The Academy of Rehabilitative Audiology: 1966-1976

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INTRODUCTION

"A heavy summons lies
like lead upon me."
Macbeth, II, i

There is a predilection in human society to commemorate milestones by recording what has been accomplished, or what is thought to have been accomplished. So it was that the 1978 Executive Committee of the Academy of Rehabilitative Audiology (ARA) noted the organization's progress into a second decade and sought an historian from among its membership. The task had been discussed several times before, but the product failed to emerge. Since the Bard of Avon was no longer available, and the Academy coffers were not sufficient to engage the talents of either William F. Buckley or Erma Bombeck, the Committee compromised and returned to the membership.

The present recruit, honored and obviously naive, agreed to review the materials and attempt to draft the history of the Academy. It seemed a curious choice, a congenital procrastinator who needed three years and as many invitations just to decide to join. It was not until the boxes of files were being transferred from the trunk of one automobile to another that the merits of the Executive Committee's decision became clear. The materials needed only to be moved across San Francisco Bay. Margaret Fleming-Haspiel, former ARA membership chairperson and secretary-treasurer, delivered the accumulated records and smiled — and smiled.

Reading old letters and memoranda is not unlike living in a multiple dwelling. We learn more about other people than we ever sought to know, and presumably more than they intended. In this case, one recognizes the dreamers and schemers, the compulsive and the casual and, of course, the fellow procrastinators. Whereas the neighbor's habits may prompt you to move or invoke legal assistance, the modest archives of the Academy only

reaffirmed the reporter's original attraction to this organization. Here were people who invested their "free" time promoting the neglected aspects of their profession. The prospects for personal glory were limited, but the payoff for hearing-impaired people held some promise.

After much sorting and resorting, it seemed that a chronological presentation would be the simplest. With the Academy well into its second decade, it is time for the tale to be told. If you subscribe to Santayana's warning that those who do not know history are destined to repeat it, there should be merit for old and new members, and perhaps other audiologists, to review where we have been and where we think we are going. Some may find a cure for insomnia in these pages. Allow a little room, if you will, for tribute and teasing, for documentation and speculation, for nostalgia and bias. These are the fabric of my affection for my colleagues.

I want to thank those Founders and past ARA presidents who responded to my plea for information to augment that which was in the files. Within the rusted paper clips there were enough unsigned, undated pieces of house-

FOUNDERS OF THE ACADEMY OF REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY (1966)

Front row *(from left)*: Robert Frisina, June Miller, Herbert Oyer, Frank Blair, and Mary Rose Costello.

Second row, *(from left)*: Richard Krug, Jack Rosen, John O'Neill, Freeman McConnell, and Deno Reed.

Not pictured: Charlotte Avery.

keeping correspondence to frustrate the most dedicated puzzlemonger. Special appreciation is due John O'Neill and Jack Rosen, two very organized and punctual gentlemen; Joan Good Erickson for compiling minutes from the early meetings; and Ken Stockdell, Jr., for sharing the early journals.

Within the brief period of the Academy's existence, a number of members have acquired new names, promotions and/or higher academic degrees. The use of titles, therefore, will be minimized except as they pertain to offices in the Academy. Readers who are sensitive to so-called sexist language will probably find some samples. Bravo-o-o.

1966

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Roughhew them how we will."
Hamlet, V, ii

The official date for the founding of ARA is 1966. Although little documentation remains, we can assume that the formal event was preceded by considerable thought and activity. The profession of audiology continued its rapid growth in educational, research, and clinical programs. Within the first 20 years, assessment of hearing loss was expanded and refined through innovations in instrumentation and methodology. By the early 1960's, the clinical test battery had tripled, thanks largely to the prodigious research output of Raymond Carhart, James Jerger, their respective associates, and others. The available test battery has tripled again in the second 20 years with a cadre of scholars contributing, even though research funds have diminished markedly.

During the early period of test proliferation, some audiologists were concerned about the declining interest in the rehabilitative aspects of professional activity. Assessment and treatment of hearing handicaps, as opposed to measurement of hearing loss, continued, but the research emphasis was clearly on measurement. A rapid survey of the *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders, Journal of Speech and Hearing Research,* and *Journal of Auditory Research* from 1960 through 1965 showed 211 titles related to assessment of human hearing, 17 pertaining to hearing aids, 18 to aural rehabilitation and 16 to rehabilitation of the congenitally deaf. Altogether the latter three categories constituted 19% of the audiology titles. One could stretch that to 22% by adding the 10 or more titles pertaining to acoustic phonetics and classifying these as rehabilitation data. By definition the *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders* fared best with 38% of its audiology articles related to treatment.

The curricula of proliferating academic programs in communication disorders reflected similar proportions. For each course in aural rehabilitation there were two or three in audiometry or diseases of the ear. Aural rehabili-

tation classes covered the fundamentals of amplification, speechreading, and auditory training with and without embellishments. Some confined their efforts to adults with acquired hearing losses, others emphasized deaf children. Hard-of-hearing children were sometimes ignored since they fit neither of the prevailing treatment or research models, having neither Locke's clean slate nor any apparent remembrance of things past in their auditory memories.

There are two versions of the origins of the Academy. John O'Neill (1967) reports a "spirited" discussion aboard an airliner to Chicago following the American Speech and Hearing Association (ASHA) convention in San Francisco in 1964. Jack Rosen (1979) places the discussion in Tucson, Arizona, a month later during the Joint Conference on Audiology and Education of the Deaf. The *dramatis personae* remain the same, wherever the stage: John O'Neill, Herbert Oyer, Jack Rosen, and Mary Rose Costello.

Whatever discussion site appeals to your imagination, it seems that the person primarily responsible for putting the plans on paper and into action was Herb Oyer. He drafted the letter sent to seven other individuals inviting them to join "a nucleus group that would develop into an Academy of Rehabilitative Audiology." The purposes stated were (a) to stimulate scientific research in the area of rehabilitation of auditorily handicapped children and adults and (b) to provide a forum for exchange of information and viewpoints important to rehabilitative audiology. Membership was to be by invitation and include persons in a variety of professional settings. An annual one-day meeting was proposed in conjunction with the ASHA convention.

The invitees were to reply by February 1, 1965, and all accepted. Thus the original Board of Directors, or Founders, was:

Charlotte Avery, M.S.	Coordinator, John Tracy Clinic Los Angeles, CA
Francis X. Blair, Ph.D.	Director, School of Research in Language Disorders University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, WI
Mary Rose Costello, Ph.D.	Audiologist, Henry Ford Hospital Detroit, MI
D. Robert Frisina, Ph.D.	Dean, Graduate School Gallaudet College Washington, D.C.
Richard Krug, Ph.D.	Associate Professor University of Colorado

	Boulder, CO
Freeman McConnell, Ph.D.	Director and Professor The Bill Wilkerson Hearing and Speech Center Nashville, TN
June Miller, Ph.D.	Clinic Director and Professor University of Kansas Medical Center Kansas City, KS
John J. O'Neill, Ph.D.	Director, Speech and Hearing Clinics University of Illinois Champaign, IL
Herbert J. Oyer, Ph.D.	Chairman, Department of Speech Michigan State University East Lansing, MI
L. Deno Reed, Sc.D.	Consultant, Speech Pathology and Audiology, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, HEW Washington, D.C.
Jack Rosen, Ph.D.	Executive Director New Orleans Speech and Hearing Center New Orleans, LA

Inspection of this roster shows a preponderance of administrators from both academic and clinical settings. They fit the description, "leaders in the field," as was the intent. Two later left the fold, Blair in 1970 and Krug in 1975. Judging by the sample "Biographical Sketches" in the first *ARA Newsletter,* the Founders were well-educated, experienced, published movers and doers whose cumulative vitae way-back-then could have been measured in feet rather than inches. Was it their education, gained in the 1940-1960 era when prospective audiologists enjoyed the luxury of a liberal arts background, or was it their professional maturity that generated their interest in rehabilitative audiology and their concern for its survival? Ask O'Neill and he is apt to reply that it was divine wisdom, and who would argue?

Surely Doctors Costello, O'Neill, Oyer, and Rosen showed care in choosing the other Founders. There were representatives from deaf education as well as audiology, and from community clinics as well as universities. In addition, there was broad geographic representation, and there were three women in the group, a high proportion at that time. Another factor, per-

haps the most important, was that they were able to work together to achieve their goals.

September, 1965, found 11 people in search of a meeting room, a situation that readers who have attempted to schedule a meeting during ASHA conventions will recognize. Oyer's persistence and Bill Rintelmann's efficiency, as local arrangements assistant chairman, yielded the Moby Dick Room in the Sherman House, Chicago, at 9:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 2. There is no record of puns about searching for the white whale. Instead the agenda included discussions of present needs and problems in aural rehabilitation, future structure of the Academy, and suggestions for activities; e.g., information exchange, joint research projects, legislative action, curriculum development, and refinement of treatment strategies. Three conclusions were reached: proceed with development of an Academy, focus on "direct services to individuals," and organize a conference to assess the present status and needs in aural rehabilitation.

One can appreciate Miller's labeling the Founders "the eager eleven" when, just four months later, they had obtained a grant from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and prepared their manuscripts for a conference entitled Aural Rehabilitation of the Acoustically Handicapped. This meeting was held March 23-25, 1966, at Michigan State University, with its Continuing Education Service as cosponsor. Avery is listed in the program but was unable to attend due to another commitment. Oyer chaired the conference and Ed Hardick served as recorder, summarizing the discussions following each 30-minute paper. This was clearly a working conference with informal discussions scheduled late into the evening, a model that past and present ARA members will recognize.

It seems that the proceedings of this conference were not disseminated to anyone but the participants. We see the nucleus of one subsequent *Asha* article in Rosen's (1967) paper, "Status of Training Programs Relative to Aural Rehabilitation." It seems that neither the other papers nor the ensuing discussions achieved comparable distribution.

Some of you may have read the proceedings of the Cleveland seminar, *Auditory Rehabilitation in Adults* (1964). The scope was broader, encompassing amplification and medical and surgical rehabilitation as well as educational aspects. Oyer presented a paper on the status of lipreading, and there were papers by several future ARA members (Alpiner, Bergman, Doerfler, Lassman, Lowell, Winchester, and Yantis). How this mimeographed tome became part of my collection is a mystery, since I did not attend the conference. The manuscript remains a gold mine of clinical opinion and experience with implications for education and research, many of which have yet to be attempted. Presumably the proceedings of the Michigan ARA conference would have been equally intriguing to those of us who enjoy clinicians' dialogues.

Returning to East Lansing, 1966, several formal transactions should be noted. After considerable discussion, the name of the organization was adopted. Annual dues were set at $5.00 and annual meetings were to be scheduled in conjunction with ASHA conventions. The first ARA officers were elected: President Herb Oyer, Program Chairman Robert Frisina, Secretary-Treasurer Frank Blair, and Parliamentarian Deno Reed; and committees were formed: Bylaws - McConnell (Chair) and Miller; Membership - O'Neill (Chair) and Avery; and Program - Costello, Krug, and Rosen.

