



ATHLETIC TRAINING

THE JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL ATHLETIC TRAINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.



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ROBERT H GUNN

William E. Newell
1920-1984

Volume 19
Number 4
Winter 1984

Editor's Comments



Steve Yates, ATC, M.Ed.
Wake Forest University

It is a measure of the stature of the man that the organization he held so dear breaks from tradition and policy in commemorating William E. "Pinky" Newell in this issue of the Journal.

Welcome . . .

It is with great pleasure that I announce Phil Callicutt as the new Book Review Editor to the Journal Committee.

Addition . . .

Please take the time to read the abstracts accepted for the Free Communication section of our past annual meeting as approved by John Powell of the Research and Injury Committee.

Thanks . . .

I certainly appreciate all the responses I have received regarding the Journal since our annual meeting in Nashville.

I trust the membership has had a successful and healthy fall season. It is encouraging, in this busy time, that issues brought forth at our annual meeting are finally receiving due attention.

I would like to thank those contributing members for their manuscripts, ideas and comments to the Journal in 1984. I would challenge all others to let me hear from you in some capacity in 1985.

Best Wishes . . .

The staff of the Journal wishes you and yours the best holiday season and a healthy Happy New Year.

SY(SSSA)+

Pinky Newell was as close to being a "MR. NATA" to our profession as a person could possibly be. This profession will never again be positively influenced by one person as greatly as Pinky influenced the NATA from its inception. Those early days have come and gone. What remains is an 8,200-member living tribute to the total devotion and unselfish sacrifice that Pinky put forth.

From early on, Pinky wanted the Journal to be the showcase of the NATA — an instrument of education and information, as well as a vehicle demonstrating

that Athletic Trainers are professional through and through. Pinky was rightfully proud of what the Journal has become and I hope it will always be what he envisioned — a truly professional arm of the NATA.

Clint Thompson
Editor

The entire profession of athletic training has had the good fortune to have been touched favorably through the efforts of William "Pinky" Newell. Many were even more fortunate to have had the opportunity to know him personally. In my case, he had been a good friend and advisor for over the past fifteen years. It always seemed to me that he would take what looked to be an insurmountable problem and make it appear quite simple and solvable. I will miss his steady influence and reassuring ways. But more than that, I can thank him for helping me see the tremendous good that those of us in this business represent. I am certain that our profession will continue to grow, thanks in large measure to the groundwork laid by Pinky, and eventually reach the status that he always had in mind.

Ken Wolfert
Former Editor-in-Chief

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

As a student trainer at Purdue University between 1979-83, I would like to express my sincere sorrow at the loss of Mr. William "Pinky" Newell. Mr. Newell was a great teacher and friend of the student trainer and unselfishly shared his precious time and vast knowledge with all of us. All of us that had the honor and privilege of working with Mr. Newell know just how special he was. I could continue endlessly with stories and praise for Mr. Newell, but I believe this little verse sums up what we all felt for this great man:

The Bridge Builder

An Old Man, going a lone highway,
Came in the evening cold and grey,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide,
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him;
But he stopped when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old Man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength with building here.
Your journey will end with the ending day;
You never again will pass this way.
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide —
Why build you this bridge at evening-tide?"

The builder lifted his old grey head,
"Good Friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm, which has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth might a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;
Good Friend, I am building the bridge for him."

— Will Allen Dromgoole

He will be truly missed.

Sincerely,
Derek Brock
University of Connecticut

President's Message



Dear NATA Members:

The National Athletic Trainers' Association, Inc. mourns the untimely death of William E. Newell. His many contributions to the athletic training profession were in evidence at his memorial service, held October 17, 1984 in Lafayette, Indiana. Many of our members were in attendance as was Mary Edgerley from our National Office. Mrs. Connie Newell and their children asked that I express their deep appreciation for the comforting support of our members. At the next meeting of the Board of Directors, an appropriate memorial scholarship will be discussed.

The three public relations firms have made written presentations concerning the promotion of our profession. Each proposal will be given serious consideration at the 1985 Mid Year Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The National Office has received several responses from state licensure personnel. I urge you to send to the National Office the exact address, and the exact procedure to follow for ordering a copy of your states' legislation or proposed bill. Our efforts in the area of state regulations must continue in addition to other priorities.

Please continue to communicate with your District and National Officers.
Best wishes for an enjoyable Holiday Season for you and your family.

Sincerely,

Bobby Barton, ATC

Reflections on William E. "Pinky" Newell

Today a young athletic trainer asked me "Who was 'Pinky' Newell? *What* was 'Pinky' Newell that such a fuss is made at the time of his death?" The question saddened me, and brought to mind a quotation —

**How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child!**

Shakespeare
King Lear - Act I, Scene IV

Are not all present day athletic trainers "Pinky's" children, his inheritors, the walkers of the way he carved? Should not both young aspiring athletic trainers and older established athletic trainers look to what he was, and did, for wisdom and guidance? Isn't it more productive to look at all of the shapes and forms a wheel has gone through before becoming a wheel than to continue to reiterate those shapes and forms in effort to progress? Are we not all better off to learn the lessons of history instead of repeating and repeating, *ad infinitum*?

William E. "Pinky" Newell walked a road that no one else walked. He cleared out the brush and tangles and the wild boars so that all of us could ride in comfort. Did you ever think about the strength of character it took for this man to break ground with no road map and no sextant? Did you ever think about the fortress of resolve he must have had inside him to enable him to walk alone, always alone? Because he was alone, always alone. The first man, the ground breaker, is alone. Can any man alive today match his belief and his faith in the profession of athletic training? Would any of us have the fortitude to walk a new path without the amenities that establishment brings?

Those of us who are older know what "Pinky" did for us because we remember how it was before there was a real National Athletic Trainers' Association. Those of us who are younger should make it our business to learn about "Pinky" and the way it was when athletic trainers had nothing but their good hands, some uncommon sense and liniment on a rub table to work with.

A man like this is both the past and the future. The histories of all nations are full of men who came out of the hills to guide in a time of need. There is only one "Pinky" in the history of our Association. His conviction that the NATA was right and necessary formed most of our past history. All phases of our education programs are the natural outgrowth of his premise that the thorough education of an athletic trainer is essential to development and acceptance. His positive attitude and ethical dealings with all humankind will be a beacon of light in the unknown darkness of our tomorrows.

