

FOREMOTHERS OF THE SPEECH PATHOLOGY PROFESSION

* Dedication and thanks

* Several years ago I asked my graduate assistant to "pull Templin-Darley" for me. Two hours later, the student returned and stated, "I checked all the speech clinic and audiology clinic files and we've never had a "Templin Darley" at our clinic." Mildred Templin, Frederick Darley - two important pioneers from Minnesota, my own state, and the student did not realize I was asking for a copy of their articulation test.

I was surprised. Aren't students exposed to any of the history of our profession? Don't they even recognize the names of many of the important pioneers in our field?

* I gave my grad students names – 25 men/25 women who had/have historical significance in our field - and challenge you to see how many of these names you recognize!

* Results - current students, at least in our program, have little appreciation of "where we've been" as a profession.

* But this presentation is to focus on several of our foremothers.

Women have been around in our association from the beginning. Of the 25 charter members of ASHA, 15 (60 percent) were women. The first PhD in our field was a woman. Multiple sources up through 1996, demonstrate the preponderance of women in our profession -- 93.5 percent of ASHA members are women. (as reported on ASHA's website).

Currently students, at least in our program, are predominately women. Our own faculty is 6:1 women:man. All adjuncts that have been hired in the 25 years I have been at MSU, with the exception of two, have been women. (I always think it ironic that we need to advertise that "women and minorities" are invited to apply whenever we post a job opening. "Males" are minorities in our field.

I remember THE moment in time I actually started thinking about the contributions of women in our profession, and about our historical mothers in speech-language pathology and audiology. Up to that time, I didn't even know that Backus and Beasley or Bloom and Lahey were all women. Only in working on this presentation did I become aware of Lou Kennedy and that she was a woman.

* I was seated in an auditorium in San Antonio, Texas, in 1998. It was the ASHA awards ceremony that year, and I was eager to attend to show honor to several people I respect a great deal. Along with Robert Blakeley, Eric Blom, and Theodore Glattke, receiving the HONORS of ASHA that evening were

Leonard LaPointe - who two years before asked me to author an article for the Journal of Medical Speech-Language Pathology.

Arnold Aronson from MN, whose lectures on motor speech disorders I remember attending when he and Fred Darley were guest lecturers in Wisconsin, and who had long-standing service MSHA and to persons with voice disorders at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, 80 miles from where I live.

Robert Ringel who taught my Intro to Com Dis class and graduate course in motor speech disorders, brought me to Camp Wawbeek, a week-long diagnostic camp for children with cerebral palsy and their parents (as his assistant), was my academic advisor (encouraging me to apply for a VRA stipend for grad school, guiding me through the process), and was one of my favorite teachers.

All respected, deserving recipients of ASHA's highest honor. Three who had touched my professional life directly. BUT, all men. Where were the mothers and grandmothers of our field?

That was when I started to explore some of the contributions of the women in our field, especially the grandmothers.

* honors – 1944-1973

sara stinchfield hawk

margaret hall powers

lou kennedy

hildred schuell

mildred berry

dorothy sherman

*Most of the names you probably recognize. Do you recognize any of the faces?

* Honors recipients 1944-1973 = total 48

- 87 percent were men
- 13 percent were women

* more honors – 1974-2004

* you probably recognize the faces of several of these women, but perhaps not all of them

*ASHA honoring women 2005

julia davis

christy ludlow

gloria toliwer weddington

elisabeth wiig
(along with Roger Ingham)

* honors recipients 1944-2005 – total 166

- 73 percent men
- 27 percent women

* Leadership positions in ASHA – women presidents

*Picture

*total 71

- 69 percent men
- 31 percent women

* some of the grandmothers, mothers, and sisters were/are linked to men who are or were leaders in our discipline

vivian sheehan
crystal cooper
margaret blanton
katie hull van riper

* Many of the grandmothers came out of programs in the midwest – Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota – they spread their wings and influenced the field in many areas, in many universities. I continue to explore some of the remarkable contributions of these (and other) women:

Edna Hill Young – Minnesota

Myfawny Chapman

Sara Mae Stinchfield Hawk received the first Ph.D. in America in the field of Speech-Pathology.

