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**PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ATHLETIC LEAGUE
OF
NEW YORK CITY**

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY

*Special Discussion of the Athletic Badge Test and Class Athletics,
with a General Review of the Work of the League*

ATHLETIC BADGE TEST

IN THE Athletic Badge Test it is the aim to furnish an opportunity by which all boys may have a chance to show evidence of athletic prowess. The standards are arranged for different ages in three divisions: for those under thirteen years; for all others in elementary schools; and for high school boys.



ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF WEIGHT CLASSES—
SMALL BOY OLDER BY THREE MONTHS.

One of the great difficulties in connection with having athletics conducted by age standards is that children do not always develop physically in accordance with their years. The cut on previous page illustrates this fact well. The smaller boy is the older by three months. The unfairness of placing these two boys upon the same footing athletically, is evident, except in matters involving skill or quickness alone. In any event in which strength or weight count, the younger boy has such an advantage over the older and smaller boy as to make competition unfair. On the other hand to totally ignore age often-times puts relatively small but thoroughly built, muscular and compact boys into competition with younger boys who have not acquired that control or endurance which comes usually only with added years.

At first the competitions of the Public Schools Athletic League were based almost entirely upon age. At the present time weight qualifications have been adopted for all events excepting the button test, and a recommendation is before the Governing Board proposing the abolition of the age standards, even in this.

The age standard is frequently difficult to apply because of the fact that many of the boys do not possess and cannot secure birth certificates and other adequate evidence as to their real age; and yet extended experience shows that while in most cases boys will be perfectly truthful with reference to their age, still there are enough cases in which they will report themselves to be younger than they are to make it necessary to demand evidence from all.

The general tendency in competitive athletics is to induce boys to specialize in that kind of work for which they are the most adapted, and to still further perfect themselves in this line, whereas as a matter of fact this is in each case that which they least need to do. The Athletic Badge Test is accordingly made up of three divisions. Each boy has to run a certain distance — depending upon his age — to jump a certain distance, and to pull himself up to a bar a certain number of times. This insures to a measurable degree an all-around development. It gives to all boys an opportunity to win a badge upon an absolute basis, and not upon the ability to beat someone else. Each boy who succeeds in making the records is given a badge. These badges are made of bronze for the lowest grade, bronze and silver for the older elementary school boys, and solid silver for the high school boys. It corresponds in a general way to the marksmanship test which has become so popular among the regiments, having been instituted by Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Athletic League, and who is largely responsible for the success and development of this work in the League.

At first, as was to be expected, comparatively few boys were sufficiently interested to take the tests, and of these but a small number were successful. During the year that has just closed, something over thirty thousand boys, however, were sufficiently interested not merely to take the test, but to train faithfully after school and on Saturdays in preparation for the tests. In 1904, 1100 badges were won; in 1905, 1600; in 1906, 2500; in 1907, 4000

badges. When the tests were first given, about 2% of those who tried were able to qualify. This year one school was able to qualify 59% of its eligible boys, and in several others from 40 to 50% won badges.

There is furnished to each school a handsomely engraved diploma, upon which the names of the successful boys are enrolled each year, thus leaving in the school a permanent record of the successful endeavors of the boys in this athletic direction.

The following from the official handbook of the Public Schools Athletic League, gives the official rules:

RULE IV.

ATHLETIC BADGE COMPETITION.

The standards have been set as follows:

For Elementary School boys under 13 years of age:

60-yard dash, 8 3-5 seconds.

Pull up (chinning on bar), 4 times.

Standing broad jump, 5 feet 9 inches.

For all other Elementary School boys:

60-yard dash, indoors, 8 seconds.

100-yard dash, outdoors, 14 seconds.

Pull up (chinning on bar), 6 times.

Standing broad jump, 6 feet 6 inches.

For High School boys:

220-yard run, 28 seconds.

Pull up (chinning on bar), 9 times.

Running high jump, 4 feet 4 inches.

In athletic badge competitions an elementary school boy's age at the beginning of a school term shall be his athletic age during that term. In order to avoid confusion arising from the school term beginning on different days of months during different years, a boy's age on February 1st and September 1st shall be his athletic age during the term immediately following these dates.

The following general rules shall govern the final competition: There shall be but one trial in chinning, one in the dashes, and three in the jumps.

