

THE DEAF CHILD'S ADVOCATE

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:"God Is Love":

"When we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly. For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. But God commendeth His love toward us in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." Romans 5:6-8.

"In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent His only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through Him. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." 1 John 4:8-10.

Types of Hearing Loss that May Be Prevented

By SAMUEL J. PEARLMAN, M.D.

Hearing loss which is preventable is due nearly always to affections of the middle ear and Eustachian tube. These conditions are to a large degree partly or completely self-curative. To the extent that a certain number of these conditions do not completely cure themselves, medical treatment is often of the greatest value. The treatment of these conditions is direct and indirect. The indirect method aims at preventing the occurrence of diseases which are prone to attack the middle ear. Such diseases are, for example, scarlet fever, measles, pneumonia and the common cold with its complications of sinusitis. The prevention of scarlet fever, measles, etc., belongs to Public Health Agencies, schools and parents. Parents can be warned by schools that measles is present in a class. Children who have measles and their contacts can be watched, isolated, and homes properly placarded. Nurses and doctors who take care of them can exercise the precaution of wearing caps, masks, gowns, etc. Secretions from the noses and mouths of these patients should be properly disposed of as by burning. Handkerchiefs should be of paper and not linen.

The diseases themselves and their complications, such as ear in-

fections, may be ameliorated by the use of convalescent human sera, preventative inoculation, as in the case of measles, scarlet fever and by the use of sulfonamide preparations. The direct treatment, once middle ear infections have arisen, in addition to the use of sulfonamide drugs, consists of affording drainage when ear abscesses have formed. It consists further in the performance of the simple mastoid operation in those cases where bone has broken down irreparably. If the operation is not delayed too long, a dry ear and full return of hearing may be expected in most cases. Undue postponement of the operation may lead to chronic discharge from the ear and to permanent loss of hearing of greater or less degree. This does not mean that all discharging ears have to be operated upon early. There is an optimum time for operation determined best by the doctor's skill and judgment. In general, operations undertaken after the sixth week of discharge have a good chance to leave the patient with some permanent impairment of hearing. All patients, and this applies mainly to children, for they are the chief sufferers, who have had inflammations of the ear, whether these have led to discharge or not, should be tested for hearing loss after apparent

restoration of the appearance of the drum membrane to normal.

Children old enough to co-operate should be tested with the audiometer and tuning forks. Their ears should be inflated with air by one method or another and the hearing tested repeatedly until it has been satisfactorily restored.

Sinusitis, if present, should be treated according to modern physiologically sound methods of blowing the nose. Vigorous nose blowing should be frowned upon. Only one nostril should be compressed when the nose is blown, or better no compression should be used at all and the open nose gently blown into the paper handkerchief. Hawking the secretion backward into the throat is not polite, but is safer for the ears.

Tonsils and adenoids where they are suspected of being responsible for repeated ear involvement should be removed. In cases where tonsils and adenoids have been removed, especially in children, and where the ear continues to be repeatedly involved especially after colds, they should be given the benefit of x-ray treatment of the nasopharynx and the region of the Eustachian tubes. The type of treatment should be carried out by those experienced in its use.

It is the opinion of some that the use of sulfonamide drugs, though it has to a large degree prevented the severer forms of ear infections, and reduced the incidence of mastoid involvement, has delayed the complete restoration to

the middle ear to its normal state and may be responsible for a prolongation of the partial deafness which follows so often after ear inflammations. Such children, because their recovery from ear involvement seemed so rapid with the use of these drugs, should not be denied the benefit of follow-up hearing examinations.

A word or two on the danger of swimming to the ears is not out of place. Many schools now have indoor tanks, and children swim the year around. Swimming should be forbidden during a cold and for some time afterward. Diving in particular is dangerous at these times. Some observers say that a large percentage of professional swimmers have chronic sinus trouble. By this same token the more enthusiastically a child takes to swimming the better its chances are of acquiring sinusitis and the complications of this illness. These are to a large extent concerned with the ear.

