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Which HEARING AID

Shall I buy . . .



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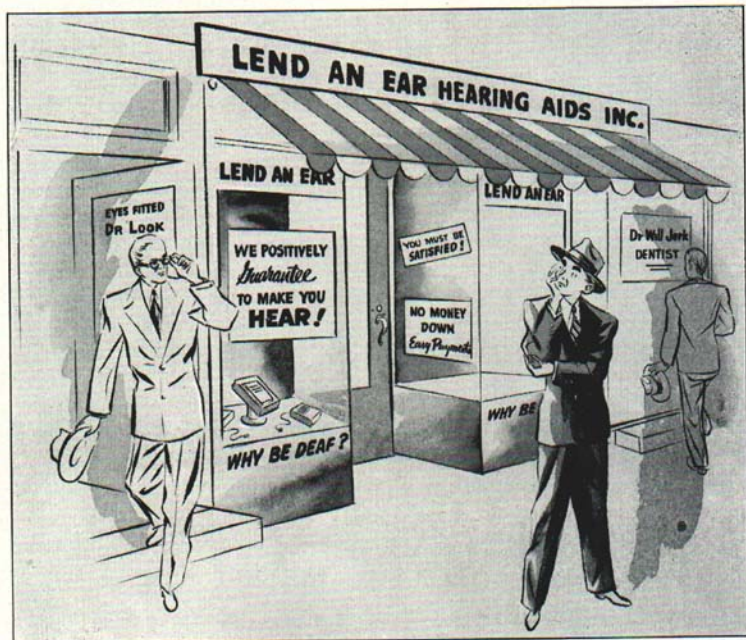
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Which Hearing Aid Shall I Buy?

The question, "Which hearing aid shall I buy?" is one which thousands of hearing handicapped persons must answer each year. The ear specialist may suggest that his deafened patient buy a hearing aid; parents may wish to help their child who has a loss of hearing; the hard-of-hearing person may wish to know how much hearing an instrument will give him. The purpose of this bulletin is to provide a guide for the purchase of such an instrument.

An individual needing glasses or a new set of teeth may visit the eye specialist or dentist, both of whom are unquestionably qualified



The man in search of glasses or a new set of teeth may go to a specialist. The man who needs a hearing aid must usually go to a dealer or agent.

to render professional services. The deafened person in search of an adequate hearing aid must usually deal with agents whose chief interest many times is in the sale of their product. The hearing aid dealer, though well meaning, is essentially a salesman and he frequently lacks professional training in the problems of the hard of hearing.

The selection of a hearing aid is definitely an individual matter. Most persons, when they recognize their need for an aid, find that one person is completely satisfied with one make of instrument, while another person "swears by" a different make. This gives us a clue to the fact that there are individual differences in the performance of hearing aids. It is a generally accepted fact that no make or model will perform best for all persons needing an instrument. This fact prohibits the giving of blanket advice for all hard-of-hearing persons to follow.

The ear specialist or physician is likely to impress the point that each individual should try to find the instrument which works best for him. As a result, the hard-of-hearing individual starts out to try a number of different hearing appliances. The technique of going from one distributor to another, trying the various instruments is, at best, a confusing experience. The hard-of-hearing person cannot remember the performance of each hearing aid sufficiently to make accurate comparisons. Each distributor is likely to use a different measure to test his instrument's efficiency. During the shopping trip the hard-of-hearing person is subjected to all the sales pressure of the various agents. It is perfectly natural for each salesman to think his hearing aid the best obtainable for the price, but all this makes it impossible for the hard-of-hearing customer to make a fair evaluation. In general, the salesmen are instructed to observe certain ethical standards in dealing with prospective hearing handicapped customers, but there are many instances of questionable practices. One method of prejudicing the buyer is to accumulate numerous second-hand models of competitive hearing aids and offer to sell them cheaply, with the implication that they are worthless.

WHERE SHALL I BUY A HEARING AID?

A solution to the question, "Which hearing aid shall I buy?" is found in the answer to this second question. The individual in search of a hearing aid, in most instances, has two choices. He may visit a number of hearing aid dealers, trying the various instruments, finally buying



The speech or hearing clinic has many services to offer.

the one which seems to give him the most hearing. He may visit a hearing clinic at a nearby college or university, at a hospital, a school for the deaf or a clinic conducted by an ear specialist or a society for the hard of hearing. Services offered by the hearing clinic may include 1) hearing aid selection, 2) training in the use of the hearing instrument, 3) instruction in lip reading, 4) speech correction, 5) guidance in solving personal or employment problems.