Mildred Templin – b. WI, ba, ma – UW-Madison, PhD – UM

Mildred Berry – b. Iowa ba Iowa, ma, phd – uw-madison 2nd PhD

Lou Kennedy – PhD – UW- Madison - 1930

Ollie Backus – phd – uw-madison

Mildred McGinnis 1892-1966

“attended the UW (ba and ma from Washington University)”

Charlotte G. Wells – ma 1938, phd 1941 UW- Madison

Dorothy Sherman – phd 1951 – State University of Iowa

Hildred Schuell – PhD from Iowa

Elaine Paden – PhD from Iowa

Deep interest in the history of our profession

- articles in ASHA

- taped interviews with several ASHA pioneers that are now part of ASHA's permanent archives

Ruth Becky Irwin – MA from State U of Iowa

(developed the certification procedures and philosophies of ASHA)

- the first individual affiliated with a university that espoused the importance of the public school clinician

Hard to know who to feature for the rest of my short part of this presentation. I decided to remember briefly a Hildred and two Mildreds, all of whom set their feet in my home state, Wisconsin, for a time, and two of whom ended their careers in Minnesota, where I've lived for over 25 years.

*** Hildred Schuell 1906-1970**

BA 1928 from Milwaukee-Downer College in Milwaukee, WI.

After graduation she returned to her hometown, South Bend, Indiana where she did experimental work in language arts in the public schools.

Returned to school

1940 – MA in English

1946 PhD from the State University of Iowa

When she joined the Minneapolis VA hospital staff in 1948, she knew very little about aphasia. Within the span of 20 years, she was internationally known for aphasia research, evaluation and treatment.

Schuell's text (Aphasia in Adults -- H. Schuell, J. Jenkins, and E. Jiménez-Pabon. Aphasia in Adults: Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Therapy) and her test for aphasia (Minnesota Test for Differential Diagnosis of Aphasia) were what I studied, learned, and used early in my career. At UW-Madison, we always called her test for aphasia "The Schuell." When I moved to Minnesota, I learned that there they called the same test "The Minnesota." Interesting!

Service to ASHA included:

- a 2-year term on ASHA's executive council and served on
- several ASHA committees.
- an associate editor of JSHD - 1950-1958) and JSHR (1958-1962) and published widely on aphasia.

She, along with David Campbell, published an interesting article, "The Vocational Interests of Women in Speech Pathology and Audiology" in the ASHA Magazine, March 1967 where, at that time, they reported that

- approximately 3/4 of members of ASHA were women
- women on college and university faculties were outnumbered by men 3:1

- women outnumbered men 5:1 in elementary and secondary schools
- in 1964, 54 percent of the women reported the BA as the highest degree compared to 22 percent of the men
- 29 percent of the men reported having a doctoral degree compared to 3 percent of the women.

She was also known as a sensitive clinician, working with many veterans living with aphasia.

Schuell's co-authors were very devoted to her and to her methods.

Professor James J. Jenkins, had worked with Hildred Schuell for years and published several papers and a book with her. One day, as he was driving with a student over to the V.A. Hospital (in Minneapolis) . . . he said: "All the hot-shot neurologists think Hildred's theories are crap -- but she's the only aphasiologist in the world that can cure a patient."). A bit overstated of course, but her philosophy was that only the "global aphasic" wasn't going to continue to make a great deal of progress under the right conditions.

Hildred Schuell and Joyce W. Sefer. Published *Differential Diagnosis of Aphasia With the Minnesota Test*. University of Minnesota Press, 1973. Mary Ambroe who is retired, lives in Minneapolis, was the college roommate of Joyce Sefer's niece. Mary shared that Joyce was totally devoted to Schuell, was very opinionated and had no time for any other aphasia therapy. Sefer felt that people in Minnesota didn't give Schuell the recognition that she deserved.

MSHA did however award her the Honors of the Association – apparently after she died. The text reads “in tribute to the memory of Hildred Schuell.”

Schuell would have been very supportive of the new 'social groups' for people with aphasia. She believed improvement could continue long after the limited number of treatment sessions prescribed by a physician, and paid for by insurance. Her philosophy included (from website <http://www.dharma-haven.org/five-havens/schuell.htm>).

1. The patient is not allowed to struggle. . . . Whenever the patient begins to struggle, to panic, to try to force the words out -- stop. . . . Succeeding at the task is never to be allowed to become more important than succeeding at relaxing.
2. Failure is impossible, but not because the patient will eventually succeed at whatever task is assigned. Therapists often choose a task that is too advanced, too far beyond the client's current level of skill. Failure is impossible by executive decree -- because Hildred said so.

At the time of her death she was Director of the Aphasia Section, Neurology Service, Minneapolis VA Hospital, and Professor of Speech Pathology and Audiology in UM.

Schuell was an ASHA Fellow and received the Honors of ASHA posthumously, nine months after she died of cancer.

*** Mildred Berry 1902-1993**

BA 1922 - U of Iowa
MA 1925 U of Iowa
PhD 1937 UW- Madison

Mildred Berry was the second woman to receive a PH.D in speech pathology.

