

NATA Liaison Report
NAGWS Board of Directors Meeting
October 1-4
Washington, D.C.

In October 1976, I represented the NATA at the fall Board meeting of the National Association for Girls and Women in Sport (GWS). At the meeting, I also served in my new capacity as Chairperson of the Athletic Training Council.

The Meeting started on Friday morning, October 1, and did not adjourn until Monday afternoon, October 4, running through the weekend. ~~One~~ morning was spent in a joint session with the National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) to discuss the overlap between the two associations. A summary of relevant items and action taken during the 3½ day meeting is presented below.

A. Affiliated Board of Officials (ABO)

1. If the AAHPER Board of Directors approves the motion, ABO's Examination and Ratings Sports Committee will be open to any interested individual regardless of AAHPER membership. This request was made because many ABO members may not be teachers or AAHPER members.
2. A National Rating Team for Basketball has been selected and has established the procedure for awarding national ratings. Four sites have been chosen for 1976-77 - Cal State Poly (Pomona), Mississippi University for Women, Tucson State and Illinois State.
3. The National Rating Team in Volleyball, which was established last year, evaluated officials at four sites this fall.
4. A system for evaluation of athletic contests has been devised in chart form. The official rates the contest atmosphere and the coach rates the official.
5. Experimental alternative methods have been established for obtaining and renewing ratings and went into effect September 1976.
6. An ad hoc committee will be appointed to examine the impact of metric conversion on NAGWS guides and rules.
7. An ad hoc committee will be appointed to examine the feasibility of a national joint rules committee and the adoption of international rules in all sports.
8. AAU Water Polo Rules were adopted with the following revision:
Team Personnel - team may list an unlimited number of players on their entry.
9. Chair of Philosophy and Standards Committee will investigate the need to update the NAGWS Statement of Standards that is printed in each rule guide.

B. AIAW

1. The Presidents' Summit Conference on Intercollegiate Athletics

The conference which is scheduled for early December aims at bringing together representatives from sports governing organizations and institutions to discuss the challenges and problems in athletics today.

2. Student Leadership Conference

The conference will be conducted by the National Leadership Methods Organization on January 6-7, following the AIAW Delegate Assembly.

3. Interaction with Other Sports Governing Organizations

a. NAIA - invited to attend Presidents' Conference

As a result of joint meeting in April, each association plans to look at rule and regulation differences and share position papers in topics of mutual concern.

b. NCAA - invited to attend Presidents' Conference

c. NJCAA - invited to attend Presidents' Conference

d. High School Federation - informed that AIAW is preparing a brochure for high school athletes on recruiting and financial aids

C. Organization of Athletic Administrators (OAA)

The Organization of Athletic Administrators is co-sponsoring an Athletic Administrators Workshop with the University of Michigan during the summer of 1977.

D. Athletic Training Council (ATC)

1. Liaison appointments from ATC will be made to each sports rule committee for the purpose of reviewing the first draft of the rules and identifying rules that might be detrimental to the participant. In addition, the liaison will be responsible for bringing to the attention of the committee any existing rules that could be hazardous.

2. The ATC will hold its first election of officers at the National AAHPER Convention next March in Seattle, Washington.

E. National Coaches Council (NCC)

Each sports council will develop a list of qualified clinicians.

F. National Intramural Sports Council (NISC)

NISC is preparing a co-rec guide of rules variations in several activities; however, the rules are not to be considered the official rules for each activity.

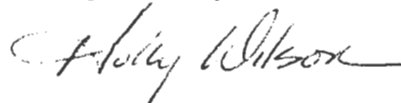
G. New Publications

An ad hoc committee will be appointed to investigate the feasibility of developing publications on careers in physical education and sport with special emphasis on vocational options for women (coaching, athletic training, officiating, athletic administration and sports journalism).

H. Development Committee - Future Directions

The members of the Board met in small groups to discuss the report of the Development Committee, which is attached. After a discussion of the interpretation of each section, it was decided that each chairperson should survey the membership of their structure for their reaction to the report. Time will be set aside at the Seattle meeting for interpretation and possible implementation of the committee's recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Holly Wilson".

