

THE HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

FRED MCKINNEY - 1980

I. The Early Years - Max Meyer

This department was established by Dr. Max F. Meyer in 1900. In that year he was appointed professor of experimental psychology, and with that appointment he began a tenure of twenty-nine years. Two excellent papers on Meyer's career have been published by Erwin A. Esper. One is entitled "Max Meyer: Making of a Scientific Isolate" and the second "Max Meyer in America." Together they give the details of his activities before he came to Missouri as well as the decades he functioned as professor of psychology.

I came to Missouri in 1931, after Meyer had left Missouri. Although Meyer was not officially on the campus, he visited his "old laboratory" and his "old shop" on weekends and I saw him then. He was in his late fifties, and I was twenty-three, holding my first position as instructor in psychology. Although I was not timid I realized he was not a talkative person so we had very little social contact and I came to appreciate Dr. Esper's phrase for Meyer, "a scientific isolate." In fact, the only time we engaged in any conversation at all was after a storm—a tornado—had ripped the roof off Jesse Hall, exposing the rooms on the fourth floor, where the psychology department was located. In the drenching rain that followed the violent wind, some rats I had obtained from Karl Lashley at Chicago got somewhat wet. Meyer showed sympathy for my loss of experimental animals, and we engaged in a conversation about the storm and the wet rats. All of our few contacts were similarly limited.

Although Meyer was a taciturn personality, he was well known in the state and in the profession. I had taken my undergraduate work at Tulane University, and in my first course in psychology I heard about Max Meyer as the first behaviorist. At that time there were only about a thousand members of the American Psychology Association. Meyer in his thirty years in America had published and made himself known at psychological meetings so that he was notable among the thousand.

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When I came to Missouri, I heard many stories about Max Meyer from the faculty and former students who were scattered in cities around the state. When Max Meyer came to the University of Missouri, the psychology department was placed on the fourth floor of Jesse Hall, the most prominent building on the campus, the building with the dome. He was up there near the dome, with the art department. Some parts of the fourth floor were like an attic, since they were unfinished. The psychology rooms were finished, however, because Meyer not only had an amphitheater built in which he gave his lectures, but also, since he established one of the first—if not the first—courses in general experimental psychology, he arranged to have laboratories built in which students could perform psychological experiments. He also built a number of pieces of apparatus, which were in the laboratory when I arrived.

Although Max Meyer always spoke English with an accent, and I'm sure he found it easier to write in German than in English, this difficulty did not keep him from writing. He first published a translation of Ebbinghaus's Psychology, then he wrote the Fundamental Laws of Human Behavior, Boston, 1911, Gorham Press, and following that a general psychology book that he used in his general course. Next, he wrote a brief manual of psychology demonstrations. The general psychology book he wrote was called The Psychology of the Other One, 1921, 2nd ed. He taught a course in abnormal, for which he wrote a book entitled Abnormal Psychology; as I remember it, the subtitle was When the Other One Astonishes Us, 1927. Added to these books was his Elementary Laboratory Psychology. Max Meyer was not knowledgeable about publishing in the United States, so most of his books were published by a bookstore in Columbia known as the Missouri Store. The Missouri Store sold most of its books locally and lacked the advertising facilities that the large eastern publishers used. Besides this handicap to the circulation of his ideas, Meyer was not recognized by members of the profession as the first behaviorist. To be sure, Pillsbury, in his history of psychology, stated that "Meyer was the first man to write a completely behavioristic explanation of human actions." But another historian, Boring, missed this fact entirely and did not credit Meyer as the first behaviorist. John Watson

who, unlike Meyer, knew eastern publishing houses and media, wrote his first book on behaviorism after Meyer, but through his publisher obtained international recognition as an innovator.

Although Meyer's work did not attract attention, his personality did. I remember seeing Meyer in action at several national psychological meetings and therefore could believe all the anecdotes told about him. Although he was a shy man, he was quite active and forceful at professional meetings. I can remember young graduate students fearing that Max Meyer might attend the session at which they were giving a paper. He was a good listener and very good at finding any weakness that the report might reveal. Many stories were told about his behavior at meetings of the national professional groups. According to one "Meyer story," a paper was being given by a well-known psychologist who was experimenting in the same field in which Meyer published—audition. After Dr. Gault had given his paper, Meyer jumped to his feet and in his accented English said, "I have better things from my students," and sat down. Gault acknowledged the criticism smoothly and responded, "Professor Meyer, I too have better things from my students, but I save papers like this for psychologists like you."