60-Yard Dash, 100-Yard Dash and 220-Yard Run.—The general rules of competition, as set forth in the P. S. A. L. Hand-book, shall govern this test, except there shall be no finals. With reference to false starts, a competitor shall be penalized in accordance with Rule VII.

Chinning.—The boy shall extend himself to his full length before and after each pull up and shall be obliged to raise his body to such a height as to bring his chin over the bar.

Jumping.—The rules of the P. S. A. L., as set forth in the Handbook, Rules XXV. and XXVII., shall govern this test, except that, as there is no real contest, i. e., there is no striving for first, second or third places, the finals shall be dispensed with.

The following order of events is suggested:

Chinning, Jumping, Running.—As the first two events can in most cases

be tried out at the schools, thus leaving the smallest possible number of boys to take the third test of running, which must of necessity be held at some armory or athletic field.

No boy shall be admitted into any contest who has not received a mark of at least "B" for the month previous in effort, proficiency and deportment, the Principal of the school to be sole judge in this matter.

In Athletic Badge competitions for elementary schools, Juniors are all boys under 13 years of age, no matter what that age may be, and Seniors are all other elementary school boys.

Duplicate lists of the successful competitors, classified as seniors and juniors, should be made out on blanks furnished by the Public Schools Athletic League. One copy should be forwarded to the Secretary of the League, and the other placed on file in the school.

The Public Schools Athletic League will furnish to each school an engraved certificate on which the names of the successful candidates may be inscribed.

The Athletic Badge Competition shall take place once a year, in the Fall, and the reports must be sent in before December 15.

The Juniors of the elementary schools shall receive a Bronze Athletic Badge; the Seniors in elementary schools shall receive a Bronze and Silver Athletic Badge.

The Winthrop Trophy will be awarded for one year to the school that qualifies for the Athletic Badge and highest percentage of its enrolled grammar boys (fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth year pupils). Boys below the fifth year may compete for the Athletic Badge but are not to be counted in determining the school's percentage. The school reporting the highest percentage in the Athletic Badge competition will be officially tested, and if the percentage attained at the official test is still higher than any other reported percentage, the school will be awarded the trophy. If, however, in the official test the school falls below other reported percentages these other schools will be tested in the order of their standing until a school is found whose official percentage is higher than any other reported percentage.

High Schools—

In order to be eligible for the Athletic Badge competition, a high school boy must maintain the same scholastic standing that is required in other branches of athletics.

The competition for Athletic Badges in each high school shall be in charge of the school's representative on the High Schools Games Committee. He shall forward the names of the successful candidates to the Secretary of the League on blanks furnished by the League for this purpose.

The high school boys shall receive a Silver Athletic Badge. These tests may be held twice each year in high schools, but no boy shall receive more than one badge during any school year.

Reports for the Fall tests must be sent in before December 1, and for the Spring tests, before June 1.

In its inception, this Athletic Badge Test was purely an outside-of-school activity. The Board of Superintendents, however, has recently adopted a "Course of Study," which includes instruction of the boys in these events as a part of their regular physical training in the elementary schools. They are allowed not to exceed twenty minutes, twice a week, for this purpose.

CLASS ATHLETICS

THIS form of athletic competition, devised by Mr. W. J. Ballard, Assistant Director of Physical Training, is a form of competition which also aims to interest a large number of boys. It consists of the competition of one class against another. For example, the boys of each grade are allowed to compete in any or all of the same three events which constitute the Athletic Badge Test, namely, running, jumping and chinning. A trophy is awarded to each grade in each borough that succeeds in making the best average record. At least eighty per cent. of the boys belonging to each class must enter the competition to make it valid.

Four years ago it was discovered that in certain schools a very small percentage of the boys could "chin themselves" even once, while during the present year's competition, many of the classes showed the ability to "chin themselves" over ten times, the winning classes averaging over twenty times. In other words, not less than eighty per cent. of all the boys in a given class have worked so faithfully on this test as to be able to do a performance better than the average record for any American college.

The contests have been selected because of their simplicity, because of their adaptability to either crowded or sparsely settled parts of the community, as well as because the training includes the different parts of the body. An interesting and altogether unexpected result of this form of competition was seen even during the first year of the test. In the Borough of Queens, where this work was first put in operation, classes of boys frequently remained after school hours to practice running, the boys who were most competent acting as coaches or trainers of those who knew the least about it; showing them how to start, how to keep up speed during the whole of the run, and emphasizing the importance of continuing their utmost speed until the line had actually been crossed. This development of the better boys of the class, athletically, acting as coaches for the others, has resulted in welding the class together in a way that is most desirable from the social standpoint. In ordinary forms of athletics it is not the custom for boys to help each other, inasmuch as each depends for his victory not only upon his own strength, speed and skill, but also on the lack of these qualities in his competitors. But in this form of athletics it was the average of the classes which determined the result.