It is to be hoped that when better means of prevention than we have today are found against the common cold, the ear complications with their resultant hearing losses will be diminished. Such prevention does not lie in the treatment of individuals, but may come sooner than is expected by irradiation of classrooms, stores and other places where people congregate. Individual homes, too, no doubt, will be protected by inexpensive lamps which will help to sterilize the atmosphere. Until this is un-

dertaken on a large scale, however, no great improvement can be hoped for. There is also some experimental work in progress, by the use of harmless spray materials, which aims to sterilize the air in areas where people congregate. At present this has not reached a practical state but points the way toward which large scale preventative methods may be introduced in the near future.

AURAL GUILD ANNUAL PARTY

The Aural Guild of Detroit held its annual party for our children on a Thursday evening, sometime before Christmas at our school. Movies adapted to children featured the evenings entertainment. Following the movies, ginger ale and decorated home-made cookies were served. Mrs. Kern was chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements with Mrs. Boden, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Homberg, Mrs. Norbury, Mrs. Probert, Mrs. Weisel, Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. Strassburg, and Mrs. Van Horne as her assistants.

The function was greatly enjoyed by all the pupils of the school, as well as the staff members. And our children bade their good friends good night with a sincere "Thank You" and "God bless you" in their hearts. Such little informal entertainments mean so much to our little ones, who by nature are deprived of so many of the enjoyable things in life.

OUR LADIES' AID IS ACTIVE

Several days before our Christmas vacation began, our Detroit Ladies' Aid for the Deaf held its annual Christmas party for the pupils of our school, on which occasion our children's Christmas program was also presented. Slides depicting the story of our Savior's birth were shown as the pupils related the gospel words pertaining to this blessed event. Some students also recited the well-loved festival hymns accompanied by Miss Born at the piano. Pastors Borchardt and Krach, members of the school board, addressed the assembly. After the program the ladies of the Aid distributed the usual Christmas stockings filled with candy, nuts, and fruit. Besides the individual gifts to the children the society presented the school with the generous sum of \$150.00 to be used for the purchase

Attention! Our Readers

In order to comply with our government's request to conserve paper, it will no longer be possible for us to publish our several eight-page issues of "The Advocate" necessary to acknowledge publicly all gifts to our cause, and therefore, from now on, all issues of the "Advocate" will consist of only four pages. Because of this and in order to supply every contributor with a receipt which may be used for income tax purposes, and especially also because it is our desire personally to address a word of heartfelt gratitude to our many friends for their generous and continued support, we have acknowledged and will continue to acknowledge all contributions, either by postal card or letter. We are sure that our faithful contributors will understand our predicament and will bear with us in this matter until such a time when conditions will again have become normal. Should there be any who have not received our acknowledgments for their contributions, whatever they may have been, we ask them to communicate with us, and we will correct the oversight.



"Down the Hill We'll Go"

of outdoor playground equipment. Our pupils greatly appreciate what the ladies are doing for them and always look forward to this Christmas party.

Most of the children enjoyed the Christmas holidays at home with their parents. Due to crowded train conditions and traveling restrictions we expected that some of the kiddies might be left behind or would be late in returning after the vacation period, but such was not the case. For this we are greatly indebted to the Travelers Aid Society which is always so helpful to our children when they travel. The children who could not go home due to distance spent a happy two weeks here at the school enjoying their toys and games.

On Sunday, January 16th, the Ladies' Aid held its annual banquet at the school which in every way was a complete success. Every ticket (350) was sold before the day of the banquet and several

hundred other friends had to forego the pleasure of attending this enjoyable event. Much of the credit for this well-planned affair must be given to Mr. and Mrs. John Pankow who served respectively as Toastmaster and Chairman of the banquet committee. The main address was very capably delivered by the Rev. Armin Born of Holy Cross Church, Detroit. The delicious turkey and the trimmings were prepared and served by Mrs. Zuelsch of East Detroit and her

staff of helpers. Many others of the organization gave generously of their time and talent to make this annual banquet one of the finest in the history of the Society.