At the hearing clinic the deafened person will first be given an audiometric test to determine the extent of his hearing loss. The audiometer is an electrical apparatus used to measure hearing. The test consists of placing a receiver to the ear and listening to a series of musical tones. The deafened person listens to each tone, signaling the hearing technician when the tone is no longer audible. Each

ear is tested separately for air conduction and bone conduction. Next, speech reception and speech intelligibility tests may be given to determine ability to hear and understand speech.

Essential in any hearing aid selection is the examination by an otologist or ear specialist. Hearing clinic services, as a rule are non-medical. Some clinics have a staff otologist, others refer the deafened individual to an otologist in the community. The ear specialist's examination will show whether or not the loss of hearing might be corrected by treatment or surgery. There have been numerous cases in which an individual has purchased an aid, then visited a physician who removed an accumulation of wax from the ear canals, restoring the hearing to normal. In other instances, hearing has been so improved through treatment by the otologist that a hearing aid was



The otologist will tell you if your hearing can be improved by treatment or surgery.

unnecessary. The otologist's report will give the hearing clinic technician very essential information. It will give advice as to whether the fitting should be of the air conduction or bone conduction type and it will give the technician a knowledge of which ear to fit with the aid. In some instances, the individual's loss of hearing may be so severe that the otologist will not recommend an instrument. In such cases the hearing clinic is usually able to offer instruction in lip reading as well as other forms of assistance. Thousands of persons, so severely deafened as to find an aid of little or no value, have become so proficient in lip reading that they are able to lead normal, useful lives. A good lip reader literally hears with his eyes.

When the otologist reports that an instrument is advisable, the technician will begin the fitting procedure. Most hearing aid clinics do not actually sell hearing aids. Since no one make of aid can be prescribed for all types of hearing losses, the clinic will have from six to ten makes of instruments from which to select an aid for the deafened client. Being fitted consists of trying a number of aids, usually no fewer than three. As each instrument is worn, the technician and client will experiment to find a comfortable level of loudness. Next, speech reception and other tests may be administered to determine the effectiveness of the aid in helping the client hear and understand speech. When several instruments have been tried in this manner, along with the various receivers, adjustments of the instrument and combinations of battery power, the technician will prescribe one of the aids as being most adequate. The client may have a choice of several aids or he may be limited to just one. The deafened client will then be given the name of the hearing aid and other information about the instrument which proved to be most effective for him. It is then left to the client to purchase the aid from the distributor in his community.

Following the purchase, the deafened client may wish to return to the hearing clinic to learn how to use the aid, to receive instruction in lip reading, or to receive speech correction. Some of these same services may also be available through the local chapter of the American Hearing Society or the League for the Hard of Hearing.

During the recent war, deafened veterans who were fitted with hearing aids at Army or Navy hospitals, were given a period of training in listening to and interpreting speech as well as other everyday sounds. This type of training was found to be very beneficial. An individual who has had a hearing loss of long standing or who has

never heard speech accurately may be bewildered by what he hears with his aid, and he may need assistance in becoming accustomed to it.

Defective speech or faults of voice frequently are allied to defective hearing. The deafened client, wearing his new hearing aid, may observe that his speech is different from the speech of those around him. The hearing clinic or hearing society may give assistance in the form of speech correction to make his speech as nearly normal as possible. Lip reading instruction is of very real importance to the deafened individual since his hearing instrument may give him only partial clues to the speech he hears. His hearing loss may be such that the best possible hearing aid fitting cannot give him normal hearing. Such an individual will find that lip reading supplements his hearing.

WHAT CAN I DO IF THERE IS NO NEARBY HEARING CLINIC?

Thousands of hearing handicapped persons have been successfully fitted without the assistance of a clinic. By selecting what seem to be reliable hearing aid dealers, the individual may test a number of different instruments, finally buying the one which seems to give him the most hearing.

The number of hearing aid manufacturers and the variety of models is so great that the prospective buyer may become confused, not knowing which aids to try. At the present time there are about 50 companies in the United States producing hearing aids. Each company puts out anywhere from one to a half dozen different models, and the models sometimes change within a six-month period. This fact makes it impossible to give consideration to each instrument. The number of instruments an individual wishes to try may be limited by the following factors:

1. *Does the hearing aid have an established representative in or near my community?* If this is not the case, the buyer may experience delay in the matter of repairs or battery supply. In smaller communities it is wise to depend on the facilities of the nearest city rather than limit the selection to one or two local agents or transient dealers. The dependability of the hearing instrument and the agent may, to a certain extent, be judged by the length of time the agent has been established in the community and by what the wearers of his instru-



The hard-of-hearing person may be confused by the number of hearing aids on the market today. Which one is best?

ment say about him and his product. If an agent is known to have made frequent changes from one make of aid to another, or if the agency for a given make of instrument changes hands periodically, it may be well to eliminate this aid from further consideration.