"Pinky" Newell was tireless in behalf of his causes and he dedicated his life to helping others. He was convinced that he had responsibilities to his fellow man and throughout his life he based his efforts on that conviction. His activities mirrored his dedication. He was steeped in the tradition of service. He was always ready to speak of and make appearances in support of the athletic trainer. Once a cause, no matter what it might have been, won his support it could be assured of his continuing interest to the end. He was not inclined to turn his back on things which were worthy if they were right, and they were right if he supported them, they could always depend on him.

We will remember "Pinky" Newell, a true friend to all of us, the man who walked alone.

Otho Davis, ATC

'Pinky' Newell: The Man Who Dropped the Bucket and Sponge

Gary Legwold

The following article from *THE PHYSICIAN AND SPORTSMEDICINE* (April 1983) is reprinted by permission. Mr. Legwold's work vividly captures the true essence of the man who was William E. "Pinky" Newell. *ATHLETIC TRAINING* sincerely thanks the author and *THE PHYSICIAN AND SPORTSMEDICINE* for enabling us to offer the article here in its entirety to the members of the National Athletic Trainers Association, Inc.

Pinky Newell changed athletic training from a craft made up of 'eccentric characters' and water boys to a profession that is respected by the entire medical community.

He's as colorful as his nickname implies. William E. "Pinky" Newell, ATC, PT, peppers his language with four-letter words and salts his eggs too much for a man with heart problems. He smokes too much, and he used to drink and work way too much. But color can't cover integrity, and respect found a home with Newell long ago. By many accounts, this man of patience, barbed-wire toughness, common manners, and uncommon drive made the National Athletic Trainers Association (NATA).

"When Pinky was the NATA executive secretary from 1955 to 1968, he was a one-man operation as far as administration goes," says Otho Davis, MEd, ATC, executive director of the NATA and head athletic trainer for the Philadelphia Eagles. "There was a board of directors and all that, but Pinky provided the direction. I look at him as the father of modern-day athletic training—the NATA was kind of his child."

"Pinky was the bolt and thunder of the NATA at that time," says Tom Healion, ATC, head athletic trainer for the New England Patriots and Newell's assistant during much of Newell's term as executive secretary.



In his heyday as executive secretary of the National Athletic Trainers Association, Purdue University's Newell was the 'bolt and thunder' of athletic training.

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So What's in a Name?

Pinky is a name that fits a clown or perhaps a Lenin lover. William E. "Pinky" Newell, ATC, PT, former athletic trainer at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, and former executive secretary of the National Athletic Trainers Association (NATA), is hardly either. He's respected as a professional and pioneer, and yet everyone calls him Pinky.

"I used to hate it," he says of the nickname. He got the name because of his ruddy complexion, he says. In his football days at Purdue, his hair was redder than

now, which of course added to his colorful countenance. And there was a big tackle on Purdue who played next to Pinky on defense. He also had red hair and also was called Pinky. "There was Big Pink and Little Pink. I was Little Pink," he says without a trace of a smile.

"But it has worked to my advantage. A lot of people can remember Pinky when they cannot remember my last name. It's embarrassing for them when they introduce me as Pinky. Then afterward they ask, 'Just what the hell is your first name?'"



'Little Pink,' Purdue's 150-lb. center from 1941 to 1943.

"He put the NATA on the map as a nationally recognized organization."

Howard Waite, ATC, head athletic trainer at the University of Pittsburgh for 30 years until he retired in 1968, was as active in the NATA as any charter member. He and Newell

wrote the constitution, and he drew up the NATA's first code of ethics. But Waite says Newell ran and molded the developing NATA. "I used to call him Mr. NATA. He was the ramrod," says Waite. And when Mike O'Shea, ATC, head athletic

trainer at the University of Miami, started digging for material for his book, *A History of the National Athletic Trainers Association*, the name Newell was everywhere. "If it wasn't for Pinky Newell, we'd still be carrying the water bucket and sponge."

Athletic trainers were bucket-and-sponge types when Newell was born in Enid, Oklahoma, in 1920. He once wrote that the early athletic trainer was "... an eccentric character, primarily a 'rubber' who used liniment, wisecracks, and rough inspiration for the treatment of almost everything..." But he wanted to be one as early as fourth grade in Stafford, Kansas, where he grew up.

When Newell was 6 years old, his father, a cook, died of a heart attack, and his mother went to work for the telephone company. "In a small town the people were wonderful then," he said recently. "I had a lot of fathers, but the person who took the greatest interest in me was the high school football coach, Ronald 'Stub' Mayo." Mayo put together three undefeated teams when Newell was in high school, and the games were an event, drawing as many as 10,000 fans to the town of 2,000. "They came from all over," chuckled Newell. "Hell, those old farmers would go to anything."

In spite of his size (a 150-lb center), Newell received a football scholarship from Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. He was on the varsity team from 1941 to 1943, and the 1943 team went undefeated. Before practice Newell assisted Lon Mann, Purdue's head athletic trainer. "Everybody, including Mann, tried to talk me out of becoming a trainer," says Newell. "No money, it's not a profession," they'd say. But I felt that through a good education program you could improve the profession. I didn't know then that that was called raising standards."

After his senior year, Newell's advisers urged him to go to medical school. He ignored them and joined the US Marine Corps instead. Lt. Newell was part of the 29th Marines, 6th Division, that helped take Okinawa in 1945. He was discharged in 1946 and enrolled in the physical

therapy program at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, in 1947. Stanford had one of the top physical therapy schools in the country and was one of the few that accepted men. "In those days physical therapy was called physical therapy for women," says Newell. "Except I didn't know that. And I didn't even know where Stanford was. But I applied and was accepted, and I crawled on a train to Palo Alto, California. I met a guy who went to Stanford, and I just followed him to the campus."

First NATA Folds

He spent a year at Stanford and in 1948 was hired as an athletic trainer at Washington State University in Pullman at a salary of \$3,000 a year. The following year, 1949, Guy "Red" Mackey, Purdue's athletic director, offered Newell Purdue's head athletic trainer job and a \$300 raise, and Newell went home to his alma mater. A year later he married Connie Decker, a physical therapist he had met at Stanford, and they spent their honeymoon in Kansas City, Missouri, which just happened to be the site of new NATA's first annual meeting. "She'll never forgive me for that," says Newell with a wry smile.

