

ASAHP

50TH ANNIVERSARY

1967-2017



ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF
ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS

ASAHP PRESIDENTS

Susan Hanrahan, 2017-present (Arkansas State University)

Linda Petrosino, 2015 – 2017 (Ithaca College)

Richard E. Oliver, 2013 – 2015 (University of Missouri)

Richard E. Talbott, 2011-2013 (University of South Alabama)

Gregory H. Frazer, 2009-2011 (Duquesne University)

Linda C. Hatzenbuehler, 2007-2009 (Idaho State University)

David M. Gibson, 2005-2007 (University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey)

David D. Gale*, 2002-2005 (Eastern Kentucky University)

Stephen L. Wilson, 2000-2002 (The Ohio State University)

John E. Trufant, 1998-2000 (Rush University)

Diane M. Roberts, 1996-1998 (Wichita State University)

Judith T. Barr, 1994-1996 (Northeastern University)

Thomas C. Robinson, 1991-1994 (University of Kentucky)

David C. Broski, 1990-1991 (University of Illinois at Chicago)

Lawrence Abrams, 1989-1990 (Thomas Jefferson University)

Thomas E. Freeland, 1987-1988 (University of Mississippi Medical Center)

Edmund J. McTernan*, 1985-1986 (State University of New York at Stony Brook)

Polly A. Fitz, 1984 (University of Connecticut)

Richard Gutekunst, 1983 (University of Florida)

Polly A. Fitz, 1982 (University of Connecticut)

Duane Addleman, 1981 (Ferris State University)

Lee Holder*, 1980 (University of Oklahoma)

Helen K. Hickey*, 1979 (Boston University)

Sidney D. Rodenberg*, 1978 (Wichita State University)

Ralph H. Boatman*, 1977 (University of North Carolina)

Thomas C. Barker, 1976 (Virginia Commonwealth University)

J. Rhodes Haverty*, 1975 (Georgia State University)

Louis A. Reibling, 1974 (Schoolcraft College)

Raymond C. Bard*, 1973 (Medical College of Georgia)

Aaron L. Andrews*, 1972 (Ferris State University)

Robert J. Atwell*, 1971 (The Ohio State University)

Joseph Hamburg*, 1970 (University of Kentucky)

J. Warren Perry*, 1969 (State University of New York at Buffalo)

Darrel J. Mase*, 1968 (University of Florida)

*deceased

THE BEGINNING

1966-1969

“... join us in our belief that the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions (ASAHP) can provide a unique means for interchange of information and an improvement in communication not only between individuals but also between educational, professional, care and treatment, voluntary, private, and government agencies and institutions interested in and dedicated to the extension and improvement of health care, rehabilitation, and the well-being of our citizenry.”

Dean Darrel Mase, Ph.D., *Whither Now?*
Presentation at the first ASAHP Annual Meeting.

1966

President Johnson signs the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act, providing essential early funding to allied health schools and, just as importantly, recognizing the vital role of allied health in the delivery of health services.



Darrel Mase, Ph.D. works with President Johnson to secure federal funding.

1967

Thirteen Deans of allied health education programs convene in March at the University of Kentucky under the leadership of Darrel Mase, Ph.D. The by-laws for the proposed **Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions** are drafted and approved.



1967 meeting of ASAHP executive committee. Left to right, Aaron Andrews, M.P.H., Joseph Hamburg, M.D., Darrel Mase, Ph.D., Robert J. Atwell, M.D., and J. Warren Perry, Ph.D.

1968

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation provides a five-year grant to assure the early survival of ASAHP. The national office is establishing in Washington, D.C. Jack Arnold, Ph.D. is appointed executive director.

Dean Darrel Mase, Ph.D. is elected first ASAHP president and convenes the first ASAHP Annual Meeting, attended by 500 allied health educators and administrators.

DEDICATION & DIRECTION

“... We do not have time to just keep walking, utilizing the same pathways of the past. We must select new direction based upon philosophies and objectives which will build stronger, more effective educational programs for the future. Other health professions...the health community...in fact, society itself waits upon our decisions.”