The organizational wheels were whirring, if not always in synchrony, the remainder of the year. The first official ARA meeting was November 18, 1966, in the Hall Memorial Building at Gallaudet College. Sixty guests were invited to the general session where applications for membership were available. President Oyer continued his ambitious correspondence with the other 10 members, sharing suggestions, asking for approval by return postal card, and assessing and relaying results. And it was he who tabulated the invited guests' responses and sent confirmations of the time and place of the meeting. After considering the operating capital ($55) available, he asked that the dues be raised to $10 to provide for postage, stationery, and honoraria for outside speakers. Members approved unanimously, as they had each prior formal action. (Minutes of business meetings and reports from committees were circulated on plain paper, either in purple ditto or the brownish-grey of Thermofax, for several years.)

Matching the models set by the president and membership committee, the bylaws committee had done its homework and circulated the first draft of the ARA Bylaws in November, 1966. The program committee pulled out a plum by engaging Raymond Carhart as principal speaker, apparently with no honorarium since the treasurer's report that followed indicated no expenditures. We also know nothing of the speech except for O'Neill's (1967) report that it was a "very provocative paper which was followed by lengthy and spirited participation by the audience." The 1966 *ASHA Convention Program* lists one Carhart paper, Individual Differences in Hearing for Speech, a curiously non-specific title for a gentleman who wrote such lucid prose.

President Oyer's introductory remarks were preserved for posterity in the first *ARA Newsletter* (1967). He recalled deTocqueville's comments on the tendency of Americans to form associations and the role of these associations in a democratic society. After reviewing the goals of the Academy, he stated that its Founders intended to promote interest in rehabilitative audiology, not to compete with ASHA or any other related professional group. It might be noted that Kenneth O. Johnson, ASHA Executive Secretary, was one of the invited guests. He did not become a member.

After the program the first annual business meeting was conducted. Does any phrase convey more optimism than "first annual?" The current officers were retained for a second year, Deno Reed was chosen president-

elect and some committee assignments were shifted. The proposed ARA Bylaws were discussed but not adopted. Membership appears to have been the chief concern, with concensus reached that there be one class of membership, by invitation only, limited to 75 for the coming year.

While the Academy was being organized the nation saw continued turmoil in antiwar demonstrations and race riots. A federal program known as Medicare went into effect. Social customs grew in all directions: hair to new lengths, noise (some called it music) to new heights, and minds to pharmaceutically-expanded spaces, along with "far out" language and fashions. Younger people claimed that no one over 30 could be trusted. Ladies were wearing trousers to work and to formal events. Baseball droned on through the World Series, and football sought equal time with playoffs that would culminate in the first Super Bowl game.

1967

"How far that little candle
throws his beams!"
Merchant of Venice, V, i

Super-Sunday I did not deter President Oyer's correspondence. Promptly on January 3, he suggested that Secretary-Treasurer Blair send membership cards and copies of the ARA Bylaws to new members. He proposed a newsletter to convey current issues and he solicited news items from the Founders. Miller was asked to be the editor but declined because of job pressures. Meanwhile Chairman O'Neill was arranging for membership cards and applications but had no list of current paid members. By August 1, he was ready to mail the first *Newsletter,* edited by Frank Nasca, and was still waiting for the list. Postage for this 16-page publication was eight cents.

And so began the saga of another organization with no central location and all business being conducted by volunteers. Information exchange was cumbersome, with multiple copies of letters followed by mixed interpretations, new ideas, delayed responses, and yet another round of letters with multiple copies. There is ample evidence of the patience and persistence of the Academy's initial officers, Oyer, Blair, and O'Neill.

One piece of mail seems to have surprised President Oyer. It was addressed to the Academy, dated March, 1967, and contained a brochure from an international airline suggesting Europe for the next convention site. The principle enticement was "to avoid that feeling of 'sameness' generated by annual meetings," ARA having had just one. In addition members could bring their wives and enjoy a bargain — "as low as $250 round trip to Paris." Alas, the brochure and reply card went no farther than Milwaukee, whereas President Oyer went to India as a consultant for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Academy achieved another identity that year. On March 28, 1967, the organization was legally incorporated in the state of Michigan.

Membership was the big issue of the year, increasing from 11 to 55, or thereabouts. The minutes of October 31, 1967, report 47 members. Another six or eight were probably still being processed; i.e., having completed applications and found two sponsors, they were pending approval by the membership committee (O'Neill, Avery, and Rosen) or by the Executive Committee (EC), eight additional votes, or, finally, payment of their dues. Time lags of months or even years were all too familiar to those who had progressed through ASHA's basic and advanced certification procedures within the preceding 10 years. Verifying an ARA candidate's experience in "habilitative, rehabilitative, or educational programs for the acoustically impaired" may well have generated some debate and further delayed the process. More or less like Topsy, the organization grew.

Of the 60 guests invited to the first (Gallaudet) meeting, 33 (or 34) immediately joined the roster. (Francis Nasca was the mystery person. He became editor of the *Newsletter* and was a colleague of O'Neill at the University of Illinois, but no membership reference was found in the archives.) The first to become members were:

Jerome Alpiner	Donald Johnson
Thomas Behrens	Margaret Kent
Moe Bergman	Jean Utley Lehman
McKay Burton	Lyle Lloyd
Louis DiCarlo	Edgar Lowell
Kenneth Donnelly	Donald Markle
Marion Downs	Francis Nasca (?)
Joan Good Erickson	Isabelle Nichols
Bruce Graham	Phillip Rosenberg
Edward Hardick	Mark Ross
Miriam Hardy	Bruce Siegenthaler
Harriet Haskins	Audrey Simmons
George Haspiel	Richard Stream
Claude Hayes	Jack Willeford
Richard Hood	R.A. Winchester
Kathryn Horton	Philip Yantis
Janet Jeffers	D.E. Yenrick

They were joined during the year by:

Tina Bangs	Thomas Giolas
Daniel Bode	Rollie Houchins
William J. Brown	James Jerger
M. Claire Cooper	Clifton Lawrence
James Dixon	Derek Sanders
Mark Doudna	Henry Speuhler

Within 10 years, 13 of these pioneers dropped their membership, 6 became officers and many others participated on committees and programs. On balance, the membership committee seems to have done well in its whirlwind of activity.

Costello was responsible for the 1967 fall meeting program. On April 18, 1967, she wrote to inform Oyer that Dr. James Sonnega, a psychiatrist, had accepted an invitation to speak at the second annual meeting of the Academy of Oral (sic) Rehabilitation. He must have known that this was a group of audiologists, not orthodontists, since his topic was Communication Pragmatics: Psychiatric Contributions to the Rehabilitation of Children with Hearing Problems. Dr. Costello may have had a new person transcribing her dictation. Several later applicants professed an interest in oral rehabilitation. Perhaps their frame of reference was the historic distinction between oral and manual educational approaches.

The 1967 fall meeting was held October 31 at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago auditorium. With great restraint we will let the possible Halloween puns pass. ASHA's meetings began the next day at the Hilton. After the difficulties encountered in obtaining a room at the ASHA convention hotel in 1965, the Academy found separate locations for several years but kept its meeting dates contiguous with the ASHA convention as specified in the ARA Bylaws.

A business meeting followed Dr. Sonnega's speech. Since the meeting convened at 9:55 p.m., the attendees must have turned in late that night. Two items were quickly accepted: the nominating committee's slate with John O'Neill for president-elect and Harriet Haskins for secretary-treasurer, and the reported treasury balance of $451.97. (With a theoretical income of $525, we have had some expenses, mailing the first *Newsletter* and ordering ARA letterhead.) The meeting proceeded to discussion of bylaw amendments, use of treasury funds, and future activities. Incoming President Reed announced committee appointments and at some unspecified hour the group adjourned.

A week after ASHA adjourned, Oyer wrote his last letter as president, reminding Blair of the time limits for ballots amending the ARA Bylaws and thanking him for his efforts as secretary-treasurer. Although the existing ARA Bylaws stated that the secretary-treasurer would serve a one-year term, and Haskins had been reported to be elected, Blair continued in that office for a third year, 1968. Oyer became chairman of the nominating committee and McConnell was appointed parliamentarian.

One gets the impression that the bylaws did not receive as much attention as they might have. They were adopted after the first revision, when several major changes were made, specifying a single class of membership by invitation only and limited to 75 people. Several language changes were made, but some interesting quirks slipped through, e.g.,

"Article VII. Section A

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the eleven charter members until 1970, after which it shall be composed of the elected officers and the three most recently retired presidents of the Academy, each of the latter serving for three years beginning on his retirement from office."

Although Article III, Section B gave members the right to hold office in the Academy, Article VII, Section A would bar these folks from the EC unless they were also charter members. In essence, only charter members could be officers. This may have been the technicality that reversed Haskin's election and kept Blair on as secretary-treasurer. Perhaps Haskins simply declined the office.

An amendment was already pending to add elected officers to the EC. This amendment was approved in January, 1968, along with an amendment changing the date for taking office from January 1 to the date of the annual meeting. In contrast to many other organizations and government units, an impressive 65% of the ARA members returned their mail ballots.

One thing that the bylaws did clearly provide was continuity, as well as elected representation. The president-elect was the program committee chairman and the immediate past president moved to the nominating committee. Each had two committee colleagues appointed by the current president. Appointees to the membership committee served three (busy) years, with one new appointee and one retirement each year. Reviewing all of this activity, I am delighted to remember having spent the last four months of 1967 as a tourist in Europe. *Chacun à son goût.*

1968

"Confusion now hath made his masterpiece."
Macbeth, II, iii

Round robin correspondence increased in 1968 with a heavy load for Blair. As treasurer he collected the dues and had the only current, valid (i.e., paid) membership lists. As secretary he had the chore of preparing and distributing the amended bylaws. Questions raised in the archival correspondence indicate that he inherited many of the responsibilities formerly assumed by President Oyer but lacked the time, clerical support, or inclination to perpetuate the practice of notifying everyone of everything. Consequently, other officers did not all have current membership lists, some new members received proposed amendments before they had a copy of the ARA Bylaws, and there was frequent confusion about dues.

Further breakdown, or at least slowdown, of communication was related to the prolonged illness of Membership Chairman Rosen. We see the general state of affairs in May when the membership chairman had to ask the secretary-treasurer whether applications for four prospective members had been approved. It was at this point that Rosen submitted a "stream-

lined" membership application form to his committee and the EC. Applicants would submit their forms already signed by two sponsors and accompanied by a check for the annual dues. Photocopies would be distributed to the dozen or so individuals who were then involved in the approval process. The photocopies would eventually be returned to the membership chairman who would forward the check to the treasurer or return it to the applicant if membership was denied. Considering the amount of mail that was generated, it is surprising that there were no separate application fees.

The bylaws required that prospective members be approved by both the membership and executive committees. However, the word *approval* was not defined. This must have created an interesting situation, in that some people were members of both committees. Did they vote twice? Since the bylaws did not specify unanimous approval, the predicted interpretation would be approval by simple majority of each respective committee. Once a majority of affirmative votes was received, could the membership chairman proceed or must he/she wait until all votes were cast? Let us hope that there were few controversial applicants.

Remember that Blair was also a member of the EC, and you can begin to calculate the volume of his ARA correspondence involving both present and future members. His tasks as treasurer were complicated by the bylaws. Article III, Section D stated:

> "Dues are payable on or before July 1 for the membership year to begin at the time of the next annual meeting. Members whose dues have not been paid by the deadline date shall be dropped from membership."

