

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
OF
PSYCHOLOGISTS, INC.

The First Quarter-Century
1942 – 1967

Lillian G. Portenier, Ph.D.
Editor

To the original founders
of
The Council

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgments	7
Foreword — The First Quarter Century	9
I. Introduction	11
II. National Council of Women Psychologists Winning the War	13
III. International Council of Women Psychologists Promoting Intercultural Relations	23
IV. International Council of Psychologists 1960-1967 International Goals	32
V. The Past is Prologue A Forward Look	44

TABLES

1. Officers: 1942-1967	17
2. Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors	18
3. Newsletter Editors and Numbers of Issues, and Membership Chairmen and Size of Membership	19
4. Special Open Meetings and Speakers	29

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Many loyal members of ICP have assisted in the task of compiling this history. While it is impossible to name them all, the editor wishes them to know the history would not have been possible without their help.

Special recognition is due the editors of the Newsletters whose names are listed in a separate table. Their clear, concise recording of events throughout the years made the Newsletters the principal source of material for the wide range of activities of the Council during the first quarter century.

We are deeply indebted to some of the founders of the National Council of Women Psychologists: To Theodora M. Abel, the first treasurer, and the only one of the first slate of officers who is a member at this time, who kindly wrote the Foreword. To Clairette P. Armstrong, President, and Gladys C. Schwesinger, Secretary of the Organizing Committee in 1941, who wrote stimulating histories portraying the formation and achievements of the organization during the early years, while very actively engaged in the program. Dr. Armstrong served as the second president of NCWP in 1944-1945; and Dr. Schwesinger as secretary, editor of the Newsletter, and membership chairman from 1942 through 1944, and as president of ICWP in 1949-1950.

Sincere thanks are due Evelyn M. Carrington, editor of the Newsletter from 1948 through 1951, who wrote a brief history of the Council, including the first five years of ICWP, after serving as president in 1953. She also sent a file of Newsletters (1948-1957), which are to be donated to the Archives. Dr. Armstrong and Dr. Carrington very graciously consented to having their material quoted verbatim at any length desired. Several excerpts from Dr. Schwesinger's histories are included to honor her memory.

Very special thanks are extended to Margaret Ives, Archivist, who is also a charter member, for the files of primary resource material which she has accumulated, for compiling an inventory of all the material and making it available to members; and to Roberta Simmons Kiefer for volunteering countless hours of service in checking the material in the Archives to supply much needed specific information.

Josephine Ross, second president of ICP (1961-1963), with the assistance of Marne L. Groff, the third president (1963-1965), and our present president, Cecily Grumbine (1965-1967), very generously assumed responsibility for the last two chapters. Although carrying a heavy schedule, Dr. Grumbine was never too busy to answer letters promptly and to assist in other ways. The assistance of these three presidents is inestimable.

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Council. The files consist of a complete set of Newsletters since 1946, copies of the early histories of the organization, other publications, personal correspondence, and a wealth of other material from members around the world.

Mildred Mitchell and likewise Marne Groff supplied invaluable material in the form of offprints, special Newsletters, and other helpful information. And Doris Twitchell Allen provided a wealth of material concerning the founding, development, and marked success of her significant project, CISV. The three are all charter members.

Miriam Gould, Wally Reichenberg Hackett, Katherine E. Maxfield, Dorothy Van Alstyne and Emma Layman, also charter members, and many others kindly answered personal letters and cooperated in numerous ways. To all of them a very sincere Thank You.

FOREWORD

The First Quarter-Century

The growth of ICP in the first quarter century of its existence has been phenomenal, like a very intelligent child who has received both a sound and a broad education, and who has grown up in a family where there was loving care and emotional support. This child has come to young adulthood, let us say, and must begin to play a greater role in the world around him. Historically, ICP spent some time in the latency period, where girls and boys remain separate and have their discrete interests. (World War II somehow helped prolong this period.) Fortunately, ICWP grew out of this, realizing that men as well as women can be psychologists "with a heart," interested not only in the problems of children, but in their fellowmen the world over.

We should all be proud of the annual report of our President, this year, for it shows how far-reaching our ongoing programs are, and how wide in scope our future plans may become: plans such as seeking to equate training and experience of psychologists globally, reaching out for members and for affiliations with associations the world over; facilitating sight visits to mental health installations in more and more regions of the world. One of our President's most important suggestions is that of being aware of our cultural biases when we attempt to communicate through textbooks, and through counseling and putting over our ideas about mental health practices to colleagues from different countries. For example, psychological tests — verbal and nonverbal — in whatever country they are first established, and even when translated into another language, are still culture-bound, to some degree. Also, we forget that what is appropriate in one culture is maladaptive in another. For example, the Puerto Rican child is trained to keep his eyes down when in the presence of an authority. He is taught that this is the way to show respect. The American child is told to look at the authority who is speaking to him. In American schools, Puerto Rican children have been punished for showing disrespect for a teacher (keeping eyes down when spoken to). In whatever psychological work we do, we need to be sensitive to our culture and how it may affect individuals in other cultures or versions of our culture, just as we need to be aware of how our personal biases may interfere in a client or patient's growth and development.

There are two ways we can add to our international meaningfulness during the next twenty-five years. One was touched on, above; and that has to do with our developing greater understanding and appreciation of, as well as being attuned to, differing cultural patterns (including differing socio-economic and religious ones). This is true no matter what culture or country we are from. As anthropologists have pointed out, some preliterate groups often

have some ways of helping people in trouble that are not only adapted to their particular culture, but may make some contribution to ways of dealing with problems in the more "developed" countries. For example, in a few "undeveloped" groups, underlying wishes in dreams of disturbed individuals may be understood and dealt with understandingly; or a mentally ill person may be given a particular job in keeping with his needs and capacities.

Secondly, having come of age, it seems time, also, for ICP to move during the next twenty-five years into a wider field than that of mental health of individuals and their families, and to enter at least in a small way, into the area of international relations of countries and their governments. This does not mean merely assembling psychologists from different countries at a cocktail party or at a meeting, and having all agree to disagree politically and enjoy each other's company. This helps, no doubt, but we ought to try our hand at doing more.

A very thoughtful political scientist told some of us recently that perhaps we psychologists could help him and his colleagues better, if we could somehow learn to look at countries, their conflicts and problems, the way we have been trained to do in our own field with individuals. What he was hoping for was that, if psychologists could look at factors that created a situation in a given country, they might give some suggestions to political scientists and others who are attempting to remedy conflict situations. In other words, just as we psychologists try to understand psychopathic behavior, a school drop-out, a crime, or a marital crisis, by looking into possible sources of the difficulty, we might attempt to act as intelligently in our attitudes toward political conflicts and crises. This we could do and still maintain our own values and judgments about what is right and wrong (after all, a murder is outrageous), as well as strive toward mental health over a wider range. For example, many countries condemn governmental activities in Red China, and rightly so, just as anyone condemns a person who assaults, robs, and murders. But, still, as psychologists, we try to discover the murderer's background and life history. We may find he was beaten and humiliated throughout his childhood. So we seek a way to rehabilitate him, or at least prevent others from becoming as he has.

This is a large order — perhaps too large and omnipotent. But since we, as psychologists, are committed to human welfare we do have a responsibility to join with other social scientists in striving to seek ways of bringing about greater social health and ultimately mental health among the peoples of this planet.

— Theodora M. Abel, Ph.D.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

The International Council of Psychologists developed as an outgrowth of the National Council of Women Psychologists which was organized late in 1941 to make the services of women psychologists more readily available in World War II. NCWP continued to function throughout 1946, but following the cessation of the war, when its original purpose seemed to be fulfilled, interest began to wane until reorganization as the International Council of Women Psychologists was effected.

The original function of the organization was not only redirected, but its membership was greatly expanded and the program enriched with the inclusion of women from many countries around the world. A second marked change, resulting in further expansion, followed the annual meeting in 1959, at which time a motion was approved to delete the term "women" in the title when many male psychologists were expressing interest in the program. The organization has been functioning as the International Council of Psychologists since 1960, and, with the election of Dr. Henry David as president-elect, the second quarter century will open with its first male president.

The changes in the purposes and functioning, along with the expansion in membership of the organization, have divided the history into three periods: NCWP, 1942-1946; ICWP, 1947-1959; and ICP, 1960-1967. The major activities of the twenty-five year period have been briefly outlined in the following chapters which correspond with the three periods and include a forward look.

When requested to assume the responsibility for compiling a history of the International Council of Psychologists for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary to be held in Washington, D. C., in September, 1967, the editor knew it would not be possible to spend the time in Washington necessary to make a careful study of the material in the Archives; and having the files shipped to the Rockies seemed an undue risk and expense.

Before undertaking the task, possible sources of primary resource material and the steps to be taken in gathering information for a manuscript were discussed with President Grumbine and other able, active members. It soon became evident that the founders and other charter members, as well as many more recent members, who have continued to be active and interested would be an invaluable source of information and assistance.

The splendid cooperation resulting from personal correspondence, as indicated in the Acknowledgments, was most gratifying. The information and printed material which many members very generously donated, or loaned, and the personal files and libraries

which were accessible proved very helpful supplements to the material which was forwarded from the Archives.

Many of the present members have not had the privilege of becoming acquainted with the founders of our organization, nor to become familiar with the motives which prompted the founding, and with the constructive contributions of NCWP during World War II. And some members, no doubt, are not aware of the change in aims and in functioning following the expansion in membership when the Council became an international group. In an attempt to recapture some of the inspiration and spontaneity of the founders, their cooperation and assistance, as well as that of later able members, was secured.

No amount of effort and research can take the place of first hand experiences. To avoid the loss which would have resulted in abstracting, selecting, rephrasing, and summarizing the wealth of material found in the histories, the Newsletters, the minutes of the board and annual business meetings, and other sources of information, lengthy excerpts from early histories are included in the first chapters.

The ever-expanding membership and broad range of projects in countries around the world have made it extremely difficult, practically impossible, for any member to keep in close touch with the specific goals and achievements of the various committees and individuals who are devoting considerable time to noteworthy projects. It seemed wise, therefore, to request the last three presidents, who were largely responsible for the planning, the carrying out, and the success of the program of ICP, to write the last two chapters.

This brief summary of the activities and achievements of the Council during the first quarter century affords ample evidence of the wise foresight and sound judgment of our founders. In each of the three periods serious attempts have been made to assist in solving some world problems current at the time. NCWP concentrated on assisting in winning the war and a lasting peace; ICWP on furthering international understanding by promoting intercultural relations through research and practical applications of psychology; and with the elimination of sex discrimination, international goals have been broadened and cultural relations have been strengthened by ICP. What new duties and problems lie ahead? Some thought was devoted to these problems in the closing chapter.

CHAPTER II

The National Council of Women Psychologists

WINNING THE WAR

With the declaration of World War II during the annual APA convention in the fall of 1939, it was but natural that the role of psychologists in the war effort should be given serious consideration. Although the United States was not directly involved in the war until September, 1941, as part of an interdependent world, supplies were soon being sent to allies around the world. And in the words of President Roosevelt, the United States became the "arsenal of democracy."

Action taken by some psychological associations was followed with deep interest, but many women psychologists were disappointed to find no mention made of a role for women, and they received very little encouragement on offering their services. Consequently, several meetings were held by a small group of women psychologists in New York City. Among the first to conceive the need for a women's organization were Gladys Schwesinger, who had been voicing her opinion freely at state meetings and at the annual APA conventions, and Clairette Armstrong, who had written the Surgeon General raising the same logical issue, as reports of the appointment of psychologists continued with no women included.

