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[Review of the book Modern ideas on physical education, by Martin Willis Randall (Bell, 1960)].

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BOOKS REVIEWED

and sought after a supreme Spirit, as creator and protector, some suggestion of a Spiritual Power, far above and beyond but also permeating this strange world, might be infused and so the whole outlook on life enlarged. The first two verses of the little hymn are not to be despised:

All things bright and beautiful
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful
The Lord God made them all.
He gave us eyes to see them
And lips that we might tell
How great is God Almighty
Who has done all things well.

There is small wonder that today so many people think or feel (if indeed they do either) that God is made by man. In spite of our knowledge through microscope and telescope, of the immensity and intricacy of the universe in which our splendid sun and world are mere specks. Wonder, thankfulness, praise, adoration surely help to inspire mind and spirit and integrate the world of men.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more
But more of reverence in us dwell."

Reverence for the wonder, beauty and mystery of life.

The book is certainly a lesson in the use and importance of careful observation, thought and native sensibility.

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MODERN IDEAS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION, by M. W. Randall.



To quote from the foreword by A. D. Munrow, this publication, which stimulates us to examine what we are doing and why we are doing it, is especially to be welcomed.

This book should be prescribed for all students and teachers of physical education: It deals with physical education in its widest sense, and discusses in great detail many modern trends.

Supervisors of Physical Education and Inspectors of Education in particular, who very often interpret Physical Education as Gymnastics in its narrowest sense, would be well advised to study this book, in particular the chapter dealing with "Gymnastics in Physical Education."

While it admits that the Physical Education lesson of today still retains its gymnastic basis, it makes quite clear that attention is focused upon a range of skills far exceeding those of vaulting and agilities.

It covers the whole field of physical activity, all sports and pastimes, in and out of doors, of a competitive or recreational character, involving either team co-operation or individual effort. Its variety is infinite. It suggests that the scope of Physical Education in the School should be widened to include over and above swimming, athletics and games, such field pursuits as camping in order to greatly increase the range of challenging situations to which the children must react, in order to make an optimum effect upon the personality of the individuals. "Today the attempt is not through exaggerated veneration of a narrow athleticism, but through the development of varied interests, catered for by a wide Physical Education programme. There should be greater concentration on the kind of sport and recreation which many thousands can easily enjoy."

The chapters dealing with the aims of Physical Education, the Physical Education Lesson and recent influences, School Athletics and Boxing, are particularly thought provoking, while the appendix dealing with Student School Practice considerations could well be studied by lecturers in Physical Education and students in training.

B.W.R.

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SOUTH AFRICA AND WORLD OPINION, by Peter Calvocoressi (Institute of Race Relations, O.U.P.).



This little book, issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations (an English unofficial and non-political body, founded in 1958) tells the story of South Africa's external relations from the sad days of Sharpeville and Langa. The story of Sharpeville, told by an apparently reasonably objective foreign observer, and the reactions throughout the world, to the events of that day will bring home again to us how soon we forget happenings that we could wish had never happened. The writer tries to be fair and points out that the offences of a white man call up something (among Asians) which the similar offences of a fellow Asian do not awaken. He analyses most lucidly world reaction not only to Sharpeville, but to the whole policy of apartheid, and examines impartially the pros and cons of economic sanctions against South Africa.

South Africa's continued membership of the Commonwealth is examined. (The book was written before we left the Commonwealth) and the writer puts forward a criticism of the 'club' analogy which was felt by many South Africans. He calls the analogy 'mischievous:' "In a club a member represents only himself. He may leave or secure the departure of another individual. But the members of the Commonwealth are societies, and to evict a society is to stigmatise and perhaps penalise a great number of people who are sinned against and not sinning."

Some useful appendices are given, including Mr. MacMillan's 'wind of change' speech. This is a very useful book for a political study group.

H.H.

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THE ROMANTIC IMAGINATION, by Sir Maurice Bowra. O.U.P. Oxford Paperbacks, London.



There are some lectures we would choose to forget. Others, today, we seek to put on permanent record by "taping" the spoken word, and it is because of man's ingenuity in this direction that **Symposium** is able to publish some of the contributions in this issue.

The author of "The Romantic Imagination" expresses some doubts about his book's revealing traits which are "undesirable in the printed page, but inevitable to lecturing." Your reviewer does not share Sir Maurice Bowra's doubts, for in publishing his lectures, delivered at Cambridge, Massachusetts, when he was Charles Eliot Norton, Professor of Poetry at Harvard Univer-