In This Issue

This issue of the Indiana Journal of Optometry is devoted to a history of the founding of the optometry school at IU and of a little more than the first two decades of its existence. The whole history of the school is too expansive for one issue of the journal. So we are publishing a history of just the Division of Optometry in this issue. A history of the School of Optometry will appear in a future publication. When the optometry school was established, it was set up as a Division of the University because of its initially very small faculty. It remained so until 1975 when it officially became a School.

The history is presented in chronological order in five chapters: Founding (1944-1952), Beginnings (1952-1959), The Foley House Era (1959-1968), A New Building and a New Degree (1968-1970), and A New Director and Elevation to School Status (1970-1975). Several appendices provide additional information. Appendices with brief histories of the Indiana Optometric Association and of optometric education up to the mid 1950s will hopefully provide a context for the founding of the school. Some of the appendices, such as a chronology, numbers of optometry graduates, list of full-time faculty, and lists of M.S. and Ph.D. graduates cover both the time as a Division and the time as a School.

At the risk of leaving someone out, I would like to thank a number of persons who provided assistance in various ways with this project. Henry Hofstetter made suggestions on where to find archival materials when I first started this project, and his methodical record keeping over the years allowed for the retrieval of a lot of interesting information. Hofstetter also was an inspiration for my studies of optometric history. I had some extended discussions on some of the issues related to the founding of the school with Irv Borish, and he reviewed a portion of the manuscript. James Capshaw of the IU Department of the History and Philosophy of Science made some helpful research suggestions. Doug Freeman, of the IU optometry library, and Kristen Sanders, of the IU Archives, helped me find various bits of information. Natalie Olinger-Stine, Heather Fritsche and Ron Wunsch helped find information in the Indiana Optometric Association archives and files. Ryan Palmer and Jennifer Pemberton assisted in finding and scanning photographs. Dennis Miller loaned me papers from the files of D Russell Reed. John Ashman, Neal Bailey, Bill Baldwin, Alice Bennett, Ronald Everson, and Charles Shick consented to interviews conducted by Joseph Jefferson. Elvan Whiteleather contributed obituaries of several Indiana Optometric Association leaders from his files. Susan Boyd, Gretchen Handlos, and Lora Monix of the School of Optometry Student Administration Office provided helpful data. Julia Broadstreet provided various bits of information from optometry files. Jay Enoch and Ted Grosvenor responded to various questions about the history of optometric education. I thank Gloria Cochran, Dan Gerstman, and James Long for helpful discussions. James McCleary furnished information about his father Virgil. Ron Everson and Charles Shick reviewed the manuscript and told me about various aspects of the school's history that they observed personally. Craig Combs did his usual artistic job of laying out this issue. Last, but not least, thanks go to Diane for clerical assistance and for understanding all the evenings and weekends in my study that this project required.

Most of the photographs used in this issue were taken from the archives of the Indiana University School of Optometry. Some were taken from the 1940s and 1950s publications of the Indiana Optometric Association, called the Indiana Optometrist and then later the Journal of the Indiana Optometric Association. Others were supplied by family members of the persons pictured.

Finally, to close on a personal note, being a graduate student here at IU from 1976 to 1980 and a faculty member from 1992 to the present has allowed me to get to know many of the persons mentioned in this history. I can vouch for the fact that this is a story of dedicated caring people. I wish I had been able to meet more of them.

David A. Goss, Editor

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Statement of Purpose: The Indiana Journal of Optometry is published by the Indiana University School of Optometry to provide members of the Indiana Optometric Association, Alumni of the Indiana University School of Optometry, and other interested persons with information on the research and clinical expertise at the Indiana University School of Optometry, and on new developments in optometry/vision care.

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Cover Design by Karen Vavra, a Fine Arts student at Indiana University as part of a class project for Graphic Design BFA Studio S452.
Chapter 1
Founding (1944-1952)

Successful institutions don't just happen. It takes efforts, sometimes very dedicated and persistent efforts, of people, to establish them and give them a firm foundation. Such is certainly the case for the Indiana University School of Optometry. Many Indiana optometrists and others worked diligently to get the school started. The efforts of some went unrecorded, but the archival record that does survive paints a remarkable story of determined individuals.

Various sources attribute the idea for an optometry school at Indiana University to Indiana optometrists John Davey and Noah Bixler in about 1939 or before. John P. Davey (1893-1954) was born in Pennsylvania, but lived most of his life in Indianapolis. He received a law degree from Benjamin Harrison Law School, which became the Indiana University School of Law, and later, in 1920, a Doctor of Optometry degree from Northern Illinois College of Optometry in Chicago. After optometry school, he joined his father, Hugh Davey, in optometry practice. Davey served on the Indiana State Board of Optometry for almost twenty years, many of those years as the secretary of the board. Using his legal and optometric training and his experience on the state board, Davey rewrote the law regulating optometry practice in 1935. Noah A. Bixler (1884-1959) practiced in Decatur, Indiana. Bixler joined the Indiana Association of Optometrists in 1917 and served as its president in 1923 and 1924. Bixler later served for many years on the State Board.

In the first half of the twentieth century, the vast majority of optometrists were trained in private independent schools rather than university based optometry schools. The average length of the curricula of the independent schools was less than that in the university schools, and their admissions criteria were less stringent. Based on their experience on the state optometry board, Davey and Bixler felt that the standards of optometric practice in Indiana could be raised by establishing an optometry school at Indiana University. Davey gave as one of the arguments for a school at Indiana University the fact that graduates of the proprietary schools were ill-prepared to pass the Indiana board - of 46 candidates examined one year, 26 failed. They also recognized parallels with the experience of medical education; the Flexner report in the early twentieth century pointed out problems with proprietary schools in medical education and led to improvements and standardization of education in medicine. Beginning in 1908, commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation, Flexner toured 155 American medical colleges. In his 1910 report entitled "Medical Education in the United States and Canada," he lambasted many poorly run proprietary schools and strongly advocated the placement of the education of physicians in university settings.

Davey frequently discussed the idea of an optometry school at IU with Wilbur Pell, Sr. (1868-1947), attorney for the Indiana optometry board, and with Pell's friend, Paul Harmon, chairman of the physiology department at IU. Pell and Harmon had been college roommates and had married women who were cousins. Pell introduced Davey to Harmon. Harmon was often a scolding board for many of Davey's ideas and strategies for getting the optometry school established. This proved to be useful because of Harmon's familiarity with the operations of IU. Stories were often told that these discussions among Davey, Pell, and Harmon sometimes took place during fishing trips. When Harmon retired in 1963, he was made an honorary member of the Indiana Optometric Association in recognition of his support in the start of the School.

In 1944, Davey and Bixler gained an ally when Irvin M. Borish moved to Indiana and set up practice in Kokomo. Borish picked Indiana to relocate because of the high standards that were required to practice in Indiana. Borish received his O.D. degree from Northern Illinois College of Optometry in Chicago in 1934, and after graduation he served as a faculty member and administrator of that school until 1944. Borish was an advocate of establishing strong accreditation standards for optometry schools. Davey and Bixler recognized that Borish's experience in optometric education, his friendships with many of the leaders in optometric education at the time, and his desire to raise educational standards in optometry would be useful to their cause. Borish, who had been chairing the administrative academic committee at Northern Illinois College of Optometry (NICO), left that institution in part because he felt that
unqualified students were being admitted without the input of his committee. Borish related this to Davey. He also told Davey of a conversation he had with the Vice President of the University of Illinois in charge of their Chicago campus who said that state universities would be more likely to offer optometry if a need for service to the residents of the state could be demonstrated. Davey was already concerned about the qualifications of proprietary schools who took the Indiana board. He realized that restricting eligibility for the Indiana board examination to graduates of university-based optometry schools would not only improve the performance of the board applicants but would strengthen the case for the need of a school in the state of Indiana.

In October of 1944, the Indiana state optometry board decided to start to require five years of education (two years pre-optometry and three years optometry school) with the three year professional course to be taken at a university. The members of the state board were Criss Booth, president, John Davey, secretary, Kenneth Dutton, Noah Bixler, and J. R. Victor. At the time, there were eight accredited optometry schools in the United States, only three in of them in universities - Ohio State, California Berkeley, and Columbia. This would make graduates of the proprietary schools, such as Northern Illinois College of Optometry, ineligible to take the board examination.

In December of 1944, Paul Harmon arranged a meeting of Davey, Bixler, and Borish with Indiana University President Herman B. Wells. Also present at this meeting was IU Dean of Faculties Herman T. Briscoe. Wells was cordial and understanding, but asked them to return for more serious discussions when they were a duly appointed committee of the Indiana Association of Optometrists. Wells also expressed two concerns: he didn't want the development of an optometry school to cause fighting within the university and he didn't want the optometrists to ask the legislature to tell him how to run the program. A large majority of optometrists in Indiana had graduated from Northern Illinois College of Optometry and felt some loyalty to its owner William Needles. Needles wrote a four page letter to Indiana optometrists giving his interpretation of the importance of independent optometry schools in the history and future of optometric education, and questioning the "judgment" of the Board for requiring its candidates to have a university professional education. Although Needles did not specifically ask the Indiana optometrists to fight the founding of the school, he gave his opinion that at the beginnings of some of the university optometry programs they did not have enough people who understood the profession, and he stated: "If Indiana is to have a course in a university, it will be necessary to procure capable teachers or spend several years training some. The profession is entitled to expect that from the beginning, the course would be good enough to attract an adequate number of students. It would be undemocratic to compel them to attend any course which is in the nature of an experiment. Those sponsoring such a program are coligated to demonstrate in advance that this will be done and how." Many Indiana optometrists were sympathetic to Needles, and there was a possibility that the members of the Indiana Association of Optometrists would not support the formation of an official IAO committee to establish a school at Indiana University. Before the 1945 IAO convention, Davey, Bixler, Borish, and other Indiana optometrists, including Galen F. Kintner and Loyd Wedeking, met with Edgar Cain (1899-1993), incoming IAO president. Cain was a friend of Needles. His support for the school was crucial, because he was well respected by IAO members. Cain was swayed by the arguments of Davey and his group, and at the convention his strong statement of support for starting official negotiations with Indiana University to start an optometry school was enough to have it voted upon favorably by the membership. Some of the optometrists who were opposed to the school before Cain's speech would later become staunch supporters of the school. The School Committee of the Indiana Association of Optometrists formed in 1945 as a result of this action consisted of Bixler, Borish, Ellis C. Doering, Galen Kintner, and Wedeking, with John Davey as Chairman. E.C. Doering (1896-1989) graduated from the Northern Illinois College of Optometry in 1920, and practiced in Gary, Indiana. He had been president of the Indiana Association of Optometrists in 1934 and 1935. Galen F. Kintner (1904-1989) attended Manchester College and University of Akron before going to the Northern Illinois College of Optometry. After finishing optometry school, he taught at NICO for two years. He then practiced in Wabash, Indiana until 1949, and in Lynden, Washington from 1949 to retirement in 1973. Galen had six brothers and a sister, all of whom were in some area of health care. A younger brother, Kenneth, was an optometrist. Loyd Wedeking (1912-1976) graduated from Northern Illinois College of Optometry in 1932 and practiced in Wasington, Indiana. He also had a brother, Kenneth E. Wedeking, who was an optometrist. Loyd Wedeking would later serve as president of the Indiana Optometric Association in 1952.
This committee was then able to meet with Wells as an official committee of the Indiana Association of Optometrists. Wells assigned Herman Briscoe to investigate the need for an optometry school in Indiana, the nature of optometric education, and whether the establishment of an optometry school could potentially cause conflict with the Department of Ophthalmology at the IU School of Medicine. Herman Briscoe (1853-1960) received A.B. (1917), A.M. (1922), and Ph.D. (1924) degrees from Indiana University. He served as a member of the IU chemistry faculty starting in 1922, and was Chairman of the Department of Chemistry from 1938 to 1941. He was Dean of Faculties and Vice President of the University from 1942 to 1959 and was consultant to President Wells from 1959 to 1960. He wrote a number of chemistry textbooks, and was considered a wise and capable administrator.

Briscoe visited optometry schools and consulted with various leaders in optometric education, including Glenn Fry of Ohio State, Kenneth Stoddard and Meredith Morgan of California Berkeley, and George Pegram and Clifford Trekeaven of Columbia. Charles Sheard, who was the director of the Ohio State optometry school when it started in 1914 and who later moved to the Mayo Clinic, was urged by the Indiana optometrists to register his support for the school in Indiana. Sheard had spoken at Indiana Optometric Association conventions and had worked with some of the Indiana optometrists in various optometric organizations. Sheard held a Ph.D. degree in biophysics and had written several books and papers on physiological optics and optometric testing and diagnosis. He was very well respected in both optometry and medicine. Sheard wrote to Briscoe and stated that he was "extremely interested in the request...that a school of optometry be established at Indiana University" and that he believed that "Indiana University should provide or assist in the providing of a very essential and necessary service in vision to the people of the state." A concern for university administrators in previous years was whether there were sufficient optometrists with university graduate degrees to qualify for a university faculty. In the 1930s, the Ohio State University had started a graduate school program in physiological optics that was particularly suited to remedy such a problem. By the end of 1940, five optometrists had received M.S. degrees in physiological optics, and in 1942, Henry Hofstetter was the first to receive a Ph.D. from that program. This allowed Sheard to say in his letter to Briscoe in 1947 that "Today, however, the situation is different, because I know of one or two men who are available or could be secured and who have their Ph.D. degree and have a very fine background of training and also know what professional optometry is. In Indiana you also have two rather outstanding practitioners who have master's degrees and who happen to have been teachers in one of the independent schools in bygone years." From meetings and correspondence with optometric education leaders and from ongoing discussions with the Indiana Association of Optometrists, the founding committee, Wells and Briscoe were satisfied that the optometry program would be of collegiate rank and quality, but they were concerned that Robert Masler of the IU Department of Ophthalmology and W. D. Gaech, Dean of the IU medical school in 1945, were opposed to the optometry school. Another issue was whether the legislature would financially support the program. To address the latter issue, the Indiana optometrists initiated Indiana House Bill 408 which would raise the annual state optometry license registration fee by $10.00, which would go into a fund for the operation of the school at IU if and when it was established. The Indiana Association of Optometrists Director for Legislation at the time was John P. Davey. At the same time the Indiana Association of Optometrists was fighting against House Bill 284 which would amend the optometry law to allow an optometrist to practice in more than one county in the state. The Indiana Association of Optometrists opposed House Bill 284 because they thought that it would allow the spread of commercial optometry and it would eliminate a safeguard against itinerant spectacle peddlers. House Bill 284 was originated by State Representative Lothair Teeter of Hagerstown, who employed an Indianapolis optometrist as a consultant to his business. Teeter wanted this optometrist to be able to write prescriptions for his employees in his business outside of Marion County. The Indiana Association of Optometrists was successful in defeating House Bill 284, but Teeter was able to hold House Bill 408 up in the House Ways and Means committee where it died. (It was in 1947 that Indiana optometrists changed the name of the state association from the Indiana Association of Optometrists to the Indiana Optometric Association).

In the meantime, the school founding committee also tackled the issue of relations with the medical school. In March of 1947, Davey felt that there was a "lack of medical opposition at the State or City Association level." However, the IU medical school was another story. At this time the Dean of the Indiana University School of Medicine was John D. Van Nuys. In April of 1947, Davey and Bixler had a conference with Van Nuys, who asked for information and opinions on the reason for the need for the school, the expected size of classes, approximate number of clock hours of instruction in anatomy, physics, and other areas, controls over professional conduct of licensed graduates, and justification for the University having programs in both ophthalmology and optometry. Davey and Bixler answered the questions verbally and promised to send Van Nuys a written response.

In preparing their written response to Van Nuys, the School Committee consulted Charles Sheard, Glenn Fry (Dean of the optometry program at Ohio State), Kenneth Stoddard (Dean of the optometry program at California Berkeley), and Meredith Morgan (an optometry faculty member at California Berkeley).

In June of 1947, Davey, as Chairman of the Indiana Optometric Association school founding committee, wrote a seven-page letter to Van Nuys. Davey wrote several
paragraphs on the development of professional, ethical, and educational standards in optometry. He pointed out the fact that graduates of the university schools were much better prepared to take the Indiana optometry board examination than graduates of the proprietary schools. (By this time there was a fourth university based optometry school in the United States at Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oregon) Davey sketched out the basics of the professional curriculum and indicated which courses might be taught in established University departments. Davey also related that correspondence with administrators at the Ohio State and California Berkeley schools indicated no significant conflict between optometry and ophthalmology in either training or other matters at those universities. Davey noted that "the fields of optometry and ophthalmology are not distinctly duplicates, but actually are complements of each other. The major emphasis in optometry lies in the aspects of the eye concerned with its optics, physiology, and pathology, and with the non-pathological defects of vision." In the closing paragraphs, Davey stated that "...if we are going to be permitted to have the profession of optometry, the public is entitled to have its practitioners educated at the highest standards known, namely, that of our state University." An enclosure in Davey's June, 1947 letter to Van Nuys was a copy of an editorial in the January, 1947 issue of the American Journal of Ophthalmology entitled "Instruction in Ophthalmology by Ophthalmologists to Non-medical Groups." It was written by the journal's consulting editor, ophthalmologist Lawrence T. Post who argued that it was in the public interest for ophthalmologists to cooperate with non-medical practitioners who dealt with the eye. Post's editorial made clear his opposition to the 1933 resolution of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association. This resolution stated in part that "...to care for the diseases and conditions of the human eye demands the unusual knowledge of a graduate physician who has been especially prepared; and...there one but a physician so trained should be permitted to diagnose, treat or prescribe for eye conditions;...the section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association declares that it is unethical for any member of the American Medical Association to give lectures or courses of instruction or to consult with anyone not associated with the actual medical service." In 1941, the AMA Section on Ophthalmology had changed its stance on this issue and voted 4 to 5 that the AMA should rescind the resolution. Although the AMA still had not officially rescinded the resolution by 1947, most ophthalmologists and physicians generally ignored it.

To provide further support for the potentially amicable relations between optometry and ophthalmology, the IOA School Committee approached Charles Sheard to ask W.L. Benedict, the noted chief ophthalmologist at the Mayo Clinic, to write to Van Nuys. Benedict's letter to Van Nuys noted that "...schools of optometry maintained in other universities, particularly Columbia, Ohio State, and the University of California, are definitely servicing a great need. Standards of education in optometry have advanced during the past few years and educational requirements have been raised to the general college level. This can result only in the graduation of well-trained optometrists who will serve the public on a strictly professional basis....Optometrists have demonstrated that work which falls within their sphere of influence can be performed on a high professional level and that no conflict need exist between optometrists and ophthalmologists as professional practitioners." In August of 1947, Davey, Borish, Doering, Kenneth Kintra, and Robert Tubesing met with a subcommittee of the medical school which included John Van Nuys and Department of Ophthalmology Chairman Robert Masters. Masters, who was Secretary of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, mentioned that because of the AMA resolution of 1935 he could not expect members of the ophthalmology department to teach optometrists. Davey felt that Masters was the only one of the medical school group that objected to the optometry school and that he and his committee had met Masters' objections as best they could. Borish was told by Van Nuys that he personally did not oppose the optometry school but he couldn't go against the Chairman of his ophthalmology department.

Throughout 1947 the School Committee continued to communicate with Wells and Briscoe concerning the professional status of optometry and related matters. For example, they informed Wells when U.S. President Harry Truman signed a bill establishing an optometry section in the medical corps in the Army. In World War II most optometrists served as enlisted personnel, but the new legislation entitled optometrists to commissions up to and including the rank of Captain, another sign of the recognition of the professional standing of optometrists.

By September of 1947, neither Wells nor the IOA School Committee had received a response from Van Nuys concerning Davey's June letter to him. On September 10, Davey wrote to Wells and the IU Board of Trustees that it had been over seventy days since the information had been sent to Van Nuys and that "the citizens of Indiana are daily clamoring for someplace for their sons to be taught the profession of Optometry." Reinforcing Davey's latter point, a university student from South Bend, Indiana, wrote the following to the Board of Trustees: "I recently completed all of the required courses in the pre-optometry curriculum at the Ohio State University, but upon applying for admission to the school of optometry at that university I find that enrollment in
same is restricted to residents of the State of Ohio. I also found that the same situation exists at the several other universities maintaining schools of optometry which are recognized by the State of Indiana. At each of these schools preference is given to those students residing in the state in which the school is located. The student from Indiana therefore finds it impossible to obtain admission to a school of optometry which meets the high standards set by the Indiana State Board of Optometry....If Indiana is to continue to maintain the highest standards of optometry of all the states in the union, then it must establish an optometry school of its own.33

On October 17, 1947, Herman Bricoe presented an organizational plan for the optometry school to the IU Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees voted to establish the optometry program if the state optometry licensing board could set up the provision of a portion of optometry license registration fees going to the optometry school.34 The School Committee was, of course, quite pleased, and John Davey informed Herman Bricoe that a committee would be appointed to set up the promised financial arrangements.35

However, the lack of response from Van Nuys to John Davey's letter of June 26 did not indicate the medical school's approval of an optometry school. Medical school Dean John Van Nuys and some the medical school faculty appeared at the February 8, 1948 meeting of the Board of Trustees. Van Nuys expressed a concern that improvements in the medical school needed to be made before embarking on a new program: "I don't know whether it is the time to expand into another field when we are not doing everything we can do in our present school."36 Ophthalmologist Robert Masters, however, had some fundamental objections relating to ophthalmology-optometry relations. He stated: "My feeling about optometrists is get along with them as well as I can, help them, but not make too many more of them...Optometry is a shady business in the healing art. We should be doing the best we can to train more ophthalmologists."36 Masters also likened optometrists to technicians rather than professionals, and said that most were commercially oriented and were not educated sufficiently in eye diseases.36

Some members of the Board of Trustees made counter arguments. Board president Ora L. Wildermuth made the point that there was a growing shortage of physicians so training more ophthalmologists seemed impractical. Board member Dillon D. Geiger, a Bloomington ear, nose, and throat physician, said that "During the war, I am sure Dr. Masters will agree, we could never have gotten the job done without the optometrists."36 Geiger was known to several Indiana optometrists and was considered to be a very fair man. Board member John S. Hastings commented that "one reason we should undertake it is that we could do a better job than anybody else in the state."36 Nevertheless, at their March 16, 1948 meeting, the IU Board of Trustees rescinded their decision to establish an optometry school due to the opposition of the medical school. One member of the Board of Trustees reported that the School of Medicine felt that "the proposed program would not have their support and therefore could not be offered in a creditable manner."37

Over the next few months, the IOA School Committee considered a number of different options for their next step. Among the options discussed were: (1) meet with representatives of the medical school to confront them concerning their objections, (2) approach the legislature to have a bill passed to establish an optometry school, (3) have courses dealing with ocular pathology taught by persons not associated with the medical school as had been assumed previously, and (4) negotiate with another university for placement of the school.38-44 The universities mentioned as possibilities for the optometry school were Purdue, Butler, and Notre Dame. The university most seriously considered was Purdue. There was a strong industrial vision program in the psychology department at Purdue, and some of the optometrists in northern Indiana were friends with some Purdue faculty and administrators. A couple of these friendships led to informal discussions concerning the possibility of optometric education at Purdue. It was also thought that there would be less medical opposition at Purdue.