The action taken, when Congress declared war against Japan following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, is aptly described by Gladys Schwesinger in an article written for the *Journal of Consulting Psychology* in 1943.¹

"On December 8, a call letter went out to all qualified women psychologists within easy reach of New York City, inviting them to meet a week later to discuss what action, if any, should be taken. The meeting of December 15, attended by approximately fifty women psychologists, recognizing that strength lay in union, voted to organize on a national scale. An organizing committee, with Dr. Clairette Armstrong as chairman and Dr. Gladys Schwesinger as secretary, was asked to draw up articles and proceed with organization. At a subsequent meeting a slate of temporary officers was elected to assist the Organizing Committee.

"The next months were given over to enrolling a national membership, to drafting and submitting a tentative constitution, to presenting a slate of nominees for office. By the beginning of June, 1942, two hundred forty highly qualified women had become Charter members, officers were elected, a constitution was accepted, local chapters were initiated, and the National Council of Women Psychologists was officially a going concern.

"Responses had come in from every part of the country. Women

¹ The National Council of Women Psychologists, Gladys C. Schwesinger. *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 1943, Vol. VII, No. 6, November-December: 298-301.

everywhere were apparently feeling the need for a channel through which they could express needs which were not being expressed in existing organizations. Letters of approval and encouragement accompanied initial dues. There were almost no disapproving voices. With no opportunity for oral discussion and its correlative tendency to influence decisions, the women of the profession rallied around the new idea.

"On July 29, 1942, the first executive board meeting was held in New York City, with the following members in office: President, Dr. Florence L. Goodenough; Vice-President, Dr. Helen Peak; Treasurer, Dr. Theodora M. Abel; Executive Secretary, Dr. Gladys C. Schwesinger. Directors were Doctors Marion Bills, Alice Bryan, Edwina Cowan, Florence Mateer, Myrtle McGraw, Harriett O'Shea, Ruth Tolman, and Dorothy Van Alstyne. At the annual election, held toward the end of the year, Dr. Emily T. Burr became vice-president and Dr. Ella Woodyard, a director.

"At the July meeting, also, representatives were present from three local groups to petition for recognition as Chapters of the National. During its first year, four such local units were recognized by NCWP: New York, Philadelphia, Rockland County, N.Y., and Boston, and expressions of interest and questions as to procedure came in from other centers. The work of individual units is largely autonomous and must of necessity be correlated with the various regional needs. Rockland County Unit straightway coordinated the services of its members with the requirements of its community agencies. Philadelphia and Boston helped WAAC Recruiting Officers select auxiliaries before that corps was able to do its own selecting. Boston and New York offered their services to the Waves along similar lines, but found that because of Navy regulations they could not be used. Promptly these units found other ways in which their skills could be put into service.

"Local units are able to draw on the resources and to use the channels of the National as a medium through which they can reach unattached members in outlying parts of the country.

"How to get the baby whose mother is working in a war factory to eat normally, how to bring to adults an awareness of the problems confronting youth today, how to train leaders to conduct discussion groups effectively, how to keep serene even though teaching school in wartime, interpreting urban and rural people and their problems to each other, giving "Psychological First Aid" to civilians, hints on how to safe guard your nerves for your country's sake — these and other topics have been thoughtfully considered by specialists and outlines have been prepared by each of them."

The subsequent meeting, at which a slate of temporary officers was elected, to which Dr. Schwesinger refers in the first paragraph of the above excerpt, was held in January, 1942. The temporary officers elected were Harriet E. O'Shea, President; Alice I. Bryan, Vice President; Gladys C. Schwesinger, Secretary; and Theodora M. Abel, Treasurer. The need for a Board of twelve directors representative of the different regional areas of the country was discussed, but no action was taken until a list of nominees for

officers and board members was compiled and sent to all members on May 6, 1942, for a mail vote. It was necessary to conduct much of the business of NCWP by mail due to war-time travel restrictions, and the government request to refrain from holding national conventions.

NCWP was set up at this time **for the duration of the war**, and the function stated was "to promote and develop emergency services that women psychologists could render their communities as larger numbers of their male colleagues were drawn into military services." Projects which were considered at the meeting in January, 1942, were:

1. The operation of speakers bureaus.
2. Courses in first aid for (a) the civilian population, and (b) the training of leaders in shelter work, recreation, child care, etc.
3. Assistance in coordinating community war-time efforts.
4. Coordination of services of psychologists with those of other professional workers, e.g., social workers, psychiatrists, physicians, nurses, and nutritionists.
5. Participation in programs for maintaining community morale during war-time.
6. Encouragement of research in the areas listed above.

In addition to serving as secretary of NCWP, Gladys Schwesinger also served as editor of the NCWP Newsletter and as membership chairman. Five issues of the Newsletter were mailed to all members during the first year, the first dated March 20, 1942. These Newsletters, which consisted of one or more legal size mimeographed sheets, were primarily concerned with items of business calling for comments and decisions through mail vote. Three items of business presented in the second issue, dated May 6, 1942, called for (1) the election of the first regular officers and board members; (2) vote and comments on a proposed Constitution; and (3) a listing of the types of psychological work being carried on in the respective localities which were lending assistance to the national defense, and other types of psychological work which members of NCWP might undertake in their communities.

The election returns which were listed in the third Newsletter of June 20, 1942, indicated that 147 of the 233 members, as of that date, had mailed ballots electing officers and board members; and that the entire Constitution was adopted by more than two-thirds of all the votes cast, with the exception of Article 1, Section 3, which referred to disbanding after the war. Comments accompanying the ballots were to the effect that such an organization might be equally effective in time of peace, or that it would be better to wait in deciding the issue until the war was over.

The original steering committee had just cause for pride in the fact that in less than six months a National organization was

effected, a constitution adopted, and officers elected. Two hundred fifty-three women psychologists had paid dues as Charter members by August, 1942. Newsletters continued to be issued but there was a decrease in number to two issues or less each year. There was also a sharp decline in membership when the original function of NCWP seemed to be nearing completion with victory in Europe assured: from 261 members in 1943 to less than half that number in 1946.

TABLE 1

Officers 1942-1967

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN PSYCHOLOGISTS

	President	Vice President	Secretary	Treasurer
1942	Florence L. Goodenough	Helen Peak	Gladys C. Schwesinger	Theodora M. Abel
1943	Florence L. Goodenough	Helen Peak	Gladys C. Schwesinger	Theodora M. Abel
1944	Clairette P. Armstrong	Grace Arthur	Gladys C. Schwesinger	Katherine B. Greene
1945	Clairette P. Armstrong	Grace Arthur	Eleanor Barnes	Katherine B. Greene
1946	Gertrude Hildreth	Harriett A. Fjeld	Mildred B. Mitchell	Ruth M. Patterson

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN PSYCHOLOGISTS

1947	Gertrude Hildreth	Harriett A. Fjeld	Mildred B. Mitchell	Mildred B. Mitchell
1948	Alice I. Bryan	Lillian G. Portenier	Doris T. Allen	Doris T. Allen
1949	Gladys C. Schwesinger	Lillian G. Portenier	Doris T. Allen	Doris T. Allen
1950	Gladys C. Schwesinger	Mary Ford	Naomi Ekdahl	Naomi Ekdahl
1951	Lillian G. Portenier	Mary Ford	Naomi Ekdahl	Naomi Ekdahl
1952	Lillian G. Portenier	Mary Ford	Naomi Ekdahl	Naomi Ekdahl
1953	Evelyn M. Carrington	Dorothy Van Alstyne	Margaret Ives	Margaret Ives
1954	Harriett E. O'Shea	Dorothy Van Alstyne	Margaret Ives	Margaret Ives
1955	Harriett E. O'Shea	Emily S. Dexter	{ Edith Lord Gertrude Reiman	Margaret Ives
1956	Wally R. Hackett	Emily S. Dexter	Gertrude Reiman	Dorothy Park Griffin
1957	Wally R. Hackett	Helen R. Thompson	Gertrude Reiman	Dorothy Park Griffin
1958	Dorothea W. F. Ewers	Helen R. Thompson	Gertrude Reiman	Dorothy Park Griffin
1959	Dorothea W. F. Ewers	Helen R. Thompson	Carol C. Bowie	Dorothy Park Griffin

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

1960	Emma M. Layman	Helen R. Thompson	Carol C. Bowie	Helen I. Driver
1961	Emma M. Layman	Josephine H. Ross	Hilde Groth	Helen I. Driver
1962	Josephine H. Ross	Leah Gold Fein	Hilde Groth	Helen I. Driver
1963	Josephine H. Ross	Frances A. Mullen	Louise Evans	Helen I. Driver
1964	Marne L. Groff	Frances A. Mullen	Louise Evans	Alice Van Krevelen
1965	Marne L. Groff	Bernard Riess	Marjorie Creelman	Alice Van Krevelen
1966	Cecily G. Grumbine	Bernard Riess	Lawrence Rogers	Alice Van Krevelen
1967	Cecily G. Grumbine	Henry P. David	Carol H. Ammons	Carol C. Hatcher

At the annual meeting in 1953, the fiscal year was changed from the calendar year, to begin with the adjournment of the annual fall meeting. As a result, since the fall of 1953, all officers assumed their duties the previous September.

TABLE 2

Members-At-Large of the Board of Directors

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN PSYCHOLOGISTS

1942-1944

Marion A. Bills
Alice I. Bryan
Edwina A. Cowan
Florence Mateer

1944-1946

Louise B. Ames
Lillian G. Portenier
Harriett Babcock
Agnes T. Landis

Myrtle B. McGraw
Harriett O'Shea
Ruth Tolman
Dorothy Van Alstyne

1945-1947

Kathryn Maxfield
Metta M. Rust
Gladys C. Schwesinger
Emily Stogdill

1943-1945

Theodora M. Abel
Dorothy Baruch
Gertrude Hildreth
Mildred L. Sylvester

1946-1948

Lily Brunchwig
Mary Burch
Evelyn Carrington
Helen Sargent

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN PSYCHOLOGISTS

1947-1949

Emily Burr
Elizabeth Duffy
Cecile Flemming
Harriett O'Shea

1950-1952

Martha G. Hardy
Winona M. Perry
Asa Gruda Skaard
Emily L. Stogdill

1953-1955

Mildred Mitchell
Winona Perry
Asa Gruda Skaard
Emily L. Stogdill

1955-1957

Charlotte Buhler
Marion E. Grant
Esther Lloyd Jones
Mildred Mitchell

1958-1960

Tomiko Wada Kora
Wally Reichenberg Hackett
Josephine H. Ross
Carin Ulin

1948-1950

Margaret Ives
Wilda Rosebrook
Sara Stinchfield-Hawk
Margaret Wylie

1951-1953

Katherine Banham
Clara Chassell Cooper
Tomiko Wada Kora
Helen Shacter

1954-1956

Helen D. Bragdon
Lily Brunchwig
Mary Collins
Charlotte M. Flemming

1956-1958

Estefania Aldaba Lim
Dorothea Ewers
Edith J. Gann
Vera Hunton
Ethel T. Stoneman
Lillian E. Wagenheim

