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The History of Central Institute for the Deaf

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## The History of Central Institute for the Deaf

Helen S. Lane

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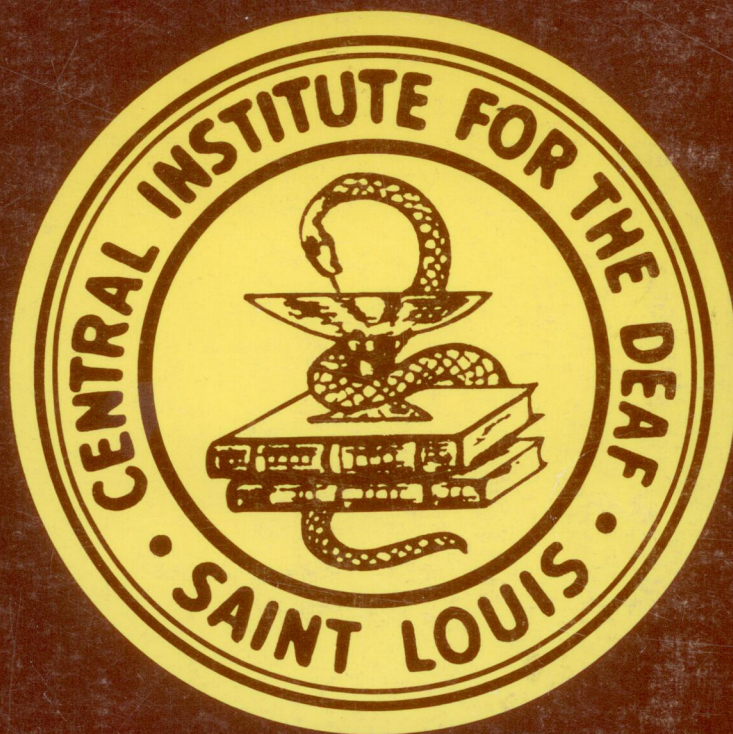
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# **THE HISTORY OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE**



**HELEN S. LANE**

THE HISTORY OF  
CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

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To the Memory of

LeRoy Lane

whose continued interest in CID,  
sincere affection for the children  
and staff, keen sense of humor,  
sympathetic understanding and wise  
counsel made my long association  
with Central Institute possible  
and gratifying.

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## FOREWORD

The first six decades of the history of Central Institute for the Deaf in its first 62 years is a story of human endeavor concentrated in one place during a circumscribed period of time. The cast of characters who spend their hour upon the stage shares the splendid obsession with an idea manifested in an institution that, in turn, perpetuates the obsession. And all who become a part of that institution, for however short a time, possess it as part of their own personal history. Despite this history's necessarily restricted focus in space and time, a broad range of human experience of hope and tragedy, of achievement and disappointment, is reflected in its pages, underlining the author's compassionate, almost loving treatment of the people and events.

The history may be thought of as a biography of its founder. For here is the dynamic Goldstein, impatient to apply his methods to the children at the St. Joseph's Institute for the Deaf while his wife waits patiently outside in the buggy. Here is the visionary Goldstein faced with a report of near financial crisis for his Institute, announcing a new campaign to raise millions of dollars to expand education, training and research. And here is the imaginative Goldstein, teaching Helen Keller the two-step and dancing with her in a convention hotel ballroom.

But it is really the story of a world-class institution which, through its people, has a life of its own. It was a refuge and new beginning for scholars such as Madame Emma Akimoff who fled revolutionary Russia with her husband, a Cossack guard to the Tsar, and for Emil Froeschels, who fled Nazi dominated Austria. It was a professional second-chance for the brilliant psychologist, Max Meyer, who made the mistake of being ahead of his time in studying human attitudes about sex at a state university.

The Institute has been the nursery where deaf babies have spoken first words and taken first linguistic steps, the home and school where many of the wonders of childhood and later the unravelings of adolescence have been encountered, and finally the strong branch from which to fly forth into the great world, leaving

the nest behind as a vague but often cherished memory. It has been the point of metamorphosis for generations who came as casual college students and left as determined teachers, audiologists, and speech pathologists. It has been the serendipitous meeting place for countless couples, the springboard for careers, the birthplace of professional organizations and journals, and the hatchery for inventions, books and ideas. It has been the pride of its patrons and the servant of its community.

With the tenacity of a cat, the Institute has survived wars, depressions, deaths, deficits, and an ever-expanding interstate highway splitting its campus in half. It has been cursed and blessed, given to and taken from, praised and damned. It has spawned strong tradition and endured change. Its halls have heard languages from every populated continent on earth, and its classrooms and laboratories have throbbed with the life-rhythm of cultures old and new. Its story is the story of humanity.

The propitious moment for writing a history of CID is now and the author is one-of-a-kind. Not only does Helen Schick Lane's tenure at the Institute span five decades, but her involvement in its affairs has been intense and sustained. No other single person has been part of the Institute so long and so intimately, holding her finger on its pulse, witnessing in turn its humor and its drama, making as well as writing its history. There are chapters yet to be written that belong to the future of Central Institute, and we dedicate this record of the past both to those who made possible, in Helen Keller's words, this "harvest of patient labor," and to all those who will labor patiently here in the future.

Donald R. Calvert

## PREFACE

The history of the Central Institute for the Deaf\* is more than a chronology of significant events, a compendium of impressive achievements and a catalogue of influential individuals. Although these are recorded in the pages that follow, they may fall short of conveying the pervasive spirit of devotion to those whom it serves, the determined striving for excellence in its classrooms, its clinics, and its laboratories, and the dignified pride in its accomplishments on the part of a supportive community that have characterized the Institute throughout its history. In a very profound sense, it is these attitudes fostered, yes even demanded, by its founder Dr. Max A. Goldstein right from the beginning that have made the accomplishments possible. They are like a thread invisible but indispensable, binding the elements that give an elegant tapestry its form and its grandeur.

The history was prepared during the years 1978-1981. The sources of material include minutes of the meetings of the Board of Managers, articles in books, professional journals, popular magazines, newspapers, CID News Notes and brochures, correspondence, the Institute's collection of photographs, and recollections of those who were a part of the history. The sheer mass of this material posed a difficult and perplexing problem. What to include and with what detail? How to organize it? How to achieve the subtle blend of facts and impressions to communicate a lively sense of continuity, growth and purpose?

We considered a number of ways to organize the history and settled on an approach that observes both chronology and recognizes the contributions of certain people whose careers span long periods of institutional history. Chapters delineate sequentially periods of time that are marked by distinctive characteristics of institutional development. Reports about some persons are contained within appropriate chapters, whereas the story of others is

\* Throughout, "The Central Institute for the Deaf," its legal name, will be abbreviated to Central Institute, or the Institute, or to CID.

expanded in a separate Chapter VII, concerning People. Here and there anecdotes illuminate an event or enliven an individual character. The index provides a guide for those especially interested in a particular subject such as the school, professional training, management, or research. However, since much of the development of Central Institute demonstrates a productive interrelation among its activities, such an apparent separation is more illusory than real.

Chapter I, The Dream and the Beginning (1870-1914), briefly reviews the early life of Dr. Goldstein and extends to the opening of the school in rooms over his medical office. Chapter II, The Dream Becomes a Reality (1915-1929), concerns the organization, and the fund raising and public relations needed to expand the Institute. This involved construction of the first building, purchase of the Annex, and the later major addition to the original school building that extended it to Clayton Avenue and Kingshighway Boulevard.

Chapter III, The Years of Growth and Development (1930-1944), begins with the dedication of the expanded building, the affiliation of the Teachers' College with University College of Washington University, and reviews the development of a research department and an enlarged program of preschool education. Chapter IV, Achieving World-Wide Stature (1944-1964), covers a period of world-wide recognition of Central Institute, a vital part in wartime research and rehabilitation, and includes the construction of the Clinics and Research Building.

Chapter V, CID Begins a Second Half-Century (1964-1972), opens with the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary, and observes the continuing growth during the second half century. The Residence Hall was constructed on Clayton Avenue, a Parent-Infant program was established, and early detection of hearing impairment was made possible through the use of computers that refined responses of the nervous system to acoustic stimuli. The staff traveled extensively to lecture and several series of special summer courses were offered at the Institute. Chapter VI, Achievement Continues Toward a Bright Future (1972-1977), reports advancements in research on hearing and its disorders, improvements in the physical plant, creation of the sculpture, "Learners," and increasing honors for the staff. Throughout, the noteworthy accomplishments of our "end products,"

the hearing-impaired alumni and the professional training alumni are recognized. The concluding Chapter VII, People, contains brief chronological sketches about some of the persons who especially influenced the history, beginning with Dr. Max Goldstein.

I wish to express appreciation to Dr. Donald Calvert, who conceived the idea of a history and whose suggestions, encouragement, and editing have contributed to the style and organization of the material; to Dr. S. Richard Silverman for his suggestions, editing and contributions to pertinent recall and recollections; to Mrs. Helen Wolff, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Goldstein, who suggested material to be added and confirmed information about her parents; to the several secretaries who typed and retyped the manuscript; to Mr. Kenneth Nicolai for the photography; and to Mr. Jack Spencer for his assistance in the photographic layout and printing arrangements.

At age 90, Julia Ward Howe said that her aim in life was "to learn, to teach, to serve, to enjoy." Her daughter, Laura Richards, noted that these aspects are linked together because whenever she tried to teach, she was the chief learner, and when she tried to serve, the chief enjoyment was hers. These thoughts express my feelings as historian of the first 62 years of Central Institute. I learned so much and derived so much pleasure in sharing with you the events in the history of CID.

Helen Schick Lane



## Chapter I

### THE DREAM AND THE BEGINNING (1870-1914)

The history of Central Institute for the Deaf begins with the life of its founder Dr. Max Aaron Goldstein whose lifelong productive activity in the education of deaf children complemented a distinguished professional career of medical practice, education, and leadership. Max Goldstein (see Chapter VII, pg 208 to 211) was born in St. Louis, Missouri on April 19, 1870. His father, William, was a wholesale merchant who migrated to St. Louis from Northern Germany after the American Civil War and his mother, Hulda, was the daughter of a German rabbi who came to New York in the early 1860's. Max was one of 5 children but only 2 sisters lived to know his accomplishments.

The rich, cultural environment of his youth led to impressive knowledge and cultivated appreciation of art and music and a zealous interest in collecting stamps, coins, Indian relics, and art objects. He frequently told with zest an anecdote of his childhood when he contracted smallpox during an epidemic. The overworked doctor sadly informed Mrs. Goldstein that her son could not live through the night and hurriedly signed the death certificate which he left on the dresser. Young Max survived, thanks to his mother's care and his strong will to live. When the death certificate was found some time later behind a dresser drawer, he claimed the distinction of being the only living person with a legally executed death certificate.

Dr. Goldstein attended the St. Louis Public Schools, graduating from Central High School in 1887, and enrolled at Washington University. He matriculated at the Missouri Medical College\* from 1891-92 with Dr. H. Tuholske as his preceptor. He was one of the top students in his class and he received his M.D. in 1892.

After internship at St. Louis City Hospital, Dr. Goldstein spent two years in post-graduate work

\* Missouri Medical College, opened in 1840 as the first medical college west of the Mississippi, merged with Washington University in 1891 as the Medical department of the University.

abroad, studying in London and receiving an honorary medical degree from the University of Strassburg in 1894. His desire to specialize in ear, nose, and throat practice led him to the internationally renowned Vienna Polyclinic in 1893 to study with Dr. Adam Politzer, the nestor of modern otology. Here Dr. Goldstein became interested in the ideas and work of Professor Victor Urbantschitsch.\* Before the Medical Society of Vienna and other interested groups, Dr. Urbantschitsch demonstrated his "Acustische Hörübungen," his methods of improving the education of congenitally deaf children with apparent remnants of hearing by concentrating on stimulation of what he termed a dormant auditory sense.

Although not an entirely novel idea, Urbantschitsch's uncompromising insistence on its value, his diligence in producing objective supportive data and this theoretical rationalization of his approach attracted as never before a considerable amount of professional attention from medical colleagues and educators of the deaf. The reaction was mixed leaning more toward skepticism, if not downright opposition, than to approval and acceptance - a pattern that was to be repeated in America. Even the great Politzer tended to denigrate Urbantschitsch's work. None of this dampened Dr. Goldstein's ardor, which was intensified as he joined Urbantschitsch in daily training sessions with children at the Döbling Institute for the Deaf located in the outskirts of Vienna. It is clear that Urbantschitsch was impressed by his young colleague's enthusiasm and capability and consequently exhorted him to introduce his methods to America. Therein lay the genesis of Dr. Goldstein's dream to convince the world that congenitally deaf children could learn to talk intelligibly. To the end of his life this resolve never waivered.

Dr. Goldstein returned to St. Louis in 1894 to establish medical practice. On June 4, 1895, he married Leonore Weiner, a native of St. Louis (see Chapter VII, pg 211 to 213). He continued to be absorbed in what he had experienced in Vienna and sought an avenue for its practical application.

\* Silverman, S.R.: Translation of Victor Urbantschitsch's Hörübungen bei Taubstummheit und bei Ertaubung im Späteren Lebensalter. (to be published 1981)

At the St. Joseph's Institute for the Deaf\*, then located at 18th and Cass, he started teaching a class of 16 girls, ages 6 to 18 years. He instructed the teachers on how to proceed with acoustic stimulation, each pupil to receive fifteen minutes of instruction daily, and supervised the teaching two afternoons a week. Mrs. Goldstein recalled how she, as a young bride, sat outside in the buggy waiting patiently. In April 1897, Dr. Goldstein demonstrated the class before the meeting of the Eye-Ear-Nose and Throat specialists at the Planters Hotel in St. Louis. Archbishop Kain attended the demonstration and with other observers was very impressed.

In 1896 Dr. Goldstein founded and edited the Laryngoscope, an international monthly medical journal devoted to diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. He served as editor until the time of his death. The journal is still published in St. Louis.

For the next fourteen years, Dr. Goldstein said he had to make a living and devoted his time to his practice, his teaching, Mrs. Goldstein, their daughter Helen (born October 31, 1896) and their home. He was Professor of Otology from 1900 to 1912 at Beaumont Hospital Medical College, which was founded in 1886 and merged with the Marion Sims College of Medicine in 1901, later becoming the St. Louis University College of Medicine in 1903. During this period he became nationally known for his interest in the deaf. His civic and cultural interests led him to found the St. Louis Art League.

### 1913

During a meeting of the American Otological Society, Dr. Goldstein had helped Helen Keller increase the volume of her voice, but he also taught her to dance the "two-step," and he danced with her in the ballroom of the Copley Plaza in Boston. In a letter with

\* Education of deaf children began in the St. Louis area in a log cabin school started by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in 1837, but with changes of name and location the school was not officially listed as St. Joseph Deaf-Mute Institute until 1885, and was not chartered until 1895. Manual instruction combined with lipreading and speech was used until the school moved to University City in 1934 when there was a change to oral communication only.

her photo enclosed, she wrote, "I am thinking with pleasure of the happy evening we spent with you last winter... I recall how you shook your head over my suffragettism and other 'heresies,' how we had to rush away at the last minute and nearly missed our train. Mrs. Macy (Anne Sullivan Macy) joins me in cordial greetings." Dr. Goldstein's daughter, Mrs. Helen Wolff, recalled that at that dinner her father suggested that she say something in French to Miss Keller and to her amazement Helen Keller answered in French.

The dream persisted and the ideas crystallized. Dr. Goldstein realized that deaf children should be regarded not only as clinical entities but also as individuals whose educational and economic needs warranted professional and community attention. The schoolroom was no less a clinical amphitheater than the hospital or bedside. There could be seen the requirement of the special skills of the properly trained teacher and the need for the preparation of children for social and economic participation in the world about them. Dr. Goldstein also realized that otologists and the medical profession in general were not familiar with the problems of the deaf and that here was an undeveloped field. He continued studying the teaching methods in various special schools of America\*, found that only a small percentage of those engaged in teaching deaf children were adequately qualified for this work that was as demanding as it was important. These observations convinced him that in order to do justice to his philosophy, a stable structured outlet responsive to his methods, his guidance and his aspirations was essential.

#### 1914

Dr. Goldstein thus conceived the idea of establishing an institute for the deaf in which an effective cooperation between the teacher, the otologist and other specialties could develop and flourish as well as the opportunity to give a liberal and unbiased

\* One of the schools he studied was the public school for the deaf in St. Louis that was started in 1878 at 1413 Lucas Street in a branch building and was known as the St. Louis Day School for the Deaf. In 1901 the school moved to the Compton School Building on Henrietta Street and the name was changed to the Gallaudet School, now located at 1616 South Grand Avenue.

trial to forward looking methods of education of deaf children and professionally sound preparation of teachers. And so Central Institute for the Deaf opened as a school on September 23, 1914, in rooms over Dr. Goldstein's medical office at Vandeventer Avenue and Westminster Place.



Dr. Goldstein's office where CID began (1914)

The facilities were modest but the drive was undiminished. Patients waited in his office while he devoted time to the deaf child sitting on his knee and to the parents whom he counseled about an educational program for the child resting on learning oral communication skills. Miss Ruth Paxson, the office receptionist trained by Dr. Goldstein, served as the first teacher of the four pupils,

Elizabeth McCleod, Laurie McMillan, Frieda Potashnik, and Mollie Weiss, who were accepted. Dr. Goldstein gave all the time he could spare from a busy practice to supervision and teaching, and formulated the slogan, "Help the handicapped child to help himself."

## Chapter II

### THE DREAM BECOMES REALITY (1915-1929)

#### 1915

A movement concerned with the education of the deaf by advanced methods of teaching had been under consideration for 4 or 5 years at national meetings of otologists. They felt that the influence and cooperation of the medical profession in developing this field of education was unlimited in its possibilities and that education of the deaf was an obligation and not a charity.

The establishment of CID was the outcome of a concerted movement of a number of progressive educators of the deaf and a selected committee of prominent otologists from various medical centers in America. Thus Dr. Goldstein's dream became reality as he put into action the discussions of the otologists, the concerns of the educators, and his drive to have a school responsive to his methods, his guidance and his philosophy of oral education. An announcement of the first session (1914-15) was printed and distributed. (See Appendix A)

The departments of Central Institute listed in the first printed bulletin were the 1) Oral school for the deaf, 2) Normal training classes, 3) Lipreading instruction for adults, 4) Correction of defects of speech, 5) Free clinic for the deaf, and 6) Otologic bureau of information. In order to house resident students and teachers in training and to add classrooms, Dr. Goldstein rented space in a 17-room residence across the street from his office on the northeast corner of Vandeventer Place and Washington Avenue.



Welcome to the dormitory

The school began to take shape with an enrollment of 10 pupils and the appointment of its first Principal, Miss Ethel Hilliard. Miss Hilliard had started teaching at the Texas School for the Deaf after graduating from high school and continued her education during the summers. She later resigned as Supervising Teacher at the Kentucky School for the Deaf

to complete her Bachelor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago before accepting the position as Principal of CID.

Dr. Goldstein believed the preparation of teachers as important as instruction of children. In meetings of the otological groups after 1910, he presented both the pedagogic and otologic points of view, and physicians were made aware of the need for properly qualified oral teachers. Students admitted to the training course for teachers had to be 18 years or older, have a high school diploma, and pass examinations in English, geography, arithmetic and American history. Normal school\* or college graduates were exempt from the examinations. The course of study for normal school students included the following:

1. Visible Speech (A system of symbols developed by Alexander Graham Bell and his father to display features of speech production.)
2. History of the education of the deaf
3. Phonetics as applied to the development of sound and speech
4. Theories and methods of education for the deaf
5. The anatomy and physiology of the ear and of the vocal and respiratory organs
6. Observation in the classroom
7. Practice teaching especially as applied to speech and lipreading.

The first four graduates of the teacher training course in 1915 were Anna Bissell, Mildred McGinnis (see Chapter VII, pg 214 to 217), Ruth Paxson, and Augusta Roeder (see Chapter VII, pg 217). Miss McGinnis and Miss Paxson stayed to teach at CID, and Miss Roeder returned to the CID faculty after one year away at the South Dakota School for the Deaf. The

\* "Normal schools" gave a two-year course to high-school graduates preparing to be teachers. Students were referred to as "normal school students" and the course as a "normal school course."

first summer session for teachers was held in 1915 to make available to teachers the methods of combining oral instruction and acoustic training.



Teachers' Training Class (1915)

Throughout its history, Central Institute was able to attract to membership on its Board of Trustees outstanding, influential civic minded citizens of the St. Louis area. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held the 14th of June with Professor Alexander Langsdorf as Chairman and Mrs. Sam Plant as Secretary. Discussion concerned ways to acquaint the public with Central Institute. Dr. Goldstein offered to withdraw his name from the Board if required by medical ethics. Because of the lack of oral education in public schools, a letter was addressed to the St. Louis Board of Education and to the Civic League suggesting that they investigate the education of deaf children in the public schools.

A period of fund raising for a school building and for scholarships began. Dr. Goldstein invited groups such as the Kiwanis and the Junior League to luncheons, was a gracious host, and then gave personally conducted tours of classes which he called "Know These Children." There were plans for demonstrations in St. Louis and Chicago to stimulate interest in oral teaching.

## 1916

By January, the Articles of Incorporation were adopted, a petition for a Charter approved, and a Committee on By-laws appointed. The purposes of CID as stated in the Charter were:

"To promote educational measures in the interests of the deaf; to instruct the deaf and hard-of-hearing child by progressive oral methods; to provide free scholarships for needy deaf children and for Normal Students; to maintain training classes for teachers; to instruct deaf adults in lipreading; to correct defects in speech; to establish free educational and prevention clinics for the deaf and for speech correction; to maintain an otologic bureau of information; and to receive and hold devices, bequests, and gifts of property and money for use in connection with the aforesaid purposes and to acquire and maintain such real estate, buildings, and equipment as may be necessary to carry out said purposes."

The By-laws were adopted in the spring and the first slate of officers elected by the Board was:

Mr. Edward Clare-Avery	President
Mrs. Henry Elliot, Jr.	First Vice-President
Mr. Paul Brown	Second Vice-President
Mr. Samuel Pingree	Treasurer
Mrs. Sam Plant	Secretary

Appointments were made for the Building and Finance, Scholarship, Membership and House Committees. It was decided to buy the property on the northeast corner of South Kingshighway Boulevard and West Papin Street for \$11,000 as soon as the Finance Committee had the funds, or could negotiate a mortgage or deed of trust on the property. The estimate for the cost of the building was \$21,000. Dr. Goldstein announced the first gift of \$5,000 from Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Faust. Demonstrations were scheduled for Board members to invite friends who might be interested in contributing.



The well-known seal of the Institute, designed by Dr. Goldstein was adopted at the Board meeting in April. It was described in the minutes as: "A circular disc bearing the words Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, with an inner circle containing 2 books surmounted by a chalice with an Aesculapian serpent." This symbolized Dr. Goldstein's philosophy of the cooperation of medicine and education.

Miss Hilliard was asked to prepare a catalogue of the school.

In May, Mr. Bernard Greensfelder, an attorney and a member of the Board, advised the organization to form a realty company to purchase and develop properties for CID so that ultimate equity in such property be held by contributors to the Building Fund, who shall be stockholders in the realty company. Should the building enterprise fail, those who contributed or their heirs would receive an appropriate share of the remaining value. The chartered organization would be a holding company and stock pro rata was to be issued to subscribers and Directors of the "CID Realty Company." The Finance Committee was authorized by the Board to organize the CID Realty Company and acquire property for the building. The Company was to take title and enter into construction contracts. The CID Realty Company was organized, the Treasurer was authorized to turn the Building Fund over to the Realty Company, and certificates (see Appendix B) were issued to contributors. At the July Board meeting, it was resolved that the Institute enter into a 99 year lease with the CID Realty Company, with a rental fee of \$10 per annum and the privilege of renewal for another 99 years. The Institute was to pay taxes, assessments and insurance incident to construction, and be responsible for the maintenance and up-keep of the property. The CID Realty Company was authorized by the Board to increase the capital from \$11,000 to \$40,000, with each share valued at \$100. This amount included construction costs that had increased to \$28,000, plus the cost of equipment.

Throughout this period of fund raising, organization and building, there were demonstrations in homes, auditoriums, schools and churches for fund raising, for education of the public and professionals in oral methods of teaching, and for informing the medical profession of the educational potential of the deaf. Newspapers and letters carried the story of the struggle for oral education and of the procedures used in teaching the deaf to speak.

In June, graduation exercises were held at the Sheldon Memorial Auditorium at 3648 Washington Avenue for four more teachers. Laurie McMillan (now Mrs. Donald A. Tatman), age 10, wrote the school yell which was given by all the pupils in unison:

"Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah!  
Who are we?  
We are the pupils of the CID!"

Plans for the new building provided for 20 resident pupils, 5 resident teachers, a matron, 2 supervisors, 8 classrooms, and a large study hall that also could be used for the adult lipreading clinic. The lot was purchased and on July 18th Miss Hilliard turned the first spadeful of dirt in ground breaking ceremonies. On September 27, 1916, Mayor Henry J. Kiel laid the cornerstone, with its enclosed brass box containing a brochure of the school, clippings announcing plans for the building, and a 1916 Buffalo Nickel.

The first brochure of the school (1916-17) listed the officers and the names of the 15 members of the Board (8 men and 7 women). The faculty was listed as follows:

Max A. Goldstein, M.D., Director

Miss Ethel Hilliard, Ph.B., Principal

Miss Josephine Avondino, Graduate of Peabody  
Normal and Clarke School for the Deaf,  
Senior Instructor

Miss Ruth Paxson, Graduate of CID Normal Program,  
Oral Instructor

Miss Mildred McGinnis, Graduate of CID Normal  
Program, Oral Instructor

Miss Victoria Cameron, Graduate of Emerson College,  
Instructor in Speech Defects

Mrs. Everett Pattison\*, Graduate of CID Normal  
Program, Instructor in Lipreading for Adults

Part-time instructors in physical culture,  
drawing, domestic science, dancing.

The brochure contained a list of subscribers to the building fund, a description of the building which

\* Mrs. Pattison, motivated by her desire to help her hard-of-hearing husband, had resigned as Vice-President of the St. Louis Wednesday Club and as Secretary of the St. Louis Emergency Aid Society to learn to teach the deaf.

cost \$40,000, and the following fees: Resident Pupils, \$500; Day Pupils, \$200; Lipreading, \$60 for 40 lessons; Private Speech, \$2 per hour; Normal School, \$200 including diploma; Room and Board, \$25 per month (scholarships available).



The first school building (1916)  
Still a part of CID



Arthur Simon under the sign of CID  
where his oral education began

1917

The building was completed and equipped, and an open house to show the building and the work of the children was held on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, April 21-22, from 1-5 p.m. Arrangements had been made to lease the lot east of the school for a playground for \$60 per year. At the October Board meeting, Dr. Goldstein reported that all classrooms were filled. There were 24 resident and 14 day pupils, 11 teachers in training, 2 private lipreading and 2 private speech pupils. Then he announced his enlistment in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps with the rank of Major. His assignment was to develop a national re-education service to teach lipreading and correct the speech of soldiers made deaf by "shell shock" or shell concussion.

Dr. Goldstein learned that the only professional organization interested in oral education of the deaf, The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf\* (now the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf), had not met since 1912 and had no plans for a 1918 meeting. Sensing the need for an active association in which teachers of the deaf and ear specialists could cooperate, he organized The Society of Progressive Oral Advocates and scheduled the first national meeting for July, 1918.

1918

In January, a free evening class for the adult deaf was started. The Treasurer of the Board announced that the Institute was declared tax exempt. The Board decided to receive bids to improve the unsatisfactory heating system, a condition that unfortunately continued for many more years. In March, the first CID Newsletter was printed. It included a list of Board members and officers, subscribers to the Building Fund with amounts given, a brief history of the Institute with a statement of purpose and financial status. A children's page featured their activities and their stories. In the April issue there was a reprint of the essay that had won the Globe-Democrat Thrift Stamp Essay Contest written by Samuel Woolf, a CID pupil.

With school spirit strong in the spring, Major and Mrs. Goldstein entertained the Teacher Training

\* Incorporated in 1890 and merged with the Volta Bureau.

class at their home in Hampton Park of St. Louis County. A beautiful field of daisies blooming nearby led to the selection of the daisy as the school flower, and yellow and white as the school colors. Edna E. Davis, for whom the Day School for the Deaf in Spokane, Washington, was later to be named, wrote words for a school song (see Appendix C).

The first annual convention of the Society of Progressive Oral Advocates met in St. Louis in June, with 100 in attendance. This was followed by a summer session for 23 teachers from 13 schools for the deaf.

At the end of the 1917-18 school year, Miss Hilliard requested a leave of absence because of poor health and Miss Julia M. Connery (see Chapter VII, pg 218 to 220) was appointed Assistant Principal for the 1918-19 school year. She brought a rich educational background to CID. After study in England and Belgium, and receiving instruction in education of the deaf from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell at the Bell School of Speech in England, she began her professional career in the state schools of New York. Miss Connery came to CID from the Nebraska School for the Deaf, where she had been in charge of the Oral Department, and remained at CID as Principal until she retired in June, 1941.

### 1919

Miss Connery informed the Board that the school could not be self-supporting with its limited space. Since the growing enrollment reported below led to increasingly crowded conditions, a committee of the Board was appointed to investigate adding land north of the building.

	<u>Adult Lipreading</u>	<u>Speech Correction</u>	<u>Oral School</u>
1918-19	20	22	43
1919-20	18	27	54

Miss McGinnis was moved from the Oral School to take charge of the growing Speech Correction Department. At the Washington University Medical School, she demonstrated a soldier whose vocal cords were damaged by a bit of shell. He had lost his voice but as a result of months of teaching, his speech was normal except for huskiness.

The Simplex Tube, devised by Dr. Goldstein, was in

use in all classes. It consisted of a small funnel attached with rubber tubing to a Y-shaped metal tube, and with rubber tubing from the Y to stethoscope-like ear pieces that could be made for thirty-five cents. Music and speech sounds were conducted to both of the child's ears to stimulate residual hearing.



The Simplex Tube



Becky and Ruth  
conversing

Miss Connery said, "There are two truths which are the basic principles upon which the work of the school is planned: 1) One-third of the deaf have physical hearing they have never used; 2) There is proof that there are practically no mutes."

### 1920

At the February meeting of the Board, it was decided to purchase property whenever an amount of \$10,000 had been subscribed and paid. The property consisted of the southeast corner of Kingshighway Boulevard and Clayton Avenue for \$15,000, and a six-family apartment south of the school for \$23,000. By November, the apartment was purchased by the CID Realty Company with an estimate of \$700 to renovate it for Institute use. The building, called "The Annex," was to house the lipreading and speech correction departments, a dormitory for residential boys, rooms for the St. Louis League for the Hard-of-Hearing, leaving three apartments to be rented at \$60/ month each.



The Annex

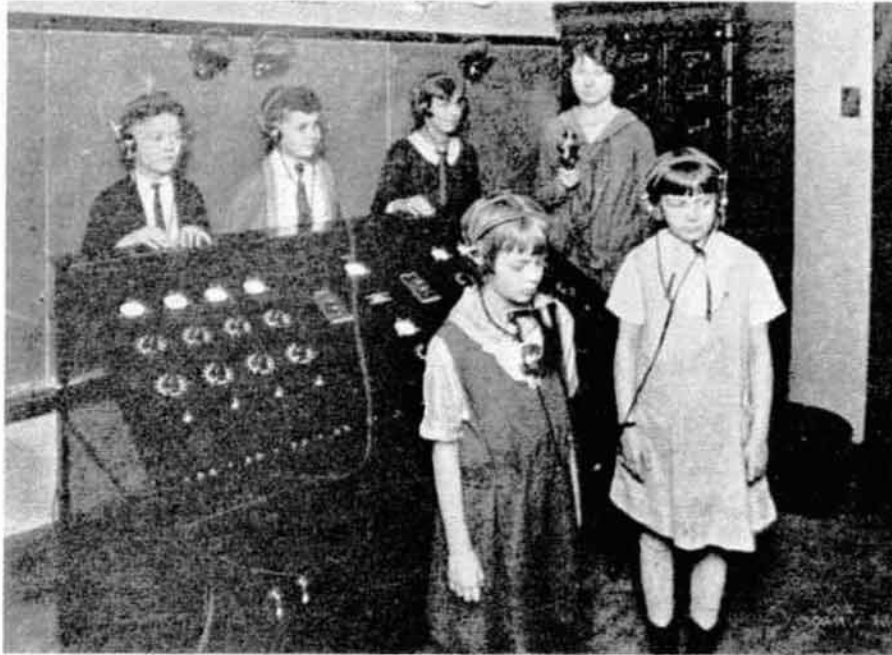
To announce the 1920 presidential election results to the crowds on 12th Street, the Post-Dispatch used the "Magnavox," an electrically controlled amplifying device. Dr. Goldstein borrowed the Magnavox to try to reach the residual hearing of the CID children, trying the earphones on himself first to be sure the amplified sound would not be painful. Mr. Max Steindel, principal cellist of the St. Louis Symphony played for the children so that, for the first time, they could "hear" music as well as speech, but they reported that all the sounds in the room were loud and confusing.

#### 1921

In February there was a division of Board opinion over convenience of meeting time. The women, called the "Board of Managers," met at the school one morning a month. The men, as the "Finance Committee," met at night or late afternoon at the call of its chairman. All of the Board officers were women, with the exception of the Treasurer. The size of the Board was increased from 21 to 50.

By this date there were 22 faculty members, 7 students in the regular teacher training program and 40 in the summer session, 70 children in the oral school, 43 in speech correction and 32 in adult lipreading. The deaf boys of Scout age were accepted into the troop at the Second Presbyterian Church.

The "Electrophone," the first electronic device for amplifying sound for a group of deaf children in a classroom, was installed at Central Institute.

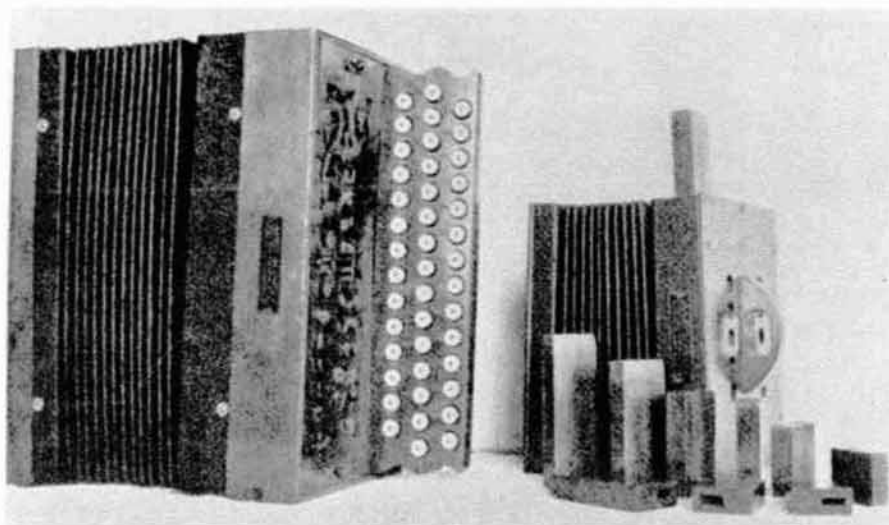


Miss Fagan and class using the Electrophone

The need for scholarships led to a Benefit Bridge party at the Woman's Club given by the Board of Managers and a total of \$1808 was raised. The tribute fund for scholarships was started at this time. From November on, the chief concerns were the needs for additional space and scholarship funds. Workers were organized for a scholarship drive. A benefit concert by Erna Rubenstein, a 15 year old Hungarian violinist, was given at the Odeon, the local concert hall for musical performances, and Mrs. Goldstein reported clearing \$5000 for the school.

In June, at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society of Progressive Oral Advocates held at the Washington

University Medical School auditorium, Dr. Goldstein gave his first demonstration of the Acoustic Method. He used the "Harmonium," an accordion-like instrument with vibrating reed attachments, a piano, and an organ to which the children attached their Simplex tubes. At this meeting, Mr. A. C. Manning, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, presented the following resolution: "The schools for the deaf ought to give religious training to counteract the modern tendencies of degeneracy and the trend toward Bolshevism."



Goldstein's Accordion  
6 octave range

The Urbantschitsch  
Harmonika with  
individual reeds

## 1922

The Board decided to enter the Community Fund in 1922. The chairman of the budget committee of the Fund investigated CID and suggested the need for a trained social worker on the staff. Dr. Goldstein replied, "At present CID has one office worker who does book-keeping, typing, answers the phone, keeps records, receives visitors, and acts as cashier." He requested funds for a part-time social worker and a competent stenographer, for which the Community Fund granted a 15% increase over the original budget request. In October, 1923, Miss Connery was authorized to employ a secretary, engaged Lucia Salto (later Mrs. Fred Lee Sharp) (see Chapter VII, pg ) who came right from her business school to CID.

1923

In November, 1922, the House Committee of the Board of Managers decided the school needed a dishwashing machine, and members were instructed to visit other institutions to look at their dishwashers and to bring estimates of costs to the Board. The committee was finally allotted \$1024 to buy the dishwasher and other items and by October, 1923, the dishwasher was installed.

1924

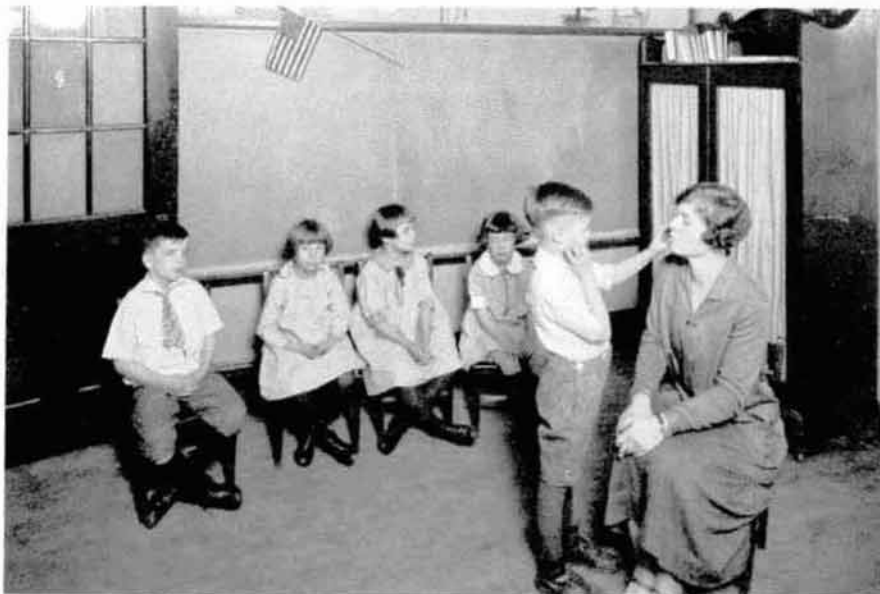
In January, a gift earmarked for the children was used to purchase a moving picture projector and playground equipment.



Recess behind the School Building -  
Dumbbells were playground equipment

At the annual meeting of the Board in February, Dr. Goldstein announced approval of the Executive Committee of the Community Fund for CID to raise \$200,000 for a new building and to liquidate its debt, with authorization to start in February, 1925. Dr. Goldstein announced that the mortgage on the present building was cleared and "we own the Annex." He then presented a plan of expansion for a research laboratory to study causes of deafness and to investigate problems of speech defects. He promised to organize and equip the laboratory and then supervise the research. The enrollment had reached 73 in the oral school, 53 in speech correction, 20 in lipreading, and 22 in the training class. There was need for more space! Dr. Goldstein also indicated the desirability of affiliation with Washington University, not financial but as "a moral benefactor" to raise the standard for the preparation of teachers.

In April, Miss Lillie Ernst, Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools of St. Louis, visited for several days to obtain pointers for the reorganization of the public school classes for the deaf then located in the Compton School. Dr. Goldstein welcomed this visit as he advocated oral education for all St. Louis children. The Gallaudet School was subsequently built in 1925.



A primary class (1923)

Edwin Christman, Marion DeSmith, Doris Wilson,  
Mary Betty Edmonds, Russel DeHaven and  
Miss Paxson

At the meeting of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society in St. Louis in May, CID was invited to participate. The invitation of a prestigious medical group to educators was indeed a rare occurrence. CID gave a demonstration which included a rhythm group presenting the song "Yes, We Have No Bananas," two "word-deaf" children, and Laurie McMillan, one of the first CID pupils who was by then a student at Washington University. She demonstrated her ability to read lips across the ballroom of the Chase Hotel. At this meeting Dr. Goldstein said that CID was then the only school of its kind to accept three-year olds.

Central Institute was beginning to attract world-wide attention with visitors from such professions as music, medicine, education, films (Mary Pickford) and from many foreign countries (China, Japan, India, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Germany, Sweden, Scotland, England, and Canada). Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York wrote in the impressive guest book, "Ears they have not but they hear, thanks to wisdom and love."

### 1925

In January, the Tenth Anniversary of Central Institute was celebrated at a luncheon at the Statler Hotel. Dr. John W. Jones, Superintendent of the Ohio School for the Deaf, spoke on "The History of the Education of the Deaf in America," and Dr. Goldstein described the progress of CID services to the deaf. He announced the opening of the Speech Correction Clinic to be located at the Washington University School of Medicine under the auspices of CID and in conjunction with the Children's Clinic at Barnes Hospital.



Hearing test with audiometer

In February, Western Electric Company lent a new apparatus, called an "audiometer," to the school. In June, Dr. Goldstein explained to the Progressive Oral Advocates how this instrument would replace the old tuning forks to measure hearing. The instrument recorded a range of frequencies from 16-32,000 dv. per second (double vibrations now called Hz). The actual height of the cabinet was over 4 feet.

Numerous out-of-town demonstrations were scheduled beginning in May in order to attract national attention to CID and to raise funds. At the 32nd annual meeting of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society in Montreal, Dr. Goldstein demonstrated Marie Tilson (age 10) to show the value of touch in developing speech perception and production. Dr. Goldstein spoke into a megaphone with a paper diaphragm stretched tautly over the open end. Marie, who was blindfolded, placed her fingertips on the diaphragm to feel the vibrations and answered his



Receiving and repeating spoken language  
from tactile impressions

questions. In June the demonstration was repeated for the Progressive Oral Advocates meeting in Detroit. In October, several CID children (ages 6-10), their teachers and Dr. Goldstein traveled to New York and appeared before the New York Academy of Medicine, and in homes in New York and Philadelphia which included the home of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick. During this visit, while rushing to catch a train, Miss May Templeman (see Chapter VII, pg 220 to 222), the teacher in charge, held a child by each hand, and one little girl held a small suitcase which they were unaware had opened. Dr. Goldstein walked behind them picking up little undergarments all the way to the train.

In September, a day school for the deaf, modeled after CID, opened in Denver. Mrs. Olive Rodgers, who was

trained as a teacher at CID and taught at the school while her son Bill Rodgers was one of the deaf students, was head of that school. Bill was ready for the 5th grade in the Denver Public Schools, when they left CID.

The first 8th grade graduation, held on June 7th, was for three students ready for 9th grade in public high school -- Florence Ahe, Frieda Potashnik and Vincent Herr. Diplomas were mailed to three other students who were prepared for earlier admission to schools for the hearing. The headline in a St. Louis paper announcing the graduation was, "Three Inmates to Receive Diplomas." A class of 19 completed the Teacher Training Program and one of its members, Miss Helen Fagan, was recognized with a gift for excellent scholarship. The beautifully wrapped package presented to her by Dr. Goldstein contained a human temporal bone.

In June, a request to the Community Fund for permission to conduct a fund-raising campaign for expansion and scholarships signalled the determination of the Board to support Dr. Goldstein's dream of a national institution to carry out his designs and purposes. However, the initial request for a fund-raising campaign was denied by the Community Fund because it was reported that by 1928 Gallaudet School would be ready to assume responsibility for the education of all St. Louis' deaf children. This would preclude the need for expansion at CID. The Community Fund considered CID an "educational and research institution" and not a "social agency."

## 1926

In January, the Community Fund approved a "quiet campaign" to start February 1, 1926 and end March 31, 1926. In February, Dr. Goldstein reported to the Board this reply to the Community Fund:

1. CID has engaged in a nationwide campaign for \$1,125,000.
2. Of this total, the sum of \$350,000 for a new building will be raised in St. Louis.
3. CID will withdraw from the Fund when the St. Louis Public School System provides adequate facilities for the oral instruction of deaf children in St. Louis.

4. CID needs the support of the Community Fund during the period of passing from the present status to that of an autonomous, self-supporting unit not only of local usefulness but also of nationwide influence in the cause of the deaf.
5. CID proposes to eventually withdraw from the Fund but requests continued budgeted payments in 1926 and continued payment at the per capita tuition fee rate for scholarship pupils of St. Louis and St. Louis County after that date.

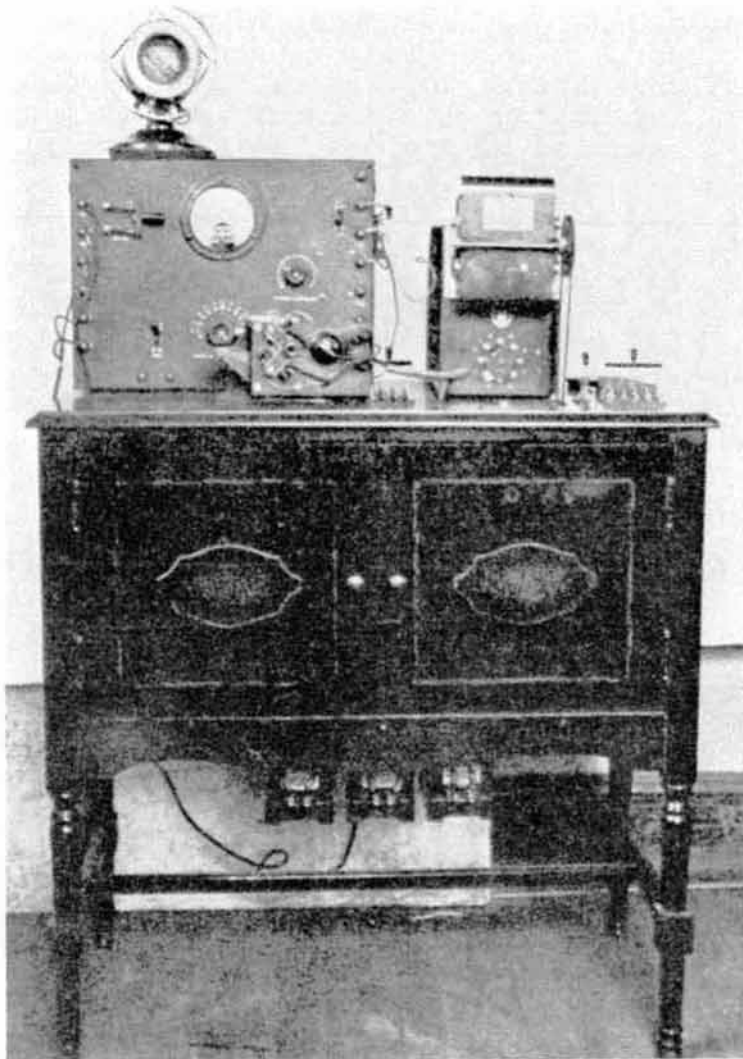
The summer session for teachers was a great success, netting \$2191. Miss Connery announced the need for a new catalogue and Dr. Goldstein reported the first major contribution of \$30,000 for an auditorium-gym in the new building from Mr. Rolla Wells. Mr. William B. Ittner was asked to draw up plans not to exceed \$200,000 and a building committee was appointed. By June, the CID Realty Company had been dissolved and all clerical and accounting work was centralized in the CID school building with one competent person to supervise. Volunteers from the Board of Managers met every Monday morning to do necessary mending.

## 1927

In April, following a great deal of Board discussion, CID accepted 50% of the amount allotted for 1926 and for each of the years 1927 and 1928 and withdraw from the Community Fund.

In January, Dr. Goldstein went to New York to accept the "OSISO"\* a recently invented oscillograph designed to translate speech into a written shorthand for the deaf. It was invented by J. W. Legg, a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and was given to CID by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. In February, Mr. Legg came to St. Louis to demonstrate the OSISO. At this time CID was in the movies when Pathe News took pictures of the school.

\* OSISO is a coined word in which OS stands for oscillation, I for instantaneous, S for scope and O for optical efficiency.



The OSISO

While attending a meeting in Philadelphia in March, Dr. Goldstein saw a demonstration of an instrument called the "teletactor" invented by Dr. Robert Gault of Northwestern University. By using a vibrating diaphragm, the fingers could reportedly detect 2,700 vibrations per second, a rate above that needed to make speech intelligible. Dr. Goldstein was excited about the use of the teletactor in teaching the deaf; by 1930, he had Dr. Gault at CID to demonstrate the teletactor and the school had permission to use it experimentally.

The tornado in April damaged the Annex. There were no injuries at CID but some of the children had to sleep in tents the Red Cross sent from Jefferson Barracks and on cots in the classrooms. Eventually arrangements were made with the Buckingham Hotel Annex at the corner of N. Kingshighway Boulevard and West Pine Boulevard to rent five large rooms to house thirty students and student teachers, with one large room to be used as a classroom. Breakfast was included, but after reports that the breakfast was not satisfactory, the House Committee of the Board investigated. They recommended tipping the waiters and service improved immediately. Tornado insurance covered the damage and repairs were on schedule for the Annex to be occupied again on November 26th. On a cold fall morning, Dr. Goldstein heard a radio broadcast that the Buckingham Hotel was on fire. Dr. Goldstein rushed in his car from his home to be greeted by a welcome sight. All the CID children, completely dressed and in winter coats and hats, were marching in pairs back to school. They were all safe and happy accompanied by Miss Florence Warner, one of the teachers, and the student teachers, who received well-deserved praise for their action in this emergency.

In May, the Finance Committee recommended the purchase for \$34,000 of 2 pieces of property on the southeast corner of Clayton and Kingshighway extending to the alley on the east. Mr. Ittner submitted plans for the new building.

Graduation exercises for 8 deaf students and 22 teachers were held in June followed by a convention of the Progressive Oral Advocates in New York City. A week's course of lectures was offered to teachers of the deaf by the CID staff at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York. In the fall, children who were found to have hearing problems at the Barnes Hospital Clinic were referred to Central Institute for further testing. Social workers brought the children who had been screened out to the school to be taught by student teachers in their last five months of training.

## 1928

Work was started on the new building in July and the cornerstone was laid on September 25th. The cornerstone of the 818 building contains copies of the original State charter for the school and of the original constitution and by-laws; a list of subscribers to the building fund; a history of the organization; a list of the teachers trained and their present occupations;

a list of the faculty; and a roster of the Board members. The By-laws were amended to employ a controller to control all the Institute funds under the supervision of the Treasurer. Because of the traffic, stop signs were requested at the corners of Kingshighway and Clayton.

Visitors from the Committee on Substitutions for Sounds of the General Research Board of Washington, D.C. were enthusiastic about the work at CID. Dr. Knight Dunlap visited for the National Research Council, and in January, 1929 two representatives of the Rockefeller Institute observed the school. Following their visits, Dr. Goldstein emphasized the need for nationwide publicity.

The Board was concerned about the tremendous responsibility on Dr. Goldstein's shoulders and suggested a possible affiliation with Washington University Medical School. Dr. Goldstein did not feel that he wanted such relief. In an article about interesting St. Louisans, Dr. Goldstein told the reporter that he had Sundays as the day in which he does nothing. He spends this day with family and friends, works in his shop on his collection of prints that he and Mrs. Goldstein acquired in their European trips. He mounts, cleans and prepares his prints for framing.

## 1929

The fifteenth Anniversary of the school was celebrated at a luncheon meeting at the Statler Hotel (\$1.00 per plate) on March 29th. The demonstration of children was the best ever. Two \$50,000 subscriptions to the new building were announced and Dr. Goldstein proudly commented, "This is the fifteenth anniversary of my brain child, but it is more than a brain child today. It is a vital force and issue whose energy has been felt throughout the world."

On June 13, 1929, the new school building was dedicated. Descriptions of the building and photographs filled the newspapers. This building of modified Spanish exterior was made up of three units; the school in the center, the science wing on the Papin Street side and the residence wing on the Clayton side. A Spanish patio separated the old building from the new with a fountain of tile imported from Europe by Dr. Goldstein using the seal of the school as a backdrop. To quote the press, "There was a bright dining room, a kitchen that was a marvel of culinary efficiency with maid's quarters behind the

kitchen. The spacious auditorium and gym had locker rooms and showers behind the stage. The school has the largest facilities for preschool age children in the world." The thirty classrooms (14' x 15') were built for a maximum of seven pupils because Dr. Goldstein did not want his successors to be tempted to accept too many pupils per teacher. In the six dormitories each child would have a pair of lockers. Supervisors' rooms adjoined the dormitories.



Central Institute for the Deaf (1929)



The Living Room

Dr. Goldstein in  
conference in  
Lobby





The Speech Clinic



Dining Room



Kitchen and Pantry



The Infirmary

The science wing has a library which will house Dr. Goldstein's collection of books; an acoustic laboratory soundproofed for research with a new audiometer being built by the telephone company for Dr. Goldstein; a lecture room for Normal School Students; a phonetic laboratory for the OSISO; and an anatomical laboratory. There is an Infirmary of 15 beds, 5 cubicles with glass partitions for infectious patients so they can be isolated but still see and lipread each other; eye, ear, nose, throat and dental treatment rooms. The roof provides play space and a view of Forest Park. In the basement there are booths to be used for diagnostic clinics for deafness prevention and speech correction. One classroom was designed to be a miniature store so the children could play merchant and customer. The old building will be used for adult lipreading, manual training, a playroom, with suites to house twenty Normal Students.

In June, a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called because the balance on hand in the building fund was \$40,000 and \$82,000 was needed in 45 days. A resolution was passed to borrow \$45,000 using unpaid pledges as security. It was decided to put the Annex up for sale for \$50,000 but to continue renting the apartments until it was sold. The comptroller resigned to accept a better paying position and the Board decided to hire a woman bookkeeper, Miss Blanche Snoddy.

