

should be rapid in winter; slow in summer, unless it be under a burning heat, and that fleshy people should walk faster, thin people slower.

Hippocrates, and Aristotle later, each devised certain empirical theories about the relationship of anatomical structure to human mechanics; but the real scientific approach came much later.

During the Renaissance, German, English, French and Italian physiologists and physicists attacked the problem of analyzing animal and human movements. These studies form the real beginning of our modern understanding of kinesiology. Outstanding among these pioneers in this field were two physiologists, Descartes, French, and Von Haller, Swiss; one anatomist and physician, Galilei, Italian; and one physicist, Borelli, Italian.

But the 19th century brought still greater contributions. The basic facts of neuromuscular functioning were added to previous research by the Weber brothers, Sherrington, and Helmholtz.

Experimental work through successive decades reaffirmed the soundness of many of these theories of nervous stimulation and inhibition, and muscular reaction.

Then came such scientists as Braune, Fischer, Duchenne and Marey, who studied the problems of muscle mechanics, of body balance, and of graphic representation as related particularly to locomotion. It was out of these studies that the science of kinesiology was founded.

Today, we still continue to probe into the mysteries of human functioning. Mental activity is largely manifest in muscular forms; and both are dependent upon the functioning of the rest of the body. Thus movement (motor activity) becomes of interest to the physiologist, psychologist, the educator, and the physician. But it is through the physical educator and the field of physical education that the remedial specialists, with their detailed understanding of the locomotor and manipulative skills, should come.