Body-Weight as Determinator of Physical Efficiency

In view of the nutritional, educational and other implications of physical development, it is desirable to arrive at an objective evaluation of anthropometric

tween 6 and 17 years of age. Baldwin and Wood's age-weight tables were used as standards. The four weight sub-groups (A-D) were calculated according to Bogert's recommendation.

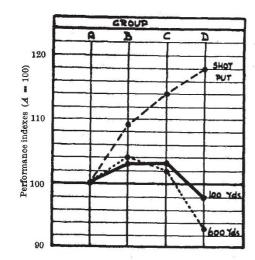
A detailed account of our findings, with special reference to nutritional problems, will appear in

Item	Unit	Group*				V 1:6	Dama vier an
		A	В	C	D	Mean differences	Remarks on differences
NUMBER OF BOYS		351	492	544	127		
100 Yd. Running; Mean S.D. S.E.M. Mean Index†	Sec. ,, A = 100	16·16 2·205 0·118 100	15:62 2:252 0:102 103	15.63 2.175 0.093 103	16·54 2·235 0·203 98	$ \begin{vmatrix} A - B : + & 0.54 \\ B - C : - & 0.01 \\ C - D : - & 0.91 \\ A - D : - & 0.38 \end{vmatrix} $	Significant Not significant Significant Not significant
600 Yd. Running: Mean S.D. S.E.M. Mean Index†	Sec. ,, A = 100	141·1 18·15 0·969 100	136·3 20·70 0·933 104	138·0 20·10 0·862 102	151 ·0 20 ·85 1 ·890 93	$\begin{array}{c} A - B: + 4.8 \\ B - C: - 1.7 \\ C - D: -13.0 \\ A - D: -9.9 \end{array}$	Significant Not significant Significant Significant
Shot Put (12 lb.) Mean S.D. S.E.M. Mean Index	Inches ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	142.9 67.56 3.605	156·4 77·82 3·508	162:7 84:66 3:630 114	168·2 82·32 7·463 118		Significant Not significant Not significant Significant

^{*} A: Underweight, that is, 7 per cent or more under normal.

B: Slightly underweight, that is, less than 7 per cent under normal.

[†] Calculated by using reciprocals of means, since short running times indicate good performances.



measurements. Among the determinators of muscular efficiency which a study of physical fitness of school children in South Africa has revealed1, body weight has been found to be of significance. We apply three performance tests intended to yield information with regard to neuro-muscular skill and speed (100 yards running), circulatory and respiratory endurance (600 yards running) and muscular strength (putting the 12 lb. shot). As the accompanying table and graph indicate, a specific determination of performance standards through body-weight is noticeable. In the 100yard race, underweight and overweight are about equally disadvantageous. In the 600-yard race overweight is more disadvantageous than underweight, while in putting the shot only underweight is disad-The medium body-weight levels are associated with the best all-round physical efficiency.

The tests were conducted with 1,514 boys of be-

Manpower (Pretoria), the official organ of the National Advisory Council for Physical Education.

E. JOKL.

Medical Research Committee, National Advisory Council for Physical Education, Pretoria. Oct. 25.

Analogy between Pseudopodia and Nerve Fibres

A GOOD many years ago, Verworn¹ developed in some detail a supposed analogy between rhizopod pseudopodia and nerve fibres. He suggested that these represent two extreme types of living substance in which the effects of stimulation are transmitted respectively with and without decrement.

Though this suggestion has not proved fruitful as a basis of further research, some points in a recent letter by J. Z. Young² on the structure of nerve fibres revive the possibility that it may not be entirely without significance. Both nerve fibres and foraminiferan pseudopodia^{8,4} apparently owe their form to the linear arrangement of micellæ, and are thrown into coils when this orientation is disturbed. In both, the internal protoplasm is in a more or less fluid condition and streaming movements can be observed.

Some observations made in the course of a prolonged study of foraminiferan pseudopodia at the Ghargaqa (Red Sea) Marine Biological Station some years ago may be compared with those of Young on the effects of cutting a nerve fibre. When a pseudo-

C: Normal and slightly overweight, that is, less than 15 per cent over normal.

D: Overweight, that is, 15 per cent or more over normal.

('Normal', according to Baldwin and Wood's Table.)

de Jongh, T. W., Cluver, E. H., and Jokl, E., "A National Manpower Survey of South Africa", Manpower (Pretoria), 1, 1 (September, 1942).
 Bogert, L. J., "Nutrition and Physical Fitness" (Philadelphia and London, 1939).