DEPARTED TO BE WITH CHRIST

Through Memorial Wreath gifts received up to November 10th, 1943, we have learned that the wish expressed by the Apostle Paul when he said: "I have a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better," was granted to the following friends of our deaf children and readers of our "Advocate"; Mrs. E. C. Lipke of Pasadena and Mrs. Harold Bentrup of Whittier, California; Mrs. Wm. Klage of Danville, Cpl. Richard F. Rosenbush of Peoria, and the Rev. K. Leinberger of Zion, Illinois; Mr. Elmer Krieg of Peru and Mr. John P. Jefferson of Indianapolis, Indiana; the Rev. J. A. Resner of Great Bend, Kansas; Mr. Edward Ruhlig of Bay City, Mr. Russell Bruning, Mr. Frederick Cooper, Mr. Wm. Gilbert, Mrs. Aug. Hoffman, Mr. Frank Johnske, Miss Mathilda Knorr, Mr. Phillip Matzke, Mr. John Priebe, Mr. Fred Susick, Sr., and Mrs. Wieg of Detroit, Mrs. Martin Kern of Frankenmuth, Mrs. Bertha Deeg and Emma Sonntag of Kilmanagh, Mrs. Albert Hartway of Lenox, Mrs. Katherine Marquardt of Marshall, Mrs. E. Voorhies of Muskegon, Mrs. Paul Weinert of Richmond, Mrs. Barbara Kern and Mr. Ernest Schultz of Richville, Mr. Wm. Bohnhoff of St. Clair and Mrs. Ida Goetting of Sturgis, Michigan; the Rev. F. G. Nachtsheim of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mr. Peter Nuoffer of No. Tonawanda, New York; Mrs. Ida Kieschnick and Mr. Simon Theiss of Bishop, Mr. Paul Wagner of Port Arthur, and Mrs. H. Holdtke of San Antonio, Texas, and Prof. Max J. F. Albrecht of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

—Psalm 116:15.

THIS AND THAT

Due to a clerical help shortage our office has been somewhat tardy in acknowledging contributions we received in December and January. We, therefore, beg of you, dear friends, to have patience just a little while longer for within a very short time we shall have all gifts receipted. — We are, indeed,

most grateful to all our contributors for their many kind and generous offerings of money, food, bedding, and toys which we were privileged to receive as well as for the many kind words of encouragement that came with your gifts. Our good staff members do need and appreciate the latter so much.

We are happy to state that our postman is still bringing us returns in response to our appeal booklet, "Of Such Is the Kingdom of God." And we hope that this may continue for some time in order to supply the necessities for body and spirit during the leaner months which naturally follow the more prosperous holiday season.

* * *

Deaconess Ida Stolte, one of our housemothers, is in need of a rest period. We are, therefore, looking for a suitable person to take her place. Any person desiring to serve the Lord in the capacity of housemother in our home should communicate with our office.

Miss Nancy Lundwall, who was one of our faithful teachers for a number of years, left us to accept an important position in a war plant. The vacancy on our staff has been filled by Mrs. Lucretia Meyers who, until very recently, taught in the school for the deaf in St. Augustine, Florida.

* * *

Mr. Percy Blumhorst, our deaf janitor, left us, too, to take up other work. In his place we have been successful in obtaining an expert maintenance man in Mr. Charles Williams. Mr. Williams is also a floriculturist. His hobby is motion picture photography and giving lectures on gardening.

Bookcases, which had to be omitted in our conference room on account of lack of funds when we built our school, were recently installed by the George Auch Company of Detroit.

* * *

Five of our teachers attended the Midwinter Conference on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing at Flint, Michigan. Papers were read and discussed on Speech development, Language, The Spastic Child, Reading for the Deaf, Vocational Adjustment and other interesting subjects. A highlight of the Conference was the celebration of the completion of ninety years of public education for deaf and hard of hearing in Michigan.

* * *

Our recent visitors were the Rev. K. Vertz with his Ladies' Aid Society and Mr. H. F. Koehlinger, vicar at Peace Church, with his confirmation class.

