New Web Portal Opens Door to the Professional Cyber Future

by Susan Boswell

ASHA's Web site has entered the future. The transformation of the site into an Internet portal will customize online resources, build bonds between speech-language pathologists and audiologists, and set the stage to bring all major Association functions online.

The portal will be introduced with a link from the current home page, so members have access to both the old site and the new portal. This "soft" launch will allow members the opportunity to provide feedback on the new portal and report bugs through a Web-based form linked to every page on the new site. After the preview, the old site will be taken down and the new site will reside at professional.asha.org.

Weekly headline news of professional developments will greet members on the home page, from breaking national policy updates, to stories from The ASHA Leader, to hot topics from the discussion forums. The site has been reorganized to provide unprecedented ease of access in locating relevant information, with user-friendly navigation bars that reflect the needs of

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Article Alleges 1939 Study Taught Children to Stutter

by Mary M. Annett

In a two-part series published June 10 and 11, the San Jose Mercury News recounted a 1939 stuttering experiment that allegedly had lifelong effects on some of its subjects—young children at an Iowa orphanage.

The story—which was also picked up by the Associated Press and United Press International and printed in approximately 70 other newspapers—revealed how University of Iowa graduate student Mary Tudor worked with 22 students at the Iowa Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home in Davenport from January to May 1939. Under the direction of her thesis supervisor and professor, prominent speech-language pathologist and researcher Wendell Johnson, Tudor divided the children into two groups of 11—one group of children who stuttered—then half of the children from each group were put into the control group, labeled as "normal speakers," and given positive verbal reinforcement. The remaining children were assigned to the experimental group,