With all of this financial anxiety, Dr. Goldstein appeared before the Board on October 29th and said he was not worried about getting money for the building, but it was necessary to start a new drive for five million dollars for endowment and research. The Board decided to postpone action on this request until there was a reply from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. An application had been made there for funds to promote preschool education and speech correction, to offer a two-year course for teachers in training leading to a degree, and to develop a research program.

### Chapter III

#### THE YEARS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT (1930-1944)

Completion of Central Institute's new building on Kingshighway signalled the beginning of a period of particular growth and development. The events of these years made it clear that CID had developed far beyond the dream of its founder and the initial impetus for its creation. Of special note was growth of the school, the professional training program, the research department, and CID's widespread influence on the development of the profession. The distinctive marks of this period are the contributions of the people who worked together to nurture and manage a growing institution.

#### 1930

At the annual meeting in the Spring, Dr. Goldstein stressed the importance of (1) a college degree for teachers in training, (2) preschool education, and (3) speech correction. This required additional personnel. Miss Connery was authorized to employ six new teachers at an annual salary of \$1000 each, plus room and board for the school year. Since one of them wanted to live out, room and board was estimated to cost \$490 and the Board recommended an offer of \$1300. When school opened in September in the new Kingshighway building, 95 children were enrolled.



School Faculty (1930)

Connery, McGinnis, Paxson, Goldstein, Taulby, Warner, Lester, Scott, Davis, Fischer, Skinner, Humphreys, Samesreuther, Templeman, Sitton, Holt, Cryder, Smalley, Fagan, Yowell, Roeder, Pott, Moore, Barnidge, Rush, Streng, Downs, Guilmartin

The good news of a grant of \$125,000 from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation to be used for preschool education, a two-year course for teachers leading to a college degree and the development of a research program was announced on June 13th, to be paid at \$25,000 per year for 5 years. Dr. Goldstein immediately initiated plans to augment the faculty and to promote research.

At a meeting of the CID joint Board in July, it was decided not to sell the Annex, but to remodel and furnish it to provide space for the Teachers' College. A committee was appointed to get bids not to exceed \$12,000. When school opened in the fall, the Annex was almost ready for occupancy and dedication ceremonies were held on October 23rd. There were two college classrooms, an office and a living room on the first floor, and dormitories for students and faculty on the second and third floors. This was probably one of the first coeducational dormitories with women on the second floor and men on the third, an unwitting harbinger of things to emerge on the higher education scene. Dr. Helen Schick (Dr. Helen Schick Lane, see Chapter VII, pg 231 to 234) was put in charge for the privilege of occupying the large room (formerly a living room) with sun parlor attached. The noise levels were high because the Annex was located on a busy thoroughfare with 3 bus lines and a street car line. Students and staff learned to adapt since the school was not equipped to measure the noise level or to reduce it.

The Annex lockers were made of wood and located back-to-back in the center of the hall. Space in the lockers was limited and one teacher from Wisconsin, who came well equipped with fur coats, was a bit crowded as were two students from the South who expected a social life requiring several formal dresses with bouffant petticoats. One student, occupying what was the dining room of the old apartment, had two small windows next to the French windows that were too narrow to cover with shades. She complained to Dr. Goldstein and he came over to the Annex with a roll of opaque paper and scissors to solve that problem personally.

Students and faculty moved into the Annex and settled down for study and fun. There was singing around the piano in the living room, Sunday morning breakfasts in one of the classrooms, late night

discussion sessions with snacks when the students came "home" from night classes at the University or from the library. When they were affluent, there were trips down the street to "Harry's" or to the Greek restaurant on the corner of Chouteau Avenue. Many happy marriages originated in the Annex, which was a good place for CID students and medical students to meet for dates. This is where the Lanes and the Silvermans met.

Dr. Goldstein began recruiting a research staff and a college faculty as early as May, with an invitation to Dr. Max F. Meyer (see Chapter VII, pg 228 to 230) from the University of Missouri, to serve as Research Professor working at CID. His arrival marked the beginning of psychological research at Central Institute. This invitation indicated Dr. Goldstein's recognition of Dr. Meyer's ability even though the circumstances of his availability could reflect on the Institute and his scientific theories differed from those of Dr. Goldstein. Dr. Rafael Lorente de No (see Chapter VII, pg 230 to 231) was selected as Director of Research at CID. He was recognized as one of the most distinguished research scientists in neuro-anatomy in Europe. He was a member of the staff of the Instituto Medico de Post Graduados of Santander and senior assistant to Professor Ramon y Cajal of the Cajal Neurological Institute in Madrid. Dr. Lorente accepted the position at Central Institute but the matter of securing the necessary documents and credentials proved difficult, so that he did not arrive until April, 1931.

Dr. Goldstein asked Charles E. "Bud" Harrison (see Chapter VII, pg 227 to 228), an electrical engineer, to repair a piece of equipment and told him to come see him if he ever decided to work in St. Louis.



Recording Ann's speech in Technisonic Studio

In 1930 Bud accepted a job at KMOX radio station and founded his Technisonic Studios in classrooms on the third floor of the new building at CID. In return for studio space, he made recordings of the speech of every child in school.

In the summer of 1930, Dr. Meyer requested an assistant and one of his Ph.D.'s, Dr. Albert Weiss, Director of the Experimental Psychology Department at Ohio State University, recommended Helen Schick. Because of her interest in music, she took courses closely related to hearing including courses in the physiology and neurology of hearing at the Ohio State University Medical School. She had assisted Dr. Weiss' research on sensory responses of neonates at the University Hospital and was a candidate for the Ph.D. in August, 1930. Dr. Goldstein wrote offering the position of Assistant Psychologist and said, "Wire answer immediately to my summer home in Frankfort, Michigan." Dean George F. Arps, head of the Psychology Department at Ohio State, advised Miss Schick to accept the position which offered a chance to combine research and teaching, and he added that the opportunity to work with Max Meyer was worth \$1000 a year. She wired her acceptance.

In September, with 17 teachers in training enrolled, the college faculty for the first two-year course was:



Miss Connery lectures to first 2 year class

Miss Julia M. Connery, Principal  
 Miss Helen Gebhart, Head of Lipreading Department;  
 Critic Teacher  
 Dr. Max A. Goldstein, Director  
 Dr. Rafael Lorente de No, Director of Research  
 Miss Mildred McGinnis, Head of Department of Speech  
 Correction  
 Dr. Max F. Meyer, Psychologist  
 Dr. Helen Schick, Assistant to Dr. Meyer

### 1931

In February, Chancellor George Throop announced the affiliation of the Teachers' College of Central Institute with University College of Washington University.\* Students were to follow a 2-year program to parallel that of the College of Liberal Arts, except for the requirements of Biology and Physics, as qualification for admission to a 2-year program at Central Institute, leading to the B.S. in Education from Washington University. Dr. Frederick W. Shipley, Dean of University College chaired a Washington University-CID committee to oversee academic work at CID. In addition to Dean Shipley, the committee consisted of:

Professor Frank Wright, Head of the Department  
 of Education  
 Dr. Lee W. Dean, Head of the Department of Oto-  
 laryngology of the Medical School  
 Professor W. Roy Mackenzie, Head of the Depart-  
 ment of English  
 Professor John Paul Nafe, Head of the Psychology  
 Department  
 Dr. Max A. Goldstein, Director of Central Institute  
 Miss Julia M. Connery, Principal of Central Institute

This committee, called the Advisory Board, passed on the eligibility for admission of students, approved all appointments to the college faculty, and examined all students before graduation.

This examination was an ordeal for both students and their college instructors. Each student was scheduled for a 5-minute oral exam with each member of the Advisory Board from the University. Dr. Goldstein sent students to Dr. Dean with their Anatomy and Physiology Notebooks that were so beautifully illustrated that Dr. Dean always stated that the notebooks were

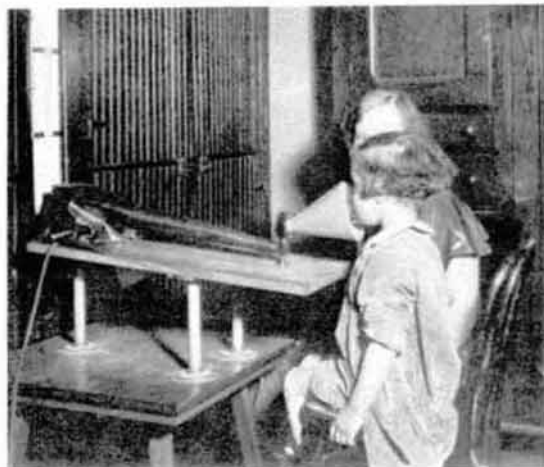
\* The first program for training teachers of deaf children in the country to be affiliated with an accredited University.

better than those of his medical students. Miss Connery requested that each student be permitted to demonstrate his/her teaching ability with children, as evidence of work at CID. This demonstration often "saved" a nervous student who couldn't describe a Gaussian curve, didn't know Shakespeare or had forgotten some educational theory.

The CID Board had started a Library Fund the previous December by each member giving a \$5.00 Christmas gift to the school. Madame Emma Akimoff was added to the staff as librarian. In addition to helping the college students she was skilled in language and translated articles for all the research staff. She and her husband had found refuge in St. Louis from Russia, after the revolution.

At a joint meeting of CID's Board of Managers and its Finance Committee, it was decided to merge into one Board to be called the Board of Managers. When the Board of Managers was not in session, an Executive Committee made up of the officers and chairmen of the Standing Committees was authorized to have all powers except amending the By-laws. At the Board meetings in March and April, a salary budget without increases was approved.

At the May meeting of the Board, Dr. Goldstein reported the start of psychological testing of CID children, by Dr. Schick, and the work of Dr. Meyer on pitch change and voice intensity using the "strobillion" and the "phoneloscope." Dr. Goldstein's report included mention of a gift from the plasterer who had made an 8-foot square plaster screen on the back wall of the stage to be used in the projection of movies for the children. He ended the Board meeting with his perennial exhortation that to insure national recognition of CID, it was feasible to start a campaign to raise three million dollars.



The Phoneloscope

The first two-year college class graduated in 1931. There were 13 women, all dressed in white carrying a single daisy (the school flower) with a long stem. Although students and flowers promptly wilted in the heat of the auditorium stage, the festive air of the occasion was in no way diminished. The first black student to be trained as a teacher of the deaf at CID graduated with this class. Three special graduate students enrolled for graduate study, assisted the college staff. One in psychology helped Dr. Meyer in his experiment of teaching phonetic shorthand to preschool age deaf children; another in Speech Correction helped Miss McGinnis in teaching adult aphasic patients; the third in physiology assisted Dr. Goldstein in his application of the acoustic method. Miss Edith Opal Cuthbert, a teacher of the deaf and Dean of High School girls in Cleveland, was employed as Registrar of the Teachers' College in the summer of 1931.

At the 37th annual meeting of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Dr. Goldstein displayed his collection of old and rare books.\* Those that received special attention and publicity were a book on language printed in Venice (1496), a monograph on cancer of the nose written in early German Gothic type (1565), a book on catarrh published in Leipzig (1594), John Bulwer's Ancient Art of Lipreading (1648), Speech for the Deaf published in Amsterdam (1700), a description of the sign language (Paris, 1776), Oral Methods for the Deaf by Samuel Heinecke, a Lutheran pastor, written in 1737, the Anatomy of the Ear by Gabriel Fallopius (1600), and a 1673 description of the first crude ear trumpet for the deaf.

In the summer, Dr. Goldstein visited the University of Hamburg and observed the work of Miss Erika Kneisner who had served for 3 years as an assistant in the Phonetic Laboratory there. She accepted an invitation to CID as Research Phoneticist. She brought her apparatus for recording and reproducing speech using a diamond point driven by an electromagnet that recorded on metal discs.

\* On October 4, 1977, Central Institute presented the Max A. Goldstein collection of rare books (approximately 700 volumes) to the Washington University Medical School Library Archives where they will be carefully preserved and available to scholars in the field of medicine and special education.

Miss Ruth Paxson, the first CID teacher, resigned in June, 1931, to become Principal of the Day School for the Deaf in East Cleveland, Ohio.

In the fall the Building Committee of the Board brought up the need for protection from the cold winds blowing in from Forest Park, making it at times impossible to use the roof-top play area in winter. The boys in



Enclosure on Roof



Basketball Team  
Bennett, McKibbon,  
Beamer, Utley, Yawitt  
L. Lane, Coach

the School manual training classes were furnished money for material and built removable wooden partitions for the west side. The residential boys on the top floor volunteered to keep the roof clean and soon basketball was in full force. There were four teams for women: faculty, first-year students, second-year students and the older deaf girls. The team of deaf boys scheduled games with hearing boys in the community. All of the teams received letters for their participation.

Dr. Goldstein and Miss Connery were interested in keeping everyone healthy and at the morning recess break all teachers and staff went to the auditorium for calisthenics. The older children went to the roof play area and the preschoolers went to the patio or playrooms for exercise. The program for teachers was discontinued following complaints of ripped sleeves and overexertion.

The 1931-32 school year reflected the worsening depression. The Board approved a deficit budget and Mrs. Goldstein was discouraged because fund raising was not productive. It was decided to close school early, June 14, 1932, in order to save a half month's salary for dormitory and kitchen help. A proposal at the Board meeting to cut all teachers' salaries ten percent for the last 3 months of school was defeated because it would not be fair to the loyal teachers. However, there was an approved 10% cut in salaries for 1932-33. Mr. Sidney Cohen, the auditor, recommended borrowing \$5000 from the endowment fund to meet the deficit secured by 2 notes of \$2500 each at 4% interest.

To raise funds, cards were prepared with the names of potential contributors and distributed to the Board members. The teachers gave a benefit bridge party and the Board sponsored a Dinner Dance and Bridge in the Gold Room of the Jefferson Hotel. A performance at the school included a magician and a play by the children called "Goldie's Toys" which was open to the public with voluntary contributions gratefully received.

## 1932

Research in the fields of speech and hearing was always a part of Dr. Goldstein's plan for Central Institute. His selection of staff qualified for University affiliation stressed individuals who were prepared to carry on research as well as instruct future teachers. One early research project of the psychology department was an attempt to test the hearing of infants and, if possible, differentiate between the deaf and the "word-deaf." The project was started at the Salvation Army Woman's Hospital on babies from a few weeks to one year old. Volunteers recruited by Mrs. Helen Wolff assisted Drs. Meyer and Schick. Sound stimuli were associated with good and bad milk, conditioning the infants to accept or reject the milk. All feedings but the one at 2:00 a.m. were covered by the team. Conditioning was successful but the many uncontrolled variables precluded this as a test of hearing. Procedures changed to the use of a galvanic skin response and results were reported at the Midwestern Psychological Association Meeting held at the University of Indiana. In October, at the meeting of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Lorente demonstrated reflexes of the muscles of the middle ear of a rabbit under anaesthesia in response to changes in intensity and pitch of speech.

In the fall, Miss Connery started a program of "adopting" resident pupils by student teachers and staff who lived in. "Adopted" children received personal attention and special treats from their CID "parents." Jeanne Boggan, age 8, was "adopted" by Mr. LeRoy Lane, who taught physical education and shop at the school. He took her to the Zoo to meet Mr. Marlin Perkins, then Curator of the Reptile House, who became well known for his TV program "Wild Kingdom." Mr. Perkins and Jeanne became friends and he taught her about snakes and gave her a pet black snake to bring back to school. Mr. Lane took care of her snake in the shop and as a special treat Jeanne invited her friends and teachers to visit her snake every evening after supper. She invited Mr. Perkins to visit CID to tell all the children about snakes. As he entered the classrooms carrying the snakes in a burlap bag, there was an exodus of teachers down the corridor but the children were very attentive. Adding to the dignity of service in the dining room was the butler, Mr. Henry Keener, who always wore an immaculate white coat and checked the service to all tables, as well as extending his personal service and love to the little



Henry

ones. Good manners were taught and expected of all children in the dining room. The boys were taught to stand and hold chairs for the adults and girls. The houseparent and one adult were assigned to each table with responsibility for teaching table manners and the names of foods, and to insist that the children eat one or two bites of everything served. The menus were kept in notebooks and sometimes the adults had to learn to spell as well as eat such foods as rutabagas and broccoli.

Central Institute sponsored troops for the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts. The boys won streamers for successful participation in Camporees and Scout shows. There were numerous field trips for the children.

Perhaps the biggest undertaking was an overnight trip to Onondaga Cave for the older children, accompanied by college students and some staff members. Many of the children rode in a Scout-owned truck that broke down on the way causing a delay for repairs. One deaf boy who arrived earlier in a teacher's car disappeared soon after at the cave. There was nothing more frustrating than hunting a lost deaf boy in the woods, especially when he was eventually found overhead sitting in a tree, watching the search. He said he wanted to be the first to see, through his field glasses, the truck arrive with the other children. Those children saw the cave in its pristine state, entering in boats on the Lost River and carrying kerosene lanterns for light. The boys camped out and the girls slept in a house belonging to the owner of the cave.

Birthdays were always special celebrations featuring cake and ice cream for the children. Dr. Goldstein's birthday was celebrated with a series of plays by each department of the school so that his birthday gift was speech from each pupil. The college students joined in and on one occasion three girls with some early ballet training presented "The Ballet of the Ossicles." Programs typically ended with a unison singing of "Happy Birthday."

Dr. Goldstein wanted to recognize academic success and create an organization comparable to other professional honorary groups. Mu Iota Sigma, a professional fraternity for students in the field of teaching the deaf and speech defective, was started with its Alpha Chapter at CID. The object of the fraternity was to promote pedagogical research, critical thinking and a spirit of cooperation and fellowship, to encourage oral education, and to elevate the profession of teaching the deaf. A ritual and an initiation service were prepared. By 1937 there were 5 chapters. Among Alpha projects were 1) a children's literary club to encourage recreational reading; 2) a typing project teaching the touch system; 3) an etiquette project to teach proper behavior at social events as well as school and home conduct, and table manners; 4) an athletic project arranging for coaching and playing basketball teams in other school and church groups. CID cooperated in national projects such as the administration of a personality questionnaire. As more chapters were added, academic standards were not upheld, some chapters did not encourage oral education, some programs were exclusively social and eventually Alpha Chapter became inactive and disbanded in 1950.

1933

In the spring of 1933, Dr. Goldstein announced plans to examine the hearing of all the children in St. Louis and St. Louis County who had been screened out in their local schools as having hearing problems. The program started with testing 25 children from the Webster Groves schools followed as needed by lipreading instruction at their schools given by CID student teachers.

In May, Dr. Goldstein's book, Problems of the Deaf, was published by the Laryngoscope Press. This beautifully

# PROBLEMS OF THE DEAF

BY

MAX A. GOLDSTEIN, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Director, Central Institute for the Deaf

Professor of Otology, St. Louis University, 1900-1912

President, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, 1902

President, American Otological Society, 1928

President, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, 1931

President, Society of Progressive Oral Advocates, 1917-1933

Editor, THE LARYNGOSCOPE; Editor, ORALISM AND AURALISM

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This volume contains 610 Pages; 273 Illustrations

Maroon, textile leather (waterproof) binding

**\$6.00** Postage Prepaid

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THE LARYNGOSCOPE PRESS

St. Louis, U. S. A.

1933

illustrated book became a text for students and teachers. It contained a history of deafness and speech defects; the anatomy, neurology and physiology of the speech and hearing mechanisms; tests of hearing; methods of instruction of deaf and hard-of-hearing children; professional training of teachers; advice for parents; a well-illustrated description of the antique hearing aids in Dr. Goldstein's collection; lip-reading for the adult hard-of-hearing; warnings about quacks and quackeries; and a concluding section about Dr. Goldstein's personal research.

The reduction of the number of teachers and salary cuts in the School had reduced the budget 31% for the 1932-33 school year so that the Finance Committee authorized if at all possible an increase in teachers' salaries for 1933-34.

Plans were made for participation in the International Congress on Education of the Deaf to be held in Trenton, New Jersey in June. Several groups of teachers and students travelled East by car or by train. The innovations in education for the deaf developed at CID were presented in papers at the meetings by Miss Connery, who outlined a curriculum for nursery school deaf children; Dr. Goldstein, who discussed his Acoustic Method and the use of residual hearing; Miss McGinnis, who talked about diagnosis and methods of teaching word-deaf children; Miss Helen M. Gebhart, who stressed speech conservation for the adult hard-of-hearing; and Dr. Schick, who presented intelligence test results of preschool age deaf children on the Randall's Island Performance Series showing normal intelligence of the deaf child. Many of those who attended the Congress will remember the seafood banquet at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

December brought news that the new superhighway would cut through school property. Mr. Edwin B. Meissner, Sr. (see Chapter VII, pg 235 to 236), representing CID, had held conferences with Mayor Dickmann and other city officials. Comments of members of the Board ranged from strategies to prevent the plan because it would take school property and weaken the structure of the Annex to plans to sell all of the property in the way of the proposed highway to clear the indebtedness on the school building. Mr. Meissner told the Board that plans were not definite and no action could be taken.

The first endowed scholarship was given by Mrs. Pryor in memory of her husband, and announced to the Board

at the December meeting. The income from this gift continues as the Pryor Scholarship and is awarded annually by the Scholarship Committee.

### 1934

The Twentieth Anniversary of CID was celebrated on May 10th with a dinner party for Board members at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Goldstein. At an informal meeting following dinner, Dr. Goldstein announced that he would need to travel to "sell" the work of CID because the grant from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Institute would terminate in 1935. In November, a national drive for funds was approved by the Finance Committee. A list of out-of-town pupils and graduates as well as members of Otological Societies was prepared, and they were asked to set up meetings in large cities.

Mrs. Elsa Pierce was employed to take charge of the office of the national campaign and continued at CID for many years to help on other fund-raising campaigns, and later to serve as secretary to Dr. Silverman and Miss McGinnis. Knowledge of a substantial gift, of a successful child, or of prominence of a former college student generated in Mrs. Pierce the same thrill as it did in the professional staff.

Blueprints of the new speed highway were submitted by a representative of the City of St. Louis and officers of the Board were authorized to sign agreements for the transfer of the land belonging to CID. The city said that CID could retain any of the houses they wished to save if the school moved them from the path of the highway. If not moved, the houses would become the property of the city with the profit of \$300 per house going to the city from the wrecking company. The cost of moving the houses would be \$200 plus the cost of a foundation. The Board allocated \$5000 for the project.

Dr. Goldstein asked for a loan of \$12,000 on the property that he would finance himself. There were 2 bids to move the houses, one at \$7500 using W.P.A.\* labor and a higher bid using union labor. There were 15 buildings in the way of the highway and CID salvaged 9 at the cost of \$20,534. Dr. Goldstein

\* The Work Projects Administration (WPA), originally the Works Progress Administration, of the Roosevelt Administration during 1935-43 pursued public works in order to relieve national unemployment.

received two triangular plots of ground for playgrounds and persuaded General Leif Sverdrup of Sverdrup and Parcel to build a footbridge over the highway that was paid for by the State. The value of the salvaged houses was estimated to be between \$60,000 to \$75,000. One of the houses became Dr. Goldstein's medical office, others were used for staff, one as a dormitory for older boys, and one (4568 West Papin) was later remodeled as a Memorial Recreation Building.

The Memorial Building was remodeled and equipped by Mr. Mont Levy as a memorial to his wife, Elma Linz Levy, who had been active in Board activities and had served as Assistant Treasurer. Their sons, Willard and John, were later to become members of the Board. The building, dedicated on June 14, 1937, had a library and reading room for CID children, a natural history museum that contained Dr. Goldstein's collection of Indian relics, stuffed animals and birds, and active bee and ant hives. There were game rooms, Scout quarters for boys and girls, a photographic studio and darkroom, and industrial exhibits. A portrait of Mrs. Levy hung over the fireplace and 22 reproductions of



Reading Room of the Museum  
Portrait of Mrs. Levy over fireplace

paintings of famous masters adorned the first floor walls, a gift from Mrs. Robert Mayer in memory of her mother. Friends of Mrs. Levy gave a playhouse which was erected on the children's playground east of the museum.



Dr. Goldstein's collection of Indian relics  
in Museum

1935

In the spring, increased compensation for teachers and the termination of the Rockefeller grant from which college faculty salaries had been paid, added \$15,000 to the budget. The college students said they could not afford to pay \$500 for Room and Board, so this was reduced to \$25 per month for 9 months plus work with the children.

On the income side, the teachers had cleared \$705 from their annual card party, \$200 was received as gifts for Dr. Goldstein's birthday, and Mr. William H. Danforth announced that CID would be the recipient of a contribution from the St. Louis Christmas Carol Association to be used for scholarships. This contribution to scholarship funds has continued annually.

In June, the endowment funds were divided into restricted and unrestricted funds. The principal of the restricted funds was frozen and only the interest could be used. The unrestricted funds could be used subject to Board approval and some of this money was applied to the mortgage debt.

Miss Connery announced a new nursery school program for 12 hearing children, ages 3 to 5 years, who lived in the neighborhood. They shared activities with CID's deaf children for two hours each morning and were brought to school and returned home by college students.

The Board approved the employment of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Davies, who had been on the staff of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf. Mrs. Rachel Dawes Davies, who had served as a guest lecturer in curriculum courses at CID, was a well known educator of the deaf and an authority on teaching reading and social studies. She was employed as a Supervising Teacher in the Primary Department and an Instructor in the Teachers' College. Mr. Davies, who was also a teacher of the deaf, was employed as Director of the Recreational Program at CID.

At CID graduation exercises in June, 1935, eleven college students, including S. Richard Silverman, were recognized for completion of their professional training (see Chapter VII, pg 237 to 245). As a prize for excellence in the first year of training, Mary Frances Erdel (Mrs. McCall) was presented with a copy of "Problems of the Deaf" by Dr. Goldstein. Mr. Silverman was invited to remain on the CID staff as a teacher in the advanced classes.

At the opening Board meeting in the fall, Miss Connery reported an increase in total enrollment. Dr. Goldstein concluded his report by saying:

"There is one practical conclusion to be drawn concerning the development of Central Institute. It has been generally conceded that this Institution is receiving national and international recognition for its accomplishments in the rehabilitation of the handicapped children in our charge and it is further emphasized and known that such accomplishments have been effected with comparatively meager financial support. What we need today to continue the onward march of this organization are ample funds for the expansion of the policies and new work. If this is dependent on the smaller contributions of our many loyal friends and subscribers, such growth must be proportionate to the moderate finances and working funds thus obtained. More formidable support in the future must be given in endowments, perpetual scholarships, and substantial bequests and such substantial contributors must be found to extend the usefulness, influences, and opportunities of CID."

## 1936

June was a busy month with graduation on the 10th, the meeting of the Progressive Oral Advocates on the 12th and 13th, and then the first reunion of the Deaf Alumni with 45 in attendance. Among the early graduates who attended were the following:

John Healy, who had his M.A. from the University of Chicago, had received a graduate scholarship to Harvard and was appointed assistant librarian of the Massachusetts State library by Governor Curley.

Arthur Momber, who had graduated from University College in Southampton, England, with a degree in Maritime Engineering and was associated with his father in shipbuilding in Shanghai.

Elizabeth McCleod, one of the first pupils of CID who had been Secretary of the Hispano-American Museum in New York and was, at the time of the meeting, Research Assistant at the New York City Library.

Marie Tilson, who had graduated from high school with extra courses in biology and chemistry and was enrolled in a laboratory technician's course.

Gertrude Yawitt, who graduated from high school in Chicago in a business course and was employed by an auto company in Chicago.

In September, the Board of Graduate Studies of Washington University approved a program at CID leading to the degree of Master of Science in Education for qualified students through the School of Graduate Studies. Graduates of accredited universities or colleges were eligible provided their transcripts showed a well rounded undergraduate curriculum with grades above the minimum requirements and they showed evidence of professional promise. In addition to the 2 year regular curriculum, graduate students were required to elect 6 units open only to graduate students and write results of an independent study.\*

At the annual meeting of the Board in November, Mrs. Goldstein reported 654 subscriptions to the Maintenance Fund and a total of \$10,982 in the fund. A letter from the Board to Dr. Lorente was read expressing appreciation for his work at CID.

#### 1937

In the spring, a pension plan for teachers was approved and 7 teachers elected to participate in the plan. They had the privilege of entering the plan to the extent of \$5000 insurance with retirement at age 60 or 65. The Board meetings of 1937-38 were chiefly concerned with repairs; heating, plumbing, carpentry, and concrete work. One bright spot was the announcement of two new 5-year grants; one from Mrs. Felix Warburg of New York and the other from Mr. Henry Ittleson, a former St. Louisan. Dr. Goldstein reported these grants as the nucleus of an endowment fund making it possible to continue the upbuilding of the Teachers' College.

- \* Subsequently, a combination of course offerings was established to lead to the degree of Master of Science in Speech and Hearing and Master of Arts in Speech and Hearing (now Master of Arts in Communication Sciences). A curriculum leading to the Ph.D. was established in September, 1947, with majors in Psychology, Education, Physiology and Anatomy. Professional courses and research were shared by CID and the campus departments.

Nation-wide publicity was given CID on the Philip Morris Radio program. Elizabeth McCleod, one of the first pupils was a speaker from New York and a recording of the program was made in Technisonic Studios at CID. Mrs. Tikvah Sterne, a physicist from Pretoria, South Africa, arrived at CID in September with her 4-year old deaf son, Jonathan. In addition to completing the professional training in order to help her boy, she built a "Thyratron Inflection Indicator" to teach voice inflection through a series of lights as her independent study. Mrs. Elizabeth Nitchie joined the CID faculty as Head of the Department of Lipreading in September. She was the widow of Edward Nitchie who had founded the oldest and largest private school for the hard-of-hearing in New York. The Nitchies had developed an approach to teaching lipreading and collaborated on several textbooks.

### 1938

Dr. C. C. Bunch, who was Professor of the Physics of Otolaryngology at Washington University Medical School, was appointed to serve part-time as Associate Director of CID starting in January. He had come to St. Louis from the University of Iowa, where he was Associate Professor of Otology. He left CID in 1941 to become Research Professor in the Education of the Deaf in the School of Speech of Northwestern University and died suddenly in 1942. His book entitled Clinical Audiometry was published posthumously.

### 1939

Dr. Goldstein published his second book entitled "The Acoustic Method for the Training of the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing." In this text Dr. Goldstein described the use of the "Acouvox," the first group hearing aid.



Acoustic Practice  
with the Acouvox

This was an instrument using telephone principles and operating directly from standard electric equipment of radio tubes, amplifying transformers, filters and condensers with an electrical circuit to the various pupil stations where the intensity of sound could be regulated to the individual's requirements. The teacher's voice was

amplified and carried to the pupil stations where the child could hear also his own voice and those of his classmates. Tactile impressions were received through a modified telephone receiver or teletactor to which the Acouvox was connected. The Acouvox was designed by Professor R. S. Glasgow of the Department of Physics of Washington University and Mr. S. C. Sachs, an electrical engineer. This group aid was replaced by the "Aurex," a commercially designed unit that featured a non-directional microphone, better pupil's headphones, and individual rheostats to regulate the intensity of each pupil's set. Mrs. Lillian Smalley was the teacher in charge of the acoustic program and arranged schedules for class use of the one group aid installed in the area now used as the business office.

Dr. Goldstein promoted the rhythm program and classes were scheduled for work around the piano to improve rhythmical and intonational patterns of speech as they learned through the use of residual hearing and touch to differentiate changes in pitch, intensity and rhythmic patterns played by the teacher. The children enjoyed learning songs that hearing children sang in camp, at Christmas or for other special occasions.

Dr. Emil Froeschels (see Chapter VII, pg 246), a professor at the University of Vienna and an authority on speech disorders, joined the CID staff in July.

Central Institute celebrated its Twenty-fifth birthday with a program at Kiel Auditorium on Saturday, October 7, 1939. The guest of honor was Miss Helen Keller. The part of the program that was broadcast over the national network of the Mutual Broadcasting System included demonstrations of the teaching of speech to a 3 year old, the speech and language of a 12 year old at CID and a 13 year old deaf girl attending a St. Louis public school, and the experiences of 3 adult deaf graduates. Miss Keller was introduced and concluded her remarks with an appeal to the listeners to cooperate with Central Institute in "breaking trails to a richer life for the deaf and safe guarding the rights of others never to become deaf." Dr. Goldstein expressed his appreciation to station KWK and the network for offering their facilities to spread this educational and scientific gospel.

#### 1940

With the emphasis on speech pathology and the work of Miss McGinnis that was replicated in many schools, the official name of the Society of Progressive Oral Advocates was changed to the "National Forum on Deafness

and Speech Pathology" in 1940. The name of the official publication of Proceedings continued to be Oralism and Auralism.

At the October Board meeting, Dr. Goldstein reported that he had rejected an offer of \$300,000 from Dr. Christian Wolf and the Rotophone Corporation of New York when he found out its intent was to promote the sale of records to stimulate hearing and alleviate deafness. He was not willing "to prostitute his professional reputation" nor involve CID in such a deal.

In November, Dr. Goldstein circulated a letter to all Board members notifying them that the time was approaching when they had to face changes in the administrative staff. The letter contained an analysis of Miss Connery's responsibilities as Principal, namely: 1) scholastic development of all pupils; 2) instruction in special pedagogy to students in the Teachers' College; 3) supervision in the internal business affairs of the Institute. Dr. Goldstein suggested that 3 persons were needed: - a Principal, a Dean of the Teachers' Training College who would instruct in Miss Connery's special pedagogy, and a business manager who would take over fund raising and contact national foundations. For his replacement, Dr. Goldstein felt that the person must be an experienced otolaryngologist because of referrals from otologists and because of the teaching assignment in the college.

#### 1941

At the annual meeting of the Board in January, Miss Connery announced her desire to retire at the end of the school year and recommended that Dr. Helen Schick Lane be made Assistant Principal for one year and that Mr. Richard Silverman be made Registrar and Chairman of the College faculty. Arrangements were made to grant Miss Connery a Sabbatical year with plans to return twice during the school year to supervise the work. Dr. Lane and Mr. Silverman were authorized to attend all future Board meetings.

Fifteen teachers and seven pupils attended the Philadelphia meeting of the National Forum on Deafness and Speech Pathology, which included a demonstration before the College of Physicians with special emphasis on a talk by Miss Mildred McGinnis about congenital aphasia and her "association method," illustrated by demonstrations of the children.

The Goldstein Club was an important activity of the School. As a part of the language curriculum of the

Rotating or Advanced Department, the language teacher, Mrs. Ramona Merritt Bartels, organized a club with plans to teach the vocabulary and the procedures used in club meetings. The students elected officers, kept minutes and met socially at houses of teachers and day students. Originally this was the "Six Classes Club" named for the number of classes involved, and later it became the "Teen Classes Club" because all members were teenagers. One of the activities under this name was instruction in ballroom dancing at the Chase Hotel and some couples became such experts that their dancing was a part of every rhythm demonstration. As some very precocious, younger students moved into the advanced department and were eligible for club membership, the name was changed to honor the school's founder and it has continued as "The Goldstein Club." Its constitution cited a trifold purpose:

- " a. Meetings: to develop within the members leadership responsibility and the language skills necessary to participate in group meetings.
- b. Service events: to teach the members proper etiquette (manners) in various social situations.
- c. Service projects: to develop within the members the desire to help others. "

The Goldstein Club has continued its activities each year and the experience of Club participation has contributed to the successful integration of many CID students into hearing schools. Pledges had to study parliamentary vocabulary, the procedures for conducting a business meeting, the responsibilities of the officers and committees and then take a test before initiation into active membership. Election of officers is serious business and the qualifications of those nominated are considered very carefully. The President and Vice-President are elected on the basis of leadership and ability to cooperate, the Secretary must be a good lipreader and have good language, the Treasurer must be good in arithmetic and careful with money, the Sergeant-at-Arms must be alert to the behavior of his fellow members and the Editor must keep an up-to-date scrapbook of pictures as well as be a good photographer. The Goldstein Club has an Annual Fair to raise money for its service project and educational field trip. In addition to monthly dues, members pay a fine of 5 cents for talking out of order, talking with hands or talking without voice.

The CID Alumni reunion in June was a happy occasion shared by Dr. Goldstein, Miss Connery, and the CID staff. Featured on the program were Doris Wilson, a graduate student at Columbia University who related personal experiences in the hearing world; Henry Buzzard and the Skinner twins, Robert and Roger, who talked about high school; and Lois Strauss who discussed University courses and her problems with them. Marie Tilson, a medical technician; Lee Carlson, a farmer; Signe Larson, an artist; Edwin Christman, a cartographer, and Marcia Holstein, secretary for a tourist bureau, related experiences associated with their work. Herbert Lester talked about aviation, Vincent Herr about burial customs, Violet Wilkinson about the work of the League for the Hard-of-Hearing, Howard Schwartz' topic was "What the deaf can do in defense of America."

A featured newspaper sports' story resulted from an interview with Bobby Carley, an 8-letter man from the University of Minnesota with 4 years of football and 4 years of hockey. He had received offers to play professional hockey from the Chicago Black Hawks, the New York Rangers and the Minnesota-St. Paul team but did not accept because he realized the importance of his vision following an eye injury from a high sticking joust. After graduation from the University of Minnesota he went into business with his father. One interesting highlight of the interview was his story of meeting a former CID classmate on the football field in a Big Ten game. Ralph Katz was on the University of Iowa team and Bobby on the Minnesota team.

During the summer, following the sad news of the death of Dr. Goldstein at his summer home in Michigan, July 27, 1941, the Board asked Dr. Lane and Mr. Silverman to share the responsibility for the administration of Central Institute, and they divided the tasks essential for the continuation of the operation of the Institute.

In October, Mr. Silverman as business manager presented the budget which was approved and he was authorized to take care of the necessary repairs of the Papin Street property. Dr. Lane's official authorization was to sign permits for tax free alcohol to be used in the research laboratories. Selective Service had eliminated all men in the college class and it was necessary to employ 2 male dental students as dormitory supervisors of the older boys.

Miss Connery returned for her first visit on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack, and Dr. Lane was at the Union Station running back and forth from the news on the radio in her car to the bulletin board announcing track number and arrival time of trains because Miss Connery's train was arriving late. She had scheduled her visit to attend a program of a posthumous award given by the St. Louis Medical Society for Dr. Goldstein. The medal for scientific accomplishment was the fourth given in fifteen years and was accepted by Mr. Edwin B. Meissner, Sr., President of the Board of Managers of Central Institute. The program consisted of an address by Dr. Harry N. Glick on "The Recognition and Care of Deafness" and a demonstration of the work of CID with children and adults.

At the December Board Meeting Miss Connery reported that she was pleased with what she saw at CID and Mrs. Goldstein presented a photograph of Dr. Goldstein for the school lobby. However, the chief concern was procedures for the safety of the children in case of air raids.

Mrs. Jane Pelton of the Board of Managers and Mr. William Alexander of the Ittner Company (architects for the school) found that the basement clinic room, the trunk room, the wardrobe room behind the stage and the basement corridor were as safe as any shelters in St. Louis. They recommended the purchase of sandbags and tape for the windows. The advanced mathematics class at the school computed the amount of tape needed. Drill regulations were posted.

In December we welcomed the late arrival of Miss Luk-Wa Li from Hong Kong to enroll in the College Class. She had been delayed in getting a visa and then had to board her ship, "The President Coolidge," in Manila. While we were unaware of threatened war, she sailed the longer route by way of Australia in blackouts under the escort of a U.S. cruiser. They received radio news of the Pearl Harbor attack on a Japanese broadcast with an announcement that the President Coolidge had been sunk. She said, "Of course, we did not believe that!" Her ship circled for a day then went on to Honolulu to pick up the wounded and take them to San Francisco.

Miss Luk-Wa Li completed her professional training, taught for a year in Cleveland, Ohio, and then returned to Hong Kong to establish an oral school and train teachers as she had learned to teach. For several years, Alpha chapter of Mu Iota Sigma sent proceeds from a "coke machine" for her school and the

members were always amazed at how much she could do with so little.

#### 1942

The services of the school were presented on a weekly radio program on KFUD during the month of February and included Deafness Prevention by Mr. Alfred Thea, The Speech Correction Clinic by Miss Helen Fagan, Mental Development Through Language and Reading by Mrs. Rachel Davies, and The Teachers' College Program by Mr. Richard Silverman. At the March Board Meeting Dr. Lane was made School Principal, Miss Templeman had been accepted by Washington University to teach the preschool course and Mr. Silverman organized and directed the Hearing Aid Clinic, the first such clinic that influenced the establishment of these facilities. In June, Dr. Silverman received his Ph.D. degree from Washington University.

In the fall, CID agreed to participate in the Greater St. Louis War Chest with an allocation of \$36,991 and an increase not to exceed \$10,000 when a Director was appointed. The President and Treasurer of the CID Board were instructed to make decisions of assigning funds to restricted and unrestricted endowment funds and a division into \$10,000 in restricted and \$1000 in unrestricted funds was made. All tributes in memory of Dr. Goldstein were placed in the Endowment Fund.

#### 1943

In March, a committee was appointed to select a Director with Mr. Meissner, Sr., as chairman, and included Mrs. Goldstein, Miss Connery, Mr. Robert Arthur, Mr. Richard Jones and Dean Willis Reals from Washington University. Dr. Silverman received assurance from several sources in Washington, D.C., that CID would be a part of the military rehabilitation program.

The National Defense Research Committee (NDRC) contacted CID with a proposal to carry on research work in hearing aid problems. The ongoing work observed by committee members had made a favorable impression and a grant of \$25,000 for 6 months to carry on research with the possible renewal for another 6 months was arranged. The section of the NDRC project with which CID was concerned was the development and validation of diagnostic methods appropriate to impaired hearing and the development of apparatus to be used in aural rehabilitation services in military hospitals.

The children were participating in the work of the Junior Red Cross and collecting waste paper. Dr. Brandt Bartels, the husband of one of the teachers, instructed in First Aid and the Domestic Science class was doing Red Cross sewing.

A Food Ration Bank Account was opened at the Mississippi Valley Trust Company in April with the matron Mrs. Beulah Guseman (see Chapter VII, pg     ), Dr. Lane and Dr. Silverman authorized to sign for ration stamps. A special request for additional food points was made when new pupils were enrolled, and for a shortage in meat and shortening.

In April, CID returned to the tradition of celebrating Founder's Day with plays by the children in all departments stressing the use of speech. Examples of the plays performed during several years were:

Nursery School or Pre-primary: - Mother Goose Rhymes, Baby Bunting Chorus, Today's Celebrities, Rock-a-Bye Baby.

Primary Department: - Sleeping Beauty, Snow White, The Shoemaker and the Elves, Little Sambo, Songs Around a Campfire, Peter Pan.

Speech Pathology Department: - The Babe Ruth Story, The Princess Who Never Smiled, Tom Sawyer's Fence, The Gingerbread Man, Casey at the Bat.

Intermediate, Advanced or Rotating Departments: - The Story of A.G. Bell, The Forty-Niners, Christopher Columbus, Tom Sawyer, The King and I, The Sound of Music, Meet Me in St. Louis, Mary Poppins, Oliver, Around the World in 80 Days.



Primary classes in "Peter Pan"



Rock-a-Bye Baby by the Nursery School



Speech Pathology classes in "Casey at the Bat"



The Rotating Department dramatizes  
the Life of A. G. Bell  
James Gatehouse, Kay Henry, Florence Cohen

The plays consumed a good deal of teachers' and childrens' time, but the experience and the knowledge gained plus the memories of their participation seemed to make it all worth while. Mrs. Goldstein always arranged a "surprise" treat of ice cream and cake for all the children and staff following the performance.

Another part of Founder's Day was the presentation of a check from the Alumni of the Teachers' College to Mrs. Goldstein to be used for Teachers' College Scholarships. From information in letters that accompanied the checks, Dr. Lane prepared a lengthy newsletter that was mailed to all contributors.



Trudy Black gives Goldstein Scholarship check to Mrs. Goldstein - Dr. Lane, Trudy, Mrs. Goldstein

After a visit to the Bell Telephone Laboratories by Dr. Silverman and Mr. Harrison, one room at the school was treated acoustically and plans were made to equip another room for acoustic training, rhythm, and the use of sound effect records.

#### 1944

In January, the first Marine veteran had been enrolled for lipreading and the school had a contract with the Veteran's Administration on a lesson payment basis.

Subsequently other veterans were enrolled for lip-reading and speech rehabilitation.

Central Institute was ready for a program of expanded services for children and adults. The need for growth through research was recognized. National distinction was documented through rehabilitation contracts and the spread of oral education made possible by teachers who had completed professional training at the Institute. Children and college students from foreign countries had been enrolled at the school and world wide recognition of Central Institute was the next step in growth.

## Chapter IV

### ACHIEVING WORLD-WIDE STATURE (1944-1964)

The period from 1944 to 1964 was one of intense and varied activity. Central Institute grew in school enrollment, in out-patient services and in research of high quality. The Institute expanded to meet demands by constructing a separate Clinic and Research Building, and a Residence Hall. Children, students in the professional training course, and research staff came from all over the United States and many foreign countries. In these post-war years, the federal government looked to Dr. Davis and his associates for research related to communication and to Dr. Silverman for help in educational and vocational planning. The staff was in demand for leadership in professional organizations, and for lectures and summer teaching.

#### 1944

The 1944-45 school year opened with the largest enrollment (135) to that time in the history of the school and a waiting list. It was necessary to use part of the Museum Building (see Chapter III) as dormitory space for the older boys. Mrs. Joseph Rose and her 4-year-old daughter, Margaret, traveled 11,000 miles from Australia to attend school at CID. Margaret was the first child enrolled whose cause of deafness was attributed to maternal rubella in early pregnancy, a discovery made in Australia only a few years before.

A new Institute prospectus had been published in 1944 with provision for annual inserts of names of Board members and faculty. Mrs. Goldstein had negotiated a contract with the Kende Galleries in New York for the sale of the Institute's portion of Dr. Goldstein's art collection, subject to the approval of the Board. The National Defense Research Committee (NDRC) contract had been extended for 6 months but the amount was cut \$10,000 along with all NDRC funds. Dr. Silverman told the Board that he and Mr. Harrison had installed equipment and instructed staff in military hospitals housing programs for hearing impaired personnel in Chickasha, Oklahoma; Butler and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and in Santa Barbara, California.

#### 1945

There was optimism at the February Board meeting. The money from the grant for the use of the building had

been applied to reduce the mortgage; \$100,000 from the Luehrmann Estate had been placed in the Restricted Endowment Fund and a \$50,000 gift from the Beaumont Trust Fund in the Unrestricted Endowment Fund. Mrs. Goldstein reported \$16,735 in the legacy fund. A proposal to construct a new building to house the clinics and the research department was discussed and a committee was appointed to survey the need. By May, Mr. Meissner reported the deliberations of several meetings of the Committee on Expansion. Dr. Lane announced Alumni gifts of \$452 to the Goldstein Scholarship Fund. The School's waiting list was growing. The salary budget was approved and Dr. Silverman was working on the budget for the War Chest. His first formal report on the federal project had been well received and the contract extended to August 31st. The construction of 5 clinical units for the project was underway.

On August 31st, three mothers each with a 4 year old child arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia from Australia headed for CID. Their children were all congenitally deaf as a result of the rubella epidemic. They had been at sea for 4 weeks and received word of the Japanese surrender as they crossed the equator, but the ship remained blacked-out for the rest of the journey. Only one mother had applied for admission but arrangements were made to accept all 3 mothers in the professional training program and 2 of the children in the School. St. Joseph's Institute for the Deaf accepted the third child.

The professional training program continued to be in demand and especially gratifying was news of the extension of the teaching and the philosophy of CID to other parts of the world via former students and teachers.

Early in 1945 a letter of congratulation was sent to Mrs. William G. (Kitty) Hamm who had been named Woman of the Year in Atlanta, Georgia. Kitty had entered CID in 1930 with her two-year-old deaf son and after completing the professional training taught in the Division of Speech Pathology from 1931-34. When they moved to Atlanta where Dr. Hamm established his practice as a plastic surgeon, she approached the Junior League with her ideas of establishing a School of Speech Correction which grew from one teacher in a downtown building to a large school building with classes for deaf children and a speech clinic that has served as a model and inspiration for the Junior League throughout the United States. The Atlanta Speech

School represents one outreach of CID through the hard work and encouragement of Kitty Hamm.

With 1945 discussions of building plans for a Clinic and Research Building, Drs. Silverman and Lane were aware of the need for someone to direct research. Dr. Hallowell Davis (see Chapter VII, pg 251 to 258 ), Associate Professor of Physiology at Harvard Medical School, visited the Institute as director of the research projects on acoustics of the Office of Scientific Research and Development in which CID was participating. Dr. Davis was asked to suggest possible candidates for the research directorship based on his personal contacts with people he observed and knew in this field. Much to the surprise and delight of Dr. Silverman and Dr. Lane, he indicated his personal interest in the position.

Dr. Hallowell Davis was invited to accept the position of Director of Research. At the December Board meeting, Dr. Lane read a letter from Dr. Davis indicating his willingness to work with the present facilities until feasible to build, adding that he would help raise money. His appointment was approved immediately and Mr. Meissner, President of the Board, was instructed to phone Dr. Davis and then release a statement to the press.

#### 1946

A campaign to raise funds was authorized by the Board of Managers in December, 1945 and the officers advised to comply with the provisions required by the War Chest. The officials of the St. Louis War Chest approved the drive for funds to be held in May or November. At a special meeting of the Expansion Committee, it was estimated that the new building would cost \$500,000 and that \$40,000 would be needed annually for personnel and maintenance. CID's immediate resources included \$183,000 in restricted and \$68,000 in unrestricted funds. To insure success, it was decided to set \$750,000 as a reasonable fund raising goal. Plans were made to prepare a brochure for the drive to begin in November with Mr. I. A. Long as chairman and Mr. David Calhoun, Mr. Morton J. May and Mr. Joseph Desloge serving as vice-chairmen. The campaign was officially launched at the Annual Board meeting in December. A gift of \$50,000 from the Beaumont Fund included a request that the new building incorporate the names of Beaumont and May.

Dr. and Mrs. Davis and Miss Connery were guests at the February Board meeting. Mr. Meissner announced a

pledge of \$30,000 from the Associated Retailers for the Building Fund.

Dr. Silverman read a letter from the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) expressing official and personal appreciation of the aid of CID in the war effort. Research continued at the military hospitals with equipment designed and installed by CID to test impaired hearing and recommend hearing aids. Phonograph records of carefully chosen words and sentences, read by Mr. Rush Hughes, a popular St. Louis radio announcer, were cut at CID and used in hearing tests. In February, Dr. Silverman, Mr. Harrison and Dr. Lane reported results of their OSRD research locating tolerance thresholds in response to loud sounds. Dr. Silverman had made thousands of observations on 60 volunteer subjects, Mr. Harrison had built the equipment and Dr. Lane handled the statistics. The report was ready for the printers. Dr. Silverman concluded that the best part of the research was that we obtained Dr. Davis to head the Research staff.

Physical changes were underway in the research wing of the 818 South Kingshighway building to make room for the arrival of Dr. Davis. The Navy had contacted CID for a program of research to last until June 30, 1947, and to cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Dr. Davis and Dr. Silverman were appointed as special consultants to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army. Dr. Davis joined the CID staff in July as Director of Research with appointments as Associate Professor of Physiology and Research Professor of Otolaryngology at Washington University Medical School.

The Institute served as hosts to Dr. and Mrs. A.W.G. Ewing of Manchester, England. Dr. Ewing was Director of the Department of Education of the Deaf at the University of Manchester and Mrs. Ewing was a teacher of the deaf. Mrs. Ewing had been decorated by the King of England for her excellent service in this field of special education. Later Dr. Ewing was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, for his part in the work of this unusual team which had devised educational measures to be used by parents with their pre-school deaf children. They were lecturers at the meeting of the National Forum held in St. Louis in May.

In the fall, Dr. Theodore Walsh, head of the department of Otolaryngology at Washington University Medical School who had collaborated since early 1945 with Dr. Silverman on testing candidates for surgery to

relieve hearing impairment due to otosclerosis, asked Dr. Davis to work with them on a way to predict the likelihood of success of the operation. Dr. Davis used word lists standardized at the Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory of Harvard University, presented at varying degrees of loudness. The score which became known as the "Social Adequacy Index" (SAI) was the percent of words correctly understood. It was a measure of "not how loud or how soft the sounds a person can hear, but whether he can distinguish between words." Mr. Harrison and Mr. Detchmندی (see Chapter VII, pg 251) built the apparatus and Dr. Silverman directed the testing.

### 1947

In January, Dr. Keron Morrical (see Chapter VII, pg 259), Professor of Electrical Engineering at Washington University joined the CID staff on a part-time basis to set up a joint acoustics program. He was primarily responsible for the design of the acoustical and mechanical features of the Clinic and Research Building.

The training and advisement officers of the Veterans Administration of 7 surrounding states held one session of their 3-day meeting at Central Institute. With their interest in veterans who had lost their speech as a result of head injuries incurred in the war, Miss McGinnis demonstrated how 3 of the men had learned to talk again. The National Music Teachers Association that met in St. Louis held one session in music therapy at Central Institute to observe the use of music in the education of the deaf. The American Medical Association asked CID to test hearing aids and audiometers.

By February, gifts totaling \$21,576 were reported together with the presentation of a \$100,000 check from the Beaumont Foundation by Mr. Morton J. May.

A second endowed scholarship, to be known as the Joseph H. Roblee Scholarship, was the gift of Mrs. Joseph Roblee, a member of the Board, whose granddaughter, Mrs. Marjorie Robins, was to become President of the Board (1976-78). The principal of \$30,000 was invested in Series G government bonds. In later years, the principal of the fund has been increased to make the income commensurate with the increase in tuition.

In May, Miss Mildred McGinnis, Head of the Speech Pathology Department, and Mrs. Maria Regnier Kaufman, art teacher at CID and silversmith, were among the 48 women honored by the Group Action Council of St. Louis for their achievements.