1959-1961

Helen L. Dunlap
Gertrude Reiman
Gladys H. Watson
Martha Vidor

1949-1951

Emily S. Dexter
Cecile Flemming
Anna M. Shotwell
Dorothy Van Alstyne

1952-1954

Charlotte Buhler
Marion E. Grant
Martha C. Hardy
Esther Lloyd Jones

Wally Reichenberg-Hackett
Marie Meierhofer
Olive J. Morgan
Florence S. Padilino

1957-1959

Anitra Karsten
Wilda Rosebrook
Martha Vidor

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

1960-1961

Virginia Block
O. Ruth Russell
Martha Vidor
Rita Vuyk

1963-1965

Charlotte M. Flemming
Anitra Karsten
Estefania Aldaba Lim
Bernard Riess

1966-1968

Arrigo Angelini
Frank Barron
Marne Groff
Franziska Baumgarten-Tramer

1961-1963

Dorothea Ewers
Suhasi Ghosh
Cecily Grumbine
Betti Katzenstein Schonfeldt

1964-1966

Dee Appley
Josephine Ross
Helen Shacter
Charles K. A. Wang

1967-1969

Dee G. Appley
Iraj Ayman
Samuel Hayakawa
Stan M. Papescu

1962-1964

Charlotte Buhler
Emma Layman
Mildred Mitchell
Carin Ulin

1965-1967

Siao-sung Chang
Leah Gold Fein
Marguerite Hertz
Joseph Stone

TABLE 3

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN PSYCHOLOGISTS

Year	Newsletter Editor	Issues	Membership Chairman	Members
1942	Gladys C. Schwesinger	5	Gladys C. Schwesinger	253
1943	Gladys C. Schwesinger	1	Gladys C. Schwesinger	261
1944	Gladys C. Schwesinger	2	Gladys C. Schwesinger	258
1945				
1946	Emily T. Burr Mildred B. Mitchell	2	Frances Triggs	127

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN PSYCHOLOGISTS

1947	Emily T. Burr	3	Marie Nichols	107
1948	Doris Twitchell Allen Evelyn M. Carrington	3	Frances Triggs	106
1949	Evelyn M. Carrington Miriam C. Gould	4	Mildred B. Mitchell	139
1950	Evelyn M. Carrington Miriam C. Gould	3	Mildred B. Mitchell	358
1951	Evelyn M. Carrington Miriam C. Gould	3	Mildred B. Mitchell	
1952	Mary Alice Price	4	Mildred B. Mitchell	374
1953	Helen Reed Thompson	3	Mildred B. Mitchell	411
1954	Helen Reed Thompson	4	Mildred B. Mitchell	366
1955	Olive John Morgan	4	Mildred B. Mitchell	
1956	Olive John Morgan	2	Mildred B. Mitchell	441
1957	Emma M. Layman	4	Mildred B. Mitchell	447
1958	Emma M. Layman	4	Mildred B. Mitchell	488
1959	Marne L. Graff	4	Mildred B. Mitchell	402

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

1960	Marne L. Graff	4	O. Ruth Russell	589
1961	Cecily G. Grumbine	4	Dee Applezweig	571
1962	Cecily G. Grumbine	4	Dee G. Appley	652
1963	Cecily G. Grumbine	4	Georgia Sachs Adams Hans Hahn	
1964	Cecily G. Grumbine	4	Josephine H. Ross	815
1965	Cecily G. Grumbine	4	Josephine H. Ross	
1966	Howard B. Lyman	3	Lorraine D. Eyde	819
1967	Cecily G. Grumbine	4	Lorraine D. Eyde	

In an article written for *The Encyclopedia of Psychology* by Clairette Armstrong, president of NCWP, 1944, she says,² "An NCWP Committee on Publications, synchronous with its beginnings, under the co-chairmanship of Drs. Dorothy Nyswander and Kathryn Maxfield, sponsored outlines for discussion groups and courses contributed by members, to assist in solving community problems. These outlines, though only mimeographed, were ordered widely. There has been an especially large circulation of Dr. Harriet Fjeld's 'Training Leaders of Discussion Groups,' which was used by such groups as the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Y's, etc. Dr. Ruth Valentine's 'Problems of Youth,' Dr. Ruth Strang's 'Meeting Emotional Strain in School Teachers,' as well as Dr. Roberta Crutch's 'Teaching Babies to Eat: War Time Conditions,' and 'The Challenge of the War to Rural Citizenship' by Dr. Lillian Portenier, illustrate the diversity of topics. The outline of a course of six sessions on Psychological First Aid, devised by Dr. Jeanne Gilbert with the collaboration of Dr. Armstrong, was used for many classes of housewives, by the former under the auspices of the American Women's Voluntary Services in Brooklyn, and by the latter for other groups in New York City.

"Dr. Georgene Seward's Committee on Post War Planning for Women, carried on research, published findings, and finally affiliated with the SPSSI Committee on Roles of Men and Women in Post-War Society.

"NCWP has received requests from other associations, often women in other professions, for cooperation in their activities. Also, inter-professional matters have claimed attention. The Emergency Committee in Psychology of the National Research Council in 1943 invited NCWP to elect a representative to this committee, and the board appointed Dr. Bryan, who recently reported that much of the work of the committee is still bound by wartime secrecy and will not be released publicly until after the war. Two delegates, Drs. Goodenough and Schwesinger, with Drs. Abel and Bills as alternates, were elected in 1943 to serve on the Inter-Society Constitutional Convention engaged in reorganizing the APA.

"Because of the war emergency restrictions on convention travel, the NCWP annual business meetings have usually had to be omitted and affairs conducted largely by mail. Regional meetings have been held by members residing in the environs, coincident with skeleton meetings of other psychological societies. In September 1944, Dr. Grace Arthur presided over an NCWP session to discuss various questions, at the time of the APA Cleveland meeting. In April, 1945, after the EPA meeting, President Armstrong conducted a business meeting at Columbia University, following a luncheon program at which Dr. Bills discussed 'Psychologists as Personnel Directors in Industry,' Dr. Frances Triggs, 'The Psychologist's Contribution to the Field of Nursing,' and Lieutenant Mildred Mitchell described her work as psychologist in the Navy."

2 National Council of Women Psychologists, Clairette P. Armstrong. *The Encyclopedia of Psychology*, Philip Lawrence Harriman, Editor, 402-403.

* ICWP's History and Philosophy, Gladys C. Schwesinger. *Tenth Anniversary Handbook ICWP*, 2-4.

Mildred Mitchell, who was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Bureau of Naval Personnel received nice publicity in the New York Herald Tribune while with the neuro-psychiatric service at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland: "In all of the Navy there are only 30 psychologists doing hospital work, the 29 others are men. In her work Miss Mitchell is in contact with many service men who have returned wounded from the war fronts."

Several NCWP members were also members of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) which was engaged in some psychological studies of the problem of making a sound and durable peace. NCWP was given official recognition as a national association in 1942 by being invited to send delegates to a convention recommended by Dr. R. M. Yerkes' Committee on Survey and Planning. The convention was called by the Emergency Committee in Psychology of the National Research Council in 1943.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on April 1, 1944, Kathryn Maxfield, chairman of the Committee on Public Relations, reported distribution of the outlines listed by Dr. Armstrong as follows: Fjeld, 111; Strang, 67; Valentine, 66; Crutch, 43; Portenier, 38; and Gilbert-Armstrong, 13.

Many committee which had been extremely active were dismissed when their services were no longer necessary following the Japanese surrender in August, 1945. Several new activities continued to be planned, however, and the Newsletter carried more personal items stressing the achievements of members, and discussing possible areas where the services of women psychologists might be utilized.

The questions of whether NCWP should petition as a Division, or as an Affiliate of the new APA, and particularly the role of NCWP in post war reconstruction, which were casually discussed at board and business meetings in 1944 and early 1945 now received serious consideration. The board members seemed to have caught the United Nation's spirit. All were in favor of continuing the organization. Possible changes in the Constitution; purposes, aims, and qualifications for membership, to allow women without doctoral degrees to become associate members, were thoughtfully discussed at this time.

At a board meeting held March 26, 1946, Emily Burr reported she had received a request from twelve Canadian women psychologists to join the organization. And Louise Bates Ames, Emily Burr, and Clairette Armstrong reported contacts with psychologists from several foreign countries who expressed deep interest in NCWP activities. Louise Bates Ames moved to change the name to Council of Women Psychologists to include women from all parts of the world. The motion carried. There was also some mention of including men. A second motion by Harriett Fjeld to the effect that proper steps be taken to change the membership requirements to allow foreign women to join also carried.

Mildred Mitchell, secretary, was requested to write Esther Allen Gaw, chairman of the Committee on Translation of the Binet

Scale into Spanish, and to offer her the moral support of NCWP in continuing her work in Spanish speaking countries.

The matter of the change in name and function of the organization was presented for discussion and action at the annual business meeting in Philadelphia on September 5, 1946. The action taken is tersely expressed by Gladys C. Schwesinger in the Tenth Anniversary Handbook of ICWP: "With the end of the war, NCWP faced the question of its own dissolution, or reorganization, and it chose the latter. Thus in 1946, in Philadelphia, the International Council of Women Psychologists was born."

ICWP became the first officially organized body within the psychological profession to recognize that the services of psychology should be applied to the international field; the first to have its membership made up of representatives from many nations scattered throughout the world.

CHAPTER III

The International Council of Women Psychologists

PROMOTING INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

Lasting peace with "liberty and justice for all" has been sought by thoughtful men of good will in every generation. In line with the Atlantic Charter, Americans were deeply concerned with achieving a lasting peace for all countries once the war was won. Following the war they were equally concerned in helping to keep nations friendly and at peace, hoping thus to create "one world," which was a major goal of the United Nations organized in 1945. And as in 1941, the United States again assumed the responsibility for world leadership.

The change from a national to an international Council at the annual meeting in Philadelphia in 1946 resulted in redirection in emphasis, if not in the primary purpose of the Council. After its inception in 1946, ICWP's major function was no longer primarily "to promote psychology as a science and as a profession, particularly with respect to the contribution of women," but rather to further international understanding by promoting intercultural relations through practical applications of psychology. The primary function of the new organization is clearly stated by Gladys C. Schwesinger in the Tenth Anniversary Handbook, "Women's problems do not stop at national boundaries, neither do their common professional interests, services, wisdom, and goodwill. International solidarity among groups of women with common purposes helps not only to insure security for individual women anywhere but also contributes to international fellowship everywhere."

ICWP developed deep interest in the task of creating a new world of continuous peace and prosperity, signs of which were evident everywhere. Harriett Fjeld, Chairman of the Committee on a Handbook on Job Opportunities for Women Psychologists, received 375 replies to a questionnaire sent out to determine the types of work being done by women, the training required for success in each field, and the rewards and vicissitudes of a woman psychologist. The sharp increase in the number of women students majoring in psychology brought inquiries from heads of departments in many colleges concerning the prospects for the large group of aspirants.

Mildred Mitchell, secretary and membership chairman, received numerous inquiries from women eligible for membership following the Handbook questionnaire. The membership, which had dropped to a low of 106 members near the close of 1948, was more than quadrupled during her eleven years as membership chairman. By 1958 the directory listed 488 members from twenty-

one countries on five continents and numerous islands completely encircling the globe. Clairette Armstrong and Frances Triggs who served as ICWP delegates to the International Congress of Psychology held in Edinburgh in 1948 assembled a group of fifty women from different countries to whom they explained the purpose and work of ICWP. Several of them expressed interest and later became members. Delegates and many other members continued to attend a wide range of international conventions in different countries around the world, attracting new members by scheduling luncheons at which the purpose and program of ICWP were discussed. Dr. Tomika Wada Kora discussed ICWP and its program at a gathering of over 400 psychologists at the Psychological Assembly of Applied Psychology in Tokyo in the fall of 1950 and reported keen interest.