Although Meyer was not his best at attracting and cultivating graduate students, he did have a few highly distinguished students. O. M. Ogden was an assistant of Meyer after he had obtained a Ph.D. at Wurzburg. Meyer seems to have had a professional influence on him because Ogden later did work in audition and wrote a book entitled Hearing. Dorothy Marquis also was with the department in the early days, as an instructor.

One of Meyer's most outstanding students was Albert P. Weiss. He also was an assistant of Meyer for a while. Esper writes that there were strong bonds between Meyer and Weiss. Weiss had been born in Germany and came to America early in life. Weiss followed Meyer's behavioristic position and research in audition after receiving the one doctor of philosophy that Meyer produced. In his turn, Weiss produced twenty-five Ph.D.'s in psychology at Ohio State.

I have paid much attention to Meyer and his career because he was an outstanding psychologist, the first behaviorist in America. Although he produced few students, he was rather well known by other psychologists. The department at Missouri, however, did not grow while Meyer was here.

Josephine Smith was at Missouri when I arrived. She had received a Master's degree from Meyer and revered him. I heard nothing but complimentary statements from her. She filled a gap in the department when Meyer was removed and in addition remained here my first two years at Missouri.

One of the most influential, interesting and tragic events of Meyer's career was his removal from his position at the University of Missouri. O. H. Mowrer, who became through his research and teaching a distinguished psychologist, and was elected president of the American Psychological Association in 1954, was in 1929 enrolled in a sociology class entitled "The Family." Each student in this course was required to be a member of a research committee; Mowrer was a leader of his committee, which dealt with the economic aspect of women. Mowrer devised a questionnaire which was to be distributed for anonymous replies to about 600 students. There were items in this questionnaire dealing with trial marriage, which was beginning to be discussed in the general news, and divorce, etc. Mowrer had hoped to develop a thesis that would enable him to graduate with distinction in psychology. With that in mind he inserted in the questionnaire three questions having to do with attitudes toward extramarital sexual relations. The only connection Meyer had with this questionnaire was to look it over and make a few suggestions. Meyer also gave Mowrer several hundred envelopes with the department's return address that were left over from an earlier project, to be used for return of the completed questionnaires. The Columbia Tribune discovered the questionnaire and published an inflammatory two-column headline story decrying what the newspaper called "the sex question." Newspapers around the state joined in the outcry as well as some members of the legislature. The President of the University, Stratton Brooks, was disturbed

over the negative publicity, and he recommended to the executive committee of the Board of Curators that they dismiss Mowrer and the professor of sociology who was teaching the course in "The Family." Meyer was dismissed, whereupon the American Association of University Professors investigated this abrupt action, and as a result Brooks lost his position. Meyer was reinstated as a researcher and continued his work in audition at the Central Institute for the Deaf in Saint Louis. Later, because of his derogatory remarks about the University's Board of Curators, he was dismissed from the faculty.

## II. The New Stance: McGeoch

The University then began looking for another psychologist and found John McGeoch, who had been at Washington University in Saint Louis, but at the time he was employed as professor of psychology at the University of Arkansas. McGeoch began his service at Missouri in 1930. He was a young man, a graduate of the University of Chicago, and very productive. He edited the Psychology Bulletin for a time, and during his entire stay at Missouri he was conducting experiments in the fields of Learning and Memory and was writing a book on Memory which was later published. McGeoch remained at Missouri only until 1935. Then, he took a position in the East at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, spent a few years there, and later moved to the University of Iowa to chair the department of psychology, a position he held until his death. Just before he died he was appointed dean of the Graduate School at Iowa but never served.

McGeoch's able and productive first wife, Grace O. McGeoch, was active in research and teaching at Stephens College in Columbia. She took her own life while he was with Wesleyan University. McGeoch brought to Missouri in 1932 one of his bright students at Arkansas, Henry N. Peters. Peters had earned his doctorate from the University of Chicago. He remained a productive psychologist at Missouri until he left in the early years of World War II to serve at the University of Hawaii. Before his death he had a research appointment at the Veteran Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

### III. Melton Carries On

One of McGeoch's early, bright, hard-working students, Arthur Melton, received his Ph.D. at Yale under Edward G. Robinson, a former professor of McGeoch's. With McGeoch's recommendation, the dean at Missouri selected Melton, who remained as chairman of the department from 1935 to 1941. Melton did research in the field of learning and devoted a great deal of attention to the graduate students who were beginning to take work at Missouri. Almost all of the students who were trained by Melton have become distinguished psychologists. The psychology department at Missouri at that time was not offering a Ph.D., but Melton was able to assist them in obtaining financial aid at outstanding institutions that were offering work at the doctoral level, often on the east coast.