One hundred School alumni attended their reunion in June. Publicity featured the success stories of the Skinner twins. All took pride in the accomplishments of each student and enjoyed sharing the fun and the meetings.

Three Navy contracts had been awarded starting in May to extend through January 1, 1948. These were: 1) An analysis of physiological acoustics of the middle and inner ear with reference to otosclerosis; 2) Improvement of diagnostic methods for impaired hearing; 3) Assessing the advantage of listening with 2 ears compared with listening with one. These Navy contracts were renewed for 1948.

Under the sponsorship of the Committee on Problems of Deafness of the National Research Council, Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts, and Central Institute collaborated on a group hearing aid project. At Clarke School the research was designed by Dr. Clarence V. Hudgins to determine the educational value of an ideal hearing aid and to ascertain the degree of deafness that could be benefited by the use of such an aid under optimum conditions. CID had the task of designing and constructing a high-fidelity, high-gain group aid that would be capable of exploiting effectively the entire auditory area of the human ear. The ideal group aid was placed in a specially planned room where Miss Mary Numbers of Clarke School supervised the class of deaf children using it. A duplicate group aid installed at CID was placed in a classroom where it was used by all the children in the advanced classes, to determine whether an ideal group aid could withstand the constant use and adjustments needed for many classes daily.\*

At the July meeting of the Board of Managers, the committee to select a Director announced that the best man for the position had been serving in that capacity without the title. The Board unanimously and enthusiastically voted to give Dr. S. Richard Silverman the title he deserved, Director of Central Institute for the Deaf. An official announcement was withheld until the appointment was approved by Washington University, and approval was immediate.

\* Hudgins, C.V., Silverman, S.R., Harrison, C.E.: *Summary Report of the Group Hearing Aid Project to the Committee on Problems of Deafness of the National Research Council. October, 1957.*

In September, a new problem arose. One of the residential girls from Arkansas won a pony at a Rodeo at the St. Louis Arena. Although Dr. Lane used all the persuasion at her command in order to return the pony for another child to win or to sell it in St. Louis, she was told it would break Roy Rogers' heart if this little deaf girl did not keep her pony. The girl's parents wanted the pony sent to them at as little cost as possible. Since the cost for rental of a horse-trailer was prohibitive, the Zoo offered a crate to send the pony via express freight but that involved too many complications. Finally arrangements were made to put the pony in a boarded-off section of a freight car with the school responsible for enough food and water.

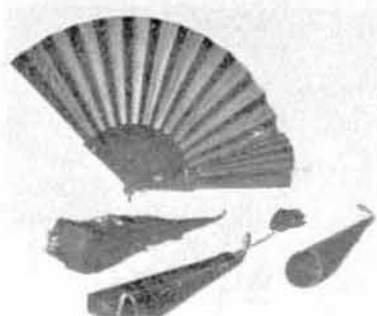


The Pony won at the Rodeo  
George Stothart, Jonathan Ogden, Ralph Baer, Joan Meyer

The first issue of CID News Notes was published in November with an explanation from Dr. Silverman as editor, that this was a substitute for a personal call to friends and supporters numbering in the thousands. The Building Fund had reached \$320,000. Dr. Davis was appointed chairman of the Ultra-Sonic Panel to study the effects of ultra-sonic vibrations produced by jet and rocket engines. In December, a new group hearing aid was installed at CID. Mr. Harrison, its designer, said the aid produced sound "amplified to the level of a B-29 at take-off." Miss Audrey C. Hicks, supervisor of acoustic training, was anxious to use it for all the children to listen to recorded environmental sounds and to hear their own voices.

### 1948

The January 18th issue of the Post-Dispatch devoted a full page rotogravure spread to Dr. Goldstein's hearing aid collection. Pictures included the acoustic fan, the aid worn under a beard, the Viennese acoustic cane, the corsage receptor and the multiple sound collecting flower vase made in England in 1802. None of these could approach the amplifying power of modern electronic aids. The collection of antique aids is now housed in the auditorium of the Clinic and Research Building with descriptive cards explaining the exhibit.



Acoustic fans



Ladies' Hair Form  
Men's Beard Receptor

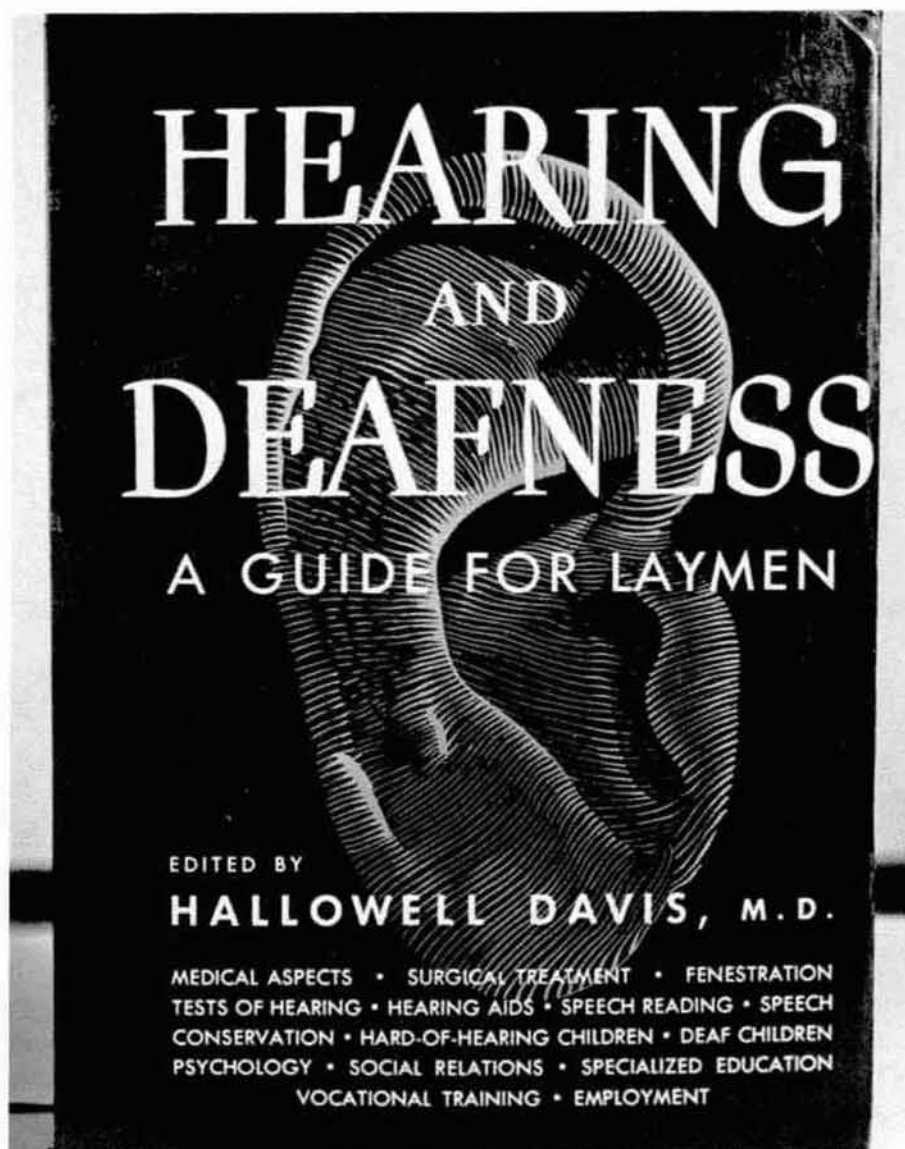


Multiple Receptor  
Vase  
used on  
Dining Room Table



Acoustic Cane

The first edition of Hearing and Deafness: A Guide for Laymen was off the press -- a 500 page book covering the field of deafness from the physics and psychology of hearing through medical, surgical and educational aspects, to vocational guidance. It was edited by Dr. Davis with chapters written by Dr. Silverman, Dr. Davis and Dr. Lane, and was so much in demand it was soon in its second printing. The second edition (1960) became more technical, the subtitle was dropped, and Dr. Silverman served as co-editor for this and subsequent editions in 1970 and 1978. Each new edition has been revised, updated with chapters added and some deleted, and has become a standard textbook.



Frontispiece of Hearing and Deafness

The wide international recognition of research opportunities at CID was indicated by the arrival of Dr. Santiago Riesco McClure, an otologist from Santiago, Chile, and Dr. Bo Gernandt from the Nobel Institute of Physiology in Stockholm, Sweden, to spend a year in research at CID. In 1948-49, Dr. Riesco collaborated with Dr. Davis in the first use of intracochlear electrodes in animal research.

The 30th annual meeting of the National Forum on Deafness and Speech Pathology met in St. Louis in March.

The program featured designs for group hearing aids, speech rehabilitation for veterans, and recreation programs for deaf children. The Boy Scouts of Troop 132 had a Court of Honor and James Gatehouse was awarded the Eagle Badge, the highest rank in Scouting. He was the first Eagle to have passed all the requirements at CID.

At the May Board meeting, Dr. Davis in reporting on the many research projects indicated that there was no longer enough room at the Institute. The Expansion Fund had reached \$350,000 and the question of employing a professional fund raiser was discussed and referred to the Finance Committee. Dr. Silverman announced a new Navy contract at \$40,000 per year, as well as a request of the Veteran's Administration for a renewal of the speech correction and lipreading contracts. Dr. Lane expressed concern about the waiting list of young children seeking CID's services. In November the Board voted to employ Mr. Samuel Greenland, one of St. Louis' leading industrialists who had retired as Vice-President of the Public Service Company, to aid in the Institute's financial affairs. He was elected Vice-President of the Board of Managers. Real estate on Papin Street was not available and wrecking buildings too expensive, so Dr. Silverman recommended that the Clinic and Research Building be placed on vacant land the Institute already owned. The Board voted to start building at once with the money on hand.

A number of veteran staff members, who had contributed to the growth of CID and had totalled 129 years of service, were honored at the Annual Board Meeting. Miss Mildred McGinnis, head of the Speech Correction Department was introduced by Mr. Roy Kelsey, a veteran who had lost his speech as the result of a head injury in the war and had been taught to talk again at CID; Miss May Templeman, supervising teacher of the Nursery School was introduced by Mrs. Gloria Killian Basta, a former pupil and now a bookkeeper for General Grocers; Miss Augusta Roeder, teacher of social studies was introduced by James Gatehouse, one of the older deaf boys in her classes; Miss Byrd Cox (see Chapter VII, pg 218), housemother of the baby girls was introduced by Penny Atlee, a pupil of the school who had been one of her "babies."

#### 1949

In mid January, Dr. Davis organized a 3-day conference at CID on "How the Ear Works," sponsored by the Psychophysiology Panel of the Office of Naval Research

and attended by representatives of many universities. One session was devoted to a demonstration of the teaching of the children which was described by one of the scientists as a genuine, unforgettable experience. Prior to the conference, Dr. Cesar Fernandez, holding a Kellogg Foundation fellowship, joined the staff to participate in the research work. Dr. Fernandez, an otological surgeon, was head of the Department of Otolaryngology at the Hospital Clinico-Regional at Concepcion, Chile.



Dr. Davis demonstrates equipment to  
Capt. C.W. Shilling (ONR) and Dr. Henry Imus

The demand for Dr. Silverman as a speaker increased in these years. His talks included the Seventh Herbert Birkett Memorial Lecture in Montreal, and addresses to the Royal Society of Medicine in London, the Dutch Otological Society, the world famous Karoline Institute in Sweden and the Kantonspital in Zurich. A highlight in London was his luncheon engagement with the Right Honorable Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health of Great Britain, when they discussed the government hearing aid that was being used in The National Health Program.

While in England, Dr. Silverman spent a day with Arthur Momber, who graduated from CID in 1930. Arthur came to CID from Shanghai, where his father was a ship builder. He was a protege of Miss Connery and spent vacations at her home. Arthur was the first deaf student to qualify for a degree in mechanical engineering from Southhampton University in Southhampton, England, and is a designer of steam boiler plants. Mr. Momber summarized his reply to an Alumni questionnaire as follows:

Health - excellent.

Eyesight - perfect. Still lipread understandingly most people.

Brains - functioning actively.

Ears - still useless.

In June 9 deaf students graduated from the 8th grade and 2 were prepared to leave the Corrective Speech Department. Announcements of high school graduation from 7 former CID graduates included one from Antonio Lopez who graduated from high school in Yauco, Puerto Rico. She deserves special mention because her academic work had to be done in Spanish instead of the English she had learned to speak, read and write at CID. "Tony" continued her studies to become a medical laboratory technician and owns and operates her own lab in Puerto Rico. Another high school graduate was Harold Rosenthal from Soldan-Blewett High School in St. Louis. Dr. Lane attended the graduation exercises at which the request was made that all applause be held until all diplomas were presented. When Harold walked across the stage, there was a spontaneous burst of applause from his classmates accompanying a great standing ovation for this deaf boy who made the grade in a large municipal high school.

The summer was filled with speaking and lecturing by the staff of CID. It started in June with many from CID on the program of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in Jacksonville, Illinois. Miss Audrey Simmons (see Chapter VII, pg 246 to 248) was teaching at Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and Miss Audrey Hicks and Miss Mae Galli were at the University of Oregon.

Central Institute opened the 1949-50 school year with an enrollment of 131 children and 14 college students from 23 states and 5 nations which included Italy, Canada, South Africa, Ireland and Chile as well as the Territory of Alaska. Visitors streaming through the building included prominent scientists and

educators, parents, groups of college students, nurses, and many Red Feather tours sponsored by the Greater St. Louis Community Chest. All commented on the atmosphere of cooperation among scientists, teachers, clinicians, office staff, house parents and members of the Board in pursuit of their common interest in problems of disordered communication. In November, the Acoustical Society of America met in St. Louis with an Open House scheduled at CID including demonstrations of the speech of the children.

A committee of teachers conferred frequently to develop a language outline that would guide their teaching from one level to the next as the deaf child progressed. Under the chairmanship of Miss Audrey Hicks, they studied language curricula and teaching methods from schools throughout the United States and then decided to write their own for CID. The Language Outline was published in the American Annals of the Deaf in 1950\* and reprints were sold for many years. The staff stressed the importance of the use of verbs and functional language as opposed to an accumulation of nouns.



Committee to Plan C and R Building  
Harrison, Lane, Silverman, Davis, McGinnis, Morrical

\* Language Outline, American Annals of the Deaf, 1950, 95, 353-378.

A committee consisting of Drs. Silverman, Davis, Lane, Morrical, Miss McGinnis and Mr. Harrison met frequently during 1949-50 to consider plans for the Clinic and Research Building. They were joined by Mrs. Jane Pelton, a member of the Board of Managers who had both a B.A. and M.A. in Architecture from Washington University. She gave valuable advice concerning the structure and later the furnishings of the building. Mr. Meissner constantly reminded the committee to include all needs and ideas because later changes would be costly.

# 1950

The June meeting of the Board was filled with a variety of news. A tea given in May to celebrate Mrs. Goldstein's 75th birthday was a great success. Plans were underway for a half-hour TV show on KSD featuring CID. Ten of the 30 drawings submitted by CID children to the first Children's Art Bazaar were selected for display and two of these chosen for the World Tour. Dr. Silverman concluded the June meeting with a report that after all commitments were paid, there would be \$73,000 left in the building fund for equipment but money was still needed for operational support.

The first meeting of the CID Parents' Organization was held on June 9th, with Mrs. John T. Tayloe and Mr. Frank Sheldon as co-chairmen. Drs. Lane and Silverman reminded the parents that members of the CID staff were available for guidance in social and occupational adjustment, choice of schools for higher education, and advice concerning the use of hearing aids. The parents agreed to hold annual meetings at the close of school for the summer with periodic mailings of materials of interest to parents of deaf children.

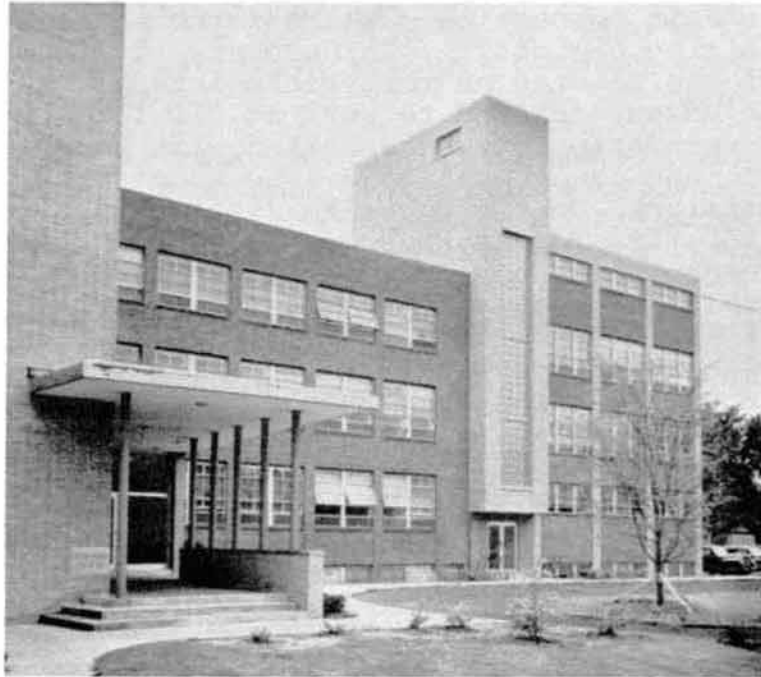
The Office of Naval Research had given top priority to the Research Laboratory at CID, and had invited Dr. Davis to give a six-week series of lectures in Europe. The purpose of the tour, made under the auspices of the Office of Naval Research to which he was scientific consultant, was to exchange information with scientists in the democratic countries of Europe on research problems concerning the neurophysiology of the ear and audiology. He lectured and visited laboratories in France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and England. In June, Dr. Silverman sailed from New York at the invitation of 5 Latin-American countries to lecture in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Peru and Chile.

Construction of the Clinic and Research Building began at the end of January, with a cornerstone ceremony on June 13th. Mr. Meissner opened the ceremony with the following statement about Dr. Goldstein, "We dedicate not only this Clinic and Research Building to his devoted labor and farsightedness, but we dedicate ourselves to carry on his work with courage and confidence until the goal we are seeking has been accomplished." A letter from Mrs. Goldstein, who was touring France, was read and sealed in the cornerstone. Many prominent citizens attended to extend greetings and Dr. Silverman accepted the building on behalf of the staff.

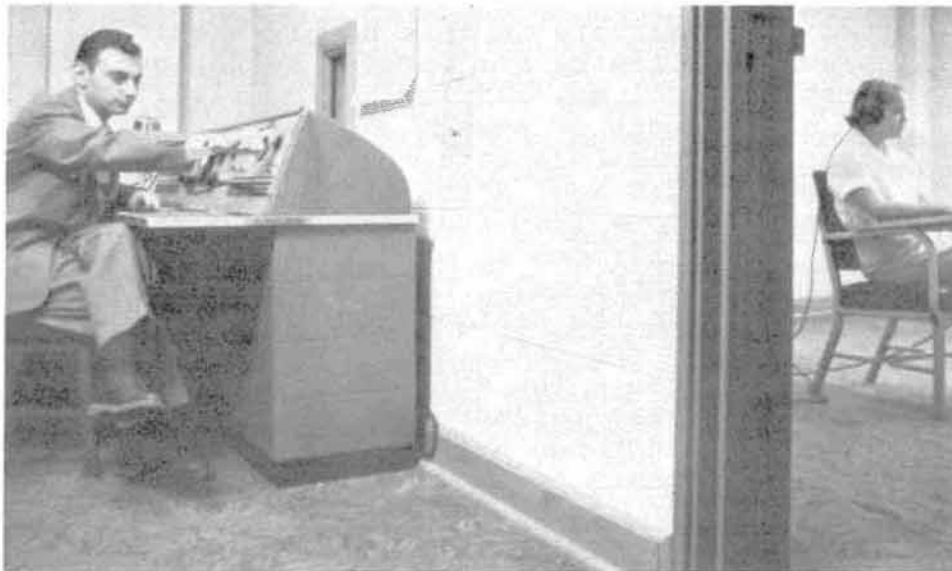


Laying the Cornerstone of the C and R Building  
Mr. William Rand, Dr. Silverman, Mr. Donald Danforth,  
Mr. Edwin Meissner, Bishop William Scarlett, Dr. Davis

boys. On the opposite wall, behind the reception desk, was the seal of the school enlarged and painted by Mr. James Harmon, whose daughter had attended CID. Under the seal was lettered May-Beaumont Memorial to honor the interest in this building that was demonstrated by Mr. Morton J. May, a member of the Board and of the Fund Raising Committee.



The Clinic and Research Building



Mr. Shore in the Hearing Clinics

Demonstrations were conducted throughout the building. The anechoic (without an echo) chamber was a principal attraction with its location inside the building indicated on the exterior where visitors saw a two-story solid brick wall of unusual basket-weave design. Dr. Robert Benson, a research associate, explained the use of the anechoic chamber for accurate sound measurements: The two-story room floats on rubber footings in the building; the walls, ceiling and floor are made of 3 foot fiberglass wedges and you enter the center of the room standing on meshed wire. The silence in the room can almost be felt and one reporter called it "an acoustic blotter."

In the neurophysiology laboratory, Dr. Jean Paul Legoux, a research associate from Paris, showed an anaesthetized guinea pig with hair-like wires inserted into the cochlea. In the adjoining room, Dr. Tasaki introduced sound stimuli to the ear of the guinea pig and showed responses to sound recorded as light waves on the oscilloscope, conducted from the wires in the cochlea. In a special room in the hearing clinic, Dr. Davis was testing the hearing of a sleeping young child using brain waves indicating responses to sound. College students were teaching



Dr. Benson in  
the  
Anechoic Chamber



Dr. Davis testing the  
hearing of a child using  
Electric Response Audiometry

children with various kinds of speech defects in the Speech Clinic. Psychological test materials were on display in the Psychology Laboratory where visitors could observe through a one-way vision window.

Mr. Meissner, President of the Board of Managers, declared, "Completion of this great new Clinic and Research Building represents a significant democratic achievement of which all of us can be proud. It has been financed entirely through voluntary donations by individuals and organizations alert to the importance of maintaining our American tradition of privately supported research and clinics for the service of all humanity. Similarly, the planning and construction of this unusual building represents a pooling of talents in an unprecedented fashion. Scientists, architects, engineers, educators, contractors, and individual lay representatives of the Institute Board collaborated to create a structure unlike any other anywhere in the world." Acclaim for the new building was expressed by notables from the local community, throughout the United States and abroad. In an editorial, the Post-Dispatch termed the new center to be a major addition to the scientific facilities that have helped make St. Louis the outstanding medical center that it is. The editorial asserted "This center is a unique workshop in which free scientists from all over the world can seek out the secrets of sound."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat lauded the Institute in a special feature. Mr. Harry Wilson, a well-known columnist, said that with the exception of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery and the Monsanto Chemical Company, there was probably nothing in St. Louis as well known outside the United States as Central Institute for the Deaf.

At the meeting of the American Speech and Hearing Association held in Chicago in December, Dr. Silverman was made President-elect, Dr. Davis was awarded the Honors of the Society for his "unique scientific versatility and high standards of academic scholarship," and Dr. Hirsh became a Fellow of the Society. The international influence of CID was featured at the 37th Annual Board Meeting. Representing the Teacher Training program were: Mr. Ludvik Langnaker, principal of the School for the Deaf in Oslo, Norway, who was studying teaching methods at CID on a Fulbright Scholarship; Mr. Azriel Fayerman of Tel Aviv, Israel; Mr. Dori Zaliouk of Haifa, Israel; Miss Rae Levin of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Mr. Angelo Minadeo

of Rome, Italy. Representing the Research Department were Dr. Ichigi Tasaki of Tokyo, Japan, and Dr. Jean Paul Legoux of Paris, France. The school was represented by two boys from Canada, John LeMoine and George Stothart.

## 1952

A book entitled The Measurement of Hearing, written by Dr. Hirsh before his thirtieth birthday, came off the press. Dr. Davis was invited to attend a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Belfast, Ireland, to present his theory on how the ear works, based on recent research at CID and elsewhere.

At the May Board meeting it was decided that Mercantile Trust would manage the securities of the Institute. A 10 percent increase in the salary budget was approved and a motion to increase tuition was adopted. Mr. Meissner announced that an auditory training device designed to further the development of speech and the sense of rhythm was under construction in the Research Department as a memorial to Mr. Norman C. Wolff, the husband of Mrs. Helen Goldstein Wolff. This was made possible by tributes given in his memory.

Drs. Lane and Silverman attended the meeting of the Volta Speech Association for the Deaf (now the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf) in Boston. At this meeting a proposal for the merger of the National Forum on Deafness and Speech Pathology with the Volta Association recognized that both had similar goals to promote oral education. The proposed merger had been approved by the members of the National Forum who had agreed to relinquish their name and funds providing that annual meetings be held. The Volta Speech Association approved the merger with plans to hold regional meetings on alternate years and the national meeting on even years as scheduled. This enabled educators interested in oral education for the deaf to meet annually and to attend meetings in their regions on alternate years.

In September, 1948, Robert Goldstein (not related to the founder), a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, had enrolled as the first candidate for the Ph.D. degree in Audiology and as an assistant in the Research Department. His dissertation entitled, "A Study of Cochlear Potentials" qualified him for the first Ph.D. awarded by Washington University for study and research at CID. The panel on Physiological

Psychology of the Office of Naval Research met at CID to observe the research program and the work with deaf children. Attending the meeting were representatives from the Office of Naval Research, the Special Devices Center of the Navy, the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the U.S. Air Force, including scientists from Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Virginia, Brown, and Chicago Universities.

Dr. Robert Benson, CID acoustical engineer and research associate, was in charge of air raid siren tests in greater St. Louis. He recorded the sirens, made acoustical measurements of the sounds and reported his findings to the Civil Defense leaders for placement of 127 sirens.

Dr. Silverman and Dr. Benson were invited to Mexico City in the summer to advise on the establishment of a new school for the deaf and a hearing clinic. Two rooms of the new institution were dedicated to the late Dr. Max Goldstein and to Dr. S. Richard Silverman. During his stay in Mexico, Dr. Silverman addressed the Mexican Institute of Public Health, the Mexican Medical Society, and the Mexican Society of Otolaryngology.

School opened for the 1952-53 year with an enrollment of 148 children and 35 college students. It was announced that grants from the Veteran's Administration were tapering off but new grants from the National Institutes of Health, totalling \$24,516, were given for research. At the Board meeting, Dr. Davis described the helmet designed for jet plane crews traveling at supersonic speeds. Dr. Hirsh discussed communication problems among crew members in the presence of jet engine noises and he demonstrated the intensity of the noise and simulated partial deafness by filtering out some sound frequencies.

In November, CID was invited to participate in the celebration of National Cage Bird Week! Dr. Lane and 2 children were to appear on TV to receive 2 budgerigars (a variety of parakeet) with the idea that the children would practice their speech in order to teach speech to the "budgies." The TV program was a disaster. The birds flew to the highest places in the studio, the children tried to catch them and Dr. Lane was left in front of the camera attempting to carry on an interview with a distressed pet-shop owner. The birds were caught and delivered to CID.



The Birds were delivered to CID and the Pet-Shop owner watched the children with one of the birds

At the annual meeting in December, the treasurer happily announced that the Institute was in the black. Mrs. Samuel Edison, chairman of the scholarship committee reported that \$33,485 in financial assistance had been given to 28 day and 12 resident pupils, following 2-1/2 days of meetings and listening to the speech of every child in school. A remark of Dr. Lane's to a Board member that the old piano in the auditorium could not be repaired led to an announcement following the rhythm demonstration that 2 members of the Board, Mr. Joseph Sunnen and Mr. Sidney Baer, would contribute the money to purchase a new concert grand piano. Mrs. Goldstein and Dr. Lane were appointed to select the piano. After shopping and listening to many pianos, they asked Mrs. Stella Kriegshaber (an accomplished musician and the sister of Mrs. Goldstein) to judge the quality of the piano and a group of deaf children to judge the strength of vibrations they felt as they placed their fingertips on the piano. With both of these judgments, the seven foot grand was purchased and delivered. Later, Mrs. Mary Lou Koelkebeck (see Chapter VII, pg 249), dean of students, after she was assured that this

would not interfere with the quality of the instrument, arranged to have holes drilled in the sides of the piano so that a group hearing aid could be plugged in to enable the children to hear as well as feel the music.

An all day session of the engineering medicine and dentistry sections of the American Association for the Advancement of Science met at CID in December. Speakers included Drs. Davis, Silverman, Benson and Ralph Naunton, research associate from England. The program description of CID said, "It has drawn its pupils, college students and scientific collaborators from almost every state in the Union and from more than 20 foreign countries."

### 1953

In April, CID was named headquarters for the new Military-Civilian Research Body under the direction of Dr. Davis, who was made executive secretary of the new committee on hearing and bio-acoustics (CHABA). The headquarters was under contract with the Office of Naval Research but would act for all three branches of the Armed Forces. Dr. Donald Eldredge (see Chapter VII, pg 265), Research Associate at CID and formerly assistant resident physician in otolaryngology at McMillan Hospital, a part of the Barnes Hospital complex, was appointed technical aide to the Committee. Dr. Davis said that many technological developments underlined the problem of hearing under noisy conditions.

The Board of Managers created an Investment Committee authorized to take immediate action on the investment of securities and undesignated gifts.

During the summer, Dr. Silverman delivered one of the major addresses at the Fifth International Congress for Otorhinolaryngobroncho-esophagology in Amsterdam, and was asked to speak in various countries of Europe. Staff members lectured at Washington University, the Universities of Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Chicago, Ohio State, Northwestern University and Colby College. They addressed civic and professional groups in Anchorage, Chicago, and Portland, Oregon. Dr. Davis participated in meetings in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the National Research Council and the American Standards Association.

Famous singer and T.V. personality, Johnnie Ray, who was hard-of-hearing, visited CID in September, to present a check from his Foundation for two teacher

training scholarships. After talking to the children and singing for them, he was surrounded by eager autograph seekers.

News of the outreach of CID resulting from the professional education program came in a letter from Mr. Azriel Fayerman of Jerusalem, Israel, who had completed professional training at CID in 1952 on a scholarship from the National Council of Jewish Women. He wrote of his success in starting the first class for the deaf supported entirely by the Ministry of Education, which was the beginning of the first government school for the deaf in Israel. Mr. Fayerman wrote, "It's a wonderful feeling to do something you want to do and for children who need you so much." Twenty-five years later, in 1978, Dr. Simmons-Martin and Dr. and Mrs. Silverman participated in a conference in Israel and several Israeli teachers and psychologists who had attended CID for professional training welcomed them. Mr. Fayerman served as host and they had an opportunity to observe schools and note the educational programs made possible by Mr. Fayerman, by then Director of Education for the Hearing Impaired in Jerusalem. In 1953, the Council of Jewish Women granted another college scholarship to Mr. Sam Medina of Casablanca, French Morocco. Six years later, in 1959, news of the Institute's foreign outreach came in a letter from a friend of CID traveling in Morocco, where she visited the Jewish Deaf and Dumb Home in Casablanca. There she saw deaf children learning to listen to sound through apparatus "created so miraculously" at CID, and learning to talk. Mr. Medina was in charge of the program.

Dr. Davis became the first American-born scientist to receive the George E. Shambaugh Prize in Otology in recognition of his outstanding work on the physiology of hearing and the development of testing procedures for hard-of-hearing individuals.

A deafness prevention clinic was one of the important services to the community that Dr. Goldstein included in his plans for CID. This service continued through the years, improved greatly by the facilities and equipment of the Clinic and Research Building. Screening tests of hearing were given in public and parochial schools, and children who seemed to have a loss were brought to CID for further testing. Mr. Irvin Shore (see Chapter VII, pg 259), CID audiologist, administered audiometric and speech tests of hearing and Dr. Harold Cutler, an otolaryngologist, examined their ears, nose, and throat. The schools

furnished results of intelligence tests, achievement tests and health histories, and Mr. Shore studied all the data and made recommendations for each child to the school nurse, who in turn contacted the parents.

A new 20 page illustrated brochure of the school had just been published with sections devoted to each major department, and a pocket on the last page in which a special bulletin with specific information could be inserted, depending upon the interest of the inquirer.

#### 1954

On April 9th, the entire School participated in the annual celebration of Founder's Day observing the fortieth anniversary. An opaque projector, a gift from the Sun Ray Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, was presented in memory of Mollie Weiss, one of the first pupils, by her sister, Mrs. Simon Goldstein. At about the same time the Zonta Club presented a check to finance the purchase of new furniture and decorate the day pupils' dining room. The presentation was made by Mrs. Pearl Lutz, the club's co-chairman of services who had been Dr. Goldstein's secretary, and who after his death continued as secretary and advertising manager of the Laryngoscope.

At the close of school, the PTA program addressed the theme "What's Ahead for Your Child." Former students discussed their adjustment to elementary, high school, and college classes, and to association with the hearing at work. Dr. Silverman, moderating the panel, concluded by saying, "CID students, parents and teachers alike must realistically recognize that there are certain important problems to face, but the outlook is promising." The parents voted to have a coffee to welcome new parents when school opened in fall, a tradition that has continued.

Throughout the spring, many staff members participated in planning for the St. Louis meeting of the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf to be held in June, with Drs. Lane and Silverman as co-chairmen. There were 650 in attendance, and a luncheon reunion was held for alumni of the CID professional training program. Cooperation of other schools for the deaf in the area made this a very successful meeting.

The United States Information Agency requested material about Raija Hietava, a Teachers' College student from Helsinki, Finland, who was a Fulbright Scholar

at CID. The material about the purposes of the college, the curricula, and her work at CID was to be a Finnish publication as part of our nation's international public information program. Raija said that she found Americans far more friendly and understanding than she expected, but they knew far less about Finland than the Finns do about America. She felt that her experience in "living in" and learning the methods, customs, philosophy of people of other lands if made available to others could contribute to a peaceful world in which people can live together in mutual understanding.

Dr. Silverman addressed the International Audiology Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December and the American Otological Society in Hollywood, Florida the following March.

Under a contract to conduct research on Jet Plane Noise, CID established a branch research laboratory at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida. A mobile trailer laboratory\* to travel aboard Navy aircraft carriers was designed and constructed in the Research Laboratories at CID under the supervision of Dr. Jerome Cox, Research Associate. Dr. Davis, who was selected to head the project on Jet Plane Noise, described it as the most intensive, sustained noise to which humans are routinely exposed, particularly within the confines of an aircraft carrier. The problem was to determine what effects this overwhelming noise might have on the sensory and nervous systems of naval persons exposed to it, to evaluate their ability to perform efficiently in this acoustical environment and to monitor exposed personnel. In addition to the noise generated by modern jet planes, there were air disturbances which vibrated the bodies of persons within the vicinity which could set up disturbances of vision, equilibrium and touch, as well as possible hearing loss from the noise. Psychological and physiological factors had to be studied. The entire research staff, including Dr. Silverman, was involved. Dr. W. Dixon Ward and Dr. Donald G. Doehring, research associates, were assigned to the Pensacola site and aboard carriers as the situation required for the duration of the project.

The project, "Auditory and Non-auditory Effects of High-Intensity Noise," was acronymized ANEHIN. The

\* *The August, 1955 issue of National Geographic reported the construction of the unique trailer at CID.*

CID designed mobile trailer was placed aboard the aircraft carrier, USS Ticonderoga, in the summer of 1955 for its shake down cruise, and on the USS Forrestal for a 3-month cruise. This permitted Drs. Doehring and Ward to perform lengthy tests to determine what adverse effects on humans exposure to high intensity noise had. For the last few days of the Forrestal cruise, Drs. Cox, Davis, Silverman, Usher and Niemoeller boarded the ship. To measure noises on the flight deck, Drs. Cox and Niemoeller used a noise cumulator then being developed at CID.

CID became involved in the industrial noise problem, and the Associated Industries of Missouri invited Drs. Davis, Eldredge, and Hirsh to address them. In following years, staff members have spoken at the Central States Safety Conferences and at National Noise Abatement Symposia. CID pioneered in developing and teaching a course at the Institute for industrial nurses, preparing them in hearing testing procedures for employees exposed to noise in various industries. CID consulted in framing a new law on industrial hearing loss as an occupational disease, a law based on scientific principles that would serve as a pattern for Missouri and 20 other states. On September 17th, a special Conference on Industrial Noise was held at CID at the request of the Division of Workmen's Compensation of the Department of Labor, the State of Missouri, for the purpose of clarification of the problems of hearing loss in industry. Attendance was limited to 120 including representatives of industry, lawyers, compensation referees, audiologists, otolaryngologists, safety engineers, and physicians. Even representatives outside Missouri requested permission to attend.

Fall was a busy time at CID with a School enrollment of 158 and plans for a class of 6 more in January when a teacher on leave returned. The Parents' Group decided to meet throughout the year instead of just at an annual meeting. The Board members sponsored two buffet luncheons and style shows at Stix, Baer & Fuller for the benefit of the school. A memorable Boy Scout Court of Honor was held at the school in November. The troop was recognized for its prize-winning booth on Weathercraft at the Scout Exposition and the Cub Scouts were awarded a blue ribbon for their booth on Artcraft. Bill Sheldon became an Eagle Scout and recognition of this rank was given by Mr. Willard Cox of the Board of Directors of the Boy Scouts. Bill's interest in Scouting continued and at the present, in addition to his work with the

CID troops, he serves as Vice-Chairman of the West District of the St. Louis Area Council of the Boy Scouts.



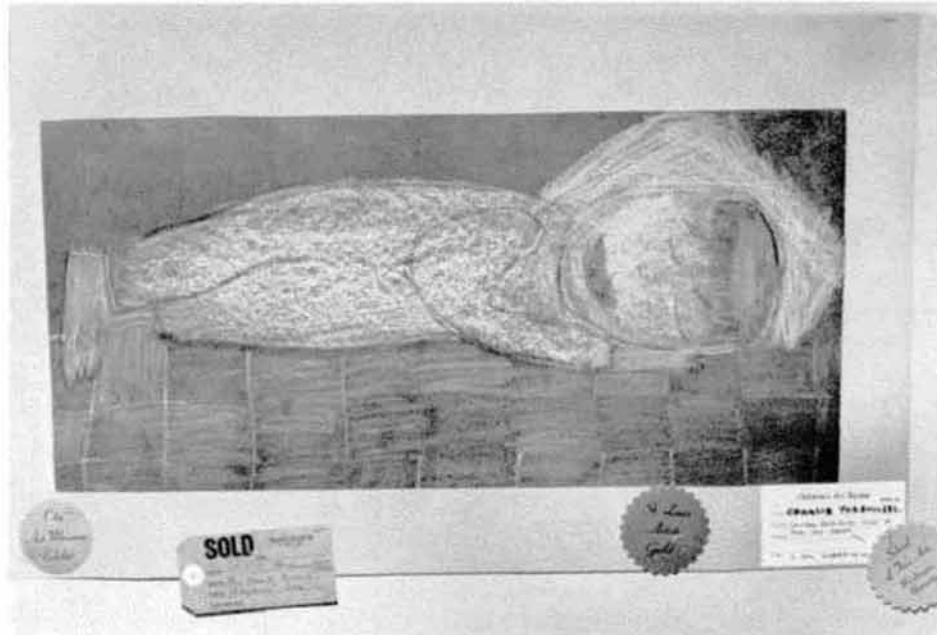
Bill Sheldon received his Eagle Badge  
Bill, Dr. Silverman, Mr. W. Cox, Mr. Jack Keith

The Girl Scouts were active too, and the entire troop qualified for the Hostess and Cooking Merit Badges. CID sponsored a Brownie Troop for girls between the ages of 7 and 10 with Mrs. Rae Minton Calvert, then a classroom teacher, as one of the leaders.

The American Speech and Hearing Association met in St. Louis in October. CID had tours and an Open House. Dr. Silverman was past president and Dr. Hirsh was appointed associate editor of the Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders.

At the Children's Art Bazaar a striking chalk-drawing entitled "I Am Sleeping" was awarded first honors by judges from the City Art Museum, The Artists Guild, and the Washington University School of Fine Arts. This was the work of Charles Turbiville, a 9-year-old

student at CID. The award-winning drawing was purchased for the permanent collection of the Children's Art Bazaar and was described in a review of the exhibit in the Post-Dispatch. Six CID pupils won awards and an official of the Children's Art Bazaar said that entries from CID children were distinguished by a high degree of originality.



I AM SLEEPING - by Charles Turbiville

At the annual meeting of the Board in December, the 70th birthday of Mr. Edwin B. Meissner was celebrated and he was elected President of the Board for the 19th year. A check for a scholarship for a child at CID was his gift from the Board Members, and a TV for the CID children was a gift in his honor from his family. At the same meeting, Mr. Sidney R. Baer presented four nursery school scholarships as a tribute to the CID staff in honor of Dr. Silverman, Dr. Lane, Dr. Davis and Miss McGinnis, as representatives of their efforts in fulfilling the purposes to which CID is dedicated.



Mr. Meissner's Birthday Gift from the Board  
 Mr. Meissner, Mr. Grove, Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Edison  
 Mrs. Koerber, Mrs. Wolff, Mr. Arthur

### 1955

At the March meeting of the Board of Managers, the appointment of Dr. Jerome Cox\* as Research Associate at CID with a joint appointment as professor of electrical engineering at Washington University was announced. Dr. Cox came to CID from Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a doctorate in Electrical Engineering. It was reported that Dr. William Landau of the Department of Neurology of the Washington University Medical School was planning a research project using CID children. In just 3 years, the Research Department had completed 44 publications. Dr. Hirsh chaired the Missouri Psychological Association meeting held in the Clinic and Research Building of CID with Dr. Lane as one of the speakers.

\* Dr. Cox is at present Chairman of the Department of Computer Science at Washington University.

Central Institute was awarded the 20th anniversary citation of "Baby Talk Magazine." Mrs. Dierdre Carr of New York, editor of the magazine, made the presentation with this statement:

"Central Institute has exerted a worldwide influence in the field of educating the deaf and has contributed to the hopes and happiness of thousands of children in many distant lands as well as throughout the United States. Baby Talk Magazine, as the pioneer publication for interpreting medical and scientific knowledge to mothers, has selected Central Institute to receive this 20th anniversary citation."

During the summer, the House Committee of the Board completed a program of redecorating classrooms and lounges. They accepted a gift of a stove and refrigerator from the Laclede Gas Company to be used in the Domestic Science kitchen. Dr. Silverman delivered commencement addresses at Lexington School for the Deaf in New York City and the Central New York School for the Deaf at Rome, New York, followed by the keynote address for the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf at the American School in West Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Davis participated in a conference at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City on standards and specifications for electroencephalographs, and in the fall participated in a meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Chicago. Other staff members taught at Purdue, the University of Michigan, Northwestern, Colby College and the University of Minnesota as well as participating in conferences and meetings in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Iowa City, Chicago, Nashville, and Dayton. Throughout 1955-56, the staff also addressed future teacher groups, church groups, civic groups, and professional groups concerned with education of the handicapped, audiology, acoustics, psychology and neurology.

CID was the fall host to the Community Chest staff and the 23 member agencies for a workshop demonstrating the most effective means of conducting "Come and See Tours." Dr. Lane presented a typical tour of CID and showed how visitors are given an insight into the overall program. The staff of CID was saddened by news of the death of Dr. Benjamin M. Vogel\*, who

\* Dr. Vogel's wife, Rosalie, established the Benjamin M. Vogel Scholarship Fund at CID in his memory.

was the school dentist for more than 30 years, of the sudden death of Miss Augusta Roeder, a teacher at CID for 44 years, and of the loss of two honorary Board Members -- Mrs. Bordon S. Veeder and Mrs. Henry Elliot.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company had selected CID for a telecast in a series entitled "Spotlight on Missouri." Camera crews were at work depicting the life of a child at CID, from early evaluation through the first efforts of learning oral communication, to elementary classes preparing for school and life in a hearing world. The film included the Teachers' College and the work of the research department.

The theme of the Annual Meeting held in December was "A Decade of Progress." CID services, which were given to 800 individuals in 1945-46, reached 2,000 individuals in 1954-55. There were 163 children currently enrolled in the School, and 125 teachers had been trained in the last decade. The Clinic and Research Building had been completed, making it possible to enlarge the teaching and research staffs, and to add new programs. Two research grants from the National Institutes of Health had been received and the contract from the Office of Naval Research was extended on a long-term basis. Congratulations were extended to Mr. David Calhoun, a member of the Board, who received the "St. Louis Award." A committee of the faculty of the Teachers' College, after consulting with teachers and students, revised the curriculum to provide more opportunities for observations and practice teaching, and greater flexibility in choice of courses.

#### 1956

The Quota Club had presented a check to CID to furnish a living room in the older girls' dormitory, and when school reopened after the Christmas holiday, the girls wanted to show their appreciation by inviting the club members to a tea. One of the classic examples of the confusion of language for the deaf occurred at this occasion. The girl pouring the coffee left the table, rushed to the kitchen and said to Dr. Lane, "The woman wants black coffee and all I have is brown." After a brief explanation, Barbara returned to the table. Later in the afternoon, when the lady was told why the hostess had left so suddenly, she said, "The poor dear. I should have told her I drink my coffee straight!"

Close-of-School activities, commencement exercises, and the Fifth Reunion of CID Alumni Association filled the first weeks of June. The all-Institute picnic in Forest Park had been a tradition started when Mrs. Boyd was President of the Board. Food was supplied by members of the Board, and after a morning at the zoo, everyone, including the Research staff, enjoyed lunch at the Picnic Grounds. After lunch, games were planned by School departments, and the older children, staff, and college students got involved in a softball game either as participants or spectators. Meanwhile, back at school, the housemothers and office staff enjoyed a leisurely lunch of fried chicken and the trimmings.



Bringing on the Food to the CID Picnic

The School Prom opened with a formal procession of special maids and escorts and with the identity of the Queen a secret until announced. The Queen was selected by a secret ballot of fellow students and their teachers in the Advanced Department. After she was crowned by Dr. Silverman, he had the privilege of the first dance. He has a fine collection of photographs of this dance for each of the years that he was Director. The tradition of the Prom continues, but in recent years, the Queen's escort, also selected by secret ballot, is crowned King.



Prom Queen Cheryl Bullard dances with Dr. Silverman

The final P.T.A. meeting was held the night before graduation. The speaker was Mrs. Laurie McMillan Tatman, one of the first pupils of CID and now an attractive grandmother and a member of the Board of Managers, who talked about the story of her life. She became profoundly deaf at the age of 4 and attended CID until she was 9. Laurie credits her family's insight with helping her over those first difficult months when she entered grade school in Arkadelphia, Arkansas. Upon graduation from high school, she enrolled in Ouachita College. Her social life was fun, but her classes were difficult, especially the "spoken tests," when she became unsure of her voice. During her sophomore year, she

attended Washington University for one semester to continue her studies and take speech work with Miss McGinnis. She returned to Ouachita and graduated in 1927 with an A.B. degree. Mrs. Tatman taught dancing until she married her college sweetheart, Mr. Donald Tatman, in 1928, and moved to Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The Tatmans have 2 children, and both Mr. and Mrs. Tatman are active in community affairs. She has been a leader in Girl Scout activities, P.T.A., study clubs, education and church affairs. Her concluding advice to parents was "Have heart, courage, faith. Give your child a strong sense of security; make him feel that he belongs...give him all the love you can. By all means, give him a sense of humor and teach him how to laugh. Give him the best education that you can. Be very sure that you do not let your own attitude cripple him. Give him a religion by living it yourself. Then surely all will be well with you and your child." Mrs. Tatman's speech was so enthusiastically received that she was soon traveling for the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf to talk to parent groups all over the United States.

At the Washington University Commencement exercises, Miss Mary Mulhall ranked first among the June Honor students of University College and led this College in the procession. Later in the week, the professional training faculty of CID entertained the college graduates at a luncheon in the school dining room. This meal was special because of a "different" menu, no speeches, and no children to correct in speech or table manners.



College Graduates - Faculty Luncheon

Observing a cherished CID tradition, the children who were graduating from the school were the speakers. Each of this group of 8 expressed gratitude to their teachers and their parents. All of them entered public high schools in their home communities, and 4 years later they all sent announcements of high school graduation. The professional training graduates were introduced by Dr. Silverman including announcements of their teaching posts for the next year.



Dr. Lane presents diplomas to 8th grade graduates  
Jody Lundin, Sheryl Guillory, Dana Edmondson,  
Jim Bullock, Cindy Garwood, Karen Walters,  
Henry Liebman, Martha Ann Guenther

Graduation was followed by the Fifth School Alumni Reunion with 125 alumni and their families coming from coast to coast to attend. There were serious business meetings, an exhibit of Alumni arts and crafts, and many social events concluding with a picnic. The banquet and dance were held at the Chase Hotel. Dr. Silverman was the principal speaker and Carl Coates of Ponca City, Oklahoma was Master of Ceremonies. As a part of the floor show, Carl, gifted with a keen sense of humor, presented some

pantomime skits. The waiters and other hotel employees who watched declared that his act was superior to the professional talent they saw at the hotel.

The summer was filled with travel, teaching and lectures for members of the professional staff. Drs. Silverman, Cox, and Hirsh were invited to lecture at the Central University in Caracas, and at the new Venezuelan Institute of Speech and Hearing. The equipment for the clinic had been designed and installed by Dr. Cox. Later, Dr. Silverman was appointed to the Advisory Council on Special Education of the Southern Regional Education Board, Dr. Hirsh to an ad hoc committee of the Veterans' Administration to advise on methods for testing and procuring hearing aids, and Dr. Eldredge to the faculty for home study courses of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. His subject was Otological Acoustics. Dr. Davis lectured on medical problems of noise at Ohio State University, to reserve officers at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and at the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Chicago. He also presided at a meeting of consultants to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness to discuss the future of research in otology and related sciences. Dr. Cox designed the acoustics of the new Khorassan Room at the Chase Hotel, a giant ballroom with a seating capacity of 1600. The results were very favorably described and commented on by the St. Louis press.

The Institute mourned the death of three distinguished members of the Board, Mr. Albert M. Keller, Mr. Sidney R. Baer, and Mr. Edwin B. Meissner, Sr. Central Institute could not have developed as it did without their thoughtful interest, their generous support and wise leadership. Mr. Meissner had served as President of the Board for twenty years. At the Board Meeting in November, Mr. Robert Arthur, Vice-President of the Trust Division of Mercantile Trust Co., was elected President. He had been a member of the Board of Managers since 1935, had served as Treasurer for 16 years, and as Vice-President for 5 years. He had seen the growth of the Institute, and had worked on the fund raising to pay for the Kingshighway building and the construction of the Clinic and Research building. In assuming the leadership, Mr. Arthur expressed the desire to make the services of CID available to an even greater number of children. At this meeting, it was announced that

the Danforth Foundation voted a grant of \$16,500 for the endowment of a scholarship for a college student to yield the \$500 per year tuition.

Dr. Davis reported to the Board the need to shift financial support for research from the Office of Naval Research to the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. The United Fund drive at CID was successful. The school had participated in many demonstrations and tours and, under the leadership of Dr. Silverman, the Social Agencies had reached 106% of their goal. At the annual Board meeting in December, a gift of \$50,000 from the Meissner family was announced. This was to create the Edwin B. Meissner Fund to meet current and future financial requirements for which funds were not otherwise available.

### 1957

Throughout this year CID staff continued to accept major responsibilities in national organizations, to lecture, to write, and to consult. An authoritative volume entitled Handbook of Speech Pathology edited by Professor Lee Edward Travis was published and contained 2 chapters on educational procedures used with the deaf and hard-of-hearing written by Dr. Silverman. Another publication, entitled Principles and Techniques of Rehabilitation Nursing had a chapter on speech therapy written by Dr. Frank Kleffner (see Chapter VII, pg 264), assistant director of the CID Department of Speech Pathology. Dr. Jerome Cox went to Pensacola, Florida to make adjustments on the Automatic Audiometric Data System he had installed and to deliver the Noise Cumulator, a device he developed for rapid analysis of noise exposure of carrier-based personnel. At the April Board meeting, Dr. Davis reported the Pensacola project coming to an end with Dr. Ward going to California, Dr. Donald Deatherage to the University of Chicago, and Dr. Doehring returning to CID.

A budget showing a 4.3% increase was presented and approved at the April Board meeting. Dr. Silverman indicated that an increase in yield from the endowment fund, together with interest from the Taussig bequest, which could only be used for speech pathology investigations and services, would project a balanced budget. He requested a study of the school tuition fees. A plan to widen the Expressway, which would take all of the Papin Street property, was under discussion. Central Institute was selected to receive proceeds from the Children's Art Bazaar, held in the

auditorium of Famous-Barr from May 4-11. Board members, friends and patrons attended the preview for an advanced sale of the paintings, and a check for \$3,500 was presented to CID to be used for scholarships.

Plans were underway for an International Conference on Audiology to be held in St. Louis in May, with Dr. Silverman as Chairman of the conference and Dr. Hirsh as Program Chairman. The 3 major themes of the conference were announced as 1) the assessment of auditory function, 2) the physiology of audition, 3) the relation of hearing loss to noise exposure. The National Science Foundation contributed \$4,000 to help finance the meeting. Technical sessions for the Conference met at the Washington University Medical School with tours of the laboratories, clinics and classrooms of CID. More than 300 scientists and professional workers from 31 foreign nations and the United States attended, including former students and workers from CID. Among the speakers was Dr. Joseph Erlanger, Professor of Physiology at Washington University and Nobel Laureate in Medicine. The proceedings of the Conference edited by Dr. Silverman, Dr. Hirsh, and by Mrs. Shirley Hirsh (see Chapter VII, pg 263), who served as Conference Secretary, were published in 1958. This 407-page issue of the *Laryngoscope* with 203 illustrations by outstanding contributors, dealt with the themes of the Conference.