2. *Is the hearing aid approved by the American Medical Association?* The Council on Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association conducts detailed laboratory tests to evaluate each new make and model of instrument presented for approval. Only those aids which meet adequate standards are approved for medical recommendation. All hearing aid manufacturers in the United States are privileged to submit their products for American Medical Association approval. If a company declines to apply for such approval or if the instrument submitted fails to meet the requirements there is obvious reason to eliminate this aid from further consideration. Information regarding approved aids may be secured by writing the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

3. *What about the cost and convenience of the instrument?*

Ideally, the selection of a hearing aid would be made without regard for the cost, expense of operation, or the size of the instrument. In some cases the decision of whether or not an aid should be purchased depends on the initial cost and the upkeep. Since standard models vary in price from \$50 to \$200, the buyer is anxious to know the difference between the cheap and expensive models. The cost of batteries, and the length of time a battery may be used are also important considerations. In many states there is a vocational rehabilitation program which may give financial assistance to persons over 16 years of age in the purchase of an instrument. Other facilities may be available to give financial assistance in making the purchase for younger persons. Usually the local or county nurse or the U. S. Employment Service office in your community can supply information about such assistance. Any war veteran with a service-connected hearing loss may be furnished an instrument by the Veterans Administration. Experience in dealing with large numbers of hearing handicapped persons has shown that although the purchase of an aid represents a major investment for most persons, it usually means the difference between economic security and good social adjustment or insecurity and social inadequacy.

It is only natural to want an aid which is conveniently small and light in weight. A one-piece hearing aid is much more wearable than a larger instrument with a separate battery pack, but in some instances the individual may buy an aid with batteries separate to give him an additional power of larger batteries. Also the two-piece instrument is usually more economical to operate.

WHICH HEARING AID WILL GIVE ME THE MOST HEARING?

The first step in making the actual selection is to recruit the services of an understanding friend or relative. Choose someone who, as far as you know, has clear speech and an agreeable voice quality. It would be well for him to read this bulletin as a preparation for his job. His chief duty will be to administer a speech reception test and record the results for each hearing aid you try.

A visit to the otologist will be the next step toward selecting your aid. If he advises an aid, ask him specifically which ear should be fitted and whether the fitting should be of the air conduction or bone



It will be well for your friend to read this bulletin in preparation for his job.

conduction type. It will be well to ask the otologist for a copy of the audiometric test result for future use. If he does not advise an instrument, look to the local or nearby chapter of the American Hearing Society for lip reading instruction and other services they have to offer.

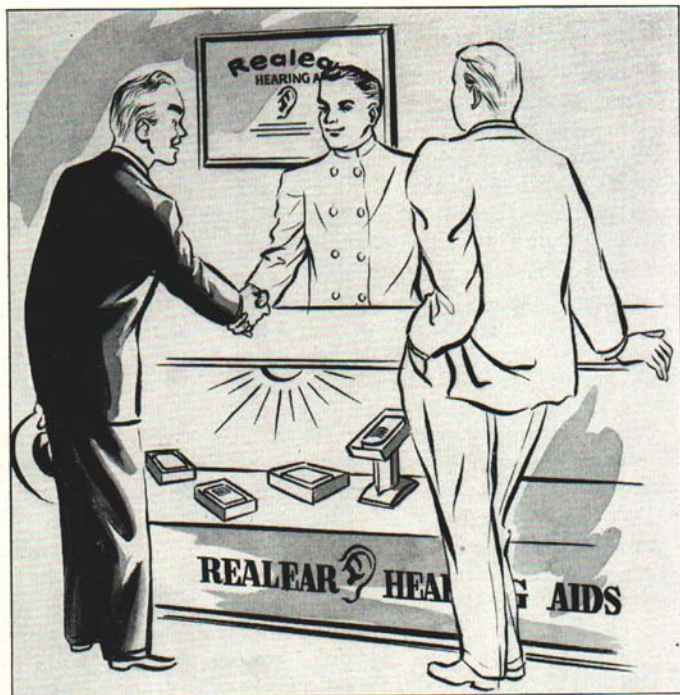
If, after the examination, the otologist recommends an aid your friend should administer a speech reception test to you. See page 19. This test may be given without special equipment to find a rough estimate of your ability to hear and understand speech unaided. It will be necessary to make a copy of the test so that you and your friend may have identical copies. Four lists of words are provided so that a different list may be used each time the test is repeated. The test may be given in any quiet room with the tester and listener seated comfortably, facing each other about four feet apart. Your friend, using list 1 of the test should then read one of the words of each pair in a normal conversational tone. Your eyes should be on the copy of the test in your hands, not on the speaker's lips, and your job is to repeat which ever word you hear from each pair. Your friend must be careful to check each word you miss since this score will be compared to subsequent scores you make with hearing aids.