J. Warren Perry, Ph.D., ASAHP's second president.
Address at the first ASAHP Annual Meeting.



Early ASAHP Dean's Meeting

1969

Mary E. Switzer retires from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), to volunteer her legislative and administrative expertise with ASAHP. She personifies the spirit of the new association.

ASAHP conducts essential studies. The Study of Accreditation of Selected Health Educational Programs (SASHEP) is launched. William K. Selden, Ph.D., directs the 5-year SASHEP project.

ASAHP helps establish the baccalaureate degree in Allied Health through a data study funded by the Division of Allied Health Manpower of HEW.

1971

The Division of Allied Health Manpower funds four ASAHP projects: the Inventory of Health Education Programs; the Conference on Certification; a study on the State of the Art Core Curriculum for Allied Health Education Programs; and the planning for an Allied Health Black Congress.

1972

The *Journal of Allied Health* is first published in November.

ASAHP establishes Regional Training Institutes to provide guidance to educational institutions in establishing and managing allied health educational programs.

Studies to develop an inventory for two- and four-year programs and examine barriers to minority participation in allied health are funded.

The Ad Hoc Committee on The Advisability and The Feasibility of Expanding the Purposes and Objectives of ASAHP recommends that the association should expand membership to include, “practitioners, educators, managers, related interested groups and consumers.”

1971-1984



CHANGE

“I have dedicated myself during the current year to marshalling the many chords of allied health into a single unified voice.”

Raymond C. Bard, Ph.D., ASAHP’s sixth president, *“Report of the President,” Journal of Allied Health, Spring 1973.*

1973

The Society’s name is changed to **American Society of Allied Health Professions**, reflecting a decisive change in mission and membership that provides a unified voice for educational institutions, professional organizations, clinical services and individuals devoted to allied health education, research, and service delivery.

ASAHP co-sponsors the Annual American Medical Association Congress on Medical Education.

Study of Accreditation of Selected Health Educational Programs study is completed.

1974-1977

In 1977 W.K. Kellogg Foundation funds the National Commission on Allied Health Education.

The first *Directory of Allied Health Education Programs* is published.

ASAHP co-sponsors the National Commission for Health Certifying Agencies.



Polly Fitz became the first woman to be elected ASAHP President for a one-year term in 1982. She was re-elected for another one-year term in 1984.

NEW CHALLENGES

“It is time that all Allied Health constituencies turn their focus away from our seeming differences to our similar purposes and needs, and to such common unifying concerns as the handicapped, geriatrics, primary care, cost containment, and health-care economics, as well as such issues of unifying activity and the preeminent importance of education, and the eventual building of a Society that will have no rival in its scope, its strength, its integrity or its effectiveness.”

Lee Holder, Ph.D., ASAHP’s 13th president, 1980.

1978-1984

In response to fiscal concerns, ASAHP begins a period of reexamination.

ASAHP receives a three-year grant to establish a National Center for Allied Health Leadership from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation which includes minority fellowships and leadership initiatives.

In 1980 the Department of Education provides a three-year grant to focus on the needs of children with disabilities and their families.

In 1982 ASAHP sponsors the National Forum on Health and Education Alliances for Disabled Children.

With the support of the Bureau of Health Professions, ASAHP convenes the Forum on Allied Health Data.



ASAHP President Lee Holder, Ph.D., and A. Duane Addleman, Ph.D.

LOOKING FORWARD

“... what I would value most highly is to hear at that time and through the next two years, the words ‘WE SHOULD’ rather than ‘ASAHP SHOULD,’ because then we shall truly know who we are and what we want to be.”

Thomas E. Freeland, Ph.D., ASAHP’s 18th president.
Presentation at the ASAHP Pittsburgh Conference, 1986.



Thomas E. Freeland, Ph.D. (left) with Dr. Jonas Salk (right).