These three events, as has been stated, can be performed almost anywhere. Some of the boys have cut off broomsticks and placed them in the upper parts of the doors in their own homes, so that they could practice out of school hours. Horizontal ladders placed in the basement of schools have afforded opportunities for very large numbers of boys to practice this event. The running can be performed even on streets that are ordinarily crowded, if done at a time when traffic is slight. An interesting occurrence has demonstrated the attitude of the city officials toward this matter. A group of boys were practicing running in the Borough of Brooklyn, and were arrested by the police. Together

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with the two teachers in charge they were taken to the police court. Upon the explanation to the chief of police by President Wingate, the general order was issued that boys should not be interfered with by police when practicing running on the streets under the tutelage of their own teachers.

These two forms of athletics, the Athletic Badge Test and the Class Athletics, are the least dramatic, but in many respects are the most important activities of the Public Schools Athletic League, for they tend toward the development of those boys who need such athletic exercise the most. The ordinary forms of competition result in the additional training of the boys who are already most favored by heredity and environment. These forms, particularly the Class Athletics, depend upon raising the ability of the general average.

The official rules governing Class Athletics are as follows:

CLASS ATHLETICS

1908-1909

Athletics for All the Boys

In this form of athletics a record is made by the whole class instead of by an individual.

At least 80 per cent. of the boys enrolled in the class must take part in order to have the record stand.

The number taking part must not be less than eight.

Trophies to be held one year will be awarded in each Borough by the Public Schools Athletic League to the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th year classes for the best Class Records made in each of the following events:

Standing Broad Jump, Tested in the Fall	
Pull up, or "chinning,"	" " Winter
Running	" " Spring

(Distances for running: 5th year, 40 yards; 6th year, 50 yards; 7th year, 60 yards; 8th year, 80 yards.)

Classes may be tested as follows:

STANDING BROAD JUMP—

The best record made in three trial jumps is taken for each boy. The class record is determined by adding the individual records and dividing the total by the number of boys competing. Jumping must be done from a line. Many schools cannot have a "take-off" without considerable inconvenience.

PULL UP—

Each boy must pull himself up until his chin is above the bar, then lower himself, extending his arms to their full length. His feet must not touch the floor during the test. The number of times that he pulls himself up is his record. The class record is found as in the Broad Jump.

RUNNING—

In order to lessen the possibility of error in timing the competitors, the following method has been adopted: The boys are lined up behind the starting mark in the order in which they are to run; the timer, who also acts as starter,

stands at the finish line and gives the signal for each boy to start. As the first runner crosses the finish line the second runner is given the signal to start. As the last boy crosses the finish line the watch is stopped. The record is found by dividing the time elapsed by the number of boys competing. If an ordinary watch is used, the first boy should be started when the second hand is over the "60" mark.

Blanks will be furnished for reporting the tests, which are to be sent in as follows:

Standing Broad Jump, . . .	On or before Dec. 1
Pull-up,	On or before April 1
Running,	On or before June 1

Each school is expected to conduct its own tests.

All boys are considered eligible for Class Athletics, subject to the approval of the Principal.

When the records are all in, the three classes in each borough having the best records for their grade will be tested officially. If a record is then made better than any other record sent in, the trophy will be awarded to the class making it. If, however, the records made at the official test are lower than other reported records, the classes will be tested in order until a record is made at an official test that is higher than any other reported or official record.

The trophies are perpetual. They are in the form of a shield, with bronze plates for engraving the names of schools that win them from time to time. These trophies are offered for competition once each year. Each school winning a trophy will receive an engraved certificate as its permanent property.

This form of athletics is especially desirable, as it gives every boy an opportunity to take part, and the size of the school does not in any way affect the chances of winning a trophy.

The boys should practice by themselves in the yard, on the street, at home, or elsewhere, prior to the tests.

