executive Committee on Organization and Functioning, charged to examine that group's structure, and asked to present a proposal to the Executive Council at the mid-year meeting.

While immediate past-president (1981-82), Johnson chaired the Nominations and Elections Committee and was appointed to chair the newly created Professional Ethics and Conduct Committee. She was a
member of that committee the following two years, also. At the national convention with APGA in Detroit (1982), during the ACPA Executive Council meeting on March 16, she reported plans for theme tracts on ethics for future conventions. During 1983-84 she was a member of the NASPA/ACP A Task Force on Professional Development. After serving as a member of External Relations during 1984-85, Johnson was appointed to the Awards and Commendations Committee during 1985-86. A nomination by President Marvalene Hughes placed her initially on the AACD Long Range Planning Committee during 1987-88, which she chaired. A member of the AACD Strategic Planning Committee, Johnson helped draft the current AACD Strategic Plan.

President Cynthia Johnson communicated with the membership in four issues of ACPA Developments. She presided at the Executive Council meeting during the national convention in Boston on Wednesday afternoon, April 30, 1980 for new officers at which time she outlined her 1980-81 goals and priorities. She indicated that Paul Bloland, an ACPA past-president, agreed to chair the Long Range Planning Committee. Other administrative goals were fiscal accountability, organizational objectives and activities to help graduate students, intra-associational communication, and professional development activities. To deal with a second major area, professionalism, she placed in motion an ad hoc committee designed to produce a statement on ethical standards, professional preparation, and accreditation. A third general emphasis, membership, was intended to stop the decline and increase membership five percent. At that meeting, a motion was approved to have Johnson appoint an ad hoc committee to begin work immediately to investigate all parameters and ramifications of the relationship of ACPA with APGA. On September 15, 1980, she presented testimony in Washington, DC on the Career Education Act.

During the mid-year November 5-7 Executive Council meeting in Erlanger, Kentucky, 20 state division officers attended. The fourth draft of the "Statement of Ethical and Professional Standards" was adopted on November 6, and a motion was approved to publish the standards in ACPA's Journal. Another motion was approved for Johnson to appoint a standing committee on Ethical and Professional Conduct and to disseminate the standards to the profession-at-large, professional student affairs associations, and APGA divisions and regions. To help recruit graduate students to join ACPA, a decision to publish a Graduate Student Newsletter once a year was approved. Membership at the end of 1980 was 6,023.

Early in 1981, President Johnson was one of three who represented ACPA at the Conference on Higher Education. The two-color 16-page preconvention issue of ACPA Developments was the largest newsletter produced by ACPA to that date. Prior to the annual convention, a copy of the program booklet was sent to active ACPA members as a special service for planning convenience.

The 1981 national ACPA convention was held in Cincinnati during March 29-April 1. The theme was "Professional Roots, Current Realities and Future Possibilities." Convention headquarters was at Stouffer's Hotel. There were 16 pre-convention workshops. Reports were that 2,191 registered. There were 220 job listings in the Placement Center with 350 candidates investigating those available positions. Newly chartered state divisions were Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The president's report in Cincinnati indicated that the Long Range Planning Committee developed a list of 14 areas of concern and planning for the next 5 to 10 years. At the opening ACPA Banquet on March 29, President Johnson and President-elect David Borland dialogued about professionalism. ACPA assets as of June 30, 1981 were $185,846.39.

At the beginning of her ACPA presidency, Cynthia Johnson returned to her position at UCI for two years until 1982. Then she accepted the position of Lecturer/Faculty Associate during 1982-83 in the Counseling and Personnel Services Department at the University of Maryland (UM). MSU granted her the Ph.D. degree (Administration and Higher Education) in 1983. The title of her dissertation was "A Developmental Management Model for Student Affairs." She was promoted to Assistant Professor/Faculty Associate at UM in 1983. Two years later, she accepted an appointment as Associate Professor of Higher and Adult Education at Teachers College, Columbia University (TC), where she met her first classes on the afternoon and evening of September 18, 1985. Four years later, in 1989, she left the East Coast and traveled back to the West Coast to work at California State University, Long Beach. She is an Associate Professor in the Department of Educational Psychology, and she chairs Student Development in Higher Education and is Coordinator, Counselor Education and School Psychology.

Research Scientist with the Educational Testing Service, Project Learn, during the early 80s, Johnson was responsible for all training and consultation for a national career planning project for the adult learner. She secured over $50,000 in grants from corporations for career center projects. She solicited and secured grants in excess of $3 million including money from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation for work with a computer based career decision-making program and two grants from the National Science Foundation for work with a computer based career decision-making program and two grants from the National Science Foundation for the development of a model national program for careers in science for the handicapped.
Numerous publications and professional presentations at international, national, regional, and state levels resulted from her computer research project activities.

Johnson said that her work at Teachers College and celebrating the 75th anniversary of Student Affairs Preparation Programs (1913-1988) with Esther Lloyd-Jones was a highlight of the past few years.

In her letter dated September 11, 1990, Cynthia Johnson indicated that she was especially pleased with the passage of ACPA’s first code of ethics during her term and her role in the addition of a graduate student representative and a Vice President for State Divisions to the Executive Council and of the work of the Long Range Planning group. Although she had no major message for the profession’s future, she expressed her current professional passions, interests, and concerns:

(1) that we are not providing the leadership necessary to accomplish Higher Education’s Important agenda for the future—an agenda that is “our” agenda. We are too busy managing and administering our professional associations and our Student Affairs divisions to provide critical institutional and national leadership; (2) attempts to reinstate “spiritual maturation” in our mission; (3) work to move us to a more global focus—one called for in the 1937 Student Personnel Point of View and now more critical than ever; and (4) that we are not adequately addressing the needs of the new adult student now comprising over 40% of our campuses, and have not adequately looked at student development in terms of the “new majority.”
David T. Borland
Forty-Second President
1981-1982

ACPA's 42nd president, David T. Borland, was the 28th man elected to that office. He was Associate Professor of Higher Education in the Division of Administration and Administrative Studies at North Texas State University (NTSU), where he accepted a joint appointment in 1973 to the Graduate Faculty in the Division of Higher Education and the Division of Counseling and Student Services in the College of Education. The alumni association presented him with the Distinguished Teaching Award there in 1979.

Born in Michigan, David Borland was 39 years old when elected. He attended Eastern Michigan University where he received the B.A. degree (English & History) in 1962. His A.M. (Counseling & Personnel) was granted to him in 1965 by the University of Michigan. He was recipient of the Ed.D. (Higher Education Administration) from Indiana University (IU) in 1970. The title of his dissertation was "The University as an Organization: An Analysis of the Faculty Rewards System."

As a secondary school teacher, he taught in the Redford Union Schools (1962-66) in Detroit. He was Student Personnel Administrator at the Middletown Community Campus of Miami (OH) University during 1966-68, then Instructor, Foster Residential Learning Project, and Associate Instructor in the IU School of Education while he worked on his doctorate. Borland returned to Michigan in 1970 for three years at Ferris State College where he was Assistant Dean, School of Teacher Education, and Associate Professor of Education.

Borland became a member of ACPA actively in the 1973-74 academic year, when he left Ferris State for NTSU. He presented programs at each national ACPA convention through 1985, on a variety of topics. Borland's organizational leadership involvement developed within the new and open ACPA Commission structure, which appealed to his own desire for active involvement, not just membership, in professional organizations, by serving on Commission I's directorate, 1974-79, during which he was elected by Commission I's members as National Chairperson, 1976-78. In 1978 he was elected by ACPA members nationally to become the 3rd Vice President for Commissions, 1978-80. Throughout his 1980-83 presidential term, Borland gave keynote addresses at ACPA State Division Conferences in North Dakota, Minnesota, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Ohio, and Michigan.

During the Cincinnati convention at the opening banquet in 1981, President-Elect Borland and President Cynthia Johnson were the featured speakers. At an Executive Council meeting during the Cincinnati convention, he reported on his activities in selecting future convention sites by confirming contracts with Houston for 1983 and Baltimore for 1984. Subsequently, he assessed and confirmed contractual arrangements for ACPA national conventions in Boston in 1985, New Orleans in 1986, Phoenix in 1988 (changed to Miami by the Executive Council in 1988, due to conflicts between the practices of the new Arizona Governor and ACPA policies), and Washington, DC in 1989. These negotiations, as well as his other ACPA service contributions, were highlighted during the Luncheon at the 1985 ACPA national convention in Boston by President William Bryan in presenting Borland with the Presidential Service Award.

At his initial, subsequent and full Executive Council meeting there in Cincinnati, President Borland presented quite directly his personal and professional expectations of those members thereafter. Borland's "Presidential Communiqué" column appeared in four different issues of ACPA Developments. He presided at the mid-year Executive Council meetings in October, 1981 at the Marydale Retreat Center and Camp in Erlanger, Kentucky. The Executive Council sessions in Kentucky were streamlined to optimize efficiency. Oral presentations were not repetitious of reports, submitted prior to the meeting, but were confined to discussion and questions raised in the Executive Council. Borland was presented with a citation from Governor John Y. Brown, commissioning him as a Kentucky Colonel. ACPA membership on December 31, 1981 was 7,252.

The site of the first joint ACPA/APGA convention since 1976 was Detroit in 1982, Borland's hometown. The theme of the combined convention was "A Renaissance of Responsibilities and Responsiveness: Strategies for the Helping Professions." Headquarters for ACPA and four other APGA divisions was in Detroit's Renaissance Center at the Detroit Plaza, renamed the Westin Hotel by convention time. ACPA submitted at
least 108 programs to APGA. More than 1,400 ACPA members preregistered, which increased with on-site registration. ACPA received $4 from APGA for every registrant, which assisted in offsetting the loss of funds in foregoing a separate convention; yet, income exceeded expenditures for ACPA during 1981-82 by $9,377.59.

Two Executive Council meetings were scheduled by Borland in Detroit during the Convention and a special late afternoon meeting was held for all members after the regular Business meeting to debate and discuss the ACPA/APGA relationship and the appropriate response for the Executive Council to take with respect to a possible referendum vote by the entire ACPA membership. Subsequently, Executive Council members voted to stay within APGA.

At the annual ACPA Luncheon, prior to the Business meeting, Borland presented the first Presidential Service Awards to be awarded since their establishment in 1979 to Laurine Fitzgerald, the retiring editor of the Journal of College Student Personnel, and to Earl Nolting, the retiring editor of ACPA Developments.

Highlights of Borland's term were (1) the continuing effort to establish, finally, the structural, financial, and leadership accountability efforts, initiated by his predecessor; (2) the periodic, formal vote every decade or so within ACPA membership on its desire to remain within the umbrella of the APGA; (3) his efforts to initiate and establish a planned and continuous structure to implement the wisest criteria, policies, and procedures for the annual selection of national convention sites, based primarily on economic negotiations and geographic factors; and (4) his personal message to the members, delivered in his presidential speech at the 1982 ACPA luncheon.

While on leave of absence from NTSU in 1981, prior to assuming the duties of his active status as ACPA President for 1981-82, Borland had relocated to the Lansing, Michigan area, so he could be closer to his three sons, Dean, Kurt, and Matt. Within a few weeks of assuming his active presidency, amidst trying times in his personal life, Borland reluctantly resigned from his tenured, full professorship at NTSU. Given the extremely harsh economic recession in Michigan at that time with its restricted employment opportunities in higher education, this decision resulted ultimately in his reluctant departure from his preferred professional field.

Despite efforts to remain in this field and despite his still continuous membership and interest in ACPA, subsequently, Borland opened his own Dispute Resolution Services firm. While he occasionally serves as a family/divorce mediator and as a consultant in organizational concerns with a variety of both management and union groups, Borland now functions, primarily, as a neutral Arbitrator, Mediator, and Fact-Finder in the field of labor relations disputes.

Borland believes that several prior personal and professional experiences may have “predetermined” his move from advocacy with ACPA and higher education into a contrasting field, which requires ultimate impartiality. While his grandfather and namesake was a U.A.W. member and an assembly line worker for more than 25 years at the historic Dodge Main Plant, his father took the “opposite side” by choosing the Chrysler management program, even though his eventual business partner in Flint also happened to be a union steward at the Fisher Body Plant there. Listening to his father “discussing” vigorously his differences with his business partner and his own father over the years, it appears that Borland was “predetermined” to become an impartial Arbitrator “in the middle.”