You and your friend are now ready to begin your shopping tour. It will be well, for your own satisfaction, to visit at least three agents. Do not obligate yourself to any dealer until you have had opportunity to compare the performances and merits of each instrument. **Your primary objective is to acquire increased hearing for speech.** This increased hearing for speech will be determined, in part, by the scores you make on the speech reception test as given you by your friend for each aid you try.

It is best to have an appointment with the hearing aid representative. Let us suppose that you and your friend are now entering his office. Introduce yourself and explain your needs. If an audiometric test is not a part of his fitting procedure it will be well to show him your copy of the otologist's test result. If he gives such a test, you may wish to compare the otologist's results with his. Although there is a difference in audiometers the curve of the test result should be approximately the same. The test will serve to give the dealer an estimate of your hearing loss. Next, he will show you his instrument,



Your eyes should be on the speech reception test in your hands, not on the speaker's lips.



Select hearing aid representatives who are known and established in your community.

demonstrating the receiver, transmitter, battery power and adjustments of the instrument suited to your needs. Here are factors to consider while trying his instrument:

1. Increased hearing for speech is your objective.
2. The hearing aid must not make speech uncomfortably loud.
3. You must hear comfortably, without the sensations of tickle or pain.
4. The instrument must have a certain reserve of power. If speech is just barely audible with the volume control turned to its loudest point, that instrument is inadequate.

5. There are relatively slight differences between similar models of the various manufacturers.

As you wear the instrument, adjusted to a comfortable level of loudness, ask your friend to administer the speech reception test, observing conditions as similar as possible to the first speech reception test. You must be careful not to watch his lips. He must check all words missed. Following the test, converse with your friend at various distances. Determine whether you hear him with greater ease and clarity than without the instrument.

When you have repeated this procedure with two or three different makes of hearing aids, you are ready to decide which aid to purchase. Your scores on the speech reception test, the ease with which you conversed with your friend, and the comfort with which you were able to hear will give indications as to which aid gives you the most hearing. If none of the three aids was satisfactory you may wish to try another instrument. If subsequent trials are unsatisfactory, save your money and enroll in a lip reading course as sponsored by the American Hearing Society, League for the Hard of Hearing, or the local evening school.

Important in the purchase of an air conduction hearing instrument is a mold to fit your ear onto which the receiver is fastened. If possible, the ear mold should be made before the first hearing aid trial. The fit of the mold is important in determining the effectiveness of the aid. The mold, made of a plastic substance, is usually furnished by the dealer, and is included in the price of the instrument. The proper fit of the earpiece is of considerable importance. An earpiece which fits too loosely will result in a squeal-like noise which is distracting to the wearer and those about him. An earpiece which fits too tightly will cause discomfort.

LEARNING TO USE THE HEARING AID

The hearing aid is truly a wonderful and indispensable invention but do not expect miracles from it. This is the principle to observe when a hearing appliance is first worn. Persons whose hearing has been impaired for a long time may be distracted by sounds they have forgotten about or possibly have never heard. One housewife, wearing a new hearing instrument, entered her kitchen one evening and was frightened by what she heard. The ordinary noise of dishwashing, which she had not heard for some time, sounded to her as if the



Some deafened persons are bewildered by what they hear when an instrument is first worn.

dishes were being smashed one against the other. A young war-deafened veteran was startled by an automobile horn the first time he wore his instrument. From the sound of the horn he was certain the car was upon him. Actually it was a block away. A college student was bitterly disappointed in one of her first experiences with an aid. She attended an open-air theatre where a play was being given by children. She could not hear the children's voices and left the theatre in disappointment after a short time. Later she learned that the entire audience, consisting of persons with normal hearing, was also unable to hear the children.