Research fellows from 3 foreign countries arrived in the fall to work at CID -- Dr. R. Patrick Gannon of London, Dr. Michel Burgeat of Paris, and Dr. Moseh Feinmesser of Jerusalem. A grant of \$56,200 from the National Science Foundation was made to finance a 3-year program to study temporal perception under the direction of Dr. Hirsh. A research grant of \$21,300 from the National Science Foundation was announced for a 2-year study of how the ear detects very brief, transient sounds. This research, under the direction of Dr. Cox, centered on the development of earphones and loudspeakers capable of reproducing such sounds. Again, the research staff traveled from coast to coast to attend professional meetings and give lectures. Dr. Davis, in his capacity as President-elect of the American Physiological Society, made a tour of 13 medical schools and the Mayo Clinic. He attended council meetings and board meetings of many organizations and research groups concerned with problems of hearing and deafness.

One of the highlights of the graduation exercises was the first awarding of the Lewis T. Apple Essay prizes to deaf students whose essays were judged by their teachers and the principal. Mr. Apple, a member of the Board, continued this cash award annually to inspire deaf students to imaginative expression in writing. Four veteran staff members retired in June and were honored at a reception in the foyer of the school for their years of service, totalling over one hundred. The retirees were Mrs. Beulah Guseman, matron; Miss Blanche Snoddy, chief bookkeeper; Mrs. Frances Maritz, teacher in the advanced department and instructor in the college; and Mrs. Lillian Smalley, supervising teacher in the primary department. In June, after the close of school, several staff members gave papers at the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in Knoxville, Tennessee. The American Hearing Society met in St. Louis where Miss Audrey Simmons conducted a workshop on lipreading and Dr. Silverman gave the luncheon address.

Central Institute was featured in the summer issue of the Union Electric Magazine, which was circulated to 72,000 persons throughout the state and the nation. The article, entitled "The House of Hearing," described the history and the scope of the services of CID with 4 photographs showing the School, the Clinics, the Teachers' College and the Research Department. Additional posts of staff members included Dr. Davis as President-elect of the American Physiological Society, an organization of 1500 teachers of physiology in medical schools of the United States and Canada; Dr. Silverman as a member of the National Advisory Panel of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare dealing with grants for training in the fields of Speech and Hearing; Dr. Cox as Vice-Chairman of the Physical Acoustics Subdivision of the American Standards Association; and Dr. Hirsh as a member of the committee on publication policy of the Acoustical Society of America.

In August, Dr. Silverman spent a week in Caracas, Venezuela consulting on the organization and administration of the Instituto Venezolano de la Audicion y el Lenguaje, of which David Pascoe, a graduate of the CID Teachers' College, was Director. Mr. Pascoe returned to CID in 1968 to work in the audiology clinic and completed the requirements in the CID based program for his Ph.D. from Washington University in 1974. Since that date, he has served as Assistant Professor of Audiology and Coordinator of Audiology Services and Training.

A six-weeks summer course on "The Assessment and Teaching of Aphasic Children" began at CID in June, with college credit given by Washington University. Miss McGinnis and Dr. Kleffner offered the course in response to many requests and it was over-subscribed. Eighteen children were enrolled in the demonstration classes taught by teachers in the Department of Speech Pathology. Because of the demand for and the outstanding success of the 1957 summer course, a second summer session was scheduled in 1958 by Miss McGinnis and Dr. Kleffner with four demonstration classes, and another six-weeks summer course by Miss McGinnis and Dr. Kleffner was given in 1959 with three demonstration classes.

During the summer, the heating plant had been converted from coal to gas. Dr. Silverman announced that during the 1956-57 school year, CID had devoted 41,784 hours to serving 2,291 persons. Dr. Silverman noted that Central Institute has always measured its achievement in terms of quality rather than quantity of service, but these statistics illustrate the scope of CID's educational and clinical contributions. CID reached 5,000 individuals in the greater St. Louis area through United Fund tours. A framed photograph of Mr. Meissner, made from a painting at St. Louis Car Company, was presented as a memorial gift to CID by the teachers. Tennis classes under the sponsorship of the St. Louis Junior Chamber of Commerce were open to CID children at the Triple A Club in Forest Park, with Mr. Earl Bucholtz, Sr., as instructor. There was great enthusiasm for learning a sport in which deaf children could hold their own or excel hearing friends.

Dr. Davis reported grants in the Research Department covering 27 projects. Both basic research, which studies fundamental structures and processes to expand our knowledge of the factors in communication, and applied research, which deals with specific practical problems in an attempt to improve existing methods and to develop new and better methods, are well represented in the program. In November, CID was represented by 15 staff members at the American Speech and Hearing Association meeting in Cincinnati, and 8 presented papers.

#### 1958

At the March Board meeting, a salary budget with a 7.6% increase was presented. There was a great demand for teachers trained at CID and the minimum salary at CID was below the national median for beginners.

The United Fund had not increased the amount given CID in the last two years. To meet increases needed, the Board voted the first increase in tuition in four years. The Board learned that the proposed widening of the Red Feather Highway would not touch the School or the Clinic and Research Building, but would take all the CID property on Papin Street. A development committee was authorized.

A Blue and Gold recognition dinner was given by Cub Pack 132 to honor Mr. J. Reynolds Medart, who had served as Chairman of the Pack Committee for many years. The mothers of the Cubs presented a gift to Mr. Medart to express their appreciation. He is a member of the Board of Managers of CID and, in addition to leadership of the Cubs, his personal attention was a great inspiration to each of the boys.

Dr. Silverman was chairman of a conference on "The Determination of Handicap Resulting from Hearing Loss" at a meeting sponsored by The American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, held in Los Angeles in the spring, and also attended a reunion of eleven CID Alumni who lived there. This group represented a great diversity of interests and occupations and all were eager for news of their school, their teachers and their friends. They all expressed gratitude for the satisfying lives they were able to lead, thanks in no small part to their education at CID. Perhaps because of his meetings with deaf alumni throughout the United States, reports of their success and letters from parents, Dr. Silverman devoted his editorial in the August issue of News Notes to a discussion of the evaluation of the end products of our educational program. He said, "For some, the significant criterion is earnings and economic status. For others, it is social or civic approval. For still others, it is optimum adjustments to the environment or happiness...We feel that man is a social being with individual aspirations and that we must prepare our young people as best we can to communicate with those about them. We do not want to relegate them to psychological solitary confinement. The greater the number of people with whom they can communicate, the greater is the likelihood that they will realize themselves as social beings. This in turn, should contribute toward achievement of their own individual purposes and hopes."

During the summer, in addition to the usual graduation announcements, there was anecdotal evidence from several sources to document the evaluation of the end

products of the educational program. For example, there was a letter from the lithographer foreman of a local mail advertising firm concerning Lawrence Baity, who had graduated from Central Institute and then from a large local high school where he was on the honor roll. He was employed after high school as a printer, lithographer and artist, and his foreman wrote, "Larry came to us on the recommendation of one of his high school teachers. He had talent in his hands, brains in his head, and a determination to make good working under a handicap with people who could hear." He said that Larry could communicate easily with fellow workers and he found no difference between him and other employees in ability and performance. Lawrence has continued to work for the same company, has advanced in the firm, married Fairalee Hahs, a former graduate of the school, is active in church work and has a fine family of three hearing children.

Among heart-warming letters written by parents to Dr. Lane was the news that Bill Jordan in his sophomore year in high school at Leary, Georgia, received 4 A's, 2 B+'s, and 1 B, was guard on the basketball team, shortstop on the baseball team and was elected "Boy of the Year" by the County chapter of the Future Farmers of America. The following year, Bill received the Georgia Planter degree, the highest award given by the Future Farmers of America in his state. Bill was awarded the B.S.F. degree from the University of Georgia in 1964. Radford Arner, who had transferred from high school in Austin, Texas to high school in Coronado, California in his sophomore year, received 1 A and 5 B's in college preparatory classes, and was on the track team. In a state-wide mechanical drawing contest conducted by Texas A. & M. University, John Luckey received Honorable Mention.

Tracy Allen Hurwitz was featured in a Sioux City, Iowa newspaper for his efficiency as a newscarrrier with a total of 21,600 deliveries, on time, without a single complaint. Since that time when he was a high school freshman, Tracy received a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Washington University, a M.S. from St. Louis University, and in 1980 received his Ph.D. in Education from the University of Rochester. His mother was an alumna of CID. Tracy and his wife, Vicki Bernstein Hurwitz, a former CID student, have 2 children. At present, he is Director of Engineering Support Services at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and has been elected to Presidency of the National Association of the Deaf.

Another newspaper article featured the Rovlettes, a highly successful roller skating adagio trio. Hortencia Ritz, who was Hortense Mueller at CID, was the feminine member of the trio. Her roller skating started at the St. Louis Arena with CID students, and she continued skating professionally all through the United States, Europe and the West Indies. She is married to a member of the trio and has one son. With the clipping, she sent thanks to her teachers, one of whom was Dr. Silverman. The Washington State College magazine had a feature story about Kay Henry Upshaw written by one of her Kappa Alpha Theta sorority sisters. The chapter felt fortunate that this intelligent, strikingly beautiful young woman with "a captive personality and wonderful sense of humor" had been pledged and initiated. Kay received her 8th-grade diploma at CID, her high school diploma in Colfax, Washington, and received her college degree as a medical technician. She married a college classmate. In a contest sponsored by the Alexander Graham Bell Association, an uncorrected essay written by Emily Brock (age 14) and enrolled at CID when she wrote the essay, was selected for publication in the Volta Review, the official publication of the Association.

At the June meeting of the Alexander Graham Bell Association in Pittsburgh, there were 14 members of the CID staff in attendance with 7 on the program. Dr. Silverman gave the Presidential address and there was a luncheon reunion of alumni of the professional training program.

The fall of 1958 marked the beginning of what was to become an additional organized unit of the Institute, the Parent-Infant program. Miss Simmons began this parent-oriented program with emphasis on the importance of the family responsibility and contribution to the development of the hearing-impaired child's language. There was a great need for this program because of the long waiting list for the School and the number of preschool age children on the list, plus the ever expanding number of infants with hearing loss identified at an early age. Dr. Silverman reported 28 in the Teachers' College for the 1958-59 school year from the United States, England, Chile, Israel, Mexico, Argentina, the Philippines and Denmark.

#### 1959

The 45th annual Board meeting in January emphasized the importance of all who had contributed to the

growth and success of CID -- the Board, the staff, the nearly 2,500 individuals who were served in 1958, and the 34 students now learning to be teachers and clinicians. Dr. Lane arranged demonstrations by staff and students that stressed Institute procedures aimed at developing the maximum potential of all children. Dr. Silverman concluded the meeting with an examination of the past and the following guidelines for the future:

1. Response to the changing nature of the population -- more younger children and more older people requesting CID's services.
2. The need to be sensitive to finances with increasing costs and devaluation of the dollar.
3. The philosophy of a private institution which includes responsibility for pioneering and for educational and intellectual venture.
4. The necessity to restudy the physical plant and make the necessary revisions due to the widening of the highway.

At the March Board meeting, Mr. Arthur appointed a Development Committee to look into the future of CID. Mr. Edwin B. Meissner, Jr. was named chairman. The salary budget for teachers was increased 9%. With requests to place more than 100 teachers, and the demand coming from all over the United States as well as for the newly developed St. Louis County Special District, the basic teacher's salary of CID was increased, with all other salaries increased proportionately.

The Development Committee was authorized to establish a Development Fund, following the announcement that the building of the superhighway would take all the CID property but the School building and the Clinic and Research building. At a meeting of the Committee in September, it was reported that 2 pieces of property were available on the north side of Clayton Avenue. The land could accommodate 14,000 square feet, for a dormitory to house seventy. The committee asked Mr. Lawrence Roos to negotiate with Mr. Abelman, the highway engineer, and Mr. Peter Husch, CID attorney, to review the documents relative to the purchase of the property. It was recommended that the Board request Mr. William B. Ittner, an architect, to make a preliminary evaluation of the proposed property

for a dormitory. In October, the Board passed a resolution that money in the Unrestricted Endowment Fund be transferred to the Development Fund to be paid back at 5% interest, and ratified the purchase of the land on Clayton Avenue.

During 1959, Dr. Hirsh was elected to the Executive Council of the Acoustical Society, Dr. Cox was nominated to serve a second year as Vice-Chairman of the American Standards Association Committee on Physical Acoustics, Dr. Davis was elected President of the Washington University Chapter of Sigma Xi, an honorary scientific fraternity, and served as chairman of the Section on Research and Training of the National Conference on Health Aspects of Hearing Conservation. Several staff members attended and participated in the program of the meeting of the Acoustical Society of America in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Silverman addressed the first regional meeting of the A.G. Bell Association held in Houston, delivered the first John Mackenzie Brown Memorial Lecture at Children's Hospital in Los Angeles, met in Chicago with the subcommittee on Hearing in Children of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and participated in a conference at the Maryland School for the Deaf dealing with rehabilitation centers for the adult deaf. In November, eleven members of the CID staff participated in the program of the American Speech and Hearing Association in New York.

A United Press International news feature described the problems and treatment of aphasic children and made special mention of Miss McGinnis who developed the successful techniques for teaching aphasic children to speak at Central Institute. Three large research grants totaling \$66,412 were awarded CID by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, a division of the U.S. Health Services. One was for the study of the biophysics and neurophysiology of the inner ear, another for the psychological concomitants of communication disorders, and the third for study of the physiology of acoustic trauma and presbycusis.

At the May Board meeting, Dr. Davis announced the arrival of Dr. James Miller (see Chapter VII, pg 269), an experimental psychologist from the University of Indiana to join the research staff. Dr. Miller combined physiology and psychology with an interest in conditioned reflexes. He also reported that Dr. Cox had plans to rebuild some of the equipment in the research department during the summer and had ideas

for two new pieces of apparatus which may become standard instruments in physiology laboratories.

During the summer, 2 new lounge rooms for the teachers were decorated and furnished in the area that Dr. Lorente had used for his research. Cabinets and counters for the kitchenette were built at the Institute and the House Committee furnished the lounge. Downstairs in the main kitchen, a new dishwasher and an ice making machine had been installed.

Dr. Frank Kleffner, Associate Director of the Speech Pathology Department, wrote the article on Speech Correction for the Encyclopedia Britannica. Joseph Rosenstein, who had completed his professional training at CID and was employed as a teacher and a research assistant, received his Ph.D. in Audiology from Washington University in the summer of 1959. He planned to remain in the research department to continue his studies of how deaf children form mental concepts.

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of her graduation from CID, Mary Betty Edmonds Rule sent a check to the school. After leaving CID, she graduated from the University City High School and the Washington University School of Fine Arts. Her outstanding talent in jewelry design and as a silversmith led to a "temporary" job at Georg Jensen's in New York and eventually to the position of designer of men's jewelry. Mary Betty married Tom Rule, III, a former CID pupil. They make their home in Boston.



Mary Betty Edmonds Rule -  
a silversmith at Georg Jensen's

In December, the highway engineer showed aerial photos of the expanded Red Feather Highway and the new location of Kingshighway across the corner of Forest Park. After federal approval, an appraisal of property to be acquired by the state would be made. Access to the Clinic and Research Building would be provided by the construction of an outlet to Chouteau Avenue. Mr. Abelman said that Central Institute would need to evacuate its property by June, 1961, with construction of the highway to begin September, 1961. The Development Committee reported the acquisition of property on the north side of Clayton Avenue (100 x 140 feet), on which there were 4 old houses. The advantages of the property were: 1) near the Medical School, 2) not in the line of the highway, 3) near Central Institute, 4) removes the pressure to buy other property at premium prices, 5) will avoid the difficulties of transition if the new dormitory is ready by September, 1961. A preliminary sketch of the proposed residence hall was presented at an estimated cost of \$300,000 to \$400,000, including air conditioning and the cost of the land.

In a special brochure mailed to its entire membership, the Scottish Rite Foundation of St. Louis announced its intention..."to assist more of the children at Central Institute for the Deaf, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world." A number of distinguished research scientists, as members of the Research Advisory Committee of the United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc., met in November at CID.

After 7 years, the project with the joint Armed Forces-National Research Council Committee on Hearing and Bio-Acoustics (CHABA) was completed. Headquarters for the project was CID with Dr. Davis as Executive Secretary and Dr. Eldredge as Technical Aide. Letters of commendation from all 3 branches of the armed services and numerous universities were received for the highly successful and rewarding operation of this project.

Dr. Davis was chief advisor of the National Institutes of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, and Dr. Silverman was counseling with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of H.E.W. concerning research and training funds. Dr. Cox had developed new interest in data-processing and the use of electro-computer technique for experimental purposes. He has 7 full-time and 6 half-time graduate students working with him as research assistants.

The Parents Organization sponsored a successful card party that made a 2 year scholarship in the Teachers' College possible, an indication of the awareness of parents of the need for qualified teachers.

### 1960

Mr. Richard S. Jones was elected President of the Board in January at its Annual Meeting. An award of merit was presented to Mr. Robert N. Arthur as past President from 1956 through 1959. Dr. Silverman stated that he shared Dr. Goldstein's opinion that a private institute does not have to be the largest of its kind, but rather it needs to hold itself responsible for training people to carry its enthusiasms, its skills, and its knowledge to other parts of the community, of the nation and of the world. The teachers' professional training program serves this purpose having prepared over 500 teachers. Dr. Hirsh said the Research Department is connected with professional training in the "how to do" process -- how to teach and how to diagnose, and in giving the basic knowledge on which particular techniques are founded.

In March, Dr. Davis was awarded the Gold Medal of Merit of the American Otological Society, the highest



Mr. Jones receives Gold Medal of Merit  
from Dr. Davis on behalf of CID

honor of the Society, for outstanding contributions to the scientific understanding of the specialty of otology. Dr. Davis presented the medal to the President of the CID Board to be kept in the archives of the Institute.

At the April Board meeting, purchase of the Clayton Avenue property for \$61,000 was approved with permission to borrow \$60,000 from the Unrestricted Endowment Fund at 5% interest, to be transferred to the Development Fund. A salary budget with a 7.6% increase overall was approved. Dr. Silverman suggested that clinic fees be increased for those who could afford it, and with the increase in investment, he recommended that the budget be approved.

In May, nine CID Girl Scouts and their leader had an educational weekend in Jefferson City with a tour of the government buildings, the Capital and the Governor's Mansion, and were guests of a troop of Jefferson City Girl Scouts. In the summer, six CID Boy Scouts attended the National Jamboree in Colorado Springs. As a part of the trip, they toured Estes Park, a Colorado mining town, the Garden of the Gods and visited the Air Force Academy.

News of graduation of 8 former students -- 2 from college and 6 from high school -- was posted on the bulletin board. Special mention was given to 3 of the graduates. Mary Helen Pearl of Prosser, Washington, received the degree of State Future Homemaker, the highest rank the state offers Future Homemakers of America. She was a 3 year honor graduate, ranking 11th in a class of 86, and was elected to the National Honor Society. Bill Jordan, voted the Most Popular Boy in his high school class at Leary, Georgia, had a scholastic average of 89.2 for his 4 years of high school, and other awards in agriculture. Tracy Hurwitz was one of 2 winners of the first Morningside College scholarships sponsored by the Journal Tribune of Sioux City, Iowa.

In case the reader thinks that CID is all work and no play, mention should be made of the surprise staff dinner party held in June at the Forest Park Hotel. It was given for Dr. Lane and Dr. Silverman to celebrate 30 years at CID for Dr. Lane and 25+ for Dr. Silverman (the reason for the plus was because the Committee could not decide whether to count his student years). Dr. Ira Hirsh was Master

of Ceremonies with Irv Shore, "Ginty" McGinnis, May Templeman, Hal Davis and Dean Brandenburg, dean of University College, as the Committee. Joe Rosenstein was the narrator of the script accompanied by slides and music. The pictures selected by Sally Silverman and Lee Lane were meant neither to flatter nor add dignity to the honorees. At the end of a beautiful evening filled with humor and good fellowship, Dick and Helen expressed their appreciation and admitted that they would never again feel confident that they knew all that goes on at CID.

As usual, the staff of CID was traveling, teaching and lecturing. Dr. Silverman attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Beltone Institute for Hearing Research in Chicago and was appointed to the American Board of Examiners in Speech Pathology and Audiology. Dr. Lane was named Chairman of the Committee on Education of Handicapped Children of the Health and Welfare Council of St. Louis. At the summer meeting of the A. G. Bell Association in Rochester, New York, she was appointed chairman of the Parents' Section and re-elected to the Board. Dr. Frank Kleffner directed the first annual International Association of Laryngectomees Voice Rehabilitation Institute, held at CID from July 18th through August 4th, and attended by 27 speech therapists and laryngectomees from colleges and clinics throughout the country. It was financed by grants from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and by the American Cancer Society. Mornings were spent with lectures and afternoons in clinical teaching.

At the fall meeting of the Board, Dr. Lane announced the addition of one of the deaf graduates to the school faculty. Sally Hewlett, who had received her B.A. degree in June, 1960, from Blue Mountain College in Mississippi, accepted the position of teacher of Physical Education and Home Economics at CID. Dr. Silverman gave an analysis of the needs of the school based on a re-assessment of objectives and activities, and imminent changes in the physical plant due to the widening of the highway.

At the 46th annual meeting of the Board of Managers in December, the \$500,000 Replacement Fund program was launched. Architect's plans for a modern building to provide housing for about 80 professional training students, older deaf children and house parents were displayed. Gifts totaling \$177,500 were reported at the meeting. Dr. Silverman analyzed the needs of CID in its 4 main divisions:

1. The School should not aim to be the largest but the best, and should set a standard of quality that has a beneficial effect on other institutions.
2. Out-patient speech and hearing clinics may need to be expanded because of scientific advances which permit an earlier start on the education of children and their parents, and because of the increased life span which makes it necessary to serve more older people.
3. Research laboratories have attracted eminent scientists, and the quality of their productivity has been such that governmental and private agencies have supported their programs.
4. The Teachers' College presents the most pressing problem of supplying professional personnel. More than 500 students have been trained from every part of the United States and 25 foreign countries.

The Health and Welfare Council of St. Louis gave approval to CID for a fund raising campaign. Mr. David Calhoun, Jr., a member of the CID Board and President of St. Louis Civic Progress, Inc., called the start of the replacement program "a most heartening and enlightening beginning. It demonstrates the wide acceptance of the Institute and the work it is doing... To me, this program, with its far-reaching effects, is the finest way we have to express the revival of progress in our city."

#### 1961

In March the Board accepted the bid of the C. Rallo Construction Co. to build the new Residence Hall. The cost was estimated to be \$1.70 per cubic foot as contrasted with the cost of 99 cents per cubic foot on the Clinic and Research Building. Dr. Silverman reported \$280,000 in the Building Fund. The Institute will lose the Annex and 6 buildings on Papin Street with the widening of the highway. The State is offering \$114,000, along with 18,227 square feet of land behind the present school building, 19,831 square feet of land behind the Clinic and Research Building, and a parking area (east half of Kingshighway) in front of the school. The cost of the Residence Hall with furnishings and land was estimated at \$600,000. The campaign goal was to raise \$500,000. Board members

were asked to solicit people who have expressed an interest in CID from a list prepared by Dr. Silverman. There had been no special solicitation. The Board expressed gratitude to Dr. Silverman for his administrative and public relations work. Two early contributions to the Development Fund were announced -- \$100,000 from the Wohl Foundation and \$20,000 from the Beaumont Trust Fund.

Summer plans included the 25th anniversary of the Alumni Association with 175 attending. An informal discussion was led by Dr. Silverman, with a panel of 6 alumni talking about the social and economic problems they faced. From the remarks made by most of the alumni present, it was evident that they considered their ability to read lips and talk to others an important asset that made them acceptable to their friends and neighbors. A surprise at the Alumni Banquet was the presentation of a painted photograph of Mrs. Goldstein to the Institute. Honorary membership in the Alumni Association was awarded to Mrs. Goldstein, Miss McGinnis, Dr. Lane, Mrs. Sharp, Dr. Silverman and Miss Templeman. Their names were inscribed on a placque to hang in the school office. In later years, honorary members included in 1966, Miss Evelyn Humphreys, Mrs. Maritz, Mrs. Olmstead, Dr. Simmons and Mrs. Skinner; 1971, Dr. Davis, Miss Galli, Mrs. Geier, Mrs. Koelkebeck, Mr. Shore, Miss Helen Woodward and Miss Connery. Russel DeHaven, Alumni President, presented Dr. Silverman with a check for the scholarship fund saying, "You can help educate some deaf child who is less fortunate than we;" and then introduced the members living in St. Louis who helped make the presentation possible. To conclude the banquet, everyone enjoyed a delicious 25th anniversary cake baked by Allan Mais, an alumnus of CID.

The summer was marked by lectures of staff at professional meetings plus teaching of demonstration classes in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Denton, Texas; Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Dubuque, Iowa. Another 6 week summer course on teaching the Association method was held at CID for 23 speech therapists. Dr. Hirsh and Mr. Shore gave the Industrial Audiometry course to nurses from Monsanto, the Chevrolet Co., Fisher Body Co., and Proctor and Gamble for 5 days during June.

School was opened in September with 169 children enrolled and 200 on the waiting list. Miss Simmons began a trial class for hard-of-hearing children at

kindergarten level to prepare them for first grade in schools for the hearing.

At the September Board meeting, Dr. Silverman reported receiving the deed for property in Naples, Florida, as a gift from the grandparents of a former pupil. The Institute was annually to receive one-fifth of the property appraised at \$350,000. Construction of the Residence Hall was ahead of schedule. At the last analysis, the portfolio, including the funds used to buy lands with Trust Fund holdings, had passed the million mark. Dr. Silverman expressed a debt of gratitude to the Investment Committee. At the Annual Meeting of the Board, Mrs. Donald Tatman, one of the former pupils of the school, was elected to membership. Her home is in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, but she was in St. Louis frequently to visit her daughter.

A new 3 year grant from the U.S. Public Health Service to develop a computer for electrophysiological investigation was received. Annual income from grant support of \$140,000 was reported to the Board. The The Sinawik Club of the Downtown Kiwanis presented \$1,000 to Dr. Lane to establish a Hearing Aid Fund to which annual contributions have been made. This gift was used to repair, replace and furnish hearing aids for those unable to afford them. A contribution to the Hearing Aid Fund for the young children in the Parent-Infant program was presented to Dr. Simmons by the Zonta Club. Suzi Harmon, a senior at University City High School and a former pupil at CID, presented two water color paintings to the Board to be hung in the older girls' living room in the new Residence Hall.

## 1962

At the March Board meeting, a bronze sculpture of the head and shoulders of Dr. Max A. Goldstein was presented by Mrs. Lon A. Hocker, a close friend of Dr. Goldstein. Photographs of Dr. Goldstein were used by the artist, Mr. Bidwell C. Cranage, to create this nearly life-size sculpture. Mrs. Hocker expressed her desire to give something which would be a lasting symbol of the humanitarianism and vision of Dr. Goldstein. The Board received a request for retirement from Miss McGinnis at the end of the school year, reluctantly accepted her request, and voted to give her a monthly stipend for the first year of her retirement. The Board granted a one year leave of absence (August 1962-63) to Dr. Hirsh to enable him to accept the position of Visiting Professor at the

University of Paris. Dr. Silverman presented a plan to the Board for the acquisition of the area in front of the school for parking, and to give the children direct access to the park for play. The Board voted to acquire the land with the recommendation of counsel.

Twenty-two scholarships for prospective teachers of the deaf had been awarded Washington University by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The scholarships, along with a \$20,000 grant in aid to further the University's Teachers' College at Central Institute, will be awarded to 15 undergraduate and 7 graduate students at CID. Undergraduates will receive \$1600 and graduates \$2000 per year plus tuition and fees. This grant will enable CID to train more qualified teachers. In her annual summer letter to graduates of the training classes requesting contributions for the Goldstein Scholarship, Dr. Lane explained that Federal grants were now available to students covering tuition and a cash stipend. The Alumni voted to continue contributions to be used for deserving children at the school.

Pack 132 of the Cub Scouts celebrated its 25th anniversary with a Blue and Gold Dinner honoring Mr. J. Reynolds Medart, chairman of the Committee and member of the Board. At the CID graduation, the David Wright Memorial Speech Award was presented for the first time to Gertrude Black and Gary Leonard. David Wright, who graduated in 1961, died during the summer of a congenital heart ailment. He had received the Apple Essay Award and suggested to his parents that there should be an award for good speech. The income from a fund set up by his family and friends has continued to be awarded to CID students in each department for good speech.

During the summer, the CID staff participated in many conferences of national and international organizations such as the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf, the Acoustical Society of America, the Council of Exceptional Children, the Midwestern Psychological Association, the Psychonomic Society, the American Otological Association, and the annual symposium on Computers and Data Processing. In addition, there were lectures and summer courses from Boston to Los Angeles. Dr. Silverman gave a course on the education of the deaf at the Instituto Oral Modelo in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and served as a consultant for the establishment of a national Speech and Hearing Center at the University of Chile Medical School.

in Santiago. Dr. Davis attended the 4th International Congress on Audiology in Noordwijk, Holland, and the 22nd International Congress on Physiological Sciences in Leiden, Holland, where he was elected a member of the Collegium Oto-Rhino-Laryngologicum Anicitiae Sacrum.

School opened in September with 170 pupils and 45 students in the college. The Residence Hall was ready for occupancy. Eighteen companies toured CID for the United Fund and the employees of CID maintained their record of 100% giving.



The Residence Hall

At the October meeting of the Board, it was reported that the estimate of the building cost of \$600,000, made 2 or 3 years before, seemed accurate. CID received \$115,000 from the State for the property used for the highway. The campaign for \$500,000 had already reached \$406,000 at no cost for raising the money. By October, \$100,000 had been spent for the land, and \$475,000 for construction and architects fees. The remainder would be needed for furnishings. Additional funds were needed to modernize the original school building and to repay money borrowed

from the Unrestricted Endowment Fund. For the first time in the history of the Institute, the college program had adequate housing. The additional \$90,000 to meet the goal of the Replacement Fund was needed to prepare the playground areas for use after the demolition of the buildings and to equip the playgrounds.

On November 3, 1962, the Board of Managers, contributors and civic leaders were invited to inspect the Residence Hall. The following day, an Open House was held for the public. Tea was served in the Main Lounge which was tastefully decorated by Mrs. Jane Pelton as a memorial to her mother. Mrs. Evalyn Grand served as co-chairman of the decorating committee for the entire building. Modern works of art,



Open House at the Residence Hall  
Mr. Ittner, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Ittner, Mrs. Mayne

on loan from Washington University and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grand, decorated the main lounge. Art works in the lounges on upper floors were done by former CID students. The building was in the form of a "C" with a wing for women in the rear and the men's wing at the front on Clayton Avenue. The wings were connected by 2 lounges and 2 kitchenettes on each floor. An open arcade below the floor of the men's wing was shielded from Clayton Avenue by a masonry screen.

CID had been visited by a Project Site Group from Washington in connection with the Research Department's request to the National Institutes of Health to extend their grants for a 7 year period. The request was approved and a grant of \$300,000 per year for 7 years was awarded for the study of "Auditory Communication and its Disorders." Dr. Davis said, "Our research activities seek a better understanding of how the ear works and how the brain handles the information it receives and makes use of it in the understanding and production of speech. The new grant permits the continuation of projects underway and the expansion into new areas of investigation."

At the 48th Annual Meeting in December, Mr. Richard Jones was presented an Award of Merit for his services as President of the Board. Mr. I. A. Long was elected President. The theme of the meeting was Tradition and Progress. The first tradition was the commitment to provide good and useful service to others, especially to maintain high standards of communication and academic skills of the children and in the preparation of teachers. To demonstrate this, Dr. Davis described the development of the digital computer to measure the output of the human brain in response to sound and its use in assessing the hearing of very young children. Miss Simmons described the parent guidance program and presented Melinda Hopper (age 3) and her mother. Dr. Kleffner showed part of a film developed at Technisonic Studios entitled "Teaching Speech and Language, the McGinnis Association Method." The diagnosis of congenital aphasia was made at CID by Miss McGinnis, Director Emeritus of the Speech Pathology Department, and the publication of her book, Aphasic Children\* was announced. The final demonstration of the First Tradition was the introduction of Paul Taylor, a graduate student in engineering, at

\* McGinnis, Mildred A., Aphasic Children: Identification and Education by the Association Method, A.G. Bell Ass'n.: Washington, D.C., 1963, Second Printing 1977.

Washington University, who described his early education at CID, his high school in Houston, Texas, and his college work at Georgia Tech.

The Second Tradition was Citizenship -- local, national and international. This was demonstrated by service to individuals, participation in civic activities, service to the nation and to foreign countries in the training of teachers and in research programs. The Third Tradition was respect for ability. There have been no prejudices at CID -- political, religious, or otherwise. The absence of a layered structure characterizes administrative flexibility. The staff members serve as teachers, investigators and clinicians. CID has been innovative in the association of an active research group with a clinic and a school service group; in the affiliation of a professional Teachers' College with a great University; in the active preschool program, audiological services, advisory clinics for hearing aids, clinics for deafness prevention, and in development of methods to reach deaf children with severe difficulties in learning to communicate. Dr. Silverman concluded the meeting by saying, "We must, as we have in the past, initiate change. We must equip young people with those fundamental skills that enable them to acquire new skills when the situation demands that they do so. They must be prepared to accommodate to change."

With the expansion of the Red Feather Highway from 4 to 8 lanes, the appearance of the area around the school had changed. Papin Street just to the south of the building no longer existed. Kingshighway Boulevard cut across Forest Park, and the old Kingshighway was now Euclid Avenue stopping at the Highway fence at the south edge of the School. The Institute address was changed from 818 South Kingshighway to 818 South Euclid. The highway, not the School, had moved.

### 1963

At the regular Board meeting in March, it was announced that the Development Fund had paid the Unrestricted Endowment Fund \$45,000 of the \$60,000 borrowed. Estimates of \$70,000 for modernizing the hearing plant, electric wiring, lighting and plumbing in the original CID building were reported, including alterations to convert space from dormitory use to classrooms. The Ben A'Kiba Society contributed \$2500 to renovate the Art Room in that building. Modernization of the 1916 building was delayed by a strike and only the work on the exterior was completed during the summer.

At the Washington University graduation, Dr. Audrey Simmons received her doctorate in Education. In addition to the Commencement activities, the first party on the patio of the new Residence Hall was given by the first year college students for the graduates and the college faculty.



Enjoying a skit at the Student-Faculty Party  
Dr. and Mrs. Davis and Dr. Silverman

In June the first International Congress on the Education of the Deaf in 30 years was held in Washington, D.C. Dr. Silverman and Dr. Leonard Elstad, President of Gallaudet College, were Co-chairmen. In attendance were more than 2,200 from this country and 50 foreign nations. Dr. Silverman chaired the week-long conference and delivered the keynote address, "Education of Deaf Children: Past and Prologue." One of the features of the Congress was a forum discussion by 9 deaf adults who had successfully adjusted to the hearing world through speech and lip-reading. Two former CID pupils were members of the panel, Jeanne Boggan Edgar and Doris Wilson Blanchard. Ten members of the CID staff and 17 who had all or part of their training at CID presented papers.

There was a CID professional training luncheon reunion with 31 former students and 10 staff members attending. Many of the Alumni held important teaching and administrative positions and shared experiences. Senator Lister Hill gave a summary report of the International Congress and quoted the keynote address of Dr. Silverman, which was published in the Congressional Record of October 15, 1963.

One of the summer projects was to modernize the Children's Library. Mrs. Ruth Geier and Mrs. Virginia Henderson catalogued and ordered books with advice from a member of the St. Louis Public Library. A picture book, entitled "God Loves Us," was published. Miss Helen Woodward (see Chapter VII, pg 266 to 267), Supervisor of Education of the Deaf, wrote the text and Miss Doris Wilkins, arts and crafts instructor, drew the illustrations. The non-denominational book was written and illustrated to help parents and teachers teach basic moral concepts underlying all religious faiths, and give them the language to discuss ideas of right and wrong.

School opened in September with the first 3-day Teachers' Institute. Guest speakers and staff addressed the teachers for the morning sessions and in the afternoons they attended departmental meetings. Dr. Lane reported an enrollment of 173 children and the placement in schools for the hearing of 16 who left CID in June for enrollment ranging from first grade for 2 hard-of-hearing children to 9th grade for 8 graduates.

At the October Board meeting, it was reported that Dr. Silverman had been invited to be Assistant Commissioner of the U.S. Office of Education, but had decided not to accept because he felt he was needed at CID. He asked the Board of Managers to consider his participation as a consultant, which could require that he be away from school for as long as a week at a time during a 6-month period. The Board of Managers felt this was a great honor for Dr. Silverman, and President Long felt relieved that Dr. Silverman would not leave CID. Dr. Davis announced the return of Dr. Hirsh and the shift in Dr. Cox's interest from electro-acoustics to computers which would divide his time between CID and Washington University. The meeting concluded with a reminder to the Board that 1964 would be the year to celebrate the 200th anniversary of St. Louis and the 50th anniversary of the founding of CID. The

President of the Board planned to appoint committees to prepare for the CID anniversary.

A theme of the 49th Annual Meeting was "The Bridge," taken physically from the foot bridge connecting the School Building and the Clinic and Research Building across the expanded highway. As a theme for the Annual Meeting, "The Bridge" became the symbol of the connection between parent and child, child and teacher, school and parents, the deaf individual and the world. The bridge of CID filled the gap between the world of silence and the world of auditory communication. There were appropriate demonstrations from the Parent-Infant program through the educational program of the school. Adjustments to high schools for the hearing were related by Bill and Tom Pundmann. In research, the bridge filled the gap between investigation in the laboratory and the application of findings to disorders of communication. At the conclusion of the meeting, Miss McGinnis received a certificate of appreciation from the Board of Managers and a standing ovation from all present. She had received a Fulbright Foundation grant and would lecture in Lima, Peru, at the Centro de Audicion y Language for 6 months. After completing her teaching in Peru, she planned to lecture in Argentina and Venezuela.

#### 1964

Two more awards were announced to be given to the children at the close of the school year. The Joseph Grand Art Awards would be presented to those children judged worthy by the Art Teacher and were given by Mrs. Grand, a member of the Board of Managers. The Auditor for the Institute, Mr. Sidney Cohen, endowed an annual prize for students who have shown exemplary citizenship during the school year. The advanced classes enjoyed a weekly instruction period from "The Science Lady" who came from the St. Louis Museum of Science and Natural History to talk on some phase of science. The older girls went to the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel and waited outside for a glimpse of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who was visiting St. Louis to help celebrate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the city. As his motorcade arrived at the hotel, he alighted from his limousine to shake hands with some of the crowd, including Rochelle Berlin and Elin Dannis, who returned to school with right hands extended to avoid touching anything. It took a lot of persuasion to get their hands washed for the evening meal.

In February, the Explorer Scouts of CID invited the CID girls to the St. Louis Area Council Explorer Valentine Ball at the Sheraton Jefferson Hotel. Linda Ellis, a student at CID, was one of the candidates for Explorer Sweetheart. The first edition of the children's newspaper was entitled "The CID Dispatch" and was distributed to teachers, parents, and alumni in February. The youngsters had been guided by their teachers in all the work on this 20 page magazine from writing stories, editorials, interviews and opinion polls to drawing pictures, developing a crossword puzzle and duplicating the publication. The paper was well received and Mrs. Goldstein wrote the editor, "This is an accomplishment of which you can be proud because it shows your facility in the use of grammar and English, and your ability to make a good story of happenings." Newspapers written by the children have appeared since that date but not on a regular schedule.

H. Robert Case, Director of the Boston University Photo Service and a former CID student, was awarded a silver medal in recognition of his winning slides in the Kodak International Color Picture Competition. Bob has a 1954 Master of Science degree in Communication Arts from Boston University.

At the April Board meeting, Golden Anniversary committees were appointed. Mr. Henry N. McCluney was asked to serve as chairman of the Board Committee with Mrs. Joseph G. Grand, Mrs. Lee I. Niedringhaus, and Mr. Robert N. Arthur to assist. Dr. Helen Lane was named chairman of the School Committee with Dr. Audrey Simmons, Mrs. Sally Hewlett Taylor, and Dr. Ira Hirsh to help with plans for the professional training alumni, the School alumni, and the Research alumni and staff to participate in the program. A fire inspection of the school indicated that a sprinkler system was not necessary, but that fire doors to close the stairwells would need to be installed at a cost of \$15,000. The Alumni Association of Kappa Kappa Gamma sponsored a House Tour of Private Places in St. Louis and the proceeds totaling \$1,650 were presented for the scholarship fund of CID.

Dr. Silverman reported activities in Washington, D.C. as unofficial advisor to Commissioner Francis Keppel of the U.S. Office of Education and his site visits to other teacher training programs. During the summer, Drs. Hirsh and Silverman attended a conference at Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, on a new device for visible speech. Other

staff members attended meetings of the Acoustical Society, the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf, the American Otological Society, and various federal committees on education and research.

As the first half-century of CID drew to a close, Dr. Silverman reported in his editorial in CID News Notes: "For most of us, the meaning of the past half-century of CID lies in the documentable record of giving the precious gift of communication to thousands of handicapped persons to whom nature has denied it. How satisfying it has been over the years to observe how the gift has been used to enrich the quality of so many of 'our people'.... Others among us will muse about how this gift has been transmitted by the graduates of our Teachers' College to uncounted children and adults on every continent of the globe. And many will be reminded of the high standards of scientific inquiry that characterize our laboratories and guide those of our former investigators who carry on their research in important institutions at home and abroad. Nor can we help but think about the acceptance of our efforts by the public, expressed in the wise counsel of our Board of Managers and in the financial support of individuals, foundations and government."

## Chapter V

### CID BEGINS A SECOND HALF-CENTURY (1964-1972)

The start of CID's 50th year was conspicuously marked by planning for the Golden Anniversary that turned out to be a memorable event.

#### 1964

In addition to the regular two-year professional program for students interested in the education of the deaf, in audiology, and in speech pathology, two summer courses for persons experienced in the education of speech and hearing handicapped children were presented at CID in conjunction with Washington University. Dr. Audrey Simmons, director of Aural Rehabilitation and the Pre-Nursery program, taught a course entitled, "Early Education of Hearing Handicapped Children," and Mr. Irvin Shore, director of the Hearing Clinics, taught a course in "Audiology for Education and Rehabilitation," using other staff members as guest lecturers.

In August, in Copenhagen, Drs. Silverman, Davis and Lois Elliott, Research Associate, attended the International Congress of Audiology. Dr. Silverman moderated a symposium on speech audiometry, and Dr. Davis presided at a round table discussing methods of testing hearing of new-born infants. While in Europe, Dr. Silverman spoke at the Instytut Mateli Dziecka in Warsaw. Dr. Davis presented a paper at a meeting of the Collegium Oto-Rhino-Laryngologicum in Wurzburg, Germany.

Dr. Eldredge participated in a symposium on medical and industrial aspects of high level noise held at Queen's College of St. Andrews University, Dundee, Scotland. Dr. Hirsh was appointed chairman of the committee on Hearing and Bio-Acoustics (CHABA) and attended several meetings of this committee during the summer. Dr. Simmons was a consultant on studies of language development at the Universities of Illinois and Pittsburgh. Dr. Kleffner was appointed editor of the American Speech and Hearing Association seminar on "Guidelines for the Internship Year." In October, Dr. Davis organized a conference on Management and Identification of the Young Deaf Child at the University of Toronto, a conference attended by 30 invited individuals from England, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Canada, and the United States. Dr. Silverman was one of the participants. The proceedings were edited by Dr. Davis.

Dr. Cox accepted the position of Director of the Washington University Medical School Bio-Medical Computer Laboratory located in the Old Shriners' Hospital building, across Clayton Avenue from CID. Although Dr. Cox was no longer on the CID staff, his collaboration continued. Dr. Arthur Niemoeller, who by fall was back in the Engineering Department of Washington University after four years in the Department of Electrical Engineering at Vanderbilt University, became the new director of the Laboratory of Acoustics and Electrical Engineering at CID.

Because of the Golden Anniversary celebration, the 50th Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers was a tea held in the Residence Hall in December. The children sang Christmas carols and the program was televised by KSD-TV and KTVI. Dr. Silverman reported renovation of the original (1916) CID building completed at a cost of \$100,000. There was \$30,000 in the Development Fund but the remainder was still needed. Mr. Peter Husch was elected President and merit plaques in appreciation for all they had done for CID were presented to Mr. I. A. Long, Past-President, and Mr. Francis Seward, Treasurer, who were leaving office. Dr. Silverman reported that in the first 6 months of 1964, 1045 individuals made 21,991 visits for therapy and instruction. Of the individuals served, 309 were under 5 years of age and 169 over 18. Dr. Lane announced that the School enrollment to start the second half-century was 179; 84 residential and 95 day students. The U.S. Civil Service Commission required that a resolution be recorded in the minutes of the Board showing that the Institute was in compliance with non-discriminatory practices of serving people of all races, color, religion and national origin. This was a practice Central Institute had followed since it was founded, and the resolution was placed in the minutes of the meeting. To conclude the 50th Annual Meeting CID received its first birthday present of \$25,000 from the Shoenberg Family Foundation.

## 1965

Early in 1965, Dr. Silverman and Dr. Lane received a unique birthday present from the college students, assisted by Dr. Hirsh. There was still an alley behind the school building but Papin Street had ceased to exist south of the school and next to the highway fence - and so an official street sign was erected for Silverman's Alley running north and south and Helen's Lane parallel to the Highway. The Helen's Lane sign was put in place on a snowy day in February.

Because of the deep snow, Dr. Lane got a ride to school and the college students stood in back of school waiting for her to park her car. When someone found her at work in the office, there was a command, "Put on your boots, put on your coat, come with us," and there the class stood singing "Happy Birthday" with a snow-covered birthday card attached to the street sign.

CID's Fiftieth Birthday Celebration (March 27-31, 1965)

To prepare for a birthday party, the house had to be put in order. Mrs. Mummert and her House Committee started by refurnishing and redecorating the living room of the School building, thanks to a gift from the daughters of Mrs. Marjorie Weil and her brother, Mr. Gustav Harris. This room had been dedicated in 1929 to the memory of Marjorie Harris Weil, who completed professional training in 1918-19. Gold was the predominant color in the decorating plan. The School alumni purchased a coffee table for this room and after the Buffet Dinner meeting, Mrs. Frieda Potashnik Samuels, President of the St. Louis Alumni, gave Dr. Lane a silver identifying plaque to be attached to the table. CID teachers contributed 2 gold-colored ashtrays and Claudia Miller O'Connor, an alumna from Gulfport, Mississippi, gave a self-portrait in oils as she remembered herself when she entered CID at age 9.

The opening event was a potluck supper and meeting sponsored by the Parent Teachers' Association. At



Panel for Parents' Meeting - Dr. Simmons presiding  
L. Baity, R. Johnson, Dr. Simmons  
R. Zellerbach, P. McKeown, L. Tatman

this meeting, moderated by Dr. Simmons, five deaf adults spoke to the parents on "Oralism, a Practicality in a Very Practical World." The speakers were Laurie Tatman, Patsy Pettibone McKeown, Ronald Johnson, Lawrence Baity and Richard Zellerbach. The first four speakers were former students at CID and Mr. Zellerbach had been tutored by a graduate of the CID professional program. Mrs. Tatman said, "Many parents have the unconscious idea that they can put their children in schools and institutions as we put cookies in an oven and expect them to come out perfectly done." It was the consensus of the panel that parents must take an active role in enriching language and in making the deaf child talk and use his voice at home.

The anniversary celebration officially opened on Sunday afternoon with a meeting of the School alumni, presided over by Frieda Potashnik Samuels (Mrs. Bernard Lofchie), one of the first pupils of CID. They discussed the new Oral Deaf Adults Section (ODAS), organized by the A. G. Bell Association. The alumni assembled for this meeting represented the human product of CID, a cross-section of occupations and ways of life. They were a great source of pride. They have made outstanding scholastic records in the elementary and high schools of their own communities, and many



Deaf Alumni discuss ODAS

have continued their education in more than 50 universities and colleges.\* The buffet supper at the school for over 300 guests afforded an opportunity to renew friendships as well as get acquainted with former students, scientists and members of the Board of Managers. Tables were set up in the auditorium and the dining room, and the nostalgic and stimulating conversation featured anecdotes covering all 50 years at CID.



Buffet supper for Board members, alumni of the School, Professional Training, Research and guests

On Monday, Dr. Hirsh presided at meetings concerned with research at CID. Papers were presented by former CID Research staff members Dr. Ichiji Tasaki, acting chief of the Laboratory of Neurobiology, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland; Dr. Jan Werall, Department of Otolaryngology, Karolinska Sjukhuset, Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. Harry Ludwig,

\* A recent article by Dennis Gjerdingen, published in the Volta Review (1977), reports the graduation of former CID students from over 100 Universities and Colleges.

Director, Medical Electronics Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Dr. Carl Sherrick, Research Psychologist, Princeton University; Dr. Gerald Shickman, Department of Ophthalmology, Washington University Medical School; Dr. Robert Bilger, Associate Professor of Audiology, Eye and Ear Hospital School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Robert Benson, President of Robert Benson and Associates, Inc., Nashville; Dr. W. Dixon Ward, Associate Research Professor, Department of Otolaryngology, University of Minnesota Hospitals, Minneapolis; Dr. Karl Kryter, Senior Engineer and Psychologist, Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Major John Fletcher, MSC, Psychology Division, U.S. Army Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Kentucky. Current studies in the CID laboratories were reported by Dr. Davis, Director of Research and Head of the EEG Laboratory; Dr. Hirsh, Assistant Director of Research and Head of the Psychology Laboratory; Dr. Eldredge, Head of the Physiology Laboratory; Dr. Miller, Head of the Animal Behavior Laboratory and Dr. Niemoeller, Head of the Electroacoustics Laboratory. Representing other St. Louis laboratories were Dr. Robert Goldstein, Director of the Audiology Division at Jewish Hospital and Dr. Jerome Cox, Director of the Biomedical Computer Laboratory, Washington University School of Medicine. After the break for lunch in the school dining room, there was an open house at the CID laboratories.

On Monday night a Founder's Day program was given by the children in the auditorium of the Wednesday Club. Speech from each child in the school, the traditional gift to Dr. Goldstein on his birthday, was featured in plays and skits. The Nursery School had a birthday party with a cake and party hats. The classes for partially-deaf children celebrated four holidays (Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas and Valentine's Day) in a skit called "Holiday Fun." The play given by the younger children in the Division of Speech Pathology was called "Under the Big Tent" and the older children of this Division presented a Sherlock Holmes Mystery, "Ye Olde White Castle." The Primary Classes in the Division for the Deaf gave their version of "Peter Pan." The final play entitled "I want to be Happy," given by the Intermediate and Rotating Classes, was based on highlights in the life of Dr. Goldstein.

During the intermission, Miss Paz Berruecos, a graduate of the professional training program, presented a silver case to Dr. Lane as a gift to the Institute

from the alumni living and teaching in Mexico City. Mr. William R. Dunham, a member of the Board, presented a special anniversary gift of \$5,000 from the Scottish Rite Foundation to Dr. Silverman.

Tuesday was the day for papers representing the work of alumni of the professional training program with Dr. Audrey Simmons as program chairman. The theme was "Placement - Then and Now." The first section, concerned with Assessment, was chaired by Dr. Mary Rose Costello, Audiologist for Children and Associate in the Department of Otolaryngology at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. Dr. D. Alfredo Alfaro, Director of Clinicas Medicas of San Salvador, discussed medical assessment. Dr. Miriam Pauls Hardy, Associate Professor of Otolaryngology and Environmental Medicine



The meeting of the Professional Alumni

at Johns Hopkins Medical Institute, discussed the assessment of communication disorders in young children. Psychological assessment was the subject of the presentation of Dr. Cornelius Goetzinger, Director of the Hearing Clinic of the University of Kansas Medical Center. He was followed on the program by Dr. June Miller, Professor of Audiology and Educational Director of the Hearing and Speech Department of the University of Kansas Medical Center, who spoke on Educational Assessment. This section concluded

with a paper on "The Application of Diagnostic Findings to Educational Recommendations" by Miss Jacqueline Keaster, Director of the Hearing and Speech Clinic of Children's Hospital and Senior Lecturer in Audiology at the University of Southern California Medical School in Los Angeles.

Following a coffee break, Dr. Jean Utley Lehman, Professor of Special Education at California State College at Los Angeles, chaired a section on Organization and Administration with the following papers:

Preschool - Mrs. Irene Henderson, Director of the Houston School for the Deaf;

Public Residential School - Mr. Ben Hoffmeyer, Superintendent of the North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton;

Private Schools - Mrs. Kitty Hamm, Founder of the Atlanta Speech School;

State Programs - Dr. Francis Doyle, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief of Division of Special Schools and Services, State of California.

After lunch, the topic of the afternoon was "Teaching a Half-Century Later" with Mr. Edward Scott, Director of the Education Program and Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois School for the Deaf, as Chairman. Papers presented on the program were:

"Language" - Miss Alice Streng, Professor, Department of Education of Exceptional Children, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee;

"Auditory Training" - Mr. Leon Spector, Audiologist and Instructor in the Education of the Deaf, Trenton State College, New Jersey;

"Speech" - Dr. Donald Calvert, Executive Director of the San Francisco Hearing and Speech Center and Clinical Instructor at Stanford University (and now Director of CID);

"Reading" - Mrs. Jane Daniels, Consultant for the Louisville, Kentucky, Oral Institute for the Deaf;

"Curriculum" - Mrs. Alice Monaghan, Curriculum Coordinator, Classes for the Hearing Handicapped in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota;

"Multiple Handicaps" - Dr. Frank Withrow, Director of Research and Clinical Services at the Illinois School for the Deaf;

"Higher Education and Vocational Placement" - Dr. Joseph Rosenstein, Director of Research at Lexington School for the Deaf, New York, and Adjunct Professor of Special Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University. (Since the date of the 50th anniversary both Dr. Withrow and Dr. Rosenstein work in federal programs for the hearing impaired in Washington, D.C.)

"CID" - Dr. Silverman, Director of Central Institute, who described the current educational program of the school.