When Borland himself was a high school teacher in Detroit, after having held jobs and union memberships as a tool and die worker and a seaman, he was involved in efforts to gain collective bargaining rights for Michigan public employees. His first specific responsibility in labor relations, subsequently, came as a local building representative (steward) with his local teachers’ union in the Redford Union Schools. While on the administrative staff at Ferris State, some five years later, however, he found himself on the “opposite side,” when the faculty and professional staff, including student development professionals, chose a union bargaining agent to represent their interests. The subsequent years in Texas and his formal involvement in ACPA’s efforts to examine the effects of increasing unionization in colleges and universities, found him engaged nationally and regionally in extensive consulting, speaking, and publishing activities with a variety of both employer and employee groups.

Borland’s professional commitment in the field of dispute resolution remains at the active level he exhibited within ACPA and higher education. He was a charter member of the Michigan Council of Family and Divorce Mediation and of the mid-Michigan Industrial Relations Research Association, having served also in various leadership functions with each. In 1986, he was inducted into the National Academy of Arbitrators during formal ceremonies in Philadelphia. Borland believes that his current work is very much related to the general goals and objectives within ACPA and that the skills he is utilizing now are necessary skills of the type that should be applied more directly within the organizational realities in institutions of American higher education and even internationally. Of related interest, in 1988 he was selected as a member of a delegation of American employment relations specialists, who went to Europe to engage in bilateral, technical exchanges with professional counterparts within their respective countries, including England, France, Sweden, and the USSR.

Throughout his various administrative, faculty,
and labor relations careers, Borland has been engaged as a consultant with more than 50 educational, industrial, penal, financial, medical, and professional organizations. He has had more than 40 professional publications and more than 80 arbitration case publications, and he has presented more than 100 national and regional workshops, speeches, and professional training institutes.

Borland decided that his ACPA “future message” should come from his own personal highlight—the presidential speech he delivered at the 1982 Luncheon in Detroit with his three sons present. They all are now attending college. The following quotes, selected from his speech, “My Three Sons and the Future of the Student Affairs Profession,” were not published with the excerpts printed in the August 1982 of ACPA Developments:

...This profession is the only advocate, comprehensive and committed enough to avoid failure to facilitate student development.

You are not and should not consider yourselves to be the only ones who care or the only ones to provide the help my sons need to develop. But, you are the only ones who can see that this is facilitated in the variety of ways needed to meet the individual personalities of my three sons and their peers.

You may be able to tell that I have a great deal of respect and love for the work this profession does. I believe you can also tell that I love deeply the three young men who have met here today. These two loves of mine must come together in the appropriate manner. Some of you out there will have the professional responsibility for my sons’ development. I want you and my sons to have an effective and fulfilling relationship and not just a cost effective one.
Susan R. (Bowling) Komives
Forty-Third President
1982-1983

ACPA's 43rd president, Susan Richardson (Bowling) Komives, was the 15th woman to serve higher education's largest student development organization. When notified of her election in February 1981, she was Vice President and Dean of Student Life at Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri (1978-85).

At 34 years of age, she was among the youngest presidents when elected, truly an example of the culture of ACPA that taps talent in young professionals' potential. The only president-elect to give birth in office, Susan Komives and her husband, Ralph, had their son Jeffrey on August 12, 1981. She received the telephone call informing her about the ACPA vote for president-elect two days after she found out she was pregnant. Eight years later, when Jeffrey went with Ralph and stepdaughter, Rachael, to visit when ACPA held the 1989 national convention at Washington, DC, those who officially met Jeffrey said they knew him before he was born. Eventually, Jeffrey pulled his mother aside and asked: "Mom, did EVERYONE know me before I was even born?"

Born in Maine and reared in Vero Beach, Florida, Komives attended college at Florida State University (FSU) where she received a B.S. with a major in Mathematics and a minor in Chemistry in 1968, after completing two years in the honors program. FSU awarded her a M.S. (Higher Education with an interdepartmental emphasis in Student Personnel Administration) in 1969. At the University of Tennessee (UT) at Knoxville from 1969 to 1972, she was Area Coordinator, becoming Acting Director of Residence Halls (July-December 1972), then Assistant Director of Residence Halls of 1973. She began doctoral study at UT in 1970, the year she joined APGA/ACPA. Her Ed.D. (Educational Administration and Supervision with collateral areas in Higher Education and College Student Personnel) was granted to her in 1973. The dissertation title was "Leadership Behavior of Chief Student Personnel Administrators and its Relationship to Morale and Job Satisfaction." After receiving her doctorate, she left her work at UT to accept the position of Associate Dean of Students at Denison (Ohio) University (1973-78). At Stephens College from April to July 1985, she concurrently served as Interim Director of Admissions and Dean of Student Life, before being named Vice President for Student Development at the University of Tampa (1985-87).

After 18 years in administrative positions at both public and private institutions and 7 years as a Vice President in two institutions with teaching and counseling responsibilities, she left administration in 1987 to become a graduate faculty member at the University of Maryland-College Park. Komives is now full time in the College Student Personnel preparation world and works with the Students Affairs Division as a Faculty Associate, focusing particularly on leadership development projects. The university has just established a National Clearing House on Student Leadership Development.

A long term member of Commission III, Student Residence Program, during her ACPA professional career, she served on that commission's Directorate Body during 1971-76. After serving as the commission's Vice-Chair for Task Forces (1972-74), at 28 years of age she became Chair of Commission III for two years (1974). Subsequently, she was elected the second ACPA Vice-President for Commissions (1976-78) at the age of 30! She also became a member of the Executive Council in 1976 and served as a member of the Media Publications Board. As Vice-President for Commissions, her column "Commission Potpourri" consistently appeared in ACPA Developments during those two years.

At the 1978 national ACPA convention in Detroit, the first Commissions' Carnival was held on Monday evening, March 13. The carnival is still a popular annual national convention event. At the Executive Council meeting on the previous day, her motion to form Commission XVII, Commuter Students, was approved.

Elected to a three-year term as member-at-large on the Executive Council in 1978, she continued to be a member of that important body through her presidential term (1981-84), during 1985-86 when she was elected one of ACPA's representatives to AACC's Governing Council to a one-year term, and again during 1988-91, when she was elected to a regular three-year term. She is currently serving on AACC's Governance Restructuring Committee. Since 1976 she has served on the ACPA Executive Council for 10 years.

During the Executive Council meeting in Los Angeles on March 29, 1979 for continuing and new members, her motion for ACPA to meet jointly with APGA at Detroit in 1982 was approved. She chaired the
Executive Council ad hoc committee which prepared the Convention Policy and Procedures Manual and the Commission Chairperson Manual. The former was adopted during the mid-year meeting early in November 1980 at Erlanger, Kentucky. At the Business meeting during the 1982 national joint APGA/ACPA convention in Detroit on March 18, her motion to form a standing committee on New Professionals was approved.

While president-elect (1981-82), she chaired ACPA’s national Membership Committee in addition to becoming a new Mother, serving as Vice President at Stephens College, and chairing the Bylaws and Budget Committees—a very busy year! At the national convention in Detroit, she scheduled ancillary meetings with the chairs of Commissions, Committees, state Membership, national Membership, and conducted a new leadership orientation in addition to presiding at an Executive Council meeting for continuing and new officers of the Executive Council. She had a seven page speech that she did not give at the Luncheon.

During her presidential term, a “Presidential Communique” column appeared regularly in ACPA Developments. Two committees with very exciting potential were established. She announced the creation of the Generativity Project to devise and disseminate student development theories via media technology, an educational series. She and Lee Knefelkamp dreamed up this project at a dinner in Washington, DC—a method to bring master teachers of student development theory bases to the grass roots member via video tape. The project evolved after that to include living histories and other material, but was envisioned as professional development. The other standing committee, created by Executive Council action at Houston in 1983, was the Theory and Research Board, which strongly emphasized student development theory and research.

President Komives presided at the mid-year Executive Council meeting at the Alverna Retreat Center outside Indianapolis, Indiana, during October 20-22, 1982, when that body voted to revise the ACPA convention policy to have a program component in the annual APGA convention each year and conduct a separate national ACPA convention. ACPA membership at the close of 1982 was 7,032.

Komives disseminated her written report to the Executive Council in February 1983, prior to the national convention in Houston. The Policy and Procedures Manual was made available to all Executive Council members, Commission Chairs, and any chairs of standing committees, ad hoc, or task force who had an interest.

At the Executive Council meeting on March 13, 1983, during the national convention in Houston, state division charters were issued to Iowa, Washington, DC, Vermont, New Mexico, and Texas. The Florida CPA charter was dissolved. A Senior Scholars Program was recommended for initiation at the 1984 national convention in Baltimore. In the afternoon the Executive Council reconvened to discuss, act upon items, and complete the basic work generated by the Long-Range Planning model, a key role in implementing what Past-president Cynthia Johnson initiated with Paul Bloland’s leadership in 1980.

During her term, ACPA made positive commitments to the ACPA/APGA relationship work to the mutual benefit of both organizations and increased ACPA participation in APGA. ACPA assumed an assertive posture within APGA in efforts to heal their relationship.

The entire schedule of the convention program at Houston was published in the spring 1983 issue of the ACPA Developments. Fifteen pre-convention workshops were scheduled. The theme of the convention during March 13-16 was “Conquering Our New Frontiers: Creativity, Technology, and Untapped Resources.” President Komives, who believes in creative thinking and visionary leadership, was thrilled to have Marilyn Ferguson, who had just published The Aquarian Conspiracy, be one of the keynotes at Houston.

Among her convention activities, Komives presided at the opening session, the Luncheon, and the annual Business meeting. On March 14, she chaired a panel of institutional presidents who spoke on the topic of “Untapped Resources.” NAWDAC held its annual conference at the Hyatt Regency Hotel immediately following ACPA. Komives has always believed in collaboration and was pleased that ACPA’s Houston convention was back-to-back with NAWDAC. She has worked closely also with NASPA on many projects.

For the first time since 1977, the association went back to a dual convention format. Over 60 ACPA programs were presented during the national APGA convention at Washington, DC during March 20-23, 1983. ACPA headquarters was at the Shoreham Hotel. Komives was present at the APGA Senate meeting on March 23 when APGA was renamed AACC (the word “Development” was a compromise to include ACPA).

Besides chairing the Nominations and Elections Committee and serving on the Budget Committee during 1983-84, as immediate past-president, she was a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on ACPA/AACC Relations during 1983-85 and a member of the Ad Hoc Public Relations committee during 1984-85. She chaired the ACPA Generativity Committee during 1987-88, was a member of the NASPA/ACPA task force on graduate preparation during 1988, and was consultant to the 1989 annual Convention Planning Committee.

Komives has been honored to be asked frequently to be a speaker or deliver papers in local, regional, national, or international conferences. To date (August 1990) she has given over 125 such presentations.
and has been honored to be invited back to speak to several groups more than once! She has given 17 keynotes at the state College Personnel Associations. She frequently speaks on self-renewal, creating healthy work environments, leadership issues in student affairs and higher education, and transformational or visionary leadership. Her first keynote speech was at AUHO-I in Burlington, Vermont, in 1979.

In her letter dated March 9, 1990, Susan Komives commented:

....It makes me feel a bit old at only 43 to realize what a key opportunity to be so heavily involved in ACPA at such key times in our history— from the early 70s! I realize with great pride all I have learned through ACPA and the part in our college student personnel history I may have influenced. I think I am as proud of being a positive, futuristic speaker influencing the professional who comes to get re-charged at a regional or national conference as I am of my ACPA contributions and publications.
Margaret J. Barr
Forty-Fourth President
1983-84

The election of Margaret J. (Peggy) Barr as the 44th ACPA president was announced during the Executive Council meeting on March 16, 1982 and the Business meeting two days later at the joint national APGA/ACPA convention. She was the 16th woman voted to that exalted office. At Northern Illinois University (NIU), she was Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs (1982-85).

Born and reared in Pennsylvania, she attended State University College at Buffalo, New York, as an undergraduate, majored in Elementary Education with a minor in history, and graduated in 1961. In 1964, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, granted her the M.S. degree (College Student Personnel—Higher Education). The University of Texas at Austin awarded her a Ph.D. (Educational Administration) in 1980. The dissertation topic was "Legal Constraints Governing Public Access to Institutional Facilities at Senior Colleges and Universities in the State of Texas."