On July 2, 1968, under the ARA letterhead initiated that year, Blair sent an exquisitely polite "Dear Member" letter saying that "we have not received your ARA dues for 1968." There was no mention that they would be dropped in November — or were already dropped the past November. That brought responses from a number of members who were understandably confused as to the year in question. The number of responses citing four- and five-month old cancelled checks tells us that posting was the most neglected of the many chores to be done.

Old Academy correspondence provides a reminder of the multiple labels used by our profession. Among the officers of the first three years, we have the following assortment of mailing addresses: college of communication arts, department of speech, speech and hearing clinics, department of exceptional education, speech and hearing center, and department of otolaryngology. President Reed's location within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was one of those federal government gems: Office of Research Demonstration, Social and Rehabilitation Service Administration. The word *audiology* appeared in the correspondence texts *but not in* the letterhead. It is not surprising that these people felt a need to promote

their identity as well as their services. Only the resourceful student, client, or parent would be likely to find them.

Other members' letters and applicants' inquiries showed a preponderance of speech and hearing clinics or centers, a school for the deaf, and university departments of communication disorders, special education, and (kudos to Purdue) audiology and speech sciences. Audiology was affirming its unique identity within an increasing number of academic settings. Coincidentally this was the year that Wendell Johnson's (1968) article "Communicology?" was published posthumously, and the single versus dual profession debate continues as of this writing. By the following year the word *audiology* appeared on Oyer's and Costello's professional stationery and on one-third of the others' letters.

1968 brought the first of many ARA Summer Institutes in Colorado, so ably and amiably hosted by Alpiner. Having survived the busy-ness of organization and membership growth, the Academy could focus on its original purposes, i.e., to stimulate research in and provide a forum for rehabilitative audiology. The annual Summer Institutes have continued to serve both purposes for members and nonmembers alike.

The first Institute was held in August at the Phipps Conference Center in Denver. The U.S. Social and Rehabilitation Service Administration (you recall that this was President Reed's address) supported the meeting which was attended by 55 people concerned with aural rehabilitation. Papers and discussions covered the gamut from philosophical aspects through therapeutic, educational, and vocational programs. The proceedings were published, but again they were not distributed to nonparticipants.

New members were added slowly during the year. Rosen's memo of October 7 chided the EC for their tardiness in returning voting forms. Applicants were plentiful, and he was now concerned that membership would exceed the limit specified by those pesky bylaws.

As nearly as can be determined, 29 members were added to the 55 who were listed at the end of 1967. Unless someone changed his/her mind or failed to pay the annual dues, the limit had been violated already. The new group had a large midwestern representation, but did stretch from coast (Mulholland and the Castles in New York) to coast (Fleming-Haspiel and Mussen in California). The Academy membership went beyond U.S. boundaries, adding Yash Pal Kapur, M.D., of South India, then a Visiting Professor at Michigan State University. The class of 1968 included:

Lydia Birkle
Vincent Byers
Mary Campbell
Diane Castle
William Castle
John Cooper
George Kurtzrock
Frank Lassman
Donald Lawrence
Noel Matkin
Jack Mills
Ann Mulholland

James Endicott	Ethel Mussen
Cletus Fisher	Jerry Northern
Margaret Fleming-Haspiel	Courtney Osborne
David Goldstein	Ralph Rupp
John Grainger	Marilyn Soderberg
Yash Pal Kapur	Kenneth Stockdell, Sr.
Roger Kasten	Charles Tait
Ira Kolman	McCay Vernon

The Academy was back in Denver on November 14, preceding the ASHA convention at the Denver Hilton. The ARA program was up the street at the Cosmopolitan and started at 1:00 p.m. to allow more time for both the program and the business meeting. The topic was Professional Preparation of Audiologists, with presentations by Lloyd, McConnell, and Northern, plus nonmembers Richard Kretschmer and Irvin Shore. The single-topic theme can be credited to President-Elect O'Neill. Small printed programs with the circled ARA logo appeared, adding a touch of class.

The business meeting minutes seem to have disappeared, but the succeeding *Newsletter* (Volume *II*) tells us that maximum membership was increased to 100, and plans were approved for several new projects, including a brochure describing the purposes and membership requirements of the Academy. Officers were elected for the coming year, Freeman McConnell for president-elect and (you guessed it) Frank Blair for secretary-treasurer. New members, as well as Founders, were appointed to the three standing committees (nominating, membership and program) and an editorial board was formed to assist the newly appointed editor, Ed Hardick. Oyer became the parliamentarian.

There may have been no minutes because Blair did not attend the meeting. That was the year of the infamous Hong Kong flu, and the virus spread rapidly among jolly conventioneers greeting old friends. My Oregon colleagues and I succumbed to "the bug" in the exact order of our arrival at the ASHA convention: legislative councilors first, regular members next, and finally the fly-in-and-give-my-paper-and-leave types. It was a dreary, tissue-strewn autumn for some of us.

Another, more ominous and nebulous illness persisted in the broader view of history. 1968 brought the assassinations of Senator Robert F. Kennedy and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The national conscience continued to struggle with the conflicts at home and in southeast Asia. The battles of big city sidewalks and defoliated jungles were brought to us in dying color via the ubiquitous tube.

1969

"Therefore doth Heaven divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavor in continual motion."
Henry V, I, ii

Now it was Blair, presumably in good health, who began the annual correspondence. On January 2, 1969, he sent the membership information from his files to the new membership chair, Costello. She in turn questioned some of the individual criteria being imposed by those who ruled on applications, for example, requiring ASHA certification. Her memorandum reminded the EC of the "real" criteria in the ARA Bylaws. Another early starter was Editor Hardick, who would be responsible for converting the *ARA Newsletter* from a mimeographed to a printed publication, and later developing the newsletter into a journal. He was assisted by editorial committee members Nichols, Rosen, and Sanders.

Little remains of President O'Neill's correspondence. Perhaps he was a telephone person. The sample letters were terse, with direct questions and yes/no answers, a style that was also characteristic of his predecessor, Reed. O'Neill's brevity sometimes extended to his signature, just JJO. Recalling that he was simultaneously serving as president of ASHA, one may marvel at the man's administrative qualities and his stamina. At the other end of the continuum were Rosen and McConnell who were inclined to explore options and philosophize a bit on the topic at hand. Their ideas were enlightening to me, whether or not they were to the addressees.

By now experience had taught the EC their tasks, and they could pursue them relatively independently. Meanwhile, O'Neill was implementing another project, the Graduate Literary Award. In an effort to stimulate interest in aural rehabilitation, the Academy offered a $50 prize for the best pertinent paper submitted by a graduate student. A second prize of $25 was approved by O'Neill to encourage more applications. There was no record of the number of papers submitted, and no award was made that year.

The O'Neill influence appeared again in the discussion of another ARA Summer Institute. He proposed that meetings continue to be devoted to new concepts and/or a single topic or problem. Alpiner and McConnell considered two topics, audiologic services to the deaf adult or to the geriatric population. No summer meeting materialized, allegedly for want of federal funding, but the limited topic(s) format prevailed in later institutes.

Blair's assorted chores were facilitated during this fourth year in office by the addition of a secretary named Betty. Reminders of annual dues extended to a fourth notice! Address changes and miscellaneous requests moved along in a more timely fashion with the combination of Blair's red pen and Betty's typewriter. The most exotic address change belonged to Bergman, then at Tel-Aviv University. Erickson wrote that she was still one

person, though listed and billed under her maiden and married names. Grainger was miffed because he had received no journals. And such was the potpourri in Blair's mailbox.

Membership continued to grow but not without a flap or two. Letters from Costello (membership chair), McConnell, and Rosen (EC) indicated the care with which their votes were cast. They knew the literal rules but also considered past exceptions (by their standards), ethical parameters, and day to day realities. Again the need for clarification of membership admission criteria was evident.

This seems to be the time to tip a hat to those early members who responded to the call for papers. Specifically, what was wanted were reports of research-in-progress, so that the editor-in-readiness would have something to publish and all members would have current information. The faithful who responded and made the development of a newsletter-journal possible were: Elizabeth Bennett and Joyce Cutting (students of Miller), McConnell, Alpiner et al, Siegenthaler, Haspiel, Dale Kitchen, Susan Brainerd and Larry Lovering (students of Oyer), Avery, and Krug. Of the 16 articles and abstracts initially printed, six pertained to lipreading and six to hearing loss in children.

The regular fall meeting was held in Chicago on November 14, 1969, at the Hilton. The program title was Adult Aural Rehabilitation, but three of the six paper titles dealt specifically with "the elderly, the older client and presbycusics." Labels for the populations we serve seem to be at least as varied as labels for the profession(s). Have we had too much exposure to semantics or too little?

One can assume that the Founders took some pride in the reports they heard at the business meeting following this program. Membership had grown to 93, with seven pending, and the treasurer's balance mushroomed to almost $1500. Investment of part of this capital (at a "high" interest rate of 5.5%) was under consideration. Apparently those diligent dues reminders were worthwhile. McConnell acceded to the presidency and appointed O'Neill to be parliamentarian. The nominating committee's choices of Jerry Alpiner for president-elect and Jan Jeffers for secretary-treasurer were approved unanimously. Contemporary readers may be interested to note that separate certification in rehabilitative audiology was discussed. Retiring President O'Neill addressed the group. His remarks were titled "Where are we going?" After noting the accomplishments to date, he challenged the members to do more in the following areas: (a) submitting clinical articles, (b) joining forces for clinical research, (c) continuing the summer conferences through personal funding, and (d) exerting group pressure in matters of legislation, certification, and academic preparation.

The 1969 business meeting also yielded approval to publish 1,000 brochures enumerating the purposes and current members of ARA. The names added to the membership roster that year were:

Dorothy Dalton	Stanford Lamb
Leo Doerfler	Sara McClain
James Dixon	William Rintelmann
Aubrey Epstein	Shirley Stein
Herbert Greenberg	Gwenyth Vaughn
Gerald Johnson	William Wilson
Albert Knox	David Zink

Blair's final letter was signed "Past Secretary-Treasurer." He wrote to Jeffers to arrange the transfer of records and funds. His summary merits quotation, "The job is somewhat uninspiring but nonetheless necessary and you can put much of the burden on your secretary. (I give most of the credit to mine for whatever was accomplished.)" Feminists and chauvinists may choose to reread that statement.

For those who may have forgotten, 1969 was the year when Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin became the real men on the moon. That "one small step" brought a much-needed boost to the spirits of many Americans.

1970

"I give this heavy weight from off my head
And this unwieldy scepter from my hand,"
Richard II, IV, i

The fifth year and new decade began with President-Elect Alpiner polling the membership as to their interest in a summer conference and requesting suggestions for the regular fall meeting. This early start was necessary, since he was also ASHA program chair that year. He noted that some ARA members would be willing to pay their own travel expenses and a small registration charge. It appears, however, that the majority of the membership had not yet accepted the dry state of the federal fountain; at least, there was no summer meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer Jeffers became the custodian of the Academy coffers plus a steady progression of address changes. She handled the ballots for two bylaw changes intended to clarify succession to the presidency and composition of the EC. This was the year the Founders were to relinquish control to the three elected officers plus the membership committee chair and the three most recently retired presidents. Both amendments were approved.