In August of 1948, Kenneth Kintner and Robert Tubbsing replaced Galen Kintner and Noah Bixler on the IOA School Committee. Irvin Borish, E.C. Doering, and Loyd Wedeking remained on the committee. John Davey continued as Chairman. Kenneth E. Kintner (1912-) held a Masters degree in addition to his optometry degree and taught for a period of time at Northern Illinois College of Optometry. He practiced in Mishawaka, Indiana. Robert Tubbsing (1913-1966) attended Earlham College and the Northern Illinois College of Optometry. He and Irvin Borish were roommates in optometry school. Tubbsing taught at NICO in 1934-35 before entering private practice in Richmond, Indiana. He would later serve as the president of the Indiana Optometric Association in 1953. After that Tubbsing would go on to be the president of the American Academy of Optometry in 1957 and 1958, the first optometrist from Indiana to hold that office.

In August of 1948, the IOA School Committee met with Van Nuys and medical school representatives. Despite a lack of progress at this meeting, the School Committee still had as its first priority the establishment of the school at Indiana University. Throughout the fall of 1948 and into January of 1949, representatives from the medical school continued
asking for more information and clarification concerning the proposed optometry school. Members of the school founding committee provided Van Nuy's and other medical school personnel with information about optometry curricula, the fact that physicians were used as instructors in ocular disease courses at the other university-based optometry schools, and other topics.43,44

Members of the school founding committee continued regular meetings and consultations with Herman Briscoe. In Borish recalls that he and John Davey made well over a hundred trips to Bloomington between 1945 and 1951 to talk with Briscoe, Harmon, Wells, and others, and that they were such frequent visitors to Briscoe's office that Briscoe's secretary finally just started waving them into his office.7 At one of these meetings in January of 1949, John Davey and Irvin Borish voiced their frustrations in not being able to gain acceptance from the medical school. It appeared that they had reached an impasse. Briscoe, in an almost off-hand manner with proofs from his latest chemistry textbook on his desk, commented that the optometrists might have to go to the legislature.10 Knowing that Briscoe worked closely with Wells, Davey and Borish knew this meant that the IOA had Wells permission to go to the legislature.16 The fact that Briscoe had gone to the Board of Trustees to propose the optometry program in October of 1947 indicates that he was in favor of establishing the optometry school. He was also said to have had the respect of the Trustees and usually was able to gain their approval for his proposals.42 We can speculate that the opposition of the medical school leading to the rescinding of the Trustees' motion on his proposal and the continuing stonewalling of the medical school may have put Briscoe firmly on the optometrists' side. Indeed, the optometry school project became known as "Briscoe's baby" on the campus.47

On January 17, 1949, the Indiana Optometric Association voted to approach the legislature. The Indiana legislative session was nearing its close, so the Indiana optometrists rushed to put together a bill to establish an optometry school. On January 26, 1949, Representative Howard S. Steele, Republican from Knox County and Frank Sang, Democrat from Jasper County, introduced House Bill 202. The bill would create a school of optometry at Indiana University and provide for an increase of $12 in the annual optometry license registration fee to go to the optometry school.48 The bill was held up in the Ways and Means A Committee by Representatives Teeter of Hagerstown and Dentlinger of Connersville. John Davey met with each of them individually and was able to convince them to let it cut of committee without recommendation, but by then there was a large backlog of legislation in the House and the bill was not considered due to lack of time.49,50 Teeter's objection appears to have come from his continuing complaint about the optometry licensing requirement of practicing in only one county.51 Dentlinger's initial opposition may have due to an optometrist from his home town, who was a personal friend of William Needles, speaking against the school.52 The school founding committee was, of course, disappointed that the bill failed, but they recognized that they hadn't had enough time to be adequately organized, and they were heartened by the fact that there was serious discussion and interest among many of the legislators concerning the prospects of an optometry school in Indiana.

In 1949, C. Earl Fisher was added to the IOA School Committee. C.E. Fisher (1891-1972) had been president of the Indiana Association of Optometrists in 1933. Fisher practiced in Sullivan, Indiana. The School Committee now consisted of Davey as Chairman, and Borish, Doering, Fisher, Kenneth Kintner, Tubesing, and Wedeking as members. At this point, they considered pursuing the following options: (1) go to the legislature again at the next legislative session in 1951 with more organized and prolonged preparation, (2) continue trying to win the approval of the medical school, and (3) make more serious overtures to Purdue.

Kenneth Kintner, who held a Master's degree from Purdue, was a good friend of R.B. Stewart, Vice President and Controller at Purdue University, and of Charles Cole, a member of Purdue's Board of Trustees. Kintner was also acquainted with faculty in the industrial vision program at Purdue and had visited informally with Frederick L. Hovde, who was president of Purdue University. During Hovde's presidency (1946-1971), Purdue saw an almost five times increase in enrollment, a ten times increase in budget, and the addition of various programs such as the veterinary medicine school. Cole advised that Purdue probably would not seriously consider the optometry program until Indiana University was definitely out of the picture. Stewart had conferences with Hovde on the matter and reported to Kintner that it might be difficult but not impossible to get an optometry program started at Purdue. Stewart cited the difficulty they had in establishing the veterinary medicine school. One of Stewart's suggestions was to go to the legislature to establish the school at Purdue, which, of course, didn't put them any closer to their goal than they were with IU.53-55 There was a sentiment among members of the School Committee that because the medical and dental programs were at IU, the optometry school should be too.

In 1949, Herman Wells and some members of the IOA School Committee appeared to be of the opinion that it might still be possible to reach an agreement with the medical school.56,57 It was speculated that only Robert Masters was in opposition.57 Van Nuy's may also have been concerned about the possible impact on space and financing for his program.58 The school founding committee prepared an eight page document which they titled "Trends in Indiana Optometry," and which addressed the relations of optometrists and ophthalmologists in general and in Indiana. The document quoted from Lawrence Post's 1947 editorial in the American Journal of Ophthalmology. In particular, it was noted that Post made the case that "the practice of refraction belongs naturally and legitimately to both" ophthalmology and optometry. Further, Post said that it was necessary to make it possible for ophthalmologists to confer with optometrists.

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without criticism. Leaders of both groups should meet without animosity, in friendliness, and on an equal footing and, bearing in mind primarily the visual welfare of the public should iron out their differences." Next the committee made the point that many leaders in ophthalmology recognized that while optometrists did refractions they "also make fundus examinations, test visual fields, give orthoptic training, and fit contact lenses.*

The document then shifted to a consideration of the Indiana optometry licensing board. It was noted that physicians cooperated in setting up the optometry board in Indiana in 1907. It was then emphasized that university optometry graduates had been found to be better prepared for the state board examination than graduates of the proprietary schools. Another approach to the problems with the medical school involved getting details on the teaching arrangements and relationships of ophthalmologists and optometrists at the other state universities. It appears that there was at least one meeting of members of the school founding committee with medical school faculty in 1948. However, medical school approval still was not forthcoming.

In 1950, the decision was made to go to the legislature for the 1951 session. The IOA led by the School Committee attempted to identify the optometrists in the state who knew some of the state legislators personally or who had them as patients. The members of the IOA School Committee in 1950 and 1951 were the same as in 1949: John Davey, Chairman, Irvin Borish, E.C. Doering, C. Earl Fisher, Kenneth Kntner, Robert Tubasing, and Loyd Wedeking. Discussions were held on who would talk to the remaining legislators and how best to present their case. The IOA also involved a number of other individuals in the organization of the effort. The added members of this legislative drive group were Edgar J. Cain, Don W. Conner, D.O. Elliot. Sr., Virgil A. McCleary, D. Russell Reed, Mark Wolf, and John Wolff. Mark Wolf, a Bloomington optometrist who had in-laws who were prominent in politics, was remembered as being very helpful in this effort. These optometrists were very important in the work of educating legislators about optometry and the proposed school. One of the strategies used by this group was dividing an Indiana map into legislative districts and trying to determine which optometrists might have various legislators as patients or friends. 

While it is not possible now over fifty years later to identify all of the other optometrists who talked to legislators or who otherwise assisted in the legislative effort, documentation (largely being letters reporting back to John Davey) exists showing the efforts of at least the following optometrists: William L. Berge, Eli B. Hendrick, H. C. Higgason, Garland L. Johnson, Robert Legig, Stanley R. Liszczak, Warren H. Miller, Clarence W. Morris, Raymond E. Sawyer, J.R. Shreve, Emersen J. Soland, Stephen F. Sullivan, Kenneth E. Wedeking, and Caster E. Wilson. Others identified as contributing significantly to this task were Russel Boyard, Harold Garton, Kenneth Justice, H.H. Jenn, R.A. Major, Harold Cline, W.L. Van Osdol, Benjamin Shepp, George Beck, and E.G. Wilhite. During this time, Indiana optometrists sought suggestions and comments concerning their efforts from many optometric leaders across the country at meetings and seminars. Some of the persons who offered advice and encouragement on an informal basis in 1950 and 1951 included Vincent Ellerbrook, Glenn Fy, Harold Fischer, Henry Hofstetter, Carel Koch, and Charles Sheard. Some of the IOA members realized that having someone with connections in state politics as the President of the IOA might help their cause. Shortly before the January, 1950 IOA convention, Virgil A. McCleary was approached to run for President-Elect of the IOA. Virgil McCleary (1914-1996) graduated from Manchester College in 1936 and from Northern Illinois College of Optometry in 1940. In 1940, he started practice in Warsaw, Indiana, where he was highly engaged in numerous community activities and organizations. Ordinarily, the state association leadership would have chosen a succession of offices before reaching the presidency. McCleary had not held any IOA office before, but he had a number of acquaintances and friends in state politics. For several years, McCleary had been a golf partner of Hobart Creighton, who had been speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives. Through the years, Creighton had introduced McCleary to many influential politicians. In 1948, when Creighton ran for Governor, McCleary was active in his campaign. During this campaign, McCleary came to know many more politicians, including Henry Schricker, who won that Governor's race, and was serving as Governor in 1951. McCleary consented to run for President-Elect of the IOA, and won the election.

The IOA also passed a resolution to provide financial assistance to the optometry school, because this was a factor that concerned some legislators. The resolution reads as follows: "Whereas, the members of the Indiana Optometric Association have, upon several occasions in the past in convention assembled, reaffirmed their wholehearted support of the projects of the Legislative and School Committees of the Association, and Whereas these repeated affirmations have included approval of the committee's plans to financially aid and assist in the establishment of a projected school of Optometry at Indiana University, now therefore, Be It Resolved that the Indiana Optometric Association, Inc., in convention assembled once again reiterates its support of the program of these committees and its intent to render financial assistance towards the achievement of their objectives, and be it further Resolved that the Association pledges itself to provide the necessary specialized
professional equipment required for teaching and clinical purposes without expense to the State of Indiana or Indiana University, and such other immediate necessary financial assistance as may be required. Read and accepted by unanimous standing vote, 11:00 A.M., Monday, January 22, 1951." The resolution was signed by Virgil A. McCleary, IOA President, Ruth Macdonald, IOA Secretary, and Irvin M. Borish, Resolutions Committee.


House Bill 199, which would establish a school of optometry at Indiana University and raise optometry licensure fees to provide funding for the school, was introduced to the Indiana House on January 24, 1951. The optometrist largely responsible for the content of the bill was John Davey, with input from Virgil McCleary, Harold Garton, and D. Russell Reed.62 The bill was supported by Representative Forrest Link, Republican of LaPorte, and Senator Earl A. Utterback, Democrat of Kokomo. Utterback was a patient of Borish's in Kokomo. Borish, Davey, McCleary, and other Indiana optometrists approached Utterback about sponsoring the bill. LaPorte optometrist D. Russell Reed suggested that his friend Forrest Link would also sponsor the bill.62 The bill was referred to House Judiciary Committee A. This committee recommended two amendments and reported the bill out favorably on February 14.

During this time, a South Bend ophthalmologist wrote a letter dated January 22, 1951 to other ophthalmologists in the state. The letter suggested that to defeat the legislation, his colleagues should contact their legislators to inform them, that "... the practice of optometry is a trade, not a profession..." and point out the fact that optometrists were "...unqualified to detect diseases of the eye..." 63 Included in an enclosure with twelve reasons for opposing the bill was the statement that "to establish such a school at Indiana University will embarrass the medical school, will lower the prestige and respect of the University and will encourage a cult which is rapidly disappearing because of inadequate educational standards."63 This angered many northern Indiana optometrists who had referred him patients on a regular basis. It also drew a response from Wilbur Pell, Jr., attorney for the ICA, who stated "I am of the opinion after a careful reading of your letter that there is much material in the letter which calls for a proper and immediate retraction on your part if the matter is not to be pursued further by those who are damaged by the statements in your letter...a number of the statements in your letter and the enclosures thereto are false and appear to be calculated to deprive optometrists of confidence, to degrade and disgrace them..." 64 The letter against the optometrists may not have been taken seriously by other ophthalmologists because Hedwig S. Kuhn, an ophthalmologist in Hammond, Indiana said that she was "flabbergasted" and "embarrassed" by the letter and that she was going to write to other ophthalmologists that "that type of expression to our legislators is not only undignified and hurtful to ourselves but absolutely out of order."65 Kuhn and her husband, an ear, nose, throat physician, operated a large clinic together. Kuhn worked along with optometrists in some of the industrial vision experiments at Purdue. Walter O. Stevenson, Sr., an ophthalmologist from Quincy, Illinois, who had spoken at previous Indiana Optometric Association meetings, wrote that "Ophthalmology is gradually learning that optometry and ophthalmology can do more for the people by cooperating with one another..."66 In addition, it was said that an Evansville ophthalmologist, William Cockrum, who was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives, spoke strongly in favor of the bill.62

Virgil McCleary and John Davey were spending so much time at the legislature working for the bill that they each received a certificate of employment as a lobbyist as a representative of the Indiana Optometric Association. McCleary said that he logged so much time away from his office that he lost many patients and his practice never did recover completely.62 McCleary was such a familiar face at the legislature that a representative from the medical school, not knowing that McCleary was an optometrist, proceeded to tell him prior to a legislative committee hearing all the arguments that the medical school was going to use against the bill. McCleary was then prepared to effectively argue against each of these objections.62 McCleary noted that his acquaintances with many of the political figures allowed him to speak to them in advance. Governor Shriver's secretary, Mary Oerling, was the widow of an ophthalmist, E.J. Oerling, and helped McCleary get in to see the Governor on a number of occasions when the Governor had a full appointment book. Shriver was able to give McCleary a number of tips that helped in the passage of the bill.62

On February 19, 1951, the Indiana House voted unanimously in favor of the bill, 92 yes votes to 0 no votes. On February 20, it was read in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Education. It was reported out of committee on February 23, and read the second time in the Senate on February 27. The bill was passed by the Senate on March 1, 1951, by a vote of 39 yes, 3 no. Governor Shriver signed the bill into law on March 5, 1951.

On April 5, 1951, Borish, Davey, K. Kintner, McCleary, Tubesing, and Wedeking met with Herman Briscoe. Briscoe would be submitting a plan for the initiation of the program to the Board of Trustees later in the month. Briscoe suggested
starting pre-optometry courses in the fall and taking that year to find the director for the program and then begin the first professional courses in the fall of 1953. In keeping with the requirements of House Bill 199 and of the Indiana State Board and consistent with the standards of most other optometry schools, Briscoe planned for two years of pre-optometry and three years of optometry school.\textsuperscript{67-69} This is the plan that was approved by the Trustees at their meeting of April 20 and which came to pass.

Later the IOA replaced the School Committee, which had achieved its purpose, with a committee to serve in an advisory and liaison capacity with the University. Members of this committee were Noah Bixler, Irvin Borish, John Davey, and Loyd Wedeking. Bixler, because of his great love of books and his work with the library system in Decatur where he practiced, was in charge of collecting optometry and related books for the library at IU. Davey was chosen because of his years of experience on the State Board, Borish for his previous work in optometric education, and Wedeking because he was close friends with John S. Hastings, a member of the IU Board of Trustees.\textsuperscript{62}

In May of 1951, Indiana University distributed a small brochure to Indiana high schools and potentially interested persons and groups, which read in part: "A new professional program in optometry will be offered by Indiana University beginning with the fall semester, 1951-52. The program, which was established by the 1951 General Assembly, will consist of two years of pre-optometry and three years of optometry. During their freshman year, students will take one year of work in English composition, mathematics (college algebra, trigonometry, and analytic geometry), general chemistry, military science, physical education, and some additional courses in foreign language, social sciences, or the humanities. The work in the second year will include zoology and physics... Fees at Indiana University for the two years of pre-optometry study will be the same as the basic fees in other undergraduate divisions of the University, namely, $3.25 per semester hour, or an average of $48.75 per semester..." The Indiana University faculty committee which formulated the pre-optometry curriculum included Professor Paul Harmon, along with Professors W. Brenerman, Robert Waldon Thompson, and George Waggoner.

The original assumption of the Indiana optometrists was that the optometry program would be conducted in Indianapolis and that some of the medical school faculty would assist in the instruction in the biological areas of the curriculum. Realizing that the medical school's resistance to the optometry school would make this untenable, Briscoe based the optometry school in Bloomington. Because the optometry faculty would be quite small initially, it would not qualify for School status, but rather would be a Division. On the Bloomington campus, the departments of physics, biology, and other sciences were in the College of Arts and Sciences. So Briscoe placed the first two years of the professional curriculum of the Division of Optometry within the College of Arts and Sciences on the Bloomington campus. Completion of the fifth year of the curriculum (two years of pre-optometry offerings and three years of professional optometry courses) would qualify the graduate for the Master of Optometry degree granted by the IU Graduate School. Optometry students would receive a B.S. in Optometry granted by the IU College of Arts and Sciences after the successful completion of the second year of optometry school.

Indiana optometrists didn't waste any time in living up to their promise of financially supporting the school. Collection of the first $17 addition to the license registration and renewal fee for the optometry school started soon after House Bill 199 was passed. On July 9, 1951, Don W. Conner, Terre Haute optometrist and Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry, authorized John Davey to present Indiana University with a check for $9,129.\textsuperscript{70} Later the Indiana Optometric Association also established an optometry school trust fund. The IOA Trust Fund Finance Committee, chaired by Cedric MacDaniel, Connersville optometrist, was charged with soliciting and collecting funds. Other members of the committee were George J. Beck, Edgar J. Cain, and Benjamin F. Shepp. By the summer of 1954, they had raised over $71,000. Over 200 Indiana optometrists pledged amounts ranging from $5 to $1,000. A number of manufacturers and supply houses also made contributions.\textsuperscript{71} Indiana Optometric Association members who were on the initial Board of Governors of the Indiana University Optometry School Trust Fund were R.L. Bolyard, August Enz, Jr., Robert Major, and E.G. Wiltch.

In late 1951 and early 1952, Herman Briscoe worked to recruit a Director for the new program. One of the persons that Briscoe had been impressed with during his earlier consultations with optometric leaders was Clifford Treleaven.\textsuperscript{10} Treleaven was an optometry professor at Columbia. He had a Master's degree in physics. He was an outstanding optics instructor who was able to make his teaching very applicable to the needs of optometrists. Treleaven had helped design the range finders used by the British in the Battle of Jutland during World War I.\textsuperscript{72} The School Committee felt that the school at Columbia was behind those at Ohio State and Berkeley, so they expressed preference for persons associated with those programs. They also felt that a person with a Ph.D. might be more highly regarded by persons from other disciplines on the campus.\textsuperscript{7}

Borish and Davey suggested other possible persons for the Director position, including J.C. Copeland and Henry Hofstetter. Copeland was an optometrist who was employed at the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company in Chicago and who had made several contributions to retinoscopy procedures. Hofstetter had earned his optometry degree and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in physiological optics from Ohio State, completing the Ph.D. degree in 1942. He served on the faculty at Ohio State until 1948. In January of 1949, he became Dean of the Los Angeles College of Optometry. He was well known in optometry for his teaching and research work. His comprehensive book "Optometry - Professional, Economic, and Legal Aspects," published in 1948, firmly
established him as a leading authority on the status of the optometric profession. He had spoken at Indiana optometry meetings on several occasions and was acquainted with a number of Indiana optometrists. As early as 1945, his name had been mentioned as a possible head of the Indiana optometry program. By 1951, it was being recognized that he was building a strong faculty at Los Angeles College of Optometry and that he possessed considerable administrative acumen.