The 1950 meeting was not the first attempt to organize athletic trainers. Charles Cramer of the then Cramer Chemical Co. of Gardner, Kansas, and Bill Frey, ATC, athletic trainer at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, had formed an association that met at the 1938 Drake Relays in Des Moines. But the war and regional bickering hurt the organization, and that first NATA folded in 1944. "There were many jealousies between Pacific Coast and New England trainers, and nobody knew who was doing what," says John Cramer, son of Charles and chair of the board of Cramer Products, Inc. "My dad went to an Eastern association meeting and they kept asking, 'What's your angle? Why would you help us organize? What's in it for you?'"

The Cramer Chemical Co. subsidized the second NATA from 1950 to 1955. Charles Cramer was the first executive secretary and served

until 1954, when poor health forced him to pass the position on to John, who served for a year. By 1955 the NATA decided that if it were to be looked at as a professional association, it would need to put more distance between itself and a commercial entity. So the NATA thanked the Cramers and elected Newell executive secretary.

There was a new wave of forward-looking athletic trainers in the NATA who were interested in raising the standards of the profession. To name a few: Waite at the University of Pittsburgh; Chuck Medlar, ATC, at Pennsylvania State University in University Park; Whitey Gwynne, ATC, at West Virginia University in Morgantown; Ernest Biggs, ATC, at Ohio State University in Columbus; Ken Rawlinson, ATC, at the University of Oklahoma in Norman; and Eddie Wojewicki, ATC, of Rice University in Houston. But Newell was the most obvious. Old-timers looked at him as an upstart, and the association may not have been ready for his leadership. First, he was both an athletic trainer and a physical therapist. He had anatomy, physiology, kinesiology, rehabilitative therapy, and the modalities in his background. And second, he had ideas, lots of them, and a willingness to work however long it took to realize those ideas. He was a threat to the "old boy" trainer image.

"When I first came to the Big Ten, one of my good friends and colleagues would go behind a post to tape an ankle so I wouldn't find out how he did it," recalls Newell. "There was no exchange of knowledge then. They were a little bit jealous of those with an education, and I think most of them were a little bit concerned about their backgrounds. Very few of them had any formal education. I think Lon Mann got kicked out of the eighth grade. They learned by doing. The older trainers in California discouraged me from going on in physical therapy. They wanted me to get into the training room and learn what was being done. A lot of the older trainers didn't want anybody with a formal education. They said they wouldn't work, they wouldn't do the menial tasks like

clean whirlpools, sweep up, things like that.

It was difficult for us to create a profession, so to speak — to raise people up by their bootstraps when they didn't want to help themselves. I remember when I became executive secretary, one of the things I asked the board of directors to do was to make a bachelor's degree one of the requirements for membership in the association. Now this is an accepted thing in a lot of professions. But it was very disturbing to a lot of our members. There was an awful lot of opposition for a good ten years."

But Newell took whatever heat there was. He didn't bad-mouth or patronize the resisters. "He was extremely tactful with them," says Loyal W. Combs, team physician at Purdue and Newell's long-time friend. "He'd go out and drink with them, and they got to know him as a rough, tough former Marine. And those old codgers were a rough, tough crowd. They became certified later through the grandfather clause and went into the trainers' hall of fame. They ate it up. Pinky was no dummy."

'The Damnedest Worker'

What Newell did best every athletic trainer understood: He worked hard and got things done. "He was in on everything," says Waite. "The damnedest worker. He'd finish his work at Purdue and go home and work late on NATA papers." If there was opposition to his ideas, Newell sought out the best people he knew and asked for their input. And then he decided and let those who complained about a one-man show or the NATA being controlled by Big Ten athletic trainers go their own way. "You can't make everybody happy and get anything done," says John Cramer. "It took somebody with leadership to say, 'This is the way it's going to be.' There are workers and there are riders, and Pinky is a worker."

When he wanted to, Newell could rule with a "convincing" manner, says Healion. Davis agrees: "Pinky would plant the seed and watch others tend it. But if it wasn't sprouting as fast as he thought it should, he'd put a little fertilizer to it."

Don't Call Me Trainer Unless You Are One

William E. "Pinky" Newell, ATC, PT, once corrected a reporter who called him a trainer at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. A trainer, said Newell, is one who trains people, or even animals, to do tricks like make cross-body blocks, shoot jump



Health-care specialist Newell in 1958.

shots, or jump through hoops. A coach is a trainer. Newell said he was a health-care specialist, and the name trainer has followed his profession around like a bad habit.

"It used to bother Kenny Rawlinson, the long-time trainer — eh, athletic trainer — at Oklahoma, and some of the older guys," said Newell. "Then people would say he was a head trainer, which meant he was a trainer of heads. It bothered the hell out of those guys because they were all head trainers, so to speak."

To make matters more confusing, Oklahoma athletic trainers were fighting for licensing, and a head trainer was confused with barber instructors, who were also called trainers, said Newell. "Well, for us to be called head trainers just didn't add up."

So the title is always athletic trainer? "Anything written is always athletic trainer," said Newell with a smile. "But we all call each other trainers."

"Pinky appointed me chair of the committee on certification," says Lindsey McLean, ATC, head athletic trainer for the San Francisco 49ers. "I told him I had no experience to perform such a monumental task. He said, 'You want to see it done, and that's all that counts.' But from the start he did most of my work for me. Whatever we did was through his helpful encouragement and suggestions. And he's the kind of person who will not take credit for it. Sometimes I'd stay up half the night just so I wouldn't let him down."

Newell's work and leadership led to tremendous growth and development of the NATA between 1955 and 1968, the year he resigned as executive secretary. A journal was established in 1956 after earlier attempts had failed. That same year Waite read his draft of the code of ethics at

the annual meeting in Boston and got a standing ovation. Between 1957 and 1964 many organizations recognized the NATA as a professional association: The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA); the US Olympic Association; the American College Health Association (ACHA); the then American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; the US Track and Field Federation; the US Basketball Federation; and the American Physical Therapy Association. Also during that time the NATA approved an education program that included a college degree in physical education, a minor in a related field, a teaching certificate, and prerequisite courses for entry into schools of physical therapy.

In 1965 the first phase of certification was started, and certification

requirements were finally set in 1969. Newell worked very hard at setting up the Joint Commission on Sports Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports Committee in 1966. The joint commission was then made up of the ACHA, the NATA, the NCAA, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, and the National Junior College Athletic Association.

AMA Recognition: 'Marvelous'

But the achievement Newell is most proud of happened a year before he retired as executive secretary. For 13 years Newell worked closely with both Fred Hein, PhD, the then director of health education for the AMA, and the AMA Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports. On June 22, 1967, Hein sent Newell a telegram that simply said that the AMA House of Delegates had voted to recognize the NATA as a professional organization. Newell read the telegram on his 47th birthday and found the real message between the lines: Athletic trainers had arrived.