Holly Wilson, A.T.C.
NATA Liaison to NAGWS

of girls and women's sports and recommend Association goals to the Board of Directors for its consideration.

The following report was submitted by the Committee to the NAGWS Board of Directors during their deliberations at the Milwaukee Convention, April, 1976. It is submitted to the membership for your response and reaction. You are encouraged to express your views to the Committee, directing your letters to:

Phoebe Wienke
Tremont School
Upper Arlington, OH 43221

**NAGWS Development Committee
Report
April 1, 1976**

INTRODUCTION

It is this committee's belief that NAGWS can no longer continue to serve its membership in the same manner it has in the past. Title IX and other recent legislative changes have placed the Association in a unique and challenging position to effect, through affirmative action, change for girls and women in sport.

We feel conditions mandate that NAGWS accept this challenge. We believe existing substructures must evaluate their function and reassess their objectives in light of this priority in order that equity for girls and women in sport becomes the main thrust and focus of the Association. Some of the substructures have already been working toward this goal, so their prioritizing will be relatively easy. Other substructures will need to take a hard look at their effectiveness in terms of this charge and dissolution may be the only solution. As the Association channels its efforts toward equity for girls and women in sport, new substructures will need to be added. (See V. A-K).

The committee feels that NAGWS is currently undertaking responsibility for far too many functions to be efficient. Having *affirmative action* as our priority will give the Association's substructures focus, thereby serving the membership in a more comprehensible, expeditious manner.

NAGWS is a unique organization in that, to date, we are the only existing association capable of making a national impact on equity for women in sport. To deny this opportunity would be to deny the long tradition of this Association.

Respectfully submitted,

Chris Kent, Donna Lopiano, Phoebe Wienke

Editorial Note: NAGWS historically, from its inception, by whatever name it has been called, has labored in the arena of affirmative action. The NAGWS By-laws state:

"The Association has been formed out of recognition of the need to develop, encourage, foster, and support sports programs for girls and women."

The Association leadership and membership through the decades have striven for every goal, have taken every step to achieve the stated purpose by virtue of affirmative action and assertive behavior . . . before those terms became fashionable or acceptable, I view this Committee's report and recommendations as a visible commitment by declaration that the Association's priority is affirmative action to achieve equality for girls and women in sport. The Board chose not to take definitive action on this report but rather to solicit membership input. After receiving members' input, the Board will consider the report at their meeting late September 1976.

There are many ways to achieve equality, there are many ways to influence programs . . . how best can NAGWS achieve its stated purpose?

Kay Hutchcraft
Executive Secretary

I. REASONS FOR REASSESSMENT OF NAGWS STRUCTURE AND NEW DEVELOPMENTAL THRUSTS

- A. "Reaction", as opposed to "action" efforts, have dominated NAGWS operations
- B. Lack of clarity in long-range and short-range goals
- C. Existing functions may not be appropriate to meet today's membership needs
- D. NAGWS seems to be "spreading itself too thin" . . . taking on too much . . . no quality control in the effort or product
- E. Concern for duplication of effort with other existing Alliance units
- F. Declining communication links and services to membership
- G. Recent legislative developments are profoundly affecting women's sport.

II. REASSESSMENT OF PURPOSES: WHAT SHOULD BE THE FUNCTION OF NAGWS TODAY?

- A. The primary thrust of NAGWS which gives it a uniqueness in the AAHPER structure is its focus on equity for girls and wom-

en in sport, physical education and athletics. In efforts which extend beyond this primary direction, all Associations should carefully avoid overlapping functions of other AAHPER units.