Learning to use a hearing aid is an easy adjustment for some persons; for others it requires patience and persistent effort. The wearer

must learn to accept and interpret both pleasant and unpleasant sounds alike, just as individuals with normal hearing must do. Hearing aid users who are most satisfied are those who wear their instruments every day, all day, seldom varying the volume control. Thus they become accustomed to all the sounds heard by persons with normal hearing.

WILL THE HEARING AID MAKE ME CONSPICUOUS?

This is a logical question found in the minds of most new hearing aid wearers. Some persons go to great lengths to conceal the hearing appliance, but whether it is to be concealed depends upon the attitude of the individual. Frankly, a hearing aid is fairly conspicuous,



Your friends will be interested in your hearing aid. Explain it to them.

but not unattractive. However, if an individual is hard of hearing his friends know of his impairment long before he begins to wear an aid. Failure to hear the greeting of a friend, inability to follow a conversation, giving the wrong answer to a question inaccurately heard make a hearing disability difficult to hide.

Friends may stare at the instrument the first few times it is worn, not because it is a hearing aid, but because it is something new. For the same reason, friends may be curious about or admire a new diamond engagement ring, a fancy hat, a bright necktie or a new pair of glasses, because they are new to the individual. After being seen a few times these things become a part of the person and cease to be conspicuous. The way your friends react to your new instrument will depend largely on the way you yourself react to it. If you satisfy their curiosity, explain the instrument, and show them how it works, they will very readily accept it as a part of you. Actually the deafened person may be more conspicuous without the aid, since a hearing instrument relieves the strain of inaccurate hearing and places him on a more equal basis with his associates.

HEARING AIDS FOR CHILDREN

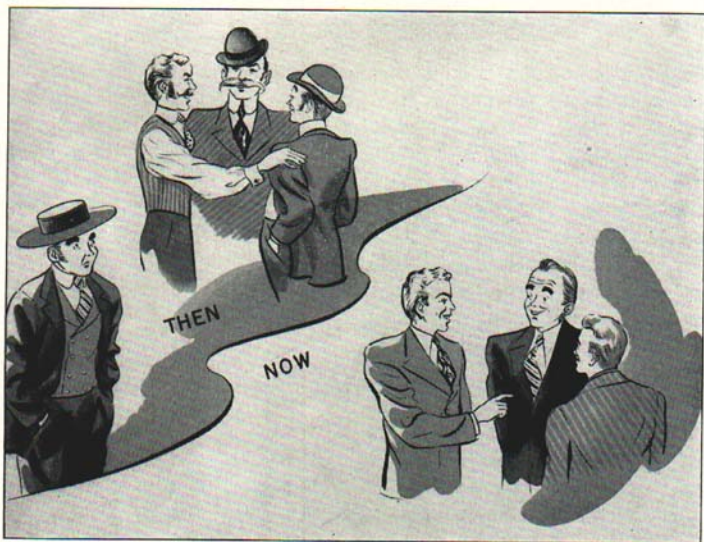
In general, the procedure for fitting a child with a hearing aid is the same as for adults. It is difficult to administer an audiometric test to a young child. With children, the decision of whether to buy an aid should be determined jointly by the otologist and the hearing clinic. In the child's early years so much depends upon his having adequate hearing. He needs the best possible hearing to acquire speech and language and to promote normal social development. When he enters school good hearing is needed to make normal progress. While it is desirable to encourage the use of hearing aids for children, caution must be used against placing aids on children without careful guidance in their use. Such guidance may be available in a public or private class for hard-of-hearing children or through the local League for the Hard of Hearing. The child with a life-long hearing loss may be retarded in speech and language development and will need considerable skilled assistance.

The final decision of whether a child can use a hearing aid frequently depends on a trial period. Observation of the child's reactions to amplified sound will give the hearing clinic technician clues to the probable effectiveness of the instrument. The trial period, to be

meaningful, must be a consistent attempt to get accurate responses from the child for all sorts of sounds. In cases of questionable results it is best to postpone judgment for a period of months or even a year, during which time the child is subjected to sound amplification regularly by an individual hearing aid in the hearing clinic or by a group hearing aid in a class for the hard of hearing. Observations of the child's responses over a period of time will give both parent and hearing technician a fairly reliable guide.

CONCLUSION

The deafened person, only a few years ago, was little better off than a prisoner in solitary confinement. No matter where he went he could not escape the solitude of his own deafness. An occasional kind-hearted friend lessened his loneliness by shouting to him, but all too often he met with indifference, impatience, or ridicule. Today there is a better world for the hard of hearing. Intelligent efforts are being made to prevent deafness. Surgical and medical procedures are actually curing or greatly relieving certain types of deafness. Facil-



Today there is a better world for the hard of hearing.

ities for learning lip reading are now more numerous. Hearing appliances have undergone great improvements. We trust that through one of these means you may be able to overcome or minimize your hearing handicap.