"I would say it was an accomplishment," says Newell as he tries to restrain an ear-to-ear smile. "It was marvelous, and we haven't fully realized just how important it was to us."

"It's a professional organization giving respect to another professional organization," says Combs. "And I know how hard Pinky worked to get this. That's why he's nationally respected, not just by trainers but by the medical profession. And last year, the American Orthopedic Society for Sports Medicine gave him its first Distinguished Service Award."

Allan J. Ryan, MD, then chair of the AMA Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports and now editor-in-chief of *THE PHYSICIAN AND SPORTS MEDICINE*, calls the recognition by the AMA a "breakthrough. The NATA might have faltered in gaining recognition had it not been for Pinky's energy, drive, and persistence. It also helped to broaden the outlook of the AMA to a lot of other public groups."

Better Education

During Newell's reign as executive

secretary, NATA membership more than tripled. There were 1,511 members in 1968 (there are now more than 8,700), and the work was too much even for Newell and his staff of one secretary and a Lafayette mailing service. "It was too burdensome," says Newell. "For every member there were two or three letters a year. And I went to eight meetings a year representing the NATA [often paying his own expenses]. That's two months away from work, and somebody else was doing my job at Purdue. I'd also had the position for 13 years. We had grown, and we needed to reorganize to make progress."

Jack Rockwell, ATC, then head athletic trainer of the St. Louis Cardinals (football), served as interim executive secretary from 1968 to 1971 while Gary Delforge, ATC, head athletic trainer at the University of Arizona in Tucson, and William Chambers, ATC, head athletic trainer at Fullerton (California) Junior College, worked to reorganize the NATA. When the work was done, the executive secretary position was split in two: A president served as the official NATA spokesperson, and an executive director handled NATA business. Reorganization and growth also led to the establishment of a NATA office with a staff of eight workers in Greenville, North Carolina.

"Pinky did an excellent job with very little help," says Rockwell. "When I look at the office help the NATA has now and what Pinky and I had, well they're not doing a whole lot more than what Pinky did. And that's not a poor reflection on the staff; that's Pinky."

Newell has remained active in the NATA's committees on education and professional advancement. He has worked to increase the number of schools offering an NATA-approved curriculum for athletic training from four in 1958 to 75 today. He has continued to raise money for scholarships, and in 1970 the NATA awarded the William E. Newell Scholarship for the first time. The \$250 grant has since increased to \$500, and last year 20 students received aid. Newell hopes to increase

the number of scholarships by setting up an endowment fund.

It's no surprise that Newell is still interested in the young athletic trainer. He always was. "If Pinky had any inkling that a kid wanted to work as an athletic trainer, he went to any end to get him a position," says George Sullivan, ATC, PT, head athletic trainer at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln and Newell's co-worker in the past on the education committee. An example of this is McLean.

"There were two ways to get a job back then," says McLean. "Know the Cramers or know Pinky. He really helped me get a job at the University of Michigan. He was so well thought of all those years that he was the first guy many football coaches and athletic directors would call. He didn't know me, but I wrote him. And when a guy as busy as Pinky takes the time to write back, that's rare."

Problems After Retirement

Newell remained active in the NATA, but he missed the total involvement that went with the executive secretary position. "Hell

yes, I did," he says. "Trainers seem like a hard-nosed outfit, but we're very sentimental. At one time I knew every person in the NATA, and most of them I could call by first name. I lost that association."

He developed heart and back problems and "a personal problem I didn't understand" — alcoholism. His drinking affected his decisiveness on the field, and his friend Combs demanded that he get professional help. He did and has been dry for eight years. But his heart condition had reached a point where he couldn't run on and off the field without angina. In 1976 he was forced to walk away from the profession he had helped create. He remains chief physical therapist at University Hospital and assistant professor of physical education.

"You know, there's nothing that hurts a person more than to retire and 'pfft,' that's it," he says. "Everything was so work-oriented that along with becoming an alcoholic I also became a workaholic, which is not uncommon." He plays golf, bowls, and is active in the Boys Club of America, the Kiwanis Club, and a halfway house for men. But it's not



In 1982 friend and Purdue team physician Loyal W. Combs presented Newell with the American Orthopedic Society for Sports Medicine's first Distinguished Service Award.



athletic training.

Athletic training is growing and changing at a rate that surprises yet pleases Newell. And he knows that it is respectfully passing him by. "We're becoming involved in the biomechanical aspects of training rather than using the old tools we used for years, the taping and such," he says. "And the trainers are becoming more specialized as the MDs are becoming more specialized."

"I think we'll see great changes in athletic training. I've already seen it, and I've only been out a short time. They've completely bypassed in a short period of time the older trainer who hasn't been able to keep

up with them. It's an entirely different field.

"But it's the most marvelous feeling in the world. I remember in the olden days we used to sit around the lobby of a hotel and say, 'Who's going to take care of this when we're gone?' Well, by golly, you don't have to worry. You can walk into a meeting now and it's gratifying and pleasing to see the young people, men and women. They're nice-looking kids, they're responsible people, they're well educated and well trained. They're personable, and they have the dedication that *we* just *thought* we had. These are the people who are doing the job in athletic training.

They're the ones making the changes now."

What's left for Newell? He has his life at Purdue and West Lafayette. But retirement is getting closer. After that? "What I would love to do — and it's a very difficult thing to do, being married and all, and I'm not trying to get rid of my wife, you understand — I would love to work with US Olympic development. I wouldn't give a damn what I was doing, whether I was going around the country speaking or fund raising or working in athletic training or whatever. I'll tell you something: I'm nationalistic as hell, and there isn't any better forum for that than our Olympic athletes. I don't like the politics, but to be able to go out there and say, 'I'm an American,' that's great."

Pinky Newell made it possible for athletic trainers to go "out there" and say "I'm a professional." And that's not bad.

Gary Legwold is an assistant editor of THE PHYSICIAN AND SPORTSMEDICINE.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

REFLECTIONS ON ATHLETIC TRAINING

by
William E. "Pinky" Newell

35th Annual Clinical Symposium
June 11, 1984
Nashville, Tennessee

Those of us who have the privilege of assembling here this week mark the thirty-fifth time that members of the National Athletic Trainers Association have met in annual conference. I use the word "privilege" because we are free to meet; we are free to decide for ourselves what we shall say, do, and hear this week; and we are free to take action which will contribute to the improvement of athletic health care and to the future of our profession, our Association, and the very society in which we live.