Melton left the University of Missouri in 1941 to become a psychologist at the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas, during World War II. He was the civilian officer who established the psychology program at the School of Aviation Medicine. He had the problem of devising tests for the selection of airmen for various duties. He gathered around him some outstanding young psychologists and at that time became the largest employer of psychologists in its history. Melton later became an officer in the United States Air Force. When the war was over, Melton did not return to Missouri for professional and personal reasons. He had offers from other larger schools and also had been divorced from his wife, who planned to remain with their children in Columbia. Melton's career continued to develop. He joined the department at the University of Michigan after his second service with the Air Force, became editor of the Journal of Experimental Psychology, and was elected a member of the Publication Board of APA. He was later awarded the Gold Metal award by the organization. He died in 1979. On February 21, 1980, the library at the APA Central Office (Arlington Building) was named the "Arthur W. Melton Library" in recognition of his distinguished service to the publication program of the association.

When Melton left he recommended that he be replaced by Fred Courts, who had been recently employed by him at the University. Courts was an able, serious, hard-working young psychologist who had come to Missouri after receiving a degree from Stanford University under Ernest Hilgard. He was respected by the graduate students and spent many hours advising and working with them. He stayed at Missouri until 1945, which was five years after he was appointed chairman. Dr. Courts left Missouri and returned to his home state of Oregon and Reed College, where he had taken his undergraduate work. It was a choice made largely for emotional reasons; he felt much more compatible with events occurring in Reed College than with those in Columbia. He remained there until his untimely early death about twenty years later.

I've spent much time talking about the chairmen of the department, largely because during this early period, chairmen were very important in the departments. In the Max Meyer days, the chairman was the only professor in the department. McGeoch decided the department must grow, and he was a good chairman in that he stimulated the members of the department to creative activity and to a feeling of effectiveness in the department. Melton was at a disadvantage, he was the same age as myself and Henry Peters, who had been brought to the department by McGeoch the year after I came. Peters had been a student of McGeoch when he was at the University of Arkansas. He was an able, hard-working person who left Missouri after a few years and moved into clinical psychology during its early years. At this stage in the development of the department, Melvin Marx came from Washington University. He immediately established an animal laboratory and began publishing articles and, later, books. He has probably been the most outstanding and politic writer in the history of the department.

Robert Daniel, who came in 1942 from Indiana University, was trained in physiological psychology and took an active role in the department's growth. He left for two years during World War II to become a member of Don Lindsley's NDRC staff in several military bases. Dr. Daniel became the department chairman in 1945; his incumbency will be discussed later. During this general period, Walter Grether joined the department

for a year or two. He came from the University of Wisconsin and left during the World War II period to join the Aerospace Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio, where he remained until his retirement. David Bakan joined the department in 1949 and remained until 1961. He taught statistics and history, mainly. Students called him a brilliant lecturer and a broad scholar. He began writing his first book Sigmund Freud and the Jewish Mystical Tradition, while at Missouri, and has followed it with other outstanding publications. He is presently at York University in Canada. He came from Ohio State University. Many students who had courses under him remember him years later as a stimulating teacher whose insights seemed to be spontaneous.

#### IV. The Post War Period - McKinney, Daniel, Lichte

When Courts left in 1945, the dean wrote me in Florida where I was serving on an NDRC military project and asked me to become chairman of the department. I held this position for ten years. I did not find it the most interesting activity I engaged in as a psychologist. One decision I made was to convert the department into a true democracy. For the first time, we had periodic, long, active meetings, which produced ambivalence on the part of the members of the staff.

During my chairmanship, from 1945 to 1955, we initiated the Ph.D. program. This was one of the good results of the democratic regime. The idea came from several members of the department, which I did not oppose. We had been producing students with solid Master's degrees, and then finding places for them in one or another of the larger universities. I thought this pattern produced more prestigious psychologists: the student would earn his doctorate from a more distinguished department. I was soon convinced, however, that we had to start a Ph.D. program at some time and this was a good time to begin. I became chairman in 1945, and I continued to serve as clinical psychologist in the Student Health Service program I began in 1934 and continued until 1956. The Mental Hygiene Clinic at the Student Health Clinic grew and we added staff which share their time with the psychology department. Among them were Thomas Pirorell, George



Wishner, and Kenneth Brown who remained with the psychology department until he retired. I greatly enjoyed this clinical work and produced a book in 1941 that is presently published in its fourth edition with two coauthors. It was originally known as The Psychology of Personal Adjustment. Out of this clinical work I wrote other books, Understanding Personality - Cases in Counseling and Counseling for Personal Adjustment. In 1954, I began a fifteen-minute TV psychology program that appeared locally and ran for four years. Then I made thirteen kinescopes of these programs to run nationally with NET. During this period I continued to do research and direct graduate theses. My teaching career was limited. In 1977, I was awarded the 1977 Distinguished Teaching Award by the American Psychological Foundation and a resolution by the Missouri Senate recognizing one of Missouri's Finest educators, and on my retirement in 1977, the department and the University established an annual lectureship in my name which enabled the department to invite a distinguished psychologist to the campus for a lecture.