To me her name is forever linked with Jon Eisenson
Berry and Eisenson – one of my texts **Speech disorders: Principals and practices of therapy**

Berry was professor of speech and American literature at Rockford College, Rockford, IL – taught there from 1926-1965 when, at the age of 63, she “resigned” – she refused to call it “retirement” according to the Rockford Register Star. At time of her resignation, she was also director of the training center for children with speech disabilities which she founded at Rockford College.

Fullbright lecturer, Education Commission, U.S. and Turkey

In 1965, Berry wrote a series of articles in ASHA on the history of the field – “Historical Vignettes of Leadership in Speech and Hearing”

Six years later, in 1971, Berry received Honors of ASHA – for her “unique creativity and pioneering in establishing clinics and programs, for her boundless academic inquiry and pursuit of excellence, for her gift of communication that has made learning a delight, for her capacity to live as a world citizen, interested in the educational and cultural advancement of all people, and for her love that has warmed the lives of all those whom she has touched.”

*** Mildred Clara Templin – 1913 -**

BA in speech (1936) and MA in speech pathology (1937) from UW-Madison where her primary interest was cleft palate. Undoubtedly connected with Mildred Berry who was also at UW at that time. I picture them sitting on Bascom Hill enjoying lunch, or chatting over coffee in the Union’s Ratskellar or on the terrace beside Lake Mendota.

Clinical supervisor at Purdue.

Returned to her home state of Wisconsin to care for her aging parents.

Public school clinician in Wauwatosa, WI

Earned her PhD in child development from UM (1947)
(1976 – awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters from Purdue)

Starting in 1947 she was on the faculty of the UM
Professor of Child Psychology since 1958-1976

in the Institute of Child Development (teaching language development, the psychology of the physically handicapped, and current issues in child psychology) and taught a seminar in articulation in the speech department at UM
specialist in child language

conducted longitudinal and cross-sectional studies of spelling, vocabulary, and cognitive behavior of people with hearing disabilities and speech and language of normally developing children.

Her research examined the language of 480 children who ranged in age from three to eight years. She looked at
articulation of sounds
speech sound discrimination
sentence structure
vocabulary

"Certain Language Skills in Children" published in 1957, was a definitive work in the field, providing clinicians with development norms for speech and language.

Interview with Mary Ambroe – who had Templin as a professor at the UM

- Mildred Templin is still sharp as a tack
- Dr. Templin “doesn’t have a period in her vocabulary. She goes from topic to topic and never pauses. . . . I used to sit in her lecture, take a lot of notes, and then try to sort it all out afterwards.”
- Her office at UM “hardly room for the chair.”
- According to Mary Ambroe, much of Templin’s extensive data will never get out. Will never be used.

1960 – Published the Templin-Darley test of articulation with Fred Darley. According to Mary Ambroe, who talked with Frederick Darley about this test, he didn’t really want to talk about it. Templin had approached him so his name could be on it. Apparently Templin felt it would have more credibility with Darley’s name attached. He thought it was good, but he didn’t contribute much. He was almost apologetic. However, Templin accomplished what she set out to do.

A fellow of the American Psychological Association

Extensive contribution to ASHA

Member of the Scientific Affairs and the Program Committees

Consulting editor of JSHD

Councillor at large

Represented ASHA on the Council of the American Association for the

Advancement of Science
1965 – vice president of ASHA
1965 – ASHA convention program chair
1981 – received the honors of ASHA

Twenty three years ago, Ray Kent mused:

“ . . . a void that I think is serious as we try to understand the development of our Association and the evolution of the discipline of communicative disorders. . . Very few academic programs in communicative disorders succeed in giving their students an appreciation of their academic heritage. . . . Our Association – and the discipline it represents – is old enough now for some serious retrospection. We still have among us many who were personally acquainted with the men and women who shaped the early history of our discipline. These people can give us more than statistics on growth of membership and summaries of scientific and professional controversy. They also give us an awareness of the personalities of the men and women who set out to establish training programs, research laboratories, and professional academies.” Kent, 1982

Conclusion

What is past is prologue – the mother at the door of the National Archives in Washington, DC. It has been delightful to review and to explore some of the many and outstanding contributions of a few of the grandmothers in speech-language pathology and audiology. There are still some mothers and many of the grand-daughters and mentors here at the ASHA convention, here in this room. The young women currently in our training programs and those young women to come, have a rich heritage of the contributions of women to learn about and many exceptional women to model themselves after, as they make their own mark.