

representatives of the caste, I believe the high-priced temporary coach is inimical to the development of a permanently high tone in the athletic affairs of a college. Although the reasons for this are too numerous to detail, in general they derive from the inevitably selfish interest of the coach in a winning team, and from his relatively ephemeral interest in the good repute of the college.

14. *Negatively*: I do not believe there is any obligation on the part of the college to furnish the general public with substitutes for the circus, the prize fight, and the gladiatorial combat.

15. Despite the popular conviction to the contrary, I do not believe that there are convincing statistics to prove the supposed advertising value of successful athletic teams. Certainly many of the institutions which have grown most rapidly have not had successful teams, and, conversely, not a few which have been conspicuous in the athletic world have grown slowly or not at all.

16. I do not believe the possible benefit gained by a few men trained for spectacular contests is an adequate offset for the time and money invested, the distortion of social and educational values, both inside and outside the college, and the unequivocal loss to the mass of the undergraduates arising from the concentration of interest in the athletic exploitation of a favored few.

17. I do not believe in segregating men at a training table or in training quarters. Experience shows that it is not necessary in order to produce winning teams, and it also testifies to an inevitable distortion of values both for the men segregated and for the college community which countenances the practice.

With this pronouncement of our principles, let us survey the situation a little more in detail.

The history of intercollegiate athletics in the United States prior to the outbreak of the war presents an instructive study of the rapid development from humble, not to say petty, beginnings, of a vast system of public competition, a kind of athletic octopus which had fairly engulfed many an institution, distorting its primary functions in the public eye and poisoning much of its own inner life. Institutions no more than fifty years old have seen practically the whole drama, and those established within twenty-five years have passed through much of the most significant history.

The most anomalous feature of the case is that while ostensibly growing out of conditions inside the colleges, the actual control of athletics has frequently been outside, both in the legal and in the moral sense of the word. Athletic associations, hired coaches, sporting alumni, often backed by alumni associations, together with all the agencies that batten off public spectacles, have in point of fact too often set the pace, while college faculties