This week is an occasion for many things: we have come here to share and to gain new knowledge, to exchange ideas, to make decisions and take actions, to visit with friends, and to renew our vigor and dedication. Like the annual journey upstream for the salmon, this trip is necessary for the preservation of our species, and we must never forget that.

Today, I have a greater privilege: that of addressing this assembly. I have chosen as my theme, "The pursuit of excellence", for this Association has had only one goal - to be the very best that we can be.

I will not attempt a history today, as Mike O'Shea, NATA's historian, has written a superb history that I urge all of you to read, and there are others who lived it and made the history who are eminently more qualified than I.

I do have some comments to make about the Association and the profession, the problems that were faced, and the measures that were taken to solve them. The years can be divided readily into the organizing years of the fifties, the years of striving for credibility of the sixties, the years of fighting for accreditation of the seventies, and the tremendous growth years of the eighties.

The illustrations that I have chosen to provide historical perspective are highlights as I've perceived them.

A very wise woman once said, "The easy path in the lowland has nothing of grand or new: but a toilsome ascent leads on to a glorious view." Although these words were given in the opening address to another association, many years ago, they would still serve the pattern as the best argument ever given in behalf of work.

To a small group of men meeting together for the first time in Kansas City, on June 24, 1950, the long toilsome ascent lay ahead. The purpose of that first meeting was to form an association and to unite under one leadership all of the area associations that had formed the year before.

First of all, it was not an easy task to bring together men known, in many cases, only by reputation. Secondly,

there were varied standards of education and of techniques. It is to the credit of these men that the primary concern would be not only to raise the standards of the Association, but of the entire profession. The proclaimed purpose of the Association was to build and strengthen the profession of athletic training through the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and methods of athletic training.

One of our earliest concerns for our profession was that members must share with each other their experiences, their needs, their difficulties and their opinions.

Today, we must, most importantly, I believe, stay tuned to each other — we must hear and understand each other. We must give to each other and take from each other.

Then, as now, there were friends in the ranks of the medical profession. Many years ago, it was apparent that a large number of athletic trainers were in fact practicing medicine. This was undesirable, of course, and caused the medical profession to start taking a closer look at the activities of athletic trainers. It was not until after World War II that the American Medical Association took recognition of athletics and established a section on Sports Medicine.

Without our friends of medicine, the NATA might never have achieved the stature of credibility we enjoy today. Today thousands of physicians throughout the United States are working in closest cooperation with us. With the formation of the AMA's Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports, Sports Medicine was taken to the grass roots in the 1950's. We owe much to The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, and we are very grateful to The American Orthopaedic Society For Sports Medicine, who have done more to promote and advance the athletic trainer than any other group. They have as their theme, accountability for the quality of sports medicine's actions, and through its committees is now an active influence on the quality of sports medicine across the nation. This society respects the vital role of the quality athletic trainer and gives the trainer a better environment in which to function.

The most significant action of the fifties, in my opinion, was the adoption of our Code of Ethics. This was later revised in 1972, but this action made the Association responsible. A professional code of ethics is, in a nutshell, a public statement of the expected behavior of any member of that profession. Our Code of Ethics, therefore, was descriptive of behavior we would commend to all athletic trainers, whether they are members of the Association or not.

Of course, only NATA members are bound by the code. That is an agreement we make when we join. But we have a responsibility to the public and to our profession

to ensure that our Code of Ethics is truly representative. The Association, as recognized spokesmen for an entire profession, has a special responsibility to truly represent that profession.

At the Tenth Annual Meeting in 1959, there was a committee change that was to have far-reaching influence on the professional growth of the athletic trainer. The committee on gaining recognition became the committee for professional advancement. At this meeting, the Board of Directors adopted and approved the athletic training program presented to them by the committee that included a comprehensive program of education.

George Bernard Shaw, speaking as an Irishman, summed up an approach to life: "Other peoples", he said, "See things and say, 'why?' But I dream things that never were - and I say 'why not?'"

It is that quality of the Irish, the remarkable combination of hope, confidence and imagination, that is needed more than ever today. The problems of the world cannot possibly be solved by skeptics or cynics whose horizons are limited by the obvious realities. We need men who can dream of things that never were, and ask, why not?

These were the kinds of men who were on this committee. Two of these men were very special to me: "Bud" Miller became the father of athletic training professional education, and Lindsay McLean brought into being, with the professional examination service, NATA's certification procedures. As I recall our meetings — everytime I would say something couldn't be done, — both of those guys seemingly in unison would say, "why not?"

Certification of the athletic trainer has now been accepted on the same level as certification in any comparable profession. In 1968, the AMA's House of Delegates formally recognized The Standards of The National Athletic Trainers Association for Professional Competence and Certification, and encouraged its members to support the activities of the NATA toward implementation of these standards. The athletic trainer also has the support of higher education. By 1970, the first four collegiate programs were functioning in compliance with the new curricular standards required for NATA approval. Today, over 70 approved programs are functioning, and the approval procedures of the NATA have become well established, as have alternative routes to eligibility for certification examination.

We look to medicine for meaningful contributions to our educational programs, particularly for the knowledge which is both peculiar to the various medical and surgical specialties and relevant to the athlete's problems which athletic trainers are likely to encounter. We also look with similar high regard to the contributions of others outside medicine, and, of course, we look to the athletic trainers themselves for the largest and most essential portion of the curriculum.

In 1968, a new Executive Secretary was appointed by the Board of Directors to act on an interim basis while an Ad Hoc Committee searched and screened applicants for the position. It had become apparent that the original administrative organization, although basically sound, became functionally outdated and impractical. It seemed imperative that there be a critical analysis and evaluation of the administrative structure in an effort to ascertain whether or not it was still compatible with future growth and development.

After two years of study, refinement, and modification of a proposed plan of organization, the Association in 1970, made a major organizational change by accepting the most extensive structural reorganization since its

inception in 1950. This was designed in accordance with one central idea: to insure the members of the Association of continual advancement, improved service, and new projects for the present and future. The plan was structured to have officers, division directors, committee chairman, committee members, and district secretaries.

Otho Davis of Duke University was elected to the position of Executive Director of the NATA on January 11, 1971. By November, the membership census showed a record of 1,989 member, 808 of whom were certified.