Three classes of members were admitted: Fellows, Associates, and Professional Affiliates. While not meeting the qualifications as psychologists, women educators, social scientists, doctors, and professionals in allied fields were included in the third group as invaluable workers for international fellowship and understanding. And after receiving petitions for membership from some male psychologists, the Council voted to discontinue sex discrimination at the annual meeting held at Pennsylvania State College in 1950, but the name of the organization remained unchanged. With these additions the size and diversity in membership was further enhanced.

The major activities during the first five years as an international organization are summarized succinctly by Evelyn M. Carrington in the March, 1952, issue of the *American Psychologist*. Dr. Carrington served as editor of the Newsletter from 1948 through 1951, and as president in 1953. "Some of the activities of the reorganized Council have been an annual meeting held concurrently with the American Psychological Association each September; a quarterly Newsletter; extensive correspondence between scattered members throughout the world; sending books, reports, and periodicals to colleagues and universities whose libraries have been destroyed; furnishing hospitality and entertainment for distinguished persons who seek to enlarge their understanding of other sections of the world; providing concrete personal help to colleagues in different countries; and aiding displaced, or about to be displaced, psychologists who seek employment in countries other than their own. In some instances manuscripts have been translated into a secondary language and assistance given for the publication of these in a country other than that of the author.

"Moral support has been given the first International Summer Village sponsored by Erasmus and Doris T. Allen in Cincinnati this June. The same sort of support will be given Elisabeth Schliebe-Lippert who is promoting international camps for children in Europe. Both Dr. Allen and Dr. Schliebe-Lippert are members of ICWP.

"Many members, but particularly Alice Bell Struthers and Lillian Portenier, have demonstrated how international mindedness

can be engendered and sustained not only in elementary school children but also in youth and in graduate students. Close contact is kept with UNESCO. Several members, Elizabeth H. Morris, Elizabeth Wood, Margaret Sauer, Elisabeth Schliebe-Lippert, Tomiko Wada Kora, Rachel McKnight Simmons, and Claire Kears Gravel have made tours of duty to countries other than their own to further constructive planning in educational matters. By uniting, women psychologists believe they can deal more effectively with problems that are peculiar to women. They can concentrate on areas of professional service where their sex will be an asset and not a liability."

At the annual APA convention held in Boston in September, 1948, ICWP sponsored a meeting open to anyone interested. The Role of Women in the Present International Crisis was discussed in a symposium consisting of Ross Stagner, Ph.D., Dartmouth; Elisabeth Schliebe-Lippert, Ph.D., Wiesbaden, Germany; and Robert Bernreuter, Ph.D., Pennsylvania State College. The Council has continued to hold open meetings annually with symposia, panels, or speakers. The stimulating and timely topics discussed, together with the able speakers, are listed in Table 4.

While serving as editor of the Newsletter, Dr. Helen Reed Thompson was inspired to write a Handbook for Newsletter Editors by President Harriett E. O'Shea in 1954-55. She says the Newsletter is the official means of communication between the members of ICWP. It brings official notices of meetings, activities, and events of interest to the organization. It calls the attention of the scattered membership to items of interest in line with the purposes for which the organization was founded. It presents timely items and comments that are not available in other form. It has the qualities of a personal message from one colleague to many others. As the organization has grown, the news of any one individual has taken on less importance and the purely personal items have been reduced to make room for items which will have significance for larger sections of the membership. The Newsletter is still, nevertheless, a means of stirring up thinking, provoking comment and appropriate action. It also serves as a means of communication between ICWP and many other groups.

Until 1952 the Newsletters usually consisted of several legal size mimeographic sheets. The first change in format was two issues in small booklet form and in small type. These were followed by printed booklets in the form of a magazine with pages of legal size. A number of improvements in the quality of the paper, type, and general format have been made in recent years, and, with but two exceptions, the Newsletters have been issued quarterly since 1951. The editors of all Newsletters are listed in Chapter II.

The Committee on Publications for Overseas, Wally Reichenberg Hackett, Chairman, collected and shipped numerous boxes of books and periodicals to needy colleagues in German and Austrian universities, libraries, and clinics. And countless members generously extended hospitality to visiting members from many nations through the Committee on Cooperation with the International

Council of Women of which Dr. Miriam C. Gould served as chairman, very ably and graciously, until 1964. The name was changed to the Committee on Hospitality. Many visitors returned the courtesy by sharing their experiences through the expanding international Newsletters, and in countless other ways.

A dinner and program honoring Dr. Florence L. Goodenough, first president of NCWP, was held in Chicago, September 3, 1951. Dr. Lewis M. Terman, Stanford, was master of ceremonies. Dr. Katherine M. Cobb, Harvard, and Dr. John E. Anderson, University of Minnesota, paid tribute to Dr. Goodenough's sound scholarship, research ability, and warm personality; and recalled many amusing anecdotes of her as a director of graduate study at Minnesota. Copies of the Tenth Anniversary Handbook, dedicated to Dr. Goodenough, were distributed to almost 100 members present; and President Lillian Portenier presented Dr. Goodenough with a certificate citing her as a lifetime Honorary Fellow of ICWP.

The Committee on Relations with UNESCO was another of the committees appointed following the reorganization of the Council in 1946. With psychologists in countries around the world expressing deep interest in the work of our organization it seemed fitting that ICWP should be one of the first groups of women to support the development of UNESCO with enthusiasm. ICWP's purpose was to work toward the fullest and richest cultivation and use of intellectual and moral qualities of mankind. Annual reports advising ICWP members how to direct their interests and efforts to promote the ideals for which UNESCO stands were issued under the chairmanship of Gladys C. Schwesinger and later by Dorothy Van Alstyne and Edith Gann, and more recent chairmen. This committee, which continues to be active, has rendered invaluable service in furthering international understanding and promoting intercultural relations through countless practical applications of psychology. A subcommittee was organized to carry on UNESCO projects in junior high schools, and a special subcommittee on Relations with UNESCO under the direction of Dorothea Ewers attempted to correlate the purposes of ICWP with the U.S. Point 4 Technical Assistance Program.

Other committees which were very active for a few years were: Women in the Armed Services, Marne Groff, Chairman; Values Underlying World Peace, Charlotte Buhler, Chairman; and International Research with Maizie Wagner and her committee carrying on fundamental research in an attempt to bring about better delineation and understanding of international psychology. Other research committees continue to function.

Children's International Summer Villages (CISV) is one of the most far-reaching, unique, and successful projects of the many initiated by any of the ICWP members. Conceived by Dr. Doris Twitchell Allen and presented in Philadelphia in 1946, CISV is a non-profit organization composed of an International Association and National Associations in approximately fifty countries on five continents. Its purpose is to create a "miniature world" in which eleven-year-old children and youth from many nations make friends

with one another, and perpetuate their friendships over the years through alumni activities, in the belief that this is one way to help build the path to world understanding. The findings of research programs that have been carried on unobtrusively indicate that the friendships made by eleven-year-olds during their camp life together are permanent. Children not only cross the national language and cultural boundaries in making friends at camp, but they also keep these friendships alive through correspondence, visits, when possible, and through CISV activities.

The first camp, which was endorsed by ICWP, was held at a campsite on the outskirts of Cincinnati in 1951, with fifty-five children aged 10 to 12 years from nine countries: Austria, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, and the United States. The prediction of Dr. Allen and her associates that this type of program would prove successful for 11-year-olds was confirmed by the experience at this camp. A second camp was held in France in 1952, and the number of camps, participating countries, and alumni has been growing ever since.

Youth Conferences which were held in Sweden in 1953, in France in 1958, and in Austria in 1959, brought together 70 older alumni. And CISV Alumni Clubs in some countries have been active in furthering CISV ideals by spreading the experience to their contemporaries who have not been CISV campers, and in preparing themselves for future leadership in CISV and other international work.

The semi-annual CISV News for which articles and drawings are submitted by the young correspondents, and which is edited by the young people themselves, is a publication of CISV International. Newsletters or magazines are often published also by National Associations and local Chapters of CISV. Before the close of its first decade CISV reported about 1400 alumni from 36 participating countries from five continents, with CISV villages in nine different countries. A similar project, limited to children in Europe, was carried on by Elisabeth Schliebe-Lippert for a few years. It, too, proved highly successful, and served a very real need during an extremely critical period.

Although the camps were designed to stimulate international friendships among young people, they prove highly effective in increasing close personal contacts among adults at all age levels. Travel to other countries and continents for study and visits was encouraged. Attendance at international meetings was sharply increased and several committees were appointed to carry on international projects and research.

The luncheons which were a pleasant feature of the annual ICWP meetings were greatly enhanced when a speaker or speakers were added to discuss problems of international interest. Following are but a few of the many programs scheduled:

- (1) Psychological Progress and Problems Around the World — by representatives of various countries;

- (2) Psychological and Educational Programs Over the World — Dr. Lorine Pruette, WFMH, Brussels, 1952, Jung Institute, Zurich, and CISV near Paris; Dr. Josephine Ross, WFMH, Vienna, 1953; Dr. Leona Neal, greetings from Canada; Mrs. Rizalina Buenaseda, history of the status of women in the Philippines; and Dr. May Meron, opportunities for study at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.
- (3) The Role of Educated Women In My Country by Alba Martinex Prado de Doob, U.N. Debate from Uruguay; Zena Harman, Israel delegate to U.N.; Toshiko Yamane, Japan; and two Fulbright Scholars — Fiffi Piene, Norway; and Joanne Wiltrup, Denmark;
- (4) International Cooperative Research — Dr. Martha Vidor;
- (5) A Face to Face View of Professional Relations Among Psychologists in Many Lands — Dr. Leah Gold Fein.

No formal program was outlined by Edith Lord and her Committee on International Services, but attempts were made to meet needs and assist in solving problems which were referred to them; e.g., furnishing the names of ICWP members to American psychologists who were planning trips abroad, in countries on their itineraries, and likewise for any ICWP members planning visits to different sections of the United States. The Committee responded to a request for aid in restocking the war damaged library of the Tokyo Kiku-Kai School of Medicine, and to meet needs in West Germany for psychological tests and texts. And they assisted Dr. David Wechsler in the use of his Intelligence Scale in Oriental cultural settings. In 1955 this Committee was combined with the Committee on Opportunities for Psychologists in Many Countries to form the Committee on Cooperative Professional Activities.

The Committee on Opportunities for Psychologists at Home and Abroad, Dr. Edith Gann, Chairman, working with Dr. Tomika Wada Kora, Japan, and Dr. Dorothy G. Park, concentrated on discovering the most fruitful channels for service abroad. The primary functions of the Committee were: (1) to secure vocational information regarding placement within a country, and (2) international professional cooperation to further international research and professional activities.