Her educational background and professional work experience were tied together closely. With her undergraduate degree, Barr was hired to teach fifth grade in the Rush-Henrietta (New York) School System (1961-62). During the next year at Carbondale, she was Resident Fellow, then Graduate Assistant (1963-64) while working for her master's degree. After serving the next year as Assistant Director, she was Director of Women's Residences during 1965-67 at Harpur College, State University of New York at Binghamton. At Trenton (New Jersey) State College, she was Director of the College Union, then became Director of Housing, working at each position for two years. She went cross country to UT Austin as Assistant (1971-79) then Associate Dean of Students for a year. She was named Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs at Northern Illinois University (NIU) for two years and was Acting Vice President for five months during 1981. She then became Vice President for Student Affairs at NIU and served until 1985. Barr left NIU to accept an appointment at Texas Christian University (Fort Worth) as Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, a position she retains. In these positions and other career interests, her responsibilities included some teaching, a number of major committee assignments, and related activities.

An active member of ACPA since 1963, Peggy Barr was a Directorate Body member of Commission III, Student Residence Programs, during 1969-72 and Commission II, School-College Relations, Admissions and Orientation from 1973-80 and chaired Commission II during 1977-79.

During the mid-year Executive Council meeting on October 31, 1979 at Erlanger, Kentucky, Barr was introduced as Program Chairperson for the 1981 national ACPA convention in Cincinnati. At Erlanger two days later, she was listed as candidate for ACPA Vice President of Commissions which she won for a two-year term (1980-82). During those two years, she represented Commissions on the Media Board. Her "Commission Report" column, and often a commission membership form, appeared regularly in issues of the newsletter. As she left the commission office, she reported to the Executive Council in Detroit that there were 4,600 members of 15 active commissions.

Barr agreed to chair a special Ad Hoc Bylaws Review Committee to continue the review and updating process of the ACPA bylaws and to identify new areas that needed amending during 1982-83. She chaired the Ad Hoc ACPA/APGA Relationship Committee that year. The committee was continued during 1983-84. Her column on updates of "ACPA/APGA Relations" was published in four issues of ACPA Developments. Also she was a member of the Awards and Commendations Committee, the Generativity Project, and the ACPA Government Relations Committee during 1982-83. As president-elect, she was the keynote speaker at a number of state CPA meetings.

Featured speaker at the Luncheon on March 15, 1983 at the national convention in Houston as incoming president, she called for becoming assertive partners in institutions on both organizational and individual levels in higher education. Excerpts from her address were printed in the post-convention issue of the newsletter. At the Business meeting following the Luncheon, the quality of her work on drafting proposed changes and coordinating a thorough bylaws revision was recognized.

When she presided at the Executive Council meeting in Houston for new and continuing members on March 16, she reported that the Executive Board of BACCHUS agreed to provide a $25,000 fund to encourage innovative alcohol education programs and a joint project with NASPA was preferred by the fund

Margaret J. Barr

[Image of Margaret J. Barr]
During her presidency, a "Presidential Communique" column appeared in each issue of the newsletter. She was also a member of the Budget and Nominations and Elections Committees that year. In July 1983, Barr attended the APGA Board of Directors meeting in Alexandria, Virginia. At the mid-year Executive Council meeting in St. Louis, also attended by Commission Chairpersons and State Division Presidents, the establishment of an Executive Committee was approved subject to "review" by the Executive Council. A major need for the committee related to long-range financial and fiscal planning, complex organizational concerns, appointments to vacancies, and resolutions requiring action between meetings. Among other business matters there in St. Louis, a motion was passed to establish an ad hoc committee to codify and propose needed convention placement policy. The Ad Hoc External Relations Committee was recognized through standing committee status and the NASPA/ACPA task force report and recommendations for professional development collaboration were adopted. The future role and scope of media was discussed, and the Awards and Commendations Committee was given the responsibility to provide annual recognition through two awards for graduate student achievement at the master's and doctoral levels beginning in 1985 at the national convention in Boston, New Jersey was granted charter status as a state division. A motion to appoint an ad hoc committee on investment was approved. Another motion was approved to appoint an ad hoc committee to gather the specified convention planning information and report at the 1984 national convention in Baltimore. The national membership job description was revised to read for a two-year term. ACPA membership at the close of 1983 totaled 6,887.

The theme of the national convention held in Baltimore during April 8-11 was "ACPA Renewal" 83. Renewal of mission, spirit, and intellect were featured as theme tracks. Registrations totaled 2,196. Eight pre-convention workshops had 253 attendees. A special feature of the opening session, at which time Senator Mark Hatfield spoke, was the presentation of ACPA's two highest awards. President Barr introduced the past editors in recognition of the 25th anniversary of the journal. They and the editorial board members met at special celebration breakfast the next morning to share memories. The editors received plaques and the board members a certificate of appreciation from Barr. At the opening session, the Senior Scholars Program was inaugurated to provide scholars with a continuing opportunity for a six-year term to share their scholarship through the presentation of a convention program and to serve the association on projects related to their fields of interest.

The composition of the Executive Committee approved at the 1983 mid-year meeting was modified to include President, President-elect, Treasurer, Vice-President for Commissions or State Divisions (whichever was in the second year of term) and one representative to be elected from the broader membership of the Executive Council.

At the Business meeting on April 10, standing committee status was granted to External Relations, Men, and Theory and Research Board. The revised mission and goal statement for ACPA was unanimously approved and wording changes dealing with a greater autonomy for State Divisions to determine their affiliation with other state organizations were approved. The closing general session, chaired by Barr, highlighted three major addresses and provided a keystone to the three theme tracks.

During 1984-85, Past-president Barr served on the Ad Hoc ACPA/APGA Relations, the External Relations, and the Budget Committees and she chaired the Ad Hoc Fiscal Management and Nominations and Elections Committees. During 1985-86, she served as member of the External Relations and Generativity Project Committees.

A number of ACPA honors and awards have gone her way. Peggy was selected to meet at the Annual Coeptis Dinner as an ACPA Senior Professional during the 1986 national convention in New Orleans, and she was the recipient of the Professional Service Award. Also, she was chosen a Senior Scholar and will complete her term of office in that role in 1991 at Atlanta. Also in 1986, she received the Contribution to Literature Research award for NASPA. To help round out an eventful 1986, she assumed the role as Editor-in-Chief of the Jossey-Bass New Directions for Student Services Series, and she participated on a committee that reviewed the 1937 statement on the "Student Personnel Point of View."

Among her numerous literary contributions to the profession, Peggy Barr has given over 60 major addresses. She has presented programs at 14 ACPA conventions. Her publications include 7 books and monographs, 14 book or monograph chapters, 6 journal articles, and a number of other articles. Her speaking and writings have focused on such diverse issues as legalities in the profession, programming, orientation, and learning innovations. In 1990, she received the Contribution to Knowledge award from ACPA and served as one of the major speakers for the convention.

In a letter dated March 1, 1990, Barr included the following message concerning the association's future: ACPA must act in concert with other professional organizations, become less concerned with the issues of territoriality, and continue to be concerned with the professional development of members. During my presidency, the association began to focus on long range fiscal management policies, established the
Senior Scholars program, reviewed our relationship with AACD, and restructured the Media Board. One of the most rewarding parts of the presidential role was meeting so many members when I traveled to state division meetings.
William A. Bryan
Forty-Fifth President
1984-85

William A. (Bill) Bryan was listed on the slate of
nominations for president-elect at the 1982 mid-year
meeting of the Executive Council at the Alverna Re-
treat Center near Indianapolis, Indiana. The selection
of ACPA's 45th president, who was the 29th man
elected to the association's highest office, was re-
ported at the Executive Council meeting on March 12,
1983, and the business meeting three days later
during the national convention in Houston. The May
1983 issue of ACPA Developments notified the general
membership about his election in which a total of
1,900 ACPA members cast ballots. Bryan was 43 years
old.

Vice President of Student Affairs, Associate Profes-
sor of Counseling and Guidance, and member of the
Graduate Faculty at the University of North Dakota
(UND) from March 1978 until December 1982, Bryan
was formerly Dean of Student Development and Assis-
tant Professor of Counseling and Guidance at UND
from 1978-78. The Bryan family then moved to North
Carolina. Interested in higher education administra-
tion, Bill accepted the position of Vice Chancellor for
Student Affairs in January 1983 at the University of
North Carolina, Wilmington, where he is still em-
ployed and is a tenured professor of Educational
Design and Management.

Born in Valdosta, Georgia, he lived in Pensacola,
Florida, during most of his childhood and graduated
from Pensacola High School in 1956. After enrolling at
Baylor University for a year, he transferred to Florida
State University and graduated in 1960 with a B.S.
degree (Social Science and History). At Indiana Uni-
versity during 1960-61, he earned his M.S. degree in
Guidance/Student Personnel (Higher Education). After
working a year at Wisconsin State University, Whit-
ewater, as Assistant Dean of Men (1961-62), he re-
turned to Florida where he served the University of
Florida as Residence Area Coordinator 1962-65), then
Assistant Dean of Men for another year, Assistant
Dean of Students at Wofford College in South Carolina
during 1966-67, Bryan then enrolled in a doctoral
program at The University of Wyoming (UW) where he
was Hall Director for a year then Assistant Dean of
Men (1968-69). At the University of Kentucky (UK),
while completing his dissertation, he was Director of
Student Services at the College of Nursing during
1969-71. For the next two years, he was Director of
Student Services for the Medical Center and Associate
Dean of Admissions and Student Personnel. Mean-
while, UW awarded him his Ed.D. (Counselor Educa-
tion/Student Personnel). The dissertation was titled
“A Study to Determine the Relative Effectiveness of
a Developmental Reading Course in the College of
Nursing at the University of Kentucky.” He left UK in
1973 to accept the position of Associate Dean of
Students at the University of Texas at Austin, be-
fore moving on to UND.

An active member of ACPA since 1961, Bryan has
attended the annual ACPA conventions since 1969 without missing a year.
He presented programs at 12. Among his commission
activities, he is a member of Commissions I, IV, XVI,
and XVIII. With Commission I, Organization, Adminis-
tration and Development of Student Personnel Serv-
ces, he was a member of the Directorate Body twice,
1973-77 and 1980-81, and chaired that commission
during 1974-76. He was Directorate Body member of
Commission XVI, Learning Services in High Educa-
tion, during 1977. Bryan has been a member of
Commission IV, Students, their Activities and their
Community, since 1974. His interest in substance
abuse education and prevention led him to join
Commission XVIII, Alcohol and other Drugs. He was
a member of the ACPA Executive Council Committee on
Membership during 1977-80, and he chaired the
national Membership Committee during 1980-81. In
his quest for people to assist him in finding new ACPA
members, he utilized a telephone campaign to contact
people in all 50 states and 3 countries and followed up
on lapsed memberships.

Bryan initially became a voting member of the
ACPA Executive Council in 1981 by virtue of his
election as Vice President for State Divisions for two
years (1981-83). He had organized the North Dakota
CPA during 1977-78 and served the next year as that
association's first president. On February 15, 1985,
during his ACPA presidency, he was presented with an
honorary lifetime member award by that state CPA.

As Vice President for State Divisions, his column,
"News from the States," appeared regularly in ACPA
Developments. At the mid-year Executive Council
meeting in Erlanger, Kentucky, during the fall of 1981,
his distributed “Policies and Procedures for the Estab-
lishment of a State Division of the American College
Personnel Association,” at which time a motion was
passed to accept the policy on inactive status or dissolving a state charter and requiring all officers in State CPA’s to belong to ACPA. Among his reports to the Executive Council at the 1982 national convention in Detroit, he said that the State Division Presidents Manual had gone through a review process. During the Executive Council meeting for new and continuing members, a motion was passed that charged a committee of State Division officers to review the ACPA bylaws and recommend changes regarding state division autonomy at the mid-year meeting in October 1982 at Indianapolis. At the Business meeting in Detroit, he reported that there were 32 very active state divisions of ACPA.