The auditorium was filled to overflowing to hear these papers given by those who had at one time received professional training at CID and were serving hearing-impaired children and adults, directing the training of teachers, administering clinics from the East to the West Coast and from the North to the South, including the Country of San Salvador. The most pressing problem was still the shortage of qualified professional personnel, but CID could look with pride upon its alumni both for the quality of their work and the extent of their professional influence.

This day ended with the Golden Anniversary Banquet in the Khorossan Room at the Chase-Park Plaza. The assembled guests included members of the Board of Managers, civic leaders, United Fund representatives, government officials, former students, professional workers, educators, parents, scientists and staff members. Dr. Silverman was master of ceremonies and greetings were extended by Mr. Peter Husch, President of the Board; Mrs. Donald Tatman, one of the first pupils of CID, representing the deaf alumni; Miss McGinnis, Director Emeritus of the Division of Speech Pathology, representing the professional alumni; Dr. Santiago Riesco McClure of Santiago, Chile, representing the Research Alumni; and Mrs. Max Goldstein, widow of the founder. Dr. Silverman introduced Mrs. Goldstein as a "dedicated and committed civic worker without peer in the City of St. Louis and as our

beacon, our standard, our leader." She recounted the early work of Dr. Goldstein and his idea, hope and dream of an institute which would open the avenues of communication for those with speech, hearing and language disorders. She concluded with a statement that the growth of CID into one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the world is a "product of a composite to which willing minds have contributed."



Greetings from Mrs. Goldstein at the Banquet  
Dr. Silverman, Master of Ceremonies

Mrs. Goldstein received a standing ovation both before and after her remarks. Dr. Powrie V. Doctor, editor of the American Annals of the Deaf and a member of the faculty of Gallaudet College, presented the Edgar Allen Fay Award to Dr. Silverman. This award established by the Conference of Executives of

Schools for the deaf gives recognition to educators of the deaf in the world who have contributed in the area of deafness through their writings. Dr. Silverman was the sixth educator to receive this award. Dr. Davis introduced Dr. Detlev Bronk, President of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research who delivered the Banquet Address entitled "The Public View of the Scientist, Medical Research and Special Education." This concluded a stimulating evening.

Dr. Lane served as chairman of the final day with a topic of "Central Institute Today." The first part of the program was on diagnosis. Mr. Shore reported procedures used in the hearing clinics and Miss Audrae Stevens described the psychological testing program. The Educational Program was discussed by the Department Heads using the children for demonstration. Dr. Simmons talked about Aural Rehabilitation with special emphasis on the pre-nursery school program which had been in operation for seven years. Miss Helen Woodward, Supervisor of Education in the Division for the Deaf, reported on teaching techniques in use and Dr. Kleffner reviewed the work in the Department of Speech Pathology. Following a coffee break, there was open house in all classrooms and laboratories.

Hundreds of messages congratulating Central Institute on fifty years of service were received during the Golden Anniversary celebrations. Excerpts from some of the letters are quoted in the Appendix.

In the fifty years since CID was founded there had been improvements in teaching techniques and aids for the children, there had been an expansion of services, and an increase in knowledge concerning communication through research, but the general purposes and objectives of Central Institute had remained the same. To quote from Dr. Silverman's report of the Fiftieth Anniversary in News Notes:

"-The blue print of service by this school has remained nearly the same because speech and hearing are the basic socializing features of our civilization...In this 'Age of Communication' the person lacking facility in either speech or hearing can easily be deprived of the educational, vocational, and social opportunities to which he is entitled. Central Institute for the Deaf since its founding has been dedicated to breaking down the barriers to free communication. Its goal has always been to develop

natural means of conversation - expression through speech and understanding through lip-reading and hearing where possible. Its rule of measurement has been in terms of the 'Human Product' - its success, in producing well adjusted individuals able to find self-expression and happiness in the environment of their times."

At the Board meeting in April, Drs. Lane and Silverman thanked all who helped make the 50th anniversary celebration a success. There were 725 registered in attendance with 541 at the banquet. They came from 31 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 foreign countries. The high quality of the papers presented was commendable.

In March, Dr. Lane was elected President of the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf. She had been a member of the Board of Directors since 1946 and served as Vice-President and Chairman of the Parents' Organization. Dr. Simmons was appointed Chairman of the International Parents' Organization.

At the April Board meeting, Dr. Davis requested he be given Emeritus standing to become effective July 1, 1965. He wanted to be free of administrative duties but would continue on the staff to do research until the current grant terminated in 1969. He recommended that Dr. Hirsh be appointed Director of Research. Dr. Davis had received a Fulbright grant to lecture and consult on research in Japan for a 4 month period terminating in January, 1966. Dr. Hirsh's credentials, honors, publications, lectures and committee assignments amply supported his appointment as Director of Research.

In the Spring, CID deaf alumni requested a course in Public Speaking and organized a class under the direction of 2 graduate students from the professional training program, Mary J. Eller and Michael Moon. This continued in the fall with a 2-hour evening session once a week for deaf adults to receive instruction in public speaking, plus the opportunity to improve their speech.

The establishment of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in June, 1965, made it possible for many deaf graduates of CID who had completed secondary education to continue advanced technical studies in this program on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology. Dr. Silverman played an important role

in making this possible. He made frequent trips to Washington, D.C., as a member of the board created to advise the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. John Gardner, on the establishment of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

No summer programs were planned for CID as this seemed to be the time to take stock of what had been done and make plans for the future, and a time for CID staff to travel, lecture, consult, teach, and participate in many professional meetings. They were guest lecturers at 12 universities and colleges, and participants in programs of the following professional organizations: The Acoustical Society of America, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf, American Medical Association, American Societies for Experimental Biology, American Speech and Hearing Association, Biophysical Society, Conference on Research and Behavioral Aspects of Deafness, Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, Conference on Speech and Brain Mechanisms, Council of Exceptional Children, Directors of Rehabilitation Research and Development in Medical Schools, International Symposium on Sensory-Neural Hearing Processes and Disorders, Hearing Aid consultants for the Veterans' Administration, National Conference on Audiology in Education, National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, National Academy of Sciences (NRC Committees on Hearing and on Naval Medical Research), and the Psychonomic Society.

In May, Pathway School in Norristown, Pennsylvania, dedicated the Mildred A. McGinnis Building to be used for the education of aphasic children. Miss McGinnis spoke at the dedication. Of great importance to the deaf was Dr. Silverman's participation in meetings in Washington, D.C. that influenced legislation during this period. In March, he was appointed to the National Advisory Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation and the Advisory Panel on the Preparation of Teachers of the Deaf. On June 3, 1965, Dr. Davis received the Acoustical Society of America's Gold Medal Award "for his many contributions to our understanding of the workings of the hearing mechanism." During the summer he attended committee meetings on SST - Sonic Boom, conservation of hearing, and adoption of the ISO reference zero level for audiometers; he served as chairman for a symposium on Quantitative Biology. In August, Dr. Hirsh attended meetings of the International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatry in Vienna, Austria, and in September served

as chairman of working group 13 on the evaluation of aircraft noise at the International Standards Organization in Liege, Belgium, where he later attended meetings of the Fifth International Congress on Acoustics.

The play area east of the school building had been paved and fenced during the summer and the parking area east of the Clinic and Research building had been surfaced. The library and some offices in the Clinic and Research building were air-conditioned, and the Administration building was cleaned and tuck-pointed. Because of the noise from the new highway, it was necessary to rebuild the animal quarters and construct a new psychoacoustics laboratory on the fourth floor of the Clinic and Research building. Another summer remodeling job was preparing a residence owned by CID just west of the Residence Hall to be used as a Home Demonstration Center for the Parent-Infant Program. The Zonta Club of St. Louis contributed \$1200 for furnishings for the home.

At the September Board meeting, two publications were announced - The Proceedings of the International Conference on Early Treatment and Finding of Deaf Children, was edited by Dr. Davis and Mrs. Shirley Hirsh, and the Proceedings of the International Congress on the Education of the Deaf (1963), which contained 12 papers and 3 keynote addresses by members of the CID staff. Twenty-nine scholarships for teachers were awarded by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare to Washington University to be granted to prospective teachers of the deaf for the 1965-66 school year. The undergraduate scholarship was \$1600 per year plus tuition and fees, the graduate scholarship \$2000 plus tuition and fees. There was a record enrollment of 51 in the professional training program in 1965-66. One of the most critical problems in the field has been the shortage of trained teachers and clinicians. Dr. Silverman reported that at the present date, CID had trained more than 600 qualified teachers and clinicians to work in the United States and 30 foreign countries.

Dr. Silverman was invited by the Commissioner of Education of the United States to head a mission to study the education of mentally and physically handicapped children in Soviet Russia from October 9-31, 1965. In November, the Acoustical Society of America met in St. Louis; Dr. Hirsh was chairman of the meeting committee assisted by several members of the

Research staff. A part of the program was a tour of the laboratories of the CID Research Department and a demonstration of the speech of the children enrolled at the school. Papers at the scientific sessions included those presented by Drs. Davis, Elliott and Eldredge of the CID Research staff. Drs. Miller and Niemoeller each chaired a session.

In the Spring of 1965, Dr. Carl Moore of the Washington University Medical School invited CID to be a part of the Washington University Medical School and Allied Hospitals (WUMSAH) Association. A Board committee appointed to study the advantages and disadvantages of joining, recommended that CID join as a half-member. Mr. James V. McDonnell, II, offered to pay CID's dues for the first year. At a special Board meeting held November 11, 1965, the Board voted to join WUMSAH after the discussion assured members that CID would not lose its autonomy but could cooperate with the other facilities on problems of mutual concern.

At the same special meeting the Board took action on the recommendation of the Pension Committee. The existing plan adopted in 1937 was limited and only 11 employees were in it. It was voted to discontinue the old plan and accept the new plan to be effective January 1, 1966. The new plan was open to all employees who had five years of service and were 25 years old but not over 60, with the normal retirement age of 65. At the Annual meeting of the Board held in November, emphasis was placed on the importance of early detection of hearing loss in children and early education. During the year, CID had served 1,825 persons. The meeting concluded with a moving rendition in speech of Thanksgiving hymns by the older children.

During the 4 months that Dr. Davis was in Japan he made 55 appearances, lecturing and visiting seminars and laboratories in 10 major Japanese cities. His sponsor for his lecture tour was Professor Y. Katsuki, a former CID Research Associate, and now Dean at the Tokyo Medical and Dental University where he is also Professor of Physiology. Dr. Davis visited the Japan Oral School for the Deaf where Mr. A. Totoki, another CID alumnus, was audiologist and head of the preschool. While in Japan, Dr. Davis participated in International Congresses in Physiological Sciences, Audiology, and in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology where he was made an honorary member of the Kanto District of the Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Society.

1966

The Demonstration Home for nursery school-age deaf children and their parents opened January 16th. The two-story house, adjacent to the Residence Hall, was furnished by the Zonta Club as a conventional home with living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. Forty-three children and their mothers would receive instruction here with demonstrations of ways by which they could communicate with their children in their own homes.



Mother and child in kitchen of Demonstration Home

At the March Board meeting, Dr. Lane described the evaluation procedures which have enabled the staff to screen children not eligible for admission to CID and thus reduce the waiting list, and also the results of the annual Achievement Testing program. Dr. Silverman reported service to 1,402 individuals in the past year and announced the Summer Institute on Language to be given at CID. This was made possible by a grant of \$30,000 under the National Defense Act. Dr. Kleffner would organize the Summer Institute

which was scheduled to start July 5th for four weeks with enrollment limited to 35.

As chairman of the National Advisory Council on the Education of the Deaf, Dr. Silverman convened the first meeting in the office of HEW in April. Dr. Helen Lane was re-elected President of the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf, Dr. Hirsh was chosen President Elect of the Acoustical Society of America and Chairman-elect of the Publications Board of the American Speech and Hearing Association. Dr. Simmons was elected President of the Zonta Club of St. Louis and at the installation of officers, the club gave another contribution in her honor to be used in the Demonstration House. In the Spring, Dr. Davis lectured on Sonic Boom and E.R. Audiometry at the Society of Acoustic Technology in Dundee, Scotland, and at the Institute of Otology in London, England. He was inducted into membership in the American Philosophical Society in Washington, D.C. Through the summer and fall, CID staff continued to travel, lecture, and advise in 19 states and the District of Columbia. Dr. Hirsh chaired working group 13 on the evaluation of aircraft noises at the meeting of the International Standards Committee on Acoustics in Czechoslovakia.

Although the staff traveled and lectured extensively, there was always time to share in holiday celebrations of the children at the school. Halloween was one of the most exciting as it gave the children an opportunity to put on costumes, march across the stage and enact their interpretations of the characters they represented. One year, the school matron, Mrs. Mabel Williams, attended a Food Show and saw an unusual pumpkin at the Lombardo Fruit Company display that had been carved by Mr. Sharamitara, one of the employees. She asked if the school could have that pumpkin after the show was over and it was delivered to CID. For many years, even after his retirement, Mr. Sharamitara continued to carve a huge pumpkin for CID and the children always added a hearing aid.

Christmas festivities began the weekend before vacation when the Goldstein Club had a tree trimming party in the auditorium. All during the week, gifts of food and toys were placed on a table in the lobby decorated for the Christmas-Hanukkah celebration. After the party these gifts were taken to the Visiting Nurses Association for distribution. On the last



Linda Ross shows CID children the Halloween Pumpkin wearing a hearing aid

morning of school the children assembled in the auditorium waiting for Santa Claus to arrive. They sang Christmas and Hanukkah songs for him and it always caused some concern when a taxi was ordered for Santa Claus to take him back to Famous-Barr.

All classes made Valentine boxes placed in the corridors outside the school room door and Valentines for the children in the class were distributed at Department parties. The older children have a contest with prizes for the best and most imaginative boxes.

Following the Founder's Day plays in April and all the graduation festivities at the close of school in May, more than 180 graduates of the school attended the 7th Alumni Reunion in June. One panel discussion by graduates who told of their experiences at work, at home, and at school included Mrs. Penny Atlee Congdon, a housewife from Ft. Madison, Iowa; Miss Kathy McGuigan, from Webster Groves, Missouri, a student at Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kansas; Mr. Ivan Rahn, president of Rahn Granite Surface Plate Company in Dayton, Ohio; Mr. David Williams, owner and operator of a farm in Wilmington, Ohio, and Mr. Robert Bouchillon, a high school student in Jackson, Mississippi. At the banquet, Dr. Silverman was presented with a check for \$1000 for the Scholarship Fund so other deaf children could receive the same education as was available to the members of the Alumni Association.

Five of the country's leading linguistic experts were featured lecturers at the Summer Institute, made possible by a grant under the National Defense Education Act. The lecturers were Dr. Sol Saporta, Director of the Department of Linguistics, University of Washington, in Seattle; Dr. David McNeill, Harvard University Center for Cognitive Studies; Dr. Charles Osgood, Director of the Institute of Communications Research of the University of Illinois; Dr. John Carroll, Graduate School of Education at Harvard University, and Dr. Robert McCleod, Department of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. CID staff were also faculty members at the Institute. The Institute was organized by Dr. Kleffner, Director of the Division of Speech Pathology at CID, to develop in the participants the ability to synthesize and to organize for classroom application the growing accumulation of knowledge about language.

During the summer, carpets had been installed in some corridors and classrooms of the School to reduce noise. In November, Drs. Davis, Hirsh, and Simmons spoke at the International Congress of Audiology in Mexico City. Several staff members attended and participated in the meetings of the American Speech and Hearing Association, the Acoustical Society of America, the Academy of Aphasia, and the Psychonomic Society.

At the October meeting of the Board, the complicated budgeting now required by the United Fund was discussed and an increase of over \$50,000 in the Endowment Fund was reported. In the 5th year of the 5-year research contract program, the Research

Department was invited to submit an application for another 5 years. Present research included Dr. Davis' work on evoked cortical potentials which provides a means of knowing the hearing potential of very young children; the effect of noise exposure on hearing and the development of a wireless group hearing aid. Dr. Hirsh was in Washington, D.C. in October to attend the annual meeting of the Committee on Hearing and Bio-Acoustics, and later in the month presented "Applied Biomedicine: Speech, Language and Deafness" to the Frontiers of Science Symposium entitled, "Research in the Service of Man," which was organized by Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Research. Later, Dr. Hirsh was in London as delegate from the International Standards Organization to attend the International Conference on the Reduction of Noise from Aircraft.

Miss McGinnis, returning from her lectures in England and her visit in Ireland because of illness, died in November.

The Annual Meeting of the Board began with an afternoon tea held at the School on December 8th, then a Christmas program given by the children, followed by a business meeting. Mr. Shore, coordinator of clinical services, reported that 1,576 people had been served by the Institute in the past year. Dr. Simmons described the growth and progress of the Parent-Infant program. Dr. Silverman paid tribute to Miss McGinnis, who had left us a rich legacy of persistent commitment to the task of bringing the skill of communication by speech to those to whom nature had denied it. He also called attention to the technical revolution, which at a rapidly increasing pace is reducing employment opportunities for those with marginal or obsolescing skills. He said, "We must equip our young people with those fundamental skills that enable them to acquire new skills when the situation demands; we must give them the ability to learn and be prepared to accommodate to change." This was the first Annual Meeting of the Board that Mrs. Goldstein had not been able to attend, due to a broken hip. She was missed by all. At this meeting, the Secretary's Club of St. Louis presented a Polaroid Camera to the School to make it possible for a teacher to photograph an experience of the children, and have prints available immediately to develop the language needed for discussing the experience. In December, Mr. Morton J. May, a long-time member of the Board, received the Globe-Democrat's Humanities Award, and immediately contributed the \$1000 check to CID.

1967

In February, Dr. Silverman reported to the Board that the University had approved some changes in the College Curriculum and that 36 federal scholarships, totaling \$186,300, had been granted to CID for professional training. The Board voted an increase in the minimum salary for teachers, and an increase in tuition for the children from \$1500 to \$1600 and in room and board from \$1500 to \$1650. Dr. Lane was asked to notify parents of the increase and give them the opportunity to apply for scholarship help if needed. Dr. Silverman's request for a leave of absence during March to address the National Conference of Handicapped Children at the University of Praetoria, South Africa, and to lecture at the University of Capetown, was unanimously approved. At the March Board meeting of the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., Dr. Lane, accompanied by Mrs. Homer Thornberry, who was an Honorary Board Member, Dr. George Fellendorf, Executive Director of the Association, Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, and Jeanne McDonald, a little hard of hearing girl, went to the White House where Dr. Lane presented an award for "Distinguished Service to the Deaf" to President Lyndon B. Johnson.



A. G. Bell Association Award  
presented to President Johnson  
Mr. Fellendorf, Mrs. Thornberry, Dr. Grosvenor,  
Jeanne, Dr. Lane, President Johnson

In April, the Research Department staff was well represented at the New York Meeting of the Acoustical Society where Dr. Hirsh, President-elect, presided over the Technical Council. A conference on "Education of the Deaf, the Challenge and the Charge," was recommended when the National Advisory Committee on the Education of the Deaf was appointed. As chairman of the Committee, Dr. Silverman called the meeting to be held in Colorado Springs for 3 days starting April 12th. One hundred fifty educators, medical and psychological specialists, audiologists, rehabilitation counselors and others with expert knowledge about the deaf attended. Dr. Audrey Simmons and Miss Helen Woodward participated from the CID faculty, and Lewis Moehlman, a CID School alumnus and then a student at Texas A. & M., also participated.

In May, Dr. Hallowell Davis received the Beltone Institute for Hearing Research Award for "distinguished accomplishment as a research investigator." Mrs. Max Goldstein was honored by the CID Board on the occasion of her 92nd birthday with a gift of \$3,600 for the Scholarship Fund. Mrs. Samuel B. Edison, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, read the expression of appreciation to be sent to Mrs. Goldstein who had been "a fundamental force in the 53 years of the impressive history of CID." Dr. Lane announced that all 9 children who had graduated from CID 4 years ago were graduating from high schools for hearing students; in addition, she had received 3 announcements of college graduations.

From January to June, staff members attended conferences and committee meetings in 15 states and the District of Columbia. Dr. Davis was invited to speak at the dedication of the C.V. Hudgins Diagnostic and Research Center at Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts. At the end of June, Dr. Hirsh was in Europe to consult with leaders of social surveys in France, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom on community reaction to aircraft noise. He presided at meetings on the Evaluation of Aircraft Noise of the International Standards Organization Committee on Acoustics that met in Copenhagen. During the latter part of May and all of June, Dr. Elliott, research associate, visited 5 African countries -- Ghana, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya -- where she lectured and consulted at numerous universities and schools.

At commencement, 5 received 8th grade diplomas, 3 children from Speech Pathology and the Division for

the Partially Deaf were ready for schools at home, and 19 college students received diplomas from the professional training program. One of the former CID students, Susan Kanee, from Vancouver, B.C., who graduated from high school in 1967 sent a poem she had written as a project in her senior English class.

#### Communication

You and I have the same problem;  
Understanding and being understood  
So don't be nervous;  
Don't give up too easily;  
And don't ask for an interpreter.

You and I can speak English very well;  
So be relaxed;  
Be confident;  
You and I will understand each other.

Sometimes we won't understand each other,  
Then repeat for me;  
I'll repeat for you.  
Then we will understand each other.

Our friendship will begin  
Despite my deafness.  
We share our interest;  
We share our problems;  
We can understand and be understood.

Susan, now Mrs. Merle Reekers, lives in St. Louis. The philosophy expressed in her poem is one she follows. She has 2 little boys, who both started their education in the Parent-Infant Program at CID and are enrolled in the School.

Four works of art prepared by CID students, under the direction of Miss Doris Wilkins, Art Instructor at the School, were selected for display in the windows of 4 Famous-Barr stores during the Children's Art Bazaar. These pictures were then used in the foreign exchange program and for local traveling exhibits.

Telecommunication devices became available in 1967 to deaf people and CID alumni were involved in this development. While visiting the 1964 World's Fair in New York, Paul and Sally (Hewlett) Taylor saw a device called a "picture-phone," which was a combination of telephone and television. On their return to St. Louis, Paul, then a graduate of Georgia Tech with

a Master's degree in Engineering from Washington University, discussed this with Mr. J. G. Woodward of Western Union. Mr. Woodward suggested the installation of teletype communication between the home of the Taylors and the Hewletts (Sally's parents). This led to Mr. Woodward's interest in CID and in Paul's and Sally's deaf friends. He made available to them several obsolete but operable teletypewriters, and for the first time, deaf people in the St. Louis area could communicate with each other without the help of hearing friends.

Paul Taylor then heard about a deaf man in California, Mr. Robert Weitbrecht, who had invented and developed an acoustic coupler which could be attached to a telephone and make it possible to use the teletypewriter with the telephone. Visits of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Weitbrecht resulted in arrangements for deaf people to subscribe for telephone service, purchase the coupler, and with their teletypewriter attached, communicate with all who had similar equipment. On one occasion when Paul's car broke down on his way home from work at McDonnell-Douglas, he pulled into a service station for repairs. Imagine the expression on the face of the auto mechanic when Paul took the teletype equipment and coupler from the trunk of the car, attached it to the pay telephone and called Sally to tell her he would be late coming home.

Today there is a National Organization with headquarters in Washington, D.C., called "Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc.," founded to help deaf people communicate over regular telephone lines by special equipment known as TTY's. The telephone company also has developed an instrument to reproduce a message visually. Deaf volunteers have learned how to service the TTY's in all cities and hearing volunteers serve as contact persons to relay telephone messages between the deaf and their hearing friends. For Long Distance calls, fast typing reduces costs. Today, with many electronic devices performing the same functions as the older models, the term "TTY" seems not to fit the description well. "TDD," meaning Telecommunication Device for the Deaf, represents any device that will transmit messages over telephone lines, whether these messages are electrical, mechanical, or electronic. The term TDD also covers computer-assisted telecommunications when this becomes more common.

After the close of school in June, many members of the CID staff attended meetings of the International

Conference on Oral Education of the Deaf that were held at Clarke School in Northampton, Massachusetts, and at the Lexington School in New York City.\* Ten members of the CID staff were on the program. Teachers' Institutes were conducted by CID staff at the Wyoming School for the Deaf, San Francisco State College, Utah State University, in Columbus, Ohio, and in Minneapolis and Faribault, Minnesota. In early fall, the CID staff participated in meetings of the Acoustical Society, the American Speech and Hearing Association, the A. G. Bell Association Regional Meeting, and the Psychonomic Society.

The Board ratified the first contract with the Food Service Management Company after Drs. Lane and Silverman discussed the advantages of the program over the previous CID food service. The contract included employment of a Food Manager who would take the responsibility of employing a kitchen and dining room staff, ordering food, utilizing menus prepared by a dietician, and making it possible for the CID bookkeeping department to receive one statement instead of many. The contract brought us Mrs. Frances Unterreiner as Food Manager who served CID far beyond the job requirement with "specials" for every occasion until she retired in 1978.

Upon recommendation by Dr. Niemoeller of the Research Department, who had made an acoustical survey, Dr. Silverman told the Board in October that all classrooms and corridors in the School buildings had been carpeted and new lighting had been installed. He expressed appreciation to Mr. Joseph Goldstein, a member of the Board, for a large portion of the carpeting. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness sent a group of scientists to site visit the Research Department and they were favorably impressed.

At the Annual Meeting on December 8th, the Board created a new type of membership and made Mrs. Max A. Goldstein the first Honorary Life Member with a citation stating that "Her diligence, her modesty, her intelligence, her enthusiasm, and her persistence have inspired all who have had the privilege of serving with her." Four staff members who had compiled more than 100 years of service combined were honored.

\* International Conference on Oral Education of the Deaf, A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf: Washington, D.C., Vol. 1 & 2, 1967, p. 2211.

Mr. Henry McCluney, the newly elected President, congratulated Dr. Audrey Simmons, Director of Aural Rehabilitation, Miss Dorothy Britton and Miss June Schwankhaus from the Division of Speech Correction and Pathology, and Miss Mae Galli, from the Division for the Deaf. Dr. Silverman said that these women exemplify the dedication and skill so essential in working with the speech and hearing handicapped. The program for the meeting was woven around the work of the four honorees. Dr. Hirsh reported that the federal government approved a 5-year continuation of the present research grant. The noise level of the highway had increased with added use, making it impossible to do acoustical research in the rooms facing the highway. The Research Department was looking for ways to reduce this noise inside the building.

### 1968

At the March Board Meeting, President Henry McCluney was asked to represent CID at the meetings of the Washington University Medical School Associated Hospitals. Dr. Lane reported that the Institute had received requests for 200 teachers, and it was necessary for CID to compete with both the national and the local market to maintain a quality staff. She presented a salary budget that had been approved by the Finance Committee. Dr. Silverman explained how we might meet the 6 percent increase and the budget was approved.

Dr. Silverman was sent to India on a Mission for the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. His findings and recommendations were reported to the American Embassy and to officials in Washington before he returned to CID for the March Board Meeting. As a consultant to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Dr. Hirsh's assignments took him from Los Angeles to New York, and included an invitation to speak in Paris at the International Colloquium on preschool education of the deaf. Staff members attended meetings and lectured at various schools and colleges. These included the Institute on Aural Rehabilitation, The American Otological Society, the Institute for Psychologists to Deaf Children, the Missouri Speech and Hearing Association, the Acoustical Society, the Cleft Palate Association, and the United States Standards Institute.

Seven CID staff members and 2 CID graduates participated during June in the program of the biennial convention of the A. G. Bell Association in San Francisco. Dr. Donald Calvert, Director of the San

San Francisco Hearing and Speech Center, was the gracious, efficient and official host. (see Chapter VII, pg 267 to 268) Dr. Helen Lane presided over the meetings and gave the Presidential address. Mrs. Laurie Tatman, one of the first students at CID and a member of the Board, was honored by the Oral Deaf Adults Section of the Bell Association for "outstanding personal accomplishment and service for the deaf." None of us will ever forget the "plush," two-story presidential suite in the hotel that enabled Dr. Lane and Dr. Simmons to entertain all the CID Alumni who were at the meeting -- a real fun and "family" affair.

In addition to lectures and site visits at universities and colleges throughout the United States, Dr. Silverman chaired two meetings of the National Advisory Council on Education of the Deaf, consulted for the Office of Education, and participated in a meeting of the Research Advisory Council of the Office of Education in Washington, D.C. Dr. Hirsh delivered the National Research Council Acoustical Society of America lecture at Rice University and the University of Houston, which he repeated at Northwestern University and the University of Illinois. He attended the International Standards Organization meeting in Vedbaek, Denmark, and as a member of the U.S. delegation and as President of the Acoustical Society of America, presided over the May meeting in Ottawa, Canada.

Hearing and Deafness was to be revised. As a classic introductory text, it had outsold others 6 to 1, had been translated into Spanish, and sales had passed 27,000 copies.

At commencement exercises, the Antoinette Frances Dames Award for Productive Scholarship was presented to 2 graduates of the CID Professional Training Program for the first time. Miss Joy Morros and Dr. Roy Gengel, who received his Ph.D. in Audiology, were the recipients. Announcements of the graduation of 11 former students from high schools and colleges included the news that Paul Ogden was one of 3 students at his high school in Charleston, West Virginia, with a perfect 4-year record, and was tied for class valedictorian.

During the summer, Dr. Frank Wilson, Director of Speech Pathology at Jewish Hospital, and Dr. Frank Kleffner, Director of Speech Pathology at Central Institute, directed a 6-week program for 18 children with cleft palates. They lived in the CID dormitory

and received speech therapy and special medical and dental services. Dr. Audrey Simmons and her staff conducted a 2-week workshop for teachers of hearing impaired infants and their parents. Mrs. Ruth Geier and Mrs. Mary Lou Koelkebeck catalogued books for the children's library, and teachers in the Division of Speech Pathology worked on curriculum.

At the October Board meeting, it was announced that the National Institute on Nervous Diseases and Blindness had approved five years of support for a research grant starting in September, 1969. Studies concerning highway noise had been completed and recommendations to alleviate the problem had been given to Dr. Silverman. A home to be used for the Parent-Infant Program had been remodeled. This program had served 85 infants in the 1967-68 school year and 71 were already enrolled for the 1968-69 school year. Through a contribution from Food Service Management and a chance to buy at a discount, new dining room furniture was purchased. The Board meeting ended with a discussion of the goals and purposes of Central Institute. A planning committee was appointed to re-examine the goals of the Institute and to plan for future development.

Extensive participation in meetings and symposia throughout the United States and England continued for the staff in the fall. Dr. Davis chaired a session and Dr. Elliott presented a paper at the IX International Congress of Audiology in London. At the meeting of the American Speech and Hearing Association in Denver, Dr. Kleffner was chosen President-Elect and Dr. Hirsh received the Honors of the Association. Dr. Simmons attended a conference in Washington, D.C., to write guidelines for the Early Education of Handicapped Children Bill.

The December Annual Meeting opened with a tour of the school. All classes were in session and the college students served as tour guides. After the tea, the business meeting started with Christmas songs, accompanied by a demonstration of the use of the Orff instruments in the rhythm program. The Orff instruments were a gift from the St. Louis Alumnae chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota, a national honorary music fraternity. Dr. Hirsh described Dr. Davis' use of evoked cortical potentials, using a computer to measure hearing in babies, a procedure which has now been expanded to vision and touch. The experimental station for this work is in the department of pediatric neurology at St. Louis Children's Hospital. Dr.

Niemoeller had completed 3 radio-frequency group hearing aids that were installed in classrooms. The School Alumni Association presented the proceeds of a Christmas Bazaar to the Scholarship Fund.

A magazine featured Jim Stuckenberg, a graduate of the School, who completed his high school education in Santa Barbara and studied animal husbandry at Fresno State College. Western Art is Jim's main objective and his works hang in several galleries and appear in horse magazines. He has made a name for himself as an artist, rodeo performer, and as an owner and trainer of racing thoroughbreds and quarter horses.

### 1969

At the March Board Meeting, Dr. Lane reported a School enrollment of 86 residential and 81 day pupils, 72 in the Parent-Infant Program, and a waiting list. Dr. Hirsh told the Board that in accepting the appointment at Washington University, he had been given permission to devote 90 percent of his time to Washington University as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the remainder of his time as Research Director at CID. In considering his challenge at Washington University, Dr. Hirsh said, "I can report to you that those who work here (CID) are living in a kind of dream world arranged for by our Director, Dr. Silverman, in a manner which I do not yet understand, that is almost devoid of personal animosities or gaps in communication." There was an increase in the annual cost of WUMSAH membership and CID voted to withdraw and re-enter as an Associate Member without voting privileges.

The Board approved the appointment as Business Manager of Mr. Harold Burgess, a retiring Vice-President of the St. Louis Car Division of General Steel Industries. He is a native St. Louisan and had worked in the Baltimore office of the Social Security Board and the Washington office of the Securities and Exchange Commission prior to his employment of 28 years with the St. Louis Car Division. Mr. and Mrs. Sample, grandparents of a former pupil, had written to Dr. Silverman that they had an opportunity to sell the property they had contributed in Naples, Florida, for \$300,000, and the Board voted to sell the property.

Chancellor Thomas H. Eliot announced the appointment of Dr. Hirsh as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Washington University effective July 1, 1969.

CID announced the appointment of Dr. Donald H. Eldredge, Research Associate and Head of the Physiology Department at CID, as Assistant Director of Research. A feature story in the press in May described the testing of hearing of new born infants. Mrs. Shirley Hirsh was photographed using the computer to check the responses to sound and touch. The equipment was designed by Dr. Jerome Cox and was called HAVOC (Histogram Average and Ogive Computer). It records brain wave patterns following acoustic or tactile stimulation. Mrs. Hirsh works with Dr. Davis in the morning, assisting in research in the afternoon, and helps teach the testing procedures to graduate students in audiology.

A close-of-school appreciation dinner was given by the parents for the CID staff, with special thanks to Dr. Silverman for the 8-session seminar he conducted on speech for the parents of children at the School. A surprise party honoring Miss May Templeman on the occasion of her retirement was given at the school in June by her former pupils, colleagues, and friends.

In the hearing clinics, 45 members of the Jewish Community Center Association's Golden Age Club received hearing tests with arrangements for lipreading instruction for 25. This service was announced as available at CID for other Golden Age Clubs. CID participated in a four-week summer institute on Voice Disorders in School-Age Children sponsored by the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped of the U.S. Office of Education. Dr. Frank Wilson, Director of the Division of Speech Pathology at Jewish Hospital, and Dr. Frank Kleffner, Director of the Department of Speech Pathology at CID, were co-chairmen. Thirty professionals who were directors or supervisors of speech pathology attended. Classes were held at CID with observation of clinical cases and video-tapes at Jewish Hospital. Dr. Simmons conducted workshops and evaluation of parent-infant programs from New York City to Los Angeles. Dr. Silverman had several trips to Washington, D.C. as chairman of the Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf and the Advisory Committee for Gallaudet College. Site visits for the federal government took him from New York to California. Dr. Hirsh served on the program committee for the American Psychological Association and attended the conference on Aircraft Noise at the University of Washington in Seattle. In May he went to Stresa, Italy, to attend a meeting on aircraft noise and a meeting of the International Standards Organization. While in Europe he visited the Experimental Psychology

Laboratory at the University of Paris and the Laboratory of Otoneurology at Lariboisiere Hospital in Paris. He was elected to the Executive Council of the International Society of Audiology. Mrs. Hirsh was in Europe for the installation of Electrical Response Audiometry equipment (ERA) at the Institute of Sound and Vibration at the University of Southampton, England, and at the Hospital Edouard Heriot of the Universite Claude-Bernard at Lyon, France. She visited the new audiology center at the Institute National des Jeunes Sourds in Chambéry, France. In October, she gave a demonstration of ERA for the Georgia Speech and Hearing Association in Augusta. A live demonstration of ERA on closed circuit television was presented by Mrs. Hirsh and Dr. Davis at the 7th International Congress of Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology at San Diego. Mrs. Virginia Armbruster from the Department of Speech Pathology gave a seminar on the teaching of aphasic children in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Dr. Silverman spoke at the dedication of the Callier Speech and Hearing Center in Dallas and at the Centennial of the Horace Mann School in Boston.

CID opened for the 1969-70 school year with an enrollment of 168 children; 86 came from the St. Louis area and the remainder from 28 states, Canada, and British Guyana. The professional training courses included students from 12 states other than Missouri, and Chile, India, the Philippines, Thailand and Venezuela. At the Annual Meeting the children extended their holiday greetings in rhythmic recitations. Dr. Lane reported an enrollment of 60 infants in the Home Demonstration Center, and 6 pre-primary classes of 3 and 4 year olds. Dr. Eldredge reported the research projects under investigation and remarked that "noise, or unwanted sound, lowers the quality of our environment because it is not only annoying but interferes with the hearing of wanted sounds." The service figures compiled by Mr. Shore showed 8030 outpatient visits in the last year -- 1408 were for evaluation, 2450 for speech therapy and 4172 for hearing screening.

Board members were saddened to learn of the death of Mrs. Edith Boyd, a former President of the Board from 1924-1936, and a member for more than 30 years. Mr. Burgess has been monitoring fiscal activities at CID and in addition had reviewed purchasing practices, budgeting, personnel practices, endowment management and accounting for government grants since he joined the CID staff in April, 1969. On December 26th, friends and colleagues of Dr. Silverman gathered in



Dr. Silverman receives  
the Humanities Award  
from Mr. Bauman

the CID lobby to witness the presentation to him of the Globe-Democrat Humanities Award given "in recognition of a St. Louis citizen whose life reflects the universal aspiration of mankind toward the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." He presented the \$1000 check that went with the award to CID.

## 1970

A new laryngectomy voice therapy clinic was opened in February by the Speech Clinic of CID and the Nu Voice Club of St. Louis, to be held on Monday evenings at the Clinic and Research Building. The Nu Voice Club had a successful year with 33 laryngectomees attending 350 therapy sessions. The third edition of Hearing and Deafness was off the press - a 522 page volume representing a comprehensive modern view of hearing and deafness, edited by Drs. Davis and Silverman. Staff participation in professional meetings included the Acoustical Society, the Council of Exceptional Children and the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf. Dr. Simmons addressed many teachers, therapists and parent groups from New York to California on parent-infant and preschool teaching of hearing impaired children. Mrs. Koelkebeck attended the Orff-Schulwerk conference to observe the use of the Orff instruments in teaching rhythm. Dr. Silverman spoke at the National Conference on Otitis Media in Dallas, and completed his fourth year as the first President of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of the Deaf.

In March, Dr. Davis was invited to address the conference on Occupational Hearing Loss in Teddington, England. In Paris, he gave a demonstration of ERA at the Compagnie Francaise d'Audiologie and then visited the laboratories of W. Keidel in Erlangen, West Germany. He was guest speaker at the first International Response Audiometry Symposium in Freiburg, West Germany, and was elected President of the International ERA Study Group. He returned to the United

States for meetings in Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Dallas, and back to St. Louis to participate in a panel presentation in the post-graduate course on Pediatric Neurology of the American Academy of Pediatrics. In May, Dr. Hirsh was in Budapest, as the U.S. member at the meeting of the International Acoustics Commission.

Mrs. Paul Taylor (Sally Hewlett), an alumnus of CID, completed an unusual and difficult task for KETC - Channel 9. In recording a T.V. program for Washington University, KETC engineers were unable to synchronize the sound track with the speaker's lips -- so Sally read the lecturer's lips in various portions of the film and the technicians matched the sound track with the film, saving the station many hours of editing time. St. Louis temperatures at the close of school led to a gift from the Goldstein Club of 3 large electric fans purchased from the proceeds of the Goldstein Club Fair. This gift added to the comfort of all during the close of school ceremonies in June.

Three special institutes were highlights of the summer. The 3-week course on Evoked Response Audiometry conducted by Dr. Davis was limited to 12 audiologists who planned to engage personally in electric response audiometry, and to clinic directors who wished to evaluate the method. The course was oversubscribed as soon as it was announced and Dr. Davis agreed to give the course a second time for an additional 12 audiologists and clinic administrators. Dr. Simmons presented a special study institute on "Hearing Impaired Children under Six," which was supported by a grant from the Office of Education. Thirty-five teachers and administrators from 22 states and the Virgin Islands watched demonstrations by CID staff members with 20 mothers and their children in the Parent-Infant Program using techniques developed at CID. Upon completion of the 4-week course, some enrollees commented that the course was equivalent to a year in college and it gave them a picture of the parents' side. Three girls from Mary Institute volunteered to help with the children during the Parent-Infant Summer Institute. The voice disorders course was a cooperative effort between Jewish Hospital and CID. It was co-chaired by Dr. Frank Wilson, Director of the Division of Speech Pathology at Jewish Hospital and Dr. Frank Kleffner, Director of the Speech Pathology Department at CID. This 4-week course was funded by a grant from the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. Thirty professionals attended the course which was concerned with the acoustical, physiological

and psychological descriptions, analyses and treatment of vocal dysfunction in children.

During the summer, news of the graduation of 14 former students from high schools and colleges for the hearing was received together with personal notes from former students. Tom Pundmann, who graduated from Central Methodist College, was described in the college bulletin as an excellent athlete, good student, and a real friend to all. He earned his 4th varsity letter in basketball and played on the football team in his senior year. Tracy Hurwitz received his Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from St. Louis University and was employed as an engineer in the McDonnell-Douglas Corporation. Tracy was president of the CID Alumni Association. In 1979, he received his doctorate from the University of Rochester and was appointed Associate Dean of Educational Support Service Programs at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. Keith Mathews of Jackson, Mississippi, graduated from high school and was awarded first place in a model building contest. Bill Jordan of Leary, Georgia, received an award as County Man of the Year in soil and water conservation, and was quoted as saying the only disadvantage of his deafness was not hearing on the telephone.

In August, Dr. Silverman delivered the Keynote address at the International Congress on Education of the Deaf in Stockholm and Dr. Simmons participated on the program. Dr. Kleffner spoke at the dedication of a new Speech Pathology and Audiology Building at Idaho State University. Dr. Hirsh was Chairman of the Division of Experimental Psychology at the American Psychological Association Meeting. Dr. Norman Erber, a Research Associate, was appointed Associate Editor of the Journal of Speech and Hearing Research.

September was a busy month for Dr. Davis. As guest of honor at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Las Vegas, he was honored especially for his numerous contributions and activities in hearing and deafness research. During this month he was back in France visiting laboratories in Bordeaux and Lyon and attended the Collegium ORLAS in Palermo, Italy. In the same month, he attended the International Neurosciences Symposium at Mt. Tremblant, Canada.

In September, Dr. Hirsh was awarded a silver disc signifying his citation as a Distinguished Alumnus of the State University of New York at Albany. In

August, he chaired a program for the Division of Experimental Psychology of the American Psychological Association at the meeting in Miami Beach, Florida, and later met with the Committee of Standards chairmen of the Acoustical Society of America in New York.

Dr. Silverman made the summarizing talk at the meeting of the National Academy of Engineering on Sensory Aids for the Deaf in Easton, Maryland, and was appointed to the Board of Fellows of Gallaudet College. Mrs. Ruth Geier attended a Supervising Teachers' Institute in Lincoln, Nebraska.

At the October Board Meeting, it was announced that Dr. Simmons would be project director of a new \$35,000 government planning grant for high risk infants and children with communication handicaps. Dr. Eldredge reported a \$360,000 research grant.

The 56th Annual Meeting of the Board was held on December 8th. Following a Christmas program by the children, the business meeting was called to order. Mr. Edwin B. Meissner, Jr. was elected President, the second in his family to head the CID Board. Dr. Eldredge reported on studies on noise which will help us to understand the mechanisms of injury and write safety standards. Dr. Silverman's report reflected on anxiety as the hallmark of our times and predicted that private institutions will face difficult days. He stressed the need for accountability to those we serve, to those who support us and to ourselves. The happy conclusion to the meeting was the report that in the last five years (1965-1970) the Investment Income had increased from \$47,526 to \$86,166.

Holiday messages from former students always bring joy to the CID faculty. Included in the December news was that Linda Ellis of Louisville, Kentucky, had been crowned queen of the Homecoming Festival. She was majoring in home economics at the University of Louisville. Kathy McGuigan (now Mrs. William Sheldon) had an art exhibit at Ursuline Academy that received press notices in St. Louis papers. Jim Stuckenberg, an outstanding painter of Early Americans and horses, passed his oral examination and was granted an unrestricted trainer's license by the California Horse Racing Board. He has a Bachelor of Science degree from Fresno State College. Deborah Pike was listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. She was a candidate for a degree in Fine Arts from Stephen's College in Columbia, Missouri, which was granted in June, 1971. Barry Rankin

was honored as the best math student in the Senior class and the best defensive lineman on the football team of Boyle County High School in Kentucky. He was enrolled at the University of Kentucky.

### 1971

This year was filled with travels of staff to attend workshops, committee meetings, board meetings, to lecture, to consult and to participate in important national and international meetings. The list is impressive whether geographic coverage, the extent of demands on individuals of the CID staff, or the range of topics are considered. Dr. Simmons and her staff gave workshops, served as consultants, and evaluated Parent-Infant programs in 11 states from Delaware to California. Members of the staff participated in meetings of the Acoustical Society of America, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Cleft Palate Association, the Northern California and Kansas regional meetings of the American Speech and Hearing Association, the conference on Clinical Research in Dentistry and Speech Pathology, the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, the National Research Council Committee Meetings on Hearing, the Meeting of Experimental Psychologists, and the Venezuelan Speech and Hearing Institute. Dr. Kleffner represented ASHA at meetings in Washington, D.C., and testified before the House Appropriations Committee in favor of the restoration of funds for the training of specialists in rehabilitation.

Dr. Eldredge lectured at a workshop at Johns Hopkins, at the British Conference on Audiology in Dundee, Scotland, and at the XXV International Congress of Physiological Sciences at Munich, Germany, and was consultant to the Bureau of Product Safety of the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, D.C. Dr. Hirsh attended a conference of Automotive Engineers concerning pollution and transportation and served as consultant of the Coordination Committee of the Office of Noise Abatement of the Department of Transportation in Washington, D.C. Dr. Davis traveled extensively, including laboratory visits to Massachusetts General Hospital and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, giving 2 seminars in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Mayo Clinic, attending the meeting of the Eastern Association of Electroencephalographers at St. Gabriel, Quebec, and chairing a session at the International Symposium on Otophysiology at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was in Boston for

the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Department of Physiology at Harvard Medical School, and then chaired a symposium on the physiology of the auditory system at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore. Dr. Davis was in Europe to chair a session at the XXV International Congress of Physiological Sciences at Munich, and to participate in a symposium on visual and auditory systems at Neubeurn-am-Inn, West Germany. He attended the VII International Congress on Acoustics in Budapest, and gave a training course in Electric Response Audiometry in Vienna. At the 11th Symposium of the International Electric Response Audiometry Study Group, he was re-elected President. His travels then took him to the 25th annual meeting of the American EEG Society and to Las Vegas as guest of honor at the meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Dr. Davis attended the first annual meeting of the Society for Neurosciences in Washington, D.C., in October and the meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases.

Dr. Silverman made numerous site visits, served as Consultant to the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, and guest lecturer at Wayne State University and the University of Maryland. He gave the dedication address at the opening of the Speech and Research Building of the John Tracy Clinic in Los Angeles. In October, he met in Chicago with the Education Commission of the United States to discuss legislation for the handicapped. At the ASHA meeting in Chicago, in November, Dr. Silverman was awarded first prize as a co-exhibitor for presentation of a scientific exhibit on Conservation of Hearing in Children.

On March 16th, the Scouts of Troop 132 were honored when they were invited to conduct the flag raising ceremony at the McArthur Service Center, the new official headquarters building of the St. Louis Area Council of the Boy Scouts.

At the April Board Meeting, Dr. Lane announced that Mrs. Laurie Tatman, a member of the Board and one of the first pupils at CID, had been chosen as Queen of the Junior Auxiliary Ball in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Dr. Lane reported, with regret, the acceptance of the resignation and retirement of Miss Dorothy Britton, a teacher in the Division of Speech Pathology for 30 years, who was well-known for her work in the rehabilitation of adult aphasics. Dr. Silverman outlined plans for the Alumni Reunion in June. He stressed also the need to increase teachers' salaries

in the amount of \$52,000 to bring the school up to the 50th percentile of the nation. The increase was approved but it was decided not to raise tuition to achieve this. He announced five grants from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. These included two grants from the Office of Education, namely: \$166,500 for scholarships in the professional training program, \$120,000 to extend CID's Parent-Infant program for hearing impaired to include high-risk infants and children with apparent communication handicaps, and \$455,303 for continuing research activities. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke awarded \$20,579 for professional training in audiology, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service, a grant of \$11,529 for professional training.

In June, Miss Mae Galli received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf for 25 years or more of outstanding

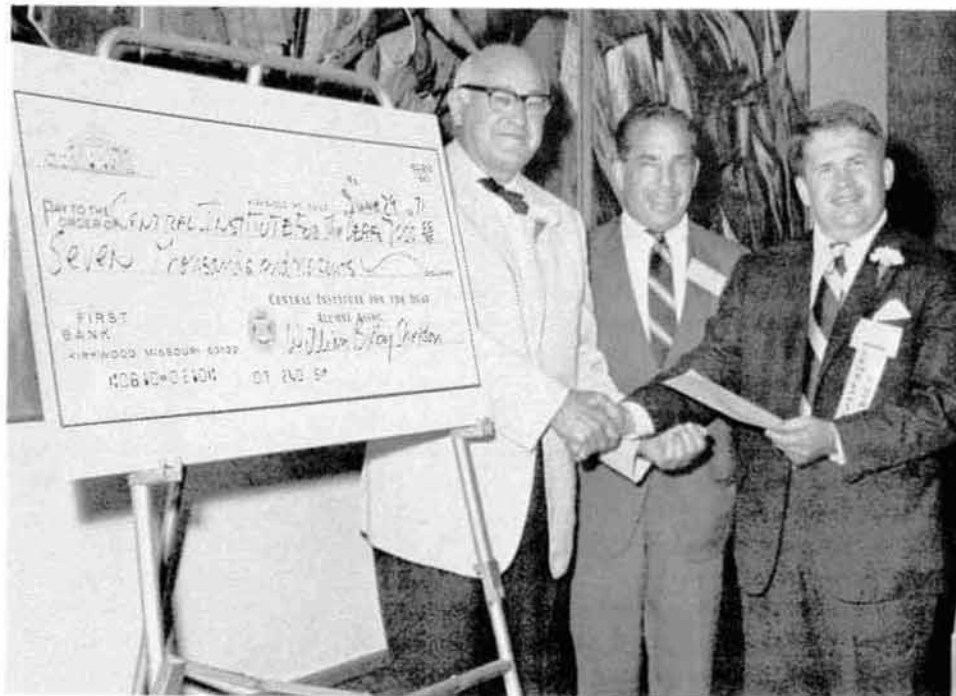


Dr. Silverman presents Certificate of Appreciation for outstanding classroom teaching to Miss Galli

classroom work. The largest class in the history of the school (13) received 8th grade diplomas, and 2 additional students were introduced as ready for public school. Twenty-three graduated from the Professional Training Program and received degrees from Washington University.

About 200 School alumni of CID attended the Eighth Reunion from June 25-29, 1971. One of the highlights was a panel discussion on "Employment Prospects and Problems" with Dr. Silverman as moderator. The panel consisted of Shirley Fischer Panara, Jean Ginsburg Shickel, Herbert Lester, James Kemper, Stephan Mirsky, and George Stothart. The consensus was that it may be difficult to find the right job the first time around and that it may be hard to get started, but finding a job, the right one, is not impossible.

The alumni enjoyed a boat ride on the Mississippi, a tour of the riverfront including rides to the top of the arch, a picnic and swim, and many opportunities to renew friendships and talk-talk-talk. Jim Stuckenberg could not attend the reunion, but sent a water color painting entitled "The Palomino" to be hung in the living room for boys in the Residence Hall. The major event was a banquet dedicated to Dr. Helen Lane in the Mayan Room of the Bel Air East Motor Hotel.



Presentation of CIDAA Scholarship check  
Dr. Silverman, Mr. Meissner, Jr., Mr. Sheldon

It was a happy affair presided over by President Tracy Hurwitz, with Doris Wilson Blanchard as Master of Ceremonies. CIDAA honorary memberships were awarded to Mrs. Ruth Geier, Miss Mae Galli, Mrs. Mary Lou Koelkebeck and Dr. Hallowell Davis. The Scholarship check was presented to Dr. Silverman in a dramatic manner by Bill Sheldon, chairman. On a blank check, 4 feet long, he talked and wrote the date, to whom it was paid, his signature, and then 5 zeros and the decimal point from right to left when he finally added 1 and with a flourish changed the 1 to 7, an unbelievable amount of \$7,000.00. The alumni gasped and applauded and there were a few tears from some of the professional staff who realized this contribution came from those who learned to talk at CID and who were now giving so generously so other children could have this privilege.

Remarks by Dr. Lane concluded the program. She touched on experiences in the 40 years she had been at CID. Her speech was a thank you to the alumni who had taught

her so much and brought her such happiness. She expressed the satisfaction she experienced in watching each individual grow up and learn communication skills. In addition to an inscribed silver wine cooler filled with yellow roses, Dr. Lane was given a check to be used to purchase books for the children's library. During the reunion, Mr. Dennis Gjerdingen (later Headmaster) stayed at the hotel to become



CIDAA honors Dr. Lane  
Dr. Lane, Tracy and Vicki Hurwitz

better acquainted with our deaf alumni. He sent questionnaires to all the alumni and tabulated some interesting data about their education, employment, hobbies and families after leaving CID. Dr. Lane was always interested in this news - for example: Lee Brody, who was responsible for setting up a teletype system for the deaf in New Jersey, was cited for his efforts when a newscast told how a deaf man used his teletype to get help when he was suffering from a congestive heart failure. John Bauchman of Seguin, Texas,

received the leadership award at the Appreciation Banquet of his high school Future Farmers of America. Robert Crowell was in England working on his Master of Science in Virology at the University of Reading. Alan Love graduated from West Texas University with distinction. He was a data processing and computer science major and was employed by Eastern Airlines.