Recent treats for our children were cases of eggs received from Mr. Roy G. Scheiderer, Ohio, and Mr. Carl Faust, Michigan.

* * *

At Christmas time we always have the happy experience of hear-

ing from some of our former pupils now living scattered throughout the country. Recently we received greetings from Raymond Miller, Wisconsin, Pauline and Ella Hoffman, North Dakota, Walter Vietz, Missouri, June Habermehl, Michigan, Edward Kipple, Chica-

go, Elizabeth Bobby, Ohio, Betty Beaver, Ohio, Jerry Jordan, Washington, D. C., Doris Dowling, Michigan, Dorothy Strehlow, Wisconsin, Richard Holle, Indiana, William Kruckenberg, Wisconsin, Florence Braun, Ohio, and Gustav Orth, Pennsylvania.

Out of the Class Rooms

Original News — Prep B Class

Zelona is a girl. Gordon has a gun at home. I had some white cake. Eileen has a baby brother. She has a brown dog. She has a doll buggy. Sidney has a pencil. Curtis has a pencil.—Monica Gable—age 6.

Prep A Class

Yesterday was Thursday. We did not play outdoors yesterday. It rained. We went to the store yesterday. Bobbie and Albert did not go to the store. Jerry, Nelson, Bobbie, and I are going home this afternoon. Beverly has two new pretty handkerchiefs. — Marlene Schultz.

We saw a squirrel yesterday. It had a nut.—Grace De Rouville.

I have on brown pants. Albert has on black shoes. Marlene has on a yellow dress. Grace has on pretty yellow beads. Beverly has on brown shoes.—Melvin Maudlin—age 8.

Yesterday was Thursday. Today is Friday. Tomorrow will be Saturday. We shall not come to school tomorrow.—Beverly Kropp—age 7.

First Grade Composition

A RABBIT

A rabbit is an animal. It has two long ears. It has one short tail. It has four legs. A rabbit can hop very fast. It likes to eat cabbage, carrots and grass.—Warren Twork—age 8.

DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON

PATTY

Patty is a girl. She has blond hair. She has brown eyes. She has on blue socks and brown shoes. She has on a white blouse and a blue and white skirt. — Donald Scheiderer—age 8.

Contributions to Class Journals Second Grade

Miss Jaques gave a chain to me this morning because I want to be neat. She is proud of me.—Merilou La Ford.

I have six red bullets and two guns. I received them for Christmas.—Kenneth Carter—age 8.

I have on a gold ring. A woman gave it to me for Christmas.—Leonard La Casse—age 9.

My father took me home last Friday afternoon. A soldier gave a white bag to me and I wore it yesterday. I went to the shoe store Saturday and bought a pair of very pretty wine-colored slippers.—Carol Ruff—age 8.

We have a beautiful new calendar. Miss Hartos gave it to us this morning. — Julia Madach—age 8. Some girls called Miss Jaques.

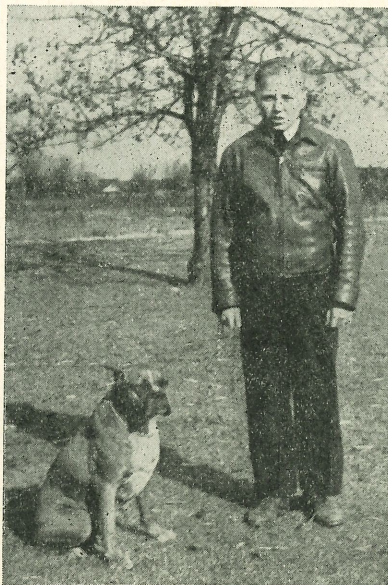
She waved to them.—Greta Olsen.

Third Grade

Miss Hartos gave me some money to go to the store yesterday. I bought some valentines for my friends. I paid twenty-five cents for them. I will buy some more valentines when I go to the store again.—Gayle Knospe—age 9.