Several ICWP members attended the Congress of the World Federation for Mental Health held in Mexico City in 1951, and also the meeting in Montreal in 1954. Admission of ICWP to WFMH was announced by President Wally Reichenberg-Hackett at the annual ICWP meeting in Chicago in 1956. After exploring several possibilities concerning how ICWP might function, a Committee for liaison with WFMH was established in 1957 with Josephine H. Ross as chairman. Several possibilities were considered before the decision was made to concentrate on suggestions and activities regarding Mental Health Year. Dr. Ross met with representatives of 31 U.S. member associations of WFMH to discuss plans for the first Mental Health Year in 1960. A steering committee was formed and Dr. Lotte Schenk-Danziger of Vienna ac-

TABLE 4

Special Open Sessions Held During the Annual Meetings

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN PSYCHOLOGISTS

Year, City	Topic	Speakers
1948 Boston	The Role of Women Psychologists in the Present International Crisis	Drs. Elisabeth Schliebe Lippert, Robert Bernreuter, Ross Stagner
1949 Denver	Benefits in Organization for Business and Professional Women	Dorothy W. Atkinson, M.D.; Helen Hankins, B.G.P.W.; Mrs. C. S. Bluemel, AAUW; Dr. Clairette Armstrong; Bradford Murphy, Psychiatrist; Mr. Howard Ferguson, Pres., National Bank, Dallas.
1950 Penn State College	International Front — Psychologists Unite	Drs. Wally Reichenberg-Hackett; Otto Klineberg, UNESCO; Robert McLeod, Canada; Lulu Benet, Poland
1951 Chicago	Children Around the World	Drs. Hildegard Durfee, David Kopel, Doris T. Allen, Elisabeth Morris, Helen L. Koch, and Mrs. Marjorie Page Schauffler
1952 Washington	Psychological Values Underlying World Adjustment	Drs. Charlotte Buhler, Robert J. Havighurst, James N. Gillespie
1953 Cleveland	International Communication — A Psychological Problem	Drs. Amiya Chakravarty, India; Marie Johada, Ph.D. from Vienna; Dorothy Van Alstyne
1954 New York	Man's Right to Knowledge And the Free Use Thereof	Consul General Arthur F. Lall, Drs. Zygmunt Piotrowski, Floyd L. Ruch, Edith Lord
1955 San Francisco	The Psychologist's Role In An Anxious World	Drs. D. B. Klein, Ralph Tyler, Loren Miller, U. N. Representative
1956 Chicago	Problems Raised by Application of Psychoanalytic Concepts to Children in Various Cultures	Dr. Otto Klineberg
1957 New York	Sex Prejudice In Our Culture	Drs. Goodwin Watson, Theresa Wolfson, Josephine Ross
1958 Washington	Interpersonal Communication, Group Solidarity, and Social Influence	Dr. Edgar H. Schein, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

1959 Cincinnati	The Self Image and Intercultural Understanding	Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa
1960 Chicago	Childhood and Mental Health, The Influence of the Father in the Family Setting	Drs. Urie Bronfenbrenner, Roger Burton, Lois Hoffman, Emma Layman, Dee Applezweig
1961 New York	Changing Attitudes, Psychological Contributions to Peace	Drs. Herbert Kelman, Urie Bronfenbrenner, Doris Twitchell Allen, Maruice F. Farber, Leah Gold Fein
1962 St. Louis	Man In Space, The Psychologist's Role	Drs. Hans Hahn, Randall M. Chambers, Siegfried J. Gerathwohl, Mildred Mitchell, Julian M. Christensen, Sheldon J. Korchin
1963 Philadelphia	Barriers To International Understanding — Problems of Cross-Cultural Communications	Drs. Hans Hahn, Bernard L. Riess, Anitra Karsten, Gardner Murphy, Samuel I. Hayakawa, Gerald Minfield
1964 Los Angeles	The Woman In The Japanese Family: A Cross-Cultural View By Cross-Cultural Psychologists	Drs. Abe Arkoff, David Fox, Fred Massarik, Shinkuro Iwahara, Kunio Tanaka, Sadao Sugiyama, Georgene Seward
1965 Chicago	Youth In Revolt Around The World	Drs. Harold Anderson, Franco Ferracuti, Marguerite Hertz, Kenneth B. Clark, Frances Mullen
1966 New York	Psychological Research Related To Social and Economic Innovations Abroad	Drs. Bernard Berelson, Franco Ferracuti, Louis Miller, Paul Spector, H. P. David, Emanuel K. Schwartz, Donald V. McGranahan
1967 Washington	International Development and The Behavioral Sciences	Drs. Andrew E. Rice, Philip I. Sperling, Rene Gonzales, Malcolm D. Rivkin, and Henry David

cepted the invitation to represent ICWP at the 1958 meeting of WFMH. She also agreed to arrange a luncheon meeting for ICWP members. Mrs. Alice Peters, an Associate of ICWP, represented the Council at the WFMH meeting in Barcelona, Spain, in August, 1959; and Wally Reichenberg-Hackett was elected to serve on the Executive Board of WFMH. Drs. Martha Vidor and Wally R. Hackett served as co-chairmen of a sub-committee on Cooperative Research with WFMH for an investigation of types of teacher-child relationships in the first contact of the young child with group education. And a Committee on the Sponsorship of the Mental Health Book Review Index, Victor Sanua, Chairman, was appointed in 1957 to compile an independent publication listing journal references to signed book reviews related to mental health.

Fourteen members and friends from various countries met together for luncheon at the Fifteenth International Congress of Psychology which was held in Brussels during the summer of 1957. Dr. Hans Hahn, one of the few male members of ICWP at this time, presented a paper at the Congress on "Experimental Approaches to Social Empathy" stressing the importance of empathy for international relations.

Much credit is due Dr. Dorothea Ewers, Chairman of the Library Committee, for the remarkable progress made in gathering, cataloging, storing, and lending of publications of members and gifts to the Council during the last three years of ICWP, 1957-1959. The committee attempts to compile all material not in use which belongs to the Council and the many contributions made by members. Many Newsletters since 1957 have listed numerous additions to the library.

In response to interest expressed by a number of ICWP members, a Committee on Problems of Children was formed in 1957 with Drs. Nancy R. Wood and Sarah Splaver serving as co-chairmen. The name of the committee was later changed to Children and Youth.

Dr. Leah Gold Fein served as chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations Among Psychologists in Many Lands for six years. During the winter of 1959 she spent three weeks in Europe visiting psychological organizations and institutions in eight cities in seven countries to learn how and where some of our ICWP colleagues functioned professionally, and to give them reports on some of the Council's research, techniques, professional relations, training, and functions. She left Europe warmed by the generous hospitality she received and the enthusiastic interest in ICWP which she found everywhere.

A Committee on Relations with the Institute of International Education, Dr. Kathryn E. Maxfield, Chairman, was appointed as part of a planning group for the Institute's Third Conference on Exchange of Persons which was held in Washington, D. C., January 28-31, 1959. Four ICWP delegates — Dr. Maxfield, Ilse Bry, Ruth Hartley, and Wally Reichenberg-Hackett — attended the conference which brought together outstanding leaders and discus-

sants on the theme, World Progress Through Educational Exchange. There was general agreement that the mere mechanics of exchange were not enough to make a success of the programs. Quality of the exchangees, their language, their knowledge, and their adaptability were basically important. Stress was placed on the importance of the exchangee's understanding of his projected educational environment.

Other committees which greatly facilitated the activities and achievements of ICWP throughout the entire period by their continuous, faithful functioning were the Committees on Public Relations, Publicity and Publications.

The founders of NCWP very thoughtfully preserved some of the important correspondence, the minutes of meetings, Newsletters, and various other papers concerning the founding and early development of the organization. The material, with additions, was transferred by each secretary-treasurer to her successor. The president's file, which was passed on, also contained duplicates of much of the material. In the fall of 1952 Naomi Ekdahl transferred the material to Margaret Ives, who was very fortunate in having space to store the boxes in Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, which was convenient for her to carry on her work. At the annual meeting in New York in 1954, a motion to appoint an Archives Chairman was approved; and an offer of a permanent storage place was made available in the headquarters building of APA. A motion to donate \$100 to the APA Building Fund in return for the generous offer was approved. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of insuring free access of the material to the membership at all times. The volume of material was increasing, and it was becoming difficult to transfer it every few years. When Margaret Ives was appointed archivist, she found it far more convenient to have the archives near her office. Consequently the APA offer was not accepted. The archives continued to be stored at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, and, no doubt, will remain there as long as Margaret Ives is chairman.

No attempt has been made to list all of the activities, nor all of the Committees and individual members responsible for the wide range of achievements of ICWP from 1947 through 1959, and space did not permit elaboration. This brief summary is representative of some of the most significant activities.

The question of deleting the word "Women" from the title of the Council continued to be raised throughout the period. Finally, at the annual meeting in 1958, the Board voted to submit a proposal to the membership-at-large to change the name from International Council of Women Psychologists to International Council of Psychologists, and to raise the standards for membership. With the deep concern for international problems and for the sharing of experiences on an international basis which was increasingly stressed by ICWP, and with men continuing to express keen interest in joining the organization, it was not surprising that the members voting in 1959 were overwhelmingly in favor of the change. While not changing its function, this second change in name again broadened the horizon of the Council.

CHAPTER IV

The International Council of Psychologists

1960-1967 INTERNATIONAL GOALS

"I have watched our organization grow for many years — expanding its membership, its boundaries, its purposes. I have seen us grow from being feministic to being feminine — embracing our menfolk; from being National to being International — embracing mankind." (Dorothy Baruch, Ph.D., 1962, shortly before her death.)

"We are today where our thoughts of yesterday have brought us and we will be tomorrow where our thoughts take us, for what we envision we create and what we anticipate we become." (Quoted by Marne Groff, 1965, author unknown.)

Throughout these years numerous goals have been envisaged and valiant efforts made to bring them to fruition. Ideas have emerged, and when efforts to carry them out effectively have not met with total success, they have been revived and new efforts made to realize the vision.

In 1960 it was recognized that ICP needed sums of money far beyond the current resources to achieve the goals we dreamed. Recognition was made of the need for an Executive Secretary, as well as for a permanent office, where our Library, our Archives, and other pertinent materials could be centralized. The need for publication of our Newsletter and other literature in a language (or languages) other than English was strongly urged by individuals from non-English speaking countries. Honorariums for speakers, appropriations to assist overseas Board members to come to meetings in the United States, or for United States members to go to Board meetings in other countries, appropriations for sending delegates to international meetings, were other needs and goals discussed. It was recognized that ICP should do more than lend its verbal sponsorship to such important endeavors as the Children's International Summer Villages and the Mental Health Review Index. The financing of Research Projects, international in scope, was also considered, as was our need to make contributions to WHO, UNESCO, IIE, to help provide Fellowships for young psychologists, and to support projects in underdeveloped countries. Even a projected budget was prepared as early as 1960 totaling \$31,000, which was a conservative estimate with these goals in mind. We had the vision!

Then we were faced with reality! One of the first facts which emerged was the need to incorporate and to obtain recognition from the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States government

for our Council as a tax exempt organization. Without this we could expect no grants or gifts from individuals in the United States, or from Foundations. Another factor, which we learned, but which we tend to forget, is that Foundations do not generally give support for activities which an organization cannot see its way to maintain through its own efforts.

The International Council of Psychologists was incorporated on November 30, 1961, in the State of Connecticut. It was not until the spring of 1966, however, that tax exempt status was finally achieved through Herculean efforts on the part of the three presidents involved during the years 1961 through 1966. We are still in the process of looking for grants that will aid us towards our projected goals. One anonymous gift of \$1000 has been made to be used for the continued publication of the journal, *International Understanding*, with the suggestion that consideration be given to the combining of this with the *Newsletter* into a publication known as *The International Psychologist*, the first issue of which appeared in the fall of 1966.