In February of 1952, Herman Briscoe undertook a West Coast trip to meet with persons who might be considered for the director position. At Los Angeles College of Optometry (LACO), he met with Henry Hofstetter, Monroe Hirsch, and Henry Knoll. At University of California at Berkeley, he met with Kenneth Stoddard. Hirsch earned his optometry degree from California Berkeley and held a Ph.D. in physiology from Stanford. During his Ph.D. studies, he worked with noted visual physiologist Frank Weymouth. Hirsch joined the LACO faculty in 1950. He would later serve as faculty member and then Dean at Berkeley and publish significant papers on refractive error development. Knoll had a B.S. degree in optics from the University of Rochester and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in physiological optics from Ohio State. Knoll completed his Ph.D. under the tutelage of Glenn Fry in 1950 and joined the LACO faculty that same year. He would later hold the Deanship at LACO from 1950 to 1953 and for a few years after that begin a long career as a research scientist at Bausch & Lomb in Rochester, New York. Stoddard had earned a Ph.D. degree in physics from Stanford in 1931 before going to optometry school. He had a brief experience in private practice before joining the University of California Berkeley optometry faculty. Stoddard was the Dean of the California Berkeley optometry program from 1946 to 1961 and he started the graduate program in physiological optics there in the 1940s.

Briscoe was particularly impressed with Hofstetter and Stoddard. Stoddard decided he wanted to stay in Berkeley and withdrew his name from further consideration. Stoddard strongly recommended Hofstetter for the job. Briscoe arranged for Hofstetter to visit Bloomington on April 24 and 25, 1952. Before Hofstetter left Bloomington, Briscoe offered him the job. A few days later Hofstetter wrote to Briscoe that he would take the position at the proposed salary of $11,500, and would expect to begin work about August 1, 1952. The Indiana optometrists were very pleased with the choice. In addressing the membership of the Indiana Optometric Association, Herman Briscoe said, "My colleagues have sometimes referred to our optometry program as my new school, and I've been just a little proud to have it referred to in that manner. But now I turn it over to Dr. Hofstetter and I'm sure you will agree with me when I say that I could not place it in better hands." Hofstetter's first year in Bloomington would be dedicated to preparations for the first entering professional optometry students in the fall of 1953.

References
32. Davey J. Letter to Herman B. Wells and the Indiana University Board of Trustees, September 10, 1947.
33. Weiss AI. Letter to the Indiana University Board of Trustees, September 11, 1947.
36. Indiana University President's Office. Extract from Board of Trustees Minutes, February 7, 1948.
Chapter 2
Beginnings (1952-1959)

In August of 1952, the new Director of the Indiana University Division of Optometry, Henry W. Hofstetter, began his work of setting up the new program. In the year before the first professional students were to begin their optometry studies, Hofstetter worked to procure the needed staff and facilities. The three-year Division of Optometry curriculum he drew up was processed through the various university committees. The College of Arts and Sciences approved the 300 and 400 level courses in the first and second years of optometry school. The Graduate School approved the 500 level courses in the third year of the optometry professional curriculum. The Division of Optometry registered its membership in the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry and application procedures were begun for accreditation by the American Optometric Association Council on Education and Professional Guidance. Over 3,000 square feet in the basement of the Student Health Center Building (no longer standing today, but then located behind Jordan Hall) was being renovated for laboratory space for optometry courses.

In 1952-53, the Indiana Optometric Association was in the midst of its trust fund drive for the school, and Indiana optometrists had donated several hundred books and several pieces of equipment. Noah Bixler was the Chairman of the IOA Optometry Library Committee in charge of collecting books for the University. By January of 1952, the libraries of two late optometrists, Orris Booth and J.H. Hammon, had been donated to the school. Opometrists and others providing books for the school library included William L. Barge, Donald Bixler (son of Noah Bixler), Noah Bixler, Irvin Borish, Mary Clay, Donald Conner, John Davey, H.L. Fuog, Mrs. Omar Fuqua, Gerald Johnson, Kenneth Justice, J.R. Markley, Glaude McAlley, C.W. Morris, D. Russell Reed, Edwin H. Robinson, and Jassa Scott. Evidence of the good will between the University and the Indiana optometrists comes from the fact that in early 1953, all members of the Indiana Optometric Association were made eligible for affiliate membership in the Indiana University Alumni Association.

The faculty hired to begin in the fall of 1953 were: Merrill...
J. Allen and Joseph Stanley Rafaiko. Allen, the son of a Corpus Christi, Texas optometrist, attended the University of Texas, and then received his optometry degree and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in physiological optics at The Ohio State University. After service in the U.S. Navy in World War II, Allen completed his Ph.D. work under the guidance of Glenn Fry in 1949. He was a member of the faculty at Ohio State before joining the IU faculty in 1953. Joseph Stanley Rafaiko (1905-1988) was born and educated in Pennsylvania. He held an A.B. degree from Villanova University (1929) and M.S. (1931) and Ph.D. (1947) degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. Rafaiko previously had been on the faculties of La Salle College, Syracuse University, Southern Illinois University, and from 1950 to 1953 Southern College of Optometry in Memphis. Rafaiko was officially titled Associate Professor of Anatomy and was assigned to teach anatomy in the optometry curriculum.

The 1953-54 Indiana University Bulletin for the Division listed the following as the minimum pre-optometry college requirements for admission into optometry school: general and organic chemistry, 8 sem. hrs.; English composition, 5 sem. hrs.; algebra, 2 hrs.; trigonometry, 2 hrs.; analytical geometry, 2 hrs.; physics, 8 hrs.; general psychology, 4 hrs.; zoology, 7 hrs.; social sciences, 6 hrs.; literature, philosophy, and the arts, 6 hrs.; and additional credits, 10 hrs.; for a minimum of 60 total semester hours. The optometry curriculum listed in the first bulletin was as follows:

First Semester, First Year (17 credit hours):
Physiology P201. General Physiology I (5 credit hours)
V321. Geometric Optics I (4 credit hours)
V363. Physiological Optics (4 credit hours)
V373. Optometric History and Orientation (1 credit hour)
Zoology Z364. General and Human Heredity (3 credit hours)

Second Semester, First Year (17 credit hours):
Anatomy A311. Anatomy for Optometry Students (4 credit hours)
Bacteriology B310. General Bacteriology (5 credit hours)
V322. Geometric Optics II (4 credit hours)
V364. Physiological Optics II (4 credit hours)

First Semester, Second Year (17 credit hours):
Anatomy A312. Anatomy for Optometry Students (3 credit hours)
Psychology P454. Statistical Analysis in Psychology (3 credit hours)
V431. Mechanical and Ophthalmic Optics I (4 credit hours)
V451. Clinical Optometry I (4 credit hours)
V465. Physiological Optics III (3 credit hours)

Second Semester, Second year (16 credit hours):
V432. Mechanical and Ophthalmic Optics II (4 credit hours)
V443. General and Ocular Pathology (4 credit hours)
V452. Clinical Optometry II (5 credit hours)
V466. Physiological Optics IV (3 credit hours)

Summer between second and third years:
V553. Optometry Clinic (2 credit hours)

First Semester, Third Year (17 credit hours):

V523. Illumination Principles (2 credit hours)
V544. Applied Ocular Pathology (4 credit hours)
V554. Clinical Optometry III (3 credit hours)
V555. Optometry Clinic (4 credit hours)
V574. Socioeconomic Aspects of Optometry (2 credit hours)
V576. Occupational Vision (2 credit hours)

Second Semester, Third Year (15 credit hours):
V545. Applied Ocular Pathology (4 credit hours)
V556. Clinical Optometry IV (3 credit hours)
V557. Optometry Clinic (4 credit hours)
V569. Selected Studies (2 credit hours)
V575. Legal and Professional Aspects of Optometry (2 credit hours)

Eighteen students were admitted to optometry school for the fall of 1953. Twelve of the eighteen were from Indiana. All 18 were men. Lecture classes were held in various buildings around the campus. Laboratories were in the Optometry faculty and the first entering class of students in the fall of 1953. Back row (l to r): Wayne A. Snaffer, Paul R. Ellis, Joseph L. Riezle, Don R. Downing, Joseph T. Eade, Robert E. Bauer. Second row: Leon W. Hoffner, Paul W. Kramer, Robert E. Gregg, Milton H. Brackmann, James F. EutDaly, Charles W. Naug, Carl Planter. Front row: Gerry L. Gribble, Max R. Gawlney, J. Stanley Rafaiko (faculty), Henry W. Hofstetter (Director), Merrill J. Allen (faculty), Alexander Finkas, William E. Boyts.

Student Health Center Building, and optometry offices were in Myers Hall. In the first year of the program Hofstetter gave the Geometric Optics lectures. Merrill Allen taught Physiological Optics and guided the Geometric Optics laboratory exercises. Laboratory materials continued to arrive during the first year, and the students sometimes helped unpack the equipment they used in their labs. The 1953-54 Bulletin listed the fees as $150 for Indiana residents and $280 for out-of-state students. Sixteen students completed the first year.

The faculty started its long tradition of active research and publishing in 1953-54, as Hofstetter had seven publications and Allen six during that academic year. Hofstetter also served as president of the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry.

Full-time faculty which came to IU for the fall of 1954 were Ingeborg Schmidt and Neal J. Bailey. Schmidt was born in 1899 in Estonia where she completed medical studies at the...
University of Dorpat in 1925. She served an internship and did graduate study at the University of Tübingen in Germany, receiving her M.D. degree in 1927. From 1927 to 1954, she mostly worked as a research scientist in Germany and the United States, doing studies in physiological optics, electrophysiology, comparative physiology, night vision, and color vision, and for a while she worked as a medical volunteer during World War II. Bailey attended optometry school at The Ohio State University. After practicing in Michigan for a few years, he returned to Ohio State for graduate study. He completed his Ph.D. in physiological optics in 1954 under the direction of Glenn Fry. The 1954-55 school year saw the initiation of a number of extracurricular activities. Merrill Allen helped the students organize the "Eat and Speak Club," patterned after the Toastmasters' Club. It met weekly, usually at the Indiana Union cafeteria. The club was "dedicated to the proposition that a person will be credit to his profession and will be most successful when he can communicate his ideas easily intelligibly and effectively, whether by informal conversation or by a formal speech." Joan Allen (Mrs. Merrill Allen) and Jane Hofstetter (Mrs. Henry Hofstetter) helped the optometry students' wives start an organization called the Optometric Dames Club. One of their biggest projects over the years was making visual field tangent screens in the Hofstetter's basement and selling them to optometrists. The organization helped educate the wives about the optometric profession and showed them how they could assist their husbands in setting up a practice. Alice Bennett recalls that Henry Hofstetter was generous with his time towards the Dames Club, sometimes leading them through tours of the school's optometry clinic.

IU's graduate program in physiological optics started in the fall of 1954. The students admitted that fall for study toward the M.S. degree were Paul Lappin, a graduate of Massachusetts College of Optometry; L. Ray Loper, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College of Optometry; and William R. Baldwin, a graduate of Pacific University College of Optometry. Lappin and Loper were U.S. Air Force optometry officers attending school under assignment. In addition to his graduate studies, Baldwin practiced part-time in Beech Grove, Indiana, and was a part-time instructor in the optometry curriculum. In the spring of 1955, the Graduate School extended permission to offer the Ph.D. degree in physiological optics as well as the M.S.

Eighteen students were admitted to the first year optometry class starting in September of 1954. Thirteen of these 18 completed the first year. Sixteen students of the original class completed their second year of optometry school in 1954-55.

The application for accreditation caused some tension in 1954-55. In June of 1952, the American Optometric Association passed a resolution urging the granting of the Doctor of Optometry (O.D.) degree as the uniform professional degree for optometrists and setting the requirement of granting the O.D. degree for the achievement of accreditation by all new optometry schools. At the time, only three optometry schools did not offer an O.D. degree - California Berkeley, Columbia, and Ohio State. These schools were bound by the rules and regulations of their respective university boards and committees with regard to the degrees they could offer. California Berkeley and Ohio State were considered by many to be the premier optometry programs at the time, and the IU curriculum was based largely on theirs. Pacific University and all of the private optometry schools offered an O.D. degree, but none of them required the combined six years of pre-optometry courses and optometry school that most universities would require for a doctorate level degree. The University of Houston College of Optometry was scheduled to graduate its first class in 1955, with the O.D. being awarded for three years of optometry school after two years of pre-optometry. Hofstetter was aware of the American Optometric Association resolution and he was in favor of the O.D. degree as the professional degree for optometrists. Only a month after he arrived in Bloomington in 1952 he proposed to Herman Briscoe that IU should give the O.D. degree. Herman Wells, however, was of the opinion that since the five-year program was mandated by the legislature in 1951 over a year before the AOA resolution, the resolution should not apply to IU. Wells may have been influenced by the fact that the medical school was opposed to IU giving a doctorate degree to optometrists. Complicating the picture was the fact that Columbia University was in the process of closing its optometry school in 1954, due to a combination of factors including medical opposition and controversy over consideration of changing to a six-year program and the O.D. degree. In the fall of 1954, Hofstetter asked the optometry accrediting body, the American Optometric Association Council on Education and Professional Guidance, if Wells' interpretation was acceptable to them. Late the next spring the Council responded that "While the Council is in accord on the point you raised, whereby your school may have a valid claim to having been established prior to the date on which the AOA affirmed the resolution precluding accreditation without the degree, we still feel that the matter is one which requires the combined judgment both of the Council and the AOA Trustees."

Finally in December of 1955, Hofstetter
learned that the Council had decided that it would proceed with a visit to Bloomington early in 1956 for the purpose of deciding on accreditation. It appears that they had accepted Wells' position on the degree question. The visitation committee of the Council came to Bloomington in March, 1956. IU learned of having achieved provisional accreditation in April, 1956, two months before graduation of the first class. Full accreditation would later be achieved through a fall visit of the Council after the graduation of the first class.

In the second semester of 1954-55, the curriculum called for the teaching of a course entitled General and Ocular Pathology (V443). Arrangements had been made for an M.D. pathologist to teach the course. Shortly before the course was to begin, he backed out of teaching it, due to pressure from nearby ophthalmologists. William R. Baldwin, who had just commenced his graduate studies in physiological optics the previous semester, was tapped to teach the course, because he had completed a B.S. degree in biology before attaining the O.D. degree from Pacific University in 1951. Baldwin recalls that because of the limited preparation time, he had a difficult time keeping ahead of some of the students. But it appears that his instruction was effective, because he continued to teach the course through the spring semester of 1952.

Preparations in 1955-56 for the third and final year of optometry for the first class included establishing a clinic. The Optometry Clinic course in the summer of 1955 consisted of two 40-hour weeks of procedural orientation which supplemented their preclinical courses in the previous year. The clinic opened on September 20, 1955 in Jordan Hall, where it occupied approximately 4,000 square feet in five rooms. The first patient was a pre-optometry student, Ray Detraz, who later graduated in the Optometry Class of 1959. The clinic was open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons.

The plan for the clinic in 1955-56 called for patients to have a minimum of two visits. At the first appointment the student would do an examination. The student and patient would then arrange for a second visit which would occur after the student had studied the clinical findings and consulted with an instructor. During the second visit the student would repeat any questionable findings and the instructor would supervise the writing of a prescription. Spectacle frame selection was conducted during the second visit, and the new spectacles were dispensed at a third visit. Other services available included visual training, contact lens fitting, and low vision (commonly known then as subnormal vision) care. Fees were $1 for registration and examination, $3 for prescription of lenses, and $1 per half-hour visit for services in visual training, contact lenses, or subnormal vision. The clinic appointment book was filled the first day the clinic was open and continued to be filled for some months afterward.

The opening of the clinic and the offering of the full three years of the optometry curriculum in 1955-56 necessitated the addition of more faculty, achieved by the addition of one full-time faculty member and several part-time instructors. The full-time addition to the faculty was Gordon G. Heath. Heath was born in the state of Washington in 1922 and moved to California as a small boy. His undergraduate education, started at University of California Berkeley in 1940, was interrupted by service in the U.S. Navy in World War II. After the end of the war, he resumed his education at University of Southern California and the Los Angeles College of Optometry, where he received his O.D. degree in 1951. He then studied physiological optics in the graduate program at the University of California Berkeley. He had completed most of his Ph.D. work when he joined the IU faculty in 1955, and was able to finish the Ph.D. later in 1960. Heath was made director of the clinic in 1955, a position he held until 1960. Heath also was assigned to develop two third year courses, Clinical Optometry II and IV.

The part-time instructors that commenced in the 1955-56 were practicing optometrists from around the state: Irvin M. Beish from Kokomo, Robert P. Krack from Bloomington, Richard J. Kyman from Bloomington, D Russell Reed from LaPorte, Edward Uyesugi from Paoli, E. Gerald Wilhite from Bedford, J. Mark Wolf from Bloomington, and Lowell B. Zerbe from Columbus. All of these part-time Clinical Associates and all of the full-time faculty participated in clinical supervision. Contact lens work was primarily the responsibility of Neal Bailey, the visual training clinic was led by Gordon Heath, ophthalmic lens dispensing was largely done by Lowell Zerbe, and clinical pathology cases were supervised by Ingeborg Schmidt or referred out to local ophthalmologists. There were several new courses to be taught for the third year class. Beish participated in the Selected Studies course. Hofstetter and Reed worked on Legal and Professional Aspects of Optometry. Hofstetter taught Occupational Vision, Merrill Allen taught Illumination Principles, and Ingeborg Schmidt was responsible for two semesters of Applied Ocular Pathology.

The research program continued to develop with studies on accommodation, refractive errors, color vision, and contact lenses being among those in progress in 1955-56. Publications by the faculty included a book on Industrial Vision by Hofstetter published in 1956. Neal Bailey initiated the
school screening program in Second Semester, 1956, and worked on a series of five half-hour television programs entitled "Let's See" for station WTTV. Twenty-seven practicing optometrists completed ten week evening continuing education courses given in Vincennes and Kokomo, under the direction of Merrill Allen through the Indiana University Extension Centers of the Division of Adult Education and Public Services. Extracurricular activities in 1955-56 included the Eat and Speak Club, the Optometric Dames Club, Omega Delta optometric fraternity, and the beginning of the Omega Epsilon Phi optometric fraternity. In spring the students and staff joined the students and staff of The Ohio State University School of Optometry for a picnic and softball game at a park in Richmond, Indiana, approximately halfway between Bloomington and Columbus, Ohio.

June of 1956 saw the graduation of the first optometry students from IU. Sixteen students received their Masters of Optometry degrees. Thirteen of the 16 took and passed the Indiana Board exam. The other three students passed board examinations in other states. All seven of the students who took the National Board Examinations passed. We can assume that John Davy would have been happy with that outcome. He lived to see the start of the school, but died in November of 1954. Three graduate students received the first M.S. degrees in physiological optics from IU in 1956. William R. Baldwin's thesis was entitled "A Modified X-Ray Method for the Measurement of the Axial Length of the Living Eye." L. Ray Loper completed his M.S. requirements with the thesis on the first floor of Myers Hall, laboratories in the Health Center basement, some clinic area on the first floor of Jordan Hall with clinic examination rooms on the third floor of Jordan Hall, and faculty offices on the fifth floor of Jordan Hall. There were increases in the numbers of public schools visited in the school screening program, of practicing optometrists taking continuing education courses, and of graduate students in the physiological optics program. The clinic was reported to be seeing about 1,000 patients in a year. Faculty were actively publishing, making educational presentations at various meetings, and participating in committee work for optometric organizations. Research work included color vision work being done by Merrill Allen and Gordon Heath on a contract from the U.S. Air Force, research on visibility of satellites by Schmidt, a study of visual problems in space by Schmidt for NASA, studies on refractive errors by Henry Hofstetter and Bill Baldwin, contact lens research by Neal Bailey, plus other studies on topics such as accommodation, the bichrome test, asthenopia, and AC/A ratios. IU's fourth M.S. physiological optics degree was awarded in 1957 to Albert V. Alder, who wrote the thesis "The Binocularly Induced Phenomenon as a Method of Measuring Binocular Fixation Disparity." IU students, staff, and families again had a picnic in Richmond, Indiana with their counterparts from Ohio State. The previous year Ohio State won the softball game, but in 1957 IU prevailed 15-2. Thirteen students graduated in June of 1957. All of the members of the Optometry Class of 1957 who took the Indiana Board exam passed it.

By the fall of 1957 the research program has expanded to the point of requiring additional space. Research space in a house at 630 East Third Street was added to the optometry facilities. The full-time faculty for 1957-58 were Merrill Allen, Neal Bailey, Gordon Heath, Henry Hofstetter, Stanley Rafalko, and Ingeborg Schmidt. Part-time faculty were Irvin Borish, Robert P. Krack, D Russell Reed, and Lowell Zerbe. Physiological optics graduate students, some of whom taught in the optics curriculum, were William R. Baldwin, John H. Carter, Jr., Ronald W. Everson, Robert Mandell, Floyd Morris, Tuly Patrowicz, Donald Pitts, and Rogers W. Reading.