During this period, William Thurlow, now of the University of Wisconsin, joined our staff for several years. One can see that during this period the department was beginning to broaden from an emphasis on learning alone to other fields.

Dr. Robert Daniel followed me as chairman in 1955, after I had served for ten years. There was a feeling in the University then that a chairman should serve only a short length of time. Also, there was another movement with which I agreed, namely, that the "chairman" should be a chairman and not a "head." I was happy to see Dr. Robert Daniel take over the responsibilities. He had been the most active member of the staff in respect to administrative activities and he fit into the ongoing programs smoothly. Dr. Daniel was **doing** EEG research as well as serving as chairman. Out of his research he produced a book entitled Professional Problems in Psychology with C. M. Louttit, another distinguished psychologist. Later, he wrote a book of readings for the courses in General and General Experimental that was very popular.

Dr. Daniel served as chairman from 1955 to 1961; he was also active in University activities and was a member of the Intercampus Faculty Council, of which he served as chairman for a period. Nationally, he was President of Division 2 of the American Psychological Association and also Chairman of the APA Publications and Communications Board. In 1974 he founded the journal for Division 2 entitled Teaching of Psychology and has continued to be the editor since that time. In addition to his administrative activities, thirty-six students received an MA or MS degree under his direction and fifteen received their Ph.D. degree.

Dr. Daniel spent two years on an NDRC project administered by Yale University during World War II. He was honored by Division 2 of the APA by receiving the distinguished service award and later in 1978 the American Psychological Foundation conferred on him the Contribution to Teaching Award. In the department, he assumed early in his tenure the direction of the laboratory for the Experimental Psychology course and supervised numerous teaching assistants who were in charge of the laboratory. His publications, seventy-nine in number, range widely from Animal Psychology to Professional Problems in Psychology. Throughout the years he has also written and revised several manuals to be used by students in the laboratory. It was during Dr. Daniel's chairmanship that the administration moved us from the fourth floor of Jesse Hall to McAlester Hall, which awarded us more space.

Another psychologist who has been with the department most of his professional life is Melvin H. Marx. He received his graduate education from Washington University in Saint Louis, **majoring in Experimental Psychology** and **minoring in Zoology**. He received a **number of honors**, including initiation into Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He served as acting chairman of the psychology department during several summer sessions. His publications are numerous—they include fourteen different books and numerous monographs and chapters. The many articles he has published fall into a variety of classifications: Physiological, Drug Effects, Food Hoarding, Reinforcement Therapy, Motivational Factors in Extinction, and Frustration.

Another psychologist who had been in the department since 1945 and who served as chairman of the department for eight years was William H. Lichte. He was recommended to the dean as potential chairman by the staff. He modified the role of the chairman, upon solicited advice, and he established the elected Advisory Council, consisting of members representing all aspects of the department who advise the chairman in his administrative duties. In addition to his administrative activities, he initiated a course in the Psychology of Music, and began research in the field of perception. He came to the department after serving on the National Defense Research Committee during World War II for two years.

#### V. The Seventies - McDonald and Brown

When Lichte resigned as chairman of the department in 1969, the department established the William H. Lichte library in the department. Dr. Lichte was successful in persuading David G. McDonald of the Medical School staff to become chairman. David McDonald was associated with the University of Missouri in the Medical School from 1966 to 1969. He had received his Ph.D. degree from Washington University in Saint Louis, where he had entered after receiving a BA degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia. As an undergraduate he was a major in our department. McDonald remained chairman of the department from 1969 to 1973. In 1973 he was appointed Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Science on the Columbia campus. In 1976 he served as acting dean while Dean Armon Yanders was on leave for a year. In 1979 he became Acting Associate Vice-President for Academic Affairs. During the whole time he served in upper administrative positions he continued to teach an undergraduate course in psychology to large classes. He was an effective undergraduate teacher, and the department was fortunate that he continued this service. During his tenure as chairman, as a psychologist in the Medical School and chairman of the Department of Psychology he was highly active in physiological research, including research on sleep.

When McDonald came to the department, he became active in strengthening the Clinical Psychology graduate program. He obtained more space in McAlester Hall for clinical activities and helped establish a small service that allowed graduate students to obtain clinical experience; he brought in Joseph Thorpe from Emory University as Director of the Clinical Program.