In the area of publications, our most important media of communication, a new *format* of the *Newsletter*, appeared in January, 1961, with its masthead a design embodying the spirit of the International Council, consisting of a world encompassed by bands expressing the professional and social ties uniting all psychologists around the world. The printing was also changed from offset to letterpress. In the autumn of 1963 there appeared Volume 1, Number 1, of a journal entitled *International Understanding* in which were published papers presented at the luncheon sponsored by the International Council of Psychologists at the XVII International Congress of Psychology in August in Washington, D. C., and at a Symposium sponsored by our Council and Divisions 1, 9, and 13 of the American Psychological Association in September in Philadelphia. The theme of these papers was "Barriers to International Understanding: Problems of Cross-Cultural Communication." The second volume appeared in 1965, containing papers presented in connection with the meetings of the American Psychological Association in Los Angeles in 1964. The third volume was published in 1966, with the inclusion of the papers presented in Chicago, co-sponsored by Division 9 of the American Psychological Association in 1965. The fourth volume contained papers of the 1966 convention under the heading "Psychological Research Related to Social and Economic Innovations Abroad."

In 1960 ICP was virtually divided into two camps. Although the membership had previously voted to eliminate the word "Women" from our name, there were those who felt our main purpose had been lost, and questioned our position as just another international organization. A complete revision of the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws in 1962 — through the efforts of Dorothea Ewers, former president, and Helen Shacter, Board member, with the aid of an attorney and with consultations with Emma Layman, also a former president — helped clarify our new position. Our purpose was restated as: "to advance psychology and

the application of its scientific findings throughout the world." This revision also provided for a Standing Committee on the Special Interests of Women Psychologists on which at least four countries were to be represented. As stated: "The committee shall make inquiry into provisions for graduate training, opportunities for employment, and other matters pertaining to the professional status of women psychologists." Another important innovation was the following provision: "Individual chapters of the Council may be organized upon submission of plans to the Board of Directors for the formation of such chapters, and the approval thereof by a vote of the Board of Directors. Such chapters may be organized in any country, or within other specified geographical areas. Each chapter shall elect a Fellow to serve as liaison with the Board of Directors." In this connection it was then suggested by a Plans and Policies Committee that such chapters might undertake such activities as translating the *Newsletter* into different languages, helping defray expenses of an international meeting in their own countries, helping defray a delegate's expense for attending overseas meetings, and carrying on such other projects as might be deemed fitting. With the formation of chapters, the organization would indeed become a Council. To date no chapters have been founded, although our members in Greece have long indicated an interest in this.

While no substantial changes in the above innovations were made, the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws were subsequently amended on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Donald Gorham, as reported in the Winter, 1966, *Newsletter*, with the greatest change occurring in the election of a President-Elect instead of a Vice-President. In the meantime, an expanded purpose was also a matter for the work of a Special ad hoc Committee reporting in 1964, but this was never incorporated as an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation. While certain sections would now need to be changed, the report of this committee is herewith quoted as indicating the thinking and the activities of our organization:

"The purpose of this non-profit organization shall be to advance psychology and the application of its scientific findings throughout the world.

"It is the aim of ICP, Inc., to implement these broad goals by the cooperative efforts of individual psychologists through (a) research, (b) communication, (c) action.

"(a) In the area of *research*, ICP, Inc., is interested in the determination of areas of psychological import operative in international relationships and understanding; in the identification of universal variables that contribute to mental health in all cultures; and in encouraging the conducting of such research cross-culturally.

"(b) In the area of *communication*, ICP, Inc., maintains a *Newsletter* for exchange of ideas, to report on

the professional activities of its members, to alert the membership to significant meetings and events, to survey the membership's opinion on important issues in psychology throughout the world, and to record for posterity certain contributions made by psychologists. ICP also maintains a *Library* which serves as a repository for scientific contributions of its members, these materials available as loans to members throughout the world. Face-to-face *Meetings* and *Programs* are planned and held in connection with the national and international scientific bodies, with publication of the main addresses. Face-to-face *Professional Relations* are promoted and facilitated by reciprocal hospitality of members throughout the world.

"Ultimately, ICP, Inc., hopes to publish an International Journal of Psychology and to establish International Workshops or colloquia centered on certain defined areas of research as described in (a) above, which would assemble from around the world members who are experts in their particular fields of psychology.

"(c) In the area of *action*, ICP, Inc., in addition to the above named activities, (1) aids projects centered around *Children and Youth*, and *Special Interests of Women Psychologists*; (2) works actively with the Institute of International Education, and UNESCO; (3) maintains liaison with the United Nations in New York City; (4) helps support the World Federation for Mental Health; (5) is one of the sponsors of the Children's International Summer Villages, and the Mental Health Review Index; (6) is an Affiliate Member of the International Union of Scientific Psychology; and in general (7) promotes good relationships with related professions."

RESEARCH

In the area of *Research*, in 1961 ICP completed an International Project in recognition of World Mental Health Year, organized by Wally Reichenberg-Hackett, and entitled: "The Comparison of Techniques in Education of Pre-School Children in Different Countries." Twenty-five papers were received from members in countries around the world for presentation at a discussion group led by Dr. Reichenberg-Hackett in Paris at the Congress of the World Federation for Mental Health.

In 1962 a *Cooperative Research and Projects* Committee was established, with Bernard Riess, the first man to be elected to the ICP Board of Directors, as its chairman. His first task was to review research suggestions made as a result of a questionnaire sent out to ICP members by Emma Layman as a basis

for her presidential address: *The Role of the Psychologist in World Mental Health: Blueprint for the Future*. His goal was to stimulate thinking in the selection of one or two research hypotheses which had relevance to what is known about national and cultural differences. He proceeded to establish a committee which in 1964 consisted of 28 members representing 23 countries. The functions of the committee as envisioned involved (1) determination of areas of psychological research important for improved international understanding, (2) facilitation of research within a culture serviceable for cross-cultural studies, (3) the actual carrying out of cooperative research across cultural boundaries, and (4) exchange of ideas about international research. Subsequently an ongoing project was selected: "The Determination of what Different Cultures See as Child Problems Requiring Various Kinds of Intervention."

COMMUNICATION

In the area of *Communication*, in addition to the *Newsletter*, the journal *International Understanding*, and now the *International Psychologist*, the Revised Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws were printed in booklet form and distributed to the members around the world in 1962. Expanded Directories were also published in 1962, as a result of Emma Layman's questionnaire, and again in 1966 under the auspices of Marne Groff. Both Directories had as their purpose providing information which would enable us to locate others throughout the world whose interests were similar to our own. In the 1966 edition notation was also made of languages other than English in which each individual had some competency, be it only a reading knowledge. A brief history of ICP was also translated into French, German, and Spanish, under the auspices of Georgia Sachs Adams, as were also the application blanks for membership. In 1963 a portable *display* was constructed through the efforts of Donald Gorham, which graphically portrayed our international character at the XVIIth International Congress of Psychology, and was subsequently used at our annual meetings in conjunction with conventions of the American Psychological Association.

Sincere efforts to promote the committee on *Professional Relations Among Psychologists in Many Lands* were made by Leah Gold Fein with the establishing of a committee which included members around the world. When she gave up the chairmanship of this committee to undertake other duties for ICP it was not immediately possible to find another chairman. In 1962 reactivation of this committee was made with the establishing of co-chairmen on different continents, Alice Peters for North America, Betti Katzenstein-Schoenfeldt for South America, Lotte Shenk-Danzinger for Europe, and Tsune-Shirai for Asia, with the aim of having a member from every country in our membership on this committee. This goal was never fully achieved. Experience revealed that the leadership of one individual was important, so Alice Peters took over this role. There was also an expression from one of the original co-chairmen that letters coming from the United States made more impact on psychologists in other countries of her continent than

those coming from her country. Through this committee, membership blanks were also distributed around the world. This committee has been expanded during these years, with the recommendation that there be at least one representative on it from each country, and that a column be provided in the *International Psychologist* supplying information on research in progress in different parts of the world.

In the area of *communication*, efforts have been made to arrange luncheons, teas, and cocktail parties in connection with international conferences. These have included a luncheon arranged for the International Congress of Psychology in Bonn, Germany, 1960, by Elfriede Hohn, and a luncheon at the meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health the same year, in Edinburgh, Scotland, by Florence Heisler. In 1961 Josephine Ross spoke in Vienna at a luncheon arranged by Maria Simon for the International Congress for Psychotherapy, and later Josephine Ross arranged a luncheon in Paris at the convention of the World Federation for Mental Health. The same year Edith Gann organized a luncheon at the International Congress for Applied Psychology in Copenhagen. In 1962 Dorothy Park Griffin planned a luncheon in connection with the meeting of the Interamerican Society of Psychology in Mexico City at which Edith Lord was the speaker with the subject: "The Psychologist in International Research, Past, Present, and Future." Helen Shacter was to represent ICP at the meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health in Peru that year, but due to political unrest this meeting was cancelled. It was later held in Florence, Italy, where our representative was Maria Luisa Falorni. Gladys Watson was a roving representative in South America that same year. In 1963 a cocktail party was organized by Nelida Imperatrice and Richard Dana at the Interamerican Congress of Psychology at Mar Del Plata, Argentina. Likewise Vasso Vassiliou organized a luncheon at the meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health in Amsterdam with the following members as speakers: Henry David, Estefania Aldaba-Lim, Margaret Lowenfeld, and George Vassiliou. At the sixth International Congress of Gerontology in Copenhagen, Wilma Donahue held a luncheon with the following speakers: Hans Thomae of Bonn, Germany, and William Henry of the University of Chicago. In 1964 ICP was represented at a luncheon in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, by Edith Gann, and at the meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health in Berne, Switzerland, by Hardi Fischer. In 1966 Estefania Aldaba-Lim represented ICP at the meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health in Bangkok, Thailand.

In 1964 ICP organized a World Tour under the direction of Henry David, taking members to the XVth International Congress of Applied Psychology in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; with stops in London, Vienna, Moscow, New Delhi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Osaka, Tokyo, Honolulu. Everywhere ICP members in the host countries arranged hospitality of all kinds, professional and gastronomical, for the members of the tour.

At the annual luncheon in Los Angeles, Max Meenes reported on the XVth International Congress of Applied Psychology held in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, which was concerned largely with educational, industrial, and clinical psychology. He gave much credit to the University of Ljubljana, and stated: "The hospitality of the local people and all the Yugoslavians we met was gracious and sometimes overwhelming — the psychologists were most eager to get to know us and wanted our contacts to continue."

Mildred Mitchell described professional visits made in Moscow, stating that a trip was made to one of the District Mental Hospitals, where the group was received by Dr. Markovin, superintendent. Another professional visit was to the Transportation Workers' Nursery-Kindergarten, one of more than 2000 such institutions in Moscow.