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APPENDIX

SPEECH RECEPTION TEST

Fundamental or Voice Range (100-400 vibrations per second)

Initial position:

1. wh-w	where-wear	which-witch	what-watt	whine-wine
2. p-b	pay-bay	pail-bail	pike-bike	park-bark
3. t-d	town-down	tame-dame	tale-dale	tell-dell
4. k-g	could-good	curl-girl	come-gum	came-game
5. f-v	face-vase	fine-vine	fail-veil	few-view
6. th-th	thigh-ether	thigh-thy	thigh-thy	thigh-thy
7. s-z	sue-zoo	seal-zeal	sing-zing	son-e-zone
8. ch-j	chin-gin	cheap-jeep	cheer-jeer	choke-joke
9. sh-j	sham-jam	shade-jade	shale-jail	ship-jip

Medial position:

1. p-b	rapid-rabid	roping-robing	taper-tabor	caper-caber
2. t-d	metal-medal	petal-pedal	latter-ladder	matter-madder
3. k-g	meeker-meager	bicker-bigger	hackle-haggle	stacker-stagger
4. f-v	safer-saver	rifle-rival	wafer-waiver	proofing-proving
5. th-th	ether-either	ether-either	ether-either	ether-either
6. s-z	buses-buzzes	prices-prizes	braces-braises	graces-grazes
7. ch-j	riches-ridges	batches-badges	breeches-bridges	etches-edges
8. sh-zh	glacier-glazier	glacier-glazier	glacier-glazier	glacier-glazier

Final position:

1. p-b	rope-robe	lope-lobe	rip-rib	lap-lab
2. t-d	hurt-herd	cart-card	heart-hard	court-cord
3. k-g	lack-lag	luck-lug	rack-rag	ruck-rug
4. f-v	proof-prove	sate-save	half-have	thief-thieve
5. th-th	loath-loathe	teeth-teethe	sooth-soothe	sheath-sheathe
6. s-z	loose-lose	lace-lays	lice-lies	loose-laws
7. ch-j	etch-edge	rich-ridge	batch-badge	match-Madge
8. sh-j	bash-badge	mash-Madge	marsh-Marge	flesh-fledge

(Test continued on next page.)

Vowel, Semi-Vowel and Nasal Range (400-2400 vibrations per second)

1. o-o	so-saw	lean-lawn	coat-caught	woke-walk
2. i-e	sit-seat	fill-feel	mill-meal	dip-deep
3. e-a	peel-pale	keep-cape	leak-lake	feet-fate
4. e-e	bet-beat	fed-feed	sell-seal	check-check
5. i-e	tin-tan	pin-pen	bill-bell	since-sense
6. i-oo	kick-cook	tick-took	lick-look	rick-rook
7. a-a	rack-rook	shack-shock	knack-knock	sack-sock
8. e-oo	seen-soon	leap-loop	beet-boat	teeth-tooth
9. e-a	red-raid	shed-shade	sent-saint	get-gate
10. e-a	men-man	lend-land	bend-hand	then-than
11. e-o	bell-ball	sell-fall	tell-tall	well-wall
12. a-o	gate-goat	bait-boat	sale-sole	cake-coke
13. oo-er	hood-herd	wood-word	shook-shirk	look-lurk
14. ee-o	tool-tall	boot-bought	fool-fall	cool-call
15. oo-er	shoot-shirt	cool-curl	loon-learn	scout-skirt
16. a-i	late-light	mate-might	male-mile	lake-like
17. ar-or	farm-form	barn-born	cart-court	card-cord
18. l-r	light-right	lock-rock	load-road	lead-read
19. w-r	won-run	wed-red	wound-round	weep-reap
20. y-l	yard-lard	yearn-learn	young-lung	yeast-least
21. n-m	nail-mail	neat-meat	nap-map	net-met
22. n-ng	sun-sung	run-rung	ton-tongue	bun-bung
23. l-w	late-wait	lied-wide	laid-wade	kine-wine
24. w-y	woke-yoke	well-yell	wet-yet	wail-yale
25. r-y	rung-young	Ruth-youth	rank-yank	rear-year

Consonant Range (2000-8000 vibrations per second)