During 1982-83, the second year of his vice presidency for state divisions, Bryan functioned as a member of the following three ACPA committees: Nominations and Elections, ACPA/APGA Relations, and Budget Review. The next year, 1983-84, as president-elect, he continued as a member of the first two committees, worked to inaugurate the Senior Scholar program, was a member of the Awards and Commendations Committee and Executive Council member to Establish the Executive Committee, and chaired the Bylaws and Budget Committees. After serving as a member of the Executive Council to Establish an Executive Committee, he became a member of that committee, after it was approved during the 1983 mid-year meeting in St. Louis, through his presidency.

At the mid-year Executive Council meeting in St. Louis during November 2-4, 1983, he was appointed to develop and propose for nomination and election a journal editor to succeed the current editor. Also, he presented a comprehensive bylaw report and submitted several action items for the Executive Council regarding ACPA state division and ACPA mission and goals with suggested AACP bylaws changes for state divisions. The latter were rejected by the AACP Senate in 1984 at Houston. He believed very strongly that ACPA should not allow state branch associations to intrude on the affairs of the association’s state divisions.

During the 1984 Luncheon program in Baltimore, Bryan presented the incoming President’s Address. His remarks, shaped by his many years as a practitioner in the profession, focused on issues confronting the association. Primary among those issues were roles individual members could take to share in ACPA’s responsibility for professionals in the field.

At Baltimore, the Executive Council approved the concept of the establishment of a National Student Affairs Academy as proposed by NASPA as a joint effort to honor professionals who had distinguished themselves as administrators and/or scholars in the field of student affairs.

In determining the 1985 Boston convention theme, Bryan worked a long time with the program commit-tee. From the beginning of their discussions, he had in mind a title very similar to the one they selected, “Diversity: Our Foundation for the Future.”

Bill Bryan’s “Presidential Challenge” was featured in the May 1984 issue of ACPA Development, and his “Presidential Communiqué” columns appeared regularly in the newsletter. He considers the field of college student affairs work as the most crucial profession to higher education.

During his presidency, Bryan served as a member of the Budget, Executive, External Relations, Fiscal Management (which expanded the role and scope of the Budget Committee), and the Nominations and Elections Committees. The mid-year Executive Council meetings were held at St. Louis during October 31-November 2, 1984. It was reported that on September 10, CAS adopted 15 newly created and revised standard statements. A Strategic Planning Committee was proposed by the Executive Council, and a recommendation regarding its establishment was to be made at the Boston convention. Three task groups were appointed to explore membership, association diversity, and fiscal management needs. Among other actions taken, one keynote speaker for each annual convention beginning in 1986 was to be from an ethnic minority group. At the close of 1984, ACPA membership totals were 7,290, the first annual increase since 1976!

Over 3,300 people attended the national ACPA convention held at Boston during March 24-27, 1985. The Marriott was convention headquarters. Programs and meetings were scheduled primarily in the Westin and Marriott Hotels. Twelve pre-convention workshops were available for members’ professional development opportunities. The 40th state division charter was issued to Arizona at the opening general session on Sunday, March 25. Marian Bryan attended the President’s Reception with her husband. The Business meeting at which time Bryan presided, was conducted on Tuesday, March 26 in the Westin preceding the Luncheon in the America Ballroom.

As he looks at many of the concerns in society today, Bryan thinks the theme was a little ahead of its time. He is proud that the 1985 convention focused on the “Diversity: Our Foundation for the Future” theme and dealt with many issues.

ACPA’s program portion of the AACP national convention in New York City on April 2-5 included 27 content sessions to fill the 38 time slots allotted to ACPA. Several others were recommended for roundtables at the Sheraton Centre.

During 1985-86, when Bryan was immediate past-president, he chaired the Fiscal Management and Nominations and Elections Committees and was a member of the Ad Hoc Public Relations and ACPA/NASPA Joint Study Committees. During 1988-89, he represented ACPA on the Inter-association Task Force.
on Campus Alcohol and Other Substance Issues. From 1987-91 he served as a member of the ACPA Media Board, and during the 1990-91 year he served on a Special Committee on Organizational Relationship with AACD.

Bill Bryan is the author of many publications including 2 edited books, 12 book chapters, 9 journal articles and technical and research reports, and one book is in process. This publication is a Jossey-Bass New Directions Series intended as a January 1991 publication. In the past 10 years, he has given over 40 formal presentations to groups including state legislative committees, state college personnel associations, student affairs regional conferences and workshops, and ACPA, NASPA, AAHE, and AACD convention programs.

He and his wife, Marian, who received her doctorate recently, are the proud parents of three grown children, Paige Ellen, Erin Dees, and William Ross.
ACPA's 46th chief executive was Dennis C. Roberts, the 30th man to serve in the role of president. The 1984 election results were reported at the national convention in Baltimore that year and in the post-convention issue of the newsletter. Among the youngest men when elected, he was 35 years old.

Dennis Roberts was Associate Dean of Student Life/Director of Residence Life and Leadership Programs (1982-88) at Southern Methodist University (SMU). He served on the staff at the University of Maryland, College Park (UM), as Assistant Director of Campus Activities (1976-79) and earlier as Assistant Director (1973-74), Acting Director when the Director resigned, then Director of Orientation (1974-76). Roberts moved to Dallas, Texas, and SMU where he accepted an appointment as Director of Residence Life and Leadership Programs in 1980.

Born in Prescott, Arizona, the family moved to Boulder, Colorado, when Dennis was two years of age, and lived in Boulder until he graduated from high school. Roberts earned his B.A. (1971) and M.A. (1973) education degrees at Colorado State University, Fort Collins (CSU), in the subject areas of Music Education and Student Personnel Administration, respectively. While completing his master's, Roberts served in positions of Assistant Director then Associate Director of Preview CSU [Orientation Program], Assistant Head Resident and then Head Resident in Residence Halls. After receiving his master's, he was named Assistant Director of Orientation (1973-74) at College Park. Meanwhile, he studied for his Ph.D. degree in College Student Personnel Administration granted by UM in 1979. The title of his dissertation was "Developmental Maturity as a Predictor of Leadership Effectiveness."

Since 1988, Roberts, as Dean of Student Affairs at Lynchburg College in Virginia, is responsible for oversight of all programs and staff who report to the Dean of Student Affairs Office. The four major reporting Departments are: Developmental Programs, Wellness Programs, Activites and Leadership Programs, and Residence Life.

Roberts became an active member of ACPA in 1973 at the age of 25. He made presentations at every ACPA national convention from 1976 through 1990. Topics addressed include professional commitment/involvement, organizational behavior, student development, alcohol and other drug abuse prevention, and leadership programs.

Roberts has served ACPA in a variety of leadership positions since 1976. He joined Commission IV, Students, Their Activities, Their Community, chairing that commission's Leadership Development Task Force during 1976-80. His volunteer leadership of the task force led to (1) investigating the degree and quality of leadership program offerings on a national level, (2) summarizing results of the study, (3) providing a clearinghouse of information and models of leadership programs, (4) conducting regional and national convention workshops, and (5) publishing a model for leadership programming as a result of the task force study. During 1977-80, he was a Directorate Body member of Commission IV. Subsequently, he chaired that commission during 1980-82. He increased membership and participation during his term of leadership and completed a comprehensive evaluation of the commission and its services. He reported quarterly to the commission's membership in their newsletter, Interchange.

In addition to his Commission IV activities, he was a member of the Quality of Life (Past Tomorrow's Higher Education) planning project, an ad hoc committee member and drafter of a joint statement on the relationship between commissions and state divisions, and initiator and planner for better inter-association collaboration among student-activities related associations.

A candidate for Vice President of Commissions (1982-84), he won the election, and during the 1982 national convention in Detroit, at an Executive Council meeting on March 20, he reported that he would emphasize that commissions develop and strengthen relationships with other associations in networking and other collaborative ways. His column on commission activities appeared regularly for the next two years in ACPA Developments, during which time he directed the planning and activities of the ACPA commissions, represented their interests to the broader Executive Council, managed all their budgets, and served as a conduit of information both to and from commissions. At the October 1982 mid-year Executive Council meeting near Indianapolis, he reported that a majority of the commissions were involved in
the design process of the Council for the Advancement of Standards for Student Services/Development Programs (CAS). Upon his request, the Executive Council voted to change the name of Commission VIII from "Student Health" to "Wellness," termed essential to rebuild that commission.

At Houston, he was appointed to the Inter-association Task Force on Alcohol Issues to work with BACCHUS (Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students). Reappointed each succeeding year through 1986 as an ACPA representative to BACCHUS, he spoke and presented at various national/regional meetings, drafted Alcohol Marketing Guidelines (1983), drafted Alcohol Policy Determination Guidelines (1984), and was a primary speaker on the Implications of the National 21 Year Age Change.

As president-elect during 1984-85, his responsibilities included researching and contracting future annual convention sites and dates, determining and appointing all volunteer leadership for the association involving over 100 appointments, completing assessment of concerns and interests of membership, and determining leadership goals to meet those needs. In August 1984, he met with a group of over 40 enthusiastic Louisiana CPA members in New Orleans in preparation for the 1986 national convention. At the close of 1985, ACPA membership was 7,703.

A featured speaker at the 1985 Boston convention, his presidential address at the annual Luncheon was a 10 minute 16mm film presentation which capsulized his discussions with various professionals on selected topics and issues such as the role of a professional philosophy, the adequacy of the knowledge base, the importance of standards, and the critical function of proper staff selection, advancement, and development were discussed.

As ACPA's chief official, President Dennis Roberts communicated with the membership with "President's Update" and "Presidential Communiques" columns in ACPA Developments. He conducted leadership meetings of the association including the Executive Committee, Executive Council, and the broader association-wide Business meeting in New Orleans on April 11, 1986. At the mid-year meetings in St. Louis, during November 6-9, at the Pallotine Renewal Center, the primary purpose was to focus on ACPA goals and the organization's structure.

Roberts planned and implemented the agenda for all those meetings, guided the conduct of over 60 committees, task forces, and other entities, supported the beginning of an Affirmative Action plan for the association, and participated in various leadership meetings and activities with other AACC Division leaders. He established special task forces for the leadership year including dissemination of the CAS standards (distributed in a special summer 1986 issue of ACPA Developments). He sponsored papers on hiring practices and retention of professionals in student personnel, determining the relationship between liberal arts and student development, and issues related to financial aid and open access to higher education. President Roberts served as the official representative for ACPA at state and regional conferences and other association activities.

President Dennis Roberts guided the planning of the annual convention program and activities in New Orleans during Wednesday-Saturday, April 9-12, 1986, rather than the usual Sunday-Wednesday pattern. The convention theme was "Generativity: A Commitment to the Learning Process." The annual convention hosted 2,429 registrants. Over 900 participants were involved in presenting over 400 programs. The Placement Center reported that 321 employers listed 357 positions. Over 350 candidates interviewed throughout the three day period that the service was open. L. Lee Kniffelkamp, one of the initiators of the Generativity Project, was the keynote speaker at the opening general session in the Sheraton Hotel.

The Commissions were recognized with a special celebration—25 years as part of ACPA. Following the Commission Carnival, individuals who had worked with commissions over the years were honored as special guests at the President's Reception.

At the 1986 AACC convention in Los Angeles during April 20-23, ACPA had 38 programs, 30 content and 8 poster sessions. Over 300 ACPA members attended. The ACPA President's reception was held April 21 in the complimentary suite.

Dennis Roberts served on the Executive Council for five years (1982-87). He experienced being a member of a number of committees, task forces, and ad hoc committees during that time period such as the following: government Relations (1982-83; 1985-87); Media Board (1982-85); Theory and Research Board (1982-84); Public Relations (1982-84; 1986-87); Budget, ACPA/AACC Relations, Task Force on Convention (1984-85); External Relations, Executive Committee (1984-86); Fiscal Management, Nominations and Elections (1984-87); Generativity Project (1984; 1986-87); and ACPA/NASPA Joint Study (1986-87). He chaired five committees: Bylaws (1984-85), Executive (1985-86), and Fiscal Management and Nominations and Elections (1986-87).

Since 1987, Roberts has chaired the Generativity Committee which has as its purpose the creation of non-print educational materials which enhance the graduate education and ongoing professional development needs of ACPA. Video tapes of Esther Lloyd-Jones and C. Gilbert Wrenn have been completed and the video tape of Melvene Hardee is under production currently.