In Japan, Margaret Ives reported, the group was met at Namaju by Tomika Kora, member of ICP, formerly on the Japanese Diet. In Yokohama the group visited Serigaya-en Hospital for drug addicts and the Kanagawa Prefectural Mental Hospital, whose director is Soichi Kondo. The group was accompanied by Keiichi Mizushima, the psychologist at Serigaya-en. Under the auspices of the Japanese Psychological Association there was a visit to Tokyo University, where the travellers were welcomed by many of the staff who had interrupted their vacations for this purpose; the welcoming address was given by Dr. Y. Tanaka. At the University of Education, Professor N. Oka welcomed the group and Professor S. Iwahara accompanied the group on the bus. Tsune Shirai, ICP member, chaired a meeting of the Japanese Psychological Association where Hiroshi Azuma, Sadaji Takagi, and Yasumasa Tanaka spoke. In reciprocation Henry David and Margaret Ives talked about psychology in the U. S. A., and Edith Gann told of the history of ICP. This was followed by a garden party with a delicious feast. The following day Tomika Kora took the group to the Koseiin Hospital where the psychiatric facilities were visited.

In India, as reported by Edith Gann, professional contacts were primarily in New Delhi and Calcutta. One day in New Delhi there was a meeting at the Guidance Clinic of the College of Nursing where the Director, Mrs. K. C. Gupta, led the discussion. In the afternoon a conference was held at the University of Delhi, where Professor Ganguli was host. Another conference was at the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, with Dr. P. H. Mehta, the Directress, as hostess. The group also was honored at a reception and meeting at the India International Center. On the following day a visit was made to the Department of Psychological Foundations at the National Institute of Education. In Agra there was an informal gathering and conference. In Calcutta, Suhasi Ghosh and Syam Dey, ICP members, received the group at the airport, and had arranged a professional program at the University of Calcutta, where Professor S. K. Bose was chairman of the Psychology Department.

In 1966 ICP with the co-sponsorship of Division 18 of the APA also organized a tour of all the socialist countries of Eastern Europe,

except Albania, to include the 18th International Congress of Psychology in Moscow. Again opportunities were provided for professional exchange and hospitality in Budapest, Prague, Bucharest, Belgrade, Leningrad, Sofia, East Berlin, and Warsaw, glowingly recounted by ICP members in the *International Psychologist*.

Margaret Ives reported that the Hungarian Psychological Society welcomed the tour members at the Film Club in Budapest, where Lajos Kardos, chairman of the Psychology Department at the University of Budapest, gave a welcoming address. At a luncheon meeting a Hungarian psychologist sat at each table so that there was opportunity for exchanges of experiences. Two brief films were shown, one portraying children in a home for parentless children responding to the World Test, while the other was on Learning in Monkeys.

At the invitation of Professor A. Jurovsky, president of the Czechoslovakian Psychological Society, the group met at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague, as reported by Katherine Beardsley. Here 26 members of the Society, associated with 14 different institutions, were present for informal talks. There followed a general meeting under the joint chairmanship of Henry P. David and F. Engelsmann of the Psychiatric Research Institute of Prague. Social arrangements were the responsibility of Hana Junova.

In Bucharest, Romania, the group was welcomed at the Institute of Psychology by Professor A. Rosca, member of the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Robert Floru, Dr. Vladimir A. Gheorghiv, and Dr. Palonescu, where exchanges between the ICP group and their hosts took place.

The Institute of Mental Health, Belgrade, was the center of interest in Yugoslavia, where the group was welcomed by Dr. Dusan Petrovic, as Leah Lehrer reported.

In Leningrad, the U. S. S. R. opened the doors of the Bechterev Research Institute, where several hours were spent with R. A. Satchepitsky, Scientific Secretary, and members of the professional staff, particularly with Dr. Joseph M. Tonkonogy, Chief Psychologist, according to C. Scott Moss.

The Psychiatric Institute at the University of Sofia, Bulgaria, was host to the group, where Professor N. Schipkowensky, Director of the Psychiatric Hospital, officially received the party which was escorted by Dr. Christina Peynekova, who served as interpreter, as reported by Dorothy P. Marquis.

In East Berlin there was a conference with the officials of the Ministry of Health, the host group consisting of Dr. Helmut Krause, Chief, International Section, Ministry of Health; Dr. Kurt Hoeck, Chief, House of Health; Dr. Alfred Katzenstein, Chief Clinical Psychologist, Institute of Cortico-Visceral Pathology and Therapy, German Academy of Science; Dr. Hirst, House of Health; Mr. Hans Grimm, DQR League for Friendship Between Peoples; and Dr. Fran Sydow, University Professor of Psychology, results of which are summarized by Seymour W. Beardsley in the Winter, 1967, *International Psychologist*.

Margaret B. Luszki told of the meeting with Polish Psychologists at the University of Warsaw at the Psychiatric Clinic there, as well as a visit to the Psychometrical Laboratory of the Polish Academy of Sciences, directed by Dr. M. Choynowski. She also stated that Dr. Zenomena Pluser, Head of the Laboratory of Clinical Psychology at Cracow Hospital, spent most of two days with the group.

Thus great opportunities for *communication* have been made available. Face-to-face *meetings* and *programs* have been planned and executed, and face-to-face *professional relations* have been promoted and facilitated by reciprocal hospitality of members throughout the world.

Further mention must also be made of the *Library*, which has also served as a means of *communication*. Originally this was established as a depository for publications of ICP members to meet the needs of overseas members who might have difficulty obtaining publications which would help them in their teaching and/or research. Dorothea Ewers was its able chairman until 1965, and published in the *Newsletter* from time to time new acquisitions, available for loan to any member on request and the payment of the necessary postage. When she felt it was necessary to give up her post, the library was transferred to the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois, with Leon Jakobovits taking over the duties.

ACTION

If you have read to this point, it will have been apparent that action is present in all ICP activities thus far mentioned. ICP also has a Committee on *Children and Youth*, which was chaired by Caro Hatcher early in this decade. In order to make this committee more international, in 1963 co-chairmen were named, Hans Pfaffenberger of Germany and Rhea Hilkevitch of the U. S. A. In 1965 the chairmanship was accepted by Mary R. Haworth who instituted a very active column which has appeared in the *Newsletter* and the *International Psychologist*, entitled, "The Children's Corner." This contains a record of research and on-going activities by members throughout the world who are working with children, and reveals the vital interest our members have in this area of the most active time of life.

Efforts to take action in behalf of women psychologists were made by the establishing of the first committee in 1963 consisting of Anitra Karsten (Germany), chairman, Lillian Portenier (U. S. A.), Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines), Ase Gruda Skard (Norway), and Elfriede Hohn (Germany). Leona Mae Failor was chairman in 1965-66. The last appointed chairman of this committee, for 1966-1967, was Grace Foster of Puerto Rico.

The ICP also works actively with the Institute of International Education and with UNESCO. Kathryn Mansfield was chairman of the Committee in cooperation with the Institute of International Education in 1960 and reported on a meeting with this group in New York City in February, 1961. In 1962 Edith Gann was appointed chairman of this committee, which she has ably chaired since then.

Since the Institute of International Education is primarily concerned with the exchange of personnel between the United States and a host of countries abroad, it is very appropriate that ICP interact with this organization. ICP was invited to become a participating organization of this group in 1964, after we had indicated our interest. In 1965 ICP made an application for an award sponsored annually by IIE to individuals and organizations which have made distinguished contributions to the cause of international education. Favorable action was taken on our application, and it was suggested that we reapply at a later date. In February, 1966, we were represented by Edith Gann at a meeting of representatives of participating organizations called at the request of President Johnson to discuss his new program for international education.

ICP also maintains liaison with the United Nations in New York City. Miriam Gould was actively engaged in the role of chairman of the Hospitality Committee, until her resignation in 1963 due to health reasons. Her accounts of activity are quite detailed, including attendance at seminars, receptions, honoring women delegates to the United Nations, and hospitality to visitors from various countries with duties ranging from home hospitality to professional consultations. In 1964 May Sherman took over this chairmanship.

ICP is a contributing member to the World Federation for Mental Health and has actively participated in its congresses, as previously noted. We also became an affiliate member of the International Union of Scientific Psychologists in 1963. We have long been one of the sponsors of the Mental Health Book Review Index of which one of our members, Ilse Bry, is an editor. Victor Sanua acts as liaison between ICP and MHBRI to promote an understanding between the fields of psychology and librarianship. Reports are made to our organization yearly concerning this. In 1963 Leah Gold Fein was made chairman of a Public Relations Committee whose purpose she outlined as follows: This committee has the "responsibility of keeping alert to events that tend to blur the image of the psychologist in the eyes of society, that threaten the freedom of the psychologist in his legitimate functions, or that impair the effective relations between psychologists and other professions concerned with the welfare of humanity." In 1965 Peter Cranford succeeded her as chairman.

ICP has also been one of the sponsors of the Children's International Summer Villages, the brain child of one of our members, Doris Twitchell-Allen. This organization had its 10th anniversary in 1961. It held a Triennial in Paris in 1962, to which two delegates were invited from each of the 42 participating countries. In 1963 this was given nation-wide publicity by Walter Cronkite with a T.V. program entitled, "Too Young to Hate." It has expanded its villages and has undertaken research projects, among them one to determine the changes in children as a result of their experiences in a Summer Village. In 1962 ICP gave its first award for an outstanding international contribution on the part of an ICP member to Doris Twitchell-Allen. The award consisted of a teak wood plaque with a brass plate on which was engraved: "To Doris

Twitchell-Allen, in recognition of your memorable contributions to International Understanding through C. I. S. V. from the International Council of Psychologists." The presentation speech was written and delivered by Molly Harrower. This history would not be complete without its inclusion here:

"Which one of us has not dreamed . . .
With a kind of adolescent scope and splendor . . .
Of how we would rebuild the Universe,
Abolish wars, mobilize for peace,
Uproot discrimination,
Discover cures for cancer
Or track down and solve
The schizophrenic riddle?

"Which one of us has not achieved,
By dint of unremitting grind
With day by day plodding
And night by night sweating
Some acceptable contribution,
Some little brick of fact which we have cemented
Into the structure of twentieth century thought and science?

"But of which one of us can it be said
That our grandest visions
Have truly merged with our prosaic ploddings?
That our imagination's widest sweep
Has found full outlet in our blood and sweat and tears?
Of which one of us can it be said
That we produced something *lasting* . . . and of *value*?

"And what is lasting?
And what has value?
Ah, there you have me, for I admit
Only some Cosmic Stocktaking
Could give universal perspective
To this or that achievement.
Yet I would hazard a guess
That, in the next centuries,
The vision and the work
That we honor here today
Will not have been lost
In the atomic gamble.

"And what do we honor
With this, our first award?
Doris Twitchell-Allen's C. I. S. V.
Children's International Summer Villages.
A step toward world peace and understanding.
Children—why of course,
And from all kids, eleven year olds,
Active, go-getting, independent, searching outward
Unprejudiced.
International—that is the heart of it,

So let us put to good account
 This lack of prejudicial contamination.
Summer—the time for all Huck Finns
 To loaf, to swim, to run, to jump
 With sheer exuberance.
Villages—the close-knit simple group
 More than the family,
 Yet retaining the family-like bonds
 And, from a simple start, eleven years ago
 Let us now hear Doris speak:
 'Expansion has been the emphasis for C. I. S. V. in
 these last year.
 Liberia and Ghana have now participated,
 India is reaching out its influence,
 Both East and West, with delegations
 Sent to the Pacific and the Mediterranean,
 Austria, Japan, and Egypt will hold villages
 As will Norway, Denmark, Holland, and the U. S. A.
 While four new countries will send delegations—
 Ceylon, Lebanon, Philippines,
 Nationalist China.
 Reunion camps are being held—
 Canada, Denmark, Scandinavia—
 And in Paris the Triennial Conference.'
 Thus round the world this summer
 Villages will span four continents,
 Nearly 300 kids, young, lithe and active
 Will make new friends.
 "Thus what we honor in this dream come true
 Is basic faith in people,
 Faith that fresh young minds
 And gay young bodies
 Under summer skies
 Will be themselves
 And will reach out to others;
 Faith that they will join their hands—
 Hands that reach around the world
 Through four continents
 And into forty countries
 And we are here to honor
 The relentless pursuit of this purpose,
 To honor the vision that conceived this venture,
 To honor belief in friendship and fairmindedness
 "Doris Twitchell-Allen
 This is for you to keep.
 We share your joy
 In the harvest
 That you reap."