1984-1989

Carolyn Del Polito, Ph.D. becomes ASAHP’s fourth executive director. The financial picture gradually improves under the leadership of President Polly Fitz, M.A.



Polly A. Fitz, M.A. and Carolyn Del Polito, Ph.D.

W.K. Kellogg Foundation funds a second three-year project, the Interdisciplinary Allied Health Leadership Enhancement Initiative in 1986. Activities include health policy fellowships, four leadership workshops, three Critical Issues Conferences, and a World Congress.



*Edmund J.
McTernan, Ed.D.*

Long range planning for the Society, which began in 1982, culminates in completion of the Strategic Plan for the 90s under the leadership of Presidents Edmund J. McTernan, Ed.D., and Thomas E. Freeland, Ph.D.

The first World Congress on Allied Health is held in Elsinore, Denmark in June, 1988. Presentations from 50 countries are made.

BACK TO THE FUTURE

“In my dreams I see an organization with focus and direction, an organization with a sense of accomplishment derived from achieving clearly defined goals. In my dream I see an organization known for its high standards of quality in all that it does, a model of excellence, administration, programming, and responsiveness to members’ needs.”

Lawrence Abrams, Ed.D., ASAHP’s 19th president.
Address to ASAHP’s Annual Conference, 1988.

1990-1991

David C. Broski, Ph.D., ASAHP’s 20th president, presides over the Annual Meeting when ASAHP members vote to return the organization to its 25-year-old roots, revise by-laws and takes its original name, **Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions.**

For the first time in a decade, federal funding bolsters ASAHP activities. Projects include developing an allied health professions database, developing practice guidelines and evaluating the effectiveness and outcome of allied health research.



Left to right: David C. Broski, Ph.D., Thomas C. Robinson, Ph.D., Congressman William H. Natcher (D-KY), Lawrence Abrams, Ed.D.

1984-1992

1992

Under the new name and by-laws, ASAHP refocuses its mission to **enhance the effectiveness of education for the allied health professions.**

The Strategic Plan is revisited, with members recommending new directions for their association.



Congress provides increased support to allied health education and establishes the first National Commission on Allied Health under federal auspices.

At the 1992 Annual Meeting, ASAHP, under the leadership of Thomas C. Robinson, Ph.D., revises the objectives of the ASAHP strategic plan in preparation to lead allied health education into the 21st century.

“Nothing has a more profound effect on the future than education. In that sense, for 25 years, ASAHP has been a vigorous leader in allied health.

“Even through evolving objectives and goals, ASAHP has remained the primary voice for allied health education, and therefore has steadily shaped the future of allied health professions.

“Dean Mase said at ASAHP’s first Annual Meeting, “With the mandate of society to extend comprehensive health care and well-being to all of our citizenry, it has become essential to realign our systems of delivery of health care, to realign our preparation of health personnel to fit these new systems, and to evaluate our effective utilization of the inadequate numbers of health manpower.”

“As the national health care debate continues, Dean Mase’s words are as true today as they were 25 years ago. We are truly “back to the future” and we, as leaders in education, are in a stronger position than ever to shape the history of health care and allied health over the next 25 years.”

Thomas C. Robinson, Ph.D.,
ASAHP’s 21st president, 1991–1993.

1993-1996

EDUCATION

The Association convenes a *Summit on Accreditation* in Washington, DC in September 1993. The event draws participation from more than two dozen professional organizations to address concerns regarding proposed changes in federal regulations and how to increase standardization of accreditation report formats, terminology, and site visits. ASAHP establishes a *Commission on Accreditation* in 1994 to develop procedures for increasing the amount of standardization.

ASAHP provides funding in 1995 for two *Saint Louis Conferences on Accreditation*. Recognizing that member institutions often undergo accreditation for several different health professions programs, an objective is to develop a set of recommendations to influence accrediting bodies to place greater emphasis on educational outcomes.