Roberts has published articles about student development and leadership programs and other works
related to student activities, commuter programs, professional staff selection, alcohol abuse prevention, and leadership development models. More recently (1989) he served as editor of Designing Campus Activities to Foster a Sense of Community (New Directions for Student Services). He has spoken at national and regional forums on a variety of topics including student leadership, application of student development theory to activities, and residence hall programs.

ACPA honored him at the 1990 St. Louis national convention by selecting him Senior Leading Professional for the Annuit Cœptis Dinner award recipients.

In his letter dated April 13, 1990, Roberts wrote:

...My major campus involvements and professional contributions have been in the areas of defining and designing student leadership programs and substance abuse prevention. I have also been most profoundly shaped and moved by my work on the Generativity Project. I believe that what we are doing to capture our major generative personalities will be something which will, hopefully, last through the lifetime of student personnel. This project has been generative for our profession, for the senior professionals who have important things to say to us, and to the future of higher education. I think that the impact of this project is only beginning to be understood.

He and his wife, Diane, are the proud parents of two daughters, Devin and Darbi.
Charles C. Schroeder  
Forty-Seventh President 
1986-87

In the 1985 ACPA membership vote for president-elect, Charles C. Schroeder won. He was the 31st man among the first 47 presidents to serve in the association's highest office and 39 years old when elected.

Schroeder was Vice President for Student Development at St. Louis University since 1981, also his current position. He creates and implements programs of service designed to complement, supplement, and diversify educative and developmental experiences for undergraduate, graduate, and professional students.

Born in Grenada, Mississippi, Charles Schroeder grew up in Dallas, Texas. His B.A. degree (Psychology/History, 1967) and M.A. in Education degree (Student Personnel/Counseling Psychology, 1968) were from Austin College in Sherman, Texas. At Austin College, he accepted an appointment as Counselor, Counseling Center, for the next two years, coordinated the "Achievement Motivation Systems Project" (freshman orientation grant), served as a faculty adviser to students, and taught two psychology courses. Austin College honored him with the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1988. In 1970, he moved to Corvallis, Oregon, where he entered a doctoral program at Oregon State University and was granted his Ed.D. (College Student Personnel Administration/Psychology) in 1972. The title of his dissertation was "An Analysis of the Impact of Residential Setting on the Development of Selected Dimensions of Self-Actualization." At Harvard University during the summer of 1983, he completed post-doctoral studies at the Institute for Educational Management.

With his doctorate, Schroeder went cross country to Western New England College (Springfield, Massachusetts) to become Director of Counseling Services for a year (1972-73). He supervised professional staff in the creation and delivery of student counseling services, developed a research and evaluation unit for student life, and provided consulting services to students, faculty, and staff. He was honored with the college's "Outstanding Faculty Award" in 1973.

At Auburn University from 1973-78, he was Assistant to the Dean of Student Life, Director of Men's Housing, and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Counselor Education. At Mercer University in Macon, Georgia, during the next three years, 1978-81, he was Dean of Students and Assistant Professor of Psychology.

Charles Schroeder joined ACPA in 1968, when he was 22 years old. He attended every ACPA annual convention from 1968 to the present, with only one exception, the spring of 1989. During an 11 year period from 1975 through 1985, he was a participant, most often a presenter, in 27 ACPA national convention programs on a variety of topics.

At the request of the incoming president-elect in 1973 (Harold Grant), Schroeder chaired the Convention and Program Committees for the national ACPA convention in Atlanta (1975), which celebrated completion of the association's first half century. The next year (1975-76), he was a member of the APGA/APCA Chicago Convention Committee and a member of the ACPA Task Force on Conventions during 1977-78.

A member of the Directorate Body of Commission III, Student Residence Programs, during 1976-81, Schroeder served as Vice-Chairperson of that commission's Task Forces for two years (1976-78), then chaired the commission during 1978-80. Present at the mid-year Executive Council meeting in Erlanger, Kentucky, in November 1979 as chairperson of Commission III, he was asked to serve on a screening committee to search for an ACPA Media Board chairperson. He was also a candidate for ACPA Treasurer-Elect, a position he won.

At the national ACPA convention in Detroit (1978), he was the recipient of Commission III's Burns Crookston Research Award. In 1980 at the national convention in Boston, he was honored for Outstanding Service to Commission III. During his presidency in 1986, he was recipient of the Missouri CPA "Professional Service Award."

During 1980-81, while serving as treasurer-elect, he was a member of the Media Task Force and served on the Fiscal Accountability Committee through 1983. At Erlanger, Kentucky, during the late October 1981 mid-year meeting of the Executive Council, Treasurer Schroeder reported ACPA assets of $185,846.39, equivalent of one year's operating income in reserve. A member of the Budget Committee during 1982-83, he was appointed Chairperson of the ACPA Ad Hoc Committee on Investments at the mid-year Executive Council meeting early in November 1983 and has
retained that position to the present.

At the University of Missouri-St. Louis in January 1983, seven members of ACPA and NASPA, including Schroeder, met and developed a proposal for a Student Affairs Management Information (SAMI) Project. He served with SAMI for three years (1983-86).

During his term as president-elect (1985-86), Schroeder chaired the Bylaws Committee and was a member of the Executive, External Relations, Fiscal Management, and Nominations and Elections Committees. As president, he chaired the Executive Committee and was a member of the Fiscal Management and Government Relations Committees.

At the ACPA Luncheon held in the Inter-Continental Hotel in New Orleans during 1986, Charles Schroeder was installed as the 1986-87 president, then he delivered his presidential address. In his address and subsequently in his "Presidential Communiqué" columns published in four issues of the newsletter, President Schroeder asked what student affairs in general and ACPA in particular, could offer that would be unique and distinctive for ensuring the vitality of higher education.

He asked the ACPA Senior Scholars and higher education consultants to review the higher education reports and identify new and meaningful ways the profession could effectively address major challenges facing higher education during 1986-87 and the future. He asked the Senior Scholars what roles and perspectives were needed for student affairs professionals to enhance the vitality of their institutions and improve the quality of the academic experience, particularly at the undergraduate level. A second major task for the group was to consider issues of mission, structure, and function of the association. The group met for four days at Omniview Lodge in Estes Park, Colorado. The symposium occurred early in November 1986, after which a report was drafted. Participants at the 1987 national convention received a copy of a "white paper" report in their registration packets. An invited program at the convention, "Critical Issues in Higher Education: Shaping a Response for the Profession," was presented by Senior Scholars at the Hyatt Regency on Monday afternoon, March 16. A prime time two-hour session, featuring a group of Senior Scholars, also reported results of the symposium during the 1987 AACD national convention in New Orleans. The ACPA Executive Committee met in June 1987 to develop a strategic plan for the association and consider nine recommendations submitted by the Senior Scholars.

In June 1986, a group of ACPA leaders met in St. Louis to address issues associated with the recruitment and retention of members. As of October 1, a new membership plan took effect. Members could join ACPA for a year without joining AACD. An estimated pool of 36,550 recruits was available, extending the membership base. ACPA membership at the close of 1986 was 7,547.

President Charles Schroeder presided at the Executive Council meeting in New Orleans on April 12, 1986 for new and continuing members. ACPA leaders convened in St. Louis for the mid-year Executive Council meetings during November 7-9 with State Division/Commission meetings a day earlier. Schroeder reported that a major focus of the meetings was discussion of such issues as: (1) creating new ways to effectively respond to member needs and preferences; (2) improving the management of the association's fiscal and human resources; (3) broadening the association's sphere of influence within higher education; (4) creating professional development activities that address critical issues in the profession and higher education; and (5) furthering the development of the profession. Among official actions taken during those mid-year meetings, Commission I was officially changed to "Administrative Leadership."

The joint ACPA/NASPA national convention in Chicago was held March 15-18, 1987, celebrating the golden anniversary of the 1937 Student Personnel Point of View. The joint venture fully integrated themes, programs, and operations. The convention theme was "Make No Little Plans Celebrate Our Past, Design Our Future." With permission granted by the American Council on Education, the original landmark statement was reprinted in the convention program booklet, an exceptional creation.

The joint convention endeavor provided 725 programs and 40 exhibitors. Over 5,400 people registered there in Chicago. Among those attending were 2,703 from ACPA. Sixteen pre-convention workshops were featured. Schroeder described Past President Melveen D. Hardee's opening general session keynote address on Sunday evening as moving, compelling, and perhaps the most effective ever given at a national student affairs convention.

President Schroeder presided at Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, March 14-15 in the Hyatt Regency Hotel's Skyway suite 264 and the Business meeting on Tuesday followed by the Luncheon in the Marriott Hotel's Grand Ballroom I and II.

At the Business meeting, 10 resolutions recognizing people were approved, including Carl R. Rogers, who died in February, the death of Charlotte Lewis (wife of Charles Lewis), and Phyllis Mable, who co-chaired the joint convention. The name change for the Journal ("Personnel" became "Development") was approved, effective January 1988. At least one issue of the Journal each year was to contain a record of the association's business transactions. The Generativity Project was deleted as a special committee and created a Generativity Committee within the structure of the Media Board. Schroeder presented awards to the retiring members of the Executive Council.
At the AACD national convention in New Orleans during April 21-25, ACPA sponsored a luncheon, two social hours, 20 content, and 4 poster sessions.

ACPA's net income for 1986-87 was $73,000, resulting primarily from a $100,000 windfall produced by the Chicago Joint convention. At the Business meeting during the 1988 national convention in Miami, he announced that ACPA had $382,082 in reserves.

Reflecting on his presidency, Schroeder noted that the association's membership base had been significantly increased, the purposes of the association clarified, the focus sharpened, management practices improved, financial resources strengthened, and a variety of challenges and opportunities facing higher education responded to.

Charles Schroeder has published 21 articles and a monograph on a variety of professional issues including changing student characteristics, environmental management, residence education, and organizational development. In addition, he has contributed chapters to 8 books. He has participated on two teleconferences. Schroeder has presented on at least 63 state, regional, and national professional association meetings. He has also organized a wide range of professional development workshops, no less than 16. His professional seminars and consultations number at least 64.

Charles L. Schroeder is married to Barbara Lynn Barrett Schroeder. They have two children, Jay and Jill.
Marvalene Hughes  
Forty-Eighth President  
1987-1988

ACPA’s 48th president, Marvalene Hughes, was the 17th woman and the third African American elected chief executive. Results of balloting were announced at Executive Council and Business meetings during the 1987 convention in New Orleans and in the June issue of ACPA Developments that year. She was Associate Vice President of Student Development at Arizona State University (ASU), a position she accepted in the summer of 1986 and held until the fall of 1988 when appointed Vice President for Student Affairs and Professor of Counselor and Human Services Education at the University of Toledo (UT). She was offered and accepted an appointment as Vice President for Student Affairs at the University of Minnesota (UM) approximately 72,000 students, in August 1990. She serves as chief officer of Student Affairs on the Twin Cities Campus and oversees policy development and administrative continuity at the coordinate campuses (Crookston, Duluth, Waseca, and Morris).

Born in Eutaw, Alabama, Marvalene Hughes attended Tuskegee University on scholarship for her B.S. (English and History) and teaching fellowship during her M.S. (Counseling and Administration). With her master’s she traveled to St. Petersburg, Florida, where she was counselor-teacher at Gibbs Jr. College for a year (1960-61). The College’s policy on nepotism required her to relocate when she married, thus she became Coordinator of Guidance at Sixteenth Street Junior High School in St. Petersburg for the next two years. During 1963-65, she was Research Interviewer at the New York Medical College for the first year and did coursework in counseling psychology at New York University. The following year, she attended Columbia University on a National Defense Education Act doctoral fellowship in counseling psychology. She returned to St. Petersburg to become Director of Education at the first Job Corps Center for Women. Later, she was counselor for seniors at Lakewood High School during 1966-68. In 1968 Marvalene decided to complete her doctoral program.

At Florida State University for the next two years while working toward her Ph.D. in Counseling, she was a doctoral assistant in the Graduate Intern Program, a teaching assistant in the Department of Educational Administration, and research assistant, writer, counselor, and resident advisor. Also, during 1968-69, she was a visiting professor at Florida A&M University. During the summer of 1969, after receiving her doctorate, she was an invited participant for post-doctoral study at Harvard University’s Summer Institute for Administrators of Student Services. Ten summers later she returned to Harvard for the Management Institute. At Eckerd College in St. Petersburg during 1969-70 and 1971-72, she was Administrator and Counseling Psychologist, Career Development and Placement Center, and Assistant Professor. She later became Director of Counseling and Career Development and Associate Professor.