1. p-t	pack-tack	pen-ten	pile-tile	pail-tail
2. p-k	pat-cat	pan-can	poke-coke	pole-cole
3. p-ch	pat-chat	pain-chain	peck-check	peep-cheap
4. p-f	pit-fit	paid-fade	peer-fear	peel-feel
5. p-th	pick-thick	pump-thump	pink-think	pie-thigh
6. p-s	pet-set	pill-sill	pound-sound	pad-sad
7. t-k	tick-kick	take-cape	tight-kite	tall-call
8. t-ch	time-chime	turn-churn	tear-cheer	talk-chalk
9. t-f	tell-fell	tand-fan	told-fold	tall-fall
10. t-th	tank-thank	team-scheme	taught-though	torn-thorn
11. t-s	ton-son	tame-same	tap-sap	tale-sale
12. k-ch	cop-chop	cow-chow	car-char	cap-chap
13. k-f	cool-fool	came-fame	kin-fin	cast-fast
14. k-th	come-thumb	catch-thatch	corn-thorn	curd-third
15. k-s	kit-sit	cold-sold	cob-sob	cap-sap
16. ch-f	chair-fair	chill-fill	cheat-feat	choke-folk
17. ch-th	chin-thin	chief-thief	chick-thick	chug-thug
18. ch-s	cheek-seeck	cheese-sees	chip-sip	chafe-safe
19. ch-sh	chore-sore	chose-shows	shuck-chuck	shoes-choose
20. f-th	fought-thought	fin-thin	free-three	for-thor
21. f-s	fun-sun	feed-seed	fat-sat	fox-socks
22. f-sh	fame-shame	fine-shine	fed-shed	fade-shade
23. th-s	thigh-sigh	thaw-saw	thumb-sum	thing-sing
24. th-sh	thor-sore	thief-sheaf	thigh-shy	thank-shank
25. s-sh	sip-ship	suit-shoot	seat-sheet	sell-shell

DIRECTORY OF HEARING CLINICS

California

- Bakersfield: Kern County Service Clinic for the Hard of Hearing, 1830 Flower
 Los Angeles: Auricular Foundation, Inc., 1440 N. Mission Rd.
 Hearing Center of Metropolitan Los Angeles, 217 W. 1st St.
 Los Angeles Eye and Ear Hospital, 500 S. Lucas Ave.

Connecticut

- Hartford: Hartford League for the Hard of Hearing, 252 Asylum St.

District of Columbia

- Washington Society for the Hard of Hearing, 2431 146th St. N.W.

Illinois

- Chicago: Chicago Society for the Hard of Hearing, 30 W. Washington St.
 Evanston: Psycho-Educational Clinic for Handicapped Persons, Northwestern
 University

Indiana

- Terre Haute: Hearing Aid Service, Indiana State Teachers College

Iowa

- Iowa City: State University of Iowa Hospitals, Dept. of Otolaryngology

Louisiana

- New Orleans: Hard of Hearing Clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 165
 Elk Place

Massachusetts

- Boston: Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing, 293 Commonwealth Ave.
 Hearing Aid Clinic, Winthrop Foundation, Massachusetts Eye and
 Ear Infirmary, 243 Charles St.
 Springfield: Better Hearing Bureau, Springfield League for the Hard of Hearing,
 1694 Main St.

Michigan

- Ann Arbor: Institute for Human Adjustment, University of Michigan
 Detroit: Hearing Aid Center, Detroit League for the Handicapped, 316 East
 Jefferson Ave.
 East Lansing: Speech and Hearing Clinic, Michigan State College
 Kalamazoo: Constance Brown Society for Better Hearing, 210 Pratt Bldg.

Minnesota

- Minneapolis: Speech Clinic, Shevlin Hall, University of Minnesota

Missouri

- St. Louis: Central Institute for the Deaf, 818 S. Kingshighway

New Hampshire

- Manchester: Manchester Society for the Hard of Hearing, 795 Elm St.

New Jersey

Trenton: New Jersey School for the Deaf

New York

New York: New York League for the Hard of Hearing, 480 Lexington Ave.
Otolaryngology Division of N.Y.C. Dept. of Hospitals, 80th and E. End Ave.
Rochester: Rochester League for the Hard of Hearing, 130 Clinton, South

Ohio

Cleveland: Cleveland Hearing and Speech Center, 11206 Euclid Ave.
Columbus: Speech and Hearing Clinic, Ohio State University
Kent: Speech and Hearing Clinic, Kent State University

Oregon

Portland: Portland Society for the Hard of Hearing, 39 Selling-Hirsch Bldg.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia: U. S. Naval Hospital
Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh League for the Hard of Hearing, 524 Penn. Ave.