Among the 6 graduates from high schools, one was the recipient of the Volta Scholarship Award to attend Cornell College in Iowa. She wrote a letter of thanks to the A. G. Bell Association and in her letter, Deborah Tanis said, "I would probably have not gone to a regular hearing high school or college if I had not gone to Central Institute for the Deaf. I believe that Central Institute helped me much in my speech and language to prepare for a hearing world."

A capacity enrollment of 35 administrators and teachers attended a 4-week institute in the summer, directed by Dr. Audrey Simmons. The institute sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education dealt with early education and preschool training of hearing-impaired children. A 3-day short course in Industrial Audiometry was attended by industrial nurses, industrial hygienists and safety directors from 12 St. Louis area companies. Faculty for this course included Mr. Irvin Shore, Coordinator of CID Clinics; Dr. Arthur Niemoeller, Research Associate at CID; and Dr. William Carver, Director of the Division of Audiology at Washington University School of Medicine. A summer project was conducted by Miss Helen Woodward, Supervisor of Education, and Mrs. Ruth Geier, who devoted a month to curriculum work, organization and preparation of materials, and setting up a system for maintaining permanent tape recordings of the children's speech which could be added to annually.

The Research Department was involved in projects concerning the effect of noise. Dr. Eldredge testified in Boston before a Senate sponsored committee on the Physiological Effects of Noise. Dr. James Miller and staff spent the entire summer at the urgent request of the Office of Noise Abatement and Control in the Environmental Protection Agency of H.E.W. on a fully documented summary of all that is known about the psychological and physiological effects of noise on man. This was to be completed by November 12th. Dr. Miller completed the assignment on schedule ready to be reviewed by 12 experts and then submitted to Congress. He divided the 136 page report into 3

categories: (1) auditory effects, (2) general psychological and sociological effects, (3) general physiological effects. The summary was approved and published. Dr. Eldredge reported that 46 projects had been completed and 21 articles published by the staff of the Research Department in 1971. He summed up the work by saying that it included studies of hearing aids and lipreading, studies of auditory evoked responses used to assess the hearing of infants, studies of abilities to make complex auditory discriminations and new methods for the anatomical evaluation of the inner ear.

Dr. Cox and associates of the Bio-Medical Computer Systems Laboratory proposed collaboration with the CID Research Department to develop a computer controlled device capable of producing all manner of complex sounds, including normal and distorted speech. Later these would be used in studies of normal and abnormal hearing. Another research study involved changes in the hearing of chinchillas following exposure to noise. Structural changes in the inner ear accompanying temporary hearing loss have been studied by Dr. Barbara Bohne, CID Research Associate, at Washington University Medical School.

At the October Board Meeting, the Executive Committee reported it had authorized the purchase of 5 pieces of property on Clayton Avenue east of CID at a cost of \$88,000. These houses would continue to be rented until needed by the School. A complete rewiring of the School had been finished and the east side of the play area on the roof had been enclosed with plexiglass. A night security guard had been employed.

On December 11, 1971, Mrs. Leonore Goldstein, the widow of the founder of CID, died at the age of 96. She had been a member of the Board since the Institute was founded and a fundamental force in the impressive history of CID. Funeral services were private and the eulogy was delivered by Dr. Silverman.

At the Annual Meeting in December, Dr. Davis reported the use of Electric Response Audiometry on young children at CID and at Children's Hospital, and concluded that "it is here to stay" as a means of gathering information about young children. Mr. Shore said the course on noise in industry had been given to 23 industries and 2 government agencies. Senate Bill #167 to compensate workers for hearing loss due to noise had been written by Dr. Davis. Dr. Simmons

told the Board that the Parent-Infant Program had two basic purposes: first, to give the parent emotional support, education and an opportunity to participate, and second, to identify early needs and problems of the child. Miss Woodward demonstrated voice flexibility in 3 children who had learned to change the pitch of their voices consciously. Dr. Kleffner described the therapy program for laryngectomees and a new service provided for home-bound patients through the Cardinal Ritter Home Health Agency. In the past year, CID had served 1241 individuals in the School and in the Clinics.

## 1972

A special meeting of the Board of Managers was called in January. Dr. Silverman announced his desire to retire from the directorship, and wished to devote his time and energy to building a sounder financial base for CID, to examine bases for future activities of the Institute, and for writing. He felt that most of his time had been spent in reactive behavior rather than in reflective and initiating behavior. He believed this was now the time to do some professional things of his own choosing with reduced time commitment. Dr. Lane asked to be relieved of her duties, too, but was willing to continue to help if needed. Her request for retirement was tabled to be acted upon later. A committee of the Board had met Dr. Donald Calvert when he had been in St. Louis in April, 1971, to talk with Dr. Silverman about the book they were writing. The committee had reviewed Dr. Calvert's qualifications, and decided at a meeting on November 21st to recommend him to succeed Dr. Silverman. When this recommendation was made known to the Board and when they heard the details of Dr. Calvert's career, it was moved, seconded and passed unanimously that a contract be extended to Dr. Calvert. He accepted the contract to begin his duties as the third Director of CID on September 1, 1972.

Travels in the spring included participation of staff at meetings of the Acoustical Society of America, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Council of Exceptional Children, and the Missouri Speech and Hearing Association. Programs for young deaf children in Toledo, Ohio, and Portland, Oregon, were evaluated and workshops conducted from Massachusetts to California. Dr. Silverman attended a committee meeting of ASHA in March to plan a conference for Directors of Clinical programs in Speech Pathology and Audiology to be held in St. Louis in

July and found himself named chairman of the conference. He served as consultant for Management Service Associates concerning the organization of education for hearing impaired in Texas. He was also consultant for NINDS in Bethesda, Maryland, on contract proposals dealing with hearing impairment.

Central Institute and St. Joseph's Institute for the Deaf were featured in a KSD-TV special program on March 24th produced by Mary Spencer. The program was titled, "The Plastic Years: Early Education of the Deaf" and showed the auditory training of the children at both schools. The April Board Meeting opened with a memorial recognition of Mrs. Goldstein, quoting from the minutes of the meeting, December, 1967, at which she was made an Honorary Life Member. Her grandson, Norman C. Wolff, Jr., was nominated to membership on the Board. The resignation of Dr. Helen Lane was accepted effective August 31, 1972. She would continue on part-time status to help in the transition because after 42 years, she could not leave and not be a part of CID. Dr. Silverman presented a salary budget approved by the Finance Committee and a recommended increase in tuition which was accepted by the Board. Parents were to be advised of the reasons for the increase and informed of the actual cost per pupil computed to be \$5,400.00 by Mr. Burgess. Dr. Silverman told the Board that the staff had been informed of the administration changes and expressed confidence in the days that lie ahead -- "a confidence that has its roots in the magnificent interest and support of an understanding Board and a competent and motivated staff and above all in a tradition that combines excellence and compassion to bring to all to whom it has been denied, the precious and powerful skill of communication by speech."

## Chapter VI

### ACHIEVEMENT CONTINUES TOWARD A BRIGHT FUTURE (1972-1976)

In accepting the directorship of CID, Dr. Calvert wrote to the President of the Board as follows: "I accept with pleasure the position of Director of the Institute beginning September 1, 1972. Since my first involvement as a student 20 years ago, Central Institute has meant more to me than a graduate school, a source of research in hearing or a school for deaf children. It has meant excellence, integrity, and the values of human endeavor translated into activities of a scientific-educational institution by dedicated people. It has had an illustrious past and I believe will have a proud future. I have always felt close to the Institute and to the people who make up its staff. I am very pleased to be a part of its future." Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Meissner, Jr. welcomed Dr. and Mrs. Calvert at a reception in May and the Board members, their husbands and wives and members of the staff had the opportunity to meet the Calverts.



Welcome to the new Director of CID  
Dr. Silverman, Dr. Calvert, Mr. Meissner, Jr.

The change in administration had not been hasty, not brought about by dissatisfaction, nor was it due to health problems but a decision based on the part of Dr. Silverman and Dr. Lane that this was best for the future of CID. The change was one of rejoicing for such an able person with a love of the Institute to accept the Director's position and be free to choose his staff. Both Dr. Silverman and Dr. Lane were like "the man who came to dinner" and stayed and stayed. CID was such an important part of their lives that they were happy to have the opportunity to stay on the staff as Director Emeritus and Principal Emeritus, respectively, to advise when asked, to teach, and to promote the Institute.

## 1972

Graduation exercises were held on May 25th with 7 children ready to fit into programs in their home communities and 25 completing the professional program. From May to September, the CID staff continued to participate in meetings, workshops, college lectures and to consult and evaluate. Sixteen members of the staff attended the meeting of the A. G. Bell Association with 2 presenting papers and Dr. Silverman chairing a section. Five members of the research staff participated in a workshop on Noise Induced Hearing Loss sponsored by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of H.E.W. held at Loyola University in Chicago. There were workshops for teachers in Michigan, Missouri and Ohio; lectures at George Washington, Southern Methodist, and Illinois State Universities, the University of Iowa, the University of Toledo and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, plus conferences from New Orleans to New York.

Dr. Hirsh was back in Paris to participate in meetings of the International Acoustics Commission and the International Standards Organization for the evaluation of the effects of noise on man. He returned to the United States and chaired a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences Evaluation Panel on Acoustics and Vibration, attended a conference on Environmental Acoustics of the Acoustical Society of America in Harriman, New York, and a National Research Council Committee Meeting on Hearing and Bio-Acoustics at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio. Dr. Silverman attended meetings of the National Association of Speech and Hearing agencies in New Orleans, Louisiana, a planning meeting for a conference to be held at Johns Hopkins in October on the processing of acoustical information by hearing impaired children and a

committee on Hearing and Equilibrium of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Meanwhile, back at the School summer activities were in full swing. There was a 6-week program to provide group and individual therapy in speech and language plus nursery school experiences for 7 Head Start children ready to enter kindergarten in fall. Dr. Kleffner negotiated a contract with the Human Development Corporation and was assisted by 2 speech therapists at CID to carry out the program. The American Speech and Hearing Association's first National Conference for Directors of Clinical Programs in Speech Pathology and Audiology met in July under the chairmanship of Dr. Silverman with Dr. Calvert a featured speaker. The conference was attended by Dr. Kleffner and Mr. Shore as Directors of CID's clinical services.

Under the direction of Dr. Norman Erber, an Evaluation and Training Facility was being installed in the school building to study basic communication skills of the children. The new lab would accommodate a class of 7 children with a console designed to present different linguistic structures to test the children's ability to understand through hearing aids or vibrators.

The summer included "moving days" at CID to get ready for Dr. Calvert's arrival. Dr. Lane vacated the Principal's office as temporary quarters for Dr. Silverman, and she moved into a room on the top floor of the original School building. It was an ideal room with a lovely view of the southeast corner of Forest Park, and was large enough to accommodate conferences and seminars, and had easy access to the backdoor and parking area. Visits from some of the older deaf alumni brought exclamations and memories that this room used to be the older girls' dormitory bathroom. In the remodeling program of 1964, the room had become a classroom for the Speech Pathology Department. All books, reprints, personal files and furniture were moved, including putting away Miss Connery's collection of Spode, and the Director's office was ready for Dr. Calvert by August 1st.

Ken Dardick, who graduated from CID in 1961, was named a member of the United States Deaf Olympics Swimming Team competing in Malmo, Sweden, in July. Representing the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Ken finished second in the 200 meter butterfly race and third in the 400 meter free-style event at swimming trials for the Olympic team.



Walking on the Balance Beam  
Stacey Gates and Mrs. Garrison

Under the direction of Mrs. Joan Garrison, a member of the Physical Education faculty of Washington University, a new comprehensive physical education program for all children at CID was added to the curriculum. The children benefited by improving their basic skills and by learning the language of the activities in which they participated. Spice was added to the program through tournaments and meets, and satisfaction by awards for accomplishment at the Honors Day Program. Mrs.

Koelkebeck, who had assisted Dr. Lane for the last two years, was named Dean of Students for the School and given full responsibility for extra-curricular activities, schedules of student assistants, United Fund tours, visitors, and all things pertaining to the health, care and happiness of the children. She would continue instruction of the Rhythm classes.

At the Board Meeting in October, the first official business was to give Dr. Calvert authority to sign checks. The property at 905-911 South Taylor was available for \$15,000 and the purchase was authorized. This would provide the potential for an entrance to the Clinic and Research Building from Taylor Avenue as well as more parking space. Dr. Eldredge reported that more than 50 projects were active in the Research Department. Two doctoral dissertations had been completed and 31 articles were in print during the past year. The department was working on ways to increase research competence in areas of speech and language. Dr. Lane expressed appreciation to Dr. Hirsh, who as Dean of Faculties at Washington University, had made it possible for Mrs. Garrison to direct the Physical Education program at CID from 9:30 to 11:30 daily and to supervise swimming and physical education for the older children at Washington University one afternoon a week.

Dr. Lane reported to the Board an enrollment of 171 School children. Dr. Silverman, as Director of Professional Training, announced that 26 second year students, 27 first year students and 3 doctoral candidates were enrolled for the 1972-73 year. He expressed continued concern about finances saying CID was solvent but not complacent. Dr. Calvert thanked Drs. Lane and Silverman for their efforts in the transition. He was busy trying to know the Institute and the Community by observing the activities of the Research Department, looking at the physical facilities, and studying security problems. He told the Board about Mrs. Rae Calvert's interest in inaugurating a volunteer program. The Board assured Dr. Calvert of 100% support and repeated that the Committee had made a wise selection.

In December, the children were introduced by Dr. Calvert in opening the 58th Annual Meeting with Christmas songs. Dr. Eldredge reported an increase in the research grant of \$44,859 which permitted an expansion of the program. Mr. George H. Packwood, Jr., who had been evaluated in the Hearing Clinics, contributed \$40,000 for special study and development of hearing aids for persons with sensory neural deafness. There has been a trend in the Research Department toward joint appointments with other departments at Washington University such as Psychology, Otolaryngology, the Bio-Medical Computer Laboratory and St. Louis Children's Hospital. Dr. Calvert took Board members and guests on a tour of Central Institute by means of a well organized slide presentation. A total of 1256 individuals had been served during the past fiscal year. The meeting ended with a resolution read by Mrs. Helen Wolff that expressed heartfelt gratitude of the Board to Dr. Lane, who expressed her appreciation of having been privileged to participate in the growth of the Institute and for the opportunity to continue on Emeritus status.

The CID staff continued to travel, lecture, counsel and participate in meetings concerned with education and research such as the American Speech and Hearing Association, the Acoustical Society of America, the Psychonomic Society, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. They lectured at the University of Oklahoma Medical School, Wayne State University, the University of Michigan, the Florida School for the Deaf, and served as consultants for the Junior League and the Louisiana State Medical School in their plans for a speech and hearing center and at the University of Tennessee

concerning a preschool project for the hearing impaired. Workshops for teachers were given in Madison, Wisconsin; Dayton, Ohio and Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Simmons-Martin attended a meeting of Project Directors; a conference on the Preparation of Personnel in the Education of Bi-lingual Hearing Impaired Children; a meeting of the Committee on the Clinical Fellowship Year for the American Speech and Hearing Association; and served on a panel to evaluate proposals for traineeships in Multiple and Interrelated Handicap Education at Washington, D.C.

The Conference on the processing of acoustic information by hearing impaired children that was organized by Dr. Silverman was held at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore in October. There were 4 CID participants with Dr. Silverman as chairman. In November, Dr. Silverman was elected an Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Dr. Davis was in Budapest in October to present a paper for the IX International Congress of Audiology, and in Stockholm where he spoke on the Basic-Mechanisms in Hearing for the Swedish Acoustical Society. Dr. Hirsh gave an invited tutorial on the Effects of Noise on Man for a conference in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Don Nichols, a St. Louis attorney, served as Committeeman for the Boy Scouts (Cubs, Scouts and Explorers) from 1954 to 1972. He worked closely with the Scout leaders at CID, particularly for overnight camps, hikes, and Junior Leader training, and kept a picture and slide diary of all events. Don became interested in the CID boys through the work of his wife, Kay, who was a supervising teacher in the Speech Pathology Department. He was awarded the Silver Beaver at the Annual Meeting of the St. Louis Area Council of the Boy Scouts in recognition of his work by the National Court of Honor and the St. Louis Area Council.

### 1973

Board members, staff and alumni presented a February surprise birthday party for Dr. Lane. Establishment of the Helen S. Lane Scholarship Fund was announced with a beginning Fund of \$19,000 as gifts from her many friends.



Dr. Helen Lane's Birthday Party  
Dr. Silverman, Dr. Lane, Dr. Calvert, Mr. Taylor

Dr. Eldredge outlined the goals of the Research Department at the April Board Meeting and announced the preparation of a five-year plan for continued support through 1979 from the National Institute of Neurological Disease and Stroke. Dr. Hirsh was scheduled to return in July and give 60 percent of his time to the Research Department.

Dr. Silverman reported a record number of applicants (153) for the professional program with room to accept just 30. Questionnaires had been sent to former students to help evaluate the program, and 90 percent replied. Dr. Calvert announced that the CID Volunteer Association, organized four months earlier, had completed 500 hours of work as tour guides, assisting with clerical duties, working in the Children's Library, and providing transportation to-and-

from the airport and tennis courts. He also reported that WUMSAH had approved new lights to improve security in the neighborhood making it 60 percent brighter. CID's share was \$1500. A basement room of the School had been remodeled as a combined lunchroom, meeting room, and play area. A new plexiglas and aluminum canopy was placed over the main entrance to the 818 building giving protection from the weather to all who come for services or visits. The old



The new canopy at entrance to CID

house at 909 Taylor had been demolished to give street access to the Clinic and Research Building. Mrs. Evalyne Grand announced a sculpture contest with the winning sculpture to be placed in the School lobby.

Administrative changes for the 1973-74 school year included the appointment of Mr. Irvin Shore as School Principal, of Dr. Frank Kleffner as Director of all clinics, and of Mr. Dennis Gjerdingen as Assistant to the Director with full responsibility for buildings and grounds. (see Chapter VII, pg 270)

Because of the celebration of Dr. Lane's birthday in the spring, there was no special Founder's Day program on Dr. Goldstein's birthday in 1973. Dr.

Calvert said, "We still come back to his pioneering concepts and will be looking back to his ideas for many, many years to come. In this manner we shall continue to honor Dr. Goldstein."



Dr. Pascoe and Dr. Niemoeller checking a hearing aid

Dr. David Pascoe was honored in Venezuela by having the first public school for the deaf named after him - Escuela Especial para Lardos "David Pascoe." He gave a short course on hearing aids in June in Mexico City. During the spring and summer CID was represented at the meetings of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and the American Otological Association. Members of the staff gave lectures in Nebraska,

Kansas, California, Oregon, Colorado and Texas. At the 85th annual meeting of the Acoustical Society of America 5 members of the Research staff presented papers and Dr. Davis gave an invited lecture. At the June meeting of the American Instructors of the Deaf, 7 CID staff members gave papers and Mrs. Marcia Faier Tash demonstrated the speech of 4 CID students. Dr. Kleffner was moderator for an ASHA sponsored meeting of State Speech & Hearing Association Presidents held in St. Louis. Dr. Hirsh attended meetings of the International Committee on Acoustics in London and of the National Research Committee on Hearing and Bioacoustics in Washington, D.C. He summarized the May meeting of the International Congress on Noise as a Public Health Problem at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, at which Dr. Eldredge presented a paper. Dr. Davis lectured at the University of Colorado Medical Center and in May received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science from Washington University. Dr. Silverman consulted for the Interprovincial School for the Deaf in Amherst, Nova Scotia, and for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. In June, he was banquet speaker at the 25th anniversary of the Audiology Department of the University of Pittsburgh Eye and Ear Hospital.

During the summer, Mr. Shore moved into the Principal's office and Dr. Silverman moved into the rooms of

the original building designed as a suite for the Principal. Many of the students who remembered trips to Miss Connery's suite would not recognize Dr. Silverman's office in the living room and his conference room and working space in the bedroom.

Dr. Simmons-Martin repeated the summer session on Parent-Infant Education for 34 educators from 23 states



A summer class in Parent-Infant program  
Mrs. Rose-Marie Smith, teacher

and Canada. CID welcomed Dr. Ira Hirsh back to the Institute when he completed his duties as Dean at Washington University on July 1, 1973. During the summer a super-graphic painting was completed in the south hallway of the first floor of the school leading to the sports equipment room. It was designed by Kathryn McGuigan Sheldon, an alumnus of the school and the art teacher, assisted by lots of volunteer help. The paintings are of sports equipment and the gray student lockers were painted in bold bands of primary red, green, yellow and blue. One child who arrived before school opened clapped her hands in delight and in a loud voice said, "WOW!"

Effective in September, Dr. Calvert re-organized the Institute's administrative-professional structure into five major divisions, namely:

1. The School under the direction of the Principal responsible for the professional and administrative leadership, assisted by the Dean of Students who would manage after-school activities, student counseling, the dormitories and the infirmary.
2. The Clinics unified under one Director who is responsible for providing comprehensive clinical services to the community.
3. The Parent-Infant Program whose Director has responsibility for a staff prepared to involve parents in the educational process of helping their children who have hearing, speech and language disorders as soon as the problem is diagnosed, and the responsibility of disseminating information about the importance of early detection of hearing loss and for early education for these children.
4. The Professional Training Program whose Director is responsible for relationships with Washington University, for the administration of a faculty drawn from all Institute divisions, and for the enrollment and academic progress of students majoring in the education of the deaf, in audiology, or in speech pathology.
5. The Research Department whose Director is responsible for a staff of scientists capable of bringing valuable knowledge to problems of hearing, speech perception and production, and language development.

Each division has its identity for administrative purposes, yet many individuals serve in or are served by more than one division. Each of the division Directors -- Mr. Shore, Dr. Kleffner, Dr. Simmons-Martin, Dr. Silverman and Dr. Hirsh -- has a record of more than 20 years service at Central Institute.

Organized and directed by Mrs. Rae Calvert, the 33 volunteers had given more than 700 hours of service to the Institute since November, 1972. Among major activities planned for the 1973-74 school year were:

1) expansion of library services, 2) planning monthly social events for the children, 3) participation in United Fund work, 4) opening a store where children could buy things they need and assist in selling as a learning experience.



Mrs. Ballman volunteers help in "The Store"

At the October meeting of the Board, Mr. Edwin Meissner, Jr. reported the acquisition of another lot on Taylor Avenue, and a resolution was passed to purchase an additional building and lot adjoining the alley for a price not to exceed \$11,000, contingent upon the city vacating the alley to the north and west of CID property. A grant from the Beaumont Foundation, through the help of Mr. Morton D. May, established the Louis D. Beaumont Scholarship Fund to be paid in four installments of \$12,500 each. Mr. Shore described completion of "The Cave" - a multi-purpose room remodeled for use in the basement (the old clinic).

A School Safety Patrol had been organized, and "Officer Friendly" of the St. Louis Police Department demonstrated how to cross streets with electric signals. Mrs. Koelkebeck distributed badges, belts, arm bands and instruction books provided by the American Automobile Association to all safety patrol members. There were 170 children enrolled in the school and Mrs. Mary Lou Koelkebeck would designate one each week as "Student of the Week," with a picture, brief biography and accomplishments posted on a bulletin board.

Dr. Calvert reported at the October meeting that there were 6 applicants for each one accepted in the Professional Training Program. All 24 who had received degrees in June were employed. A faculty-student council was established to exchange ideas about pertinent concerns of the training experience. Staff and students in the Division of Speech Pathology served the Community at the following places:

1. The cleft palate clinic at St. Louis Children's Hospital.
2. The Irene Johnson Center in the Washington University Medical Center for stroke patients who lost their speech.
3. The Cathedral School of St. Louis for speech screening and therapy.
4. The Pediatric Neurology Clinics at Children's Hospital for evaluation of speech disorders.
5. The St. Louis Association for Retarded Children for consultation and guidance on language development.
6. The Head Start and Day Care Centers of the St. Louis Human Development Corporation for extensive speech and hearing services.

Dr. Eldredge reported that the Research Department was developing an invention and patent's policy that could be subscribed to by the staff. The Scholarship Committee had allocated \$77,250 to 57 students. Dr. Calvert announced receipt of 6 Federal grants totaling \$700,000 from branches of Health, Education and Welfare. A resolution was passed by the Board to approve the establishment of the Washington University Medical Center Redevelopment Corporation by the Washington University Medical Center, of which Central Institute is an associate member.



The Scholarship Committee Meeting  
 Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Robins, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Shore,  
 Dr. Lane, Mrs. Williams, Dr. Calvert, Mrs. Wolff  
 Teacher: Miss Melanie McNutt



The seal in needlepoint  
 Mrs. Balk at work

Six liquid amber (sweet gum) trees were planted in October in front of the school by children and staff. Each child threw in at least one handful of dirt. To conclude the meeting, Dr. Calvert brought in a student wearing one of the new Central Institute T-shirts. On it was a Golden Eagle rising from a gold stone, symbolic of Dr. Goldstein. A beautiful framed needlepoint production of the CID seal, made by Mrs. Trude

Balk, the mother of a CID graduate (Ricky Balk) and a member of the CID Volunteer Association, was presented to the Institute.

In the fall, staff members attended professional meetings of the American Psychological Association, the American Speech and Hearing Association, the Acoustical Society of America, the Academy of Aphasia, the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the regional meeting of the Alexander Graham Bell Association in Muncie, Indiana, and the Missouri State Teacher's Association. Dr. Simmons-Martin was a panel member to evaluate proposals for traineeships for the U.S. Office of Education. Dr. Erber lectured to the staff of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and to the School for Communication Disorders at McGill University. He served as consultant at the University of Tennessee, and at the U.S. Army Audiology and Speech Center at Walter Reed Medical Center.

Dr. Silverman was consultant to the Boys' Town Institute for Hearing and Speech Disorders in Children at Omaha, Nebraska, and to the University of Michigan Medical School in the Speech Pathology and Audiology program. In November, he spoke at the ground breaking ceremonies for the Magnolia School in Jackson, Mississippi. Dr. Hirsh received a site visit team from the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Stroke in response to the proposal for a 5-year extension of the grant to CID. He participated in and summarized a conference sponsored by the National Institute of Health and Human Development. Dr. Davis was in Europe and read a joint paper, written with Mrs. Shirley Hirsh, at the VIII International Congress of Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology in Marseilles. At the Symposium of the International Electric Response Audiometry Study group in Bordeaux, he presented two papers co-authored with Mrs. Hirsh, and gave a course in electroencephalography in Bordeaux and at the College de France in Paris. He also gave a paper in London for the British Society of Audiology. In October, Dr. Davis received the International Award of the Centro Ricerche e Studi Amplifron in Milan, Italy. Upon his return to the States, he participated in a symposium on neurosciences research held in Boston. The staff at CID were happy to receive news that Dr. Y. Katsuki, who was in the Research Department in 1952, had been awarded the Order of Cultural Merits from the Emperor of Japan, the highest honor in Japan for achievement in arts or science. Dr. Katsuki was

Dean of the Tokyo Medical and Dental University, and was host to Dr. and Mrs. Davis when they were in Japan.

The children opened the Annual Meeting in December with Chanukah and Christmas songs. Dr. Calvert reported that over \$500,000 of free services had been provided by CID in the past year. Twelve hundred children and adults had been served at CID, and 600 in other facilities were served by the CID staff. Mrs. Calvert reported 1500 hours of service by the volunteers in the past year - the equivalent of the work of one full-time employee. Dr. Lane reported a study of more than 700 alumni of the school, their test scores and their academic work in other schools after leaving CID, and reviewed their occupations, many in managerial and professional positions. Dr. Silverman, continuing to work with the Professional Training Program, was busy consulting and writing, and repeated his pride and satisfaction in the leadership of Dr. Calvert and his confidence in the future of CID.

Mrs. Evalyne Grand announced that the winner of the Sculpture Contest, underwritten by the Artists' Sponsors of St. Louis, was Mr. Hillis Arnold who depicted a teacher and child developing speech. He had been teaching sculpture and art at Monticello College in Godfrey, Illinois, and working in his studio in Kirkwood, Missouri. Mr. Arnold is deaf and received his early education in the public schools (day classes for the deaf) in Minneapolis and then as an adult came to CID for private lessons in lip-reading and speech. He studied sculpture under Carl Milles and had worked on the Aloe Fountain.



Mr. Arnold in his studio

The Research Department had received the 5-year grant from the National Institutes of Health, Education and Welfare - an amount totaling over 3 million dollars. In case there is an erroneous conclusion that the impressive results of research in the CID Research

Department are so time-consuming and demanding, with the many requests for advice and participation in professional meetings and lectures that there is no time for fun, mention should be made in the history of the following Research Department traditions:

1. The "mugging" parties - a special social recognition given to a scientist leaving the Department with a presentation of an appropriately engraved silver mug.
2. The champagne toast to the candidates for the doctorate who have successfully completed research, written a dissertation and passed oral exams.
3. The luncheon meetings of staff that may be served from brown bags or lunch boxes but are open discussion opportunities on all current topics such as sports, politics, and the latest news.

#### 1974

Dr. Silverman spoke at the Triennial Meeting of Australia and New Zealand Teachers of the Deaf in January, attended the meeting of the Committee on Hearing and Equilibrium of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Houston, addressed the annual dinner meeting of the Hope for Hearing Foundation in Los Angeles, and received the Ben Breslow Award for contributions to the field of deafness. Members of the staff lectured, participated in conferences on the use of media and on the certification of early childhood special education. They presented teachers' workshops in Texas and Colorado, consulted at the W. Tennessee Center for the Deaf, the Pennsylvania Oral School, the Boys' Town Institute for Hearing and Speech Disorders in Children, and with the National Council of the Boy Scouts on a Handbook for Deaf Scouts. Dr. Erber was made a member of the Research Advisory Committee of the St. Louis County Board of Education. Dr. Hirsh chaired a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences Evaluation Panel on Acoustics and Vibration at the National Bureau of Standards, spoke at a symposium on noise standards in Harriman, New York, and attended a National Research Council committee meeting on Hearing and Bio-acoustics (CHABA) in Waltham, Massachusetts. Dr. Calvert was elected a Director of the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf, gave a short course in cost accounting at the National Conference of Directors of Clinical Service programs in Speech Pathology and Audiology in

New Orleans, and attended the Tucson meeting of the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf.

Highlight of the close of school ceremonies was the May 24th unveiling of the original sculpture entitled "Learners." Mr. Hillis Arnold's sculpture was a near unanimous choice of students and professional judges. Some school children had made several trips to Mr. Arnold's studio to watch him at work. The sculpture is of white Tennessee marble, weighs 200 pounds, and is mounted in the center of the lobby of the school building on a walnut pedestal made by Mr. Arthur McCann. All who enter the doors of CID can see and appreciate the feeling of warmth and love between the deaf child and the teacher (or mother) created by Mr. Arnold. The children also like to feel the beauty of the sculpture, and adults can appreciate the relationship of teacher, student-teacher, or mother and the deaf child learning from each other. Central Institute will always be grateful to Mrs. Grand for this gift and to the artist who created it.



**Unveiling the Learners**  
Mrs. Grand, Dr. Calvert, Mr. Arnold



Packing to go home  
Barbara Brown, Linda Ellis  
Miss Swacker

Miss Florence Swacker, who had been a dormitory housemother for 28 years, was wished a happy retirement at the close of school to make her home in O'Fallon, Missouri, with her sister. She looked after the little girls after they left the "baby dormitory" and her girls were always busy doing something creative, making gifts for others, and getting ready for special excursions to interesting places in St. Louis.



Presenting Beltone Award  
Dr. Miller and Dr. Carhart

In June, Dr. James D. Miller received the 1974 Award of the Beltone Institute for Hearing Research as the nation's outstanding scientist under 45 years of age who had made "distinguished contributions to the field of hearing." Dr. Raymond Carhart, professor of Audiology at Northwestern University, presented the plaque and cash award to Dr. Miller at an assembly of friends, family and research associates in the living room of the Residence Hall.

The outreach of CID staff continued from April to August. Two members of the Research Department read papers at the meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, Dr. Hirsh met with the Society of Experimental Psychologists in Albuquerque and other staff were on the program of the A. G. Bell Association in Atlanta. Lectures were given to the New York League for the Hard-of-Hearing, the staff of Lexington School

for the Deaf in New York, and to the staff of Keiki House, a division of Children's Hospital in Honolulu for preschool age children with normal hearing and no speech. The CID staff lectured at George Washington State University and Gonzaga University. Short courses were given at Southern Illinois University, Lenoire Rhyne College in N. Carolina, for the Speech and Hearing Associations of N. Carolina and Maine, and for a state-wide meeting at the training center for hearing impaired children in Durham, N.C. Numerous committee meetings attended by CID personnel included the Communicative Disorders Review Committee, the Hearing and Equilibrium Committee of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Committee on Hearing and Bio-acoustics, and the advisory board of ANSI. In May, Dr. Silverman was in Japan as a member of the committee planning for the International Congress on Education of the Deaf to be held in Tokyo in August, 1975, and while in Japan he spoke at Kyoto and Osaka. When he returned Dr. Silverman attended several meetings namely, the meeting of the Trustees of the Beltone Institute for Hearing Research in Chicago, and the Professional Services Review Organization Committee for ASHA in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Calvert was named chairman of the Joint Committee on Audiology and Education of the Deaf of ASHA and the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf. Dr. Davis chaired a session of the XII International Congress of Audiology in Paris and was awarded the Silver Medal of the City of Paris. In May, he served as consultant for the Ear Research Institute of the Otologic Medical Group in Los Angeles. In June, he attended the Electrocochleography Conference at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and gave the "one line summary." In July, Dr. and Mrs. Hirsh attended the International Congress on Acoustics in London. Dr. Hirsh addressed the Speech Communications Seminar at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Sweden. Dr. Barbara Bohne, Dr. Pierre Divenyi and Dr. William Fisher of the CID Research staff were initiated into the Washington University Chapter of Sigma XI, honorary scientific fraternity, in the spring.

During the summer, alumni were honored. Dr. Jean Utley Lehman was named Outstanding Teacher of the Year, among 1500 faculty members, by California State University at Los Angeles, and Miss Star Leonard, who had just completed her first year of teaching at Tucker-Maxon School in Portland, Oregon, was voted "Rookie of the Year" by the American Organization of Educators

of the Hearing Impaired at the A. G. Bell Convention. Dr. June Miller was named to hold a distinguished new professorship at the University of Kansas Medical Center where she is Chairperson of the Department of Hearing and Speech. Karen Walters, a graduate of the CID School and of Webster Groves High School, received one of the A. G. Bell Association Scholarships and was enrolled at Central Methodist College in Fayette, Missouri.

At the October Board Meeting, Dr. Calvert announced the appointment of Miss Audrey Hicks, a graduate of the CID Professional Training Program and a former supervising teacher at CID, as Director of Training. She had been in charge of the educational program for hearing impaired children in the public schools of Houston. Dr. Calvert reviewed the acquisition of land between Forest Park and the School Building as a parking area, and the vacating of "Silverman's Alley" behind the school to give the children direct access to the playground. He noted that one of the ways in which CID as a school differs from other schools is in the supporting services available.



Consulting about remodeling and construction  
Mr. McCann and Dr. Calvert

1) An electronics engineer who repairs and maintains hearing aids and group amplifiers in a shop in the school. 2) A research associate who analyzes the speech of the children on a spectograph. 3) A building engineer who designed and built tables for use in the science laboratory. 4) Mother-helpers who do clerical work such as cutting stencils, making dittos, typing letters, filing reports; and who supervise the playground activities and perform many other tasks freeing the teacher to work with the children. 5) Nurses and a pediatrician who take care of the health needs in the infirmary. 6) An audiologist who tests the hearing of the children annually. 7) A psychometrist who administers intelligence and achievement tests. 8) Volunteer librarians who guide the children in the use of the library as a reference source and encourage exploring books for recreation. 9) The Store moved to the living room of the first floor of the school (known as the CID Mini-Mart) which helps children to be independent as they make purchases, count change, and even help sell; and the Instructional Materials Center which has a wide variety of teaching materials and equipment available to teachers and student-teachers.

The 88th meeting of the Acoustical Society of America was held in St. Louis in October with Dr. Hirsh as chairman, Dr. Ronken, Research Associate, as chairman of the technical program and 7 staff members presenting papers. Dr. Simmons-Martin prepared an exhibit about early childhood education at CID for the annual meeting of the American Speech and Hearing



The early childhood education exhibit  
at the ASHA meeting

Association. This exhibit included a number of video tapes played over paired monitors, slide presentations with synchronized audio tapes, chart stories, diagrams, photos, and pamphlets. Over 1000 convention participants came to the booth and CID staff was there to answer questions. Dr. Barbara Bohne was elected councilman for the association at a meeting of the Committee for Research in Otolaryngology sponsored by the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Lectures were given on noise pollution in Syracuse, Binghampton, Ithaca and New York City, New York. ASHA conferences on professional affairs were conducted by Drs. Calvert and Kleffner in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma and Wisconsin. Members of the staff lectured in Portland, Cincinnati, for the State Department of Education in N. Carolina, at Walter Reed Hospital, and in Los Angeles. A workshop on teaching speech was conducted for the Palo Alto, California School District by Mrs. Marcia Faier Tash.

Dr. Martin attended a meeting of Project Directors of Early Education for the Handicapped and evaluated proposals for the Division of Personnel Preparation at the U. S. Office of Education. Dr. Silverman participated in the dedication of new facilities at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester, New York. He attended meetings of the professional services review organization committee for ASHA, of the Missouri State Planning Committee on training personnel, and made a site visit to the Information Center for Communicative Disorders at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Davis participated in the Presidential Symposium of the Society for Neuroscience and was Master of Ceremonies for a special interest luncheon. Dr. Eldredge gave a paper on "Computer Applications in Neurosciences." Dr. Davis attended as honor guest the XIV Pan American Congress of Otolaryngology and Bronchoesophagology in San Paulo, Brazil. He moderated a panel at the meeting and gave a 3 lecture course.

Dr. Richard Merson, who joined the staff as assistant to Dr. Kleffner in Speech Pathology, was elected as Chairman for 1975-76 of the Missouri Speech and Hearing Alliance for Research and Education. He was the recipient of a grant from the Washington University Cancer Research Committee to conduct a state survey of patients with speech problems related to cancer. Dr. Calvert made a site visit to California State University at Northridge for the U.S. Office of Education. Dr. Hirsh attended meetings of the Acoustical

Technical Advisory Board of the American Standards Institute and of the Advisors of Communicative Science Division of the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Stroke. Dr. Erber gave 3 papers at the VI Danavox Symposium in Copenhagen, Denmark. Fourteen industrial nurses, safety engineers, and hearing aid dealers attended a 3-day Industrial Audiometry Course at CID in December. Those attending represented some of the area's largest industries.

At the 60th Annual Board Meeting in December, CID children brought the usual greeting with Chanakuh and Christmas songs. It was announced that the 1978 Biennial Meeting of the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf would be held in St. Louis with Mr. Shore as general chairman. The Annual Meeting featured the Parent-Infant Program at CID that, under the direction of Dr. Audrey Simmons-Martin, had become one of the model programs of the U.S. Office of Education and had been replicated in several states. Dr. Martin presented a video-tape taken in the Home Demonstration Center showing the program in action. Dr. Calvert concluded the meeting with a look ahead to a bright future, citing as indicators the redevelopment of the land as a part of the Washington University Medical Center, the approval of a 5-year research grant, the improvements in the school and especially the strength of the CID family - alumni, volunteers, supporters, staff, and the Board of Managers.

### 1975

In March, Central Institute, the St. Louis Hearing and Speech Center and the Special School District of St. Louis County co-sponsored a week-long workshop at CID on the administration and scoring of the Porch Index of Communicative Abilities (PICA) in Children. Dr. Bruce Porch of the V.A. Hospital in Albuquerque developed the test patterned after his widely used test for adults with neurologically related losses in verbal abilities. Drs. Calvert and Silverman met with the Intrastate Planning Council on the professional training in special education in Jefferson City, Missouri. Dr. Calvert visited Gallaudet College in January and later traveled to the west coast to give the keynote address for the California Association for the Hearing Impaired meeting in Los Angeles.

Staff members participated in meetings of the Acoustical Society of America and the Society of Experimental Psychologists. They attended a conference of the National Student Speech and Hearing Association and in Princeton, New Jersey, a conference on

research needs related to early childhood education of the handicapped. They lectured at Northeastern University in Boston, at the Upstate Medical Center of the State University of New York, at Binghamton and Syracuse, N.Y., and at Purdue, and conducted a workshop for teachers in Amarillo, Texas. Members of the staff served on the committees for Communicative Disorder Review, on Hearing and Bio-acoustics and on Hearing and Equilibrium of the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. A short course for the Missouri Speech and Hearing Association was given in Springfield, Mo.

Dr. Silverman was a member of the Task Force for the Professional Review Organization of ASHA and of the Task Force for ASHA publications. He spoke on the professional preparation of teachers for the Conference of Executives of Schools for the Deaf in Tucson, Arizona, and was keynote speaker for the 5th Annual Mid-South Conference on Communicative Disorders that met at Memphis State University. Dr. Silverman was invited to give the second Alexander Graham Bell lecture at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts on March 3rd. The lecture series was established by the Trustees of the Clarke School for the Deaf to be given on Dr. Bell's birthday. Dr. Silverman's lecture was titled "Apostrophe to Dr. Bell" and concerned an imaginary conversation with the renowned scientist, inventor, and teacher of the deaf seeking his wise counsel about contemporary issues and problems.

In June, CID had an in-service workshop on "Concepts and Issues in Linguistics and Perception; Overview, Update, and Possible Applications for Clinicians and Teachers." The workshop was coordinated by Dr.



The fountain functions again

Kleffner, Director of Clinics at CID, and Mr. Robert Huskey, Coordinator of the Department of Speech and Hearing of the St. Louis County Special District. Dr. David Pascoe completed his Ph.D. and was invited to be a full-time staff member of CID. Commencement activities featured a reception in the fountain courtyard

of the school and graduation exercises in the Edison Theater on the Washington University campus.



Tennis Tournament Winners  
Mr. Burgess and Pam Schultz

The Spring doubles tennis tournament was won by Pamela Schultz, a student in the graduating class, and Mr. Harold Burgess, Business Manager.

The following organizations had CID staff participating: The Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf; the International Congress on Education of the Deaf in Tokyo, with Dr. Silverman as keynote speaker; the American Speech

and Hearing Association; the Midwest Conference on Early Childhood Education; a leadership conference on financing special education; a conference on vibrotactile aids for the deaf; the second annual conference on auditory processing and language disabilities and the national conference of Clinic Directors. Research staff participated in meetings of the Acoustical Society of America, the Communicative Disorders Review Committee of the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Symposium on the Effects of Noise on Hearing, and the conference of temporal bone technicians of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Staff members attended the Doreen Pollack Acoupedic Workshop and the Helen Beebe Unisensory Seminar. In June, Dr. Lane was invited to participate on a planning committee on Exploration in the Psychology of Deafness in Washington, D.C.

In May, Dr. Hirsh attended a Symposium on Noise Research in Bendor, France and the International Commission on Acoustics in Rome, Italy. During the summer he attended meetings of the Communications Disorder Chapter of the President's Biomedical Research panel. In September, he was a member of the Program Advisory Committee to the Aphasia Research Unit at the V.A. Hospital and Boston University in Boston. He was one of the Ad Hoc Advisors to the new Director of Communicative Disorders of the National Institute

of Neurological and Communicative Disorders. Dr. Simmons-Martin gave workshops at De Paul Institute in Pittsburgh, at Texas Christian University and at the Southwest Regional Deaf-Blind Center in Sacramento, California. In October, she attended a Project Director's meeting in Washington, D.C. and in December a meeting on early education for the Missouri Department of Education.

Dr. Calvert attended a consultant's meeting at the National Institutes of Neurological Diseases and Stroke; made a site visit to the Pittsburgh Eye and Ear Hospital; participated with Dr. Silverman in the Missouri State Planning Meetings and attended Board Meetings of the A. G. Bell Association. Dr. Silverman spoke at a regional meeting of ASHA in Minneapolis and made a site visit for NIH to California State University at Sacramento. In June he participated in several meetings, one sponsored by the National Academy of Science at Woods Hole, Massachusetts concerning the scientific and technical needs of the physically handicapped, another concerning the preparation of personnel in Special Education for Missouri. While in Japan for the International Congress in August, Dr. Silverman lectured and consulted at Sapporo, Japan; Hong Kong; Singapore and Kuching, Sarawak, East Malaysia. In September he gave the keynote address at the dedication of the Magnolia School for the Deaf in Jackson, Mississippi.

Dr. Davis attended the Second British Conference on Audiology at the University of Southampton, England and participated in an International Electric Response Audiometry Study Group. While in Europe, he visited ERA laboratories in Bordeaux, Leiden and Copenhagen. While in Japan in August he lectured in Yokohama City University and Shinshu University at Matsumoto, Japan. He was a faculty member at the Madson Electronics Symposium in San Diego and served on the Advisory Board of the Institute for Sensory Research in Syracuse, New York. Doctors Davis, Hirsh and Silverman were invited to the 25th Anniversary meeting of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

On October 24, 1975, the new Parent-Infant Demonstration Home was dedicated. It had moved to a new location at 4576 Clayton Avenue just east of the school building and remodeling was made possible through a grant from the Cargill Foundation. The speakers at the dedication were the Honorable Leonor K. Sullivan, Representative from Missouri's Third Congressional

District, and Dr. Frank Withrow, a CID Alumnus from the Professional Program who represented the U.S. Office of Education. Dr. Audrey Simmons-Martin, Director of the Parent-Infant Division of the School, introduced the speakers. In her talk Representative Sullivan said, "There is no substitute for a loving home for any child. For the handicapped child, however, there is need not only for that full measure of love but also for special parental skills which are not intuitive - they must be learned." Dr. Withrow spoke about the national impact of the CID home as a model used throughout the country. After a ceremonial ribbon cutting ceremony by two toddlers in the program, assisted by Mrs. Warren Keinath (a member of the Board of Managers and mother of a child in the program) and Dr. Martin, the guests toured the building.



Ribbon cutting at Home Demonstration Center  
Mrs. Keinath and Dr. Martin assist two of the pupils

At the Annual Meeting there was a bicentennial salute by the school children and a massive display of publications produced by CID during the last 5 years. Featured in the display was the book written by Drs. Calvert and Silverman entitled Speech and Deafness, published in 1975. This book would serve as a textbook for teachers and future teachers, audiologists

and educators interested in speech development and oral communication. In addition to books and articles, there were two video-taped cassettes on parent education and aural/oral education developed by Dr. Simmons-Martin and her staff. At this meeting, looking ahead to the bicentennial celebration of the 200th birthday of the United States and its history, Dr. Calvert felt that the 62 years of CID's history should be put together and he asked Dr. Lane to be the official historian.

## 1976

Plans were made for the 9th School Alumni Reunion scheduled for the summer. This would be a joint reunion for the Alumni of CID and St. Joseph's Institute, meeting together for social activities and separately for business meetings. Pledges and contributions from graduates of the Professional Training Program totaled \$2300 to start a permanent Professional Training Alumni Scholarship Loan Fund to help insure continuation of the program for future generations.

In the Spring, meetings included the Acoustical Society of America, the Committee on Hearing and Equilibrium of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and a National Conference on Precision Education for Early Childhood at the University of Illinois. Dr. Kleffner was keynote speaker on "Legal, Ethical, Professional Responsibilities of the Communicative Disorder Specialist" at a meeting in Temple, Texas. Dr. Simmons-Martin was consultant for the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped in Washington, D.C. She attended 3 meetings of the Missouri Early Childhood Special Education Advisory Committee in Jefferson City, and a National Conference for Accreditation of Teacher Educators at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas.

Staff members lectured at Northwestern University, the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Chicago and the State University of New York in Syracuse. Conferences attended included one on children's language disorders, another on opinions and attitudes in the early education of the hearing impaired and the Mid-South Conference on Communicative Disorders. CID staff were on programs of the Missouri Speech and Hearing Association, the Illinois Speech and Hearing Association, the Hearing Aid Industry Conference and the meeting of the American Otological Association. Dr. Hirsh attended a meeting on "Noise Fluctuation" for the International Standards Organization and

was an invited discussant at a conference on Tonic Functions of Sensory Systems for the New York Academy of Sciences. Dr. Silverman was a speaker at Communications Week at the University of Texas. Dr. Davis attended the special study section meeting at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Calvert served on the National Advisory Board of Kendall School in Washington, D.C., on the Planning Committee of the A. G. Bell Association, and on the Missouri Intrastate Planning Council. He attended the National Training Session on Rehabilitation of the Deaf at the University of New Mexico. Mrs. Rose-Marie Smith was elected President of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Organization of Educators of the Hearing Impaired.

Following graduation, the big event was the Ninth School Alumni Reunion with a Fourth-of-July family picnic, a brunch at CID, and a banquet with dancing. Bill Jordan, Jr. of Leary, Georgia, who was chairman of the National Scholarship Committee, presented a \$14,000 check to the school to help needy deaf children. This was double the amount given five years ago and was raised through contributions and Christmas card sales. Miss Helen Woodward and Mr. Irvin Shore were given honorary membership in the CID Alumni Association.

The children of Central Institute received a new timber "Play Village" placed just behind the school and made possible through the efforts of many people in the community. First, the local Alderman, Mr. Frank Boland, made it possible to vacate Silverman's Alley behind the school and give it to CID. Then gates, fences, and rubber safety pads were given by the Old Newsboys' Fund. The Fred Weber Construction Company resurfaced the alley with asphalt from the school building to the old playground without charge. The school staff selected the appropriate equipment, and the Ben Akiba Society and employees of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company provided funds for the purchase. The equipment arrived in hundreds of pieces with a set of instructions. Saturday and Sunday volunteers that included parents, college students, CID staff, and the older children put it all together.



The Play Village

Dr. Frank Kleffner, a member of the CID staff for 24 years, resigned to accept the position of Director of the Institute of Logopedics in Wichita, Kansas. CID congratulated him on his appointment where he can carry on his work in speech and language. He will be missed at the Institute.

A Summer Institute on Language Development for Exceptional Children was presented at Central Institute in cooperation with Washington University. The Institute,

led by Dr. Simmons-Martin, focused on the infant and young child in their language development. The CID staff participated with lectures, demonstrations, closed circuit TV, and other media. At the biennial conference of the A. G. Bell Association in Boston, 7 from CID were on the program and Mr. Shore was elected First Vice-President. At the International Symposium on Childhood Deafness held at Central Michigan University, Dr. Silverman gave the keynote and banquet addresses. Dr. Martin and Dr. Erber participated in the program. Dr. Davis attended a meeting of Collegium Oto-Rhino-Laryngologicum in Stockholm. Dr. Silverman taught a course on teaching speech to the deaf at the Inter-Provincial School for the Deaf in Amherst, Nova Scotia under the auspices of the University of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. Dr. Calvert attended a meeting of the Conference of Executives of Schools for the Deaf in Rochester, New York; conferred with the staff at the Eye and Ear Hospital in Pittsburgh; participated in a task-force for ASHA on the future of audiology; and attended an HEW sponsored conference on professional personnel preparation. He was a guest faculty member at a colloquium on Speech and the Use of Residual Hearing at McGill University in Montreal.

Dr. Hirsh was a member of a working group for CHABA to evaluate a report on patients with implanted electrodes. Dr. Bohne was a consultant on noise effects on the ear, and was awarded Honorable Mention for her display on Rock Music at the American Medical Association Meeting in Dallas. Dr. Simmons-Martin conducted workshops at the University of Arizona and at the North Carolina School for the Deaf, and gave a paper on parent intervention in early education at the University of Southern Illinois. Dr. Merson accepted an award of appreciation for the Esophageal Voice Clinic on behalf of CID given by the American Cancer Society.

The year of 1976 was the bicentennial year for the United States but for CID it could be called the Year of Hallowell Davis. In celebration of his 80th birthday, his family and friends gathered for a reception in his honor in the living room of the Residence Hall. He was presented with a first proof copy of a book of 42 scientific essays written in his honor by scientists who had studied with him from all over the world. The book is appropriately named Hearing and Davis and was edited by Shirley Hirsh, Donald Eldredge, Ira Hirsh, and S. Richard Silverman. The 476 pages



The staff celebrates Dr. Davis' birthday

are organized into sections on Anatomy and Physiology; Effects of Noise; Psychophysics; Speech, Language and Deafness; Otology and Audiology; and Electric Response Audiometry. In addition, there is a bibliography of Dr. Davis' publications from 1923 to 1976 - a total of 313 titles. In October, Dr. Davis was among 15 recipients of the National Medal of Science, the Government's highest award for achievement in science and engineering. The medal, established in 1959 by an Act of Congress, was awarded to Dr. Davis in the White House by President Ford. The award recognized his contributions to electroencephalography, auditory physiology, psychoacoustics, audiology, industrial and military medicine with particular reference to noise exposure, and more recently to the development of electric-response audiometry for young children.



President Ford presents the  
National Medal of Science to Dr. Davis

The 1976 Annual Meeting was S. Richard Silverman's night. The program was one that featured highlights in his life. Dr. Lane cited his influence on the school as a student, a classroom teacher, and an administrator. Her remarks were dramatized by skits given by the children. Mr. I. A. Long, past president of the Board who was Chairman of the Finance Committee when Dr. Silverman became Business Manager, reviewed his success in establishing financial stability for CID. Dr. Hirsh talked about Dr. Silverman's college teaching, how he strengthened the affiliation with Washington University, and his leadership in the field of speech and hearing through service to professional associations. Dr. Davis reported his research activities with personal recollections of their professional activities and long standing friendship. A plaque was presented to Dr. Silverman establishing the S. Richard Silverman Fund and Award. Over \$25,000 had been received from members of the Board of Managers, the staff and friends. Contributions were continuing to be received for the permanent endowment fund which will supply earnings to support the S. Richard Silverman Award to be given each year to a scholar of speech, hearing and deafness who will come to CID to lecture or study. Dr.