- B. An association under the Alliance should not normally deal with the educational development of one sex to the exclusion of the other. However, until such time that the prevailing inequities confronting women and girls in sport, physical education and athletic programs at all educational levels are corrected, such an *affirmative action* organization is mandated. The attainment of equity for girls and women in sport would signify the time when NAGWS should dissolve into a merger with a deserving organization.
 - C. A national organization should take on tasks which are not feasible for lower level or single purpose professional units.
 - D. A national professional organization should not be in the sports governance business . . . rather it should be in a position to influence the direction of all sports governance organizations.
 - E. NAGWS should avoid special interest (beyond the primary concern with women in sport) or specific sport program involvement that may be better accomplished by existing single focus organizations (i.e., a national organization concerned solely with volleyball could have more expertise to apply to the development of rules, the rating of officials and the publication of technical sport materials in volleyball than NAGWS trying to be an expert in this area as well as numerous other sport areas and in doing so, produce a lesser product).
- III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A RESTATEMENT OF NAGWS PURPOSES**
- A. Effecting national legislation and political action on issues directly related to sports programs for girls and women
 - B. Establishing liaison relationships with sport governing bodies and educational organizations impacting girls and women's sport programs
 - C. Providing for a communication/referral/consultant services network on problems and issues of concern to the NAGWS membership

- D. Formulation and dissemination of positions or issues of national importance to girls and women in sport
- E. Providing publications and materials of technical professional assistance in developing sports programs for girls and women in solving the problems facing the women's sports program professional
- F. Conducting broad in-service and research programs of national importance to the membership

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EVALUATION OF EXISTING SUBSTRUCTURES

- A. It is recommended that the existing substructures (GWS State Chairpersons, ABO, NCC, AIAW, Students Athletic Administrators Athletic Training Council and NISC) and rule and guide structures should evaluate and assess their objective in terms of the suggested new purposes.
- B. Where indicated action should be taken within the substructure to direct its efforts and activities toward the accomplishment of the stated purposes.
- C. Substructures should be continuously re-evaluated with this interest in mind so that a transition can be affected with concordance.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NAGWS INTERESTS AND FOCUSES

- A. *Career options for Women in Sport Programs*—establishment of career awareness programs and publications, assisted entry programs on new occupational roles in sports-related fields, remedial education efforts aimed toward women who have been denied sport career options, etc. Federal grant money is available in these areas and should be taken advantage of. Several programs which should be developed are:
 1. national institutes and or national convention programs on career options for women in sport
 2. publication of sport-related career pamphlets for women
 3. establishment of publications library service of film books (including children's literature) and publications making the public aware of successful female sports team roles and exploring sex stereotyping in sport

4. establishment of a sport careers internship reference service to match job/intern opportunities in coaching and related areas for women applicants
5. Exploring the possibility of a series of histories of women personalities in sport.

- B. *Research on Girls and Women in Sport*—sponsorship and design of research programs on girls and women in sport to support national positions, legislation under consideration, effect litigation of concern to girls and women in sport, etc. Such programs should include:
 1. promotion of a national computer system for research on girls and women in sport
 2. research reference service for libraries, outside members and the NAGWS membership
 3. sponsorship of surveys on sport participation and involvement of girls and women in sport related to teaching, coaching, administration and occupational opportunities
 4. assistance in the dissemination of information on grant availability for research on girls and women in sport and in the development of such proposals
 5. reprint/clearinghouse service for research publications concerning women in sport

- C. *Political Action/Legislation*—leadership in keeping the membership abreast of legislation affecting girls and women in sport programs, in effecting the passage or defeat of such legislation and in supporting the proponents of equality in women's sport programs. Such efforts should include:
 1. publication of newsletters (or co-sponsorship of a newsletter) summarizing current legislation affecting girls and women in sport
 2. promoting NAGWS membership response to governmental committees hearing evidence on programs or policies related to girls and women in sport
 3. publications and programs designed to increase political sophistication of girls and women in sport
 4. establishment of an election unit to identify candidates for national office.

- D. *Development of Broad-based Participation of Girls and Women in Sport*—focus on program development in physical education, recreation and club program areas for girls and women. More specifically, attempting to effect program changes and a focus on broad participation in non-school sport programs for girls and women in school physical education, club and recreation programs.

- E. *Publications*—providing publications and materials of technical professional assistance in developing sports programs for girls and women in solving current problems. Some publication directions might be:
 1. coordinating publications produced by the efforts of other NAGWS substructures
 2. a paperback series on current issues affecting girls and women in sport—a problem solving series
 3. bibliography of children's books.
 4. development of children's sports library
 5. negotiation with large publishing houses for distribution rights for books directly related to girls and women in sport.