ADVOCACY

ASAHP sponsors a *Government Relations Forum* in Washington, DC in June 1995 to discuss how to implement recommendations made by a federally-sponsored National Commission on Allied Health that was established in 1994. The Association played the lead role in having the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) furnish financial support for the Commission initiative. Once it began to function, HRSA chose one ASAHP member to be Chairperson, while other Association members were appointed as heads of all four committees.

The Association issues *White Papers* in 1995 on the topics of health reform and accreditation.

RESEARCH

The Association conducts a *Clinical Outcomes Institute* in Towson, MD in November 1995. The event attracts 122 attendees from more than 40 colleges and universities around the U.S. Aims of the event are to enable participants to understand important aspects of clinical outcomes research and establish groundwork for preparation of multi-center research proposals.

EDUCATION

HRSA provides funding in 1997 for ASAHP to conduct an *Allied Health Data Collaborative Project*. A purpose is to identify the kinds of health workforce data being collected by professional organizations, along with a range of federal and state agencies. A principal objective is to determine if a *Minimum Data Set* can be developed. A tool of this nature would lend itself to increasing the amount of standardization in the kinds of data that different entities collect and at what intervals they do so.

ASAHP conducts a 2nd *World Congress on Allied Health* in July 1997 in conjunction with the University of Wolverhampton in England. The event attracts participants from the U.S. and several other nations to the university's Telford campus.



Dean David M. Gibson (right), chats with Senator Bill Frist (R-TN) shortly after a Senate hearing.

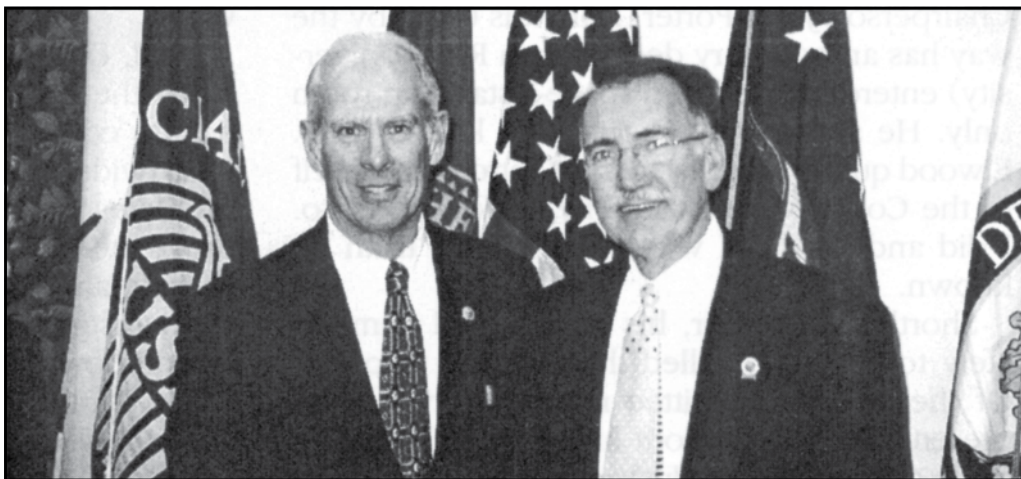
Recognizing the struggles that many allied health students face in meeting the costs of higher education, the Association creates a *Scholarship of Excellence Program* in 1997. Since its inception, as many as 12 deserving students each year are awarded funds.

During the first 25 years of ASAHP's existence, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and HRSA provided support for leadership development in allied health. Acknowledging that a need for these kinds of activities continues to exist to the present day, the Association is successful in having HRSA fund the creation of a *Coalition for Allied Health Leadership Program*. The first of seven different offerings occurs in 1998. Divided into two components each year, participants meet in Washington, DC. Emphasis is placed on

enabling participants to interact with officials to obtain a better understanding of the federal government's role in health care and health professions education. The Health Professions Network and the National Network of Health Career Programs in Two-Year Colleges belong to the Coalition.

ADVOCACY

The following ASAHP Presidents testify at hearings of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education & Related Agencies to request continued and increased levels of funding for the allied health component of Title VII of the Public Health Service Act: **David Gibson** (1997), **Judith Barr** (1998), and **John Trufant** (2000).



