

should be known to be in good health. A medical examination should be provided or required at least once a year. After illness a permit should be issued if the student is to take part in the activities. Games should be provided that are within the strength and age range of the groups involved. One should not expect 10 year old boys to run a two mile race or high school girls to play 20 minute halves in a basketball contest. First aid materials should be available at or near all activities and emergency treatment applied as befits the situation. Most cases of injury should be referred at once to a doctor for care. It is very easy not to do this. An infected wound can easily prejudice parents against all athletic activities. This is harmful to the school and to the teacher's standing in the community. Many colleges and universities have hospitals and doctors in their employ, and it is part of the routine to examine and take care of students. Some public school systems also maintain physicians on their payrolls to whom pupils can be referred with a minimum of expense. In the smaller school systems, a doctor very frequently follows all athletic contests and will volunteer his services. The injured student or the family may refer the case to the regular family physician.

Finance

Intramural activities should be considered a part of the educational system and should be financed directly from school tax levies. This is being done in an increasing number of schools every year. Some schools, especially the universities, use gate receipts from their intercollegiate athletic contests to help finance intramurals. In far too many cases, the athletic program cannot finance itself. Admission is sometimes charged at intramural contests and this money used to aid the budget. This method may serve occasionally as a stop gap but is not satisfactory if used long, and it will in some cases lead to undesirable practices sometimes found in interscholastic and intercollegiate competition. The management will find itself putting on a show to please the spectators instead of trying to provide the contestants with wholesome activities under good social conditions. Some schools put on circuses, programs, plays, or other entertainments to which admissions are charged. If enough children take part, usually enough parents will turn out to make the events show a profit. Some schools charge an entry fee for each activity in the intramural program. The fees in most cases are used to purchase small prizes for the contestants.

Officials

The proper selection of officials cannot be over-emphasized. Poor officiating will spoil an intramural program quicker than any other administrative problem. Students who are interested enough to take part in these activities show a remarkable desire to win. To control contests of keen rivalry, good officials should be provided. This is not always easy, but if players consider the officials fair, they may get along all right without being experts. Several methods of choosing officials are used at the present time. The writers have witnessed several groups of elementary school children umpiring games without any noticeable friction among any of the contestants. These children have been trained in good sportsmanship and were taught to respect the decisions of the leaders. In this case each team had an official who had to be ready to function when assigned by the director of officials. Since the Federal Government has been providing part time work in education, N.Y.A. or C.S.E.P. employees may be assigned to the intramural department and used for officials. Physical education majors are an excellent source for officials. Many varsity athletes are willing to serve. Schools that sponsor clubs could well have official's clubs where rules are studied and the fine points of officiating are discussed. Such clubs might be supreme courts of appeal from game decisions and rules interpretations. Before a new activity