When McDonald became Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Science, we selected a new chairman from the department of psychology at Kansas State University. Sam C. Brown was an experimental psychologist who received his graduate degrees at the University of Virginia and while at Kansas had been active in administrative affairs. Before coming to Missouri he had published a number of studies in the field of learning and continued this research while chairman at Missouri. He became chairman in 1973 and has continued to date.

The department has grown greatly under his chairmanship not only in personnel but in space. We have added a number of young, able, highly active psychologists who have good publication records and are continuing their programs of research as members of the staff here. It was during this period that we became associated with University of Mid America—a group of universities that plan courses for delivery on television and in small groups in the state. I was happy to video tape several video courses and to participate in this teaching program.

#### VI. Staff Members who Spent Early Years with the Department

One of the events that we mention with pride at Missouri is the number of outstanding psychologists whom we have attracted to the department as teachers and researchers during our history. This is reflected partially in the list of chairmen discussed above. Previously I have mentioned Henry N. Peters, William Thurlow, and Walter Grether.

Two of our former staff members who have obtained national recognition are David Bakan and David Premack. Bakan came to us after receiving a Ph.D. degree at Ohio State University. He taught history and statistics. He served at Missouri from 1949

to 1961 and had a striking influence on our students and faculty members. Since leaving us he has taught at Harvard and at the University of Chicago and is now located at Kent University in Toronto, Canada. He has written several distinguished books and we understand he is presently working on a unique volume on psychology and religion.

David Premack was appointed as doctoral research fellow in 1956 at the University of Missouri. At first, he worked largely with Melvin Marx. After a short time he was added to our faculty and remained with us for several years. It was at Missouri that he first began to experiment with chimpanzees, hoping to teach them to communicate with human beings. He first spent much time with the animal so it would relate with the human being. The methods he used while doing research at Missouri did not prove to be as fruitful as the ones he later used, which consisted of magnetized words and a blackboard. He left Missouri to take a position at a larger university in California and has held several prestigious positions since then. He is well known nationally for his successful communication with chimpanzees and for developing the Premack Principle of Reinforcement.

Walter Kintsch spent several years with us, as did Ben Murdoch in learning and Bradford Reynolds in statistics. Guy Renzaglia served as a joint appointee of psychology and education. He was director of the Testing and Counseling Bureau before he left here to take a position at Southern Illinois University. George Wischner spent his early professional years teaching and engaged in psychotherapy. He is now professor and chairman at Cleveland State University. Tom Burgess was on our staff after receiving a Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota. He is now a professor in counseling at Portland State University.

Robert Callis started his teaching career here after receiving the doctoral degree at the University of Minnesota. He was a joint appointee with our department and the School of Education and directed the Testing and Counseling Bureau. He later became a full-time member of the College of Education.

When Fred Courts was chairman, he served a position in remedial reading and academic counseling held first by Irma Ross and later Katheline Ranson who went to Central Missouri State University at Warrensburg. About this time Mary Jane Roots, a graduate from our department was appointed instructor in psychology. She later received a Ph.D. from Washington University and now is Senior Clinical Psychologist at Reese Medical Center in Chicago.

#### VII. Other Important Staff Members

William Stephenson, well known as the innovator of the Q-technique, was a titular member of our department and was also a distinguished professor in the School of Journalism. He was brought to Missouri by Dean Earl English, a journalist and psychologist, with our encouragement. He has continued to do research with the Q-technique and wrote in the area of self theory.

Donald H. Kausler joined our department in 1971 and has continued in teaching and research to the present. He has also served as acting chairman during periods when we were changing chairmen. He came to Missouri after earning a doctoral degree in General Experimental Psychology at Washington University, where he had a distinguished undergraduate career, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. Before becoming a member of this department he was chairman of the department of psychology at Saint Louis University from 1963 to 1971. In 1979 he was appointed as Middlebush Professor of Psychology, one of the University's distinctions. He has taught basic courses, including large undergraduate courses, and has a rich bibliography mainly in the area of Learning.

June ~~Chance~~ became a member of this department in 1959 at the beginning of the clinical program in the department. She received her early college education at the University of Maryland and graduated with a Bachelor's degree, magna cum laude. Her Ph.D. degree was earned at Ohio State University in Clinical Psychology with an emphasis on personality theory and research. She has played an active part since the early days of the clinical program and has an impressive bibliography including several book chapters and is co-author of a book on Social Learning and Personality.