Congressman John Porter (R-IL), Chairman of the House Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee, chats with ASAHP President John E. Trufant (R) on Capitol Hill.

RESEARCH

With fund support from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), ASAHP conducts an *Outcomes Research Forum* in Washington, DC in May 2000. A Monograph based on this event is distributed widely in November 2000. Paralleling these activities, a Special Issue of the *Journal of Allied Health* on the topic of outcomes assessment is published in October 2000.

EDUCATION

Issues of the *Journal of Allied Health* begin to appear online, starting with the Spring 2001 edition.

HRSA once again in October 2004 selects an ASAHP member (the 5th to date) to participate in the *Health and Human Services Primary Health Care Fellowship Program*.

ADVOCACY

ASAHP President **Stephen Wilson** testifies at a hearing in 2002 of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education & Related Agencies to request continued and increased levels of funding for the allied health component of Title VII of the Public Health Service Act:

Executive Directors and Presidents of 10 major health professions organizations speak at the ASAHP 2002 Spring Meeting on the topic of a decline in applications and enrollments in allied health education programs. This event leads to a July 2002 meeting in which leaders of these organizations agree to have the Association take the lead in developing an *Allied Health Reinvestment Act (AHRA)* to be introduced in Congress.



(L-R) Christopher Bork, John Yemma, Congressman Ralph Regula (R-OH), Stephen Wilson

H.R. 4016 is introduced on March 23, 2004 and S. 2491 on June 2, 2004 in the 108th Congress. In the 109th Congress, they are reintroduced as H.R. 215 and S. 473.

Eighteen different organizations, including the American Hospital Association, agree to support this legislation. During the next two years, several hundred representatives of these organizations visit Capitol Hill to request that the AHRA be passed by both House and Senate.

ASAHP is responsible for hundreds of articles appearing in newspapers, such as the Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, and the Atlanta Constitution to alert readers of the importance of this legislation,

The Association lends its name to an amicus brief in 2003 in the *Grutter v. University of Michigan* case regarding race-conscious decision-making in admissions.

RESEARCH

ASAHP creates a *Presidential Task Force on Research* in February 2002

During the 2002 Association's Annual Conference in October, an *Essentials for Research Workshop* is presented.

In 2004, ASAHP creates a *National Alliance Promoting Research in Allied Health (NAPRAH)*. Major aims are to produce creative models to facilitate research skills and career development of pre-doctorate students, and post-doctorate, pre-tenured faculty.

2001-2004

108TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4016

To amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the education and training of allied health professionals in exchange for a service commitment, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 23, 2004

Mr. STEARNS (for himself and Mr. STRICKLAND) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

108th CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 2491

To amend the Public Health Service Act to promote and improve the allied health professions.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 2, 2004

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

EDUCATION

As part of the annual meeting of the Association of Specialized and Professional Accreditors (ASPA) in September 2005, representatives of ASAHP meet with representatives of several allied health professional organizations to discuss how to improve accreditation.

As some professions begin to move in the direction of making the clinical doctorate a requirement for entering practice, the 2005 ASAHP Annual Conference featured an Oxford-style debate on faculty who are clinical doctorate degree holders from the standpoint of their rights and privileges regarding teaching loads, promotions, and obtaining tenure.

The *Institutional Profile Survey*, a yearly study of ASAHP member colleges and universities to obtain faculty salary and student enrollment data, involves a record number of 95 participants in 2005.

ASAHP prepares a *Position Paper on Clinical Doctorate Education* for distribution in December 2008.

Funding specifically for allied health programs under Title VII of the Public Health Service Act stops in fiscal year 2006. Support from HRSA for the *Coalition for Allied Health Leadership Program* also ends as of the 2005 program. The ASAHP Board in October 2005 agrees to develop a leadership program for newly appointed deans, associate/assistant deans and department chairpersons at member institutions. The first offering occurs in 2006 and consists of two segments, with the first taking place immediately prior to the Spring Meeting and the second right before the start of the Annual Conference. Small groups work on projects during the intervening months. The program has its 6th iteration in 2016.