Twenty-two new optometry students were enrolled in the fall of 1957, with 20 of them completing their first year. Hofstetter reported that 'or 1957-58, "Virtually all phases of the program of the Division of Optometry have shown significant increases in activity and development over previous years." The clinic continued to operate at full capacity in 1957-58, with the contact lens clinic showing particular increases in activity. IU had a well equipped contact lens laboratory because Neal Bailey had been able to help IU purchase, and had personally transported, the equipment from a Chicago contact lens lab that was being discontinued. The IU chapter of the Omega Delta fraternity was host to the group's national meeting, and during the year they brought a number of speakers to campus, including Charles Sheard.

The only matter that seemed to be of some concern at this time was that there was not a large pool of applicants to

Mechanical optics laboratory in the Health Center basement.
the optometry program. To address this problem, a program of "Optometric Career Consultants" was instituted in which approximately one hundred optometrists were given suggested answers to typical questions from prospective students about optometry and the educational program at IU. This was a joint project of the Indiana Optometric Association and the Division of Optometry. Practicing optometrists continued to make contributions to the school, with more than 30 contributions during the 1957-58 year. The school also received $1,000 from the Women's Auxiliary to the Indiana Optometric Association for the purpose of establishing a loan fund for optometry students. IU and Ohio State again had a spring picnic in Richmond, Indiana, with IU winning in the softball game, this time 23-16. In June of 1958, the largest graduating class up to that time (21) received their degrees.

A blow to the program as the 1958-59 school year approached was the resignation of Neal Bailey who left to join a thriving contact lens practice. He was replaced by a graduate of the IU Optometry Class of 1958, Charles R. Shick. In describing Shick to the optometrists of Indiana, Hofstetter said that Shick "has not only been a very superior student and a long time student assistant familiar with the whole organization, but he was also given the highest confidence rating by his classmates, at graduation time, on clinical competence, leadership, potential success, and likelihood of contributing to the advancement of his profession." A secretary who started work in the optometry program in 1958 was Sandra Rogers. She is remembered as a hard worker with outstanding organizational and typing skills. She continued working for optometry until 1969.

Continuing education courses in contact lenses were in demand in 1958-59. Nine post-graduate courses were conducted, seven of them in contact lenses. There was also a course in case analysis and one in orthoptics. These courses took place over several weeks, and were each twenty to thirty clock hours. At this time, contact lenses were gaining popularity and these courses were a major contribution to the practitioners wanting to learn more about contact lenses. Continuing education courses were called Postgraduate Courses in Optometry at this time, perhaps being given a more formal sounding name because they were extended programs taught over a number of weeks. The fee for the Theory and Practice of Contact Lenses postgraduate course was $45 according to the 1958-59 IU Division of Optometry Bulletin.

In 1958-59, the Division of Optometry received grants from the Women's Auxiliary to the Indiana Optometric Association, the Indiana Chapter of the American Academy of Optometry, the American Optometric Foundation, the U.S. Public Health Service, American Optical Company, and the U.S. Air Force. Seven members of the faculty had papers published in professional and scientific journals in 1958-59. There were eight students, who had graduated from seven different optometry schools, in the physiological optics graduate program. Teaching assignments in the optometry curriculum remained fairly stable in the late 1950s. From fall semester, 1956 to spring semester, 1959, there were no changes in the instructors of the following courses: Henry Hofstetter taught Optometric History and Orientation, Socioeconomic Aspects of Optometry, and Occupational Vision. J. Stanley Rafalko taught both semesters of Anatomy for Optometry Students. Gordon Heath taught Geometric Optics I and II, and Clinical Optometry III and IV. Merrill Allen taught Physiological Optics I and Clinical Optometry I. Bill Baldwin taught General and Ocular Pathology. Ingeborg Schmidt taught Physiological Optics III and IV, as well as both semesters of Applied Ocular Pathology. Legal and Professional Aspects of Optometry was team taught by Henry Hofstetter and D. Russell Reed. There were a few courses with changes in instructors over this period of time: Physiological Optics II was taught by Merrill Allen and Robert Mandell. Mechanical and Ophthalmic Optics I and II were taught by Neal Bailey until his departure, and then by Charles Shick. Clinical Optometry II was taught by Neal Bailey, Merrill Allen, and Bill Baldwin. Illumination Principles was taught by Neal Bailey and Merrill Allen. Selected Studies was handled each year by Irvin Borish and Henry Hofstetter, with the assistance of Merrill Allen one year. Clinical supervision was divided up among full-time faculty, part-time faculty, and graduate students.

The clinic maintained a busy schedule through 1958-59. In March the appointment book was booked solid through June. At that time each final year optometry student was examining about 35 patients per semester. Post-graduate continuing education courses in contact lenses continued to be very popular in the summer of 1959. Bill Baldwin and Charles Shick gave a series of weekly courses, with more than 100 optometrists attending.

References
1. Hofstetter HW. Division of Optometry annual report to the President of the University, July 20, 1953.
5. Program from the Silver Anniversary Luncheon Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of Legislation to establish a School of Optometry at Indiana University, October 7, 1976.
Chapter 3
The Foley House Era (1959-1968)

The fall of 1959 saw the consolidation of some of the facilities of the optometry school. Previously offices had been in Myers Hall and Jordan Hall, but now they were moved to the first and second floors of the Student Health Center Building, which then stood behind Jordan Hall. Teaching laboratories continued to be located in the basement of the Student Health Center Building. Lectures continued to be held in various buildings around the campus, which was an inconvenience for the use of visual aids and demonstrations.

Some of the research space was in a former residence at 630 East Third Street.1,2

The most significant change in venue was the move of the clinic to Foley House at 744 East Third Avenue. Foley House was an old wooden frame two-story house. It must have been quite an elegant structure in its time, and it was described as having a "cultured appearance."3 It had a number of dignified features, including an etched glass front door window. The lot on which Foley House was located was owned at one time in the first half of the nineteenth century by Paris C. Dunning, who was Governor of Indiana in 1848-49. The structure was known as Foley House for Arthur Lee Foley, who was an IU physics professor and who owned the house from 1898 to 1945. Foley was on the IU faculty from 1890 to 1937, serving as head of the physics department for forty years. He was an authority on sound, and his physics textbook was used in more than 300 colleges. Indiana University purchased the property shortly after the death of Foley and his wife in 1945. Various IU departments occupied the building until it became available for optometry in 1959.4

In 1959, the biology department was wanting to use the space occupied in Jordan Hall by the optometry clinic and the optometry faculty recognized that clinical operations were ready for additional space. After looking at various buildings, the decision was made to move to Foley House. Modifications to make it useful for a clinic were made in the summer of 1959, and starting in the fall of 1959 clinic was conducted there. The side door was made into the main entrance to the clinic. A reception area, frame selection room, and spectacle adjusting and dispensing areas were located on the first floor, along with four examination rooms. A large wooden stairway led up to the second floor where two additional examination rooms and space for vision training, contact lens fitting, and special testing were installed. The examination rooms were equipped with mirrors, but a full twenty...
foot visual acuity test could be performed in the upstairs hallway. The basement was used for a variety of functions, including contact lens modification and fabrication, locker area, and research projects. Many stories are told of the Foley House basement which had a dirt floor behind the furnace and an elevated throne-like toilet.3-7

Foley House was the place that most of the university and community identified with optometry, because they had contact with the optometry program there at the clinic. Therefore, proper appearance of the building was held to be essential. The third year class in 1958-60 requested to have keys to the building issued to all members of the class. After promises that they would help to maintain the appropriate character of the building, the keys were granted. This arrangement proved to be very successful for two or three years, until the privilege had to be revoked due to the carelessness of a few students.3 The clinic continued to be located in Foley House through the fall semester of 1967, after which clinic was conducted in the new optometry building.

Foley House provided more space for the clinic than had been available in Jordan Hall. Not only were there more examination rooms, but there was also additional space for special tests and demonstrations. This allowed Ingeborg Schmidt to introduce a demonstration hour for pathological cases. During the 1959-60 year, 66 patients with eye disease served as demonstration patients.2

William R. Baldwin was made a member of the regular full-time faculty in the fall of 1959. He had been teaching part-time in the optometry program since 1954 when he started his graduate studies in physiological optics. He had completed his M.S. degree in 1956, and was working toward the Ph.D. degree. There was some turnover in part-time faculty in 1959. It was at this time that Jack W. Bennett, from the IU Optometry Class of 1959, became a part-time faculty member. He practiced in Bloomington and taught part-time until 1970, when he became a full-time IU faculty member. He later became Dean of the College of Optometry at Ferris State University (1975-1988), Dean of the School of Optometry at Indiana University (1988-1996), and Dean of the School of Optometry at the University of Missouri St. Louis (1999-2000).

In August of 1959, IU was the host for an eleven day conference on the teaching of physiological optics in optometry schools. The meeting was attended by faculty representatives of all the optometry schools in the United States and Canada. The conference was funded by the National Science Foundation. Henry Hofstetter, who organized the conference, edited the proceedings of the meeting for later publication in a 63 page pamphlet entitled "Transactions and Reports of the Conference on Training in Physiological Optics," published by Indiana University.

Hofstetter went on sabbatical leave in the fall of 1959. He lectured and consulted for various optometric groups in Europe and Africa, spending most of the time in South Africa. He observed instructional methods in some of the optometry schools of England, Spain, and South Africa, and he interviewed more than 200 practicing optometrists concerning perceived optometric education needs.2 Bill Baldwin, Charles Shick, and Gordon Heath taught Hofstetter's fall semester courses during his leave. Merrill Allen served as acting director of the program in Hofstetter's absence. In addition to these duties, Allen had expanded graduate student teaching and research supervision. To facilitate this, Gordon Heath and Bill Baldwin took over some of Merrill Allen's previous optometry classroom work.

The Optometric Dames Club continued to be an active organization, and the school started awarding PHT certificates to student wives. The PHT stood for "putting hubby through" for their efforts in working to help support their husbands' studies. Alice Bennett recalled that she and some other optometry student wives worked as campus switchboard operators.8 At the annual Indiana University - Ohio State University optometry picnic in Richmond, Indiana in 1960, OSU won the softball game 12-6. IU had won the three previous years. The game was umpired by former IU faculty member practicing in Columbus, Ohio, Neal Bailey, and by Herb Mote, a member of the Ohio State faculty.9

In 1960, additional research space was obtained in a small storefront building at 502 North Union Street and in a wing of the Rogers A building. Rogers A was located on the south side of Tenth Street, just west of Union Street. The building at 502 North Union provided about 1,100 square feet of research space and six rooms at Rogers A provided approximately 1,600 square feet. All told, the room areas assigned to Optometry across the campus totaled over 10,000 square feet, not counting hallway, utility, classroom, or library areas.10 It appears that in 1960, for the first time there was serious discussion about a building devoted to Optometry, although the need had been discussed informally.

Some of the buildings housing the Division of Optometry in 1960 (from the Indiana Journal of Optometry 1960, 30(3):11).
persons had complete optometric examinations. With the addition of follow-ups, special testing, ophthalmic repairs, and visits in the contact lens, visual training, and low vision areas, there were more than 5,000 patient visits. In the school screening program, several thousand school children were screened for vision problems.\textsuperscript{15}

In the summer of 1961, the Division of Optometry participated in the campus-wide Undergraduate Research Participation Program. Students from the Los Angeles College of Optometry, University of Houston, and Pennsylvania State College of Optometry spent a portion of the summer in Bloomington working on research projects. Merrill Allen spent the summer of 1961 and part of the fall semester on sabbatical leave doing research in Soesterberg, Holland.

Added to the regular full-time faculty in the fall of 1961 was Ronald W. Everson. A native of Wisconsin, Everson attended Ripon College in Wisconsin and then received his O.D. degree from the Chicago College of Optometry in 1954. He served as a U.S. commissioned Army optometry officer from 1954 to 1957. He had supervised in the clinic and assisted with the instruction in some of the laboratories since coming to IU in 1957 for graduate study in physiological optics. He received his M.S. in 1959, writing his thesis on "Visual Acuity and Refraction in Relation to Eye Position." In 1961-62, Everson was assigned to teach Physiological Optics II and Illumination Principles, as well as supervising in the clinic and assisting with the Selected Studies course. Everson later left his Lecturer position at IU in 1964 to take a faculty position and directorship of the physiological optics graduate program at Pacific University, but he returned to IU in 1968 as an Assistant Professor of Optometry. He would go on to teach at IU for more than 30 years total before his retirement in 1996. He became known for his well-prepared, clearly presented lectures. He achieved this by going over the whole lecture in his mind about an hour or two before giving it, and by watching the students faces to see if they appeared to understand a particular point before going on to the next one.\textsuperscript{7}

The fall of 1961 again saw some changes in location of facilities. Rogers A building was demolished. The vision research laboratory that had been there was moved to 1906 East Tenth Street. Office space for Graduate Assistants was moved from the Health Center Building to 324 South Fess Street.

By 1961, the physiological optics graduate program had achieved some notice in the profession. There were 17 graduate students in the fall of 1961. Former students had taken faculty positions at other optometry schools. Henry Hofstetter had been Chairman of the physiological optics
graduate program until 1960, and Gordon Heath now served in that role.

The professional optometry program was also gaining notice. A low number of applicants to optometry school had been a concern in previous years, but in 1962 there had been a significant increase in applications for three consecutive years. This increase seemed to exceed the national trend in optometry school applications. This allowed the enrollment of 30 students for the fall of 1962, the largest group to enter to that point.16,17 Graduates continued to perform well on state and national board examinations. Concerning the national boards, Hofstetter noted that "our graduates' performance records are consistently well above the national averages year after year."16

The 1962 graduating class included the first female graduate, Miriam Stanley Boyd. Miriam's mother, Virgie Metzger, was an optometrist who practiced in Jasper, Indiana, and had served the Indiana Optometric Association for a period of time as the Chairman of the Student Procurement and Guidance Committee. The purpose of that committee was to counsel pre-optometry students and to advise optometry students on potential scholarships and on possible practice opportunities within the state of Indiana.16 Metzger also served on the Indiana Optometric Association School Liaison Committee for a number of years in the 1960s.

Faculty publications in the first few years of the decade included some significant books. Henry Hofstetter was a co-editor of the first edition of the Dictionary of Visual Science. Ingeborg Schmidt was a co-author of a book on physiological optics published in German (Der Gesichtsinn, Grundzüge der physiologischen Optik). Bill Baldwin and Charles Shick were the authors of a book on contact lenses, entitled 'Corneal Contact Lenses: Fitting Procedures," published in 1962 by Chilton Company.

In 1962 the first Ph.D. degrees in physiological optics from IU were completed. Robert E. Mandell wrote his thesis on "Norphometry of the Human Cornea," and John H. Carter, Jr., wrote his on "A Servoanalysis of the Human Accommodative Mechanism." Both would subsequently have long and distinguished careers in optometric education, Mandell at the University of California Berkeley and Carter at the New England College of Optometry.

William M. Lyle joined the full-time faculty in the fall of 1962. Lyle was born in Canada and had completed optometry school at the College of Optometry of Ontario in 1938. He had practiced optometry in Canada for many years before coming to IU as a graduate student in 1960. He completed his M.S. degree in 1962 with a thesis entitled "Analysis of Monocular Dark Adaptation Measurements Obtained with Alterocular Fixation." He continued work on his Ph.D. while serving as a faculty member. His 1965 doctoral thesis was "The Inheritance of Corneal Astigmatism." He left IU in 1955 and went on to serve for many years as a faculty member at the School of Optometry at the University of Waterloo in Canada. At IU he had a number of different course assignments including laboratories in Mechanical and Ophthalmic Optics and Physiological Optics II, Applied Ocular Pathology, and Occupational Vision. In addition to his teaching duties, he was responsible for library acquisitions and library journal processing for optometry. That duty may have presaged his service from 1979 to 1996 as Editor of the Journal published by the American Academy of Optometry, known as the American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics and later retitled Optometry and Vision Science.19

In October of 1962, the Indiana University Bureau of Physical Facilities Studies completed a document entitled "Proposed Space Program Requirements for an Optometry Building." In the first part of the document Hofstetter presented predictions of the student enrollment and faculty and staff requirements for the next thirty years. Hofstetter's prediction of future optometry student enrollment was based on replacing losses of optometrists to retirement and death in Indiana and in neighboring states without optometry schools and compensating for population increase. He predicted that the enrollment of new students would increase to 65 by 1991-92, which is very close to what did transpire. His estimate of the number of physiological optics graduate students was based on the need for optometry school instructors and likely employment of some of the graduates in non-academic work. In the ten years before 1962, approximately half of the physiological optics graduates went into jobs outside of academic optometry, and Hofstetter anticipated correctly that would increase in the future. He conservatively estimated that one-fifth of the physiological optics graduates nationwide should come from IU, even though at the time IU had the largest enrollment of physiological optics graduate students of the three programs in existence. He predicted a total of 36 physiological optics graduate students enrolled at IU in 1991-92. Hofstetter also predicted an increase in the number of full-time equivalent faculty from 8 in 1961-62 to 22 in 1991-92.

Based on these numbers and consideration of the anticipated teaching, clinic, and research needs of the school, the preliminary space estimates were 32,750 square feet for offices, classrooms, teaching laboratories, research laboratories, and library and study areas, 10,300 square feet for clinical areas, and 18,620 square feet of assignable area for utilities, hallways, etc., for a total of 61,670 square feet.20 It was hoped that the 1963 legislative session would bring an increase in appropriations to the University so that building projects, including the optometry building, could be started. However, this did not come to pass. In 1963, the optometry program again had some changes in their physical facilities. Faculty offices were moved from the first and second floors of the Health Center building to the basement of Swain Hall East. Graduate student offices moved from three
rooms at 324 South Fess Street, which was soon thereafter demolished, to a cluster of eleven rooms in Lindley Hall. The clinic remained in Foley House, teaching laboratories in the Health Center basement, and research laboratories at 502 North Union and 1906 East Tenth. In total, the optometry program occupied about 12,000 square feet of assignable space. Hofstetter wrote: "Our space needs have become truly critical. We rank third in the university's official list of construction priorities, with the other two having been on the list long before we arrived! Those of you who have seen the campus recently are no doubt aware of the tremendous dormitory construction taking place to house the doubling student population. These are constructed on a self-liquidating basis and need not await appropriations. The academic construction, however, has fallen far behind schedule, and the hopes for adequate optometry housing have been severely shattered by the lack of appropriated building funds these past two biennia."

Twenty students graduated from the optometry program in 1963. One of the 1963 graduates was John G. Ashman who was a leader of the Optometric Student Council in school and later became the president of the Indiana University Alumni Association (for the entire university). He would also have a son and daughter-in-law attend optometry school at IU.

In the summer of 1963, under the direction of Charles Shick, nine different continuing education (postgraduate) courses were offered. They ranged from ten clock hours to thirty clock hours, each taught in two to four consecutive days. Three of the courses were on contact lenses, but there were also courses on Refractive Techniques, Special Tests, Case Analysis, Visual Training and Orthoptics, Ophthalmic Design and Fabrication, Slit Lamp Biomicroscopy, and Ocular Pathology. Fees for the courses ranged from $20 to $75. Ninety-eight optometrists from 24 states and three foreign countries took the postgraduate courses in the summer of 1963. The first continuing education programs put on by the optometry school were conducted through the IU Extension Centers of the Division of Adult Education and Public Services. But by now the optometry school had taken over all aspects of administering the continuing education program. Charles Shick's work in organizing these courses led to his becoming the continuing education chairman for the Indiana Optometric Association.

In 1963, Bill Baldwin left the faculty to become Dean of the Pacific University College of Optometry. The next year he completed his Ph.D. with his thesis "Some Relationships between Ocular, Anthropometric, and Refractive Variables in Myopia." After several years at Pacific University, Baldwin became Dean of the New England College of Optometry and then later Dean of the College of Optometry at the University of Houston. To replace Baldwin, Thomas M. Madden, who received his O.D. degree from Southern College of Optometry in 1953, switched from a part-time position to a full-time position as an Assistant Professor. Madden was born in Indianapolis in 1922, and attended Butler University and Purdue University before optometry school. Madden had a number of years of optometry practice experience in Beech Grove, Indiana. Madden took over duties as Clinic Director. In 1963-64, Madden's classroom work consisted primarily of teaching the Clinical Optometry I and II courses. Madden was Editor of the Indiana Journal of Optometry, which at the time was published by the Indiana Optometric Association. The IOA had published a journal since the 1930s under various names, including Indiana Optometrist and Journal of the Indiana Optometric Association. The Journal of the Indiana Optometric Association ceased publication in 1956. In 1959, the IOA started publication of the Indiana Journal of Optometry in conjunction with the IU Division of Optometry. Hofstetter was Editor in 1959. Hofstetter and Heeth were Editors for 1960 and for part of 1961, when Madden took over as Editor. Madden was Editor until the journal ceased publication in 1968. The present-day Indiana Journal of Optometry was resumed in 1996 by the IU School of Optometry.

In the summer of 1963, Ronald Everson planned and narrated a series of eight thirty-minute television presentations, titled "The Sense of Sight," that were recorded and televised in Indianapolis, New York, and other cities. In previous years, Neal Bailey, Merrill Allen, and Gordon Heath gave similar television performances in a series of programs called "Let's See" which were similarly recorded and aired in several U.S. cities as well as Australia and New Zealand. It was estimated that during both the 1962-63 academic year and the 1963-64 academic year, optometry faculty gave more than 100 extramural lectures and presentations, in various locations in the United States, Canada, Germany, and Japan. Because of his interest in international optometry, Hofstetter at this time was maintaining a correspondence with optometrists in more than thirty countries. Merrill Allen was actively publishing his research in accommodation, tonometry, motorists' vision, and other areas, and had ten or more publications each academic year from 1962-63 to 1964-65. Ingeborg Schmidt published several invited articles in aerospace medical journals. Gordon Heath co-authored a paperback popular science book entitled "The Eye and Sight."