A career move from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast took her to San Diego State University for the next 14 years, first on a joint appointment as a professor of Counselor Education and counselor in the University Counseling Center (1972-77). For two years, during 1974-76, she was also a core faculty member at the California School of Professional Psychology where she taught the first course on Psychology of Women. She was Acting Director (1977-78) and became Director of the Center for Counseling Services and Placement at San Diego State University (1978-86). From San Diego, she moved eastward, first, to ASU to become Associate Vice President of Student Development, followed by UT and UM, respectively.

Since her initial career emphasis was in counseling, she affiliated with APGA. ACPA became her primary division affiliation very early in her career, when she learned about the association in graduate school. She used the Journal of College Student Personnel (Journal) during her studies, so it was a logical decision for her to assess experientially the organization’s services to members. Bonding professionally was easy for her. She realized the importance of presenting programs and workshops at national conventions early in her career. The practice of annual presentations, which became regularized from 1975 (Atlanta) to the present, opened up opportunities for her professionally and personally. Since 1969 her annual ACPA membership has been consecutive.

Hughes developed an interest in assessment and joined Commission IX, Assessment for Student Development, in 1966. The Commission offered her the opportunity to learn from senior professionals. Mem-
bership on Commission IX's Board of Directors during 1973-1975 led to her first leadership role in ACPA as Chairperson of that Commission during 1975-76. Again during 1982-84, she was a member of that Commission's Board of Directors. By this time, Marvalene Hughes had gained national recognition as a speaker, consultant, and author. She has served as keynote speaker in almost every state in the United States, as well as in countries abroad, including Portugal, Austria, Africa, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Nassau, Germany, England, Mexico, Venezuela, and China.

Other elected leadership positions in ACPA followed. In the 1978 election, Hughes was voted an ACPA Senator to APGA for a three-year term, and during 1979-81, she served as Chairperson of the ACPA Senators to maintain liaison with the APGA Board of Representatives. In the 1982 election, she was voted the new Treasurer-Elect during 1982-83, then Treasurer during 1983-85. But when the incoming treasurer resigned his position, Hughes was appointed interim Treasurer during 1985-86.

Numerous appointed positions enabled her to develop confidence in ACPA and AACD, and she was motivated to give tirelessly energy to their missions and goals. Volunteer assignments which stand out as most significant retrospectively, include: (1) ACPA representative to the APGA Task Force on Testing (1976-78), (2) co-chairperson of the ACPA Convention National Program Committee during 1978-79 when the association decided to meet in Los Angeles instead of with APGA in Las Vegas, Nevada, a non-ERA state, (3) representative to the APGA Name Change Committee which she chaired during 1979-80, the same year she chaired the ACPA Ad Hoc committee to assess the membership's response to the APGA name change, and (4) four terms (1982-84, 1985-87, 1988-90, and 1991-93) as a member of the Journal editorial board.

President Marvalene Hughes wrote a "President's Communique" column in four issues of the newsletter. Topics included: mission and goals during her presidential year; strategic planning; building community; and serving the profession. Near the close of the annual convention Luncheon in Chicago on Tuesday, March 17, 1987, she delivered her Presidential Address, which was published in the June 1988 issue of ACPA Development. She credited her parents, sisters, brothers, husband, and son for her value-rich heritage and dedicated her address to her friend, the late Carl R. Rogers. At Chicago on Wednesday, she chaired her first Executive Council meeting, when some of the discussion focused on ACPA's legal right to withdraw from Phoenix as the site of the 1988 convention. She steered the Council through its decision to move the convention to Miami, because the Arizona governor took public positions on gender, race, and sexual orientation which contradicted or denied some of the values most deeply held by ACPA members. At St.

Louis during November 7-8, 1987, Hughes presided over the mid-year Executive Council meetings. Her emphasis was on leadership development and creating campus climates for diversity. ACPA's membership rolls numbered 7,349 at the close of the year.

Approximately 3,000 people convened in Miami for the ACPA convention during March 20-23, 1988, despite the sudden disruption in relocating the convention. During the convention, the bulk of the association's business is conducted annually. The theme was "Challenging Boundaries: Weaving the Future," chosen to portray Hughes' commitment to diversity. The Placement Center registered 640 candidates for 647 job listings involving 3,500 job interviews. Co-headquarters were the Hyatt Regency and Inter-Continental Hotels. There were 13 pre-convention workshops. Three major keynote addresses addressed the conventioners, including Congresswoman Pat Schroeder. President Marvalene Hughes presided at Executive Council meetings on Saturday and Sunday, March 19-20, and the Business meeting on Tuesday, when resolutions honoring 13 people were read and other business was conducted with the general membership prior to the Luncheon.

Marvalene Hughes wrote about her presidential term in a communication dated July 25, 1990 in which she reflected about her ACPA involvements:

My year as President of ACPA allowed me to build a platform from which to transmit my ideas and values on diversity to others in the profession. This was made possible because of the congruence between ACPA's espoused values and my values in human rights. First, it was necessary to engage leaders in strategic planning to complement the long range planning advanced during Cynthia Johnson's presidency. It was time to build on earlier foundations and chart a strategic course to bring continuity to a volunteer organization which structurally operates by transitory leadership. During the strategic planning, goals were identified, priorities were determined, and specific programs were planned to promulgate ACPA goals.

During my Presidency, three major initiatives gained prominence as a result of strategic planning: (1) The Annual Conference was shifted from Phoenix to Miami because of the political climate in Arizona during that year; (2) A comprehensive, randomly sampled, national survey of 2,500 members was completed and a technical report was presented to the Executive Council to guide future planning; and (3) The first "Roadshow on Diversity" was planned and implemented. That program became extremely popular because of the timeliness of the topic in higher education and the high quality of its hands-on materials. It continues to operate, having served as a major outreach initiative for ACPA in numerous states.

A noted writer and lecturer with more than 175
personal appearances and television presentations, Hughes spoke at meetings of no less than 15 of ACPA's 38 state divisions during the three years, 1986-89. Most of her post-presidential era has been devoted to speaking engagements, usually on the topic of domestic and global diversity. She believes the need for expertise in the area is paramount to the success of education. She wrote about this in "A Time To Speak..." published in the June 1989 issue of ACPA Developments. Her most recent international presentation was in Beijing, China (June 1990) as keynoter at the first Sino-American Conference on Women entitled "Holding Up Half the Sky" held in the Great Hall of the People of the Republic.

In her recent letter, Marvalene Hughes commented about the association's future:

ACPA has a rich future, as higher education concerns itself increasingly with how students develop and learn in a diverse environment. The reform movement encourages educators to improve the quality of education through renewed commitment to the individual and through strong assessment procedures. Toward this end, ACPA can and should play a vital role in improving undergraduate education. This role will focus the profession on the increasing diversity of the student population. When this happens, we will begin to acknowledge the urgency of change which will demand responsiveness to differences related to age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and disablity. ACPA has paved the way for the profession to examine the interactive features of human rights, diversity and excellence in education. From my perspective, excellence cannot be attained without diversity and human rights. The convergence of the three was addressed in one of my presidential communiques in Developments titled, "Building a Genuine Community." The challenge ahead for all of us is to develop mastery in diverse human relations in order to achieve excellence and, thereby, build stronger campus, local and world communities.

Recipient of at least six ACPA awards, Marvalene Hughes believes strongly in one of ACPA's espoused values, generativity. Thus, much of her time is devoted to guiding and training young professionals who can increase the diversity in the professional pool, a critical goal at this time in the association's history. This belief has propelled her decision not to seek another ACPA elected position. She intends to concentrate her efforts on specific appointed tasks which potentially contribute to the development of young professionals and the maturity of the profession. This does not imply passivity. To the contrary, she intends to take advantage of her freedom to choose activities and commit to continued involvement.
Among the ACPA list of honored professionals elected president was Patricia Ann Kearney, the 49th and 18th woman to serve at the highest level of leadership available to members. She was recognized the election winner during the association’s Business meeting on March 17, 1987 at the joint ACPA/NASPA national convention in Chicago. The June issue of ACPA Developments informed the general membership. She was 43 years old and Director of Housing at the University of California-Davis (UC-D) since 1985. Currently, she is Deputy to the Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs at UC-D.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Patricia Kearney attended Michigan State University where she received her B.A. degree (Psychology, 1965) with concentration in Social and Industrial Psychology. The next year at Indiana University she earned the M.S. degree (Higher Education), concentrating in Counseling.

She accepted a position as Head Resident Advisor at Western Illinois University during 1966-68, then became Assistant to the Vice President for Student Affairs at State University of New York, Buffalo, for the next two years. She returned to her home state in 1970 for two years as Assistant Dean of Women/Assistant Dean for Student Life at Lock Haven State College, after which she traveled across country to Oregon State University to begin a doctoral program in College Student Services Administration.

California is the fifth state system of higher education in which she has worked. After completing the course work for her doctorate while serving for two years (1972-74) as Graduate Assistant in the Office of Student Services at Oregon State, she went to UC-D in 1974 as Director of Student Housing Assignments and Contracts then Associate Director of Student Housing and Director of Residence Life until 1983. Then she took a new position, Business Manager of Student Housing, until 1985.

While she studied for her master’s degree at Indiana University, two of her professors (Kate H. Miller and Elizabeth Greenleaf) encouraged her to join the association in 1966. She became active in 1975 as a member of Commission III, Student Residence Programs, one of the largest of the commissions. She chaired that commission’s Graduate Student Housing Task Force during 1975-76 and was elected to the commission’s Directorate Body twice, 1976-79 and 1981-84. She chaired the Elections Committee, was Liaison to the Standing Committee for Women (1981), and served as a member of the Commission III Evaluation Project. Subsequently, she was elected to chair Commission III during 1982-84. Meanwhile, she also joined Commissions I and XII.

The ACPA membership elected her Vice President for Commissions during 1984-86, which included membership on the Executive Council. For those two years, her column, “From the Commissions,” or a similar title, appeared regularly in ACPA Developments. The commissions sponsored 37% of all activities offered at the national convention in Boston (1985) and 40% of the programs at New Orleans the next year, when the 25th year of Commission activity was celebrated. At the annual Business meeting, she was presented an award for outstanding contributions from those who chaired the commissions.

Patricia Kearney experienced a variety of the ACPA committee assignments. For example, an appointment, perhaps one of the most important for the association, occurred during the 1990 national convention in St. Louis. As a result of Executive Council action, President Robert D. Brown and incoming President Laurine Fitzgerald appointed Kearney to chair and coordinate a select group of ACPA past presidents, three who held office during the last half of the 1980s, to consider retaining affiliation with AACD. During 1983-84, two of her ad hoc committee appointments were the ACPA/AACD Relations and AACD Membership Services to Commissions Study. During her year as president-elect, she reported attempts to reconnect both symbolically and realistically with AACD, trying to strengthen and continue the relationship, and she chaired the AACD Convention Committee Study. As immediate past president, one of the committees she chaired was External Relations. During the fall of 1989, she attended the AACD southeastern regional leadership meeting as the ACPA representative and found that almost no one had any idea as to what ACPA was all about. When she explained what she did, the question was raised: “Well why would you ever want to belong to AACD?”
In her presidential candidacy statement, Patricia Kearney stated that, in her view, formal leadership means permission to influence—a strong sense of mission. Her job, she said, was to include two primary activities: influencing professional colleagues both within and outside the ACPA, and managing the organization. One important project that was part of her mission was the recruitment of a more diverse population into the field of student affairs work. The diversity of student affairs professionals was not keeping pace with the student populations growing increasingly diverse. The ACPA leadership believed that increasing the diversity of student affairs staff was one of the most important issues facing the field.

She prepared columns for the newsletter issues during her three years at the helm, 1987-90, including the "President’s Communique."

She formed a Committee on Careers in Student Affairs, a national recruitment effort with a special "National Careers in Student Affairs Week" emphasized during October 24-30, 1988 and a "Spread the Word" theme.