Frequent preliminary tests are recommended.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

500 Park Avenue, New York City.

IN GENERAL

The other forms of athletic competition which have been carried on by the Public Schools Athletic League resemble very closely athletics as they are ordinarily known. There are, for example, baseball leagues. In one year one hundred and six baseball teams competed for the championship in New York City, in this one event alone. This, so far as we know, is the largest baseball league in existence. Regular athletic meets are conducted, including all of the regular events in track and field sports, running various distances, jumping, relay racing, putting the shot and the like. Throwing the hammer has been omitted because of the danger involved in it. One of the most interesting developments has been the marksmanship competitions. Through the generosity of the treasurer, Mr. S. R. Guggenheim, and others, and the activity of the President, Gen. George W. Wingate, there has been secured for each of the larger high schools one of the sub-target gun machines by which men learn how to

shoot straight, without actually shooting. Competitions have been held between schools and records made which have been most creditable. President Roosevelt, Honorary Vice-President of our League, has shown his interest in the matter by writing a personal letter to the boy securing the highest average in this competition. Reports have been made to the Government showing scores which compare favorably with those of the National Guardsmen.

Public spirited men have been generous in giving to the Public Schools Athletic League valuable and beautiful trophies which go to the school winning them for the year.

The distinctive feature of all the public school athletics has been the close alliance of this work with the general scholarship in the schools. Only those boys who are qualified by good standing in their classes have been eligible to compete. This has resulted greatly to the advantage of the schools and the boys in changing the type of school hero. In the old days it was too often the case that the over-age boy who attended school some of the time, in fact, the semi-truant, was the athletic hero. But under the present conditions this has been reversed, for only those boys who do well in their school work are eligible to enter the competitions and thus to secure the medals and the honors that come therewith.

It will be noticed that great care has been taken to adapt the events to the strength and endurance of the boys taking them. In the relay races and in the runs the smaller boys are never entered in events that demand that strain on the heart and lungs which should be undertaken only when growth is largely completed. It has also resulted in putting complete authority in the hands of the school principals. Before the organization of the Public Schools Athletic League, these athletics, while conducted in the name of the school, were in many cases entirely outside of the authority or even the knowledge of the principals or the school authorities. There were for example some schools in which the baseball team representing the school did not contain a single member who belonged to the school it assumed to represent. They were boys of the neighborhood, some of whom had formerly been connected with the school. The moral effects of such a condition were sufficiently serious to render the problem one of great difficulty as well as of importance. At the present time no boy can enter into any athletic event, whether given by the Public Schools Athletic League, or even by any outside athletic body, unless he has been approved by the principal of the school.

The origin and conduct and relationships of the league have been both significant and important. The Department of Physical Training in the public schools originally bore no relation to the athletics. It was concerned exclusively with those gymnastics which are carried on in school hours. Its primary object was to correct the sedentary effects of school life, and especially the effect of sitting too long at the school desk. There was then and is as yet no provision in the by-laws of the Board of Education looking to the control of these athletics. Under the leadership of General George W. Wingate, one of the active mem-

bers of the Board of Education, a corporation was formed, which included not only the Superintendent of Schools, the President of the Board of Education, and others deeply interested in these questions of health and strength of New York boys, but also business men in the community, who, because of their interest in boys as such, and their ability to help financially, were able to form a body that welded the athletic interest into a homogeneous whole. This body at first bore no relation to the Board of Education.

Through the efforts of the President of the League, half a million dollars was given by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the Board of Education for the purpose of furnishing athletic fields for boys. These fields have been purchased. Two of them are already equipped and are being operated by the Board of Education directly. They are located in different parts of the city so as to be of the greatest advantage to the boys of the various sections. The purchase of the field immediately adjoining the Curtis High School, in the Borough of Richmond, the purchase of the Athletic Field in Brooklyn, the setting aside of a suitable field by the Park Department in Crotona Park, Borough of the Bronx, and the beautiful field on the East River in the Borough of Queens, which was purchased by the city, have done much to give the boys opportunity for those activities which are not only in themselves beneficial, but which tend to keep them from activities which are injurious.

The athletic badges were at first paid for by funds solicited from private citizens, but after the movement became so evidently important this expense was assumed by the Board of Education. At first the entire direction of the work was supported by voluntary contributions, but at the present time provision has been made by the Board of Education for the employment of three men as inspectors and assistant inspectors of athletics, who attend to the general organization of these sports. So that the movement while starting as a private and purely philanthropic endeavor, has already come to a considerable extent directly under the control of the Board of Education.