Maximum membership remained at 100, creating an awkward situation for Membership Chairman Siegenthaler. He needed to clarify the status of the applications in process and of those members who had failed to pay their dues. It seems no one was too serious about enforcing the bylaw provision that would drop members for delinquent payment. Notices went on and on, as did communications between Siegenthaler in Pennsylvania and Jeffers in California. Siegenthaler proposed a moratorium on new memberships while

the committee developed new applications which would more clearly define the candidate's commitment to aural rehabilitation.

In April Oyer questioned McConnell as to how new members could have been admitted without approval of the EC. McConnell replied that no new members had been admitted since November, 1969. In July, President McConnell suggested to Jeffers that the 20 members whose dues were then unpaid should not be listed in the directory she was preparing. However, these members were not to be replaced, since the matter of reinstatement would need to be discussed. (Two of the dues-delinquent 20 were Founders.)

Meanwhile, the Academy publication was renamed *The Journal of the Academy of Rehabilitative Audiology*. Lassman suggested in March, 1970, that "the selfish needs of the average contributor would be served better if our *Newsletter* had a title which would appear more impressively on the contributor's list of publications." He offered a half dozen options and noted some interesting acronyms resulting from abbreviated titles: *ARAB* for *Academy of Rehabilitative Audiology Bulletin* and *RAT* for *Rehabilitative Audiology Transactions*. Finally, he wrote, "In resonance with *JASA*, what about *JARA*?" and *JARA* it was, once the EC completed its ranking of five possible titles offered by President McConnell.

The first *JARA* appeared in October with the familiar green cover and in sequence (Volume *III*, Number 2) to the *Newsletter*. Hardick and his editorial board published five papers presented at the 1968 meeting on the professional preparation of audiologists. These, plus new papers and announcements, brought this issue to 47 pages, doubling the size of the previous issue.

One announcement concerned the revised application procedure. The single page that had served the first 80 or more applicants would be replaced by the following: (a) a letter from the applicant containing his/her qualifications, citing a minimum of five years experience, and giving reasons for wanting to join, and (b) letters from two member-sponsors (from separate locations) supporting the applicant's qualifications. These materials were to be approved unanimously by both the membership and executive committees. If any committee member objected to the candidate, this objection was referred to the sponsors.

Only two new members were accepted during this year of moratorium and revision. They were Marguerite Eversden and Marian Quick. Three others submitted all of the appropriate papers but did not progress beyond the membership committee. Quick joined the mystery-person category with Frank Nasca. After completing the application ritual and paying her dues directly to Jeffers, she did not appear on membership rosters through 1976.

President McConnell circulated an ambitious agenda to members of the EC prior to the annual meeting to be held at the New York Hilton on November 19. After the morning EC meeting, a new format was

announced for the afternoon professional program. First there was a debate on Rehabilitative Audiology: Fact or Fiction?, with Jeffers advocating the "fact" position and Ross advocating "fiction." Since *JARA* did not publish these proceedings, only those who attended know whether there was a winner, but we can be sure that each of these articulate members provided a lively, informative point of view. The debate was followed by an auditory training instrumentation workshop presented by Alpiner, Jeffers, and Ross, plus Phillip Bellefluer and Chauncey Hewitt.

Then on to the business meeting, which yielded progress in several areas. The first Graduate Literary Award went to Patricia Ann Pitzer of Purdue University for her paper, "A Comparison of the Effects of an Integrated Aural Rehabilitation Program," which was published in the next issue of *JARA*. In this context, "integrated" referred to visual and auditory stimuli. In addition, the Summer Institute moved beyond the talking state with the allocation of $500 from the Academy treasury to promote and sponsor the event.

Some of the loose ends regarding membership, dues, and terms of office were to be "tied" through bylaw changes. Members delinquent in their payments (now only 10) were given a final deadline of December 15 to pay or be dropped. Five responded, one saying he'd be glad to pay if someone would tell him the amount — a detail that was not included in the formal letters sent by certified mail. Again, one wonders why there was no provision for a late payment penalty in order to defray the additional mailing costs.

The nominating committee's slate was unanimously accepted making David Goldstein president-elect and Kathryn B. Horton secretary-treasurer. Alpiner moved on to the presidency and was already in action by December 28 when he sent a memorandum and questionnaire to all members requesting suggestions for the Summer Institute and overall operations of the Academy.

Perhaps the toughest job went to Ross, the new membership chairman. Increasing membership to 125 had been proposed and defeated in the EC meeting. With a ceiling of 100 and 98 processed, if not paid, members, the management of new applications could be a challenge. The 1970 directory listed only 84 members, but some of the missing would soon return to the fold. Certainly there was no room for error in the treasurer's posting of dues.

President McConnell left no published remarks at the close of his term of office. On December 16 he wrote to Dr. Carl Binnie who had sponsored the paper that won the Graduate Literary Award. It seems that Ms. Pitzer had not yet been notified, much less received her $50. McConnell wrote his apology for the delay and noted that he was glad to shed his mantle of responsibility. Reading between the lines, one wonders if he was reacting to the leadership task, roughly akin to walking an elephant, or to some per-

sonal, heavy thoughts. Little remains of his presidential correspondence, but the membership data reveal that he sponsored more new members during this period than did any other Founder.

1971

"Prithee, friend,
Pour out the pack of matter to mine ear,
The good and bad together."
Anthony and Cleopatra, II, v

Although it is obvious that a few early members maintained little or no interest in ARA, there were enough dedicated individuals to keep the organization alive. The officers probably deserved more credit than they received. Whatever their other duties in life, Jeffers and Alpiner wrote to Horton in January relaying the information and funds for her position as secretary-treasurer. The item of primary interest and urgency was the ballot on the proposed bylaw amendments. These changes would extend the term of office for the secretary-treasurer to two years, separate the membership chair and parliamentarian from the officer category, clarify the membership year for new members' dues, and specify that members who had not paid their dues by July 1 would be dropped. Please note that there was still no provision for reinstatement of those who were dropped.

The 1970 minutes and ballot were mailed promptly by Horton on January 18. She asked the members to "check the appropriate answer" and return the entire ballot as soon as possible. Now here was a lady who could walk an elephant! Presumably knowing the history of tardiness in this group, she gave no deadline. Sometime in February the walk ended, and she counted the returned ballots. Roughly 69% of the bona fide members voted, and all amendments passed by wide margins.

Before the ballot counting was finished, some of the prodigal sons and daughters were returning. Alluding to a "series of funny and not-so-funny events," Krug sent his dues on February 4. Erickson came through with dues for two years on February 25. And Burton, still on the membership list, questioned what had happened to his check, since he continued to receive dues notices in March. In August Rosen sent his check accompanied by apologies. These four were listed in the 1973 directory.

Finally, in October Secretary-Treasurer Horton was requesting (of Alpiner) a policy regarding reinstatement of dues-delinquent members. Markle was the member in question. In August, 1971, he inquired as to why he had not been notified of the summer meeting, having sent a check to Jeffers on May 6. Four letters and $20 later, Markle was notified that he was back on the membership list. Alas, his name did not appear again.

Another communication deficit popped up on March 25, with President Alpiner reminding Horton that the mailing of proposed bylaw changes was

overdue. Horton's chagrined secretary wondered if the president "got left out on the mailing list or what?" The reply must have been accomplished by telephone, it does not appear in the archives. And so, we will not know whether Alpiner was allowed to vote . . . or how many other members "got left out."

Editor Hardick was also walking his elephant in February, soliciting material for the next journal. He had nothing but Pitzer's award paper. Apparently the members were occupied elsewhere, for the April *JARA* had only one other paper, that written by Susan Brainerd and E.J. Hardick — himself, that is. One must admire his adherence to the purpose of the journal. Occasional articles were submitted and rejected because they did not pertain to rehabilitative audiology.

One project was moving right along, thanks to Alpiner, Program Chairman Goldstein, and his committee members, Hood and Rintelmann. The second Summer Institute was held at the High Country Inn, Winter Park, Colorado, on July 8-10. The single-topic theme was shelved temporarily. Another debate opened the conference with Dr. Earl Harford defending audiologists dispensing hearing aids and Dr. Bruce Siegenthaler arguing that audiologists should not dispense aids. For those readers who are too young to know, audiologists had already been dispensing aids within government agencies for at least 25 years. The current debate involved dispensing in other settings where clients were responsible for the purchase of materials and services. The added responsibilities of dispensing audiologists were just beginning to surface.

The program continued with several other differing points of view. Horton's auditory training philosophies were contrasted with Carol Amon's "total" approach to language learning for deaf children. Next Birkle and Fleming presented their respective "individual-centered" and "total communication therapy" approaches to adult rehabilitation. Finally, Alpiner and H. Tom Buelter discussed the uses of supportive personnel. Each session allowed time for audience reaction and summaries, and some topics continued on into committee actions.

The 1971 Summer Institute seems to have been a turning point for the Academy, since that activity has continued with regular member attendance augmented by guests. Whereas the ASHA-contiguous meetings were rigidly limited in duration and were subject to assorted conflicts of interest with other programs and committees, the Summer Institute was a separate commitment. Both business and program sessions could pursue matters in depth. There was time and opportunity to communicate with anyone and everyone. Perhaps it was the stimulating program, the rarefied air, the casual clothes, the splendid food, or the Coors. Whatever the magic ingredient(s), there seemed to be a new glue bonding those who cared about rehabilitative audiology.

October brought announcements of the fall meeting and a request for

reports of standing committees. The situation was bleak for the editorial committee. Only one paper was submitted for the Graduate Literary Award, and that paper received mixed reviews. Hardick questioned the wisdom of this award when it generated so little response. Were the member professors no longer assigning papers, or too critical of the products, or simply absent minded with respect to the award? The single entry was submitted by an enterprising young man who sent it directly to President Alpiner, who then had to verify the applicant's student status. The applicant also inquired about membership and was advised of the five-year experience requirement. In November the applicant inquired whether a winner had been chosen. No award was granted, and neither this applicant nor the 1970 winner was heard from again.

Hardick's other concern was the journal itself. Only one article had been submitted since the two-article April issue. Suggestions to him had included (a) distribution beyond membership, (b) attempting to make *JARA* the major journal in rehabilitative audiology, and (c) incorporating Academy business within one of the ASHA's journals. Finally, he noted that he had served three years as editor and asked the EC to find a replacement.

The membership committee (Ross, D. Castle, and Hayes) had the predicted busy year receiving 37 inquiries and processing only five applications to submit to the EC. Most of the unprocessed inquirers did not meet the membership requirements or did not know two members to sponsor them. There was no mention whether that elusive, exclusive list was sent to the inquirers. Not all cases were resolved simply. Some sponsors were displeased by the rejection of their candidates and conveyed their opinions to Chairman Ross.

In addition to his November committee report, Ross submitted his personal appraisal of the membership situation. He felt that the application procedures were demanding but reasonable. He offered two recommendations. The first was to open ARA membership to all qualified professionals. Assuming that an increased ARA membership might result in a "detachment" from ASHA, he also proposed that ARA seek to be an affiliate organization with ASHA.

