Want to know more about the scientists that inspired the naming of the poster rooms?

* Marion Broer, PhD (1910-2002) – Marion taught Physical Education at the University of Washington from 1948-1972. Her most notable book, *Efficiency of Human Movement*, had a total of 58 editions and was translated into four languages. Her student Jane E. Clark once wrote that Dr. Broer “expressed ideas about motor skill learning and performance that were well ahead of her times… her intention was not give answers to those seeking the correct form for various movement situations” yet rather, to provide them the knowledge to choose the best movements for the situation. Dr. Broer is also Fellow #144 in the National Academy of Kinesiology.
* Lillian Gilbreth, PhD (1878-1972) – Dr. Gilbreth earned a PhD in applied Psychology from Brown University in 1915. She, along with her husband, were known from performing time-and-motion studies, called the Gilbreth System. Using motion-picture cameras to record work processes, they redesigned machinery to improve work efficiency and reduce fatigue. She was also known for her pioneering approach to scientific management and ran motion study courses out of her home until 1930. In 1935, she became the first female engineering professor in the United States at Purdue. The book *Cheaper by the Dozen* was written by her children about their family life.
* Ruth Glassow, MS (1891-1988) – A 1916 graduate of the University of Wisconsin, she was returned as faculty from 1930-1962 in the Department of Physical Education for Women. Her ideas about instruction were well ahead of her time. In 1984, at a biomechanics symposium and during a discussion of reorganizing the kinesiology curriculum, she was credited as having proposed the same ideas in 1932. Further, she is credited as a pioneer in filming human motion. She felt the force-producing phases of movement were most important. She published *Kinesiology*, with John Cooper, which had 35 editions between 1963-1982 and translated into several languages. She also published *A laboratory manual for a course in functional kinesiology* and *Measuring achievement in physical education*. Dr. Glasgow is also Fellow #88 in the National Academy of Kinesiology.
* Mabel Lee, BA (1886-1985) – Lee served as director of physical education for women at the University of Nebraska for 28 years. Mabel Lee Hall at Nebraska is named after her and houses the College of Education and Human Sciences. She was the first woman president of the American Alliance of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the American Academy of Physical Education. During World War II, Lee served as a regional director of physical fitness under the Office of Civilian Defense, was a member of the physical fitness council of the Federal Security Agency and was on the civilian advisory committee for the Women's Army Corps. Among her other achievements, she presided over the women’s events of the 1932 Summer Olympics, held in Los Angeles. She is the author of *Fundamentals of Body Mechanics and Conditioning*, along with Miriam Wagner. Born in Iowa, Dr. Lee was inducted into the Iowa Women’s Hall of Fame in 1979. Dr. Lee is also Fellow #30 in the National Academy of Kinesiology. She twice served as President of the National Academy of Kinesiology (i.e., 1938-1939, 1941-1943).
* Ada Lovelace; Augusta Ada King, Countess of Lovelace (1815-1852) – Ada is known as one of the world’s first computer programmers, if not the first. Most notable was her work on the Analytical Engine, a mechanical general-purpose computer. She saw past the mere calculation capabilities of a computer. She is credited as being the first person to publish an algorithm to be carried out by a computer, an algorithm to compute Bernoulli numbers. She also considered how society and individuals relate to technology as a collaborative tool.
* Anna Morandi Manzolini (1714-1774) – Anna was an anatomist and is most known as an anatomical wax modeler. In 1775, she was appointed Lecturer of Anatomy at the University of Bologna. She is credited with performing over 1000 dissections of cadavers, and through these dissections is credited with discovering previously unknown anatomical structures. Her wax sculptures were so detailed, it was sometimes hard to distinguish them from the actual human body. She taught out of her home and out of her own notes. She focused on sensory systems, including the eye.
* Mary Pat Murray, PhD (1925-1984) – She began her career as a physical therapist, and after several years with the Veterans Affairs, she went back to school to get a MS and PhD in Anatomy. She taught at Marquette University in Physical Therapy from 1954-1984. She continued her work at the VA, creating the Kinesiology Research Laboratory at the Milwaukee VA. She is credited as being one of the first researchers to measure kinematics of walking in multiple planes of movement. She conducted longitudinal studies to assess joint arthroplasty and design of prostheses. Her studies included the measurement of strength, center of pressure, posture, range of motion, and forces.
* Esther Thelan, PhD (1941-2004) – Dr. Thelan is recognized as a leader in motor development, particularly in infant development. She is most known for her application of chaos theory and dynamic systems theory to motor development. In her view, development is self-organization. As a psychologist, her approach to development was that behavior emerged from the environmental experiences a child was receiving; skills arise as a solution to a problem. She advocated for physical therapists to individualize programs rather than using standard exercises for all children.
* LeRoy Walker, PhD (1918-2012) - Most recognized as the first Black president of the US Olympic Committee and first Black coach of a US Olympic team (track & field), which won 6 gold medals at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Canada. Dr. Walker‘s leadership and love for physical education and movement science earned him the Chair position of the Physical Education and Recreation department at North Carolina Central University, where he retired as Chancellor Emeritus in 1981. Dr. Walker was inducted into the US Olympic Hall of Fame (1987), received honors from the National Association of Collegiate Directors of America, and was named 1st President Emeritus of the US Olympic Committee for oversight of the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, GA. Thank you to Black Biomechanics Association for providing this information.