By 1963, the demand for appointments in the clinic had surpassed the number of available time slots. A system was instituted in which persons who desired appointments would submit an application. The clinic director then periodically picked out cases for examination based factors such as age, occupation, previous optometric care, and declared symptoms, so that each optometry student would be able to
have a broad range of clinical experience. Hofstetter noted that "the system seems to have met with general appreciation by all concerned, and the educational advantages to the students in training are very obvious." In 1963-64, Ingeborg Schmidt demonstrated a record 90 ocular disease cases to the students. 165 patients completed contact lens fitting, and 112 received visual training services.

In the early 1960s the number of pre-optometry students on the IU campus was increasing. Fifty-one applications were received for admission to optometry school for entrance in the fall of 1963 and fifty-six applications were received for entrance in 1964. Both years the class admitted consisted of thirty students, which was held to be the capacity for the facilities at the time. The median high school rank of students admitted into optometry school increased from 32/100 in 1960 to 17/100 in 1963, and again 17/100 in 1964. In 1964, about two-thirds of the graduates of the IU Division from 1956 to 1964 were practicing in Indiana. The total number of IU optometry graduates practicing in the state numbered somewhat less than 100. From the time of the beginning of the optometry school at IU to 1964, the number of optometrists registered in Indiana increased at a rate of 0.3% per year. However, the population of Indiana increased at a rate of 1.8% in that same time span. Again in 1964 all of the graduates passed their state board licensing examinations. At that time National Board examinations were not required for license in all states. By 1964 for the first time all graduates took the National Board, and all 19 passed.

In 1963, the IU optometry program was due for renewal of its accreditation. The American Optometric Association sent a subcommittee of its Council on Optometric Education to IU on October 21-24, 1963. Before the Council committee arrived there was concern expressed that IU was not offering the O.D. degree. Hofstetter and the optometry faculty were in favor of the O.D. degree and had been discussing it since 1958. Besides the issue of medical opposition to optometrists receiving a doctorate degree, there was also the concern that there was a relative shortage nationwide in optometry school applications and that increasing the pre-optometry and optometry curriculum to the necessary six years might put IU at a competitive disadvantage for applications relative to other schools that were requiring only five years. Renewed accreditation was received. The concerns of the Council were the recurring themes of lack of the O.D. degree and poor facilities. The Summary and Recommendations section of the report from the Council stated: "The committee believes that, for a comparatively new school of optometry, great progress has been made toward making it an excellent program; that, under the leadership of the Administration of Indiana University concerned with the Division, the Director and Faculty, this school can become an outstanding school of optometry in the United States; and that most of the present problems are directly attributable to the definitely substandard physical facilities. . . . future educational planning should give particular attention to the following: 1. Provide adequate physical facilities for the Division at the earliest possible time, consistent with sound judgment. In addition to supplying space for laboratories, research, library, and clinic, the importance and desirability of relatively permanent quarters should be given careful consideration. 2. Establish the six-year program with particular attention to: (a) curricular additions, . . . and (b) opportunity to award the Doctor of Optometry degree." The Council recommended that enrollment be limited to 32 per class "until such time as facilities are improved." The American Optometric Association Council on Optometric Education report noted that the University administration held the Division of Optometry in high regard. The report also discussed the budget for the Division of Optometry. The total budget was given as $164,777, of which the two largest items were academic salaries at $88,030, and supplies and expenses at $35,215. In talking about the daily functioning of the optometry program, the visitors observed that "the faculty and administrative staff form a small, closely knit group which meets frequently and informally," and that the faculty "is recognized as one of the most outstanding faculties of any of the schools of optometry in the United States."

The office space in the Swain Hall East basement used in 1963-64 was not sufficient, so there was another move of optometry faculty and administrative offices in the summer of 1964. This time offices were moved to rooms 109-122 in Wylie Hall. The Graduate Assistants also experienced a move in office space; they went from the Lindley Hall basement to quonset huts W and K between Wylie and Kirkwood Halls. These World War II surplus quonset huts were temporary structures to be used until the university was able to meet its construction needs. The quonset huts were said to be "completely devoid of glamour," but "surprisingly comfortable." Clinics and teaching laboratories remained in the same places, although both Foley and the Health Center basement did have interior painting done in the summer of 1964. One faculty member observed that "Laboratory and clinic teaching facilities are taxed to capacity with record number of students." Research laboratories remained at 502 North Union and 1906 East Tenth Street. In the early 1960s, the building at 502 North Union became known as the "Pittsian Institution," for graduate student Donald Pitts who did his research work there. Of course, that could also have been a comment on the condition of the building. Donald Pitts completed M.S. ("Transmission of the Visible Spectrum Through the Bovine Eye," 1959) and Ph.D. ("Ocular Accommodation in the Cat from Electrical Stimulation of the Brain." 1964) from IU, and subsequently served for many years on the faculty of the University of Houston College of Optometry.

Research activities and the graduate program were in full swing in 1964. Applications to the graduate program had been received from graduates of eleven of the twelve optometry schools in the United States and Canada, and from persons from nine other countries. Some of the graduate students attended on assignment from the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and a state Department of Public
in 1964. One of them was the second woman to graduate from the program, Joan Exford. She later became the first woman to serve as the president of the American Academy of Optometry (1993-94).

Two full-time optometry faculty members were added for the fall of 1964: John R. (Jack) Pierce and Rogers W. Reading. Pierce attended Montana State University for undergraduate work. He graduated from Pacific University College of Optometry in 1961 and completed most of the work toward a Ph.D. degree in psychology from the University of Portland. He had served as an instructor in the optometry clinic at Pacific University before coming to IU. In his first year, Pierce took over as director of the visual training clinic, and taught Physiological Optics II and IV, and Clinical Optometry III and IV. Reading graduated in IU's second graduating class in 1957, and served for three years as a commissioned optometry officer in the United States Army. Reading started work on his Ph.D. degree in physiological optics in the fall of 1962. In 1964-65 Reading taught Illumination Principles, laboratories for Geometric Optics, and parts of other courses. Reading alluded to some of the trials of a first year teacher as follows: "I have just completed my first year as a member of the full-time faculty of the Division of Optometry. While all new teachers enter the classroom with a partially unrealistic sense of what the process of educating really amounts to, the interaction of the teacher with the class members soon turns an idealist into a realist. I count myself no exception to this transition. The dreams of a naive viewpoint can be transformed into an informed aspiration-founded upon the irreplaceable lessons that the new teacher can receive from his students. I have received as many valuable lessons in this past year as I have delivered. I hope this situation can continue for an indefinite period of time."

In the mid 1960s, the Bradford Woods Optometric Conferences were instituted. They were informal conferences held at Bradford Woods, a wooded area owned by IU located between Bloomington and Indianapolis. A dormitory on the grounds with a kitchen and a large meeting room was used for the two day retreat, usually held in early October. IU optometry faculty and practicing optometrists from Indiana...
and the region were invited. The invitations were sent out by the IU Division of Optometry. Attendees paid a fee which went toward the cost of meals and use of the facilities. In the format used for many of these conferences, the meeting started with Hofstetter giving an update of activities at the school and then posing a few questions for discussion. The questions ranged over a variety of topics in optometric clinical science, clinical practice and patient care, professional relationships with other disciplines, and goals and objectives of the optometric profession and optometric education. These topics might then be discussed in small groups which later reported back to the entire group. These conferences continued to the early 1980s with different locations being used for some of the later meetings.

In 1964-65 the clinic provided complete optometric services to 1,638 persons, 182 of whom had contact lens fitting done. In the visual training clinic, 132 patients were treated. School screening was performed for 9,600 children in 49 area schools.

There had been discussion among the faculty for a few years about extending the combined pre-optometry and optometry to six years and offering the O.D. degree. At the beginning of the IU optometry program neither Ohio State nor California Berkeley offered the O.D. degree. Over the first years of existence of the IU optometry school numbers of applications were not high and there was concern that requiring six years for an O.D. instead of the five years for an O.D. at Pacific and the independent schools would put IU at a disadvantage in recruiting students. There was also the issue of the medical school being opposed to optometrists receiving a doctor's degree.

By the summer of 1964, several factors had changed. In July of 1964, IU received official notification from the American Optometric Association on Optometric Education that the IU Division of Optometry had been re-accredited, but it was strongly recommended that a six-year program be established and the O.D. degree be awarded to graduates. By 1964, eight of the ten optometry schools required six years of pre-optometry plus optometry with Ohio State just recently making that change.

Although graduates holding the Master of Optometry (M.Opt.) degree were not greatly restricted in obtaining licensure (only two states did not accept the M.Opt. at this time), and the American Optometric Association sanctioned their use of the O.D. title for various purposes such as correspondence, letterhead, or public notices, the time seemed right to make the change. The Indiana Optometric Association supported the change in degree, and the switch from three to four years of optometry school would allow more clinic time, more electives, and additional needed courses.

Hofstetter presented a proposal for a six-year course leading to the O.D. degree to the Graduate School Council on October 27, 1964. At the next meeting of the Graduate School Council on November 10, 1964, they approved the six-year program, but not the O.D. The problem with the O.D. was that the Graduate School did not want to offer a second doctorate degree other than the Ph.D. The D.D.S. degree in dentistry was awarded after six years of study, but it was awarded by the School of Dentistry rather than the Graduate School. Because the dental school had School status, it could decide on the degrees it would award. The optometry program, as a Division, could not grant degrees. After discussion over the next few weeks, the Graduate School Council finally approved the O.D. degree at their January 13, 1965 meeting. The O.D. at IU became official when it was approved at the Board of Trustees meeting on February 19, 1965.

The curriculum for students entering optometry school in the fall of 1965 was as follows:

First Semester, First Year (12 credit hours):
V321. Geometric Optics I (4 credit hours)
V373. Optometric History and Orientation (1 credit hour)
Supplementary Science Electives (7 credit hours)*

Second Semester, First Year (12 credit hours):
Anatomy A311. Intermediate Human Anatomy (4 credit hours)
V322. Geometric Optics II (4 credit hours)
Supplementary Science electives (4 credit hours)*

First Semester, Second Year (16 credit hours):
Anatomy A312. Ocular Anatomy (3 credit hours)
V431. Mechanical and Ophthalmic Optics I (4 credit hours)
V483. Physiological Optics I (4 credit hours)
Electives (5 credit hours)

Second Semester, Second Year (17 credit hours):
V432. Mechanical and Ophthalmic Optics II (4 credit hours)
V443. General and Ocular Pathology (4 credit hours)
V464. Physiological Optics II (4 credit hours)
Electives (5 credit hours)

First Semester, Third Year (15 credit hours):
V565. Physiological Optics III (3 credit hours)
V551. Clinical Optometry I (5 credit hours)
V544. Applied Ocular Pathology (4 credit hours)
Psychology P354. Statistical Analysis in Psychology (3 credit hours)

Second Semester, Third Year (15 credit hours):
V566. Physiological Optics IV (3 credit hours)
V552. Clinical Optometry II (5 credit hours)
V545. Applied Ocular Pathology (4 credit hours)
V533. Contact Lenses and Subnormal Vision Aids (3 credit hours)

Summer between third and fourth years:
V553. Optometry Clinic (2 credit hours)

First Semester, Fourth Year (15 credit hours):
V623. Environmental Optics (2 credit hours)
V654. Clinical Optometry III (5 credit hours)
V665. Optometry Clinic (5 credit hours)
V674. Socioeconomic Aspects of Optometry (2 credit hours)
V659. Selected Studies (2 credit hours)
V646. Ocular Pharmacology (1 credit hour)

Second Semester, Fourth year (15 credit hours):
V656. Clinical Optometry IV (8 credit hours)
V657. Optometry Clinic (5 credit hours)
V676. Environmental Optics (2 credit hours)
V675. Legal and Professional Aspects of Optometry (2 credit hours)
Electives (3 credit hours)

*At least eight credit hours of the Supplementary Science electives were expected to be taken in courses in developmental anatomy, elementary human physiology, general bacteriology, and genetics.

The last Master of Optometry degree class would be the Class of 1967. There were 32 students admitted to the Class of 1969 who would complete the full four years optometry school curriculum in four years starting in September, 1965. There was also a group of ten academically advanced students admitted for the Class of 1968. These ten students had completed the Supplementary Science requirements and Geometric Optics before starting school in September of 1965. Because of their advanced standing, these students would be expected to complete the remainder of the curriculum for the O.D. degree in three years.

A new full-time faculty member in the fall of 1965 was M. Emerson Woodruff, who attended optometry school at the College of Optometry of Ontario. He replaced William Lyle, who returned to teach at the College of Optometry of Ontario. Woodruff had been teaching at IU part-time the previous year and was working on his Ph.D. which he completed later in 1969. Woodruff returned to his alma mater to teach in 1967.

In 1965, the Division of Optometry experienced more moves. Additional rooms in Wylie Hall were obtained for expansion of the visual training clinic and research, and research laboratories at 502 North Union and 1906 East Tenth were moved into spaces in the Health Center Building that became available. These would be the last significant moves until relocating in the new building in 1967-68.

By 1965, architectural plans for the new optometry building had been completed, and three large federal grants to support its construction had been obtained: $859,000 from the Public Health Service health professions educational facilities program, $86,000 from the Public Health Service health related research facilities program, and $100,000 from the National Science Foundation research facilities program. It was estimated that the total cost of the new building would be 2.4 million dollars. The initial contracts for construction were let in May, 1966, and demolition of the buildings that occupied the future site of the building was begun on May 31, 1966. On excavation under what would be the west end of the building a huge amount of rock was discovered and a large hump in the rock had to be blasted off. The building was designed with a reinforced concrete frame and limestone exterior. Interior walls were to be non-bearing concrete block. Later in December of 1966, Hofstetter observed that "Construction of the new optometry building is proceeding almost on schedule. The massive five-story concrete structure is a startling sight."

A part of the planning for the new building that was viewed as integral to the future functions of the school was the incorporation of an optometry special library to house the university's optometry book and periodical holdings. The plan for the new building included a space of approximately 4,500 square feet for the optometry library. But there hadn't been a new branch library established on the campus since 1940. One of the library's administrators at the time, Ceci Byrd, was in favor of a centralized campus library organization and he had effectively blocked the establishment of new branch libraries on the campus for several years. Hofstetter and Byrd were good friends, but they found themselves squarely on opposite sides on this issue. At the time the optometry library holdings were in the campus main library located in Franklin Hall. Indiana optometrists and others had contributed about a thousand books to the University, and the non-duplicates were housed in Franklin Hall. Because of the inconvenience of walking to Franklin Hall at a moment's notice for a needed book, the faculty had gradually developed an unofficial collection of faculty owned books and periodicals that were kept in the optometry main office. On occasion a graduate student was assigned the task of being a courier to get specific books or photocopies at the central library. In November of 1964, the optometry faculty petitioned the campus Faculty Library Committee to start a branch library in the new optometry building. Some of the arguments used to show the need for the branch library were: (1) the one-way distance from the optometry building site at Atwater and Woodlawn to the new main library planned for construction at Tenth and Jordan would be at least 0.7 miles depending on the route taken across campus; (2) the present library arrangements had been criticized in accreditation visits from the AOA Council on Optometric Education; (3) all other optometry schools had special libraries and "they all regard this to be essential to the effectiveness of their programs"; (4) a more convenient library would be a plus in the recruitment of faculty; (5) a library in the optometry building would be closer to students and faculty in the other sciences who may wish to use the materials; and (6) the books to be moved to the optometry building would comprise only about 0.1% of the total library collection of the university and would serve a

Construction of the new optometry building at 800 East Atwater Avenue.
group which represented approximately 1.0% of the total university library patronage. These arguments persuaded the Faculty Library Committee to recommend the optometry branch library, and it was determined that the branch library would start when the new optometry building was occupied. In the summer of July, 1967, Elizabeth Egan assumed the position of Optometry Librarian and started preparations for the library in the new building. Egan received her Master's degree from IU in 1959, and was considered by librarians on campus to be an outstanding librarian, an assessment that would come to be shared by optometry faculty and students during her many years of service to the school.

There were no changes in the full-time faculty in 1966-67. In the fall of 1967, John R. Levene replaced M. Emerson Woodnutt. Levene was born in England in 1929 and completed his optometry studies at Northampton Polytechnic in London in 1954. He became a Fellow of the British Optical Association and a Fellow of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers. He received an M.S. in physiological optics from IU in 1961, and he earned a Ph.D. degree from Oxford University in England in 1966. In 1967, Anthony J. Adams and Jerald Strickland, who had been teaching part-time as graduate students, were elevated to full-time members of the faculty. Adams had been trained as an optometrist in Australia, and Strickland completed optometry school at IU in 1959. Both would later complete their Ph.D. degrees from IU, and have long and distinguished careers in optometric education, Adams becoming Dean at the University of California Berkeley School of Optometry and Strickland becoming Dean of the University of Houston College of Optometry. Gordon Heath spent the 1967-68 year on leave as a visiting professor at University of California Berkeley.

Throughout this period of time there were many people who visited the optometry school to lecture, collaborate on research, meet for various organizational purposes, etc. Hofstetter stated in 1967 that, "This year, again, has seen an almost continuous parade of visiting lecturers, scientists, optometric leaders, staff members of various professional associations, agency site visitors, librarians, technical personnel from industry and governmental agencies, editors and writers, and others, not the least of which are the day-to-day drop-in visits by optometrists, alumni, and other friends of the school."

At the beginning of 1967, it was expected that the move to the new building would occur at the beginning of the fall semester, 1967. As it turned out, the move was delayed to December of 1967. In February of 1967, in anticipation of the occupation of the new building and the ramifications of the new location, the Optometry Student Council passed the following resolution:

Whereas The School of Optometry will be moving into a new building in September of 1967 which will house all operations under one roof, and

Whereas All levels of the O.D. degree program will be coming into contact with the public, clinic patients, school visitors, and dignitaries, and

Whereas The public expects professional demeanor to be evidenced by those associated with a professional occupation, and

Whereas A precedent has been established in the Schools of Law, Dentistry, and Medicine;

Therefore, be it resolved that beginning with the Fall semester, 1967, all male students of the School of Optometry wear a shirt and a necktie between the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Saturdays.

It was the end of an era when the optometry clinic moved from Foley House at 744 East Third Street to the new optometry building at Atwater and Woodlawn. But an even greater finale came in 1977 when Foley House was demolished. Several people, including the author, watched the demolition from the north facing windows of the present-day optometry building. Irvin Borish and Dennis Yamamoto were walking back from lunch when they happened to witness the destruction of the building in progress. Wanting to salvage a souvenir of the house, they were able to convince one of the workers to part with the basement door for a sum of $2. This door is now proudly displayed in the optometry library as a remembrance of an important time in the school's history.

Each year since the IU Optometry Alumni Association has recognized a person who has contributed significantly to the development of the school with the Foley House Basement Key Award at 7:44 a.m. at a breakfast during the American Optometric Association meeting.

The front of the Foley House, viewed from across Third Street. The newly constructed Optometry Building is barely visible in the background through the trees.

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Chapter 4
A New Building and a New Degree (1968-1970)

The move to the new building started in December of 1967 and was completed in time to start classes there in January, 1968. Clinic and laboratory equipment would continue to arrive through 1969. Dedication of the building was held on April 3, 1968. Presiding at the dedication was Elvis J. Stahr, Indiana University president. William J. Stain, Bicormington architect, presented the building, and Robert H. Menke, of the IU Board of Trustees, symbolically accepted it. Principal speaker at the dedication ceremony was Detlev W. Bronk, president of The Rockefeller University in New York City, who talked about how science can change the patterns of life and build a better world. Additional remarks were made by Henry Hofstetter and by Gary Holleback, president of the IU Optometry Student Council. Elvis Stahr presented an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Irvin M. Borish for his work.
in helping to establish the IU optometry program and for his authorship of notable books which had become standard optometry textbooks. In Borish said that he felt that he should “save a seat on either side” of himself for the departed John Davy and Noah Bixler “for surely, there will be heard the sounds of Noah’s pleased, slight throat-clearing hum, and John’s satisfied grunt-like mumble to himself.” After the ceremony, there was an open house and tours of the building for visitors.

A significant event surrounding the dedication ceremony was a three day International Conference on Visual Science beginning on April 2. The conference was co-sponsored by the American Optometric Association and Indiana University. The conference was remarkable in that it “brought together the most disciplinarily diversified group of visual scientists ever assembled under the single theme of visual science, and with representation from many parts of the world.” Opening remarks at the beginning of the conference were made by H. Ward Ewalt of Pittsburgh, a former American Optometric Association president and chairman of the conference; Elvis Stahr, IU president; John G. Sugg of Fayetteville, Arkansas, president of the AOA at the time; and Henry Hofstetter, representing the IU Division of Optometry. Presenters of scientific papers included practicing optometrists, research scientists, and academicians from various fields. John R. (Jack) Pierce and John R. Levene, editors of the proceedings book resulting from the conference, grouped the published papers into four categories: physiological aspects, neuropsychological and behavioral aspects of color vision, behavioral aspects of vision, and clinical and applied aspects of visual science. The first conference paper was “Molecular Mechanisms in Human Vision,” given by George Wald, winner of the 1967 Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology. The remaining list of contributors is comprised of many notable optometrists and vision scientists: S. Howard Bartley, Irvin M. Borish, John Lott Brown, John H. Carter, Raymond Crouzy, Russell DeValois, Jay M. Enoch, Richard L. Feinberg, William Feinbloom, Adriana Fiorentini, Nathan Flax, Glenn A. Fry, Clarence H. Graham, Sherman Lee Guilh, Richard Held, Daniel Kahneman, Yves LeGrand, William M. Lyle, Lawrence W. Macdonald, Elwin Marg, Helen M. Paulson, Antoinette Pirie, Donald G. Pitts, Herbert A. Schober, and W.D. Wright.