Several children went to the movies near school last Saturday afternoon. We saw "Wintertime" and "Behind the Rising Sun." We liked both pictures. After the movies we went to the drug store and bought some ice cream.—Paul Finks—age 10.

Mr. Klein's birthday was January 13th. The teachers gave him a brown leather bill-fold for his birthday. My class gave him a blue and white silk tie. All the teachers went to Mr. and Mrs. Klein's home for dinner Thursday evening. Miss Curtis told us that



Richard Kelsey with Miss Curtis' Boxer

they had a nice time.—Richard Nicola—age 8.

A group of people visited our school yesterday afternoon. They visited all the classes. They were served cake and coffee in the dining-room after school closed. Another group of children will come to visit the classes this afternoon.—Charlotte Johnson—age 10.

Fifth Grade Original Language

MY BABY SISTER

My baby sister's name is Diane. Diane is 5 months old. Diane weighed 4 lbs. when she was born. She was born Aug. 13, 1943. Now she weighs 12 lbs. Diane does not walk yet. I think Diane will walk this summer. — Kathleen Thate—age 12.

MY PUPPY

I had a puppy. The puppy had a brown body and a pink nose. Where did I get the puppy? Miss Curtis had two puppies and gave me one. I was so happy, and I liked to play with it.—One day my puppy was lost. I was unhappy. I did not know what happened to my puppy. After a while Miss Born told me that a policeman took my puppy away.—Kenneth Harlan

IN HAWAII

My uncle is in the army. On January 11th he called us up and said that he was downtown in Detroit. We were all so surprised that he was coming home.

I have a brother in the army. His name is William Krist. He is on Kauai in the Hawaiian Islands. He likes it there because Hawaii is very beautiful. He has been in the army for 1 year and three months.—Doris Krist—age 12.

Sixth Grade Language

Original sentences using relative clauses

A boy prayed for his father who is in the army.—Dick Tuccinardi.

The boy who played the violin was angry because his mother would not let him play football.—Vivian Moeller.

The mother bear and her two cubs ate the maple syrup which the farmer left near the tree.—Ralph Reedy.

The grandfather ate the last ear of corn which the little boy wanted.—Marilyn Latchaw.

The mischievous boy blew his bugle to wake up his big brother who was sleeping.—Irene Kelley.

The night watchman who worked in a furniture store fell asleep in a big soft chair.—Fred Burtzloff.

The little girl who blew soap bubbles in the bathroom was having a good time.—Jacqueline Rylander.

A MIDNIGHT SURPRISE

(Original story written from a picture)

Mr. and Mrs. Merry lived on a farm. They were worried about their son who was in the army on an island in the South Pacific. One day Mrs. Merry received a letter from her son. She was very happy to get it. One week later she sent some cookies, which were delicious, to her son.

That spring Mr. Merry plowed his fields and planted seeds. Weeks later his crops began to grow. He hoped that he would have good crops to help win the war.

One night Mr. and Mrs. Merry went to bed. Then someone rang their doorbell. Mr. Merry ran down to the door. He saw a Western Union boy with a telegram for them. Mr. Merry opened the wire and read it. He became very happy. He showed it to his wife who was in bed. Mrs. Merry read it too. It said that her son would come home. He was wounded. Mr. and Mrs. Merry were very happy to know that their son would soon be with them again.—R. Kelsey.

Seventh Grade Composition

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732. His father was a wealthy man. He died when George was eleven years old. His mother, who was a very intelligent and cultured woman, taught him to be truthful and honorable.

When Washington was nineteen years old he became a major in the army. He was very brave and always at the front when in battle.

Washington was married in 1759 to Mrs. Martha Custis, who was a widow. He went to live in Mount Vernon, which his brother, Lawrence, had left him. He had many slaves, but he was always kind to them and they grew fond of him.

During the Revolutionary War Washington was chosen to be Commander-in-Chief of the Amer-

ican army. He was often disappointed and sad because of the many hardships he and his army suffered, but finally he won the war and we became a free people.

