

vate institutions do this so necessary work of helping our less fortunate fellow-men. However, said Miss Gang, the Church still has its responsibilities in teaching its members to live the life of Christ as lived by the Great Master himself, and in ed-

ucating its members in the necessity of taking care of their unhappy brethren.

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these ye did it unto me."

—Charles Howell Jr.

SPORTS

Education Through Athletics

Athletics and physical education have come a long way since their early beginnings in ancient Greece and Rome. However, during the middle ages, physical education and athletics, like many other factors of the culture of early Greece and Rome, became either lost or sadly neglected. When they were revived, several innovations were made and during their evolution, became very different from ancient physical education. "The ancient was all for the cultivation of individual energy, individual strength, individual courage; the modern aims at giving to a number of people acting in concert, the lifeless, effortless precision of a well directed machine."

"Physical education is the sum of man's physical activities selected as to kind and conducted as to outcome." The term, "physical education," was not used to designate activities in the beginning. Like the activities which it now denotes, the term is the result of an evolutionary process. At various times, it has been called "physical training" and "physical culture." But, as the idea became connected with education and came to mean "education through the physical" instead of "education of

the physical" the term "physical education" assumed dignity and rank with education.

In the United States, the history of athletics and physical education is one of many struggles. (While physical education might have been accepted, its relation and connection with athletics caused a stigma to be attached). Raising out of crude forms of competition, disbarred by royal edict, frowned upon by wise men of certain times, exploited for commercial purposes, and hampered by scandals, athletics remains an appealing source of delight and enjoyment to the young of each generation.

The English attitude towards athletics is very different from the American attitude. "English university men view athletics as an agency of education." Americans, on the other hand, deery college athletics and ask for their control or ignore them as mere student interests, unworthy of serious consideration by the university professors. Sports in American schools are often without the sanction and approval of educational authorities. In England the athletic coach has the same status as the professor of Greek.

Sports are designed to make use of leisure time. The educational objec-