Among those responsible for the design and construction of the building were: William J. Strain, architect, Bloomington; Ray Casati, IU architect; H. McKinney, architect, Bloomington; Eggers and Higgins, consulting architects, New York; Frits Loosnest, landscape architect, Indianapolis; Weddle Brothers Construction Company, general contractors, Bloomington; Fink, Roberts and Petrie, structural engineers, Indianapolis; Baker, McHenry and Welch, mechanical contractors, Indianapolis; Otto Electric Company, electrical contractors, Columbus; and Mussett, Nicholas and Stevenson, mechanical and electrical engineers, Indianapolis. Many of the faculty made suggestions about the design of the building. Gordon Heath and Henry Hofstetter were the primary optometry faculty members working with the architects.

Faculty and students found the new building to be a great convenience in that all the facilities were in one location, rather than scattered across the campus. The new building was proving to not only be an outstanding facility, but also a tremendous boost to morale. Henry Hofstetter’s annual letters to the optometrists of Indiana were usually enthusiastic, but his December, 1968 letter was brimming with pride and effusive of praise for the faculty and students. A few excerpts follow:

“The caliber of students is a real thrill and challenge. They are not just the traditional student. They are bright, well-educated, young men and women with an adult sense of responsibility and mission. They are deeply interested in science, in the profession, in community service, and, yes, even in politics. With so many having wives and families they are indeed a community themselves, and they share our concerns and aims as fellow citizens. They participate in campus affairs, organize visiting lecture programs, publish occasional newsletters, plan recreational projects, compete in sports, and get involved in civic projects. Even the students’ wives are a potent community force, not just as a remarkably active Optometric Dames Club, but as talented working personnel in schools, offices, hospitals, and business establishments in and around Bloomington....”

“The new facilities have already had a profound effect on our courses. With the essential resources so near at hand the school is truly a camp for learning, not just an array of lectures and assignments. The new library is the most striking example of the role that information resources can play in a program of study. Well over a hundred users enter the library everyday. It is my guess that library utilization by optometry students and staff had increased by a factor of at least 25!...”

“...If any one of us has an idea, an inspiration, or a question, it can be pursued immediately in the laboratory, in the clinic, in a workshop, in a darkroom; in the library, in an office, in the lounge, or even in the hamburger place across the street. It is a most stimulating environment, one that is producing great advances for the profession....”

“A few days ago a visiting optometrist said, ‘Henry, Bloomington is the capital of the optometric world!’ To support this assertion, and to please me of course, he cited the fact that the AOA President [Hofstetter] and the IOA Acting President [Jack Bennett] are both from Bloomington, that we have key representatives on most major national committees and boards, that in April we hosted the outstanding International Visual Science Conference, an outstanding educational conference for Indiana optometrists in October, and the national meeting of the Association of State Optometric Association Executives (with Ron Wuensch as President-Elect) last month, that we have the finest optometry building, the leading graduate program, etc., etc., etc....”

Another positive change was the increase in number of applications to optometry school at IU. The average for the eight years from 1953 to 1960 was about 30. Applications then increased to a little over 50 per year from 1961 to 1963.
Then there was a steady increase to a little over 120 in 1966. In 1968 there were more than 180 applications. The first ten O.D. degrees and the last M.Opt. degree were granted in 1968. The ten to receive their O.D. degrees in 1968 were not only the first O.D. class, but also the last all male graduating class. The ten were Robert C. Gammon, Roland J. Gongwer, Gary G. Hollenback, Jonathan E. Kintner, Scott D. Lindley, Stephen A. Matthews, James H. Pennington, Donald Richter, Stephen L. Scott, and Alan J. Tough. Jonathan Kintner is the son of Kenneth Kintner who served on the IOA School Committee that worked to found the school. Later in 1970, Jonathan Kintner’s wife, Edwina (Challinor), received an M.S. in physiological optics, and their son Lindsey graduated from optometry school at IU in 1998. On the first day the optometry clinic was open on the second floor of the new optometry building on February 6, 1968, Jonathan Kintner was the student who examined the first patient to arrive at the receptionist’s desk.

With the increased office and research space available in the new building, it became possible to host vision scientists and clinicians for a year at a time. Among those to visit IU over the next few years were Hans Voss of the Netherlands, Theodore Gumpelmayer of Austria, Werner Adrian of Germany, Ronald Mallett and Mabel Nisted of England, and Peg Wood of New Zealand.

A stipulation for receipt for one of the grants used in the construction of the new building was to increase the enrollment to a minimum of 55 per class. Prior to the move the capacity enrollment per class had been about 30. Thirty-one graduated in the Class of 1969, and then the number of admittances was increased starting with the Class of 1970. Forty-four were graduated in the Class of 1970, then 47 in 1971, and 55 in 1972.

The number of faculty members was also increasing. The optometry program had been started as a Division because it originally had a faculty of less than seven or eight. In 1968-69, there were 14 full-time faculty and 14 part-time faculty, not counting about twenty optometrists pursuing degrees in the physiological optics graduate program who had some instructional duties. There were also 12 full-time technical and secretarial staff and 12 part-time technical and secretarial staff.

The optometry program had its accreditation renewed after a visit of a committee of the American Optometric Association Council on Optometric Education in 1968. The committee noted that it was “particularly pleased” about significant developments at the school, including: construction of the new building, adoption of the six-year program and the O.D. degree, the good academic background, achievement, and demeanor of the student body; the dedicated leadership of the Director, the study of the curriculum being undertaken by the faculty, the high level of research activity, the branch library in the optometry building, addition of important items of equipment, etc. Among the areas that they suggested needing attention were: examine the feasibility of change in status from Division to School, continue the faculty study of curriculum content and sequence, increase numbers of faculty, and consider giving the students more clinical experience prior to the fourth professional year.

On one occasion in 1969, it appears that the students’ enthusiasm for learning may have been a bit misdirected. One of the topics of study each year was the optics of telescopes. The Division received complaints that students were on the roof using their telescopes to observe girls sunbathing at nearby sororities. The faculty recommended finding another place for telescope experiments, and Hofstetter noted that the roof was too soft to support equipment and personnel.

Hofstetter was the president of the American Optometric Association in 1968-69. He was the first optometric educator to hold this position. During his presidency, there were several changes in organizational procedures in response to the growth of the organization. When Hofstetter was president of the AOA, he was also asked by Maria Dablemont, librarian at the International Library, Archives, and Museum of Optometry, to start an organization for the study of optometric history. In 1968, Dablemont and Hofstetter drafted a set of bylaws and recruited other persons to help found the organization. Hofstetter became the first president of the organization. In January, 1970, the first issue of the quarterly “Newsletter of the Optometric Historical Society” was published. Hofstetter and John Levene handled the editorial duties for the newsletter in its first year. Hofstetter would serve as either the primary editor or a contributing editor of the newsletter for thirty years. The primary editor of the newsletter, now known as “Hindsight,” has always been either a faculty member or alumnus of Indiana University.

The graduate program in physiological optics at IU was very active in the 1960s. From 1961 to 1970, IU granted 39 M.S. degrees and 12 Ph.D. degrees in physiological optics, more than their respective numbers for the physiological optics programs of all other American schools combined. Eighteen M.S. degrees and three Ph.D. degrees were awarded in the three years from 1967 to 1969. Topics of study in these 1967-69 theses could be roughly categorized as binocular vision, refractive errors, visual acuity, ocular anatomy, refractive procedures, eye movements, visual psychophysics, and contact lenses. In the fall of 1969, 31 optometrists were enrolled in the physiological optics graduate program.

In 1969, a little over half of the students in the IU optometry program were from Indiana. IU students continued to do well on the National Board exams. On the 1969 testing, 7.0% of IU students failed Part I compared to 19.7% of students from all schools. On Part II, the IU failure rate was 6.9% compared to 20.5% for all schools. Ingeborg Schmidt spent the 1968-69 year on sabbatical doing research in Germany, working on the inheritance of color vision defects. She retired at the end of the 1969-70 school year. She had served on the optometry faculty since 1954. One time in describing her, Hofstetter said that she “works 26 hours a day eight days a week...She is always in
demand as a consultant and as a speaker at major scientific meetings. Other changes in the faculty in 1969-70 were the addition of Arthur E. Jones, who had been a research scientist at Honeywell, Inc., in the fall of 1969, and the departure of Jack Pierce at the end of the 1969-70 year to take a faculty position at the University of Alabama. Birmingham. Pierce had served on the IU faculty since 1964. Gordon Heath took a sabbatical in the fall semester of 1969 to do research in Holland.

The major change in personnel in 1970 was Henry Hofstetter stepping down as Director of the Division of Optometry to take a half-year sabbatical to again observe international developments in optometry and then return to full-time teaching, research, and writing. Hofstetter had served as Director of the Division since 1952. He had brought to the job not only consummate organizational skills and a carefully considered methodological approach to every problem, but also the ability to make anyone at ease with his kindly manner. One person observed that "Dr. Hofstetter has this unusual ability of making everyone feel important. He can talk to a farmer, a legislator, a colleague of a sister profession, and each will feel that he had known Dr. Hofstetter for a lifetime." Throughout his years as Director, the subsequent years as a faculty member, and the years after retirement, he served as a role model and mentor for numerous optometry faculty and administrators. His influence explains in large part why so many IU alumni have become Deans and faculty at other optometry schools. Jerry Strickland, an IU optometry and physiological optics alumnus and later Dean of the University of Houston College of Optometry, recalled that Hofstetter advised him "Try not to tell people at your new institution this is how we did it at IU; but rather show them the way it can be done, improve on it and let it be theirs." His work in professional optometry and optometric education was acclaimed world-wide and would earn him many honorary degrees and numerous national and international awards.

References
7. 13th Annual Optometry Commencement Luncheon program, June 10, 1968.
12. Division of Optometry faculty meeting minutes, April 16, 1959.

Chapter 5
A New Director and Elevation to School Status (1970-1975)

Hofstetter announced his intention to step down as Director of the program to devote full-time to teaching, research, and writing almost two years before he was scheduled to go overseas for a sabbatical. The University administration delayed the appointment of his successor until just days before his sabbatical departure. At that time Gordon Heath was announced as the new Director of the Division of Optometry. Within optometry, at least, the transition seems to have been quite smooth.

Gordon Heath earned his O.D. degree from Los Angeles College of Optometry in 1951 and he completed a Ph.D. degree in physiological optics from University of California Berkeley. Heath had joined the IU faculty in 1955. He had taught several different courses, and had served the school in a variety of administrative capacities, including Clinical Director and Director of the physiological optics graduate program. He was very well versed in clinical optometry and the visual sciences that impact clinical practice. He was the president of the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry from 1963 to 1965.

When Heath became Director of the Division, John Levene took his place as the Chairman of the physiological optics graduate program.

Daniel Gerstman and John Levene use the Maddox wire to test binocular vision on a wheelchair-bound patient.
program, a position he held until 1975. The graduate program remained very active throughout the early 1970s. From 1970 to 1975, sixteen M.S. degrees were awarded and fifteen Ph.D. degrees were granted. Many of the persons graduating during this time subsequently have had distinguished careers in optometric education, administration, and research. Some of the areas of research may be described as neurophysiology, color vision, binocular vision, stereopsis, visual pathways, effects of nearpoint lens and spectacle frame application, ocular anatomy, corneal anatomy and physiology, accommodation, retinal function, and interpupillary distance measurement.

Additions to the full-time faculty in 1970 were Paul A. Pietsch and Jack W. Bennett. Pietsch received his undergraduate degree from Syracuse University in 1954, majoring in zoology and minoring in philosophy. He attended graduate school at The Ohio State University and University of Pennsylvania. He completed a Ph.D. in anatomy from University of Pennsylvania in 1960. Prior to coming to IU, he taught anatomy to health professions students at University of Pennsylvania, Wake Forest College, and State University of New York at Buffalo, and he was a research physiologist and biologist at Dow Chemical. Pietsch proved to be an innovative and popular teacher, winning several teaching awards and recognitions before his retirement in 1994. Jack Bennett (1932-2000) was born and raised in Bloomington and attended both undergraduate school and optometry school at Indiana University. He practiced optometry in Bloomington from 1955 to 1970 and served on the faculty part-time for several years before joining the full-time faculty. He was president of the Indiana Optometric Association from 1968 to 1970. He was on the IU faculty until 1975 when he became the founding Dean of the optometry school at Ferris State in Michigan. He later returned to IU in 1998 to be Dean of the School of Optometry. T. David Williams, who received his M.S. from IU in 1969 and was working on his Ph.D. was on the full-time faculty in 1970-71. Williams subsequently served for many years on the faculty of the optometry school at the University of Waterloo. In 1970, for the first time since the program started, an ophthalmologist was included in the instructional staff; Frank Nantz taught on a part-time basis from 1970 to 1974.

The faculty in the early 1970s had high levels of activity in research and work in professional and scientific organizations. A compilation of publications of the faculty and graduate students from 1970 to 1974 lists a total of 198 items published. Two faculty won the American Optometric Association's highest award, the Apollo Award, in the early 1970s, Merrill Allen in 1971 and Henry Hofstetter in 1973. Allen was cited for his work in optometric education, vision research, and instrument design and development. Hofstetter was honored for his contributions to the advancement of optometry and the visual welfare of the public through his activities in the areas of education, research, professional organizations, and international understanding.

The optometric technician program was begun in 1971. After two years of study, an Associate of Science (A.S.) degree would be awarded by the Division of General and Technical Studies. Jerald Strickland was in charge of the program in its initial stages. The program was designed to help the students acquire the technical and office skills needed for employment as an optometric assistant. The core of the curriculum was comprised of 7 credit hours of basic visual sciences, 4 credit hours of English and speech, 6 credit hours of social and behavioral sciences, 4 credit hours of biological sciences, and 36 credit hours of technical ophthalmic courses. The program was unique at the time for several reasons. It was the first such program to be conducted within a major university and the first to be academically associated with an optometry school. And it was the first program with practical training in a major vision care clinic with potential interaction of technician students with optometry students.

The first optometric technician class completed the program in 1972. Three of the five in the first class were hired to work in IU's clinic in 1972. One of these three was Sandra Corr (Pickel), the daughter of prominent Indiana optometrist Robert Corr. Pickel became a Lecturer in the optometric technician program in 1976 and has continued as a member of the faculty to the present.

Total expenditures for the Division of Optometry in the year from July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971 were $822,181. The percentages of the education and general budget for optometry spent on various categories were: instruction, 60%; research, 9%; administration, 11%; library, 2%; and physical plant, 18%. This represented a significant increase over the budget of $548,008 in 1968-69.

The 1971-72 Bulletin for the Division of Optometry listed tuition as $325 per semester for Indiana residents and $745 per semester for out of state students. The Bulletin also advised that optometry students should expect four year expenses of approximately $450 for books, $350 for clinical instruments and equipment, and $100 for miscellaneous supplies for routine course work. Student organizations included the Indiana University Optometric Student Association (IUOSA), Nu Omega Delta, Omega Epsilon Phi, Optometric Dames, and a newsletter called The Ophthalmoscope. The optometric fraternities sponsored various events, such as parties, welcome receptions for new students, and lectures by outside speakers. Representatives of the IUOSA were involved in the activities of the American Optometric Student Association.

Several full-time faculty were added for the fall of 1971. Jess Boyc Eskridge, who held a Ph.D. from Ohio State and had been clinic director there arrived in 1971, but only stayed for a year, taking a position as head of the department of optometry at the University of Alabama Birmingham in 1972. Rosa Revuelta became a full-time faculty member in 1971. She had received a degree from the University of Havana and completed her O.D. from Pacific University in 1965. She had practiced in Havana, Cuba, and Whiting, Indiana, and had been teaching part-time at IU while pursuing a physiological
optics degree. She wrote a thesis entitled "Effect of Caffeine and Caffeine Combined with Vitamin A" to finish her M.S. in 1971. Daniel R. Gerstman joined the faculty in 1971. He had grown up on a farm in central Illinois and received an A.B. degree in psychology from the University of Illinois in 1966. He then came to IU for optometry school, graduating in 1969. After practicing briefly in Rantoul, Illinois, he started graduate study at IU in physiological optics. He received his M.S. in 1971. His Master's thesis title was "Variation of Corneal Thickness in Clean and Polluted Air." Two members of the IU Optometry Class of 1971 also joined the faculty, Edwin Marshall and Hubert Riley. Marshall was born in Georgia and raised in New Jersey, before coming to IU for both undergraduate school and optometry school. He earned a B.A. in zoology before entering optometry school. Riley was born in California and attended high school in Iowa. He did his undergraduate studies at two junior colleges in Iowa and at Indiana University. Gerstman, Marshall, and Riley have all been on the IU faculty for over 30 years, and have contributed in many ways to the school and to the optometric profession. New to the faculty in 1972 were Arthur J. Afanador, an optometrist who received a Ph.D. from University of California Berkeley that year, and Merle K. Pickel, who earned his O.D. from IU in 1970.

Another person to start employment with the Division of Optometry 1972 was Gloria Peters (Cochran). She would work in the optometry school in various capacities, such as Secretary, Assistant to the Dean, and Human Resources Manager, until her retirement in 2002. In 1971, illness forced Thomas Madden to step down from the arduous job of Clinic Director. Charles Shick took his place as Clinic Director, but recognizing Madden's organizational skills, gave him the task of being Clinic Bursar.

In 1972, a new administrative departmental structure was instituted within the Division of Optometry. Under Gordon Heath as Director, Jack Bennett was made Assistant Director for Professional Affairs and Chairman of the Department of Socio-optometric Studies. Ronald Everson became Assistant Director for Internal Affairs. John Levene continued as the Chairman of the Graduate Committee on Physiological Optics. Rogers Reading was Chairman of the Department of Visual Sciences. Charles Shick was Chairman of the Department of Patient Care, making him responsible not only for operation of the clinic but also for the coordination of the clinical courses. Jerald Strickland became Assistant Director for External Affairs and Chairman of the Department of Special Studies.

The 1972-73 school year saw the second major change in the optometry curriculum since the beginning of the school. The first change had been the change from a three year optometry curriculum to a four-year course of study in 1965. In 1972, the Supplementary Science Electives were changed to specific courses in Physiology, four new required optometry courses were added (The Visual System: Neuroanatomy, Ocular Microbiology, Cell Biology of the Visual System, and Low Vision and Low Vision Aids), and the semesters in which some courses were taught were adjusted. But the biggest modification in 1972 was the addition of clinic in the third year. Previously clinic experience began in the summer preceding the final year of the curriculum. The students still would have clinic between the third and fourth years, but now they would have nine clock hours per week of clinic in both semesters of the third year. Pre-optometry requirements for admission into optometry school consisted of 62 total credit hours with specific minimum numbers of credit hours in chemistry (6), English (2), mathematics (3), physics (8), psychology (4), zoology (4), supplementary science elective (3), arts and humanities (4), and foreign language (8).

The increased hours of clinic necessitated the development of additional clinical experiences and opportunities. The Community Eye Care Clinic (CECC) on Bloomington's west side was started in the 1972. By 1975-76, the clinical experiences external to the optometry building at Atwater and Woodlawn included CECC and six-week rotations in three optometric centers in metropolitan areas, an Army eye clinic, and a Veterans Administration hospital. There were also clinical experiences in the school screening program in specially equipped buses, a glaucoma screening program in a mobile van, a nursing home visitation program, and a small clinical program at the Stonebelt Center for the Retarded. The most substantive recommendations coming from a fall, 1972, visit of a committee of the AOA Council on Optometric Education dealt with administrative matters, numbers of faculty, and diversity of student clinical experience. The Council recommended that the Director of the Division of Optometry should be a Dean in a School of Optometry, and that he should be appointed on a 12-month contract rather than 10-month. The Council also noted that the Division was significantly below a desirable faculty to student ratio. Counting all full-time and part-time faculty, graduate student associate instructors, laboratory assistants, etc., the Division had 31.85 full-time equivalent faculty (FTE) for the 1972-73 academic year. The faculty to student ratio was 1 to 9.5. The AOA Council on Optometric Education recommended a faculty to student ratio of 1 to 8 as optimal. To reach this ratio, 8 FTE would have to be added at current enrollments and 10 FTE at enrollments of 65 students per year. The Council also recommended that students should have increased diversity of clinical experiences with both a greater range of patient problems and a greater range of patient ages. At that time it was anticipated that during clinical training a student in the Class of 1974 would carry out 150 vision examinations and complete six contact lens and six vision training cases.
Franklin, Ohio before completing his Ph.D. at Ohio State under the direction of Glenn Fry in 1956. He had previously served on faculties at the University of Houston, University of Auckland, University of Waterloo, and University of Montreal, and was a well-known optometric author. While at IU, he started a column in Optometric Weekly called Optometry Reconsidered, which would become the nucleus for his highly regarded book "Primary Care Optometry." Grosvenor became the Director of the Optometric Technician program. Among full-time faculty who provided important clinical instruction and supervision for a few years beginning in 1973 and 1974 were William A. Carriger, Jr., Robert L. Carter, and W. Cory Shafer. Carriger directed the school screening program from 1974 to 1976. In 1974, Henry Hofstetter received one of the recognitions of which he was most proud, being named Rudy Professor of Optometry.

Optometry school applications were increasing across the nation in the 1970s. The Admissions Committee received 501 applications in 1973. Forty-three out of 95 applicants from Indiana were admitted, and 26 out of 406 out-of-state applicants were admitted. In 1975, the number of applications at IU was 748. The mean pre-optometry grade point average of beginning students had increased to 3.49 for the 69 students admitted in 1975.