The EC and sixth annual business meetings were held November 16 at the Chicago Hilton. Alpiner presided as the successful Summer Institute was reviewed and publication of the proceedings approved. Resolutions pertaining to supportive personnel and audiologists dispensing hearing aids had already been forwarded to ASHA President Robert Goldstein. Funding for another Summer Institute was approved. The nominating committee's slate was unanimously approved, making Claude Hayes president-elect and Isabelle Nichols secretary-treasurer, the latter now to serve a two-year term. Those persistent five who were accepted as new members were:

Victor Garwood Gerald Miltenburger

Donald Harvey Martha Rubin
John A. Irwin

The EC elected to keep ARA an independent organization and increase the membership to 150. Hardick's request to be replaced as editor was noted, but reappointment was proposed. O'Neill offered a suggestion that received membership approval — without the usual delays. He recommended "a positive approach" to include developing task forces to define the current status of ARA in relation to its goals and objectives. Before relinquishing the gavel to Goldstein, Alpiner presented awards to Past-Presidents Oyer, Reed, O'Neill, and McConnell.

During the next few days, ASHA's legislative council acted favorably on ARA's position paper in support of audiologists dispensing hearing aids. An ASHA task force would continue its charge to develop guidelines to accomplish this goal.

Before the year ended, Hardick compiled and released Volume *IV,* Number 2 of *JARA*, 31 pages strong. It is difficult to believe that two additional articles had been written between the ARA meeting and a December printing, but the material did reach the editor's desk, and he continued in his valuable service to the Academy.

This was the year that 18 year olds gained the right to vote. Some voted with their feet and moved to Canada. The U.S. dollar was devalued. You could still buy cottage cheese for 29 cents a pint and gasoline for about 39 cents a gallon. Ah, the good old days.

1972

"Better a little chiding than
a great deal of heartbreak."
Merry Wives of Windsor, V, iii

Previous years in Academy history had begun with correspondence from officers delegating or generating work. In 1972 the new secretary-treasurer, Nichols, wrote to Horton requesting work. As of January 25, Nichols had bills to pay, but no ledger, funds, or instructions. Six letters and three months later, she received the funds. While she waited, she offered a practical suggestion. Membership card printing could be changed to permit using the same cards from year to year, thereby reducing printing costs.

President Goldstein was busy with his official chores. On February 14 he advised Hardick of the new editorial board appointments: Rupp, Jeffers, and Alpiner. Hardick promptly asked his board for their opinions on format, distribution, and the elusory Graduate Literary Award. Rupp responded by return mail, sharing his experiences with the Michigan state association journal. Budget and staffing for a larger publication were clearly not available. Shortly thereafter, Alpiner and Jeffers sent their suggestions for growth within the existing framework.

Goldstein sent the traditional letters welcoming new members and relayed their names to Nichols. The membership year was about to change by the time she had the data necessary for billing. Some old members may have missed their monthly notices, but this unexplained delay saved a few dollars in postage and paper.

Another unexplained matter was President Goldstein's apparent involvement in organizing the Summer Institute, a chore that the ARA Bylaws delegated to the president-elect. In April Goldstein sent a memo to the EC requesting a meeting prior to the program, listing a tentative agenda, and requesting additional funding for nonmember guest speakers. The proposed topics were:

Foundations of Language and Speech for the Deaf

Use of Programmed Instruction and Media in Aural Rehabilitation

Licensing, Federal Legislation and Third Party Payments

Educational Audiology

Hayes may have arranged the program or he may have been ill. At any rate, it was Goldstein who notified the members that the meeting would be held July 6-8 at Winter Park, Colorado. The rate was $15 a day, double occupancy, with meals included.

References in subsequent correspondence suggest that there was a Summer Institute. The program seems to have disappeared. If the EC met, no minutes were filed. Nichols did not attend and, as in 1968, it appears that no one volunteered or was appointed to record the proceedings. However, in September, Hardick advised the editorial board of some actions based on the July meeting. A Library of Congress catalog card number had been obtained for *JARA,* nonmember rates and distribution were being considered, and the papers from the 1971 meeting were being edited for publication as a monograph. Actually those papers became *JARA,* Volume *V,* the sole issue of 1972, and the first in a white cover.

The membership committee was back in action now that expansion had been approved. Diane Castle chaired the committee after Hayes became president-elect. Giolas and Fleming were the other committee members. Documentation, beginning in 1971, was now neatly compiled. The data included the applicants' forms and letters, sponsors' letters, and committee members' votes. (If these data exist from earlier years, they are in someone else's dusty files.)

The bulk of the information submitted by applicants consisted of standard curriculum vitae: education, employment history, and publications. There was considerable variety in the personal information included. While some applicants did not even include their birthdates, others listed spouses and children's full names and birthdates, military history or draft status, community activities, etc. The majority of the applicants indicated their

desire for interaction and information exchange with professionals with common interests and their intention to improve rehabilitative services. Some forgot to state their reasons for wanting to join ARA, but this conscientious membership committee then solicited a second letter. No deficiency escaped Castle's or Fleming's notice. Giolas' correspondence suggests that he was more casual about requirements. It appeared that he shared his colleague Ross' philosophy of the preceding year; i.e., that interested, qualified professionals should be welcomed.

There were 12 new members processed in 1972:

Thomas Anderson	Joan Jacobson
Arthur Boothroyd	David Luterman
Julia Davis	Sarah McDonald
George Fellendorf	Robert McLaughlin
Anne Harrison	Irvin Shore
Richard Israel	Ann Sitton

The EC met in a separate meeting September 30 at the Chicago O'Hare Inn. Among the mundane housekeeping items, provision was made for nonmember subscriptions to *JARA* at $4.00 per year. General guidelines were established for future meetings to be held separately from ASHA. The next ASHA-contiguous agenda provided one and one-half hours for the EC meeting, one and one-half hours for the general business meeting and open forum, and two hours for the social hour and cash bar. Interesting priorities. The remainder of the Chicago meeting was devoted to a lengthy rendition of that old familiar tune, "Where are we and where are we going?" You will recall the composition by O'Neill in 1969.

ASHA and ARA convened in San Francisco in mid-November. President Goldstein chaired the business meeting. The treasurer's report was consistent with the no-growth policy of the preceding years. There were current balances of $670.96 in checking and $1112.12 in savings. No deficit spending here. The program committee proposed a Summer Institute in the Midwest. The nominating committee submitted Diane Castle's name for president-elect, and she was elected unanimously. I will assume that it was coincidence and not the election of the Academy's first female president-elect; however, the next motion passed charged the nominating committee to submit a minimum of two names for each office next year.

While 1972 appeared to be a lean year, at least for documentation, there were many wheels turning. Task forces suggested by O'Neill had been defined, chairmen selected, and volunteer participation solicited from the membership. With four or five members on each task force, active participation in the Academy showed significant growth. The team, consisting of President Goldstein, Task Force Chairman O'Neill, and committee members Garwood, Lloyd, Rosen, and Stockdell, evolved a strategy that also attempted to shift the emphasis from discussion to action. Each task force was

to develop and report recommendations.

This year also brought one official membership resignation (Winchester). Considering the number of members who had just drifted away, this gentleman showed some style. He also spared the responsible officers a few headaches. Membership hovered around 100.

Meanwhile the wheels of the country and the world were turning in diverse directions. Nixon and Agnew were returned to the White House, but not for long. The battlefields of southeast Asia were diminishing at last, but new ones erupted, even at the Munich Olympics. And one man fought his private war with a hammer against Michelangelo's Pietà.

1973

"Therefore it is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes,
For who so firm that cannot be seduced?"
Julius Caesar, I, ii

Summer came early to ARA in 1973. President-Elect Castle notified the 14 task force committee chairmen that they should be prepared for a summer meeting on April 26-28. Committee reports, followed by group discussion, would comprise the professional program. Each report was to be submitted for *JARA* publication as well, no doubt bringing a cheer from Editor Hardick who was continually pleading for material.

The setting for this Summer Institute was the Lost Valley Resort Ranch in Bandera, Texas. It should have been a winner on the basis of the name alone, but the meeting drew only 25 members. Speculation suggests that an April meeting would conflict with academic calendars, both present and past. Many members were employed by academic institutions. Others seem to have retained the student's habit of writing papers the night before they were due . . . or taking "incomplete" grades. One member mailed his report to Castle at the Bandera address. Several others submitted written versions later, either to do their own post-mortem editing or to carry the load for unproductive committee members. Some folks just like to see their names in print. In reality, how many people will know, much less publicize, that the credits represented little or no activity by some of the names listed? *Viva la vitae.*

While only nine of the 14 committee chairmen attended, the show did go on with D. Johnson, Mussen, Kasten, and Fleming chairing the sessions. Eighteen nonmembers (17 Texans) came, and three soon joined the Academy. Nonmember registration fees produced $85, a windfall for this small treasury. (For the instant arithmeticians, one $5.00 registration was complimentary.)

There was ample intellectual stimulation at the meeting, judging by Tait's enthusiastic letter to President Hayes commending the trend from talk-to-

action. Another post-mortem came from John Cooper, local arrangements chair. Citing the publicity and the expenses for local entertainment (a "gunfight" and a band), he offered suggestions to promote better attendance and balanced budgets at future meetings. He relayed members' criticisms of the remoteness of the site and suggested improved transportation to permit access to optional activities. He also offered ideas for continued nonmember attendees and publicizing the meetings at nearby colleges and clinics.

There are several references to a business meeting in April, but there are no minutes in the archival collection. Cooper's letter included a comment that the business meeting should have excluded nonmembers. President Hayes wrote to 12 new members who had been approved during the EC meeting in April. These were:

Erlene Anderson	Raymond Hull
Linda Begen	Dale Kitchen
Milo Bishop	Lennart Kopra
Richard Dixon	Herman Schill
Nancy Drake	Henry Tobin
John Hetherington	Ellery Young

The May, 1973, *JARA* contained 12 of the 14 task force reports. Task Forces III, Dispensing of Aids by Audiologists, and XII, Development of Performance Objectives for Training Preschool Hearing-Impaired Children, failed to report. The journal was delayed by labor problems and paper shortages, but collected five additional articles in the interim. Several other bonuses emerged. Fleming's letter regarding membership, the current bylaws, the membership directory, and the Graduate Literary Award announcement finally appeared within one cover.

A letter for Secretary-Treasurer Nichols to Membership Chairman Fleming in July notes further EC discussion in Bandera. Membership had reached the revolving door stage, 10 or 12 coming in and 10 or 12 going out each year. Dues notices were less frantic, with a maximum of two per member per year.

Nichols also proposed a set of requirements for the existing membership. Each person would need to do one of the following during each membership year:

1. attend one ARA meeting,
2. serve as an ARA officer,
3. serve actively on an ARA committee or task force,
4. submit one article for *JARA*,
5. participate in an ARA program, or
6. petition the EC to be excused from the above.

In addition there would be no more than 5% of the membership in any one

state and no more than two members from the same work setting. It would seem that the secretary-treasurer had enough duties already. Imagine the volume of paperwork to be constucted and monitored for this plan.

Another unrecorded EC meeting took place in Chicago on July 20. Perhaps the reason that there were no reports is that this group was not quite cricket. Previous EC minutes noted that the editor attended. According to the ARA Bylaws, neither the editor nor the parliamentarian were members of this committee. The charitable interpretation would be that President Hayes and the past presidents were entitled to invite any members with pertinent business as long as the invitees did not vote or collect travel expenses.