Alvin G. Goldstein has been a member for a number of years in this department. He was appointed research associate in 1956 and has continued to be active in research and teaching since that time. Since the beginning of the honors program in the College of Arts and Science he has directed our students who are in this program and taught a yearly research course entitled Honors Proseminar.

Ruth Alee took her Master's degree at Missouri in 1948. She had been an active clinician as a member of the United States Armed Forces during World War II. When the war ended she began graduate work here. She spent part of her time in the Mental Hygiene Clinic where she was an experienced administrator of the Rorschach test as well as a counselor. In the department she taught clinical courses before our larger clinical curriculum began. She continued to serve as a clinician in the Mental Hygiene Clinic in the Student Health Service until 1968 when the clinic became a part of the Testing and Counseling Bureau.

Kenneth Brown joined the department in 1949 and was active in teaching and in clinical work until his retirement for illness in 1976. In fact, it was Kenneth Brown who in the late '40s initiated the process of applying to NIMH for a grant to establish training in clinical psychology. It was through his efforts that the grant was obtained and the clinical program began. He also served for a period in the Mental Hygiene Clinic and taught courses related to clinical activity throughout his tenure. He worked with the staff in Educational Psychology to initiate the joint doctoral program in counseling psychology. Brown died January 13, 1980, and a memorial lecture on hypnotism has been planned in his memory.

Joseph Doster, who received his degree from Emory University and now is with North Texas State University served several years on the clinical staff.

In 1960 Bruce J. Biddle became a member of the department of psychology and the department of sociology. This dual appointment was the result of a joint program in social psychology which began at that time. He received his Ph.D. in social psychology

in 1957 from the University of Michigan. At present he has the title of Professor of Psychology and Social Psychology and Director for the Center for Research in Social Behavior. He recently published a book based on his research in role theory.

Early members of department staff in social psychology were Uriel Foa, who obtained his Ph.D. degree from Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He was appointed in 1967 but joined Temple University in 1971. Another active member was Judson Mills, who was appointed in 1964 and moved to the University of Maryland in 1971. He published his first book while in this department.

Another member of the department staff who has been an active teacher and researcher since 1968 when he became a member of the department is John H. Mueller. Mueller received his Ph.D. in experimental psychology at Saint Louis University and has been an active experimenter in this department. His bibliography is extensive, dealing mainly with papers in the field of human learning and memory.

Mark Thelen came to the department first in 1965 as a joint member of the Mental Hygiene Clinic and a teacher in the clinical program. He became a full-time member of the clinical program in the department in 1968. He obtained his Ph.D. from Michigan State University in 1964. His research has been in the fields of social learning and personality. He has throughout the years attracted many graduate students to his research program.

M. Mike Nawas in 1961 joined the clinical staff and Mental Hygiene Clinic. He was very active in the clinical teaching program and active in a research program of behavior modification. Among his outstanding students are J. E. Krapfl, now of West Virginia University, where he is director of graduate work and clinical training, and Stephen Fishman now in private practice in New York City. M. Nawas resigned in 1970 and is at present teaching at the University of Nijmegen in Holland.

Among the other staff members who were associated with the department for a shorter period is Alvin Landfield. He served with the Mental Hygiene Clinic. Landfield,



who was the director of the psychological group in the clinic, also directed theses and taught courses in the psychology department. He served from 1964, then became associated with the University of Nebraska in 1972. Sheldon Eddleman, now at Fort Riley, Kansas, spent a brief time with the clinical psychology program. Other members of the clinical division were Dennis O'Donovan, now of Atlantic University in Florida; and Thomas E. Pustell, now of Rhode Island College. Early members of the joint psychology and sociology program were Paul G. Rosenblatt, now at the University of Minnesota; and Richard Vedebeck, who was a member of the sociology department but contributed significantly to the psychology emphasis.

Joint members of psychology and education departments who were involved in the Testing and Counseling Bureau were Randolphs, Thrush, now of the University of Wisconsin; Jim Clark (1968-75), now of the University of North Dakota; Guy Renzaglia, now of Southern Illinois University; and Duane Varble, now of the University of Nevada. Psychologists in the Medical School who were active in the clinical committee over several years were Jake Sines, now of the University of Iowa; and Theodore F. Henrichs, still with the department of psychiatry.

Members of the experimental staff who were here for several years and active in research were George Collier, now of Rutgers University; Robert Boice, now of SUNY, Albany, New York; Bennet Murdoch, now at the University of Toronto, Canada; Elliot Hearst, now at the University of Indiana; Irwin Nahinsky (1965-1970), now of the University of Louisville; Walter Kintsch, now of the University of Colorado, taught statistics in addition to their contribution to the experimental group; Shepherd and Linda Siegel, now of McMasters University in Hamilton, Ontario; Edward B. Hutchins who received a graduate degree with us later returned as Dean of Extra Curricular activities. He was followed by James Banning, now at Colorado College. Harold Coppoch, a Ph.D. from Indiana was with us a few years and became a staff member at the University of Wisconsin at Parkside. Leonard Lash, now with the National Institute of Mental Health, and Howard Rosenkrantz, now of the University of Massachusetts, each spent several years on the psychology staff and made contributions to its growth.