ADVOCACY

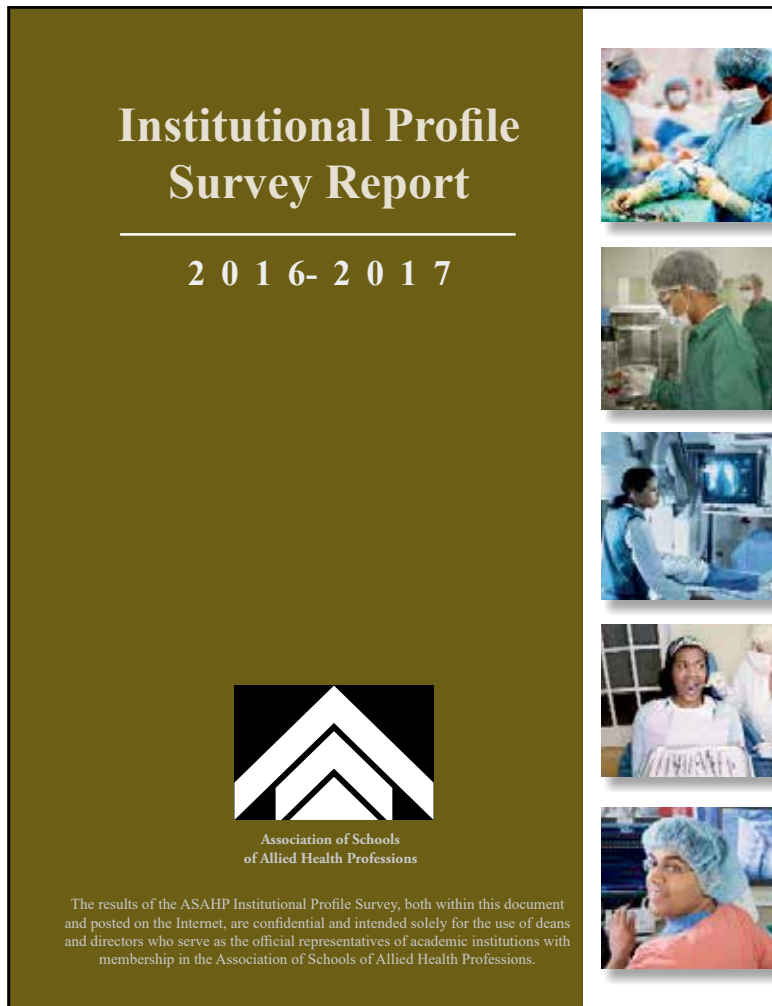
ASAHP conducts its Spring Meetings in 2003-2006 in Washington, DC to advance efforts to have the Allied Health Reinvestment Act passed. Each year, participants at these meetings visit their respective members of Congress to seek support for this legislation.

Simultaneously during these years, representatives from organizations in favor of this legislation also visit legislative offices to promote passage of the two bills.

RESEARCH

Prior to the 2007 Spring Meeting, the *National Alliance Promoting Research in Allied Health (NAPRAH)* conducts a Research Symposium. The purpose is to create a national program of specific pairings between active research mentors and new Ph.D.-level tenure track faculty.

2005-2008



**Institutional Profile
Survey Report**

2016-2017

Association of Schools
of Allied Health Professions

The results of the ASAHP Institutional Profile Survey, both within this document and posted on the Internet, are confidential and intended solely for the use of deans and directors who serve as the official representatives of academic institutions with membership in the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions.

EDUCATION

October 2010 features the publication of a Special Issue of the Journal of Allied Health on the topic of *Interprofessional Education and Care*.

ASAHP accepts an invitation from the Institute of Medicine (since renamed the National Academy of Medicine) in 2011 to participate in the *Global Forum on Innovation in Health Professional Education*. The Forum is in its 6th year of existence in 2017.