In 1975, in response to a complaint from some alumni that they were not well informed of the activities of the school, an alumni newsletter, the Alumni Focus, was started. The first issue appeared in the spring of 1975 with Cliff Brooks and Robert Carter as editors. Cliff Brooks would continue in the editorial role until 1979. The lead article on the first page was written by Gordon Heath. His first two paragraphs informed the readers that the IU optometry program had received high ratings in two studies of optometry schools. According to the results of a 1973 study published in the educational magazine "Change," IU and University of California Berkeley tied for the number one optometry school in the country. In another study, IU tied for top honors with three other optometry schools. But most of Heath's article was devoted to the proposal that had been submitted requesting the change from administrative status of the school as a Division of Optometry within the College of Arts and Sciences to a School of Optometry.

The optometry school had begun as a Division because

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**Indiana University School of Optometry Timeline**

**Late 1930s, Early 1940s** John Davey and Noah Bixler talk about their dream of having an optometry school at Indiana University

1944 John Davey, Noah Bixler, and Irvin Borish meet with IU President Herman Wells and IU Vice President and Dean of Faculties Herman Briscoe about the possibilities of starting an optometry school at IU

1948 Board of Trustees rescind their approval due to the opposition of the IU School of Medicine

1945 Indiana Association of Optometrists forms the School Committee to initiate efforts to start an optometry school. The committee is headed by John P. Davey, with Noah Bixler, Irvin Borish, E. C. Doering, Galen Kintner, and Loyd Wedeking as members.

1947 IU Board of Trustees approve the request of the Indiana optometrists to start an optometry school
the faculty was too small to qualify as a School. Hofstetter reported directly to Vice President and Dean of Faculties Briscoe. Even as the school started to grow, the administrative arrangement was satisfactory because of the great working relationship and trust between Hofstetter and Briscoe. But as Briscoe left the scene and a succession of administrative changes were made, the Division of Optometry came to be treated more as a department within the College of Arts and Sciences. Hofstetter was constrained by student to faculty ratios more appropriate to an undergraduate College of Arts and Sciences than to a professional school and by budgetary negotiations within the College of Arts and Sciences rather than directly with the Dean of Faculties. In the late 1960s, Hofstetter made a formal request to IU President Elvis Stahr to appoint a committee to examine the feasibility of elevating the optometry program to School status. Hofstetter made some recommendations for the composition of the committee, suggesting persons who would be familiar with administrative issues relating to the distinction between a Division and a School. Shortly thereafter Stahr resigned. Subsequently there were delays and a misunderstanding of the purpose of the committee by Dean of Faculties Sutton who was assigned the task of appointing the committee. The committee that was appointed misconstrued their purpose and remarkably did not even consult Hofstetter to clarify the matter. Their report suggested that the Division of Optometry should consider pursuit change to School status at some time in the future. There continued to be delays and confusion within the university administration as to whom should handle such a request for the remainder of Hofstetter's time as Director of the Division. 15

When Heath took over as Director of the Division of Optometry, he faced many of the same difficulties as Hofstetter had in the later years of his Directorship in as a Division under the constraints of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School. For budgetary issues, Heath had to report to the College of Arts and Sciences rather than to the Dean of Faculties. Matters of faculty hiring, curriculum changes, academic requirements, and degrees had to go through channels in the College of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School. IU's optometry school was the only one in the nation that did not have school or college status, and all other professional schools in the state of Indiana had school or college status. 8 In 1972 and 1973, because of the austerity of the university budget, Heath did not think that the time was right for a request for change to School status. Also a new Indiana Higher Education Commission which was to regulate all state supported university programs was being formed. But in 1974, Heath submitted a proposal to IU president John W. Ryan for change in status and the attendant changes in administrative authority to a level appropriate for a professional school. 16 The change would allow the optometry program to grant the O.D. degree rather than have their students receive the degree from the Graduate School. It would also be possible for the students to qualify for a B.S. in Optometry from the School of Optometry rather than a bachelor's degree from the College of Arts and Sciences after completion of their first two years of optometry courses.

In 1975 the Faculty Council, the IU Board of Trustees, and the Indiana Higher Education Commission approved of the change from the Division of Optometry to the School of Optometry, which became effective August 1, 1975. It had been 31 years since the first meeting of Davey, Borish, and Bixler with Wells and Briscoe, 23 years since Hofstetter's arrival on campus as Director of the Division of Optometry, and 22 years since the first optometry students began their professional studies. The Indiana University School of Optometry was now poised to address the challenges of the last quarter of the twentieth century. Gordon Heath, now the Dean of the School of Optometry rather than the Director of the Division of Optometry stated, "The next twenty years will, I feel sure, bring changes at least as great as those of the past quarter century and we look forward with enthusiasm to continuing to develop this program to a level beyond the fondest dreams of our founding forefathers." 17

References
4. Optometry Notes, Indiana University School of Optometry Newsletter 1971.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Kenneth Kintner and Robert Tubbsing replace Noah Bixler and Galen Kintner on the Indiana Optometric Association School Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Indiana optometrists begin organizational efforts for the next legislative session</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>A bill is introduced into the Indiana legislature to start an optometry school, but the bill fails; Indiana optometrists strengthen their resolve to start an optometry school in Indiana</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>C. Earl Fisher is added to the Indiana Optometric Association School Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Legislation passed to start the school (House bill no. 195); the bill passed by overwhelming majorities due to efforts of the Indiana optometrists in contacting their legislators and the lobbying efforts of John Davey and I0A president Virgil McClary</td>
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Appendix 1
A Brief History of the Indiana Optometric Association up to the Time of the Start of the School

On December 10, 1896, a group of Indiana optometrists (or opticians, as they tended to call themselves at the time) met in Indianapolis to organize a group to advance the profession in the state of Indiana. There was also a concern that there was a medical bill hostile to optometrists that was about to be introduced into the legislature. This meeting resulted in the enrollment of eleven charter members into the new Indiana Optical Society. They elected John Wimmer as president, W.E. Huston as vice president, I.M. Rowe as treasurer, C.W. Conner, secretary, and H.E. Woodard assistant secretary. In 1897, in response to the medical bill, a bill defining and regulating the practice of optometry was introduced into the legislature. The optometry bill was written by an attorney retained by the Indiana Optical Society. The bill was similar to the medical bill, so as a compromise the optometry bill was withdrawn and the medical bill was modified so that it did not include opticians in its provisions.

The next meeting of the Indiana Optical Society was in 1901 after which the organization met at least annually. Meetings held in 1901 were organizational in nature, but starting the next year educational talks became a part of the annual meeting. The third president of the American Association of Opticians, later to be known as the American Optometric Association, was John H. Ellis of South Bend, Indiana, who served in that capacity from 1901 to 1903. Ellis was recognized as a good organizer.

In 1907, an Indiana optometry licensure law was passed due to the efforts of the Indiana Optical Society, and twelve new members were brought into the society. In 1909, more than sixty members attended the annual convention. A code of ethics was adopted at the 1909 meeting. Twenty-one members joined the society in 1911 making the total membership 115.

In 1915, the organization changed its name to the Indiana State Optometrical Society. Two years later there was another name change, this time to the Indiana Association of Optometrists, which was to remain the name of the organization for thirty years. In 1917, a requirement of 1,000 clock hours of education in optometry was established for licensure in Indiana. By the end of 1917, membership in the Indiana Association of Optometrists was 193.

In 1919, an amendment to the optometry licensure law was passed establishing that the Indiana State Board of Examiners in Optometry would consist solely of optometrists. Membership in the IAO increased to 207 in 1919. IAO members celebrated the group’s silver anniversary at the annual convention in Indianapolis in 1922. The first Save-Your-Vision Week in Indiana was held in 1922. The year 1922 was also noteworthy in that the American Optometric Association held its annual meeting in Indianapolis.

Noah Bixler was elected president in 1923. That year also saw the dues for affiliation with the American Optometric Association increase from $1 to $4. Dues for IAO membership were increased to $15 in 1928. Educational lecturers at the annual convention in the late 1920s and early 1930s included W.B. Needles, Carl Shepard, and Julius Neumueller.
In 1935, A.C. Anderson began a long tenure as secretary of the IAO. The Women's Auxiliary to the Association was established in 1935. Irvin M. Borish was the educational speaker at the 1938 convention. Florence Stone was made the Public Relations Counsel and long-time Indiana optometric leader Orris Booth a Life Member in 1940.

At the time of the annual convention in January, 1942, twenty Indiana optometrists were in the United States Armed Forces. At the height of World War II, there were 52 Indiana optometrists in the service. In 1944, membership in the IAO was 316. Charles Sheard gave one of his several educational lectures to Indiana optometrists at the 1946 convention. The name of the organization was changed to the Indiana Optometric Association in 1947.

Presidents, 1897-1922:

Presidents, 1923-1944:
Noah A. Bixler, 1923-24; Harry A. McDaniel, 1925-26; O.J. Crawford, 1927-28; R.H. Schofield, 1929; C.P. Waters, 1930; George S. Grubb, 1931-32; C. Earl Fisher, 1933; Ellis C. Doering, 1934-35; W.L. VanOsdl, 1936; Kenneth D. Dutton, 1937-38; Ben H. Kaplan, 1939-40; H.F. Garton, 1941-42; Harold Cline, 1943-44

Officers, 1944-1953:
1944: Harold Cline, President; E.J. Cain, 1st Vice-President; E.J. Oerting, 2nd Vice-President; Roy E. Denny, 3rd Vice-President; W.L. VanOsdl, 4th Vice-President; G.F. Kintner, 5th Vice-President; Louis P. Fishman, Secretary; Kenneth M. Justice, Treasurer
1945-46: E.J. Cain, President; Roy E. Denny, 1st Vice-President; Kenneth Kintner, 2nd Vice-President; W.L. VanOsdl, 3rd Vice-President; Robert Tubesing, 4th Vice-President; Irvin M. Borish, 5th Vice-President; Louis P. Fishman, Secretary; Kenneth M. Justice, Treasurer
1947: Roy E. Denny, President; Louis Fishman, Vice President; J.R. Shreve, Secretary; Kenneth M. Justice, Treasurer
1948: Roy E. Denny, President; Louis Fishman, Vice President; Irvin M. Borish, Secretary; Kenneth M. Justice, Treasurer
1949: Louis Fishman, President; Warren H. Miller, Vice-President; Irvin M. Borish, Secretary; Kenneth M. Justice, Treasurer
1950: Warren H. Miller, President; Virgil A. McCleary, President-Elect; Ruth Macdonald, Secretary; Franklin H. Champion, Treasurer
1951: Virgil A. McCleary, President; Loyd Wedeking, President-Elect; Ruth Macdonald, Secretary; Franklin H. Champion, Treasurer
1952: Loyd Wedeking, President; R.W. Tubesing, President-Elect; Ruth Macdonald, Secretary; Franklin H. Champion, Treasurer
1953: R.W. Tubesing, President; Irvin M. Borish, President-Elect; William H. Collison, Secretary; Franklin H. Champion, Treasurer

References

Appendix 2
House Bill 199

AN ACT providing educational requirements for applicants for license to practice optometry, creating and establishing a school of optometry at Indiana University for the
purpose of providing additional educational facilities for such licensees, and providing funds for the maintenance and support of such school.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. The minimum educational requirements which must be fulfilled before an applicant will be permitted to take an examination for a license to practice optometry in the State of Indiana are: Applicant must be at least twenty-one years of age; of good moral character; a graduate of a commissioned high school, and shall be a graduate from a college of optometry under one of the following conditions:

(a) Graduation prior to the enactment of this law, or attendance at, or matriculation in a college of optometry, whose requirements for graduation were equivalent to those required by the Indiana State Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry at the time of such matriculation, or

(b) For those applicants who begin study at the college level after the enactment of this act, the following course of study is required: Two years of pre-optometry or two years of pre-medicine in a college of arts and science whose credits will be accepted by a university having a college or school of optometry, and at least three years of optometry in a college of optometry using university standards.

SECTION 2. There is hereby created a program for the training of optometrists at Indiana University, said program to be established by the trustees of said University and to be effective when adequate funds for the establishment of said program are made available by the optometrists of the State of Indiana through the Indiana Optometric Association, Inc., or otherwise.

SECTION 3. In addition to the annual renewal registration fee provided for by an act entitled "An Act to define and regulate the practice of optometry, providing for a state board of registration and examination in optometry, and defining its duties and powers, providing for the method of examination of applicants for certificates of registration, providing for the issuance of certificates of registration and licenses to practice and renewals thereof and issuance of certificates of registration by reciprocity, providing for the collection and disposition of fees and dues from optometrists, providing for certain exemptions from the law, providing for the filing of charges for the revocation of certificates of registration and/or licenses, and hearings on the same, providing for the procedure on hearings and appeals, and providing for the revocation of certificates of registration and/or licenses, defining unprofessional conduct and unlawful practices and acts, and providing for rights of injunction and procedure thereon, and defining certain misdemeanors and providing penalties therefor," as such title was amended (1935), approved March 9, 1937, and amendments thereto, each registered optometrist at the time of payment of the annual registration fee each year shall pay to the secretary of the board an additional fee of seventeen dollars, which shall be deposited in an optometry school account of the state general fund, and all such fees so deposited on or before April 1 of each year, shall on or before July 1 following be paid to Indiana University to be used by it for the advancement of optometrical research and the maintenance and support of the department in which the science of optometry is taught at the University. A sufficient amount to pay the same is hereby appropriated annually out of such account in the general fund of the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 4. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in full force from and after its passage.

Appendix 3
A Brief History of Optometric Education up to the Time of the Start of the School 1:23

A time that can be identified as the start of optometry is the late 13th century when spectacles were invented. Although lenses had been known for millennia, it appears that spectacles were first made in about 1250 in Northern Italy. No written record of the invention exists, perhaps because the inventor wanted to keep the manufacturing methods secret from potential competitors. Nevertheless, spectacle making businesses had sprung up in Germany, Holland, and Italy by about 1300.

The first optometry books, recognizably as such by the inclusion of basic ocular optics, vision testing procedures, and spectacle lens application guidelines, were written by Daza de Valdes in Spain in 1623 and by William Molyneux in Ireland in

1962 Miriam (Scrnke) Boyd becomes the first female graduate of the IU optometry program

1962 first PhD degrees in physiological optics granted to Robert Mandell and John H. Carter

1968 Dedication ceremony of the new Optometry Building

1965 establishment of a four year optometry curriculum to grant the OD degree

1965 commitment from the university to construct a new optometry building

1965 approval of an optometry branch library to be housed in the new building
1692. Medicine, and the eye specialty which developed in medicine, ophthalmology, did not embrace the use of spectacles until well into the late 19th century and early 20th century. This left a void into which optometry could continue to develop and thus become the predominant profession in the care of refractive problems and eyestrain.

In the 19th century, persons we would acknowledge as being optometrists usually called themselves ophthalmicians. In the early 20th century, when the distinction between refractionists, dispensing opticians, and manufacturing opticians became obvious, the former started calling what they did optometry and started calling themselves optometrists. For example, the American Association of Opticians, formed in 1898, changed its name to the American Optometric Association in 1919. In 1941, the American Optometric Association launched a public relations campaign to familiarize the public with the term optometrist and passed a resolution that all optometrists should refer to themselves as optometrists rather than opticians or some other designation.

Henry Hofstetter wrote eloquently about the origins of the noble heritage of optometry: "...the underlying sciences pertaining to optometry, the visual sciences, were of classic origin, [and]...the visual arts and laws of perception preceded the birth of Christ...by the beginning of the fourteenth century spectaclemakers were already widely consulted by the innumerable presbyopic scribes whose vision was crucial to the preservation and dissemination of science and literature throughout the civilized world....[Optometry] is a discipline with as noble and pervasive a heritage as any....a discipline relatively free of the quackery, charlatanism, fakery, etc., that plagued especially the various components of the healing arts....The history of spectaclemakers guides, the role of spectacle styling, the appearance of spectacles in classic oil paintings, reference to spectacles in early literature, the long-prevailing opposition to optical correction by medical authorities, the involvement of religious scruples, ophthalmic instrument inventions, apprenticeships, optical schools, and dozens of other bits of optometriciana clearly document optometry’s centuries-long existence and emergence from a prestigious and sophisticated handicap to its present academic stature, a truly proud history which includes many prominent and accomplished personalities."

Up until the late 19th century, the learning of optometry occurred by apprenticeship. The first optometry schools in the United States started in the late 19th century. The first "schools" were privately owned training clinics in which training was completed in four to eight weeks. There may have been as many as sixty such schools that were in operation in the United States for varying periods of time before 1900. The development of more formalized schools coincided in time roughly with the passage of licensure laws which regulated the practice of optometry. The first optometry practice law was passed in Minnesota in 1901. All states and the District of Columbia had passed licensure laws by 1924. The first optometry licensure law in Indiana was passed in 1907.

There were about 30 schools in operation in 1925 when the International Association of Boards of Examiners in Optometry decided to survey and inspect the schools in order to rate them. Based on the surveys, they decided sixteen of the schools were deserving of further consideration. Of these sixteen schools, six were assigned an A rating, two were given a B rating, and one received a C rating. Many of the poorer schools closed as a result. In the early 1920s optometry school was generally two years in length. By 1936 there were only ten optometry schools and the optometry curriculum was three years. In 1941 there were eight optometry schools with four year curricula. The schools had reduced enrollments during World War II. By 1946 there were again ten schools, and three of the ten required five years of education (including pre-optometry) for graduation.

In 1960 there were ten optometry schools, four of them associated with universities, the other six being independent schools. The universities which had optometry schools in 1950 and the years that their optometry programs started operation were: (1) Columbia University, 1910; (2) Ohio State University, 1914; (3) University of California Berkeley, 1923; and (4) Pacific University, 1945. The College of Optometry at Pacific University was a continuation of a private school, North Pacific College of Optometry, which had originated in 1921 and closed in the first part of World War II.

The six independent schools operating in 1950 had all originated as privately owned entities. By 1950 they had all obtained nonprofit charters. These six schools and their origins are: (1) Northern Illinois College of Optometry, which traces its origins to the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology founded by G.W. and J.B. McFarich in 1872; (2) Massachusetts College of Optometry,
which started as Klein School of Optics in 1894; (3) Los Angeles College of Optometry, which was started as the Los Angeles School of Ophthalmology and Optometry by physician M.B. Ketchum in 1904; (4) Pennsylvania State College of Optometry, founded in 1919 by Albert Fitch; (5) Southern College of Optometry, which was created in 1932 by J.J. Horton; and (6) Chicago College of Optometry, founded as the Midwestern College of Optometry by physician Reuben Seid in 1936 and known as the Monroe College of Optometry from 1937 to the late 1940s.

Most of the schools are still in operation today. Columbia University closed its optometry school in 1954. Massachusetts College of Optometry, Los Angeles College of Optometry, and Pennsylvania State College of Optometry changed their names to New England College of Optometry, Southern California College of Optometry, and Pennsylvania College of Optometry, respectively. Northern Illinois College of Optometry and Chicago College of Optometry merged in 1955 to form the Illinois College of Optometry.

There have been a number of optometry schools established in the United States after the IU program was founded. University of Houston College of Optometry was founded in 1952, with optometry classes beginning immediately in 1952. Optometry schools have been established at several universities since then: University of Alabama Birmingham, 1969; State University of New York, 1970; Ferris State University (Michigan), 1974; Northeastern State University (Oklahoma), 1979; University of Missouri St. Louis, 1980; Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, 1981; and Nova Southeastern University (Florida), 1989.

The Council on Education of the American Optometric Association was formed at the AOA's congress in 1930. It published a "Manual of Accrediting of Schools and Colleges of Optometry," written by Irvin Borish and Eugene Freeman in 1941. The Council's authority in accrediting schools was upheld by the AOA in 1949. Of the ten schools listed above, nine were nationally accredited in 1944. The Monroe College of Optometry was not accredited nationally, only by the Illinois board, in 1947. Northern Illinois College of Optometry lost its accreditation in 1949, but regained it shortly later.

The Philadelphia Optical College may have been the first to give optometrists a doctor's degree in 1892, when it gave the degree Doctor of Optics to refracting opticians who finished a short course in refraction methods. It has been estimated that about a fourth of the schools in operation from 1872 to 1900, gave some kind of doctor's degree, such as Doctor of Optics, Doctor of Optometry, Doctor of Ophthalmics, Doctor of Ocular Science, etc. Before about 1920, the optometric profession largely resisted using the title doctor, but gradually over the 1920s and 1930s this attitude changed. In 1945, the American Optometric Association passed a resolution that O.D. should be the standard abbreviation for Doctor of Optometry. In 1950, the public generally called an optometrist doctor, even though three of the ten optometry schools did not grant a doctor's degree for the completion of optometry school. The three schools were University of California Berkeley, Ohio State, and Columbia. Those universities would not grant a doctor's degree for less than six years of post secondary school education. In 1950, all ten optometry schools required five years of study, some dividing it up two years of pre-optometry and three years optometry school and others one year of pre-optometry and four years optometry school. Gradually over the next two decades, all of the schools would move to a six-year curriculum (two years of pre-optometry and four years of optometry). The last two schools to adopt the O.D. degree as the professional degree were Indiana University and University of California Berkeley. IU graduated its first O.D. class in 1958, and California Berkeley graduated its first O.D. class in 1970.

Many of the professional developments in optometry followed similar changes in medicine and dentistry by a few years or a few decades. For example, all states and the District of Columbia had optometry licensure laws by 1924. All states had dental licensure regulations by 1900, and it was 1895 before nearly all states had medical licensure boards. Optometry was also like other health care professions in experiencing shifts away from proprietary schools, requiring increased number of years of education, developing a national board of examiners, etc.