Calvert concluded the meeting by saying, "This tribute in no way signifies the end of a career or even a significant slowing down. It is a moment to look back in gratitude for work well done and to look forward with great expectations to accomplishments of the future. The best may be yet to come."



Mr. Gjerdingen and the boys ready to ride  
in the CID Variety Club Van



Mrs. Calvert volunteers  
in the Children's Library



Mrs. Taylor volunteers  
transportation to  
the Airport

This seems to be a good place to conclude this first look at CID's history. In looking forward from the perspective of our history to the bright future ahead, there is evidence that the next historian will be able to start with the growth of the Alumni Scholarship Funds, the transfer of Dr. Goldstein's collection of Rare Books to the Washington University Medical School Library Archives, the International Conference on Parents and Young Children held at Washington University with proceedings edited and published by Drs. Simmons-Martin and Calvert, the 1978 A. G. Bell Convention in St. Louis, the publication of Scales of Early Communication Skills by Mrs. Jean Moog and Dr. Ann Geers, followed by the publication and assembly of materials for the GAEL-S (Grammatical Analysis of Elicited Language - Simple Sentence Level), the Silverman lectures - the first by Dr. Harold Schuknecht of Harvard Medical School and the second by Dr. Patrick Suppes of Stanford University, the official approval of the CID Volunteer Organization by the Voluntary Action Center of the United Way, the gift of a Van by the Variety Club International making it possible to transport children on field trips, and the construction of model classrooms to meet research findings of acoustical treatment, adequate lighting and good seating arrangement.

We can indeed say that the best is yet to come!

## Chapter VII

### PEOPLE

Every child enrolled in the school, every college student who studied in the professional training program, every teacher, clinician, scientist, member of the Board, member of the staff, parent, volunteer, and friend of the Institute contributed to this history. Many are mentioned in the text of the preceding six chapters; additional information about some is recorded here in order to share special information about them or to report the special honors they received. They are mentioned in the chapter in the order in which they joined the CID family.

#### MAX AARON GOLDSTEIN



The professional preparation for a career as a physician specializing in ear, nose and throat medicine, the recognition that special education was essential for the deaf child, and the constant drive to make his vision of an oral school for deaf children and a training program for teachers become a reality constitute the early history of the Institute as well as part of the biography of Max Aaron Goldstein (Chapters I and II).

But a man is also known by the people with whom he works and therefore the influence of Max Goldstein on the staff, the children at CID, the community, and the profession was vital to the history.

Dr. Goldstein was a frequent visitor to the Psychology Department and his visits usually led to a heated discussion about auditory theory. Both Dr. Max Meyer and Dr. Goldstein constantly walked as they argued around a table in the center of the room where Dr. Schick was attempting some statistical treatment of test results without the benefit of a computer. Dr. Meyer was taller than Dr. Goldstein and passed him as they circled the table. Dr. Goldstein maintained that the Helmholtz theory fit his clinical observations and he didn't want Dr. Meyer to confuse the

college students with any other theory. Dr. Meyer said his frequency theory fit scientific knowledge about the anatomy of the ear and he had a model to prove it. Then he would say, "Dr. Schick, show Dr. Goldstein how the ear works," and she was in the dilemma of agreeing either with her immediate boss or with the Director of the Institute.

Dr. Goldstein was an avid collector of rare books about hearing and speech. In 1939 when scientists hailed the invention of the Vocoder, a machine that could produce speech, Dr. Goldstein recalled a book in his collection by Kempelin entitled, "The Mechanics of Speech and the Description of a Speech Machine," published in 1791. He located Kempelin's speech machine in the museum at Munich when on a European vacation in 1924. He tinkered with it for over an hour and discovered the key (similar to that on a clarinet) that produced the consonant sound s. The machine had 13 keys and was activated by bellows operated by foot pedals.

Dr. Goldstein was interested in sports and when Dizzy Dean was hit in the head with a baseball during the 1934 World Series, he arranged to have a hearing test made on Sunday morning to be sure there was no damage to hearing. Dr. Goldstein was disappointed when the little boys at school were not impressed with Dizzy's visit and did not know about this baseball hero. He also enjoyed watching wrestling matches and said these were his escape from all the women at CID. He frequently invited Dick Silverman to accompany him.

In May, 1933, Dr. Goldstein's book entitled Problems of the Deaf was published and became a popular text for students and teachers. Many of the illustrations contain pictures of CID staff and children, and of equipment used in the early educational programs. In the summer of 1933, Dr. Goldstein received the special medal of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society for outstanding work with the deaf, and for forty years of study and effort for the rehabilitation of the deaf. It was the third award of its kind made by the organization in 49 years. On November 4, 1933, Dr. Goldstein became the second recipient of the St. Louis Award in recognition of his achievements for the past 40 years on problems dealing with deafness. The \$1000 prize was handed to Miss Connery for use at CID but the honors he won were his alone. In recognition of this award he was honored at Temple Shaare Emeth on November 10th.

At commencement exercises in 1937, Washington University awarded Dr. Goldstein the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. His citation referred to his eminence in the practice and teaching of otolaryngology and in professional literature, and called attention to his pioneering in the instruction of the deaf.

In 1939, Dr. Goldstein published his second book, The Acoustic Method for the Training of the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing. This text contained the principles and practice of the method illustrated by experiences and observations of its use in the classroom. The book was dedicated to Mrs. Goldstein "whose intelligent cooperation and serious appreciation of the work for rehabilitation of the deaf child have been such a stimulus in this labor of love." During the summer of 1939, Dr. Goldstein built a doll house for his CID children, following the specifications of a house plan that he reduced to doll house size. He built the furniture, cutting up one of his good neckties to upholster the two fireside chairs. The doll house was "a conversation piece" in many classrooms before being placed in the baby girls' playroom.

Dr. Goldstein suffered a stroke at his home on a Sunday morning in December, 1940, resulting in a left side paralysis. Before calling a physician, he requested that Bud Harrison be called to record his speech. In January, 1941, Miss Connery told the Board that Dr. Goldstein was making splendid progress but would not be able to attend the 24th Annual Meeting of the National Forum on Deafness and Speech Pathology to be held in Philadelphia in February. Arrangements had been made for Dr. Harry N. Glick to take over Dr. Goldstein's college lectures for the remainder of the year.

The shocking sad news of the death of Dr. Max A. Goldstein at his summer home in Frankfort, Michigan, reached St. Louis on July 20, 1941. At the funeral service, Rabbi Julius Gordon quoted the inscription from the tablet over the doorway to the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren to summarize the work of Dr. Goldstein, "If it is a monument you want, look about you." Rabbi Gordon continued his tribute to Dr. Goldstein with a description of the man. "His interest in the handicapped child was profound, personal and fatherly. Beyond his scientific achievements, he was a man of extensive culture. He loved music, had a sensitive appreciation of great works of art and was keenly interested in rare books and ancient manuscripts. Beyond all his interests and talents, he was a fascinating personality, brilliant in conversation,

genuinely sympathetic in his friendship, so alert and alive - a man of great personal charm and magnetism." In conclusion, Rabbi Gordon said that Max Goldstein was both a dreamer and a doer. His life was touched with a creative spark. "The dreamer has passed on, but his dream will live. The energetic doer has departed from our midst but his life work will continue."

Perhaps the oft quoted remark of a little deaf pupil of CID should be added to the tributes. When David's father told him of the death of Dr. Goldstein and tried to prepare him for a return to CID in the fall without Dr. Goldstein there to greet him, David was not convinced because he read in the newspaper that Dr. Goldstein was "out standing in his field."

Following his death, the tradition of celebrating Founder's Day was established to be on or near April 19th to commemorate the birthday of Dr. Goldstein. In 1942 there was a memorial service with a flag draped portrait of Dr. Goldstein and participation of the uniformed Scout troops. Both Dick Silverman and Helen Lane realized immediately that this was not the kind of program to commemorate Dr. Goldstein and decided that in subsequent years to return to the usual birthday celebration of skits and plays by the children - demonstrating their speech skills and stimulating their imagination. The program usually included the "singing" of Dr. Goldstein's favorite song that all the children learned, "I want to be happy, but I can't be happy, until I make you happy, too."

#### LEONORE WEINER GOLDSTEIN



Mrs. Goldstein's interest in deaf children began when she married Dr. Goldstein, and her devotion to the work of Central Institute continued throughout her lifetime with active participation in all Board activities and frequent visits to observe the progress in all divisions of the school.

In May, 1955, a surprise reception in honor of her 80th birthday was given by members

of the staff and Board. She received an orchid from friends at the school, a special birthday card designed by the art classes, and a check for scholarships presented by Mr. Meissner from Board members and friends. Dr. Silverman devoted his editorial in the July, 1955, News Notes to Mrs. Goldstein and her high quality of voluntary public service to CID, the St. Louis Symphony and her many other cultural and welfare interests. Among the attributes describing her high quality of service were that she was informed, active, sensitive, persistent, generous, responsible, straight-forward, modest, articulate and enthusiastic. Mrs. Goldstein was selected as one of 10 Women of Achievement in 1959 for her lifetime work, which included 50 years on the Board of the St. Louis Symphony and 46 years on the Board of CID. In the presentation of the inscribed silver plate, Mr. Richard Amberg, publisher of the Globe-Democrat and a member of the CID Board said, "In all of these things, she has given of herself in her love and concern for her fellow man."

In 1966 Mrs. Goldstein contributed an article to the Volta Review\* at the request of Mr. George Fellendorf, Editor, on her recollections and observations of the development of Central Institute to celebrate the 100th anniversary of oral education for the deaf in organized programs. The article entitled "Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow" is one of personal and random recollections which have been incorporated in the history of the school.

The eulogy delivered by Dr. Silverman at the funeral services for Mrs. Goldstein was such a beautiful tribute to one who gave so much to CID that it should be a part of CID history:

"We come together in this hour of reverent meditation to reflect with respect and with love on one whose price was indeed far above rubies. Hers was a noble simplicity that required no outer baubles or gaudy raiment to illumine an inner grandeur of character - a character that was an exquisite blend of compassion and candor, determination and diligence, and wisdom and wit - a character attested to by her extraordinary perseverance for more than three quarters of a century in her concern for humane and humanistic causes.

\* Goldstein, Leonore: *Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow*. *Volta Review*, 1967, 69, 149-152.

Who among this company, even unto the fourth generation, does not know of her steadfast devotion to her husband's drive to bring the precious skill of communication by speech to those to whom nature has denied it? A devotion expressed in full and impressive measure by her exuberant energy that was an essential element in the growth of Central Institute for the Deaf from its modest beginnings to world-wide renown. Who in this assembly of her dear ones is unaware of her tireless pursuit and generous support of aesthetic excellence whether of the painter's brush or of the conductor's baton - whether of the accomplished performer who has already attained the heights of artistic eminence or of the young student in need of encouragement to aspire to the heights? Who in this gathering has not had his cares lightened by the sharp wit with which she related accounts of her enchanting and humorous experiences with the great, the near great and the humble - particularly those of the medical worlds, here and abroad - interspersed here and there with the acerbic rhetoric that she reserved for that which was shoddy, tawdry and cheap? Who in this place at this time has not savored the charming air of dignity and warmth that greeted the visitor to her gracious household, and that made the visit a memory to be cherished? Who of those who meet here does not recall her adoration of Nature's seasons, nurturing the soil in her beloved Hampton Park and sharing with all who could be with her, the joy of the earliest crocus and the latest rose?

For all of these, the hearts of her family and friends are filled with gratitude for the life of Leonore Goldstein. May the lamentation of this day be muted by the comfort of her legacy of goodness that is as challenging as it is abundant. We best honor her life by accepting her legacy as a sacred trust and by pledging never to contribute to its dissipation. As she enters the house of our memories, let her own works praise her at the gates."

## MILDRED AGATHA MCGINNIS



Mildred A. McGinnis, affectionately known as "Ginty" by all of her pupils, colleagues and friends, was one of the first graduates of the CID Normal Training Class (1915), one of the first teachers of the deaf at CID, and later Director of the Division of Speech Pathology.

Following World War I, she assisted Dr. Goldstein in the rehabilitation of service men who had lost their speech as the result of a head injury. Ginty developed procedures that were successful in teaching speech to aphasic veterans and began to adapt her method of teaching for use with some of the deaf children who had learning problems. She reasoned that perhaps some of these young children had comparable difficulties in learning to communicate that may have been due to delayed or inadequate development of the speech area of the brain or to birth trauma, so she labeled this condition "congenital aphasia." In 1923 she requested a 6 months leave of absence to study speech pathology at the University of Wisconsin. After the affiliation of the Teachers' College of CID with Washington University she completed requirements for her B.S. and for her M.A., which she received in 1939. Her Master's thesis on Congenital Aphasia was one of the first practical studies of successful methods for helping children with this kind of language and speech problem.

Ginty was insistent that her Association Method be followed step by step and that every child's notebook be carefully written and illustrated. Any deviation resulted in an immediate and often vehement but well intentioned criticism of the college student, teacher, or parent frequently in the presence of others. Hurt feelings were eased when the persons criticized realized that her critique was given only to those who showed professional promise. One college student from Italy who was very sympathetic and affectionate in his teaching complained because Miss McGinnis told him "to love 'em rough."

In 1942 the Group Action Council was founded as a clearing house for business women's organizations,

and the Mayor by proclamation set aside a day to pay recognition to 48 representative women of achievement. Miss McGinnis was one of 5 designated as outstanding in medicine and related fields. The Globe-Democrat called attention to her Master's thesis on Congenital Aphasia and the world-wide recognition of her teaching. To quote the press release, "Many a child who otherwise would have been doomed to being a mute has been snatched from that fate through the talent and patience of Miss Mildred A. McGinnis."

Ginty was a Fellow of the American Speech and Hearing Association and held the Certificate of Clinical Competence in Speech Pathology. She headed west in 1949 to visit speech clinics at the Universities of Utah, Southern California, California at Berkeley, the hospital clinic for aphasic veterans at Van Nuys and the John Tracy Clinic for young deaf children. In 1955 she was chosen as one of the first ten "Women of Achievement" by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Richard Amberg, publisher of the paper, said, "Miss McGinnis embodied the highest qualities of American womanhood." Altrusa Club, of which she was a member, gave a dinner in her honor. Ginty was in demand for demonstrations, speeches, and teaching of her Association Method throughout the United States and in Mexico, South America, England and Ireland. Her ability to chat with parents, adult aphasics, and children on topics of interest to them and record from the conversation a case history, diagnosis, and even a prognosis, was unique.

Miss McGinnis served as a Consultant at the Instituto Mexicano de la Audicion y el Lenguaje in Mexico City in August, 1961, and participated in the cornerstone laying ceremonies of the new addition to the Mexican Institute of Hearing and Language when she attended the first International Congress on Otology and Phonetics held in Mexico City that summer. She received a diploma as an honorary member of the Spanish American College for the Study of Hearing, Voice and Language Problems, and was honored also by the Venezuela Institute of Hearing and Language when she was chosen as sponsor of the graduating class. It is the custom of that Institute to name each graduating class after some person prominent in the field.

In 1963, Ginty retired to become Director Emeritus of the CID Department of Speech Pathology. She was honored for her 44 years of service at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers and received a certificate of appreciation for her "great contributions to the education of speech handicapped children

everywhere." Her book entitled Aphasic Children-- Identification and Education by the Association Method was published in 1963. In the Foreword Dr. Silverman says, "In describing those whose daily task is to minister to human ailments it is common to resort to such vocabulary as artistry, hunch, acumen, judgment, insight, serendipity and experience, all frequently prefaced by the adjective 'clinical.' These words suggest the existence of distinctive features of the great clinician, as contrasted with the ordinary one, who in the face of the puzzling, the difficult, the unknown, and the deviant somehow finds a way to constructive action. --- Mildred McGinnis has tangible qualifications for membership in the company of great clinicians. The hundreds of children with communicative disorders who have been helped by her methods, their parents, and her students attest to her abundant credentials."

Her work did not stop with her retirement. In 1964 she accepted an appointment to lecture and consult in Peru under the auspices of the Program of Educational Interchange of the U.S. State Department through the Fulbright Commission. After completing her 6 months assignment in Peru, she lectured in Argentina and Venezuela where her former students from CID were teaching. In May, 1965, the Pathway School in Jeffersonville, Pennsylvania, dedicated a building named the Mildred A. McGinnis Building to be used for the education of aphasic children. Ginty had served for several years as a consultant to this program.

In 1967 she lectured in England and then visited Ireland to trace her Irish ancestry. While in Ireland she became ill and returned home where she died on November 14, 1967. A memorial fund in her honor was established at CID. A plaque dedicating to Miss McGinnis the program of the San Francisco Hearing and Speech Center for children with aphasia and other language disorders was hung in the Center by Dr. Donald Calvert, Executive Director of the Center, and Miss Mary Ann Cerriotti, a former CID teacher on Miss McGinnis' staff. Both of them had studied with Ginty at CID.

One of the best tributes to Ginty was written as an English assignment by a former pupil in his freshman year at Indiana University. To quote from his essay:

"Mildred McGinnis was my speech teacher; in addition, she was my best friend. She patiently and hopefully breathed into me that

human skill taken for granted by most people - communication by speech. I had no speech; in brief, she helped to set me free. When I first saw her sitting in her office, I was drawn to her as by a magnet.... For a long time she played and talked with me. She diagnosed my case as motor aphasia and said I could be taught to talk. I was enrolled at Central Institute on my seventh birthday.... She imparted to me hope, faith and courage; and from these experiences I gained confidence."

Ginty's dynamic personality was matched by her unflagging diligence far beyond the call of duty. Her Irish wit, her knowledge and ability to discuss current topics from fashion to politics, her love for her pupils and pride in their accomplishments made her an asset to any professional or social gathering.

#### AUGUSTA ROEDER



Among the first class to complete the professional training in 1915 was "Gussie" Roeder. Before entering the profession of teaching deaf children, she had studied music at the Beethoven and Conrad Conservatories of Music in St. Louis, and in her early teaching at CID furthered the rhythm program. However, Gussie's real interest was in social studies and she soon started her career of teaching geography to the older children at the

school. Before counselors were placed on school staffs, she was the unofficial counselor for these children and they continued to bring problems and success stories to her after they left CID. She received communications from every part of the globe. CID was saddened by her death while on vacation in Michigan. One of Miss Roeder's former students wrote, "She was my favorite teacher. Her unfailing courtesy, her sympathy, and kindly spirit endeared her to all."

## BYRD COX



Miss Byrd Cox was recruited as a housemother at CID in 1916 and devoted her life to the "baby girls" who grew up to remember "Coxie's" teaching and apply it to their children. She served as a housemother for 32 years and continued to live at CID in semi-retirement until her death in January, 1951. Her understanding of the pre-schoolers' problems made living in her dormitory a pleasant experience. Happy memories of doll play, "tea parties," skating

in the hall, parties for birthdays and other occasions and "dress-up" skits for each other and any visitors who came in, remain with all who participated. Her tender heart, frequently masked by a non-nonsense exterior, earthy wisdom and good humor made her the confidante of many children and their parents.

## JULIA M. CONNERY



Julia M. Connery came to CID in 1923. Her home was on Quaker Hill in Pawling, New York. When her father was a journalist covering the U.S. diplomatic service she had lived in England. This gave her the opportunity to study with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. At CID she lived in a suite of rooms planned for the Principal of the school which kept her close to all activities of the children day and night. Miss Connery administered the school with the

dignity of a queen and was held in awe accompanied by love and respect by children and teachers. Her excellent taste and knowledge of furniture were reflected in the decorations of Central Institute.

Miss Connery was never without personal concern for others and a sense of humor. She was known for

"yellow slips" in the mailbox. One addressed to Dr. Helen Lane in her first year at CID was as follows: "You are expected to be on time for all meals. Breakfast is a meal." A note to the matron soon after the arrival of Dr. Silverman as a college student said, "Mr. Silverman is a growing young man and has permission to help himself at the bread box at any time." She commanded respect and obedience from everyone including drivers on busy Kingshighway. By holding up her cane (used only when she walked outside) she could stop traffic in both directions as she walked slowly and majestically across to Forest Park.

Vocabulary of the children grew as Miss Connery visited classes. She always wrote a new word on the slate, used it in a sentence and left the room. When she returned to the class or met the children in the hall, she expected them to use and pronounce the new word correctly. There were school dances and parties for the older children once a month. At the end of the party, Miss Connery stood at the auditorium door to say, "Goodnight." Each child was expected to make a different social comment about the party so there was always a rush to be first so they could say, "I had a good time," and not struggle for more original and complicated expressions. Miss Connery insisted that the children stand whenever a lady entered the room. Imagine the havoc when she walked into the middle of a timed achievement test session. This could only be solved by signs on the door that said, "Testing. Do not enter."

Miss Connery's birthday was celebrated with a special buffet luncheon in the lounge and living room of the school that she gave for all the teachers and office staff. The gift to her was always Spode china. She usually planned a menu that was different from school food and on one occasion it was oyster stew that was quite a challenge for those who didn't like oysters and didn't want to offend their hostess. Miss Connery was honored by the Board at the May, 1941 meeting when Dr. Goldstein gave a survey of CID activities over the years with sincere appreciation of Miss Connery's contributions in her twenty-three years as Principal. When she arrived at CID the total enrollment was forty-two and had grown to one hundred fifteen in the School, thirty-six in the College, and approximately eight hundred fifty in the clinics.

As Principal Emeritus, she planned to return to her family home on Quaker Hill in New York after forty-three years of work with the deaf.

The children presented Miss Connery with a set of pewter tableware they had made under the direction of Marie Regnier (Mrs. Kaufman), a well known St. Louis silversmith who was also the art teacher at CID. Each teacher crocheted at least one square for an afghan, put together by Mrs. Mary Lou Rush who taught domestic science as well as lipreading at CID. For some crocheting was laborious and several squares were completed until one was acceptable, but this was a labor of love. Of course, there was the usual gift of a piece of Spode. She left some of her collection of Spode china in the Principal's office when she retired. Miss Connery was the author of works on speech and voice building that were very valuable to the classroom teacher. As a pioneer in nursery school education for the deaf, she received national recognition for her advocacy of developing speech and lipreading at the earliest possible age. Miss Connery passed away at her home in Pawling, New York, in November, 1950.

#### MAY TEMPLEMAN



Nursery school education for deaf children owes a lot of its success to the work of May Templeman, a master teacher. She entered the Teachers Training Program at CID in 1919 because of her interest in her deaf nephew, Edwin Christman, and the persuasion of her friend, Frances Duffett Maritz, a teacher at the school. Frances wanted to get married but Dr. Goldstein would not give his consent to release her from teaching until she found

a teacher to replace her. May was this teacher.

For fund raising demonstrations locally and throughout the United States, May and her pupils accompanied Dr. Goldstein. Her "children" always responded to her patience and love - and perhaps occasionally to

a little threat. For one demonstration of lively 4 year old boys in her classroom, she held a bottle of paste. All the visitors were impressed with the attention, speech and lipreading of the class. After the visitors moved to another classroom, the tour leader returned and said, "The children were great but why the paste?" May calmly answered, "Before you came in I told the boys that I had paste for the pants and they sat quietly because they thought I would glue them to their chairs."

After Miss Connery's retirement, May added to her tasks of teaching and supervision of the Preschool Department, college lectures in Preschool Education. She retired in June, 1969, after 50 years of devoted teaching. A surprise party was given at the close of school that year to honor May. Her nephew, Edwin Christman, met her at the door of CID and escorted her into the lobby where she was greeted by 200 former pupils, colleagues and friends. She said, "Oh my, so many of my children." Tracy Hurwitz, Now Dr. Hurwitz (Ph.D.) and President of the National Association for the Deaf, representing the CID alumni presented a check for \$4000 for the May Templeman Scholarship Fund and her students, fellow teachers and friends gave her a color TV so she could enjoy her hobby of watching Cardinal baseball games; and Miss Mae Galli presented her with "the most precious gift," a collection of letters from former students, their



This is how hearing  
was tested in the  
olden days



Mae gives May letters  
from her admirers

parents, and friends. Mr. Irvin Shore was M.C. for the "This is your Life" portion of the program, and the walls of the dining room were covered with crayon sketches by Mr. James Brainard, the art teacher, representing the way the deaf were taught 50 years ago. The Board of Managers unanimously adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to this superb teacher and extended best wishes for the years ahead.

At her retirement party, a poem was read that was written by Mrs. Seymour Silverman, a mother whose child was taught by May Templeman. The final stanza expressed her contribution not only to Cathy but all the children she taught.

"But I never question miracles  
Sent down from up above  
Especially when miracles like her  
Who teach with all that love!  
Everything that Cathy is  
From then until today,  
Can only be attributed  
To the miracle called May!"

A visit to May Templeman's classroom provided an opportunity to see miracles performed through her blending of technical skill, sympathy and a warm understanding of her little pupils to whom she was always young and beautiful.

#### EVELYN HUMPHREYS



"Miss Hum," as she was affectionately called by all of her friends, learned to teach at the Missouri School for the Deaf in her hometown of Fulton. She had additional training at CID under the direction of Miss Julia Connery. After teaching at the Nebraska, Kentucky and Missouri schools, she joined the faculty of Central Institute where she taught for 10 years before accepting the position of Principal of the Kennedy School for the Deaf in Dayton, Ohio. In Dayton she developed a strong staff

of teachers and one of the outstanding oral day schools in the country. After Miss Hum retired as Principal of the Dayton, Ohio school she returned to CID as supervising teacher of the Primary Department, sharing her speech and language "know how" with college students and professional staff. Her sympathetic insight into the educational problems of deaf children served as an inspiration to young teachers and students. She retired after 4 years at CID to an apartment in Fulton where CID teachers visited to enjoy her beautiful antiques, her culinary talents and most of all her delightful personality. She derived great personal satisfaction from her continued contacts with the deaf children and the teachers of the deaf who had benefited from her dedicated efforts and wisdom.

#### LUCIA SALTO SHARP



Lucia came directly to CID from business college in 1923 to serve as secretary to Miss Connery, Principal of the School, and Dr. Lane was fortunate enough to "inherit" her when Miss Connery retired. Lucia knew all the answers to questions about CID and organized and performed all the details necessary to keep things running smoothly. She could answer inquiries about any department of the school, direct visitors, arrange for travel and

local transportation schedules, keep school records, greet parents, Board members, and alumni, arrange for hospital emergencies, locate substitute teachers, and substitute students for duty with the children, etc., etc., etc. It is not surprising that the children called her "Miss Office."

Her marriage to Mr. Sharp, who had an interest in CID children, did not interfere with her long hours of work and her growing responsibilities as the school grew. Her quiet, unassuming, courteous and efficient personality gave all who entered CID an immediate feeling of being welcome. When it became necessary because of her husband's health that they move to

Arizona, everyone felt that the entire "front office" was gone - but her organization of responsibilities and her record keeping made it possible to carry on. Upon their return to St. Louis, Lucia accepted part-time employment as librarian in the CID professional library. The excellent records of the children and the minutes of the Board meetings have played an important role in follow-up studies of the students and in the preparation of this history of CID.

#### BEULAH GUSEMAN



Mrs. Guseman, "Gussie" to the CID family, started her CID career as housemother of the baby boys. With two boys of her own, she had a sympathetic understanding of what boys like to do and managed her dormitory in an efficient and loving manner. With the resignation of Mrs. Lillian Higgins, Gussie accepted the position of head matron. In addition to all the maintenance and repair jobs she had to supervise, she had responsibilities for clean-

ing, laundry and the challenge of feeding 3 meals a day to over a hundred people with an age range of 2 to 70+, each with his own food preferences. Add to this challenge the fact that she did this during war years with food and personnel shortages and the frustrating arithmetic of rationing. She also managed all of those parties for special occasions from birthday treats for the children to buffet suppers for the Board members and friends of CID. Gussie retired to have time to enjoy her boys and their families.

## JESSIE SKINNER



When Mrs. Roger Skinner brought her 4 year old deaf twins to CID from their home in Independence, Missouri in 1927, she enrolled in the professional training course and then accepted a position on the CID faculty. Before her marriage she was a teacher in the Kansas City schools and while at CID qualified for a B.S. from Washington University. Jessie taught reading in the Advanced Department and inspired the children to read for recreation

by starting a reading club that met at her home once a month. She was coordinator of the Advanced Department and in charge of religious instruction. After Miss Connery's retirement, she moved into the Principal's suite of the school to assist Dr. Lane with supervision of the dormitories and extracurricular activities.

Mr. Skinner's work kept him traveling and he could spend weekends in St. Louis as easily as in Independence, Missouri. After the twins graduated from CID, they enrolled in high school at home and lived with Mrs. Skinner's sister. Jessie agreed to stay at CID because of the great need for teachers and her interest in the work. She retired after 30 years of teaching when Mr. Skinner's work kept him in the office at Independence. As a mother who knew firsthand the problems of adjustment in the education of her own sons and as a teacher who had worked with hundreds of deaf children, she had this advice for parents:

"It is very important to help deaf children become independent of others. Don't be over-protective. Be encouraging and sensible, and start the education early. Acquaint yourself with the techniques of teaching, so that you can supplement the child's training."

Roger and Bob Skinner are examples of Jessie's success as mother and teacher. They had outstanding high school records in scholarship and athletics and both graduated from Tri-State College in Indiana with B.S. degrees in aero-engineering. They are both employed by the Northrup Aircraft plant in Los Angeles as

Senior Computer Programmers and Program Analysts. The twins are happily married with their own children to guide and enjoy. Jessie can take pride in the accomplishments of her sons - as well as all the deaf children she guided into successful and happy lives.

#### AGNES LOESCHE



As a surgeon on the staff of Jewish Hospital, Dr. Goldstein observed the work of "Loesche," one of the young nurses at the hospital. In addition to her skill as a nurse, he recognized the warmth of her care and her interest in children, and felt she would give this tender, loving care to his children at CID, so he employed her immediately. Nurses were on 12 hour duty when she started her work and so from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. she displayed her professional competence, extended

the warm sympathy that a parent gives a sick child, and taught her patients the vocabulary and language pertaining to infirmary experiences. In addition she listened to the distraught teachers, houseparents and students giving them help when needed through wise advice, infectious laughter and occasionally an aspirin. Loesche was a part of the social life of the Institute, always living on the premises. At vacation time she went home to Red Bud, Illinois, taking with her an orphaned deaf pupil of the school. Ruth Smith was "adopted" by the Loesche family and speaks of Agnes as her sister. When Agnes Loesche retired to make her home in Red Bud, she was sincerely missed because she was far more than a nurse in her 25 years at CID.

## CHARLES E. "BUD" HARRISON



Another individual who has contributed significantly to CID is Charles E. "Bud" Harrison, who received his degree in Electrical Engineering in 1927 at Washington University and accepted a position in Philadelphia for the Atwater-Kent Company. When he visited his home in St. Louis in 1928 enroute to a job with Western Electric in Chicago, Dr. Goldstein asked him to repair a piece of equipment. He told Bud that whenever he was ready to settle down in St. Louis to

come see him. In 1930, Bud returned to work for radio station KMOX and founded his Technisonic Studio in classrooms on the 3rd floor at CID. In return for the studio space, Bud made recordings of the speech of each child enrolled at the school.

He soon became a regular staff member. In collaboration with Dr. Silverman, who was Director of Hearing Clinics, Bud designed a clinic for the testing and selection of hearing aids, continued annual recording of the speech of the deaf children and taught a course on the Physics of Sound in the Teachers' College. There was no limit to his activity. In the 30's he recorded network radio shows for later broadcasts locally. His commercial work brought many interesting individuals and groups to the CID School Building. Since the groups included hillbilly bands and church choirs, it was said that Bud sold everything from beer to religion. Bud Harrison's initiative and ingenuity in designing, constructing and installing electro-acoustic equipment for wartime aural rehabilitation programs won him an official appreciation of merit from the War Department.

In 1950, Bud moved to the studios he designed and built on Brentwood Boulevard where more than 200 television commercials are filmed annually and where they mass produce tapes and records that are second to none. His loyalty and interest in CID continues and he has made films of the children that are used in teaching. Those who know him are always cheered by his droll wit frequently expressed in colorful language. He is always ready with technical advice whenever he is called on for help.

## MAX F. MEYER



Dr. Meyer was born in Germany in 1873 and received his Ph.D. dealing with the formulation of an auditory theory by way of the phenomenon of difference tones in 1896 at the University of Berlin under the direction of Dr. Carl Stumpf. In 1898 he rejected the Helmholtz resonance theory of hearing and developed a model of the cochlea to demonstrate his frequency theory. Poverty, disappointment and a break with Stumpf brought him to America where he accepted a fellowship

at Clark University which gave him the freedom of the University but no stipend so that he almost starved. In this period he constructed a quarter tone organ.

In 1900 he was offered the position of Professor of Experimental Psychology at the University of Missouri. Dr. Meyer's publications were prolific and an elementary textbook written from his behavioristic viewpoint, entitled The Psychology of the Other One, was used as a text for courses in general psychology at CID. He constructed a lot of apparatus, some of which was used for research at CID. The "lectometer," designed to predict reading ability of hearing children, was reconstructed to be used as the first intelligence test of deaf children at Central Institute and other schools for the deaf in St. Louis. The Scripture "strobilion" was modified to display pitch change to the eye, and the "phoneloscope" to display intensity.

Max Meyer did most of the teaching of Psychology at the University of Missouri with the help of graduate student assistants. In 1929, one of his graduate assistants was enrolled in a Sociology course and was on a research committee to study "The Economic Aspect of Women." The student committee prepared a questionnaire, well ahead of its time, sent to 600 students that requested anonymous replies concerning attitudes toward trial marriage, divorce, economic independence of women, with three items on attitudes toward extramarital sexual relations. To save the student's money, Dr. Meyer permitted the use of envelopes left over from an earlier project in the Psychology Department. A copy of the questionnaire

reached a reporter of a Columbia, Missouri newspaper and soon all the newspapers of the state, the townspeople, and the legislators were involved in the circulation of this "indecent and vulgar communication." The Board of Curators suspended Dr. Meyer for one year without pay and dismissed the Sociology professor. An investigating committee of the American Association of University Professors declared this to be excessive punishment for men whose only offense was lack of judgment or attention to matters of this kind and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch took a strong editorial stand in favor of the two professors.

Max Meyer, in academic exile, spent a year teaching at the University of Chile but outrageous rumors followed him there and he returned to the University of Missouri to receive a warm welcome from his colleagues. However, as President of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology (1930), in his presidential address he recited his troubles, details of his hearing with the Board of Curators which included "disrespectful comments" about some of them. On his return to Columbia, he was tried for insubordination and dismissed once again. It was agreed to pay his salary for one year, his research could continue but not on campus and all publications were to be credited to the University of Missouri. It was at this time that Dr. Goldstein offered CID as the place for research and persuaded the Board of Curators to extend the salary grant for a second year. In the summer of 1930 Dr. Meyer supervised the installation of a workshop located in the southwest corner of the third floor of the School Building. A German technician, Mr. Tuenge, was employed to build all the equipment used in the research department. Dr. Meyer published one monograph entitled "Fitting into a Silent World" and eight articles while at CID.

In June, 1932, he was eligible for a small pension and the University of Miami offered him an opportunity to teach languages there and a laboratory where he could carry on his research in music and acoustics. He continued to send reprints of his work and write to express his interest in the research at CID. When Dr. Davis was appointed Director of Research, Dr. Meyer wrote a note of congratulation to the Institute for its good fortune in obtaining Dr. Hallowell Davis as Director of Research and requested Dr. Lane to explain to him Meyer's theory of hearing using the model to illustrate. His hydraulic model of the ear is in the Smithsonian Institution. The model built

for demonstration at CID was moved frequently as space was needed. Eventually the castor oil representing the fluid in the inner ear leaked out, the chamois skin membrane became stiff, the mercury was needed for other research - and so the model was dismantled.

#### RAFAEL LORENTE DE NO



Dr. Rafael Lorente de No was invited to join the CID staff as Director of Research in 1930. He was then Senior Assistant to Professor Ramon y Cajal of the Cajal Neurological Institute in Madrid. He accepted the position but had difficulty securing the necessary documents for admission to the United States. Immigration laws provided for persons with the title of professor or for persons teaching in recognized universities, but not for admission of re-

search scientists. After much correspondence with the Department of State which began in July, 1930, personal trips to Washington, D.C. for conferences with the Secretary of Labor and the Assistant Secretary of State, Dr. Goldstein received the documents necessary for Dr. Lorente to apply to the American Consul in Madrid for non-quota status and a permit to enter the U.S.A. as a teacher and research scientist. These were sent to Dr. Lorente on December 1, 1930.

In April, 1931, Dr. Lorente arrived in St. Louis and Dr. Goldstein and his daughter, Mrs. Norman Wolff, were at the Union Station to meet him. A small single room in the Annex was ready. About 9:00 P.M. Dr. Schick received a phone call from the station. The message was, "Dr. Lorente is here with his bride. What shall we do?" The answer was, "Give us some time to get the larger guest room ready." The matron sent over linens for the double bed, all the students cooperated getting the bed made and the private bathroom cleaned, and the final touch was the contribution of a beautiful bouquet of flowers from Miss Helen Gebhart, Instructor in Lipreading, who had

received them because she had been ill. The Bridal Suite of the Annex was ready just as the doorbell rang. Mrs. Lorente was a charming German girl, whose father was Professor of German at the University of Madrid, and Dr. Lorente was a delightful person who was eager to learn English and be one of the CID family.

Dr. and Mrs. Lorente remained in St. Louis for the duration of the grant from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and then left when he accepted a position in New York at the Rockefeller Institute. Their only daughter was born in St. Louis and named Edith for the President of the CID Board, Mrs. Boyd. All visitors were brought up to Dr. Lorente's and Dr. Meyer's laboratories to observe research in action. Dr. Lorente was a gracious host ready to serve coffee that was very black, very strong and very sweet and none of his colleagues were tempted. One day, he triumphantly announced that he found someone who liked his coffee. It was a lady Board member who said, "Never in my life have I had such coffee." His love for CID and his memories of the staff and activities remain with him and although retired and living in California, he returned for a visit in 1978.

#### HELEN SCHICK LANE



At the request of Dr. Max F. Meyer for an Assistant Psychologist, Dr. Goldstein reviewed the credentials of Helen Schick, a candidate for her Ph.D. at Ohio State University in August, 1930. Dr. Goldstein requested an immediate reply. She wired her acceptance followed by a letter to Dr. Goldstein informing him that she knew nothing about the deaf. He answered assuring her that she would have a chance to learn, adding that no other psychologist knew much about the deaf.

She had opportunities to learn by auditing some of Dr. Goldstein's and Miss Connery's courses when there was time - but even more by living at the school for four years and working and playing with the children.

Affiliation with Washington University and the possibility of a college degree created a demand for courses required in the preprofessional curriculum for students who had been admitted before the affiliation. In addition to teaching one course in Psychological Tests, Dr. Schick found that she was asked to give a course in Child Psychology, Abnormal Psychology, Sociology and even German. (Dr. Meyer had started the course in German using the Socratic method and had a bewildered class, so he turned it over to his Assistant who had an undergraduate major in German and French).

Dr. Schick became psychologist after Dr. Meyer retired. In order to devote more time to the development and standardization of intelligence tests for the deaf, and to study the academic achievement of deaf children on achievement tests used in schools for the hearing, the infant tests of hearing at the Salvation Army Hospital were discontinued. Depression years made it necessary to add the position of Registrar of the Teachers' College to her responsibilities for 9 years, as well as teaching 2 additional psychology courses. In March, 1936, Dr. Schick presented her resignation to Dr. Goldstein to be effective in June when she planned to marry LeRoy Lane, a former member of the CID staff and then a Boy Scout Executive in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Dr. Goldstein was not satisfied with any of the applicants for her position and would not accept her resignation. With his sincere interest in CID, Mr. Lane accepted Dr. Goldstein's suggestion that Dr. Schick return in September and stay at CID long enough to train her successor. In May, 1937, Mr. Lane was transferred to the St. Louis Area Council of Boy Scouts and Dr. Helen Schick Lane remained on the CID staff. As the psychologist at Central Institute, Dr. Lane adapted intelligence tests of the performance type to be used as non-verbal tests of deaf children from 2 to 15 years of age and demonstrated that deaf children have normal intelligence with a normal distribution of scores. She established a regular program of annual achievement tests in order to study the educational retardation and annual progress of the CID children, and through studies of the difficulties in each academic subject, guide the staff in interpreting the scores in a way that would lead to helping each individual child in the area he needed the most.

The decision to accept the Principal's position was a difficult one. Dr. Lane was reluctant to give up her close contact with the children in testing and

her research, but the administration challenge gave her an opportunity for growth and a wider field of service to deaf children and their parents. Her interest in Psychology and in college teaching continued. She soon found that she was in a position of counseling deaf children, their parents, college students and teachers. She often said facetiously that she was practicing psychiatry without benefit of license or fees.

In 1950, Dr. Lane addressed a Speech and Hearing Conference at the University of Oklahoma and in July was in Texas as consultant in problems of hearing for the Hogg Foundation. The Texas trip from Austin to San Antonio and Houston and back to Dallas included consultations with parents, educators of the deaf, and college students. Dr. Frank Withrow, who was a student at Southern Methodist University, was recruited for study at CID during this visit.

Dr. Lane was appointed Assistant Professor of Psychology at Washington University in 1931, Associate Professor in 1941, and Professor of Education in the Graduate Institute of Education in 1961 with the full professorship transferred to the Department of Hearing and Speech later.

She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Pi Lambda Theta and Sigma Alpha Iota (music). She was made a Fellow of the American Psychological Association in 1951 and served as President of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf from 1965-69. At the meeting of the A. G. Bell Association in Philadelphia in June, 1970, Dr. Lane was presented the association's "Honors Citation for Distinguished Service for the Deaf." The citation stated that during the period of her active association with the A. G. Bell Association she had been a vigorous and able advocate of the oral philosophy for deaf children everywhere. She was also honored by Sigma Alpha Iota, a national music fraternity, for outstanding service and was presented the "Rose of Honor" at a meeting at Webster College for her services for 4 years as National Chairman of the International Music Fund, and as past president of the local alumnae chapter.

On February 25, 1973, about 400 people including members of the Board of Managers, staff and alumni of the school and professional training program and community leaders attended a surprise birthday party for Dr. Helen Lane. Following a slide presentation of her life at CID, Paul Taylor, representing the Alumni,

presented her with 6 volumes of letters from alumni recalling incidents of their lives at school with pictures of then and now, and congratulatory letters from Board members and friends. (The 6 volumes grew to 9 plus a photograph album of children currently enrolled at the school and all volumes have a place on the book shelves in Dr. Lane's living room.) Dr. Calvert presented Dr. Lane with a framed photograph of herself which he kept to hang in a corridor of the school. Dr. Silverman announced the formation of a scholarship fund in honor of Dr. Lane. Contributions to the Helen S. Lane Scholarship Fund totaled \$19,000 and the fund is still growing. Dr. Silverman called this night "a fitting tribute to the woman whose contributions to the education of the deaf are unmatched." Dr. Lane called it one of the happiest days of her life, surrounded by those she loved, with messages from many who could not be present, and with a magnificent gift that would insure from the income, scholarship help to deaf children for many years.

Dr. Lane was made a member of the Honorary Board of Directors of the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf and an Honorary Life Member of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Organization of Educators of the Hearing Impaired. In January, 1974, she received the Silver Fawn Award granted by the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America and the St. Louis Area Council for "distinguished service to boyhood." The citation said the award was given for her interest in maintaining competent leadership for Cubs, Scouts and Explorers at Central Institute, giving the boys a rich program of experiences. In addition she had served as a consultant in writing the first Handbook entitled "Scouting for the Deaf" for the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Unrecorded, but significant has been her understanding counselling of all classes of members of the CID family.

Dr. Lane retired in 1972 but remained on the staff as Psychologist and Administrative Consultant. Her appointment by Dr. Calvert as Historian in 1976 gave her the opportunity to delve into past records and to write down special memories of events and people at the Institute in order to share with others the richness of the history of CID.

## EDWIN B. MEISSNER, SR.



Mr. Edwin B. Meissner served as President of the Board of Managers from 1936 to 1956, leading the school through many construction, financial and personnel problems. His life had the Horatio Alger touch. He was forced to leave school at the age of 15 to help support his family and worked as a uniformed messenger for the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. From this beginning, he rose to the position of President of the St. Louis Car Company with people

from all over the world riding his streetcars and



Happy Birthday, Mr. Meissner  
Sandra Howard, Robert Gamewell, Steve Williams,  
Miss Templeman, Janet Scheeline, Mr. Meissner

railway cars. Conferences concerning CID were frequently held in his office on Saturday mornings when his attention could be focused on school problems needing his good advice and wise decisions. Although Mr. Meissner was interrupted by long distance calls, such as one from Russia concerning building cars for a narrow gauge railroad, and by labor problems in the plant, his conversation about CID returned to the exact situation under discussion before the interruptions. He was always impressed by the work of the CID staff and was emotionally moved by the speech of the deaf children as they were prepared for placement in schools for the hearing.

Mr. Meissner was a leader in the fight to bring about better understanding among people of different races. He worked to establish the St. Louis Commission to prevent crime and took personal responsibility for helping men and women paroled from prisons to find employment. He was President of the Police Board, active in the building of the Temple where he worshipped, and devoted to his family who shared his interest in CID. His death on September 11, 1956, was a great loss to the Institute and the community. Dr. Silverman was asked to deliver the Eulogy for Mr. Meissner at the funeral service. In a reverent tribute to this great man, Dr. Silverman praised his versatile wisdom; his seasoned insights that rendered "the seemingly impossible possible, the difficult easy, and the vague precise;" his sensitivity to human need and human suffering which impelled him to direct action; his generosity, not only financial but giving of his talent, his precious time and his vibrant energy.

## S. RICHARD SILVERMAN



In 1933, when Dr. Schick was serving as both Registrar and Psychologist, Dr. Goldstein requested her to prepare a bulletin which was sent to the major colleges and universities to be posted on their bulletin boards to inform interested students and administrators of the professional program available at CID and its affiliation with Washington University. One of these bulletins was posted at Cornell University and was read by S. Richard Silverman, a member of the varsity football team

and a candidate for the bachelor's degree in June, 1933. He wrote CID requesting further information, and after his transcript arrived indicating excellent academic ability and an interest in linguistics, he was accepted and entered the professional program in September, 1933. In addition to his academic program, Dick was housefather to 17 boys, directed sports activities and served as Scoutmaster. In his free time he observed and assisted Dr. Lorente in his research. After completing the professional training, Dick Silverman was invited to remain on the staff with a teaching assignment in the Rotating Department, but this year, due to the depression and loss of many older children, his "advanced" class came directly from the preschool department, a real challenge for a new teacher.

In 1938, Dick Silverman completed the requirements for his Master's degree at Washington University, and published his thesis entitled "Vacation Studies for Deaf Children," which served as a great help to parents of deaf children during the summer for many years. He accepted the position as Head of the Lipreading Department and subsequently Director of the Hearing Clinics. In September, 1938, Dick married Sara Ella Hill, a CID teacher. Sally, as she was known to all her friends, taught a preschool class in the morning and was in charge of the rhythm program for all the older children in the afternoon. After the birth of their daughter, Rebecca, Sally resigned from full-time teaching but has been available to help whenever needed - as a substitute teacher, a part-time teacher and most recently an active member of the volunteer group. Sally's sympathetic understanding and

and sincere interest in the work of CID enabled Dick to devote the long hours and days of travel away from home that have contributed to the growth and success of the Institute.

In 1941, Dick became Registrar and Chairman of the College Faculty, and in September, following the death of Dr. Goldstein, he and Dr. Lane shared the administrative responsibilities for CID. In June, 1942, he received his Ph.D. degree from Washington University. He continued the Hearing Aid Clinic throughout the summer due to the demand, took care of all property repairs and rented all the Papin Street apartments. On August 30th, Dr. Silverman was interviewed by the Inquiring Girl Reporter for the War Chest on a program that featured CID. The program was broadcast on radio station KWK, recorded by Technisonic Studios at CID and played for the Board at the next meeting.

During this period, as consultant to the Surgeon General, Dr. Silverman aided in rehabilitation of deafened service men at military hospitals using equipment designed and installed by CID to test impaired hearing and recommend hearing aids and lipreading instruction. A contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development was granted under his direction and in 1946 he was appointed a special consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army.

Following the official announcement of the appointment of Dr. Silverman as Director of CID in July, 1947, there were feature stories about him and CID in local and out-of-town papers. One interview pictured Dr. Silverman repeating a play-by-play radio account of a World Series game through lipreading to a group of deaf boys. Headlines in out-of-town papers ranged from "Deafness is the Business of Famed Central Institute" to one that if true would have put the school out of business, "Deafness is Conquered at Internationally Famed Institute in St. Louis." An A.P. staff correspondent, Robert Suits, wrote an article utilizing a "human interest" approach to the problem of teaching the deaf and speech handicapped and also covered the clinics, research and Teachers' College. Dr. Silverman wrote an article about CID for the national Kiwanis magazine and the work of the research department was featured in the science section of Time. Dr. Silverman had spent part of the summer of 1948 as a visiting lecturer, clinician and advisor at Pennsylvania State College, Wisconsin State Teachers' College, and on an extensive tour of Texas at the invitation of the Hogg Foundation for Mental

Hygiene. His travels made him even more aware of the demand for services in the field and the critical need for trained personnel.

The demand for Dr. Silverman as a speaker both nationally and internationally had begun. In March, 1949 he addressed the Houston Academy of Medicine, the Texas Medical Society, the District V Texas State Teachers' Association and the North Texas Chapter of the International Council for Exceptional Children. He was invited to give the Seventh Herbert Birkett Memorial Lecture to the Otolaryngological Section of the Montreal Medical-Chirurgical Society on March 25th. He sailed for Europe on April 27th to address the Section on Otology of the Royal Society of Medicine in London, the Institute of Laryngology and Otology (University of London) and the National Institute for the Deaf. He observed the work of Dr. and Mrs. A.W.G. Ewing at the University of Manchester and the Manchester School for the Deaf. From England, Dr. Silverman flew to Holland to address the Dutch Otolological Society at the Hospital of the University of Utrecht with a visit to the School for the Hard of Hearing and Speech Correction. His next stop was Stockholm where he visited the world famous Karoline Institute, a center for clinical and research activities in the medical sciences. With Professor Gunnar Holmgren and Dr. Lennart Holmgren, he saw the Swedish School for the Deaf and the Royal Institute of Technology where an extensive program in acoustics was being carried out.

His next stop was Zurich where his host was Professor Luzius Ruedi of the Kantonspital, University of Zurich. Finally, he visited Paris where he saw work similar to that done in the laboratories of CID at the University of Paris. At the Tele-Communication Laboratories of the French government, he observed the work on research and development in electro-acoustics. Dr. Silverman sailed home from Cherbourg, France, on May 28th, arriving in time for graduation at CID and planning for the new building. In 1949, Dr. Silverman and Dr. Davis were elected to membership in the American Otological Society, a great honor as membership was limited to 100.

At the invitation of 5 Latin American Countries, Dr. Silverman sailed from New York on June 29, 1950, to tell the story of CID. His first lectures were in Brazil as guest of the Sociedade Oto-Rino-Laringologio de Rio de Janeiro. From there he was in Montevideo where he appeared before the Otolaryngological Society of Uruguay. Next were 11 days of

lectures in Buenos Aires for the Federacion Argentina de Sociedades de Otolaringologia. From Argentina he went to Santiago, Chile as guest of the Sociedad Otorinolaringologia and then for a final week of lectures, terminating August 16th in Lima, Peru for the Sociedad Peruana de Oto-Rino-Laringologia y Oftalmologia. Dr. Silverman met many young men who wanted to find out how they could come to CID to study and in Buenos Aires he found a dog-eared translation of the CID catalog.

Dr. Silverman had been elected President of the American Speech and Hearing Association and had been appointed to 3 major committees active in scientific and educational fields: namely, the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped, the American Medical Association's Advisory Committee on Audiometers and Hearing Aids, and at the request of the United States Commissioner on Education, he became chairman of a committee concerned with standards of competence for teachers of the deaf. In October, 1954, Dr. Silverman was featured on Edward R. Murrow's "This I Believe" program over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. Because his statement combines an expression of his personal philosophy and the basic concept to which CID is dedicated, the following excerpts fit into the history:

"It is my stimulating and pleasant privilege daily to observe a small deaf or speech handicapped child literally on the knee of his teacher who skillfully, patiently, hopefully, and, I daresay, miraculously breathes into him that uniquely human skill - communication by speech. Down the corridor a bit, I chat with the scientist who by his industrious observations and grounded conclusions probes for understanding of the processes of speech and hearing. And I contemplate the magnificent structure that accommodate these activities, built by voluntary contributions from many people of many backgrounds . . . . It is strengthening to be guided by the belief that people - all people, including the small deaf child - are important; that their aspirations, their purposes, their skills and yes, their limitations are appreciated and understood and that it is possible for humankind to be concerned about them. And when I see a deaf child 'hear' with his eyes through lipreading, the victim of cancer deprived of his larynx learn

to talk again, the scientist ingeniously explore the microscopic structures of the inner ear, how can I help but believe in the great potentialities of man."

At the Second Century Convocation of Washington University February, 1955, Dr. Silverman received the Distinguished Alumni Citation "in recognition of outstanding achievements and services which reflect honor on Washington University."

The Honors of the American Speech and Hearing Association were awarded to Dr. Silverman in 1955 "In recognition of a career distinguished in the fields of administration, scholarly achievement, unstinting effort for the advancement of services to handicapped people and loyal assistance to our organization." In a review of his career in the Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders, his function as an interpreter of ideas from one scientific frame to another was considered one of his great contributions, but his greatest contribution was his promotion of scientific, pedagogical, social, and administrative team play. Dr. Silverman was made Chairman of a Committee formed by the National Institutes of Health to advise Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. on its future research program and its new Speech and Hearing Center. In 1957, he was elected President of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf. This organization was founded in 1890 by Dr. A. G. Bell to promote the teaching of speech to deaf children and to disseminate information about deafness and the deaf. He was elected also to a 3-year term as a member of the Board of Directors of the Social Planning Council in St. Louis.