CHAPTER V

The Past Is Prologue

A FORWARD LOOK

Born of a wartime crisis, the International Council of Psychologists, Inc., has the potentiality in its membership, through the practice of their profession, to ensure that some day — let us hope in the not too distant future — we may be able to prevent further wars.

When the parent body, the National Council of Women Psychologists, was founded, the goal was to serve by helping to win the war. Today, as ICP, we have an even more necessary goal — to serve by helping to ensure that there may be no more wars lest, with the atom bomb, there be no more world.

As psychologists, the members of ICP have been trained to observe and study and act upon their findings with regard to human behavior and the effects of that behavior. Thus we have the necessary tools. What then are we lacking? Have we the necessary vision to apply our know-how to the broadest possible base, the psychological nature of man around the world?

Until recently, psychologists have emphasized the individual, but we are increasingly becoming concerned with the fact that man is a social being. We are more and more recognizing that there is no such thing as man in isolation. We are realizing that each individual has become what he is because of his interactions with others and, as a consequence, many of us are placing less and less emphasis upon individual diagnosis and therapy and emphasizing more and more the diagnosis and therapy of a family unit and, even, in some settings, are concentrating our efforts upon the larger community, providing opportunity for what is called "daily living experiences in a community" to effect alterations in the unhealthy interactions we find in disturbed individuals.

We know that man cannot survive without interaction. We know that, if he tries, he becomes very, very ill. We are aware that in order to understand man we must see him in interaction. But have we reached the point yet where we are pushing this knowledge to its ultimate? Are we equally aware that nations cannot survive, psychologically as well as economically, without interaction? Have we recognized that, if they try, they too become very, very ill? Do we understand that the way each culture structures interactions differs from culture to culture? Are we willing to explore to the utmost these differing interactions to attempt to find a solution, recognizing that they need fully as much attention from our profession as the interactions between individuals?

We may not have even another quarter century in which to put together the results of our observation and study so that our leaders

might take appropriate action. Thus, it behooves us at this time, in this moment, while we yet have the time, to start at once upon this search for answers before there is no longer a world in which it is possible to seek or find or use our training because our hesitancy has permitted those who interact poorly to blow our world to bits.

Thus, as we look from the past into the future, we join Dr. Theodora Abel in pointing out that ICP has a tremendous opportunity here. Joined together in an international association, our members around the world might cooperate on this project to bring to fruition the most important piece of cross-cultural research that was, is now, or ever can be. This area is one in which, above all, our unity as an international organization can be utilized to carry out a study of immeasurable importance. Why are there enmities between your nation and mine? What triggers them so they enlarge to battles? How can we take out their powder so that we can negotiate at the round table, even as we are now able to do in most instances with labor-management disputes? What do we yet need to know about human behavior? What do we already know that we are not yet putting into practice? If we have some answers, why are we not using them? Why are we not pushing to find all of the answers, the master keys to the riddle?

The membership of ICP has the training and the experience for this task. What now remains is for us to accept our responsibility in the world today, not only to look for the answers to these questions but, finding them, see that they are used so that our world may continue, not on the edge of a powder keg as we are today, but in a real and lasting peace.

Assuming that we will meet this challenge, then what else — for all else is secondary — then what else might we envision as the proper tasks for ICP?

We might begin by assuming that we have available at this present moment an actual time machine whereby we might visit ICP in the next quarter century. What might we wish to find in that era just twenty-five years from now?

Using the past as prologue, we can project into the future an organization concerned even more actively with the application of psychology to broader areas in our psychosocial world. Enabling us to contribute even more effectively, we might then find that the organization of our association has become different and perhaps more efficient. In line with recent steps initiated by the Board of Directors of ICP, we might have a governing body more truly acting as a Council, with regional chapters throughout the world sending representatives to this Council, over which the Board of Directors would act as the executive committee. At this future point in time, ICP might be organized with various subdivisions, starting at the bottom with chapters in major cities such as New York, where there is a preponderance of psychologists, on up through state groups and regional groups and finally national groups. Since we are frankly dreaming, we might even envision that such organizations as the American Psychological Association and the British Psycho-

logical Association have entered into the Council to form the next highest bodies, sending delegates to the Council from their respective areas of influence. Although these bodies have been performing a yeoman service to the profession, their influence in the future might be even greater if they were a functional part of our international association.

If we were to find ICP organized in this way, our efforts to promote psychology as a science and a profession around the world might be enhanced many fold. For one thing we would have an adequate financial base. Each area might collect its own dues, to support its own professional activities, in addition collecting a sum for international, to be used for activities and publications benefiting all, as is already being done in many international organizations in our day. With banks in each area acting as repositories for dues, ICP would then avoid the complexities of foreign exchange that have hampered expansion in our first quarter century. Our total income would also be much greater, for we would have come of age and realized that progress requires funds and we would be billing in accordance with our needs.

Moreover, we would be renting and perhaps even in the process of building our own international headquarters office, the better to serve the membership. ICP would also be financing a clerical staff, more efficiently to handle the myriad details of our organization, thereby relieving our elected officers of clerical duties they have accepted up till now. As a result, the latter would be utilizing their skills in a more worthwhile fashion, focusing on creative tasks, using their time to think through and develop new projects to advance our goals even further.

Through our international office we would be stressing communication. Not only would we be in personal contact with our chapters around the world, but we would be engaging in considerable publication. Our *International Psychologist* might then be appearing as a good-sized magazine, achieving the purposes of our long-time Newsletter along with the many additional goals for which a magazine is useful. Even more importantly, our *International Understanding* would have truly accomplished what its name already suggests, appearing regularly as a professional journal of real significance.

Our communication with our colleagues would also have improved. Not only would ICP still be sponsoring trips around the world, to increase the opportunity for our members to share and exchange ideas and inspiration, but we would regularly send from our headquarters office some of our elected officers to do on a regular scale what some of our officers in recent years have voluntarily attempted to do — meet and visit with colleagues in many lands, sharing ideas both professionally and with regard to ICP.

In terms of action, since we would then have ample funds, we would have set up separate Foundations to assist whenever money might be needed. For instance, we might be sponsoring assemblies and institutes and congresses around the world. Just as in the United States today, where the Federal government distributes

money from wealthier areas to poorer states, so that educational opportunities might be equalized around the nation, so too ICP might be distributing some of its income to equalize professional training around the world. Already our membership is clamoring for regional meetings. Funds such as we might have in the future would assist by defraying the expenses incurred in planning, organizing, and securing speakers for events that would truly promote psychology as a science and a profession around the world.

Our concern in that future time might be seen to lie not only with continuing education, such as in the thought presented above, but also with basic training at the grass-roots level. We might have an ICP Loan Fund available, from which individuals might borrow, paying back at a later specified date, so that the money might continue its usefulness time after time for first one and then another aspiring psychologist. In addition, ICP might grant outright scholarships or fellowships, with no requirements set forth for return of the funds unless the recipient himself was moved to benefit another as he himself had been benefited. Thus, with ample funds, ICP might stimulate student psychologists and practicing psychologists to engage in further training and research.

At an even more basic level, ICP may have embarked upon a study of the kinds of knowledges most useful for the practice of the profession and may have worked out a program designed especially for psychologists, with cultural differences taken into consideration. The training for psychologists thus being identical around the world, a common degree may have been agreed upon, rather than the miscellany of degrees that we now find so bewildering. In line with other professions which have a clearly defined degree — such as the J.D. (doctor of jurisprudence) for the lawyer or the D.D.S. (doctor of dental surgery) for the dentist — we too might have our own doctor's degree, in psychology, rather than in philosophy or education or medicine or what have you.

Moreover, we might have established our own training centers, schools of psychology, comparable to the schools of medicine we know in this era. Under the auspices of ICP, other centers may have been set up wherein the psychologist might be functioning in a psychological model rather than the old-time medical model.

Because ICP has a world-wide responsibility, it may have published a booklet of information as to the requirements existing in various states and nations for the practice of the science and profession of psychology. This would have been done as an aid to those members moving from one area to another. But in that future time there would already be an International Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology by which all psychologists would be certified so that they might practice anywhere in the world as recognized professionals in the field of psychology.

In line with its promotion of psychology around the world, ICP would have sponsored a series of basic texts useful in all countries, to present the science of psychology without cultural biases. Even today we have been made aware that each culture sees the world differently and has different expectations of what is the right way

to express a certain attitude. Dr. Franco Ferracuti underlined this when he pointed out that the Puerto Rican child gets into trouble in the United States when he responds to authority in the way he has been taught, with eyes downcast, thus annoying the authorities in the United States, who expect children to look them straight in the eye. Such cultural differences as these would have been explored and highlighted in these texts, so that the basic principles of human behavior might be set forth as culture-free as possible.

Not only texts for youth but tasks for the elderly would have been considered by ICP in this next quarter century. Recalling from the sixties that the aging, especially in the American culture, but also in that of some European countries, were being displaced and feeling without value, ICP would have taken steps to reinstate the elderly as contributing members of society. Aware that these individuals over 65 were now forming one-quarter of the total population — and expected soon to increase to one-third of that population — ICP would be sponsoring training institutes and educational centers wherein our Life Members might be passing on their expertise. Thus, they would be promoting psychology, benefiting others, and at the same time meeting an important need of their own, to continue feeling worth while by making an uninterrupted contribution to society.

As we stand in this next quarter century and look around, we also catch glimpses of many other ways in which ICP might be promoting the broadest application of psychology in our psychosocial world, enabling society to take its psychological ills to the doctors of psychology just as today the individual takes his physical ills to the doctors of medicine. For example, there might be regional offices of ICP wherein local citizens with problems or unmet needs might be coming for help in applying the findings of psychology in their particular area. The staff might be composed of paid psychologists or of volunteers who have retired but wish to continue to be useful on a part-time basis.

But now our time machine has run down and brought us back to today. During our ride in the future, we tried to consider how ICP might in the next quarter century be fulfilling the expanded purposes first suggested by Dr. Josephine Ross in 1964. We have dreamed, as one always does before starting on any trip, and we have wondered what we might expect to find once our journey began. We have realized that this next quarter century must not be just a pleasure jaunt, for our own satisfaction, but rather a voyage of potential significance for the entire world.

Now our time for dreaming is over. As this is being written, our first quarter century lies behind us and we must take steps into the next. Our real journey must begin. We shall have to bear this in mind as we utilize research, communication, and action to make the next twenty-five years even richer and more rewarding than the last. Then, as we approach our Golden Anniversary in 1992, we will be able to look back with a feeling of satisfaction at having met our obligations to our founders and to society as a whole, with the realization that once more the past is prologue.

— Cecily Grumbine, Ph.D.