Washington became the first president of the United States. He was president for two terms and then he retired. He wanted to rest and go back to his home in Virginia.

One day in December, 1799, Washington caught a cold during a rainstorm and a few days later he died.

George Washington is called the "Father of Our Country." He was loved and honored by all.—Shirley Hubbard.

MY FAMILY AND THE WAR

My home is in Chicago, Ill. I have four brothers in the service of our country. My brother, Alex, who is in the navy now, is married and has a daughter. His baby daughter was born on December 25th, 1943. He has not seen her, but perhaps he will get a furlough soon.

Nick is a radio operator on a bomber in the airforce. I think he is very busy now. He joined the army about 3 years ago and now he is a sergeant.

Johnny is 19 years old now and drives a tank. I wish I could see his tank because I like tanks. Johnny is still at camp in Kansas.

Jimmy is 18 years old. He joined the Seabees last November. He writes many letters to me and tells me about his camp and how he drills. He likes the Seabees. Last week he sent some Seabee stamps to me.

My father and my two other brothers are working in factories in Chicago. Maybe I will also get a job next summer. I hope so.—Peter Merutka—7th grade.

Eighth Grade Composition

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky on February 12th, 1809,

in an old log cabin which had no floors and very little furniture. His parents were very poor and Abraham learned to help them at an early age.

When Lincoln was eight years old, his family moved to Indiana, where his father built a new log cabin. The parents were not educated people, but his mother taught him how to be polite and honest. He went to school less than one year, but he always read and studied very much. He loved to read the stories "Life of Washington," "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe." He also read and studied the Bible. When he was 19, a man engaged him to take a load of produce on a flat boat to New Orleans. He was glad to learn so many things on this trip which later helped him to understand the South and Slavery. After some years the Lincolns moved to New Salem, Illinois, where Abraham became a clerk in a store. He had many friends and always was honest, so the people called him "Honest Abe." He also liked to tell good stories and have a hearty laugh. In 1832 he joined the army to fight against the Indians in the Black Hawk war. A few months later he was back in New Salem and began to study law and surveying. He was also a postmaster of New Salem for a long time.

In 1846 the people of Illinois chose Lincoln as their U. S. senator because he was not afraid to speak against slavery; and then people all over the U. S. became interested in his speeches. This is why he was elected president in 1860. During the Civil War he finally freed all the slaves and was re-elected for a second term.

A few days after the war ended he went to a theatre in Washington. While he sat with his friends, a man named John Wilkes Booth stepped into the box where Lincoln was and shot him. He died the next morning. Many people mourned for him because he was so kind, honest, cheerful and a fine president.

On February 12th we celebrate Lincoln's birthday by remembering what he did for our country and honoring his name.—Genevieve Moeller.

SCIENTIST FEARS RECORD TOLL IN ARMY'S HEARING

Dr. Walter Hughson told members of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology

at their 48th annual meeting in Chicago that American forces will suffer a quarter million hearing casualties in the war.

Dr. Hughson, who is connected with the Otological Research Laboratory, Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa., told of the hearing impairment that can be expected from combat duty.

"At the close of World War I," he said, "there were an estimated 40,000 aural casualties of all degrees of hearing impairment returned to civilian life from the forces of the United States. At the present time, there are six times as many men in our army, navy and marine corps. On a purely numerical basis, we may expect a quarter million aural casualties in this war."

Aural casualties numbered 2 percent of the total in World War I. While men chosen for combat flying are required to have perfect hearing it can be "properly assumed" that none of these men will return to civilian life with normal hearing, Dr. Hughson said.

The medical treatment of deafness is relatively ineffective, he asserted, and it is unlikely that any acquired war deafness will be amenable to surgery or any type other than that employed for correction of chronic infection.

Noting that aural casualties already are returning from the battlefronts, Dr. Hughson said, "There is not time for medical treatment of uncertain value or promise. There is but one ready solution to this present and impending problem and that is the proper fitting of an adequate hearing aid." — Victor News

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Deaconess M. Bliefnick and Her Little Tots Out for a Walk