Since then, the Association has had a phenomenal growth with continued advancement and service to the membership. The 1970's may be characterized as years of action. Some of it rather precipitous, but action nevertheless. By 1972, the NATA had a revised Constitution and By-Laws and a revised curriculum for an educational program for athletic trainers. It was instrumental in getting an additional number of colleges and universities with approved curriculum in athletic training. There was a realignment of the ten districts and the Code of Ethics was revised.

Also in 1972, the Congress of the United States became quite active in legislation that caused grave concern in the sports world. Congressman Dellums introduced the Athletic Care Act. In essence, the legislation amended two existing pieces of federal aid to education legislation, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and the Higher Education Act. The Amendment would have provided that all schools which are engaged in interscholastic athletic competition must employ a certified athletic trainer and this was not feasible. The Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) was revised to include the Athletic Safety Act of 1973, and the National Amateur Sports Foundation Bill or Federal Scholastic and Amateur Sports Act of 1973. Congress was getting into sports because it was popular.

On the bright side, the Professional Education Committee was making outstanding accomplishments in the development and substantiation of professionalism of the athletic trainer. The basic goals of our profession are the same ones that we have had from the beginning. They were appropriate then and are appropriate now. That we will deliver the highest quality care possible to the institution or organization we serve; and we will see that our profession is recognized as qualified, educated, trained, and competent. We want the nation to know that we deserve this trust. Our two basic goals therefore, are service and recognition. — It's just that simple.

The Association has struggled long and hard to establish its role in the accreditation process for Athletic Training Education. We have perhaps put a little too much emphasis on what is good about all this for the Association and its members. It is imperative that we take a wider view and clearly demonstrate that our role in the accrediting of athletic training education programs is indeed in the public interest.

Professionalism is a social phenomenon that characteristically sets our modern society apart from earlier societies. It is a process that seeks to clothe a given area with standards of excellence, rules of conduct, a sense of responsibility, criteria for recruitment and training. There should be a measure of protection for members, collective control over the area, and a position of dignity and social standing in society. The professional athletic trainer is and has been striving to address all of these factors. Possibly, however, our conflicts of today are in part a conscious or unconscious effort on the part of certain segments of our society to place restraints on the continued professionalization of athletic training.

One year ago, the Association's success in gaining

recognition as an accrediting agency was reported. This further indicated a commitment on the part of the Association to an accreditation program that reflected the quality education that we espouse. I ask that you accept the accreditation responsibility with sensitivity, flexibility, and strength without arrogance.

As we recognize the expansion of our roles and responsibilities in practice, we must place higher priority on defining what we are and what we do that differentiates our profession from others.

During the 1960's, the Association had made some progress in professional advancement. Educational program guidelines were being suggested. The active membership requirements were being established. Annually, many graduating young trainers of exceptional potential were denied opportunities for employment because their qualifications were going unrecognized.

Education always is one of the most pressing problems to be analyzed as any profession attempts to advance. This certainly was true in the field of athletic training. Certification in physical therapy had many advantages, but it had become obvious that it was not a realistic or perhaps desirable goal for all trainers to pursue. A masters degree likewise appealed to many, but not to all members of such a highly diversified profession. To adequately prepare trainers for teaching positions on the secondary and collegiate level as well as specialized positions on the university and professional levels, flexibility in educational objectives must always be recognized and encouraged. The value of apprenticeship as an educational experience had been recognized, and it was perhaps the one evaluation of professional competence all trainers approved and recommended.

There has been much discussion of a possible certification examination for the NATA. With such an evaluation of competence, the individual student trainer could plan his academic curriculum with the aid of his undergraduate advisor (and head athletic trainer) in such a manner that he or she could take such an examination with confidence upon graduation.

It was truly a marvelous experience to watch the work of Lindsay McLean and his committee on certification develop the certification examination and procedures for the NATA. The Board of Certification, made up of six athletic trainers and two medical doctors, started "grandfathering" the active membership in 1965, and gave the first written, practical, and oral examination to fourteen candidates in Waco, Texas, July 30, 1970. The certification program has met with outstanding success in acceptance and approval by the educational, medical, and sports communities.

Last year, under the leadership and direction of Paul Grace, the profession, through the national Association, has earned full membership in the National Commission for Health Certifying Agencies, for the process used to evaluate and certify future athletic trainers. This will help to assure consumer safety by quality control with respect to credentialing of individuals. From the standpoint of expertise in both athletic training and education, it is my opinion that the NATA is best equipped to accredit educational programs and to certify qualification in athletic training.

The basic fundamental preparation of the athletic trainer must prepare him or her for a variety of responsibilities he or she will face in his professional career. The knowledge and skills with which the new graduate should now be equipped go considerably beyond those required for the direct health care of the athlete.

The 1980's are hard to characterize. — There have been actions of importance for they are the years of

growth. — There will be many unfilled intentions and beginnings of frustrations and disenchantment in these years I'm afraid. Our society's involvement with liability and with product liability has made a jump of a magnitude inconceivable as recently as ten years ago. Life by litigation has impacted in sports medicine. It has impacted on the school scene, not only as it pertains to the physician and his relationship to the injured, but as it pertains to his relationship with those who also serve in paramedical roles. It impacts on the athlete, but also involves the excited spectator who might suffer a heart attack as the game approaches a fourth quarter turning point. It impacts on the responsibility of the athletic administration to assure adequate medical care for the athletes and again for those spectators who choose to utilize the facilities at the school.

Commensurate with this we have seen the rise in the appreciation for the need of athletic trainers. This has occurred from two changes in the sports world, not through the doing of trainers, but because of ancillary occurrences:

1. Increased fear by the physician in becoming closely involved with sports activity because of the potential for litigation;
2. A decrease in the number of physicians in the rural areas who are available.

In prior times, these activities could serve as donated services to the community, but now must be covered by all sorts of legal protection, including specific and special consents from the parents of the athletes, specific and special preseason evaluations and reports, specific and special attention to details and to the education of the student athlete and his/her parents lest lack of responsibility on the part of the physician and the administration be charged should any injury occur to a participant.

As we have moved with the advent of women's athletics, there have been increased difficulties within this area concerning the dispensing of information as well as the need for increased availability of physicians and paramedical care.

As the trainers have tried to increase in numbers to fit into this overall picture, they have tried to act most responsibly by trying to increase licensure, certification, and continuing professional education. But they have now been met with the fact that by the very act of increasing and certifying their higher level of capability, they may in fact assume a greater responsibility for proper dissemination of this information in the eyes of the legal world. Hence, they leave themselves open to greater potential for litigation as compared to the days when we were less structured and life was more simple.