Rhode Island

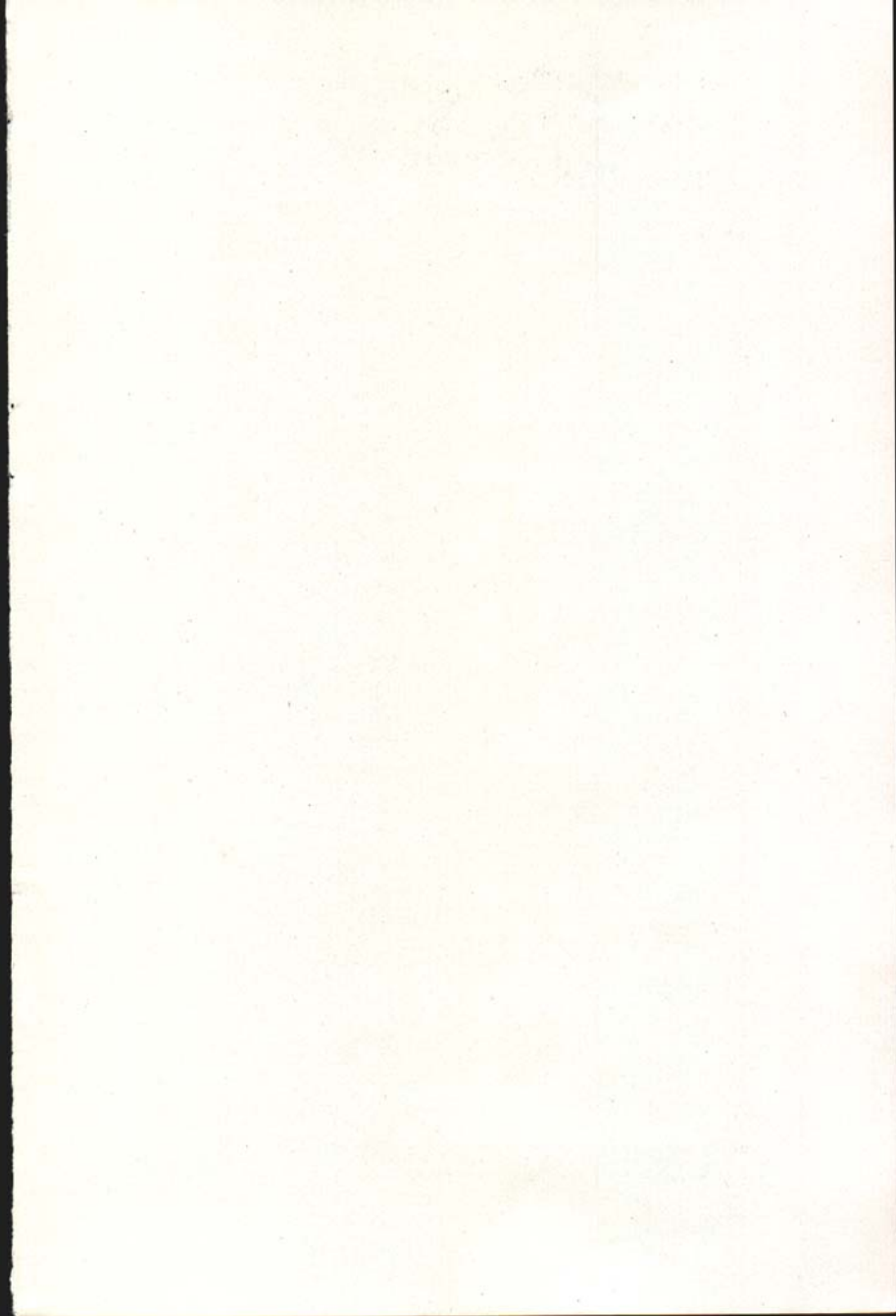
Providence: Providence League for the Hard of Hearing, 42 Weybosset St.

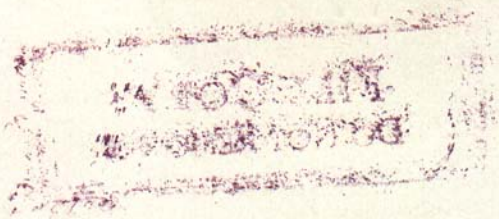
Wisconsin

Madison: Hearing Aid Clinic, Dept. of Speech, University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee: Hearing Clinic, Milwaukee State Teachers College

Canada

Montreal: Montreal Hearing Aid Bureau, 1414 Drummond St.





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