Kearney opened her first Executive Council meeting on March 23, 1986 in Miami with showing a video tape on valuing diversity. Several months later in her "President’s Communique" column, she spoke about the ACPA’s long history of concern and action related to social justice—a challenge to campuses to create education strategies for the continuing growth of ethnic diversity in institutions of higher education. She said that efforts to provide leadership in this area were reflected by the Affirmative Action Committee report and the announcement concerning "Cultural Diversity Road Shows." At the opening general session of the national convention in Washington, DC on Wednesday evening, March 29, 1989, she commented that education had ignored the contributions of people of color, and, in many cases, women. She encouraged higher education professionals to lobby and support a broadening and cultural integration of the curriculum. She said: “Every student, regardless of color, gender or lifestyle, has a need and a right to understand the multicultural/multi-gender basis of our civilization. We must widen the circle and make sure there is room for everyone.”

Mid-year Executive Council meetings were held in St. Louis during November 12-13, 1988 at the Seton Center. Among actions taken, the Executive Council endorsed the "ACPA AIDS Statement on Education and Policies," approved the Seville (Spain) Statement on Violence prepared in May 1986 in support of the United Nations International Year of Peace, established Commission XVIII, Alcohol and Other Drugs, and endorsed the "Guidelines for Comprehensive Instructional Response to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems." A motion was approved that the newly constituted Executive Committee could not vote on issues until July 1 of each year. Also, a motion to approve an additional meeting of the Executive Council each year in July beginning July 1989 passed. The new management plans she devised were to be implemented by the incoming president. The association’s membership registered 7,700 at the close of 1988.

At the Executive Council meetings in Washington, DC on March 28, 1989, the Awards and Memorials Committee was charged to report at the mid-year meeting about an Award for Contributions to Higher Education to link ACPA with the greater higher education community. Near the conclusion of the Business meeting on March 31, 1989, she recognized the contributions of the retiring Executive Council members by presenting each with a certificate of appreciation.

During the Executive Council meeting on April 1, 1989 in Washington, DC, her motions to allow the convention committee to schedule programs during the same time slot as the annual Business meeting and the eating portion of the ACPA Luncheon (not against the President-Elect’s speech time) were approved.

The theme of the 1989 national ACPA convention in Washington, DC during March 29-April 1 was "Vision and Will." Kearney declared that professionals must be able to see what needs to be done, then commit themselves to do it. The ACPA headquarters hotel was the Sheraton Washington. Twelve pre-convention workshops were presented. President Patricia Kearney reported that 3,448 registered to experience the convention theme at a fee of $115, the same as the previous year. More than 790 candidates registered with over 580 employers at the Placement Center. The 25th anniversary of the ACPA State Divisions was celebrated.

As she presided at the annual Business meeting on March 31, 1989 in the Washington Ballroom, Kearney reported the following accomplishments during her term: (1) The Diversity theme begun by President Marvalene Hughes in 1987 was continued; (2) Work was started on the "National Careers in Student Development Week;" (3) she worked closely on the planning for the ACPA 1989 convention; and (4) An internal management system that would enable the association to make more rational decisions was developed.

Over the past 15 years, Patricia Kearney has conducted over 100 training and developing sessions and seminars, keynote speeches, and conference presentations in numerous content areas which include: employee evaluation, performance appraisal, team building, organizational theory, career development, time management, communication, listening, stress management, goal setting, planning and decision making, heritage awareness, and appreciation differences, human development theory.
etc. Over 30 presentations were at the national and state level. She has been a consultant with industry, school systems, and colleges in California. She has authored several journal articles. During her year as president, she presented keynote speeches at CPAs in Washington, DC, New York, and Ohio. At the 1989 AACC national convention in Boston earlier in March, prior to the ACPA convention, she was the ACPA Luncheon speaker. Her address was titled "Multicultural Campus Development."

In her letter dated October 9, 1989, Patricia Kearney commented:

My active participation has continued over many years primarily because of the strong sense of personal connections one makes as part of the ACPA leadership structure. Networking, both professional and friendships, is strong in both the Commissions and State Divisions.

The upper level leadership positions go beyond that networking. To take on what amounts to a second full-time job requires a passion. I had, and still have, one. It was to have the opportunity to hold positions which would provide me with an opportunity to share with my colleagues the necessity for preparing ourselves and our students for a truly pluralistic society. The appreciation of diversity is a necessity for the 21st century, given our knowledge of the demographics of the United States. I am grateful for having had the opportunity to share this message with thousands of student personnel workers.
The 50th professional elected to the presidency of the ACPA was Robert D. Brown, the 32nd man to serve in that exalted volunteer leadership position. Balloting results were announced at the Business meeting on March 22, 1988 during the national convention in Miami and in the June issue of ACPA Developments. At Miami a resolution honored 56-year-old Brown for his service as editor of the Journal of College Student Personnel (Journal) for six years, two three-year terms, from 1983 through 1988 and many other contributions to the student affairs field. Previously, he was editor-elect from mid-1981 and served earlier as editorial board member for two terms, from 1971 through 1975.

At the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UN-L), where he joined the faculty in 1968 and is currently employed, Brown was named the Carl A. Happold Distinguished Professor of Educational Psychology in 1987. He is married and the father of four children.

Born in the town or River Rouge, Michigan, his undergraduate college career was interrupted by two years (1952-54) in Personnel Administration with the U.S. Army. Then he completed his studies at St. Johns University in Collegeville, Minnesota, where he received the B.A. cum laude (1955), majoring in History, English, and Education. The next year, Brown attended the University of Iowa (UI) at Iowa City, where he received his M.A. (1956) in Counseling Psychology. With his master’s he worked as a high school counselor in Iowa.

Brown began to combine his teaching, counseling, and administrative experience in higher education at St. Johns during 1961-64, where he was Director, Counseling and Testing, and taught Educational Psychology and Tests and Measurements. Then he returned to UI for doctoral work where he was presented the Arthur Schmitt Graduate Fellowship Award in 1964 and a Tuition Scholarship in 1965. He was granted his Ph.D. in Educational Psychology with concentrations in Counseling and Higher Education in 1966. The title of his dissertation was “Manipulation of the Environmental Press in a College Residence Hall.” His first journal article carried the same title.

At St. Cloud (Minnesota) State College during 1966, he taught Advanced Statistics and Abnormal Psychology. At Loyola University (Chicago) during 1966-68, he taught Educational Psychology and Counseling and was Associate Director, Student Counseling Services. Then he was named a Graduate Fellow and was Professor, Educational Psychology at UN-L, where he taught Research Design, and the following seminars: Evaluation, College Student Personnel, and College Student Development, and he served as Coordinator of Research on Student Development until 1970. At UN-L, he was consecutively named Associate Director, Counseling Center, Evaluator for the Experimental College (1970-72) and Director, Counseling Center (1972-73). After a year (1973-74) as Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs in the University of Nebraska System, he was appointed Coordinator of Research for Student Affairs at UN-L’s Teachers College for four years (1976-80). Brown was named Assistant Dean in 1986. Before receiving the distinguished professorship in 1987, he was granted the University of Nebraska Foundation’s Distinguished Teaching Award in 1978 and the Burlington Northern Award for Outstanding Teacher-Scholar in 1986.

Robert Brown has been an active member of the association for over 20 years. Among over 200 research and theory papers presented at national professional meetings were many delivered at each of the annual ACPA conventions since 1967 on a variety of topics. He was a featured speaker on “Renewal of Mission” at the 1984 national convention in Baltimore. He spoke about the need to provide services to students in a more humane environment and to provide programs to support research promoting human development and life-long learning for student affairs professionals and their colleagues in higher education. He challenged members to be able to accept incremental changes and be satisfied with small progressions.

Among his ACPA committee assignments, he was a member of the Tomorrow’s Higher Education Task Force (Project) during most of the 1970s, serving on all three phases. He was commissioned to write a “white paper” published in a monograph (#16): Student Development in Tomorrow’s Higher Education: A Return to the Academy, made available at the 1972 convention in Chicago. The monograph was considered a cornerstone work for the Project, an effort to
reconceptualize the field, and guided the association's moves through the 70s and 80s. He served on the committee to evaluate Phase II, and he coordinated Phase III for a time. During the 1990 national convention in St. Louis, several Senior Scholars presented a retrospective program to Brown's monograph in light of what they believe will be the knowledge and values of student affairs in the 1990s.

Beginning in 1977, Brown served for six years on the newly created Media Publications Board. As editor of the Journal, he developed a plan to recognize the silver anniversary of publication in a special way throughout Volume 25 (1984). At the opening session during the 1984 national convention in Baltimore, he was introduced as the current editor and honored along with past editors and editorial board members at a breakfast later during the convention.

Robert Brown chaired the Awards, Memorials and Commendations Committee during 1985-86. During 1986-87, he served on the Journal Name Change Committee. In Chicago during the joint ACPA/NASPA convention in 1987, he was appointed a representative to the Inter-Association Leadership Project. Late in 1988 and early in 1989, he worked with a committee to develop a refined written proposal for a project on Public Awareness of Student Affairs, and he chaired the Bylaws Committee. While president, he chaired the Executive Committee and presided at several Executive Council meetings and the annual Business meeting in St. Louis. His presidency was the first year of the revised Executive Council meeting schedule.

At the Luncheon on Friday, March 31, 1989, during the national convention in Washington, DC, Robert Brown established priorities and major programs for 1989-90 in his presidential address entitled, “Are the Dreams All That Impossible? A Visit from Don Quixote.”

After several drafts and several years, the Executive Council approved on July 9, 1989 the revised document entitled “A Statement of Ethical Principles and Standards of the American College Personnel Association.” A copy of the ethics statement was sent to each member in the fall of that year, accompanied by a letter written by President Brown, in which he stated the major ethical issues are the everyday practices of professionals. The original ACPA ethics statement was approved by the Executive Council in 1980. Early in December 1989, ACPA's membership registered 7,776.

The 1990 national ACPA convention was held in St. Louis during April 1-4. Headquarters were the Adams Mark and the Marriott Hotels. The convention theme was “Creating an Ethical Climate on Campus,” a major effort to stimulate members to become more ethical and to do much more.

A prolific writer, Brown has written over 125 referred journal articles and book chapters on college student life, housing, counseling, and program evaluation. Respected for the thoughtful perspective he contributes, the two most recent of his 6 books published are in the areas of ethics and program evaluation: Applied Ethics for the Profession (1985, with J.J. Cannon) and Performance Appraisal as a Tool for Staff Development (1988). Both books are among the New Directions for Student Services series.

Among the honors and awards bestowed on Brown for his contributions to the association, he was one of the first three Senior Professionals selected to attend the Annuity Coeptis dinner at the Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles during the national convention in 1979. At the annual Luncheon there he was presented the ACPA Outstanding Contribution to Knowledge Award for his scholarly work in the profession. He was among the first group of Senior Scholars selected for recognition at Baltimore in 1984. At the national convention in Boston the next year, he was one of four Senior Scholars who held a lively discussion with keynote speaker Zelda Ganson following her general session address. In the fall of 1985, he contributed to a paper that addressed critical issues in higher education and the association’s response that was included in all the registration packets of conventioners who attended the 1986 annual meeting in New Orleans.

Brown's numerous Evaluation and Program Development consultations with schools, public and private colleges, state departments of education, and legislative research divisions have included presentations of staff development workshops and assisting faculty on grants and research projects, and program evaluations. He has obtained and administered a wide variety of grants from foundations and the federal and state government, usually to implement and evaluate innovative instructional programs in higher education. He has also been a grant reviewer for the federal government.

In his letter dated May 24, 1990, President Robert Brown commented about the future of student affairs:

I do not believe much in future studies. Sure, I pay attention to demographics and environmental trends and issues, but I haven't seen any predictions regarding enrollment or major social issues that have held up. So why bother? I spend my time trying to envision and make a reality what the ideal college would be like. To do this I need to look backward as well as forward because certainly we have had many great minds consider what college life should be like.