Wayne Anderson and Charles J. Krauskopf have spent a number of years jointly with this department and the Testing and Counseling Bureau. They directed theses and taught classes and made outstanding contributions to the department. Wayne Anderson was the only Missouri Ph.D. whom we later made a member of our staff by the strong emphasis of the Department of Testing and Counseling, which felt he was unique in having both a clinical and counseling competency. Fred G. Brown, a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota spent several years as a joint appointment of psychology and Testing and Counseling. Robin Clyde of San Jose State University also served in this capacity. He is now at Iowa State University.

#### VIII. Some Distinguished Students

Members of the department of psychology have been very proud of the students who have obtained degrees in this department. Beginning with the leadership of Max Meyer, there was O. H. Mowrer who later became president of APA; P. R. Farnsworth; Thelma Thurstone, who with her husband L. L. Thurstone contributed many tests and measures; and the late Josephine Smith who taught most of the courses offered by the department in the years between Meyer and McGeoch's administration.

Other distinguished early students were I. E. Farber, now at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, and who later served as president of the Midwestern Psychological Association; Robert Malmo of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, who has contributed considerably to physiological psychology literature and served as president of the International Psychological Association; Leo Reyna who taught in South Africa and who was the dissertation adviser of J. Wolpe and initiated Wolpe in his early behavior modification work; David McClelland, presently at Harvard, who has had a distinguished career in research on achievement motivation; B. J. Underwood, now of Northwestern University; Paul McReynolds, now of the University of Nevada; Alvin Liberman, now of Hoskins Laboratory at New Haven, Connecticut; Eugene Brody, who is now professor of psychiatry in an eastern university; Richard Q. Bell, now of the University of Virginia; Moncreif Smith; Richard Weigel of Colorado State College, Fort Collins; Arthur Irion, now at the

University of Missouri-St. Louis; the late Reed Lawson; Lakin Phillips of George Washington University; Don Meyer of Ohio State University; Norman Ables, now of Michigan State; and the late Shinkuro Iwahara who became one of the most distinguished Japanese psychologists. W. Al Hillix of San Diego State University served for a period as chairman of the psychology department of the University of Missouri-Kansas City. Don Ogden, now of Old Dominion University, and Jerry Fryrear, who went to Tulane University when he received his doctorate, were among our graduate students. Several graduates of the department served as psychologists for a period and then joined the administration of their universities. One was Dale Dick, who is the Graduate Dean at Wisconsin State at Eau Claire and George Strother, for a time Chancellor at one of the universities of Wisconsin, now a professor in the graduate school at Madison.

Among other former students whom certain members of our present staff thought deserved recognition from us for their contributions are, in social psychology: Jerome M. Brams, University of California, Santa Barbara; John Harvey (1971), Professor, Vanderbilt University, former associate editor of Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, active researcher, and editor of the definitive two-volume work on attribution theory; Clyde Hendrick (1967), Chairman at University of Miami, Florida, former editor of Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin and also former editor of Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, co-author of at least two leading textbooks in areas of social psychology; Gerald Jellison (1967), Professor at Southern California, active research and theoretical psychologist; Edgar O'Neal (1969), Chairman at Tulane, co-editor of a leading book on psychology of **aggression**, frequent contributor to social psychology journals; and John R. Powell, Michigan State University.

From other staff members the following names are added: Aaron Brownstein of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Phil Dunham of Delhousie University; Barry Dworkin, now at Rockefeller University, New York City; Edna B. Foa, now Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Temple University; Felix Goodson of DePauw University;

Elaine Holder of Fresno State University; Gerald P. Koocher, now at Children's Hospital and Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School; Carl Roberts, Colorado College; Hugh Shallenberger, Assistant Superintendent, Fulton State Hospital, Fulton, Missouri; J. Tombaugh of Carleton University; Tom Tombaugh of Carleton University; and Eugene R. Wist, now at Franklin-Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Among students receiving MA's with us and Ph.D.'s elsewhere are: Tom Bond, teaching in Junior College, Virginia; Doris DeHardt, Ph.D., Michigan State University, Associate Professor, California State, Long Beach; Perry Duncan, Ph.D., University of Washington, Old Dominion University; Takayoshi Kaneko, University of Tokyo; Ralph Roberts, Ph.D., Southern Illinois, Assistant Director, Rehabilitation Institute, University of Southern Illinois; Robert Schaeffer, Ph.D., University of Missouri, Associate Professor, Auburn University; Walter Sloboda, Research Associate, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Washington; and Arlene Tucker, Ph.D., University of Chicago, Research Fellow, American Museum of National History.