The bylaws did not provide for the reinstatement of dues-delinquent members either, but on August 14 what had now become a form letter was sent to four "dropped" members giving them one more chance to pay. It seems there were opposing forces trying to govern the Academy. One individual or group was carefully guarding the front door to see that the professional shoes were clean enough to enter — and would dance once they crossed the threshold. Another individual or group was guarding the back door, unable or unwilling to close it on those who had walked or danced on out. A few individuals thought that both doors were overguarded. Fortunately the music played on, and the majority of shoes kept on dancing, or shuffling, depending on your perspective.

The results of the unrecorded EC meetings were presented during the eighth annual business meeting at Cobo Hall, Detroit, on October 12. (ASHA also convened earlier than usual that year.) Two changes in membership requirements were proposed. The first would reduce the paid professional experience requirement from five to three years. The second would obligate members to the activities, but not the geographic or employment distributions, suggested earlier by Nichols for a two-year trial period. The archives show that, through 1976, membership distribution was spread across the country. The majority of the members resided in (alphabetically) California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington. Altogether there were 35 states and two other countries represented. For the record, dues were raised from 10 to 20 dollars per year.

Editor Hardick's report had a new twist. There were already 107 nonmember subscriptions, and most of the recent articles were submitted by nonmembers. President Hayes announced that the next Summer Institute would be held at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID), Rochester, New York. He also appointed a time and place committee to select sites for the next five summer meetings. The election of officers yielded victories for Ed Hardick, president-elect, and Joan Good Erickson, secretary-treasurer. Thus Hardick would finally be a legal member of the

EC.

President Castle put her gavel to use just two days later when the combined EC's of 1973 and 1974 met to discuss the duties of officers and to complete some unfinished business. Again no Graduate Literary Award was given. Among the ideas discussed during the present meeting were (a) a proposal to ASHA to allow time for simultaneous meetings by ARA and other special interest groups during the ASHA convention, (b) a presentation by ARA's Founders at a future Summer Institute, and (c) the need to compile a history of the Academy. Three EC meetings were scheduled for the coming year. Intertwined with the business items were the perennial identity questions, who are we and where are we going?

President Castle and Parliamentarian O'Neill went home to their respective desks, she to complete the new committee assignments plus local arrangements for the next Summer Institute and he to compose an editorial intended to spur the membership to increased participation. After a few knuckle raps for the joiners who were seldom seen or heard from again, O'Neill (1973) summarized the areas for "advocacy and action" in rehabilitative audiology in which all members could and should be involved. It might be rewarding for him to review that piece and note the subsequent progress made in all areas. Alas, his idealism would probably generate another editorial, rapping more idle knuckles and again citing what remains to be done. 'Tis true, 'tis true.

Evidence of one mode of action appeared in the 1973 *JARA*, which contained President Hayes' letter to U.S. Senator Frank Church, chairman of the Special Committee on Aging, and the senator's response. In addition, the 1973 ASHA legislative council adopted the position paper, "The Audiologist: Responsibilities in the Habilitation of the Auditorily Handicapped." The paper had been prepared by the ASHA Committee on Rehabilitative Audiology (1974), chaired by ARA Founder Costello. Jeffers, Matkin, Stream, and Tobin were committee members. The Academy was offering an annual presentation at the ASHA convention. Obviously some ARA members were busy. O'Neill's editorial suggested that *all* members should seek comparable levels of involvement.

The year ended with the passage of both bylaw changes. The membership had thereby agreed to be active via committees, papers, and/or attending Academy meetings. The vote was closer than usual, 52 to 25, and a few voters added their reasons for rejecting the activity requirements. Monitoring the participation would be still another matter.

The really-big-show of the year, of course, was not sponsored by either ARA or ASHA. It emanated from the floor of the U.S. Congress. In competition with the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Upstairs, Downstairs," we had a serial story called "The Watergate Breakin." The staging was dreary, but the plot captured the attention of millions of viewers.

1974

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility."
Henry V, III, i

The faithful twosome, president and secretary-treasurer, were as busy as usual in January, booking space for the Summer Institute and circulating memoranda among the EC. Erickson drafted a form to survey membership activities. The first question to be settled, of course, was which year, the fiscal year or the membership year. For unknown reasons, they remained different. The fiscal year began July 1, and the membership year began with the ARA-ASHA meeting. The curious compromise being discussed was to create yet another, the activity year, which would begin on October 1. Forms would be mailed with the dues notices giving the nonparticipating members ample time to meet the membership participation criteria.

Task Force Chairman O'Neill was losing patience with his committee chairs. In February he extended the deadline for reports of follow-up activities and implementation plans. The tone of his message was even more stern than that of his recent editorial.

Secretary-Treasurer Erickson expressed concern in a February 6 letter to Nichols, requesting the materials of the office. Concern grew to desperation by March 19, when no material had yet arrived, and Erickson sought help from President Castle. Nichols replied a week later that the boxes were ready to go. After a lengthy apology, she recalled that the transfer had been delayed even longer when she took office. Apparently she had forgotten her own frustrations. If the Academy ever had a credit rating, it must have been deteriorating. Consider the case of Miss Lawrence, Administrative Assistant at Wayne State University, who had loaned us $40.50 for *JARA* postage back in January. She was reimbursed from the treasury at the end of April.

During these early years there was a dramatic difference in the clerical support services of male and female ARA officers and committee chairs. O'Neill, Oyer, Alpiner, Hardick, et al. had someone else typing their materials, whereas Jeffers typed her own, and Castle and Nichols penned the majority of theirs. Exceptions were Horton, a secretary-treasurer who had a secretary, and Giolas, who occasionally wrote his membership committee reports in longhand.

Secretary-Treasurer Erickson, with access to a typist and an aptitude for a systems approach, began the formidable task of organizing the records of her office. She compiled the minutes in a binder and attempted to coordinate the multiple budget items pertaining to membership, *JARA,* and EC activities. With the addition of membership activity reports to distribute and evaluate, the need to divide the responsibilities of this office was fast approaching. No one enjoyed enough clerical support for the duties of both secretary and treasurer.

President Castle, pen in hand, showed the same organizational diligence as she had as membership chairman and president-elect. Her correspondence and Erickson's suggest that they each had a fine appreciation for details, as well as respect for protocol and group process. The first EC meeting of the year provided an example. After exploring the committee members' preferences for alternate dates, plane and train schedules, and inexpensive overnight accommodations, they settled on a one-day session on May 4 in Chicago. In her announcement to the committee, Castle wrote, "If we organize our thoughts and materials in advance, I believe we can make the most of the time available to us." This optimism and tact were a refreshing change from the complaints and sarcasm that had been appearing in the recent correspondence of others.

The May EC meeting lasted almost seven hours and generated four pages of minutes. New ideas included membership certificates, improved mailing procedures, and rewriting the bylaws to have all Academy business begin on January 1. Routine planning consumed many hours, as did the task force committee report. Time had shown some committees to be more productive, and perhaps more relevant, than others. Committees on models of professional preparation (Oyer), community aural rehabilitation programs (Alpiner), and proper use of auditory training units (Ross) reached closure with reports on implementation of the respective tasks. The committees on standards for hearing aids and standards for auditory trainers (Jeffers and Bode) had merged and created a comprehensive list of parameters which were then rated and rerated by all committee members. (Those who participated in Jeffers' curriculum development for educational audiologists will recognize this second application of the Rand Corporation Delphi Technique.) Four other committees were still working, and four had no reports. The productive and/or timely topics would soon be delegated to standing committees, and a new topic, consumer-commercial issues, would be explored.

On June 1, 1974, Erickson mailed a letter combining a dues notice and announcements to the membership, along with activity forms covering the period from October, 1973, to October, 1974. This should have prompted the nonparticipators to register for the Summer Institute at NTID. Surely the new level of accountability was something different from the state and national professional organizations which required nothing more than payment of dues and adherence to the ASHA Code of Ethics.

One hundred and twelve forms were returned. Only one person could claim participation in every activity listed, while five claimed none and offered no excuses. The principal activities reported were attending meetings (52% Detroit and 38% NTID) and serving on committees (28%) and task forces (41%). There was an obvious discrepancy between the number of members taking credit for task force participation and the work actually submitted to O'Neill. A mere 10% of the respondents had submitted articles for *JARA*. Nine members reported no ARA participation but listed from

one to nine professional activities in the "other" category. Seven people asked to be excused for the current year.

It will come as no surprise that Erickson's zeal to organize the business of the Academy generated a pound of correspondence. You have to admire her persistence in sorting out membership and fiscal years, determining who received complimentary journals and why, sending reimbursements to the EC, and pursuing incomplete responses from members (activity forms without dues and vice versa). The words "mystery" and "thank you" appeared often. The mobility of audiologists was high in those years, and some bank accounts were closed before ARA posting was completed. When you come to a blank check, issued by the former secretary-treasurer and stolen along with the purse of her clinic secretary, your empathy and credibility take contrapuntal leaps. In the midst of the fiscal housekeeping, Editor Hardick received his first request for reprints (from Ross).

The Summer Institute attracted 72 attendees, 42 members, to NTID to enjoy a program on Aural Rehabilitation with the Severely Impaired Adult, a most interesting title. Beginning on July 25, the first day and a half covered multiple aspects of the NTID program. The remaining half day brought a presentation by the Academy Founders and past presidents and the long-awaited task force implementation recommendations.

Associated business of the Academy took place at the Inn on Campus. The EC convened for four hours on July 24 and reconvened the following day. The minutes suggest that the opposing forces reflected in earlier actions (and lack of action) were present and ready for battle. Since 32 dues-delinquent members were to be sent a third notice, we know that the keepers -of-the-back-door were there. Their influence showed again with the decision that the five members who reported no activities were to be sent "a letter of inquiry." One wonders if these officers, when in their academic roles, ever issued a failing grade to an unproductive student.

All but one of the committees had done their homework. Giolas reported 121 members and the usual incomplete applications in process. There was also a curious list of 25 people who had made inquiries but no application to date. The list included Eversden, who joined in 1970; Houchins, 1967, and Kent, 1966. Whatever inquiry they made, an application form must have been interpreted as a strange response.

It seems that the EC had no master list of present and past members to pass along to new officers. If a name were dropped from the mailing list, with or without cause, that member would cease to exist as far as new EC members were concerned. Considering the time that elapsed between mailings, no-name members could well drift awhile before learning their plight. With unpaid dues, no directory or recent *JARA,* and no meeting notices, just how would one reenter the system? This may be the time to add that one of the early, imperative chores in writing this history was to compile a list of who is, was, and ever had been a member of ARA.

Let us return to the verbal battle of the EC meeting at NTID. Earlier secretary-treasurers were inclined to report motions in the passive voice, "it was moved." Erickson more often told us who moved or who decided. Many discussions remained anonymous, including the one about ARA membership certificates. In response to earlier instructions, she brought two samples, one or both of which included a statement of the purpose of the Academy. The purpose, rather than the design, generated so many questions that the discussion was tabled.

Then came the bylaws committee, where O'Neill, of all people, reported that Hayes and he were not ready to report. They had been given specific issues to study relating to the journal, joint membership (with spouses), the fiscal year, and transfer of officers' records. Their discussion and the "battle," as previewed above, involved "the philosophy and direction of ARA between scholarly versus action-oriented viewpoints," an interesting dichotomy indeed. Goldstein supported broadening the scope and renaming the organization the Academy of Audiology. A skilled, anonymous manager, presumably Castle, appointed seconds, Goldstein and Oyer, for the duelers, Hayes and O'Neill, and the meeting agenda continued. (I am reminded of my long-held philosophy: put two audiologists in a room and you have a minimum of three opinions.)