These results could not have been accomplished without the steady and enthusiastic support of the New York Papers. In its initial endeavors the *New York American* was particularly active. Mr. Hearst himself donated a large number of valuable trophies, as well as aided directly in the furnishing of medals, and particularly in that discussion of the athletic sports which convinced the boys that this Athletic League was the best avenue through which to conduct their athletic activities.

Another significant and important contribution to the work was made by the *New York Sunday World*. Realizing that beginners were very loath to enter into competition with those who were already trained and successful in inter-school meets, this paper furnished the funds for giving to one hundred schools, during the past two years, complete sets of medals for an athletic meet. It is difficult for an individual school to secure the money necessary for the carrying out of athletic contests, because the ordinary methods of securing money, namely receipts from entrance to games, is in almost all cases impossible, the

athletic fields being of necessity open to the public. The generosity of the *Sunday World* has obviated this difficulty. In these one hundred sets of games held this year by the individual schools not less than sixteen thousand boys took part. In some cases not less than ninety-two per cent. of the boys in the school who are eligible from the standpoint of age and scholarship standards have taken part. The *Globe* has not only provided trophies, but has given constant and enthusiastic support to the movement. The *Herald*, the *Times*, and other papers have detailed special reporters for part or all of their time; the *Brooklyn Eagle* has furnished badges for marksmanship, trophies for all-round competition, and has given many special articles to a discussion of the work undertaken. The *Brooklyn Citizen*, the *New York Evening Post*, the *Sun*, the *Tribune*, and in fact all of the Metropolitan papers have aided, both directly and indirectly, in the movement.

Again, the movement could not have been successful except for the co-operation of the school officials, the President of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools, District Superintendents, Principals and Teachers. Many prominent citizens have allied themselves with the movement:—such men as Frederic B. Pratt, Cleveland H. Dodge, S. R. Guggenheim, Andrew Carnegie, John S. Huyler, John R. Van Wormer, President John H. Finley, Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle, Harry Payne Whitney, William Thayer Brown, Darwin R. James, Jr., Judge Victor J. Dowling and many others. Time, labor and money have been generously given.

Most active co-operation has been given from the beginning by James E. Sullivan, Gustavus T. Kirby, Darwin R. James, Jr., and the officials of all the athletic clubs in New York City.

One of the prominent features, without which the League could not have succeeded at all, has been the earnest continuous and enthusiastic support of the principals and teachers. During the past year four hundred and eleven men have contributed their services toward helping their boys in athletics, during one or more hours per week after school hours. In the large proportion of cases this has resulted in that close alliance of teacher and pupil which is difficult to secure when the only relationship is that maintained during school hours. The teachers have accompanied their boys to the meets, have encouraged them, have cheered them when victorious, and consoled them when defeated. While it is true that without the financial support of the business men of the city the League could not have been carried on at all during its early days, it is equally true that the support of the teachers was even more important. If these men who have volunteered their services, had been paid for their time at the same rate at which they are paid for their other services, it would have amounted to a contribution several times over that which was contributed in actual money by our generous-minded citizens.

The Colonels of the different regiments have been most generous in allowing the boys of the Public Schools Athletic League to use the armories for their athletic games. In this city where athletic facilities are so few because

of the congestion, it would hardly have been possible to carry out these varied activities without the official co-operation of these men.

An element that was as gratifying as it was unexpected, has been the earnest co-operation of the women principals and teachers. In this city, as in all other American cities, women vastly predominate as teachers. In some cases schools have developed most successful athletics when there has not been a man, either as principal or teacher, in it. This was due to the intelligent activity of the women in authority.

We have heard a great deal during the past two or three years about the effeminizing tendency of women principals and teachers in our American schools. The great activity of the boys in athletics, even in schools where there were few, if any men, indicates afresh that the presence of the genuinely womanly woman tends not so much to the effeminization of the boy, as it does toward the development of the genuine masculine qualities.

The serious question underlying this whole matter of athletic competition on the part of school boys has been constantly and carefully considered by the Board of Directors. The question is this: Is it desirable that boys who are already athletic, and who are by nature and heredity well developed and strong, should be brought into athletic competition? Should not the whole effort of the Athletic League be expended upon those who are not so fortunate?