A few others who received their Ph.D. with the department were: Brenna Bry, Counseling Service, Monmouth College of Rutgers; Diane Draper, Assistant Professor, Iowa State University; Robert Eason, Chairman, Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Donna Fox, Ph.D. in speech pathology, Professor, University of Houston; Nelson Freedman, Associate Professor, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario; Solon Holstein, Premack, co-advisor, UCLA Brain Institute; Robert Johnson, Assistant Professor, Washington State University; Charles Morris, Assistant Professor, Denison University; Thomas Putney, Assistant Professor, Georgia State University; and Perry Rushlau, Research Director, Board of Education, St. Louis.

#### IX. Recently Appointed Staff

The present members of the staff who were appointed a few years ago tie or in many cases lead the older members in research, publications, and books and readily attract new graduate students. Among them are Dennis Wright, who received his Ph.D. from

the University of California at Berkeley in 1968 and joined this department at that time, strengthening our offering in physiological psychology; Al Shimkunas, with a Ph.D. from Saint Louis University and a post-doctoral degree from the University of Connecticut, came to the department in 1967 and has added to instruction and research in the area of personality; Margery Marlin, who teaches statistics and is a member of the Social Psychology staff, received her Ph.D. at the University of Illinois and joined the department in 1965; Tom Vernon, a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, joined the Social Psychology staff in 1971 and served also in the Department of Community Health and Medical Practice; Joseph Thorpe, who received his degree from the University of Texas in 1960, joined the clinical staff in 1970 as Director of Clinical Training and continued in that role until 1976; and Robert Dolliver from Ohio University has been an active member of the Counseling staff since 1966 and has been active in research, teaching and counseling. William T. McReynolds came to Missouri from the University of Texas in 1971 and has a strong publication record in the clinical area. Russell Geen, a Ph.D. from Wisconsin, was an early member of the Social Psychology group in 1967 and has published textbooks and articles in that field.

C. Steven Richards, a Ph.D. from Long Island University at Stony Brook, in 1973 joined the clinical group and has a strong publication record. He was appointed associate chairman of the department in 1979.

Douglas Anger joined the department when Elliot Hearst went to the University of Indiana in 1970. He was a graduate of Harvard, doing his research with B. F. Skinner. He has continued teaching and research in behavior modification since that date.

#### X. Psychologists in Other University Departments

This department has always attempted to work closely with psychologists in other departments and schools in the University. We particularly appreciate the cooperation of those psychologists in Educational Psychology who have worked with us. Among those we knew best are Sterl A. Artley, the late Paul Polmantier, Joseph Kunce, John Ferguson, John McGowan, and Paul King.

The psychologists in the Department of Child and Family Development also have worked with us: Ruth Cook and Virginia Fisher. Rodman Kabrick and Jerry Pauker in the Medical School Faculty have had associations with our department. Robert McCallum was a former graduate student in the department, as was Giles D. Carnes of the Truman Veterans Administration Hospital.

#### XI. Some Potentialities for the Future

The author of a history necessarily directs his gaze backward but is also prompted to look forward to the future. The abilities of recently acquired members, chosen after careful search and screening by present committees of the department, suggest a future that will be similar or superior to the past. Some of those holding Ph.D. degrees appointed in the last several years are Robert Arkin, an honor student from the University of Southern California in 1976; Harrison Cooper, a Ph.D. from Colgate, who came from the University of Connecticut to Missouri; Puncky P. Heppner from Nebraska; R. Eric Nelson from Pennsylvania State; Liz Peterson-Homer, a Ph.D. from the University of Utah; Richard E. Petty from Ohio State University; Timothy A. Salthouse from the University of Michigan; Larry J. Siegel from Case Western Reserve who spent his first year in the University of Missouri Medical School; and Esther Thelen who received her Ph.D. in biology at the University of Missouri. Each of them came to us with an impressive bibliography, are highly active in their research programs presently, and are superior teachers. We are all pleased that our present chancellor, Barbara S. Uehling, holds a Ph.D. in experimental psychology from Northwestern University and did her research with Ben Underwood, a former student of this department.

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Scanning system software	Omniscan v.12.4 SR4 (1947) 64-bit
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Color settings	24 bit color
File types	tiff

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