- F. *Liaison Committee*—recommendation and consideration of liaison relationships with other educational organizations and sport governance organizations impacting girls and women's sport programs. More specifically,
 1. design cooperative programs with PTA groups to impact local parent-teacher organizations to interact with family units on sex-stereotyping value-change projects. These projects would focus on eliminating movement limitation norms culturally imposed on girls and women in America
 2. Cooperative efforts with liaison sport governing groups to increase interest, instructional opportunities, youth-oriented programs and competitive opportunity for young girls in their respective sport areas
 3. Working with non-sport oriented professional associations by establishing relationships which encourage their support and influence in moving to act on movement sport programs for young women

**NOMINEES FOR
1977 NAGWS AWARDS**

**NATIONAL
COACHES COUNCIL MEETS**

4. Design policies to evaluate liaison relationships so we are making contacts primarily related to our focus on girls and women's sport. At the same time we must reevaluate current relationships establish criteria for our participation and affiliation with other organizations and set different levels of liaison relationships to include:

- those requiring other organizations participation in NAGWS
- those requiring our participation in outside organizations
- other organizational affiliation relationships

C. Consultant Services—establishment and operation of referral/consultation services network dealing with problems and issues of concern to the membership and educational institutions. The initial charge of this committee should be to recommend to the NAGWS Board of Directors the areas in need of consultant services and the presentation of proposals for supplying such services. Strong consideration should be given to the establishment of a staff position for referral services. Such services may be one of the most important functions of NAGWS in terms of meeting the needs of its membership.

H. National Issues—developing positions on issues of national importance. The primary function of the committee would be to organize an ad hoc committee system to produce positional documents on issues and problems impacting on girls and women's sport programs. The design of such a system should include mechanisms whereby member reactions to positions are systematically acquired and positions reevaluated in light of these responses. A mechanism should also be included whereby the organization (NAGWS) invites the membership to submit positional reports both on specific issues of general interest to the membership.

I. Research Training Seminars—conduct of conferences, institutes and workshops relating to the concerns of persons involved in girls and women's sport programs.

Candidates for the NAGWS Honor Fellow Award are being sought. The following criteria must be met:

- (1) Shall have served professionally in school, college or community programs for a period of at least 10 years.
- (2) Shall be a member of NAGWS.
- (3) By leadership and industry shall have made an outstanding and noteworthy contribution to the advancement of girls and women's sports.
- (4) Shall be at least 30 years of age and have preparation in 1 or more areas of professional concern of the Association.
- (5) Shall demonstrate leadership or meritorious contribution in any 5 or more of these categories: offices, committee work, writing, research, speaking, teaching, coaching, supervising.

For detailed procedures contact

KAY HUTCHCRAFT
NAGWS Executive Secretary
1201 16th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Slow Pitch Softball—A slow pitch invitational softball tournament sponsored by Region 3 of the AIAW was held May 6-8 at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida. The meet director for this invitational tournament was Marlene Funnell.

J. Grant and Proposal Committee—development of grant proposals which would assist the organization in the establishment of programs and projects consistent with stated purposes. The committee should also be responsible for organizing conferences, institutes or workshops on grantmanship and coordinating the publication of materials on where to go and how to acquire monies to support projects related to girls and women in sport.

K. Development Committee—The development committee should be responsible for an ongoing evaluation of the progress of phase-out substructures and the development of new NAGWS substructures. It should also be charged to prepare an extensive report on the effect of NAGWS redevelopment (as outlined in this document) on the Alliance structure.

A meeting of the National Coaches Council was held October 12-13, 1975 in Washington, D.C. Highlights of the decisions included:

The Chairperson of the NCC, Beve Stunden, was authorized to expend Academy funds in order to obtain membership in the USCSC (United States Collegiate Sports Council) for the Coaches Academies, this will enable each academy to have input into the sport committees that determine the coaches and athletes who attend the University Games. The next games are planned for late August or early September, 1977 in Sophia, Bulgaria; the 1981 Games are tentatively scheduled for the United States.

