

longest total playing time that any player was in action in the game was 12 minutes, 34 seconds.

So it is not altogether a matter of perfect physical condition in playing football. Rather, it is the ability of these rugged men to withstand injuries and force.

Reform waves are still agitating the dangers of football to the youth of America. Thirty-five years ago when intercollegiate football was on trial because of physical dangers to the participants, the late Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, saved the game for the good that he thought it possessed. Only recently football was attacked by William Allen White. And so it goes, back and forth.

Impetus was given to the play element in education by the return of the American expeditionary forces after the World War. In the army, every American soldier learned to play some game. When the war ended many of these men filtered back into their college halls with an increased interest in play. With this new situation before them, educators faced a new building program. Drab, unsafe wooden bleachers that had served their usefulness before the war, gave way to permanent buildings of stone and concrete.

When the turnstiles click for the huge crowd at the football games, there arises a cry of commercialism. But the earnings from the athletic gate receipts are being used to liquidate the indebtedness against these new athletic stadia. Most of them are heavily mortgaged and will be for several years. In most of them there is not one penny of the taxpayers' money, yet the stadium is used for baccalaureate services and commencement exercises and other academic gatherings, with no expense to the state. After all, it is how the gate receipts are expended that determines the commercialism status.

"In all kinds of human action the end swallows the means; the color runs; the two things, the purpose and the motions made in serving it, cannot be kept apart. So important do we deem the satisfaction of achievement that the activity which brings results for us brings its own reward."

George Bernard Shaw recently said, "We study history to learn that history does not teach us." Many of our football partisans who sit in the great stadia, as they have today, will perhaps feel that this age should be called "The Stadium Age"; yet the first great stadium age began nearly 1900 years ago. The Coliseum at Rome seated 80,000 people, and was the scene of spectacular exhibitions, the attraction, however, being somewhat different that we witness at a college football game today. However, it is significant to note that these early Grecian and Roman games preceded the Golden Age.

In America there has been a great upsurge in attendance at all of our college games. With the repression following the depression there has been a curtailment of expenditures on all things except entertainment. The attendance at sporting events still continues to hit a new high. It seems people spend money for entertainment when they will not spend it for food and the necessities of life.

If our athletic games revert to the Roman era, then history will not have taught us a lesson, but if we follow our contests in the spirit of the Grecian games in which all the arts were fostered for the glory of beauty and grace, then athletic