After the overnight adjournment, Erickson moved that a certificate, with or without a statement of the purpose of the organization, be accepted. Goldstein offered an alternate statement. Finally the EC passed Hayes' motion for a certificate without a statement of purpose. The smoke settled and the Academy survived, dedicated for the present to its own busy-ness. Past-President Reed's offer to be the Academy historian was unanimously accepted.

The task force committee reports and discussion prompted action. O'Neill compiled a summary for President Castle, including suggestions that she write to Senator Percy and to Ms. Knauer, U.S. Consumer Representative, to offer ARA input regarding hearings aids. Fellendorf proposed that the amplification joint committee seek additional input from a member of the National Academy of Engineering. Rosen and Epstein drafted a resolution on audiologists dispensing hearing aids, and by August 8 President Castle notified the EC that the resolution had been sent to each member of the ASHA Executive Committee. It brought prompt replies from Garbee, Moll, Spahr, and Yantis. For those who do not remember that long-debated issue, the resolution was as follows:

> "Whereas, the issue of audiologists dispensing hearing aids has been bogged down in controversy for the last three years, and
>
> Whereas, the major focus to ASHA's efforts have (sic) been concerned with economic factors influencing professional objectivity,
>
> Be it resolved that the essential and crucial issue in the ethical dispensing of

> hearing aids is the quality of professional services in audiologic habilitation following, as well as preceding, the fitting and dispensing of the device rather than the economic aspects.
>
> Be it further resolved that the Executive Board of ASHA address itself to the professional issue of quality of care rather than such economic factors."

JARA publication had stabilized with issues published in spring and fall, each containing 60 to 80 pages. Members were contributing more than half of the articles. While the earliest *Newsletters* had indicated a strong interest in lipreading and in hearing loss in children, the first five years of *JARA* showed some new trends. Hearing aids and other amplification systems had become the most popular topics, followed closely by education of hearing-impaired children. Articles on adult rehabilitation programs ranked third, and those on professional preparation of audiologists ranked fourth. The practice of publishing papers from Summer Institutes, most of which had a central theme, obviously influenced the rankings. However, the specific *JARA* titles from institute papers and from independent authors included a variety of professional and clinical issues; for example, the relative merits of alternative treatment modes, improving product standards, and even program funding. Only one traditional lipreading research paper appeared during this period. Credit for the survival and development of *JARA* belonged to Hardick, who had now served as its editor for six years.

Erickson continued to pursue missing members as the deadline for publication of a directory approached. Quick's name reappeared in an inquiry letter from Siegenthaler. As membership chair in 1970, he knew that Quick had become a member. Neither Erickson nor Giolas had membership records to explain why Quick's name was lost.

ASHA and ARA were to journey to a new convention site that November. The blue skies of Las Vegas were a welcome change from the rain and chill in other areas, and the mammoth new MGM Grand Hotel was, as promised, spectacular. Past President Goldstein pointed out the usual meeting time conflicts, including University Open Houses scheduled concurrently with the ARA meeting. That certainly limited prospects for attendance by potential new members.

The EC convened at 9:00 a.m. November 5 in D. Castle's MGM castle, complete with coffee and sweet treats. Neither Goldstein (involved in ASHA's Scientific and Professional Meeting Board) nor O'Neill (?) was present. So much for the development of a duel . . . Ah, well, where would you find weapons to suit the calibre of these gentlemen or their seconds? Hayes was present and reported that the ARA bylaws committee was addressing specific issues and would soon propose changes.

The Academy treasury had a balance in excess of $2000. The original 14 task forces would now be converted to five ad hoc committees: amplification systems, hearing aid evaluations, continuing education, aural rehabilitation

programs, and research. The task force on hearing aids and auditory trainers submitted a seven-page report that was approved for distribution to interested organizations. One committee report was labeled, in the minutes, with a delightful typographical error, the time and *peace* committee. That committee selected peaceful Soquel, California, as the site for the next Summer Institute.

Seven new members were approved, bringing the total for the year to 20:

Gary Austin	Michael Pollack
Scott Bally	William Prather
Frederick Berg	Anne Rister
Frank Caccamise	Jeanette Rosen
Dean Garstecki	Donald Sims
Harriet Kaplan	Evelyn Skalka
Kenneth Kritz	Dorothy Stein
Carol McRandle	Frederick Tyszka
Jay McSpaden	Eleanor Vorce
Lewis Polidoro	Jean Wilkinson

At 9:00 p.m. the following evening the ninth annual business meeting was called to order, after a professional session where papers were presented by two nonmembers, Al Davis (The Audiologist as Consumer Advocate) and Larry Paul (Academic Achievement by Children with Mild Sensorineural Hearing Loss). No mention was made of attendance, but we may assume that mandatory participation provided adequate competition for the social activities of the evening. Questions raised during the meeting suggested some member's concerns as to the available options for participation. The number of officers was limited, and the task force committees were either dissolved or converted to ad hoc committees. Apparently as an afterthought, the members in attendance were told what those new committees would be.

The combined EC met briefly the next day, following the pattern of 1973, to conduct the remaining business. Officers moved to committee chairs in accordance with the bylaws. Northern became membership chair, and O'Neill was reappointed parliamentarian. President Hardick appointed chairs for two of the new ad hoc committees, Kasten for amplification systems and Oyer for research, with other appointments deferred. For reasons known only to the EC, the issuance of membership cards was disapproved a second time.

Except for two of those infamous "final" notices of delinquent dues, the recorded Academy year had ended. Several applications waited for sponsor's letters that never came. Perhaps sponsorship should have been a membership activity "credit," considering the apparent effort some members had in providing the letters. Priorities change, apathy abounds. Remember the Oakland A's who won their third consecutive World Series pennant while hometown attendance was ho-hum. 1974 also saw thousands of soldiers put

carnations in their rifles for a quiet revolution in Portugal. Hope springs, if not eternally.

1975

"Learning is but an adjunct to ourself,
And where we are our learning likewise is."
Love's Labor's Lost, IV, iii

Correspondence of 1975 was most often directed to or composed by Hardick who served as both president and editor. His wry humor lightened the formality of his letters, and perhaps lightened his chores as well. During the first week of January, he was already responding to *JARA* contributors and proposing that the EC meeting be moved from Chicago to Minneapolis, where an ASHA regional conference was scheduled in May.

1975 brought another journal, *Audiology and Hearing Education,* with emphasis on aural rehabilitation. Kasten and (Bill) Castle served on the first editorial advisory board. Editor-Publishers Carol Summer and Deborah Carver were among the many who wrote to Hardick to request *JARA* and Academy activity information. A subscription request from "Pacific Book, Inc." in Tokyo must have been a surprise, considering the modest (circa 300) circulation of *JARA*.

Erickson continued to field the housekeeping materials, an endless cycle of address changes with occasional compliments on the membership certificates or inquiries about membership cards. Northern interceded in behalf of two members who had been "lost" for two years, Jerger and McSpaden. Both were alive and well in Houston. Whatever the headaches, Erickson knew that the membership was out there.

The EC met on May 10, with O'Neill substituting as recorder for Erickson who was absent due to illness. EC business dealt with publication costs and plans for future meetings. Six new members were approved, bringing the total to 134. President Hardick announced the chairs of the newly formed ad hoc committees:

Julia Davis	Educational Models and Continuing Education
Richard Israel	Aural Rehabilitation Programs and Services
Roger Kasten	Amplification
Herbert Oyer	Research
Mark Ross	Hearing Aid Evaluation Procedures

At least two of these new leaders, Israel and Kasten, wrote to their volunteer committee members in early June to generate thought and direction for the first committee meetings in Soquel, CA. Israel's letter was notable for two reasons. First he used the term "chairpersons," a linguistic twist that was gaining popularity in many organizations. Second he listed observations on the general apathy of audiologists toward aural rehabilitation, then turned the

knife toward ARA members. It seems that a mere 50 percent had replied to a recent questionnaire from Walter Reed Army Medical Center requesting information on the services members offered. Apparently Israel did not know of the Academy history of limited responses to a variety of efforts. The members from Michigan and Wisconsin obviously responded, as the service listings for these two states filled three pages each in a 17-page brochure.

The Soquel Summer Institute, June 30-July 3, was actually at Greenwood Lodge, reached by a narrow road winding through the redwoods of the Santa Cruz Mountains. As one of the impromptu airport shuttle service drivers, attending my first (guest) meeting, I had some serious doubts about the validity of my map. (Fancy getting lost with as distinguished a passenger as O'Neill.) And then we were there. A clearing allowed the sun to reach the pool area, and the lodge and rustic cabins were set among the tall trees.

Some combination of ocean-mountain air and the topic, Counseling of the Hearing-Impaired and Significant Others, generated strong emotional responses from some of the participants. Luterman set the tone, and discussions continued on into the bar and dining hall. I recall thinking that "retreat" might be a more appropriate label than "institute" for this summer gathering. While the sessions were indeed educational, the informality and openness among the members offered a sense of comradery. It was a delightful contrast to big city meetings, where throngs of attendees competed for space in meeting rooms, restaurants, and elevators. The cabins were too rustic for some tastes, but meals were excellent. During unscheduled intervals, the energetic city types dashed off in search of artichokes or the antique local train, leaving those of us with country blood to meditate in blissful quietude. At $21 a day, American plan, who could complain?

Evening entertainments, including live music, for the members and guests were not available to the EC who met as usual to conduct Academy business. O'Neill was again obliged to serve as recorder in the absence of Secretary-Treasurer Erickson. The present meeting had attracted 59 registrants whose fees easily covered expenses. However, publication costs continued to be a problem, and nonmember rates were increased from $4.00 to $6.00 per volume. The minutes show several "considerable discussion issues;" e.g., the bylaws, as well as routine committee reports, appointments, and plans for future meetings.

Reports from the five ad hoc committees were presented during the business meeting on July 3. Also, the membership approved the report of the combined task force on standards and recommendations for hearing aids and auditory trainers as an official ARA position paper for distribution to the American National Standards Institute, Food and Drug Administration, and Hearing Aid Industry Conference. The meeting was adjourned, farewells were spoken, and members were transported back to their respective airports.

For the officers, the mailbox was seldom empty. Beyond the dues notices, reminders, inquiries, excuses, and corrections, there were a few weightier

matters. ASHA President Yantis, ARA President Hardick, and others were concerned about the Pennsylvania licensure bill which provided for a "hearing clinician" as well as audiologists, speech pathologists, and aides. Subcommittees corresponded and critiqued one another's contributions. Then *Asha* listed two dates for the November ARA meeting, necessitating a clarification memo to all ARA members. November 21 was the date, and the Shoreham Americana Hotel was the place.

You will recall that the ASHA 1975 conference in Washington, D.C., marked the 50th anniversary of that organization. Attendance reached a new high, and brought many attendees to the ARA session, where subcommittee reports were presented. One of the more alarming statistics pertained to the number of academic programs that did not require even one course on hearing aids (Davis, 1976), at a time when the graduates were dispensing, as well as evaluating, aids.