There were two physiological optics graduate programs in existence when IU started its optometry program. The Ohio State program, under the direction of Glenn Fry, awarded its first M.S. degree in 1932 and its first Ph.D. in 1942 (to Hotstetter). California Berkeley, with Kenneth Stoddard as its first director, granted its first M.S. in 1949 and its first Ph.D. in 1950.
References

Appendix 4
Foley House Basement Key Award Recipients

Replicas of the key are awarded annually recognizing persons for their roles in the development of the school.

1976 William R. Baldwin 1990 Dennis M. Escol
1977 Henry W Hofstetter 1991 Felix M. Barker
1978 Donald G. Pitts 1992 Donald E. Robbins
1981 Michael J. Obremskey 1995 Steven A. Hitzeman
1982 Ingeborg Schmidt 1996 Dawn C. Kaufman
1983 Irvin M. Borish 1997 Jerald W. Strickland
1984 Dennis M. Yamamoto 1998 George W. Rector
1985 Jack W. Bennett 1999 Robert M. Moses
1988 R. Lewis Scott 2002 Douglas Morrow

1998 IU starts publishing the Indiana Journal of Optometry (a journal of the same name was previously published by the Indiana Optometric Association a few decades ago).
1998 remodeling and expansion of facilities of Community Eye Care Center at 11th and Monroe in Bloomington
1998 Gerald E. Lowther becomes Dean of the School of Optometry
2000 Opening of an IU optometry clinic in Guanajuato, Mexico
2001 Renovation of the optometry clinic on the second floor of the Atwater Avenue building completed
Appendix 5
Graduates of the Physiological Optics/Vision Science Graduate Program

Ph.D. Degrees Awarded (1956-2002):

Robert B. Mandell, 1962
John H. Carter, Jr., 1962
Donald G. Pitts, 1964
William R. Baldwin, 1964
William M. Lyle, 1965
Brian Ward, 1966
Rogers W. Reading, 1968
Arnulf Remole, 1969
Merrill Emerson Woodruff, 1969
Anthony J. Adams, 1970
Paul W. Lappin, 1970
George C.S. Woo, 1970
Ben Victor Graham, 1972
Richard C. Van Sluyters, 1972
Norman E. Wallis, 1972
Roger W. Wiley, 1973
Morton K. Ohlbaum, 1973
Perry Speros, 1973
Joel Benjamin Spiegler, 1973
James E. Bailey, 1973
Joseph R. Zahn, 1975
Richard D. Hazlett, 1975
Thomas David Williams, 1975
Robert W. Massof, 1975
Freddy W.L. Chang, 1976
Jerald W. Strickland, 1976
David B. Hanson, 1976
George Rexford Courtney, 1977
Peter Avery Davison, 1978
Gary L. Trick, 1978
Kenneth E. Brookman, 1980
David A. Goss, 1980
James A. Worthey, 1981
Theanchai Tanlamai, 1981
Richard L. Martin, Jr., 1983
Thomas R. Colladay, 1983
Isaac K.O.K. Kragna, 1985
Jeffery K. Hovis, 1986
E. Peter Osuobeni, 1986
Michael K. Smolek, 1986
Mark A. Criswell, 1987
John P. Moxley, 1987
Daphne L. McCulloch, 1988
Douglas K. Penisten, 1988
David Lee Still, 1989
Risto J.K. Paalysaho, 1990
Xiao-Xiao Zhang, 1990
Ming Ye, 1993
Roger S. Anderson, 1994
Sassen Azarian, 1994
Michael C. Wilkinson, 1994
Maurice C. Ryners, 1995
Jennifer L. Hicks, 1995
Mark Alan Hallett, 1995
Yi-Zhong Wang, 1996
Fansheng Kong, 1998
David W. Evans, 1999
Thomas O. Salmon, 1999
Jie Zhou, 2000
Salih Al-Olyki, 2000
Xin Hong, 2001

M.S. Degrees Awarded (1956-2002):

William R. Baldwin, 1956
Lester Ray Loper, 1956
Paul W. Lappin, 1956
Albert V. Alder, 1957
Floyd M. Morris, 1958
Robert B. Mandell, 1958
Tully Patrowicz, 1958
John H. Carter, Jr., 1959
Donald G. Pitts, 1959
Ronald W. Everson, 1959
John R. Levene, 1961
William M. Lyle, 1962
Edward Robert Seefeldt, 1962
Marvin Lunskey, 1962
Benjamin Kislin, 1962
Indra Mohindra, 1962
James E. Hamilton, 1964
Brian Ward, 1964
Walter W. Chase, 1964
Robert W. Ebbers, 1965
Michel A. Milodot, 1965
Martin Gellman, 1965
Constantine A. Ricciardi, 1965
John K. Croseley, 1966
Hock Min Leow, 1966
Marvin A. Langer, 1966
James A. Boucher, 1966
George R. Courtney, 1966
Arnulf Remole, 1967
Subhash N. Jani, 1967
Katty T. Lim Chiong, 1967
Joel B. Spiegler, 1967
Frederick Van Nus, 1967
Vigo H. Nielsen, 1968
Morton K. Ohlbaum, 1968
Ralph Swartz, 1968
Berrram D. Targreva, 1968
George C.S. Woo, 1968
Richard D. Septon, 1968
Roger C. Fitch, 1969
Richard D. Hazlett, 1969
Irving L. Dunsky, 1969
Wayne F. Provins, 1969
Lolita Baluyut Ty, 1969
Jacob G. Svak, 1969
T. David Williams, 1969
Steven B. Greenspan, 1970
Louis V. Gencel, 1970
Edwina Alice Chaliar Kintner, 1970
Charles Junior Archibald, 1971
David P. Austen, 1971
Rosa I. Revuelta, 1971
George William Mikesell, Jr., 1971
Daniel R. Gerstman, 1971
Ian L. Bailey, 1971
James Thomas Gallagher, 1972
John F. Amos, 1972
David D. Glick, 1973
Charles L. Haine, 1975
Kenneth E. Brokman, 1975
Eugene Jon Potviorich, 1975
Stanley D. Miller, 1975
Raymond A. Applegate, 1976
Donald T. Lowman, 1976
Mark M. Uslan, 1977
Theanchai Tanlamai, 1978
Stella T. Briggs, 1979
Philip C. De Santis, 1979
Edwin C. Marshall, 1979
Robert E. Miller, II, 1982
Carol A. Westall, 1982
David J. Walsh, 1985
Richard J. Dennis, 1986
Frank E. Cheney, 1988
Harun Abdul-Rahman, 1991
Michel E. Hanen-Smith, 1993
Liang Cai, 1994
Motoshi Kato, 1994
Hui-Nan Zhang, 1995
Tracy L. Schroeder, 1998
Kevin K. Liedel, 1998
Bill B. Rainey, 1998
Colleen H. Riley, 1998
John R. Buch, 1998
Ronald Tutt, 1999
Michael Venable, 2002
Appendix 6
List of Full-time Faculty Members

This list of the full-time faculty of the optometry program at IU is intended to include everyone from the beginning of the program to 2003. This list has been compiled from Bulletins of the IU Division of Optometry, from various reports, documents, and files in the School of Optometry, and from files from the Dean of Faculties office. This list also contains years of service as a full-time faculty member as best as can be determined. Where years of service differed in the various files which were consulted, attempts were made to reconcile the differences. Many of these faculty members taught on a part-time basis before or after their years of service as full-time faculty. Attempts were made to include all full-time faculty in the history of the school, but due to the varying natures of the available records, it is possible that there may have been inadvertent omissions, particularly where it was unclear whether a given appointment was part-time or full-time.

Gregory S. Abel, 1995-96
Anthony J. Adams, 1987-88
Arthur J. Afanador, 1972-82
Merrill J. Allen, 1953-87
Neal J. Bailey, 1954-58
William R. Badwin, 1959-63
Carolyn G. Begley, 1984-
Edward S. Bennett, 1979-82
William F. Billman, 1980-81
Paul P. Bither, 1981-88
Joseph Bonanno, 1998-
Irvin M. Borish, 1973-63
Arthur Bradley, 1985-
Clifford W. Brooks, 1974-
Harry H. Brown, 1978-80
John R. Buch, 1997-98
T. Rowan Candy, 2000-
Diana Liu Carriger, 1975-77
William A. Carriger, Jr., 1973-77
Robert L. Carver, 1973-75
Patrick D. Cashin, 1973-74
Linda C. Casser-Locke, 1984-87
Freddy W.L. Chang, 1977-87
George M. Chioran, 1983-85
Susana T. Chung, 1997-2002
Shaban Demir, 1996-2001
Robert D. Devoe, 1983-99
John P. Downey, 1996-
Jess Boyd Eskridge, 1971-72
Ronald W. Everson, 1961-64, 1968-96
Cynthia A. Foster, 1999-2003
Bruce I. Gaynes, 1985-88
John B. Gelvin, 1990-95
Daniel R. Gerstman, 1971-
David A. Goss, 1992-
Marc A. Green, 1983-84
Jane Ann Grogg, 1996-
Theodore P. Grosvenor, 1974-77

Sherman Lee Guth, 1980-97*
Gary S. Hafner, 1976-
Charles L. Haine, 1974-78
Joseph A. Halabis, 1983-85
Heidi E. Hamm, 1983-84
Gordon H. Heath, 1955-91
Sally Hegeman, 1987-2000 (90% FTE)
Patricia A. Henderson, 1986-92,
1993-96, 1998-
John R. Hitchcock, 1973-90
Steven A. Hitzenman, 1976-
Daryl W. Hodges, 1977-78
Henry W. Hofstetter, 1952-79
Douglas G. Horner, 1988-
C. Denise Howard, 1988-89
James E. Hunter, 1976-84
Gloria C. Jennings, 1981-82
Arthur E. Jones, 1969-83
Patricia M. Kech, 1977-79
Marjorie J. Knotts, 1986-89
Ellen J. Kolbbaum, 2000-
Susan Kovaich, 1998-
Janice F. LeDrew, 1972-74
Theodore Rex Legler II, 1995-98
John R. Levene, 1967-75
Gerald E. Lother, 1994-
Lynette S. Lui, 1979-80
William M. Lyle, 1962-65
Don W. Lyon, 2000-
Kirk A. MacKay, 1982-87
Thomas M. Madden, 1963-77
Victor E. Malnovsky, 1987-
Daryl F. Mann, 1981-83
Edwin C. Marshall, 1971-
Debra McGonagha, 1988-98
Richard E. Meetz, 1976-
Mark R. Meuler, 1983-85
Dennis R. Miller, 1990-92
Donald T. Miller, 1998-
Hiroharu Noda, 1981-91
Trey Nguyen, 2000-
Neil A. Pence, 1982-
Merle K. Pickel, 1972-76
Sandra L. Pickel, 1976-
Jean R. Pierce, 1964-70
Paul A. Pletsch, 1970-94
J. Stanley Rafako, 1953-76**
Bill B. Rainey, 1990-2003
James A. Rakes, 1975-76
Rogers W. Reading, 1964-95
Rosa Revuelta, 1971-76
Colleen Riley, 1999-
Hubert D. Riley, 1971-
John Ross, 1987-96
Ingeborg Schmidt, 1954-70
W. Corbyon Shafer, 1974-76
John D. Shackle, 1972-73
Charles R. Shick, 1958-93
Martin U. Skulski, 1981
William W. Somers, 1977-93
P. Sarita Soni, 1976-
Sanghy P. Srinivas, 2000-
Jerald W. Strickland, 1967-74
Bradley M. Sutton, 1999-
Larry N. Thibos, 1983-
Alan Tomlinson, 1980-83
Khashayar Tonekaboni, 1987-
Robert C. van Hoven, 1977-78
Suresh Viswanathan, 2000-
Lilien A. Vogel, 1993-96
Gary B. Walters, 1976-81
David S. Williams, 1986-95
T. David Williams, 1970-71
M. Emerson Woodruff, 1965-75
Dennis M. Yamamoto, 1976-79
Dwayne D. Young, 1981-84
*split appointment with Psychology
**split appointment with Anatomy
## Appendix 7
### Number of Graduates in each Class

The following table gives the number of optometry graduates in each class. Ethnicity is mostly based on self reports of the graduates. (Data provided by the IU School of Optometry Office of Student Administration).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Total # Grads</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>Asian, Asian American</th>
<th>Black, African American</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other Minorities</th>
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Appendix 8
Quiz questions on the history of the optometry school at Indiana University

If you have read or perused this history, or attended Indiana University for some period of time, or you have been a regular reader of the Indiana Journal of Optometry, or you have participated in the educational programs and activities of the school on a regular basis, you may think that you know the history of the school pretty well. Let's see how you do on this quiz:

1. Who was the optometrist lawyer who chaired the School Committee of the Indiana Optometric Association charged with founding the optometry school?
2. Who is the former Northern Illinois College of Optometry faculty member and administrator who was a charter member of the school founding committee of the Indiana Optometric Association and later became a member of the IU faculty?
3. What member of the school founding committee of the Indiana Optometric Association donated many optometry books and led the drive to collect optometry books for the library?
4. Who was the first Director of the IU Division of Optometry?
5. What does the W in Henry Hofstetter's middle name stand for?
6. Who was the first recipient of a Ph.D. degree in physiological optics from an optometry school?
7. Where did Henry Hofstetter receive his optometry and Ph.D. degrees?
8. What was the first year for entering optometry students?
9. Who were the faculty members in the Division of Optometry in its first year of operation?
10. Where was the first optometry clinic located?
11. What former IU optometry professor wrote a book entitled “Shufflebrain”?
12. Who was the optometry librarian when the optometry branch library opened in the present-day optometry building?
13. What optics instructor practiced optometry in Illinois for a short period of time?
14. What optometry professor taught students studying to be Augenoptikers in Germany before joining the IU faculty in 1974?
15. What faculty member has a distance outlook who is the only baseball player in history to complete an unassisted triple play in the World Series?
16. Henry Hofstetter has been a coeditor of all five editions of the Dictionary of Visual Science. What former faculty member joined him as a coeditor on the fifth edition?
17. What former IU faculty member wrote a book on the history of clinical vision science entitled “Clinical Refraction and Visual Science”?
18. What former faculty member also served on the faculties of optometry schools in Houston, Auckland, Waterloo, Montreal, and Chicago?
19. Who was the Director of the Division of Optometry when it became a School of Optometry, thus becoming technically the first Dean of the optometry program?
20. Who were the first persons to receive M.S. degrees in physiological optics? In what year did they receive their degrees?
21. Who were the first persons to receive Ph.D. degrees in physiological optics? In what year did they receive their degrees?
22. In what year did the first optometry graduates complete their degrees and what degree did they receive?
23. How many years did it take to complete optometry school when the program started at IU?
24. In what year was the four year optometry curriculum started?
25. In what year were the first OD degrees given at IU?
26. In what year was the Borsh Center for Ophthalmic Research dedicated?
27. In what year was the Optometry Technician program started?
28. Cliff Brooks has been Director of the Optometric Technician Program for 25 years. Who was Director before him?
29. What former faculty member holds an O.D. degree from Los Angeles College of Optometry and a Ph.D. degree from the University of California?
30. What faculty member holds O.D. and M.S. degrees from IU and an M.P.H. degree from the University of North Carolina?
31. In what year did the Indiana Association of Optometrists School Committee first meet as an official committee of the Indiana Association of Optometrists with officials at Indiana University?
32. In what year was the Indiana law to establish the optometry school passed?
33. Who was president of the Indiana Optometric Association when the law to establish the school was passed?
34. Who were Indiana legislators who sponsored the bill to establish the optometry school?
35. In the first year that all three years of the curriculum were in force and the clinic started operating, eight Indiana practicing optometrists were hired as part-time faculty, primarily to help with instruction in the clinic. Who were they?
36. What IU faculty member completed an MS degree in biology/paleobotany before entering optometry school?
37. Name the long-time faculty member who earned an M.D. degree in Germany and who joined the faculty in 1954.
39. Who was the first female to graduate from the optometry program and what year did she graduate?
40. How many students were there in the first graduating class?
41. Who was president of the university when the optometry school started?
42. Who was the vice president of the university whom the president assigned to investigate the need for an optometry school to hire the first director of the school?
43. What was the "Dame's Club" in the early days of the program?
44. What faculty member holds an M.S. degree in biostatistics from the University of Michigan in addition to an O.D. from IU?
45. How many former IU faculty members earned Ph.D. degrees at Ohio State with Glenn Fry as their major advisor? Name them and give the years of completion of their Ph.D.s.
46. What was the name of the building at 744 East Third Street where the clinic was located for several years?
47. In what year did the first entering class of over 60 students start?
48. What former faculty member who at one time served as clinic director received his O.D. from Southern College of Optometry in 1953?
50. Who was the optometry program's first clinic director?
51. Name the optometrist who donated approximately 3,600 volumes to the optometry library in 1992.
52. Name the optometrist who was the chairman of the first Indiana Optometric Association Trust Fund Drive to assist in the funding of the optometry school.
53. Who was the president of the Indiana Association of Optometrists when the IAO first officially formed the School Committee?
54. What member of the IOA school founding committee later became the first optometrist from Indiana to become the president of the American Academy of Optometry?
55. What two faculty members won the American Optometric Association Apollo Award?
56. Name the Indiana optometrist who received an honorary doctorate degree from Indiana University at the Optometry Building dedication ceremony.
57. What current School of Optometry staff member has been employed by the school the longest time?

Answers:
1. John P. Davey
2. Irvin M. Borsh
3. Noah Bixler
4. Henry W Hofstetter
5. J. W. - his middle name was W
6. Henry Hofstetter
7. Ohio State University
8. 1953
9. Henry Hofstetter, Merrill Allen, and Stanley Rafako
10. Jordan Hall
11. Paul Pietzsch
12. Elizabeth Egan
13. Dan Gerstman
14. Cliff Brooks
15. Steve Hitzman
16. Ron Everson
17. John Levene
18. Ted Grosvenor
19. Gordon Heath
22. 1956, Master of Optometry
23. a minimum of two years of pre-optometry and three years of optometry school
24. 1955
25. 1968
26. 1995
27. 1971
28. Ted Grosvenor
29. Gordon Heath
30. Ed Marshall
31. 1945
32. 1951
33. Virgil McCleary
34. Representative Forrest Link of LaPorte and Senator Earl A. Utterback of Kokomo
35. Irvin M. Borish, Robert Krack, Richard Kyman, D. Russell Reed, Edward Uyesugi, E. Gerald Wilhite, J. Mark Wolff, and Lowell Zerbe
36. Carolyn Begey
37. Ingeborg Schmidt
38. William R. Baldwin and Charles R. Shick
39. Miriam (Stemle) Boyd, 1952
40. 16
41. Herman Wells
42. Herman Briscoe
43. an organization of wives of the optometry students
44. Richard Meetz
46. Foley House
47. 1969
48. Tom Madden
49. Rogers Reading
50. Gordon Heath
51. James Leeds
52. C.B. MacDaniel
53. Edgar Cain
54. Robert Tubesing
55. Merrill Allen in 1971 and Henry Hofstetter in 1973
56. Irvin M. Borish
Starting in October of 2003, persons who were instrumental in the founding of the optometry school at Indiana University will be honored by having their pictures permanently displayed on the third floor of the optometry building next to the library entrance. The unveiling of the Wall of Recognition will be a part of the 50th Anniversary celebration on October 1, 2003. These are the persons who will be so honored:

**JOHN P. DAVEY**  
(1893-1954)  
Chairman of the School Founding Committee.  
Author of the 1935 optometry licensure law revision.

**NOAH A. BIXLER**  
(1884-1959)  
Member of the School Founding Committee.  
President Indiana Association of Optometrists, 1923-24.

**IRVIN M. BORISH**  
(1913-)  
Member of the School Founding Committee.  
Faculty Member, 1973-83.  
President IOA, 1954.

**HERMAN B WELLS**  
(1902-2000)  
President of Indiana University during the founding of the Division of Optometry.

**HERMAN T. BRISCOE**  
(1893-1960)  
Indiana University Vice President and Dean of Faculties who worked to establish the Division of Optometry.

**ELLIS C. DOERING**  
(1896-1989)  
Member of the School Founding Committee.  
President Indiana Association of Optometrists, 1934-35.

**GALENE H. KINTNER**  
(1904-1989)  
Member of the School Founding Committee.  
Editor of the Indiana Optometrist, 1943-45.

**LOYD WEDENKING**  
(1912-1976)  
Member of the School Founding Committee.  
President of the Indiana Optometric Association, 1952.

**KENNETH E. KINTNER**  
(1912-)  
Member of the School Founding Committee.  
IOA Optometrist of the Year, 1968.

**ROBERT TUBESING**  
(1913-1966)  
Member of the School Founding Committee.  
President Indiana Optometric Association, 1953.

**C. EARL FISHER**  
(1891-1972)  
Member of the School Founding Committee.  
President Indiana Association of Optometrists, 1933.

**VIRGIL A. MC CLEARY**  
(1914-1986)  
President IOA in 1951 when House Bill 199 Passed.  
IOA Distinguished Service in Optometry Award, 1969.

**EDGAR J. CAIN**  
(1899-1993)  
President IOA 1945-46 When Founding Committee Formed.  
IOA Optometrist of the Year, 1960.

**HENRY W HOFSTETTER**  
(1914-2002)  
Director, Division of Optometry 1952-70.  
Faculty Member 1952-1979.  
Rudy Professor of Optometry, 1974.

**CEDRIC B. MACDANIEL**  
(1889-1974)  
Chairman of the IOA School Trust Fund Committee.  
IOA Optometrist of the Year, 1958.