The minimum number of individuals necessary to establish a new Academy was determined to be 50. The Council recommended to the Executive Committee that a logo and stationery be developed for the NCC. The Chairperson was authorized to use Academy funds to publish the first NCC newsletter.

The council voted to become actively involved with the certification of coaches of girls and women's sports. The NCC will investigate the feasibility of a combined meeting of the officers of NCC and the officers of the organization for Athletic Administrators in 1976-77.

The information which will be conveyed to all Academy members includes:

- (1) How sports are governed internationally and in U.S.
- (2) General information about development of each Academy.
- (3) How coaches/athletes are selected for international competition.
- (4) Latest information on rules changes.
- (5) Highlight of approaching clinics/workshops.
- (6) Highlight of meetings of NCC and individual academy boards.
- (7) Solicit ideas regarding expanding functions of Academies.
- (8) NCAA and AIAW developments.
- (9) Provide a forum for discussion of differing viewpoints (e.g. CAWS, Federation, AIAW, NCAA, etc.)
- (10) President's Commission on Olympic Sports.
- (11) Athletic training, cups diet conditioning.
- (12) Legal liability.
- (13) Officiating clinics—National Rating Teams.
- (14) Current legislation in action.
- (15) AIAW Regional Championships.
- (16) NCC membership year.

Dear Prospective Athletic Trainer:

We have reviewed your letter inquiring about a career in athletic training. Over the past few years, opportunities for women in this paramedical field have steadily increased and will continue to do so in the years to come. Since 1972 when there were only five certified women trainers in the country, over 100 women have taken and passed the certification test. Most are employed at colleges and universities throughout the country.

Concerning preparation for certification, there are four routes recognized by the National Athletic Trainers Association. They are, in order of preference, curriculum, physical therapy school, apprenticeship, and five years experience in the field. The student trainer must complete the requirements of one of these options before she is eligible to take the certification test. In addition, she must (1) be a member of the NATA one year prior to making application for the certification test, (2) complete classes in basic first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and (3) have a bachelor's degree from an accredited university. A graduate of an undergraduate curriculum must also have a teaching credential. All these requirements are explained in the enclosed pamphlet, "Athletic Training Careers". Included in it is a list of NATA approved curriculum schools. Write to the American Physical Therapy Association, 1156 - 15th Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20005 for a list of physical therapy schools and their entrance requirements.

If you have any questions about certification requirements, a special pamphlet is available from the Chairperson of the NATA Certification Committee. His name and address are listed in the career pamphlet as are those of the other NATA chairpersons.

If you are interested in joining the NATA, contact the Chairperson of the Membership Committee. Unfortunately, membership applications from high school students are no longer accepted because of paperwork difficulties.

Every summer workshops in athletic training are scheduled across the country. They are an excellent opportunity to gain an introduction into the field. NAGWS co-sponsors several one week workshops with Cramer Products, Inc., a leading manufacturer of athletic training products. Each is a 36 hour course combining lecture - demonstration - practice in fundamental injury prevention, care and treatment for physical education instructors and coaches, as well as physical education majors. In addition, Cramer Products, Inc. sponsors numerous summer workshops for the high school student trainer. For more information, write to Cramer Products, Inc., Gardner, Kansas 66030.

Several basic texts in athletic training are available at minimal expense to the student trainer. The First Aider, published monthly by Cramer Products, Inc., is sent without charge to those requesting the newsletter. Other selections include:

1. Athletic Training in the Seventies - a workbook available from Cramer Products, Inc.
2. Fundamentals of Athletic Training - AMA, 535 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60610.
3. Tips on Athletic Training - a series of booklets available from the AMA.
4. Comments in Sports Medicine - AMA.
5. Workbook: Fundamentals of Athletic Training for Women - AAHPER, Publications and Sales, 1201 - 16th Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20036.
6. Athletic Training, Journal of the NATA - NATA Office, 3315 South Street, La Fayette, Indiana 47904.