The answer to this question is primarily from the social standpoint. The chief work of the League, as has already been indicated by its emphasis on Class Athletics and the Athletic Badge Test, is for the development of the average boy. It has been discovered that incentive toward participation in athletic sports is very largely taken away if inter-school games are not held, so that, from this standpoint, the development of those who are already superior athletically through public competition, has its justification. There is, however, another reason which is equally important. In these days of great schools, there is frequently little if any opportunity for the school as a whole to become conscious of itself. In most cases there is not single room in the building which is large enough to admit of the whole school assembling. There is no one activity which engages all of the pupils so that they become aware of the school as such. The result is, in most of such cases, a lack of development of school spirit, of pride in and loyalty to the school. It has not infrequently happened that a school under such conditions, which did not have consciousness of itself, came to consciousness through its inter-school athletics; through its basketball team, its baseball team, or its relay team. Thus these athletic sports were significant, not because they were athletics, but because they formed an objective center about which the school interest could develop. All were interested in the success of the school team; all would wear the school colors; all were jealous not merely of the victory of their team, but also of its attitude, of its pluck, of its honesty and courtesy. Athletics from this standpoint have their justification as socializing factors. The emphasis of the League upon fairness and courtesy is indicated by the following extract from the handbook:

ATHLETIC COURTESY

The League endeavors to foster clean sport between gentlemen. The following statements express the spirit to be sought and maintained in such sport. It is the privilege and duty of every committee and person connected with the League to embody these principles in his own actions and to earnestly advocate them before others:

(1) The rules of games are to be regarded as mutual agreements, the spirit or letter of which one should no sooner try to evade or break than one would any other agreement between gentlemen. The stealing of advantage in sport is to be regarded in the same way as stealing of any other kind.

(2) Visiting teams are to be honored guests of the home team, and all their mutual relationships are to be governed by the spirit which is understood to guide in such relationships.

(3) No action is to be taken nor course of conduct pursued which would seem ungentlemanly or dishonorable if known to one's opponent or the public.

(4) No advantages are to be sought over others except those in which the game is understood to show superiority.

(5) Officers and opponents are to be regarded and treated as honest in intention. When opponents are evidently not gentlemen, and officers manifestly dishonest or incompetent, future relationships with them may be avoided.

(6) Decisions of officials are to be abided by, even when they seem unfair.

(7) Ungentlemanly or unfair means are not to be used even when they are used by opponents.

(8) Good points in others should be appreciated and suitable recognition given.

The general organization of the League is as follows: Each group of schools under a District Superintendent has an athletic league with a special board for the management of athletics in that district. This is always with the co-operation of the District Superintendent of Schools. This board appoints a delegate to a general Games Committee for the elementary schools, which meets regularly once a month, and is in charge of all matters of inter-school athletics. Each high school principal nominates one of his teachers who, with others similarly appointed, forms a high school games committee, which has charge of all inter-high-school athletic sports. Thus have been standardized all the elements of dissimilarity, and all the other matters which, before the organization of the Athletic League, were in various degrees of chaos.

These men have not been figureheads. They have genuinely done the work assigned to them, attended meetings, and made recommendations which have been carried out. Each of these committees, the elementary school games committee, and the high school games committee, nominates a member of the Board of Directors. A general games committee also exists, of which Mr. James E. Sullivan is the efficient chairman. All matters of general policy, involving both elementary and high schools, come before this general games committee for decision and action. Matters of misunderstanding, or questions with reference to the conduct of games between both elementary or high schools come before

their representative committees, but matters of amateur standing, and other questions of a similar nature, which involve general standards, come before the general games committee.

A full account of the various activities of the Public Schools Athletic League can be secured from the official hand-book of the League.

The Board of Directors, by whom this work has been so successfully carried on, consists of the following gentlemen:

Gen. George W. Wingate	G. Raymond Hall
Dr. John H. Finley	Hon. Victor J. Dowling
Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.	Gustave Straubenmüller
Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle	Charles B. Stover
S. R. Guggenheim	Edward Lauterbach
Henry N. Tift	Dr. John T. Buchanan
John S. Huyler	Gustave T. Kirby
Dr. William H. Maxwell	George T. Hepbron
Harry Payne Whitney	James E. Sullivan
Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick	Dr. C. Ward Crampton
William Thayer Brown	John R. Van Wormer
Darwin R. James, Jr.	William H. Andrews
Alfred H. Curtis	Edward W. Stitt
John F. Waters	Charles W. Morse