The Board of Directors in 2012 approves new *Mission and Vision Statements* as part of the Association's Strategic Plan.

ADVOCACY

ASAHP is responsible in 2010 for having provisions incorporated in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that enable allied health to be included in: student loan forgiveness, student recruitment/retention, mid-career training, and participation in both Area Health Education Center (AHEC) and geriatric training programs.

RESEARCH

The Fall 2011 issue of the Journal of Allied Health includes an article by the ASAHP Research Committee entitled, "Research In the Allied Health Professions: Why Fund It?"



The ASAHP Annual Conference provides an opportunity for Association members to renew acquaintances and do some networking.

EDUCATION

An *Allied Health Centralized Application Service (AHCAS)* is launched for student admissions beginning in Fall 2014. It involves the following educational programs: respiratory care, radiologic science/imaging, and clinical/medical laboratory science.

An employer representative is added to the Association's Board of Directors in 2015. The goal is to strengthen collaboration with employers and better understand their needs so that graduates of member institutions will be equipped with skills needed to thrive in practice settings.

ASAHP accepts membership in the *Interprofessional Education Collaborative* in 2016 and has a representative attend a meeting of this group.

The Association begins work in 2016 on developing an International Task Force. Initially, it entails organizing five ASAHP member institutions in partnership with various industries to work on projects that will advance international allied health education.

An *ASAHP Student Assembly* is formed in 2016. A core group of seven students from member institutions begins work on developing an organizational structure and bylaws. The group produces its first newsletter in Summer 2017.



The Association's Annual Conference is designated an *American Interprofessional Health Collaborative (AIHC) Affiliate Conference in 2017*.

ASAHP's Clinical Education Task Force has a manuscript entitled, "Employers' Viewpoint on Clinical Education" accepted for publication in the Fall 2017 issue of the *Journal of Allied Health*.

ADVOCACY

The Association lends its name to an amicus brief in 2013 in the *Schuette v. Coalition To Defend Affirmative Action, Integration and Immigrant Rights And Fight For Equality By Any Means Necessary (Bamn), et al* case regarding a Michigan constitutional ban on consideration of sex and race in public employment, contracting, and education.

ASAHP participates in amicus briefs in the 2012 and 2015 Supreme Court cases *Fisher v. University of Texas*, challenging the use of affirmative action in higher education admissions.

An Allied Health Professions Political Action Committee is formed in 2014 that is completely independent of the Association.

In 2016, ASAHP conducts a survey of member institutions to assess the impact of state authorization rules on their ability to place students in out-of-state clinical education rotations. Data from the study served as a basis for responding to a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published in the Federal Register. The Association sends letters to officials at the U.S. Department of Education and to key House and Senate leaders to express concerns involving: (1) the adverse impact that state authorization has on clinical education sites in many ASAHP members' home states.

Also in 2016, ASAHP staff meets with key legislators and with the head of the National Council for State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (SARA), to develop constructive legislative language to address issues pertaining to state authorization.

In 2017, ASAHP participated in an amicus brief in the *Trump v. International Refugee Assistance Project et al.*, temporary travel ban against individuals from certain countries.

RESEARCH

ASAHP conducts a study in 2012 to determine factors associated with faculty job satisfaction and attrition in the health sciences. More than 1,400 respondents provide data. The results are discussed during two concurrent session presentations at the 2012 ASAHP Annual Conference.

The Board of Directors in 2014 approves a merger between ASAHP and the Allied Health Research Institute (AHRI).

The Board of Directors in 2015 and subsequent years provides funding for key initiatives of five strategic planning committees created by the *Strategic Plan*.



ASAHP President Richard Oliver (right) and Health South's Vice President and Chief Operating Officer Mark Tarr (left), shown after signing a merger agreement between ASAHP and the Allied Health Research Institute.



JOURNAL OF ALLIED HEALTH

The Official Journal of The Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions

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