For your convenience, we have enclosed a fact sheet developed by the Athletic Training Council, as well as the NATA career pamphlet. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Chairperson of the ATC. Her name and address are listed on the letterhead.

Sincerely,

Karen Johnson
NAQWS Executive Secretary

KJ/ds

Enclosures

What is Athletic Training?

Sports, by their very nature, invite injury. The all-out effort required, the speed of movement and the rapid change of direction are among the hazards inherent in sports activities. Every sports program is morally obligated to do everything within its power to prevent injury whenever possible and to minimize the severity of the injury by treating each injury promptly and properly, with total rehabilitation as the goal. The athletic trainer has become a means by which this obligation has been fulfilled.

Athletic training is an auxiliary function of medicine. It involves the prevention of injuries by conditioning and preventive strapping, and the care of injuries by means of immediate first aid, strapping and rehabilitation.

Athletic trainers are medical technicians working directly under the supervision of a team physician and in cooperation with the coaching staffs of their schools. It is the athletic trainer who, after diagnosis by and consultation with the team physician, informs the coach as to the extent of injury and condition of the athlete, and then proceeds to professionally treat and rehabilitate the athlete.

Athletic training is a full time job. It involves covering games and practices, traveling with teams, administering a variety of treatments and keeping health and injury files on all athletes. The hours are long and the demands are great, however, the rewards are many.

Emergence of Women in Training

Due to the rapid growth and development of women's interscholastic and intercollegiate programs, the once slow entrance of women into the field of athletic training is rapidly gaining momentum. The need for NATA certified women trainers to handle the area of health and injury care for female athletes is tremendous. Administrators and physical educators are recognizing that this need exists and are beginning to implement the services of women athletic trainers into their programs.

Employment Opportunities

Employment opportunities for women trainers are increasing every year. During the 1974-75 academic year, 26 AIAW member institutions expressed a desire to hire a certified woman trainer and an additional 31 schools had graduate assistantships available for women with backgrounds and interests in athletic training. Presently, the employment spectrum ranges from part or full-time women trainers in Departments of Physical Education for Women, Athletic Departments or Student Health Centers. The job responsibilities on the college level may include only athletic training duties or a combination of coaching, teaching physical education classes, working in the Student Health Center and teaching athletic training classes in a NATA approved curriculum. At the secondary level the trainer may teach classes outside the field of physical education.

With the great ^{rise} use in women's athletic participation, administrators are finally realizing the need for NATA certified trainers to provide total health and injury care for female athletes. Women trainers and well-equipped training facilities for women are becoming a reality due to the increase in availability of funds.

Although at the present time most employment opportunities for women are at the college or university level, the future appears to hold growth in job opportunities at the secondary level, also. If Federal legislation, presently under consideration, becomes a reality, each school receiving Federal funding must employ an athletic trainer within a specified time period. Both high schools and colleges would be affected by the legislation.

National Athletic Trainers Association

The National Athletic Trainers Association is the professional association, established in 1950, for the advancement, encouragement and improvement of the athletic training profession. The Board of Directors of the association is responsible for developing the guidelines under which the athletic trainer works. In 1970, the NATA Board adopted the present certification procedures to insure that the professional competence of the athletic trainer would remain high.

NAGWS Athletic Training Council

The NAGWS Board of Directors officially recognized athletic training as an integral part of women's athletics in 1976 by making it a new structure in the association.

The council is designed, among other things, to promote (1) the pursuit of careers in athletic training by women, (2) the development and utilization of standards for a safer athletic environment for the female competitor, and (3) the use of NATA certified women athletic trainers in school and college competitive programs. Among its tasks will be the coordination of all NAGWS' endeavors in athletic training which include summer workshops and coaches' conferences.

Ways of Becoming a Trainer

For those individuals desiring to become an athletic trainer, high school offers the logical beginning. The college preparation course, with emphasis in such subjects as first aid, health, biology, physiology, chemistry, physics and general science, should be pursued. Also, experience as a high school student trainer or manager is helpful. Students can gain invaluable experience by participating in one or more of the many summer workshops in athletic training.