We are educators who aim to operationalize the rhetoric that our college presidents espouse when they say we seek to help students become better human beings. A college may not be a college without a library. A college may not be a college without professors. I do not think a college is truly a college if it does not provide an environment for students to integrate as well as memorize and interrelate as well as comprehend. I have compared our service provider
role to a MASH unit in the army, providing assistance to students betrayed, befuddled, or bemused by the system. I have also suggested that student affairs staff members are the ethical conscience of the campus because they are closer to the damage that occurs when ethical violations affect student life. We are also administrators, but I hope a different kind of administrator. Members of our profession are more likely to view the student wholistically—not as a math major or an engineering student but as a person, who happens to be a student.

When colleges are truly a humane environment, student affairs professionals may not be needed. When colleges help students integrate their learning with their life, student affairs professionals may not be needed. When college professors see students as persons as well as learners, student affairs professionals may not be needed. When a college meets all three of these conditions, that may be the ideal college and the student services profession can pack its bag and move on. I dream about that world and work toward it—but I'm not holding my breath!
Laurine Elisabeth Fitzgerald  
Fifty-First President  
1990-1991

ACPA’s 51st chief executive, Laurine E. (Betty) Fitzgerald, was elected the association’s highest office in 1989. She was the 19th woman among the volunteer leaders. Her election was reported at the annual convention in Washington, DC during the Business meeting on March 31 in the Sheraton Washington Hotel Ballroom.

Employed at The Ohio State University (OSU) since 1985, she began as Professor of Higher Education and Student Affairs in the Educational Policy and Leadership division, Columbus campus. During 1986-87, she served as Dean and Director of the OSU campus at Mansfield and taught counseling courses. In 1989, while serving as a Professor, she was appointed Director of the Student Personnel Assistant Program on the main campus in Columbus, her present position. Her current involvement provides a focus upon graduate student programming in student development and graduate courses she teaches in higher education administration.

For 40 years of her professional career, from 1951 to 1991, her administrative activities included residence life, student programming, managerial, executive, and coordinating responsibilities. During many of those years she was involved in formal instructional responsibilities in professional preparation programs which focused upon counselor education and student personnel administration. She has chaired 44 Ph.D. and over 380 M.A. committees to completion.

Born and reared in New London, Wisconsin, she completed her undergraduate work at Northwestern University where she received the B.S. (1952) and M.S. (1953) degrees. For her bachelor’s degree, she majored in Physiology with minors in Psychology, Botany, and English. At the master’s level her major was Guidance and Counseling with a minor in Educational Psychology. During 1951-53 she was employed at nearby Kendall (Illinois) College as Residence Director and Social Program Coordinator. With the completion of the master’s degree, she accepted an appointment as Director, Developmental Reading Laboratory, and Head Resident Director at Wisconsin State College-Whitewater, 1955-55. During the summer of 1955, she attended the University of Minnesota (UM) to begin a doctoral program. She went to Indiana University for the next two years as Area Director of the Residence Hall Complex and part-time Instructor. In 1957 she continued doctoral studies at Michigan State University (MSU) and worked as a Teaching Graduate Assistant, Administrative and Educational Services. She was promoted to Instructor the next year and served as a Counselor in the Student Counseling Service Center. In 1959, MSU granted her the Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology with a minor in Administration of Higher Education. The title of her dissertation was “Faculty Perceptions of Student Personnel Functions.”

With the doctorate, Laurine E. Fitzgerald accepted an appointment as Associate Dean of students and Assistant Professor of Psychology and Education for three years (1959-62) at the University of Denver, where she received the Evelyn Hosmer Award for Outstanding Faculty Woman (1962). She returned to UM Twin Cities where she was Staff Counselor, Student Counseling Bureau, and also Counselor for the Carnegie Foundation Project (“Minnesota Plan for the Continuing Education of Women”) and Assistant Professor of Counseling Psychology (1962-63). At MSU the next 11 years, she served as Assistant Dean of Students until 1970, then Associate Dean and Director, Division of Education and Research until 1974. Also, she was Associate Professor of Counseling, Personnel Services and Educational Psychology (1963-68) and Professor of Administration and Higher Education (1968-74). At the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh (UW-O) for the next 11 years, she was Dean of the Graduate School, and Professor of Counselor Education. From 1974 until 1980, she also served as Director, Northeast Wisconsin Cooperative Regional Graduate Center. In 1980, she received the UW-O College of Education Mandala Award. In 1985 she accepted a new position, full-time teaching at OSU.

A life member of APGA/AACD since 1960, Betty Fitzgerald chose ACPA as her primary division. For 18 years she assumed editorial responsibilities with the Journal of College Student Personnel (Journal). From 1965-1976 as an associate editor, she also prepared the "Association News" section followed by an "Information and Issues" column. At the 1975 national convention in Atlanta, a majority of the Executive Council members voted her editor-elect for 1976-77, then she served two terms (1977-79 and 1980-82) as
editor of the *Journal*. At the 1976 national convention in Chicago, she became an ex-officio member of the Executive Council. She requested the Council to upgrade the editorial board and to indicate additional names to achieve balance by gender, race, competency, and by year of expiration.

Present for most of the Council meetings for the ensuing years, she presented on numerous content programs and at authors' workshops during national conventions. At the Marydale Retreat Center in Erlanger, Kentucky, in November 1979 during the mid-year meetings she expressed concern about multiple submissions by authors. She served so capably as editor that President Cynthia Johnson claimed that under Fitzgerald's direction, the *Journal* was the best in the field. At the council meeting on March 29, 1981 in Cincinnati during the national convention, Fitzgerald reported that the editorial board was equally balanced by gender, type of institution, employment role and status, and geographical region. At the Detroit convention in 1982, President David Borland presented her the first Presidential Service Award at the Luncheon on March 18 in the Detroit Plaza's Columbus Ballroom.

Elective offices she held prior to the presidency included that of secretary. During the 1965 national ACPA/APGA convention in Minneapolis, her election was reported at the Capp Towers Motor Hotel during the Council meeting on Saturday, April 10 and at the annual Luncheon two days later. She served as secretary during the presidential administrations of Ralph Berdie and Bernard Black. In the 1968 election, she was chosen Council member-at-large for a three-year term.

During 1967-68 when Elizabeth Greenleaf was president, Fitzgerald chaired the Program Committee. ACPA members assembled in Detroit following closely the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. She was recipient of the APGA Distinguished Professional Service award that year. At the ACPA Executive Council meetings, a Task Force on Race and the College Community was formed. Fitzgerald and President-elect Charles Lewis were requested to identify names of persons best qualified to speak on the Negro in America. Lewis appointed her to chair the first Black Task Force during 1969-70. She was expected to continue the identification of ACPA members and qualified administrators of ethnic minority status to comprise the targeted focus of the task force. At the mid-year meeting of the Council in St. Louis during November 1969, Lewis appointed her to chair an ad hoc Committee on the Role of Women in the Profession. One meeting was held in March 1970, a lengthy report was filed with the Council, and the task force was discharged with thanks during a Council meeting at the national ACPA conference in St. Louis on Sunday, March 15.

In mid-September 1970, she was a representative to the Tripartite Committee on merger/cooperation of NASPA, NAWDAC, and ACPA. At the 1971 national APGA/ACPA convention in Atlantic City, she reported for the Task Force on the Status of Women in Student Personnel Work. One result of her report was the appointment of ACPA's first Task Force on Women by the Executive Council. A member of that first group, she was the second chairperson of the Task Force on Women during 1972-74. She chaired the ACPA Accreditation Committee during 1972-73.

There were additional significant appointments during the 1980s. President Susan Komives appointed Fitzgerald Historian/Archivist in 1982, a position she has held to the present. She wrote a tentative job description for her new role in this new position. In the August 1982 issue of *ACPA Developments*, she introduced a new column entitled "ACPA Flashbacks." At least 15 issues of *Developments* included historical data provided by Fitzgerald. During the Executive Council meeting at the Houston national convention on March 16, 1983, she discussed work that had been completed toward establishing the ACPA archives at Bowling Green State University's Jerome Library, designated as the holder. An oral history under the direction of the Historian/Archivist was approved at the mid-year Council meeting in November 1983 at St. Louis.

At the ACPA/NASPA joint convention in Chicago (1987), she was appointed to chair the Journal Editor Search Committee. She chaired the ACPA Awards, Commendations and Memorials Committee during 1988-89. At the Executive Council mid-year meeting in St. Louis on November 13, 1988, a report indicated that she was working with a committee to develop a refined written proposal for a project for Public Awareness of Student Affairs.

As president-elect during 1989-90, she was one of the ACPA/NASPA Liaisons, and she chaired the ACPA Bylaws Committee. As president, she presided over the Executive Committee and all other official meetings. At the 1990 ACPA conventions in St. Louis, the Executive Council passed a motion which directed President Robert Brown and President-elect Fitzgerald to appoint a committee to examine the continuing ACPA/AACD relationship. The two presidents appointed a subcommittee of the association's recent past-presidents to study financial, legal, logistical, and planning/philosophical issues and requested them to submit their report to the Executive Council at the fall 1990 Council meeting. The Council would decide whether or not a referendum vote by the ACPA membership for disaffiliation was necessary, depending upon the outcome of their deliberations.

At the Luncheon in the Marriott Hotel on April 3, 1990, during the annual convention in St. Louis, Betty Fitzgerald delivered her presidential address. The title
of her statement was "Synergy..." the theme for the organizational year 1990-91. "Action Through Leaders, Advancing Non Traditional Approaches" was selected the 1991 convention theme, which spelled out the name of the host city, Atlanta, where members would meet during March 17-20 for ACPA's 64th annual convention.

On October 8, 1990, President Fitzgerald signed a contract to have a Directory of members published. Plans were to send the Directory with a protective shield to membership by first-class mail in January 1991.

Early in November 1990 the Executive Council met for their mid-year meeting in St. Louis. Among actions taken regarding the relationship of ACPA to AACD, the Council approved a unanimous endorsement for a referendum to members. Another official action taken, although not by unanimous vote, was a positive recommendation from the Council for dissolution from AACD. The referendum was delayed until April or May 1991.

Among honors and recognitions the association granted her, Betty Fitzgerald was named a Senior Professional to attend a special Annuit Coeptis dinner with graduate student honorees during the annual 1983 convention in Houston. At the 1984 national convention in Baltimore, she was among the first group of Senior Scholars selected by ACPA. Among her activities as a member of that group for the next six years, she presented at invited sessions during annual convention programs, met at Estes Park, Colorado, for a symposium with other Senior Scholars who prepared a six-page white paper which was included in the packets of all convention registrants at Chicago in 1987, and chaired the Senior Scholars Project of the Professional Development Committee during 1987-88.

A member of numerous honoraries and service societies, Laurine E. Fitzgerald is the author of three edited notebooks, chapters in four reference texts, approximately 30 articles in professional journals, and frequent articles in newsletters. She makes 30 presentations per year to state, regional and national associations and community groups.
With the plebiscite scheduled in late spring 1991 to determine the dissolution question of the ACPA/AACD relationship, the result certainly will mark another critical juncture in ACPA history. Regardless of the decision, future presidents of the association or a renamed organization will continue to view student affairs in the context of higher education during the 1990s and beyond into the 21st century. They will need to measure themselves by visions they have of the future—not constrained by past practices and measured by the standards and accomplishments of the past but by visions of how far we have yet to go with professional organization responsibilities.

"Reform" and "restructure" are buzz words heard in higher education circles. Minority students are becoming the majority on campus. Scholars say that universities will stimulate more learning if the norm of teaching styles changes to accommodate the "new" student body and the global peoples they represent.

According to a recent report, *Campus Life: In Search of Community*, by The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the quality of life on U.S. campuses is deteriorating. *Campus Life* charges that the undergraduate experience is undermined by drunkenness, crime, racial and ethnic antagonism, sexual harassment, and a lack of commitment to serious learning. Carnegie President Ernest Boyer suggests that these conditions make today the most challenging moment in higher education's last 40 years. He talks about intervening enough in the lives of students to reverse negative behaviors which come in the way of learning—anti-intellectual behaviors.

How will student affairs proponents restructure their tasks, if at all, to help higher education better meet the needs of undergraduates? Analysts are calling for a new paradigm to help improve and increase actual student learning. They are asking university personnel to evaluate the appropriateness of new student organization models— or measure the worthiness of existing ones. These are among the choices of leaders who will guide the association's future. ACPA will have to rely on the quality of presidential candidates being uniformly high as members intensify efforts to improve student services. Future presidents and other leaders will have to take the association to higher levels of greatness.