

# Some statistics on the early years of women in Athletic Training

**1970** – five women were Certified as Athletic Trainers by the NATA Board of Directors under the Grandfather (Mother) Clause. Those women were Doris Wickel, Lois Wagner, Claudette DeLamater, Linda Hammett and Holly Wilson.

**1973** – Holly Wilson was appointed to Journal Committee. She wrote a column in the Journal of Athletic Training called “Not for Men Only” that ran until 1976. A column on Title IX was printed in December 1974 issue.

**1973** – Ad hoc Committee on Women in Athletic Training formed. Holly Wilson was appointed the Chairperson by the NATA Board of Directors. Members of the Committee included Marje Albohm, Linda Hammett, Sherry Kosek, Linda Treadway, Gail Weldon, Sue Schneider and Kaye Cosby. The Board was tasked with gathering information on how it could best serve the women members of the Association.

**1974 (Aug)** – The Board of Directors of the National Association for Girls and Women in Sport (NAGWS) created the Special Committee on Women in Athletic Training. The charge was to increase the visibility of Athletic Training as a career option for women. Holly Wilson served as the Chair of the Committee from 1974-76. Marje Albohm, Sherry Kosek and Linda Treadway were members of the Committee. They immediately began to work on helping girls and women become more aware of the profession of Athletic Training as a viable career opportunity. The Committee soon developed a pamphlet “So You Want to Be a Trainer...” to more effectively field the questions in letters arriving weekly from girls and women who were seeking more information about the profession and how to become an Athletic Trainer. Visibility was increased not only by the pamphlet, but by (1) articles published



in the professional journals, (2) presentations, including workshops, at high schools and colleges, (3) lectures at state, regional and national meetings, (4) a drop-in center at national meetings (AAHPERD) and (5) several copies of a slide series that were loaned out.

Post Title IX, interest in Athletic Training was the fastest growing Interest Group among the membership of NAGWS. Consequently the Special Interest Committee was elevated to a bonafide Interest Group and the Chair was granted voting privileges on the Board of Directors in June of 1976. Holly Wilson sat on the Board of Directors of NAGWS as a voting member from 1976 to 1978.

The women Athletic Trainers on the Committee created the Athletic Training Council at some time during this four year period. In addition to focusing on making Athletic Training a more widely known career option for women, the Committee also took on sports safety. It developed Position Statements on The Use of Mouth guards and Wearing of Helmets. Physical Examination History and Examination forms were also developed to give a physician guidance in performing an examination on girls and women desiring to participate in athletics. The NAGWS-Cramer Sports Medicine Summer Workshops were also developed at this time.

1973 – Five of the 15 schools with NATA-Approved Athletic Training Programs accepted women. Those schools were Ball State University, University of Montana, Western Illinois University, West Chester State and Indiana State University. Indiana State also had an NATA-Approved Graduate Curriculum to which women were accepted.

By December of 1974, there were 16 women who were certified as Athletic Trainers by the NATA and their names are mentioned in the 12/74 column of "Not For Men Only" – Marje Albohm, Linda Daniel, Claudette DeLamater, Joanne Dolcemaschio, Katherine



Gallagher, Linda Hammett, Sherry Kosek, Marsha Teets, Linda Treadway, Mary Ann Viskers, Doris Wickel, Gail Weldon, Holly Wilson and Maryann Zickler. (Five of these women were Grandfathered in 1970.)

There was a huge increase in membership in the NATA by women after 1972. Could this increase have been the result of Title IX? (The dates are when the individual's application was approved, not the date of submission.)

1. By the end of June 1972, there were 22 women who were members of the NATA.
2. 47 additional women joined the Association by the end of July of 1973.
3. 25 more women joined by mid-January of 1974.
4. There was a total of 100 women who were members of the NATA in March 1974 with 3 other women waiting for their applications to be approved.