Our mandate for a major program in 1986 clearly states that our present educational system is no longer adequate to meet the needs of the profession or of society; it demands change. Change is a process, and by the time it can be demanded openly by those who will be involved in that process, change is well underway.

Much responsibility and hard work will fall upon our program directors and our faculties. They will have to be able to convince the decision-making bodies of our academic institutions that change is necessary, feasible, and is well underway. Program directors will face obstacles and challenging encounters. These, however, should help strengthen our decision for change and help clarify our options and alternatives.

This will benefit our students, for students must have time to learn about the consequences of good and bad decisions. They need time to explore whether they really know what they think they know, and they need time to learn how to respond to gaps in knowledge in a creative

manner. Given that time, students will become decision-making professionals, comfortable in that role, and will be up front in their careers.

At the present time, there are more than twenty states with some form of state regulation or licensure for athletic training, and although the national Association does not take an active part in the legislative process, it is most supportive of those that seek state regulation.

We should always keep in mind that the standards we advocate, develop, and translate into an examination for licensure for persons entering the practice must be realistic. They must be thorough and comprehensive and at an appropriate level, but that level should never be excessive and unnecessary. We must guard against use of the licensure examinations as a protection for the licensee and clearly demonstrate its value as a protection for the public.

As we move into licensing of athletic trainers, it has become apparent that not all athletic trainers have achieved the same level of competency. There is justification for assisting all athletic trainers to have the same opportunities in achieving the minimal level of competency. The NATA has other programs such as the Faculty Trainer Education Program which was designed to retrain existing faculty. It has been successfully tested in the Chicago area, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and has wide application to any region or state which chooses to undertake such a project. It is a three to five year plan to provide a large number of certified athletic trainers in a minimum of time. It is my opinion that in those states where this program has been mandated by state legislature, their graduates should not be denied NATA certification process or approval.

Direction for apprenticeship programs has been upgraded and strengthened with a high percentage of apprentices passing the certification examination.

The relationship between the licensure of athletic trainers, improved medical sports care to athletes, and national fitness and health are closely interwoven subjects. Licensure of athletic trainers would insure the practice of high level sports medicine throughout our athletic communities.

I believe that we as a profession are being naive in not recognizing that specialization is here. It is important that athletic training and physical therapy work together to complement each other, both in professional preparation and in the delivery of health care. There is so much both professions can learn and share with each other, with the public in general, and with athletes in particular as the beneficiaries. I think our profession should actively support the APTA's sports medicine sections' specialization because that will take care of the clinicians and by supporting it, we will further define our own situation. We have fought hard for qualification; it is essential that we qualify ourselves for any position or career we wish to pursue.

Much remains to be done if we are to make the Association an organization which is both maximally democratic and maximally effective; that is, both sensitive to the wishes of the membership and able to accomplish goals.

As we look at ourselves as a profession, we must ask if we are a truly unified group, or are we a group of individuals only concerned with issues which affect our own individual spheres of interest and professional involvement? Evidence suggests that we are a somewhat fragmented group. We seem to have great difficulty in recognizing that any issue which affects one special interest group has a potential impact on all our members.

Even if the inequities in membership rights were

abolished, in one way or another, not every member would be able to participate directly in the making of all decisions. That is physically impossible. Therefore, we must look to the adequacy of our internal decision-making structure and procedure.

The Association's Board of Directors makes policy which is representative of the voting membership. They are distributed geographically by Districts. While we may wonder from time to time how representative the representation is, there is no denying that the mechanism for effective representation is available.

Through the instrument of your administration, the President, the Executive Director, the Board of Directors, the Journal, and the Districts of NATA, we can give voice to what we are and what we can do. Our task is to do what we say, to do it well, and to perform in ways which are beyond reproach. I invite each of you personally and individually to that task.

The bottom line of everything I've said this morning can be summed up in one word - responsibility. It's the responsibility that comes with growth and numbers and power.

We have continually searched for a better tomorrow, we have often failed to acknowledge our gains — failed to accept the fact that we have experienced phenomenal growth and development. At times, it appears as though we have been fearful of the outcome of positive self-reflection and recognition, activities that I believe are important if we are to approach tomorrow with a more appropriate balance between recognized accomplishments and philosophy.

One of the most rewarding experiences of my career has been the accomplishments of the Association's Grants and Scholarship Committee. As our Association continued to grow and meet the challenges of a changing professional education, our Board of Directors recognized the great need for a scholarship program for students of athletic training which would recognize outstanding young men and women by assisting them with their academic objectives. With the awarding of our first scholarship award in 1971, at Baltimore, Maryland, the growth of the scholarship program has steadily improved. The annual presentation of educational grants and scholarship awards today represents much more than a listing of names. It represents the continuing faith that the Board of Directors and friends of the National Athletic Trainers Association have placed in our care. The honor roll has grown this year, both in number of individuals who have generously made contributions to these awards and in the amount of dollars those individuals have given.

An outstanding group of young men and women have shared in over \$100,000 in awards through the years. Joining with NATA are the greatest group of sponsors in the whole world, superior to those of any other national association. They are dedicated, loyal, and they believe in us. They certainly deserve the sincere thanks of our membership.

Starting in 1975, with a gift of \$500 by Otho Davis, the Association has been developing an educational endowment fund that has improved until it is now in excess of \$100,000. Since 1978, the Association has been the beneficiary of grants from The National Football League Charities that now total more than \$40,000. For this we are extremely grateful for it has been an incentive in attracting additional funding for the scholarship program. Each of you have a responsibility to see that this fund continues to grow by providing more opportunities through which others can express their interest in NATA.

Continued on page 311

POST TRAUMATIC ANKLE EDEMA *from page 279*

known to carry a negative charge, it may also enhance the leakage of plasma protein into the interstitial space (12). Likewise, using the negative polarity may cause the repulsion effect to prevent edema formation; it may also increase the time of thrombus formation. Therefore, the treatment should alternate the use of the positive polarity for blood coagulation followed by the negative polarity to repel plasma protein movement into the tissue spaces.

The pulse rate is usually set in the range of 60 to 80 pulses per second, but it can be varied if another setting is more comfortable.

The voltage is gradually increased to the athlete's tolerance or a sub-muscular contraction, whichever comes first. It is important that the intensity be kept at a sub-muscular level during the acute stages. This is to insure that no further aggravation of the tissues takes place. Twenty to 30 minutes of total treatment time appears to be standard (3). Whether or not this is the most effective time is still unknown.