Dr. Silverman spoke at meetings in Cincinnati, Washington, D.C., New Orleans, Indianapolis, Wichita and Chicago. He served as consultant to the Superintendent of Schools in Detroit on problems of education of the deaf and was Chairman of a conference, "The Determination of Handicap Resulting from Hearing Loss," at the meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology held in Los Angeles. In March, 1958, the Advertising Club of St. Louis honored Dr. Silverman with the award of "Man of the Month" in appreciation of his outstanding contributions to the progress and welfare of St. Louis and for his unselfish service of the highest order which brought renewed recognition and respect to metropolitan St. Louis. In July, 1958, Dr. Silverman was one of four speakers at the major plenary sessions

of the International Congress on Modern Treatment of Deafness held at the University of Manchester in Manchester, England. He spoke about the education of the deaf in the United States and shared the platform with representatives from Soviet Russia, Europe, and Asia, and served as chairman of the summarizing session of the Congress. In 1960, he was elected President of the Council on the Education of the Deaf - a council made up of representatives of associations concerned with problems of the deaf.

Dr. Silverman was awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree in June, 1961, by Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. at the 97th commencement. He shared honors with Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson. The citation reads in part, "he has kept the education of the deaf a vital question in the world of higher learning. His approach to this question has always been distinguished by its intelligence and its objectivity. We who are engaged in the education of the deaf are proud to count him as one of our principal scholars."

For many months, Dr. Silverman trudged through the mud of construction down the alley behind the school to Taylor, south to Chouteau and then west to the road leading to the Clinic and Research Building to teach college classes. On October 2, 1963, the bridge was completed and a ribbon tied across the bridge entrance with a large card tied to it which said, "A birthday present to the man who has everything from the college students" -- ready just in time for Dr. Silverman's birthday. Many college students have mental pictures of Dr. Silverman walking across that bridge carrying his lunch box. In 1965, he had been appointed by U.S. Commissioner Keppel to the Research Advisory Council of the Office of Education and by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, John Gardner, to the Advisory Board of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. In June, he was present at the White House when President Johnson signed the bill establishing the National Technical Institute.

Honors that were well deserved continued for Dr. Silverman and with them an added workload. He had received an invitation from the Commissioner of Education of the United States to head a mission in October, 1965, for our government to the Soviet Union to study formal and informal education at primary and secondary levels of mentally and physically handicapped children and materials and research in this

field. In November, 1966, Dr. Silverman received an honorary degree of L.L.D. from Emerson College in Boston and delivered the Founder's Day Convocation address. Dr. and Mrs. Silverman departed for Africa in March, 1967, where he was guest of honor and addressed The National Conference of Handicapped Children, lectured at the University of Praetoria and the University of Capetown, and visited schools for the deaf in Praetoria, Capetown, Worcester, East London and Unitata. In addition, Dr. and Mrs. Silverman had a chance to visit alumni of the CID teachers' college and described a tour of a gold mine. In the spring of 1968, Dr. and Mrs. Silverman returned from a mission for the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of H.E.W. of the federal government to India. He had consulted and lectured at the Christian Medical School and Hospital in Velore and at the All-India Institute for Speech and Hearing in Mysore. In addition he spoke at a number of institutes in Bombay and New Delhi. His findings and recommendations had been reported to the American Embassy and to officials in Washington. During the fall of 1968, Dr. Silverman was elected an Honorary Fellow of the American College of Dentists at a meeting in Miami Beach, Florida.

On December 26, 1969, 60 friends and colleagues gathered in the lobby of CID to witness the presentation of the Humanities Award to Dr. Silverman and to extend congratulations. He was the 11th recipient of this award presented by Mr. G. Duncan Bauman, publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and given "in recognition of a St. Louis citizen whose life reflects the universal aspiration of mankind toward the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." Telegrams and letters of congratulation poured in from all parts of the world including the President of the United States and other government leaders, former students, teachers, members of the Board and other friends. Dick immediately gave the gift of \$1000 to Mr. Edwin B. Meissner, Jr., Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board, and shared the first reading of the framed copy of the citation with Sally and their daughter, Becky (Mrs. Richard Howard), which said, "His contributions to his community and nation, his devoted service to good causes, his wise counsel and concern for the handicapped have been an inspiration to his fellow man."



Reading the citation on the Humanities Award  
Becky, Dick, and Sally

In 1970, Dr. Silverman completed his 4-year term as the first president of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of the Deaf. Secretary Elliott Richardson of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare wrote him as follows, "You have served honorably and with great distinction not only the hearing impaired but the Federal Government and the American people as well." The Thomas Jefferson High School in New York City presented Dr. Silverman their Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1971. To celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Instituto Venezolano de la Audicion y El Lenguaje in Caracas, he was invited to be Guest of Honor as he helped found the Institute and delivered the first in a series of public lectures there.

In November, 1972, Dr. Silverman, Director Emeritus of Central Institute, was elected an Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. The citation read in part:

"for his contributions in promoting the teaching of speech to the deaf - in the training of

Teachers of the Deaf - of Speech Pathologists and Audiologists and Investigators. - - - For his distinguished services to the Academy since 1957 - as consultant to the Committee on Conservation of Hearing and Equilibrium - for his major role in organizing the now famous Pittsburgh Study of Hearing in School Children and in the preparation of its published report."

Dr. Silverman was guest of honor in January, 1974, at the Triennial meeting of Australia and New Zealand Teachers of the Deaf in Melbourne, Australia. He was presented the 1973 Health Care Leadership Award of the Hospital Association of St. Louis. In February he attended the meeting of the Trustees of Belton Hearing Institute for Hearing Research in Chicago. He received the Ben Breslow Award for his contributions to the field of deafness when he addressed the annual dinner meeting of the Hope for Hearing Foundation in Los Angeles. In May of 1974, Dr. and Mrs. Silverman went to Japan where he was a member of the Planning Committee for the International Congress on Education of the Deaf and then returned in August, 1975, as keynote speaker. He participated in the dedication of new facilities at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, always finding time at these meetings to visit with CID alumni enrolled at the school. In March, 1975, Dr. Silverman gave the second Alexander Graham Bell lecture at Smith College titled "Apostrophe to Dr. Bell."

The S. Richard Silverman Award was announced and a plaque presented to Dr. Silverman at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers in December, 1976. Contributions had been received from members of the Board, staff, and friends to make possible a permanent endowment fund to bring a scholar of speech, hearing and deafness to CID annually to lecture or study. The program of the meeting reviewed Dr. Silverman's influence on CID as a student, classroom teacher and administrator; his success in establishing financial stability for the Institute; his college teaching and leadership in professional associations and his research activities. Dr. Silverman's career continues, his professional leadership is in demand, his publications grow, his advice is sought constantly by his colleagues and he always finds time to visit with alumni and friends.

## EMIL FROESCHELS



Dr. Emil Froeschels, a professor at the University of Vienna and an authority on speech disorders, was invited to join the CID staff and arrived in July, 1939. Due to the anti-semitism that spread from Germany to Austria, Dr. and Mrs. Froeschels took refuge in Holland where he was lecturing when Dr. Goldstein extended the invitation to join the faculty at Central Institute.

One of his associates, Dr. Augusta Jellinek, joined him at CID, and together they

started an evening clinic for adult stutterers and did research using Dr. Froeschel's chewing method on cerebral palsied children enrolled in the Department of Speech Pathology. They left Central Institute in June, 1940, to establish a private speech pathology practice in New York City, where Dr. Froeschels had accepted the position of Director of the Speech and Voice Clinic at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

## AUDREY SIMMONS-MARTIN



Dr. Audrey Simmons-Martin was guided into her career at a very early age by her mother. Mrs. Simmons volunteered to be a teacher's aide to a teacher of the deaf when she moved to Racine, Wisconsin, as a bride. She was so impressed by the results of oral education that she hoped if she ever had a daughter that she would learn to teach deaf children to talk. Audrey Ann did not disappoint her mother and was awarded her B.S. from Washington University in 1941 in the last class to

receive professional instruction from Dr. Goldstein and Miss Connery. Her first year of teaching was at Gallaudet Day School in St. Louis, and in 1942 she

joined the teaching staff of CID to teach arithmetic in the Rotating Department. For her Master's Thesis she analyzed the vocabulary and language problems found in a third grade arithmetic text.

In 1949, Miss Simmons became the Director of the Aural Rehabilitation program, taught in the professional training program and coordinated student practicum. Her success with deafened adults is expressed by a home economist who had completed a year of intensive instruction in lipreading and speech conservation and wrote, "To be so completely adjusted is a wonderful thing and I want you all to know that by your help and persistence you've made one adult very happy although in a non-hearing world." At a Board meeting, Miss Simmons demonstrated the proficiency in lipreading of a successful engineer, whose admiration for his teacher and his persistent interest in her and her work led to their marriage in 1972 when she became Mrs. James Martin.

Audrey had always admired Miss McGinnis and studied her guidance of parents of speech handicapped children by insisting that they observe their children's lessons and use the notebooks they helped prepare for practice at home. In 1958, Miss Simmons began a Parent-Infant program for deaf children who were too young for school in the second-floor apartment of the Clinic and Research Building. As a pioneer in this early intervention, the program expanded in 1965 to a house on Clayton Avenue furnished as an average American home by the Zonta Club.

The setting in a home-like environment enabled the parents to use daily household activities to encourage the child to talk, to label his world, and to respond to the speech of others. In 1962, her interest in Aural Rehabilitation focused on a class of partially deaf children, accelerating their learning by the maximum use of residual hearing and developing a procedure known as the Auditory Global approach. By 1964, there were 3 classes being taught following this procedure. At present this approach is valuable in the instruction of some of the classes at CID and schools throughout the United States.

In 1963, Audrey completed the requirements for the Ed.D. degree from Washington University and in 1968 became Director of Early Education at CID. She holds the rank of Professor of Education in the Division of Speech and Hearing at Washington University. Her summers have been filled with teaching at Universities throughout the U.S. and her winters with

workshops from coast to coast. She has served as Project Director for many programs in special education and her Parent-Infant program of early intervention has been validated by the U.S. Office of Education. If there was a title or special higher degree for successful writing of grant proposals, Dr. Simmons-Martin would receive this honor for her expertise. In addition, she has been active in many national and local civic and professional organizations serving as President, Chairman or Member of the Board of most of them. These include Zonta International, Business and Professional Women's Club, Y.W.C.A., Delta Kappa Gamma, Group Action Council, the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf, the Speech and Hearing Association of Greater St. Louis, and in 1964 she was elected a Fellow of the American Speech and Hearing Association.

At the 1968 Salute Week sponsored by Downtown St. Louis, Inc., Dr. Audrey Simmons was one of 7 women honored as Outstanding Working Women for her achievement in the field of education. In 1970, she was named "Woman of Achievement in Education" by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in recognition of her innovative program in parent-infant education. She became an International Honorary Member of Beta Sigma Pi in 1971 and was voted Teacher of the Year by the American Organization for the Education of Hearing Impaired in 1978.

Dr. Simmons-Martin's great satisfaction comes from reports of "her alumni" -- those children who are making good progress in elementary school, high school and college both academically and socially realizing that she and her staff poured in the first speech, language, lipreading and listening skills.

## MARY LOU KOELKEBECK



Mary Lou Burris, who had a rich educational background at home, came to CID to visit with her Clayton High School Counselor and was "hooked" on teaching the deaf. After 2 years of pre-professional training, she entered the CID professional program in 1941 and received her B.S. from Washington University in 1943, and her M.S. in 1968 while teaching at CID.

Mary Lou married Harold Koelkebeck and had brief interruptions in her professional career at CID when his work took them to Chicago and to Nashville, and for the birth of her 2 children.

At CID, she had teaching experience in the Primary Department, the Nursery School, classes for partially deaf, aural rehabilitation and in teaching rhythm. After Dr. Lane retired, Mary Lou was made Dean of Students, charged with the responsibility for all of the extracurricular activities of the children, their travel, health, guidance classes, coordination of religion classes, dormitory management, assignment of students duties with the children, etc., etc., etc., all of which she fulfills effectively. She is a member of the college faculty and instructs students in the care of the children and their social and recreational needs.

## ARTHUR McCANN



Arthur McCann lost his hearing at the age of 9 from meningitis. He continued his education in public schools and graduated from high school in St. James, Missouri. Realizing his need for instruction in lipreading, he came to CID in 1942. While studying, he taught shop to the boys in the school and as a skilled craftsman was always willing to help where needed. After completing his instruction at CID he accepted a position at Curtiss-Wright, a company engaged in constructing

aircraft. In addition, he had his own business of kitchen design and construction of fine furniture. Later he was employed by the McDonnell Aircraft Company and played an important role in the construction of the first spaceship.

Arthur's desire to be of service to CID was ever present. In 1973 he decided to leave employment at the McDonnell Aircraft Company and accept a position as Building Engineer at Central Institute. His talent and creative ability enable him to design and build furniture including the walnut pedestal for the marble sculpture in the school lobby, and repair or direct the repair of anything whether it requires plumbing, carpentry, or electrical work. He was married in 1977 to Laura Williams, a teacher in the Advanced Department of Central Institute.

## JULES DETCHMENDY



During the latter part of 1943, it was necessary to procure competent, technical help to work on the government contract for war research. Mr. Jules Detchmendy, an electronics and radio expert, was engaged as a research technician on a temporary basis. He proved to be so valuable to CID that he remained until he was forced to take an early retirement because of his health. Jules played a major role in constructing and installing the electro-acoustical clinical

equipment for the military hospitals involved in the aural rehabilitation contract as well as for hearing clinics that were outgrowths of CID. His work at CID constructing and installing group hearing aids, but even more important keeping them functioning, brought Jules close to teachers and children in the school. His willingness to cooperate, his jovial disposition, his interest in all phases of work at Central Institute plus his technical competence made him a true member of the CID family.

## HALLOWELL DAVIS



Dr. Davis began his service to the United States driving an ambulance in France in World War I. After graduating from Harvard Medical School in 1922, he spent a year at Cambridge University in England, and returned to Boston to become a member of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Davis was the first American to record electrical waves from the human brain and developed the first ink-writing electroencephalograph as a research scientist at Harvard.

During World War II, Dr. Davis worked on a design for hearing aids, and supervised federally funded research in progress throughout the United States for the Office of Scientific Research and Development. It was supervision of such a project at Central Institute that brought him to St. Louis. When Dr. Silverman and Dr. Lane asked for his help in locating a Director of Research, he indicated his personal interest in the position and the Board of Managers lost no time in offering the directorship of the research department to this prestigious scientist. Dr. Davis joined the CID staff as Director of Research in July, 1946, with appointments as Associate Professor of Physiology and Research Professor of Otolaryngology at the Washington University Medical School. He had received his B.A. from Harvard in 1918, graduating summa cum laude, and his M.D. in 1922. He left a position as Associate Professor of Physiology at Harvard Medical School to come to St. Louis with his charming wife, Florence, who had been Director of a nursery school in New York, and the youngest of his 3 children, Roland, a high school student. In addition to being one of the top experts on hearing with world wide recognition, Hal was also "an inveterate perpetrator of puns."

Both Dr. Davis and Dr. Silverman were reappointed in 1947 as consultants to the Surgeon General of the War Department. In 1948, Dr. Davis was made chairman of the Sub-Panel on vibrations of the Panel of Aviation Medicine and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Hearing Aids of the American Medical Association as well as chairman of the Committee on Ultra-Sonics for the Navy. In April, he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. The Academy was founded during the Civil War as an advisory group for the government and is one of the most important research councils in the nation. Additional honors and responsibilities were given Dr. Davis during this year when he was elected President of the executive council of Nu Sigma Nu, medical fraternity. As a pioneer in the study of brain waves, he was elected President of the American Association of Electroencephalography and was awarded the Army-Navy Certificate of Appreciation for his wartime research activities in a ceremony at Central Institute. Both Dr. Davis and Dr. Silverman had been elected to membership in the American Otological Society in 1949, a great honor as membership was limited to 100.

Dr. Davis had been installed as President of the Acoustical Society in Philadelphia in 1953. Throughout

the summer he appeared on programs for the Armed Forces National Research Council, the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council, the Armed Forces National Research Council Committee on Hearing and Bio-acoustics, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the American Standards Association and Colby College.

Dr. Davis became the first American born scientist to receive the George E. Shambaugh prize in otology from the Collegium Oto-Rhino-Laryngologicum Amicitiae Sacrum, an international society devoted to scientific study and development in the field of otolaryngology. The \$1000 award is presented every three years to the scientist who has made an outstanding contribution and the citation to Dr. Davis said,



Dr. Proetz presents the Shambaugh Prize  
in Otolaryngology to Dr. Davis

"As a recognition for outstanding work on the physiology of hearing and the development of testing procedures for hard-of-hearing individuals." Honors again for Dr. Davis who was made an Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and awarded an Honorary Degree by Colby College in Waterville, Maine. After listing many of Dr. Davis' honors and appointments, President Bixler of Colby College ended the citation by saying that he was made a member of the Colby family by marriage as Mrs. Davis was a Colby graduate.

Dr. Davis continued his busy schedule of research, teaching, and speeches. This included a Seminar at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a symposium on circulation in the ear at the American Otological Association Meeting in Florida, and completion of a chapter on "The Hearing Mechanism" for the Handbook of Noise Control, edited by Dr. Cyril Harris of Columbia University. In 1956, Dr. Davis presided at the opening session of the Second International Acoustical Congress in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to a 4-year term as a member of the American Physiological Society and was re-elected Executive Secretary of the Armed Forces Committee on Hearing and Bio-acoustics as its representative on the Acoustical Standards Board of the American Standards Association. In November, 1956, he was appointed as Special Consultant to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and attended a meeting of the Research Advisory Board of the United Cerebral Palsy Association in New York. In December, he represented the American Physiological Society at a meeting of a committee of the American Institute of Biological Sciences. In January, 1957, Dr. Davis attended a meeting of the Surgeon General's Ad Hoc Committee on audiology at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas. In February, he was a speaker at the 17th Annual Congress on Industrial Health, sponsored by the American Medical Association in Los Angeles. In Philadelphia, he gave 2 seminars at a medical Faculty Training Program at the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In March, 1957, he was in Pittsburgh for consultation on a research program, then to Columbus, Ohio, as a charter member of the American Biophysical Society, then to Ford Hospital in Detroit for a symposium on the Reticular Formation of the Brain and a meeting of the United Cerebral Palsy Research and Educational Foundation. In April, Dr. Davis spoke to parents at the Michigan School for the Deaf and then gave a paper in Chicago for the Federation of American

Societies for Experimental Biology. In addition to many committee meetings and lectures in the East in 1958, Dr. Davis attended a reunion of his graduating class of 1918 at Harvard and saw his son Roland receive his Ph.D. in Biology.

Dr. Davis was appointed for a 4-year term as Chairman of a newly organized Board of Scientific Counselors of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness of H.E.W. This is a board of 6 scientists to review and advise the National Institute concerning scientific activities in various fields in the Institute. He delivered the Lowell Lecture at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston in November. His paper was entitled "Contributions from Deafness to Neurophysiology and Psychology." In December, he delivered the Third Annual Samuel B. Westlake lecture at Jewish Hospital in St. Louis on advances in the physiology of hearing. In the summer of 1959, Dr. Davis attended the 21st International Congress of Physiological Sciences in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and was made an honorary member of the Sociedad Chilena de Oto-Rino-Laryngologica in Santiago, Chile. He was guest speaker and visited schools for the deaf in Argentina and Peru.

Dr. Davis was awarded the Gold Medal of Merit of the American Otological Society for outstanding contributions to the scientific understanding of the specialty of otology in March, 1960. The award was presented at the meeting in Miami, Florida. The Society, one of the oldest medical specialty societies, is composed of leading otologists and presentation of the Gold Medal is the highest honor they can bestow. At the next meeting of the CID Board, he turned over the medal to Mr. Richard Jones, President of the Board, to be kept in the archives of CID and the citation was read. In 1961, Dr. Davis was in Europe for 6 months attending meetings of the International Standards Association and the International Congress of Otolaryngology. He was scheduled for 18 lectures and attendance at Seminars that would take him to 10 countries. At the Northwestern University Commencement June 16, 1962, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree, which was conferred by President J. Roscoe Miller. The citation was presented by Dr. Raymond T. Carhart, Professor of Audiology in the School of Speech and Professor of Otolaryngology in the Medical School at Northwestern University. The citation read in part, "Mature scientists from all over the world come to study in his laboratory, for he is a central figure in the emerging field of

auditory research. The degree awarded him today is one more recognition of a lifetime of meritorious service."

Dr. Davis was elected chairman of the Physiology Section of the National Academy of Sciences and a member of the Acoustical Standards Board of the American Standards Association in 1963, and in October, he gave the opening address of the conference of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf in London, England. Dr. Davis' resignation as Director of Research in 1965 did not mean that, with Emeritus status, he was going to enjoy a life of ease. His research continued, his travels increased, and his hours of work did not diminish. On June 3, 1965, in Washington, D.C., Dr. Hallowell Davis was presented the Acoustical Society of America's Gold Medal Award "for his many contributions to our understanding of the workings of the hearing mechanism." The citation stated further that the award was made "for his versatile concern with bio-acoustics, psychoacoustics, audiology, physiology and otolaryngology; for his writings which are indispensable for any student who would know these fields; for his sustained leadership as a citizen-scientist in government and in professional societies; and for his distinguished services as Member, Fellow and President of the Acoustical Society."

Dr. Ira J. Hirsh, in the narrative about Dr. Davis as an individual, wrote the following:

"He combines the hard, Emersonian New England tradition for organization, diligence and rectitude with a grace and gentleness that might be interpreted by some as casualness.... His collaborators rarely object to his direction, both forcefully and barely noticeable, and this is surely because of his steadfast esteem for fellow human beings."

Upon his return to St. Louis, Dr. Davis, Director Emeritus of the Research Department of CID, received the Second Annual Beltone Institute for Hearing Research Award for "distinguished accomplishment as a research investigator." The award was presented by Dr. Joseph E. Hind, Jr., Professor of Neurophysiology at the University of Wisconsin and a former Research Associate at CID. The citation was as follows:

"Scarcely any facet of the field of hearing has escaped the fruitful attention of this eminent scientist. Neurophysiology, electroencephalography, bio-acoustics, psychoacoustics,

audiology, otolaryngology - each of these diverse disciplines has been materially advanced by his efforts. The almost half-century span of his career has witnessed a steady stream of contributions beginning with truly pioneering observations and continuing without interruption to important recent findings utilizing some of the newest techniques known to contemporary science. His fundamental laboratory observations and his imaginative theoretical syntheses of empirical evidence have greatly enriched understanding of the hearing process."

The citation accompanied the award's \$1000 honorarium. The Beltone Institute is an independent, not-for-profit organization that supports research in hearing and related fields. Dr. Silverman and Dr. Hind are both trustees of the Beltone Institute. In September, 1967, Dr. Davis went to Paris, France to visit Drs. Burgeat, Legoux and Monier before attending and presenting a paper at a Symposium in London on "Hearing in Vertebrates." While in England, he visited H. A. Beagley, a former CID Research Associate, gave a seminar talk at the Hospital for Sick Children and visited the Burden Neurological Institute in Bristol and the University of Birmingham.

In March, 1970, Dr. Davis was back in Europe addressing conferences in England, France and W. Germany. As guest speaker at the first International Response Audiometry Symposium at Freiburg, W. Germany, he was elected President of the International ERA Study Group. September, 1970, was a busy month for Dr. Davis. As guest of honor at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Las Vegas, he was especially honored for his numerous contributions and activities in hearing and deafness research. During this month, he returned to France to visit laboratories in Bordeaux and Lyon and attend the Collegium ORLAS in Palermo, Italy. In the same month, he attended the International Neurosciences Symposium at Mt. Trembland, Canada. Dr. Davis attended the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Department of Physiology at Harvard Medical School in 1971, participated in the W.B. Cannon Symposium at the Downstate New York Medical Center in 1972, and attended the 50th reunion of the Class of 1922 at Harvard Medical School. In May, 1973, Dr. Davis was awarded the Honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Washington University.

In October, he received the International Award of the Centro Ricerche e Studi Amplifon in Milan, Italy. This award is made to "the person who in Italy and abroad has realized important initiatives in the scientific or social field thus contributing to the solution of the problem of deafness." Dr. Davis was invited to chair a session of the XII International Congress of Audiology in Paris and was awarded the Silver Medal of the City of Paris. In the fall of 1974, he attended as honor guest the XIV Pan American Congress of Otolaryngology and Broncho-esophagology in San Paulo, Brazil.

In the summer of 1976, family and friends gathered in the living room of the Residence Hall to celebrate Hal's 80th birthday. He was presented a first proof copy of a book of 42 scientific essays written in his honor by scientists who had studied with him. The book was appropriately titled Hearing and Davis. On October 18, 1976, Dr. Davis was among 15 recipients of the National Medal of Science presented to him in the White House by President Ford. He was the first man in Missouri to receive this award. All at CID, from the children to the Director, read with pride the press accounts of our Director Emeritus of Research, admired the front page pictures of Dr. Davis and the President of the United States, and rejoiced because he was a personal friend to all of us and belonged to our CID family.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Davis enjoy traveling and she accompanied him in trips to Europe, South America and Japan. They shared a love of music and were regular in attendance at concerts of the St. Louis Symphony. In a 1978 newspaper article, Dr. Davis said, "I'm Director Emeritus of Research at CID, but I'm not retired." What a true statement to describe this remarkable man!

## KERON MORRICAL



In January of 1947, Dr. Keron Morrical, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Washington University, joined the CID staff on a part-time basis to set up a joint acoustics program and to assist Dr. Davis in the contract with the Navy which had been extended for another year. Dr. Morrical had conducted research for the government at the Harvard Under Water Sound Laboratory and had received the Naval Ordinance Development Award for his research in sound. He was chair-

man of the standards committee of the Acoustical Society of America and as Chairman of the Committee on Audiometers and Hearing Aids served on the Council for Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association. Dr. Morrical was primarily responsible for the design of the acoustical and mechanical features of the Clinic and Research Building. His death in June, 1951, at the age of 43 prevented him from enjoying the use of the laboratories he designed.

## IRVIN SHORE



Mr. Irvin Shore entered the professional training program at CID after completing military service in World War II as a paratrooper. He received his B.S. in Speech and Hearing from Washington University in 1949 and was the recipient of the Goldstein Scholarship. Irv remained on the CID faculty as a teacher in the Advanced Department. His interest in Audiology led to a transfer to the Hearing Clinics in 1951 and his M.A. in Audiology from Washington University in 1955. He

was elected to membership in Phi Delta Kappa, the men's honorary fraternity in education. In 1965, Irv

became a Fellow of the American Speech and Hearing Association. Mr. Shore was Director of the Hearing Clinics at CID from 1954 to 1966, when he became coordinator of clinical services, and in 1972 was made Principal of CID. He held the rank of Associate Professor of Audiology at Washington University.

At the Third International Rehabilitation Congress in Mexico City in 1960, Mr. Shore read a paper on the practical aspects of auditory assessment in young children. He taught the course in testing hearing to several groups of Industrial Nurses. Mr. Shore was active in many professional organizations, serving as President of the Speech and Hearing Association of greater St. Louis and as Vice-President of the A. G. Bell Association, and Chairman of their well-planned national meeting held in St. Louis in 1978.

Although Irv would take no credit for guidance, his daughter Barbara followed his professional footsteps, receiving her M.S. in Speech and Hearing from Washington University in 1977, was herself the recipient of the Goldstein Scholarship, and accepted a position to teach in the Advanced classes at CID. All those whom Irv served in the Hearing Clinics from pre-school age children to Senior Citizens appreciated his personal interest and warm personality. The children in school enjoyed his sense of humor and who can forget his big feet that he wore at the annual Halloween party! Following a sabbatical year (1978-79), Mr. Shore decided to join the business world.

#### IRA J. HIRSH AND SHIRLEY HIRSH



Dr. Ira Hirsh probably had his first contacts with CID personnel and equipment while serving in World War II as Aural Rehabilitation officer at Hoff General Hospital in Santa Barbara, California. He joined the CID staff in September, 1951. Dr. Hirsh had visited the school in connection with some of the research projects and was familiar with the program and staff. He came to CID with an A.B. degree from New York State College for Teachers in Albany, an M.A.

from the School of Speech at Northwestern University, and another M.A. and his Ph.D. in Psychoacoustics from Harvard. He had served as consultant in psychoacoustics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in audiology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was a Research Fellow in the Psychoacoustic Laboratory of Harvard University before joining the CID staff. His joint appointment to Washington University and CID was as Assistant Professor of Psychology and Research Associate in Otolaryngology.

Ira has an excellent musical background, a "good" ear for music and has sung in choral groups, including the Washington University Choral group. When he was a student at Northwestern he worked as a disc jockey and acquired a great knowledge of music. His musical ability and keen ear made it difficult for him to accept the quality of the Boy Scout bugles when his youngest son became a Scout. The Hirsh's arrived in St. Louis with their family of three - two girls and a boy. The youngest son was born in St. Louis.

Dr. Hirsh's book, The Measurement of Hearing, published in 1952, had been so well received that it was soon ready for a second printing. In this book he applied the results and principles of laboratory work to the clinical problems of testing hearing, making this both a reference and a textbook. Dr. Hirsh was elected a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and was appointed a member of the National Research Council's Committee on Hearing and Bio-acoustics. He reported the results of experiments on recovery of the ear from auditory fatigue produced by loud tones at the meeting of the Acoustical Society at Pennsylvania State University and wrote the American Standard for measuring the noise exclusion characteristics of ear protectors. During August, 1955, he taught at the Institute on Industrial Audiology at Colby College in Maine.

As President of the Acoustical Society of America, on June 22, 1956, Dr. Ira Hirsh received the Biennial Award of the Society "in recognition of outstanding contributions to the science of acoustics." This award is presented to a member of the Acoustical Society not more than 35 years of age, who has contributed substantially, through published papers, to the advancement of theoretical or applied acoustics. Dr. Hirsh was elected to the Executive Council of the American Speech and Hearing Association, served as consultant on a research project at the University of Pittsburgh, and lectured at the University of Illinois,

Washington University Medical School, University of Southern Illinois, and at a research seminar at Children's Hospital in Los Angeles. He presented a paper on "Auditory Perception of Temporal Order" before the American Psychological Association in Washington, D.C. in September, 1961.

Dr. Davis announced to the Board that Dr. Hirsh had been appointed to the Board of Editors of the Acoustical Society, had been elected to the Council of the Society, and was emerging as a national figure. The Board of Managers granted Dr. Hirsh a leave of absence from August, 1962 to August, 1963 to accept the position of Visiting Professor at the University of Paris. This was made possible in part by the Senior Post-Doctoral Fellowship awarded him by the National Science Foundation. Before assuming his duties at the University of Paris, he attended the International Acoustical Conference at Copenhagen, Denmark, and the International Standards' Organization's meeting in Baden-Baden, W. Germany. The Hirsh family sailed aboard the Kungsholm, departing August 7, 1962.

In 1969, he received the Honors of the American Speech and Hearing Association, the highest award given to an individual in this organization. Presentation of the award was accompanied by the following resolution:

"For his unique objectivity and his scholarly vigor; for his keen perception and intellectual strength which have assisted in shaping the goals of our profession; for the many major developments he has initiated in the area of psychoacoustics; for his dedicated and inspired direction of the Association's publication program; and in recognition of his scholarly contributions and his service to the Association as a Councilor and as Chairman of the Publications Board, we are proud to confer the Honors of the Association upon Ira J. Hirsh."

Dr. Hirsh has been Chairman of the Joint Armed Forces - National Academy of Sciences Committee on Hearing and Bio-acoustics and was a consultant to the Department of Transportation and the National Institutes of Health.

Chancellor Thomas H. Eliot announced the appointment of Dr. Ira J. Hirsh as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Washington University effective July 1, 1969. Dr. Hirsh planned to continue as Director of Research at CID. In the announcement, Chancellor Eliot said, "Dr. Hirsh will continue to have responsibilities in connection with the distinguished

research program there. His retaining this connection, far from limiting his service as Dean, will be beneficial to both the University and Central Institute." Chancellor Eliot said he was happy to follow the faculty council's recommendation not only because of Dr. Hirsh's great ability and international eminence, but also because his acceptance emphasized the University's close and enduring relationship with Central Institute for the Deaf. Although Central Institute was reluctant to lose Ira's full time directorship of the Research Department, the staff was glad his connection with CID was not severed.



Mrs. Shirley Hirsh  
at work with Dr. Davis

Mrs. Shirley Hirsh has contributed to the research of CID through her work with Dr. Davis in the use of Evoked Response Audiometry. When Ira became Dean of Faculties of Arts and Sciences at Washington University, CID was glad that the appointment would not interrupt Shirley's work in the infant research using evoked cortical potentials to measure response to sound. She has served also as one of the editors on several research department publications.

In September, 1970, Dr. Hirsh was awarded a silver disc signifying his citation as a Distinguished Alumnus of the State University of New York at Albany. He attended a meeting of an Ad Hoc Committee on Research related to hearing sponsored by the Talk Institute at Columbia University in New York, a meeting of Experimental Psychologists in Philadelphia, and was in Budapest, Hungary as the U.S. member at the meeting of the International Acoustics Commission. CID welcomed Ira back after he completed his duties as Dean at Washington University on July 1, 1973. Dr. Hirsh was elected an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa in February, 1974, and in March was made an Advisory Consultant to the Communicative Disorders Program of the National Institutes of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

In July, 1974, Dr. and Mrs. Hirsh attended the meeting of the International Congress on Acoustics in London. In 1975, he attended meetings of the Communications Disorder Chapter of the President's Biomedical Research Panel. Drs. Hirsh, Davis and Silverman were invited to the 25th Anniversary meeting of the National

Institutes of Health. Dr. and Mrs. Hirsh deserve special credit for the success of Dr. Davis' 80th birthday gift - Hearing and Davis in contacting authors and in editing. Dr. Hirsh was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1979, the first Washington University psychologist to be elected to this prestigious Academy.

#### FRANK KLEFFNER



Dr. Frank Kleffner received his Ph.D. in Speech Pathology in 1952 from the University of Wisconsin. After an interview, Miss McGinnis recommended that he be appointed to assist her in the administration and teaching in the Speech Pathology Department of CID. Frank joined the CID staff in 1952 and the Kleffners and their two sons moved into the Papin Street property of CID. With the widening of the highway, they moved into a home in University City where they became active in

civic and community affairs. Their daughter was born in St. Louis.

In 1954, Dr. Kleffner became Assistant Director of the CID Speech Pathology Department; in 1957, Associate Director; and in 1965 with the retirement of Miss McGinnis, he became Director. He joined the staff with the rank of Assistant Professor of Speech at Washington University and in the University School of Dentistry, becoming a full professor in 1965, and in September, 1973, became Director of Clinics at CID. Dr. Kleffner was in demand as a speaker and consultant for clinics and colleges throughout the United States. He worked on summer sessions at CID for teachers of aphasic children, laryngectomees and cleft palate patients. He was national President of the American Speech and Hearing Association following 4 years as Chairman of the Association's Professional Services Board. Frank left CID in September of 1976 to become Director of the Institute of Logopedics in Wichita, Kansas.

## DONALD ELDREDGE



In 1952, Dr. Eldredge and his family moved to St. Louis when he accepted the position at the Washington University Medical School as an Assistant Resident in Otolaryngology at Barnes-MacMillan Hospitals. Don graduated from Harvard College, Magna Cum Laude, in 1943 with a major in Biology, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1946. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi and a Fellow in the Acoustical Society. His first internship was at Boston City Hospital and then he became af-

filiated with the Aero-Medical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base as a project officer in the Bio-acoustic unit.

He joined the staff of the CID Research Department as Research Associate in 1953, with his major research interest in biophysics and physiology of the ear, pathologic physiology of acoustic trauma and presbycusis. After joining the CID staff, he was a technical aide for 6 years to the Armed Forces - National Research Council on Hearing and Bio-acoustics. His wife, Charlotte, has been an active member of the volunteers at the school working with the children in the library at CID. The Eldredge family has been a very happy addition to the CID family and how pleased we were to congratulate Don and Charlotte when their twin daughters were born. College students in Dr. Eldredge's courses at CID in Physics of Sound and Electro-Acoustics will always remember his kindness in understanding their weak mathematic background and express appreciation for the many extra hours he spent in special tutoring to help them understand and pass the course. Dr. Donald H. Eldredge, Head of the Physiology Department at CID as well as Research Professor in Otolaryngology at Washington University Medical School, was appointed Assistant Director of Research at CID in 1969.

## HELEN M.E. WOODWARD



Miss Woodward came to CID in 1953 with a desire to learn more about the education of the deaf. She was born in Victoria, British Columbia, and held a permanent elementary teaching certificate from the B.C. Provincial Normal School. Miss Woodward had taught elementary classes for 4 years when she became interested in teaching the deaf, an interest which probably developed because of the deafness of her niece. Following a year's leave of absence (1945-1946)

when she studied at Lexington School for the Deaf in New York, which was affiliated with Columbia University Teachers' College, she returned to teach at the B.C. School for the Deaf. She was Vice-Principal of Instruction there when she decided to enroll at CID in 1953 as part-time teacher and dormitory supervisor while qualifying for a B.A. at Washington University in 1955. She continued studies and received her M.A. in Psychology from Washington University in 1963.

At CID, she became Supervisor of Education for the Advanced and Primary Departments and was Associate Professor of Speech and Hearing in the Teachers' College. Helen's energy and sincere interest in the children led her into directing the religious education program for Protestant deaf children, as well as writing a series of lessons and developing a religious education curriculum for the elementary grades. Her publication "God Loves Us" is an expression of her devotion to a religious and moral development program for the young children. She was interested in stimulating interest in reading for recreation starting with story telling and leading to trips to the library.

Miss Woodward is an outstanding scholar and practitioner in methods of teaching language to teachers of the deaf. One of the CID students told of her reaction to a tornado warning when she was in the Residence Hall. Before running to the shelter she grabbed her language notes for Miss Woodward's course to take with her. Miss Woodward left CID in 1973 to go to the Institute for Research on Exceptional Children at the University of Illinois where she could devote

time to writing a text on teaching language to the deaf. In 1979, she received a Fulbright Scholarship to teach in Lima, Peru, for 6 months and share her language know-how.

#### DONALD R. CALVERT



In the June, 1954, college graduating class was a young man destined to play an important role in CID history. Donald Calvert entered CID in 1952 with a B.A. in Speech from the University of California and received his M.S. in Audiology from Washington University after completing his professional training at Central Institute. He spent a lot of his spare time observing the evaluations and teaching of Miss McGinnis because of his interest in the education of children with lan-

guage learning problems. After graduation, Don was asked to remain on the CID staff with an appointment as Research Assistant in the Clinics, although the administrators knew that "Uncle Sam" would soon call him for military service. There was another CID romance at this time when Don married Rae Minton, a teacher in the primary department. His professional training was used when the military called him and he worked at Letterman Army Hospital in San Francisco, California, with aphasic veterans. At the end of the school year, Mrs. Calvert drove west over the mountains towing a U-Haul filled with their furniture. CID was sorry to lose the services of this talented couple, not expecting them to ever leave California to return to Missouri. However, in 1972 they returned, with Dr. Calvert as Director of CID and Mrs. Calvert organizing the Volunteers. The Calverts have one son, Clay, a student at Country Day School.

After his military service was completed, Don taught deaf and aphasic children in a school for Cerebral Palsied in San Francisco and was school audiometrist in Daly City, California. In 1960, he joined the staff of the San Francisco Hearing and Speech Center as clinical and research audiologist and became

Executive Director in 1962. He had continued to study and in 1961 received his Ph.D. from Stanford University, writing his dissertation on the "Acoustic Characteristics of Speech of Profoundly Deaf Persons." Dr. Calvert was on leave from the San Francisco Hearing and Speech Center from 1968-69 to serve as Chief of the Projects Centers Branch, Division of Educational Services Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education of H.E.W. He was on leave a second time, 1970-71, to be Director of Professional Services and Program Development of the American Speech and Hearing Association in Washington, D.C. The Calverts never lost interest in CID and kept in touch at professional meetings and by letters.

In the initial planning for the textbook for teachers, audiologists, and educators interested in speech development and oral education that Dr. Calvert and Dr. Silverman would co-author, he came to CID. It was at this time that the members of the Committee of the Board of Managers to select a Director had the opportunity to meet him and they were so impressed they offered him the position immediately subject to confirmation by the Board and Washington University. The book, Speech and Deafness, was published in 1975. For the first time, Dr. Davis has had real competition for the title of Punster of CID. Dr. Calvert has used his punning talents in his awards of Honorary degrees presented to faculty members at the annual Student-Faculty luncheon at graduation time - as well as in his talks to staff and students whenever the occasion arises. For example, Dr. Calvert conferred "the Onerous Degree of Master of Pundigrion for Pundistic Paronomesia and Humanistic Homonymism Beyond the Gall of Duty" on Dr. Davis at the Student-Faculty luncheon in 1975.

## JAMES D. MILLER



At a meeting of the Board in 1959, Dr. Davis reported that a young psychologist from the University of Indiana, Dr. James Miller, would soon join the research staff. He was well qualified because of his interest in behavioral studies of animals to fill a need in a project underway at CID. Jim and his family moved to St. Louis in 1959 after he had received his Ph.D. in Psychology from Indiana University.

Dr. Miller showed great versatility in his research interests.

In 1965, as head of the Animal Behavior Laboratory, he reported the results of his research at the 50th Anniversary program at CID. In the summer of 1971, he completed a 136 page fully documented summary on the psychological and physiological effects of noise on man at the urgent request of the Office of Noise Abatement of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This study was quoted in the Wall Street Journal.

He has been head of comparative psychoacoustics and special projects. His work ranges from behavioral study of animals to the use of computers for the analysis of speech. Among current projects when the Bellone Award for Hearing Research was given were improvements in hearing aid design and development of instruments to help deaf persons understand speech through the sense of touch. Playing in tennis tournaments with the deaf children has led Jim to a personal interest outside of the laboratory in the communication problems and social adjustment of the adult deaf.

## DENNIS GJERDINGEN



After Dr. Lane chaired a meeting of the A. G. Bell Association in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1967, an interested young man in the audience asked her questions about CID and told her he had a young deaf son. She must have answered the questions to his satisfaction, because that summer Eric was brought to CID for evaluation, was enrolled in the Parent-Infant program, Dennis Gjerdingen was a member of the Professional Training class, and his wife, Karen, was a teacher's aide. Dennis completed the requirements for the

M.S. in Speech and Hearing in 1969 and remained at CID as a teacher in the Advanced Department. In addition to teaching, he served as coordinator of the physical education program, developed a guidance curriculum, and assumed the pleasant but time consuming task of serving as staff liaison person to alumni in the School and the College Program. In the summers he was a research assistant, becoming administrative assistant to Dr. Silverman in 1971 and to Dr. Calvert from 1973 to 1978 when he became Headmaster of the school.

Dennis has worn many hats (figuratively speaking) at CID, and is well equipped to speak as a parent, a teacher, and an administrator. He has endeared himself to the deaf alumni by staying with them through reunions, corresponding regularly and being available on the TTY both at home and at school. He is a member of the A. G. Bell Association and the American Organization for the Education of the Hearing Impaired, serving as President of the local chapter. He is also active in community and civic affairs from the PTA of the schools his sons attend to the city-wide PTA council. Mr. Gjerdingen is active in police-community relations, having initiated and chaired the St. Louis "Business against Crime" Committee.

Eric, his deaf son, was ready for public schools at 4th grade level and is now in high school, keeping up academically, socially and in sports. Both of the Gjerdingen boys have attended public school in Clayton, Missouri.

In 1981, Mr. Gjerdingen would become President of the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts.

## Announcement

Session 1914-1915

### LOCATION

The Central Institute for the Deaf is located in the western section of St. Louis, one of the most desirable residence districts of the city. Excellent living accommodations at reasonable rates can be secured in the immediate vicinity.

The Institute is within one block of the Olive street car line, and within twenty minutes' ride of the main shopping and business centres.

All inquiries should be addressed to

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

S. E. Cor.  
Vandeventer Ave. and Westminster Place

St. Louis, Missouri

### ADVISORY COUNCIL

Dr. J. F. Barnhill, Indianapolis.  
Dr. H. S. Birkett, Montreal.  
Mr. F. W. Booth, B.S., Omaha,  
Supt. Nebraska School for the Deaf.  
A.L.E. Crouter, M.A., LL.D., Philadelphia,  
Supt. Penna. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.  
Dr. E. B. Dench, New York.  
Dr. Harold Gifford, Omaha.  
Dr. H. B. Graham, San Francisco.  
Dr. C. R. Holmes, Cincinnati.  
Dr. G. Hudson-Makuen, Philadelphia.  
Dr. Frederick L. Jack, Boston.  
Dr. Otto Joachim, New Orleans.  
Mr. J. W. Jones, Columbus,  
Supt. Ohio School for the Deaf.  
Helen Keller, Wrentham, Mass.  
Dr. Robert Levy, Denver.  
Dr. John O. McReynolds, Dallas, Texas.  
Dr. Norval H. Pierce, Chicago.  
Dr. C. W. Richardson, Washington, D.C.  
Dr. Dunbar Roy, Atlanta.  
Dr. Ralph Steiner, Austin, Texas.

Dr. B. R. Shurly, Detroit.  
Harris Taylor, LL.D., New York,  
Supt. Institution for the Improved Instruction  
of Deaf Mutes.  
Caroline A. Yale, LL.D., Northampton, Mass.,  
Principal Clarke School for the Deaf.

#### THE SCHOOL

The school is planned to include instruction in the various elementary and grammar grades and will be open to deaf and hard-of-hearing children. Instruction will be given exclusively by purely oral methods, speech and lip-reading being the only medium of communication employed.

An accurate functional test of hearing will be made of each pupil to determine the degree of deafness and every care will be exercised in conserving and developing remnants of hearing found to exist in any case; wherever possible instruction will be given by auricular methods with the aid of such hearing devices as may assist in amplifying sound transmission to such pupils.

#### CALENDAR

The first session of the school for the deaf of this Institute will begin September 23, 1914.

The first semester of the training school for teachers will begin October 1, 1914.

The clinic for the deaf will be maintained throughout the year, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from three to four p.m.



Copy of the Stock Certificate of the  
CID Realty Company

The certificates were signed by  
Mr. Joseph M. Levi, Secretary and  
Dr. Max A. Goldstein, President  
of the Company, incorporated under  
the laws of Missouri.

## CLASS SONG—"THE C. I. D."

Words by Edna E. Davis.

Music—"The Orange and the Black."

There are places in the Northland In the East are many more  
Other schools might teach me History And some Ge-og-ra-phy

Where the children play and study And their fine old schools a dore  
A-ritmetic and writing But that's not enough for me

Our school's young but oh! we love it For none can ever be  
For what use is all my knowledge if I can't talk fluent-ly

So glorious and noble as our own dear C. I. D.  
And good speech that is our slogan at the dear old C. I. D.

Medical Staff - 1930

Dr. Goldstein was always concerned about the best health care for his students and with the completion of the 818 building and a well equipped Infirmary he assembled the following medical staff:

Dr. Borden Veeder, pediatrician assisted  
by his associate Dr. Edwin Rohlfing

Dr. Arthur Alden, otologist

Dr. B.Y. Alvis, ophthalmologist

Dr. Glover Copher, surgeon

Dr. Louis Cohen, endocrinologist

Dr. Clinton Lane, dermatologist

Dr. Otto Brandhorst, orthodontist

Dr. Benjamin Vogel, dentist

## Presidents of Board of Managers

Professor Alexander Langsdorf (chairman)	1915
Mr. Hanford Crawford (chairman)	Jan.- April 1916
Mr. Edward B. Clare-Avery	1916-1917
Mr. Paul W. Brown	1917-1918
Mr. Edwin R. Culver	1918-1920
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Mr. Robert N. Arthur	Nov. 1956- 1960
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Mr. Henry McCluney	1967-1971
Mr. Edwin B. Meissner, Jr.	1971-1974
Mr. E. Keever Stringham	1974-1976
Mrs. G. Kenneth Robins	1976-1978
Mr. W. Boardman Jones	1978-1980
Mr. Howard K. Vander Linden	1981-

## Goldstein Scholars

- 1925 Helen Fagan - Prize of a temporal bone for  
scholastic excellence
- 1935 Mary Frances Erdel - Prize: "Problems of the  
Deaf" by Dr. Max Goldstein
- 1946 Marcella Pepper
- 1947 William Hartwig
- 1948 Irvin Shore
- 1949 Jane DeWeerd
- 1950 not awarded
- 1951 Wallace Bowman
- 1952 Mary Ann Swearingen
- 1953 Sylvia Valerius
- 1954 Joseph Rosenstein
- 1955 Frances Miescher
- 1956 Nancy Solomon - Robert Schmitt
- 1957 Miriam Mueller
- 1958 Sheila Climie
- 1959 Evelyn Jones
- 1960 Barbara Baker
- 1961 Marilyn Dubinsky
- 1962 Patricia Stillman
- 1963 Alumni voted to give scholarship to child in  
school
- 1964 Linda Slan
- 1965 Harriet Sue Frank
- 1966 Marcia Fankhauser - Betsy Frick
- 1967 Nancy Greenwald

1968 Mary Catherine Hill  
1969 Joan Burdett  
1970 Darlene Kustra  
1971 Karen Glover  
1972 Melanie McNutt  
1973 Victoria Harmon  
1974 Dorothy Elaine Roese  
1975 Judith Kramer  
1976 Ann Catherine Graham  
1977 Barbara Shore  
1978 Mary Ellen Nevins  
1979 Karen Kupper  
1980 Catherine Klasing

Antoinette Dames Award

1968	Roy Gengel	Joy Morros
1969	Dennis Gjerdingen	Patricia McGinty
1970	Judith Logan	Norman Erber
1971	Louise Robertson	Norman Pava
1972	Dorothea Baker	Marilyn Jo Wilson
1973	Kathleen Fioretti	Suzanne Lux
1974	John Frye	
1975	Peggy Solis	Mary Marsh
1976	Dale Shaughnessy	Denise Newman
1977	Melinda Richardson	Deborah Gittelman
1978	Lisa Brown	Judith Rubin

1979	Thomas Frank	Lori Stein
1980	David Albee	Marion Erlichman

1956 Mary Mulhall - First among June Honor Students.  
Led University College of  
Washington University in the  
Commencement Procession.

1952 Robert Goldstein - First Ph.D. in Professional  
Course. Dissertation:  
"A Study of Cochlear  
Potentials."

## Endowed Scholarship Funds

John Allen Bauchman, Jr.  
Louis D. Beaumont Foundation  
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Benjamin M. Vogel  
Alfred and Gustava Vorhaus  
Elizabeth M. West  
Herbert S. Worth

## Annual Scholarship Contributions

Scottish Rite Foundation  
Christmas Carol Association  
Richmond Heights Sinawiks

## CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES RECEIVED DURING ANNIVERSARY

"For the past half century, Central Institute has been distinguished by its many contributions to the education of a special and important segment of our society. Its School for Deaf Children and for Children with Hearing, Speech and Language Disorders has taken its place among the finest in the country. Its laboratories have been noted for their brilliant pioneering research in problems of hearing. More than 500 graduates of its Teachers' College are filling educational needs of deaf children throughout the world."

"My congratulations on the completion of your first 50 years of service to humanity."

Francis Keppel  
Commissioner of Education  
Department of Health,  
Education and Welfare

"I write to send you the best wishes of the Royal Society of Medicine (England) and myself on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Central Institute."

"The great institute founded by Dr. Goldstein is renowned throughout the world and I have had the pleasure of visiting it and know what fine work it does. May the second 50 years prove as fruitful in the education of the deaf child as the first 50 years has."

Sir Terence Cawthorne  
Immediate Past President

"For all those who have had the privilege of knowing the dedicated work done by CID in every phase - educational, social and in research - it is indeed a happy occasion to tell everyone of the work so ably accomplished."

"Only by extreme devotion, each one in his particular field, could so tremendous a job be achieved in so short a period."

Dr. Juan M. Tato  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

"What a joy to be able to send our warm felicitations to Central Institute for the Deaf as it observes its 50th Anniversary of pioneering, dedicated work to improve opportunities for the deaf. As you reach the end of the first half century, you do so at a time when the next half century offers real opportunities for the deaf which should multiply both in number and quality. Central Institute, through its creative leadership of Board and staff, and not the least of its director, will be a pioneer as it always has. My congratulations on a past of distinction and good wishes for a future of even greater promise."

Mrs. Mary E. Switzer  
Commissioner of Vocational  
Rehabilitation  
Department of Health,  
Education and Welfare

"... Central Institute for the Deaf has become a foremost center for training of teachers for the deaf, for basic research into hearing problems, and for diagnosis and differential diagnosis of hearing problems in children. May the next half century be as productive as the first."

Dr. George E. Shambaugh, Jr.  
President, The American  
Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological  
Society

"During these 50 years it is clear that Central Institute for the Deaf has made a unique contribution to knowledge of the communication processes and to the development of education procedures for coping effectively with the disorders of these processes. Unquestionably the Institute is viewed by the members of the American Speech and Hearing Association as one of the major research, training and educational institutions within their field of interest.

"We are inspired by the vision of your founder; we are grateful for your present vigor and leadership; we are comfortable and confident as we contemplate the contributions that you will make in our field in the next 50 years."

Dr. D. C. Spriestersbach  
President

"For as long as any of us now in active professional work can remember, Central Institute for the Deaf has been uniquely preeminent in the education of the deaf; in the management of children with hearing, language and speech disorders; in the preparation of teachers of the communicatively handicapped; and in research on the communicative mechanisms and process. There is no institution in the world which can point to as broad, as diversified and as distinguished an array of contributions in these several areas. It is, therefore, with gratitude, affection and deepest respect that we pay homage to Central Institute for the Deaf on its 50th Anniversary, knowing too that the half century ahead will far outshine the half century just ending."

Dr. Raymond Carhart,  
Professor Audiology  
and Otolaryngology  
Northwestern University

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