The EC met for four hours to hear reports from officers, editor, and assorted committees. While down $100 from the prior year, the treasury was clearly solvent. The major expenditure continued to be the journal, and the lusty treasury balance was $2143.53 (with accounts payable estimated at $900). An outside audit was discussed and rejected, since the estimated fee would obliterate the current balance. Six memberships were to be terminated for nonpayment of dues. Total membership was now 123.

Thirteen new members for the year were approved (including six from the May EC meeting):

Robert Balas	Irving Hockberg
William T. Brandy	Jane Madell
Jerry Bryan	Marcia Simons
Carolyn Colton	Robert Traynor
James J. Egan	David Werk
Linda Starr Ferguson	James Yates
Elaine Freeland	

Following the ASHA technical session, the ARA 10th annual business meeting was convened, with a cash bar for a "carrot." The meeting was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Raymond Carhart, for his prodigious contributions to the profession of audiology and his lecture at the initial, invitational ARA meeting.

Election of officers named Roger Kasten president-elect and Ethel Mussen secretary-treasurer. Another task force was appointed (Hardick, Erickson, Goldstein, and Mussen) to investigate the status of *JARA*. The long-awaited report of the bylaws revision committee was approved by the EC and submitted to the membership for a mail ballot. Key changes were two levels of membership (active and associate), separation of the secretary-treasurer office into two offices, alignment of Academy functions to a single calendar year, and voting by mail ballots. During the first 10 years, only those who

attended the business meetings had had an opportunity to vote in elections of officers.

While the membership was voting on two classes of membership, someone had created a third. Honorary life membeship was not mentioned in the bylaws or the EC minutes of November 20. However, on December 9, Erickson informed Osborn that the EC had voted to award him a life membership. It seems that the EC met again on November 23, but no minutes were found in this collection.

Also on December 9, in tardy compliance with a longterm bylaw provision, six individuals were sent registered letters informing them that their memberships had been dropped for nonpayment of dues. Since one of those dropped was a Founder (Krug), one wonders if honorary life membership was considered for him. But then, "one" generally does wonder, doesn't "one?"

Wondering turned to wonderment when analyzing the membership activity forms from 1975. One hundred eighteen were filed, not counting a letter from Jenny Rosen in Australia or a form for Erickson herself. What prompted Erickson to send the same form as in 1974? Only 12 forms were updated to read Las Vegas and Soquel. Of the obsolete 106, a mere 39 forms showed evidence of updating by members. The remainder duly credited attendance at the 1973 meeting in Detroit, intentions to attend the 1974 meeting in Rochester, and offices held several years earlier. Seven members asked to be excused for the present year — whatever that may be, and 12 listed no activities and no excuses. Perhaps you can, at this point, appreciate the EC's persistent concerns over an inactive segment of the membership. With Erickson, certainly active, included, there were only 44 (36%) members who could claim three or more activities, and in some cases two were obsolete. Just how did the secretary-treasurer handle this largely irrelevant data? She deposited the accompanying checks and sent out reminders for the missing ones. It should come as no surprise that 11 of the 39 "updaters" subsequently became officers or chaired ARA committees. Perhaps the obsolete form was some kind of test. At any rate, the two-year trial period was over, and activity report forms were abandoned.

1975 saw the Vietnam Conflict, also known as the 30-Year Indochina War, officially ended. President Ford faced an increase in national unemployment; petrol for the auto was again flowing, if not freely; and more segments of Africa gained independence, while thousands of other Africans succumbed to famine. Spinning in space, what do we know, except a tiny bit of truth for each.

1976

"I count myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends."
Richard II, II, iii

President Jeffers was the recipient, rather than the author, of the first ARA letter of the year. As her close associates knew, she was battling an illness that would soon claim her life. It is perhaps for this reason that we have a smaller data base from which to reconstruct the Academy year. President-Elect Kasten, being the prince that he is, was busy planning a summer meeting and sharing the plans with Jeffers. And Hardick, another ARA prince, was completing his duties, responding to ASHA President Yantis regarding the Pennsylvania "hearing clinician" issue, and soliciting publication of ARA members' conference papers from the previous year.

Several projects were underway. NTID had ordered 1,000 copies of the *JARA*, Volume VIII, which contained the proceedings of the Summer Institute held on the campus. That purchase would temporarily ease the financial burden of publishing the journal. In addition, a joint conference with the A.G. Bell Association was being considered, with Israel and Fellendorf serving on the liaison committee.

The EC met May 1 at the Volta Bureau. The morning was devoted to the joint conference proposal, a six-page unsigned document. In essence, the conference would allow rehabilitative audiologists and hard-of-hearing adults (consumers) to discuss needs and evaluate the effectiveness of current techniques and instruments in meeting those needs. Questions of place, funding, workshop duration, participation, and dissemination of information were considered.

The remaining business of the EC dealt with implementing the bylaw changes as they affected elections, billing, and committee responsibilities. The minutes reported that the archives of the Academy were to go to "the secretary as historian when elected." Please note that this is the fourth reference to an historian. It seems no one wanted the job, and it became a part of a package. Note also that the latest bylaws, as published in *JARA*, 1976, state:

> The function of the Historian is to organize and keep in the archives of the Academy all presidential correspondence, committee reports, minutes, and other documents. Except for minutes of committee meetings, the contents of the archives shall be privileged information.

Now isn't that interesting? My several years of sporadic writing efforts were probably illegal, not only prowling through "privileged information," but sharing it with you. One does wonder what the EC of 1976 (Kasten, Jeffers, Mussen, Hardick, Castle, Hayes, Huffman, and O'Neill) wanted to conceal, and how long this segment of the bylaws survived. A majority of the membership voted to approve this item. Perhaps the need for secrecy was simply a spin-off from the national capital activities of the previous decade. Whether the policies are viewed as provincial or enlightened, the reputation of the Academy was gaining stature, as measured by *JARA* subscriptions and membership inquiries. Editor-Past President Hardick graciously fielded

both types of correspondence.

The Summer Institutes continued to attract members and guests. In 1976, the focus was on the geriatric client, and the setting was again the High Country Inn in Winter Park, Colorado. If you were there, you can reactivate your lexicon of superlatives for the scenery, the hospitality of Alpiner and the Colorado group, as well as the innkeepers, and the quality of the program. Erickson, Jan Colton, Garstecki, O'Neill, Hull, Hardick, Mussen, and Rupp shared their experiences in university and community clinics serving aging clients. The final session saw Siegenthaler, Davis, and Garwood addressing the terminology issues regarding audiologists versus hearing clinicians.

On June 30, Jeffers chaired a membership meeting which consisted of reports from the five ad hoc committees. Meeting minutes were written by O'Neill. No EC report was filed. Perhaps Mussen left early for another of her exotic journeys. Maybe the material was indeed "privileged information." The EC did meet, as indicated by the correspondence from Kasten to Hardick in July, alluding to obstacles in funding the joint conference with the A.G. Bell Association.

Mussen was busy later in the summer, receiving nominations for president-elect and secretary and handling the ballots. The winners were, respectively, Don Johnson and Margaret Fleming-Haspiel. Mindful of the treasury, Mussen appended the 1977 dues notice to the ballot. If the membership acted upon both requests, paper and postage costs would be reduced. (There is a lady in private practice at work.)

One minor mystery was the Graduate Literary Award. Despite annual announcements in *JARA,* no recipient had been mentioned since 1970. If subsequent awards were granted, there was obviously no fanfare.

Houston, Texas, was the site of the 1977 ASHA conference. The ARA EC met on November 19 to approve new members and appoint committees. In accordance with the newest bylaws, Fleming-Haspiel would wear three hats: secretary, historian, and chair of the membership committee. She had already served on the membership committee, beginning back in 1972. Small wonder she smiled when she delivered the archives! Rupp would become editor of *JARA,* and C. Cooper, J. Harris, Stockdell, and Vaughn were appointed to the editorial board.

The membership meeting the next day was chaired by President-Elect Kasten. President Jeffers had flown home due to illness. Committee reports were presented and new members announced. These were somewhat perplexing. On August 16, Jeffers had sent congratulatory letters to seven new members:

Kathleen Gabe	Richard Nodar
Ernest Haeker	Ronald Reiter
John Harris	Joseph Smaldino
William Miller	

None of these were announced, but eight additional new members was:

Harold Beaver	Marjorie Harris
Richard Clouser	Miriam Henoch
Jan Colton	Gerri Lynn
Elizabeth Dodds	Marian Quick

The lost Ms. Quick was again among the membership of ARA. All but one of the above, Beaver, survived to be listed in the 1979 directory. The bookkeeping was improving, and the membership committee (Huffman, Andreson, and D. Stein) moved right along. Stein perpetuated the messages of O'Neill and the activity forms, always asking or predicting whether the applicant would be "active."

Allerton, Illinois, was chosen for the next Summer Institute. Secretary Mussen's minutes from the continuation of the EC meeting, November 22, indicated that the Winter Park altitude had caused problems for some of the members. Plans for the A.G. Bell joint conference resumed with Tobin chairing a "Blue Ribbon" committee which included D. Castle, Israel, Kasten, Ross, and Traynor. Flowers were sent to President Jeffers.

On December 18 Dr. Jan Jeffers died. Those of us who knew her will remember her ambition and enthusiasm in promoting aural rehabilitation and educational audiology. Beyond her professional legacy, she was with us "in spirit" for several years at the "Jan Jeffers Bash" gatherings. Cheers again to a dear lady!

This was the year the nation celebrated its 200th birthday with assorted ceremonies and displays. Do you remember all those tall ships sailing into New York Harbor? Jimmy Carter was elected the 39th President of the United States. The Pittsburg Steelers claimed a second Super Bowl victory, and the Cincinnati Reds, a second consecutive World Series.

CONCLUSION

And there they are, the early years of a group of audiologists who believed that hearing-impaired individuals needed more than diagnostic tests and labels. An assortment of rehabilitative needs and coping strategies were defined and shared — and redefined and shared, with always more to do than could be accomplished. Measured by the initial two purposes, to stimulate research in the area of rehabilitation of auditorily handicapped children and adults, and to provide a forum for exchange of information and viewpoints important to rehabilitative audiology, the Academy was certainly a success. In terms of the current (1976) bylaws, one could question whether the Academy did, or ever could, "correlate all aspects of audiological endeavors for the welfare of [hearing-impaired persons]," but it was and is a noble thought.

Simply forming an organization and keeping it afloat appears to have

consumed enormous time and energy. Despite these efforts, communication breakdowns between the EC and the membership persisted. At the paper memorabilia level, it seemed that Oyer was the administrative Founder, Hardick the indispensable editorial "glue," and O'Neill the ever-present "force." Along the way we have seen regular meetings for educational and operational purposes, plus faithful organizers, workers, dues-payers, attendees, scholars, and friends. As the number of hearing-impaired individuals who survive the causes of their hearing losses increases, the responsibilities of the Academy and its individual members will increase. Another decade or two will demonstrate how well we have handled these responsibilities.

It is time, then, for one weary member to follow Holoferne's advice to Moth,

> "Keep some state in thy exit
> and vanish."
> *Love's Labor's Lost,* V, ii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dedicated to my dad, Roy Philip Skalbeck, and to all of the other hearing-impaired people who have taught me so much.

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