Conclusion

The physiological mechanisms for the use of HVPGS in the reduction of post traumatic edema is quite complex and its use clinically in the field is not yet standardized. The main rationale for the use of HVPGS seems to be the suppression of hemorrhage and the reduction of edema based on the current knowledge of direct current on blood and plasma proteins. I believe that consistent clinical results will add HVPGS as a powerful modality in the combating of acute edema.

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS *from page 259*

Those visionary people who started and nourished the Association, almost thirty-five years ago, aspired to placing athletic training on firm scientific footing, along with service and education. The aspiration has continued and still stands as one of the functions of the Association. Once we are well on the way to achieving this aspiration, perhaps we can stop calling ourselves professional and start being professional in the sense that our founders envisioned.

I could not close this presentation without thanking a very special group today. I would acknowledge the members of the Athletic Trainers Hall of Fame. I stand in awe of their service to the profession and thank them for their dedication and loyalty to athletic training. Their pursuit of excellence has been superb.

On a day-to-day basis, the changes in our Association in the future will be neither dramatic or sudden. Their impact will be historical, not contemporary. They will come if we exercise the kind of wisdom, prolonged effort, and patience that go with looking ahead to what the profession and the Association will be ten years or even another thirty-five years from now. We must work diligently and honestly for what many of us may not live to see. Perhaps this is all any man can really mean when he says: "I have a dream . . .".

Edwin Markham in his "Leaves of Gold", had this to say, "Great it is to believe the dream, When we stand in youth by the starry stream; But a greater thing is to fight life through and say at the end, 'The dream was true'."

W. E. Newell
June 1984

Brochure Requests

Requests for the brochure entitled "Careers in Athletic Training" should be sent to the National Office at 1001 East 4th Street, Greenville, N.C. 27834. Single brochures are supplied upon request at no charge. NATA officers and committees, schools having an approved athletic training curriculum, and those having an apprenticeship program are furnished multiple copies of the brochure at no charge.

In Memoriam



William E. "Pinky" Newell
June 22, 1920 - October 13, 1984

A great loss has been felt with the passing of the often acclaimed "Father of Modern Athletic Training." Born in Enid, Oklahoma he grew up in Stafford, Kansas where he graduated from High School in 1939. He accepted a football scholarship to Purdue University and played Center on the Varsity from 1941 to 1943, despite weighing only 150 pounds. While earning his letter in football he also was tabbed with his famous nickname "Pinky" because of his ruddy complexion. After receiving his Bachelor's Degree in Physical Education he joined the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II as a Lieutenant with the 29th Marines, 6th Division. He served with valor in various landings in the Pacific Theater, including the one that helped take Okinawa in 1945. After his discharge in 1946 he attended Stanford University and earned a Postgraduate Certificate of Physical Therapy in 1948. Washington State University hired him as an Athletic Trainer in 1948 and the next year he returned to Purdue University to serve as Head Athletic Trainer from 1949 to 1978. Upon retiring his duties as an Athletic Trainer, he remained the Chief Physical Therapist for the University Hospital retiring from there in July of this year.

His career is full of many accomplishments including Athletic Trainer for the College All-Star game sponsored by the Chicago Tribune in 1953, 1954 and 1957. Internationally he was Athletic Trainer for the 1963 U.S. Pan-American Team in Brazil and U.S. Olympic Team Trainer for the 1980 Summer Olympic Games in Montreal. The Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee chose him as a Host Trainer for the 1980 Winter Olympic Games and he was representative of the Los Angeles Olympic

Organizing Committee to the Summer Olympic Games in 1984.

The membership owes a huge debt of gratitude and will long remember his many contributions to the organization. He attended the first meeting in Kansas City in 1950, becoming a driving force by helping to write the Constitution and drawing up the first Code of Ethics. He was Executive Director from 1955 to 1968, always trying to improve the educational standards of the profession. During his tenure certification of athletic trainers was conceived and initiated. He chaired the NATA Professional Advancement Division from 1968 to 1972. From 1972 until his death he worked unselfishly as Chairman of the NATA Grants and Scholarships Committee, showing his concern for helping the young athletic trainer become the future of the organization. In addition he worked hard to set up the Joint Commission on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports and has held continuous NATA representation since its inception in 1966. He was a member of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports from 1968 to 1972. He chaired the Indiana Athletic Trainer Association Licensure Committee.

As a man of such stature deserves, Pinky Newell has received many prestigious honors. From the NATA he received the 25 Year Service Award in 1971, was inducted into the Helms Hall of Fame in 1972, and was the first recipient of the Distinguished Educator Award presented by the Professional Education Committee this year. The American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine presented him their first Distinguished Service Athletic Trainer Award in 1982. He was a member of the Indiana Football Hall of Fame, received the John Purdue Club Distinguished Service Award and was presented the 1984 Meritorious Service Award by the Indiana Basketball Coaches Association.

His service to the community in Lafayette included being a member of the Boys Club Board of Directors and the Board of Directors of the Home with Hope.

He is survived by Connie, his wife of 34 years, two sons, Rick and Rex and two daughters, Colleen and Kim.

Pinky has called the highlight of his career receiving the following notification. It was something he worked hard to get for the profession calling it "the best damned day the trainer ever had!"

1967 June 21 AM 737

Mr. William E. Newell, R.P.T.
Executive Secretary National Athletic Trainers Association
3315 South Street, Lafayette, Indiana

On Tuesday, June 20, 1967, at its annual convention in Atlantic City, the American Medical Association adopted report G of the Board of Trustees urging that the House of Delegates approve the following recommendations:

- (1) The American Medical Association recognize the importance of the role of the professionally prepared athletic trainer as a part of the team responsible for the health care of the athlete;
- (2) The National Athletic Trainers Association be commended for its efforts to upgrade professional standards, since improved preparation and continuing education enable athletic trainers to work effectively with physicians in the health supervision of sports and
- (3) State and local medical societies and physicians individually be encouraged to help advance the professional goals of the National Athletic Trainers Association in their communities through appropriate liaison activities.
- (4) Complete copy of report G which was submitted to the House of Delegates through the Board of Trustees by the AMA Committee on the medical aspects of sports is being forwarded to you by airmail.

Fred V. Hein, Ph.D., Secretary,
Committee on the Medical Aspects of
Sports American Medical Association,
Chicago, Illinois

The family has requested memorials should be sent to the NATA Grants and Scholarships Committee.