

THE OBSERVER 5¢

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University of Notre Dame

February 21, 1968

Rossie Wins Landslide Victory; Perrin Comes In Second

BY DENNIS GALLAGHER

Richard Rossie was elected Student Body President and Chuck Nau was elected Student Body Vice-President last night as they captured 58.3% of the 4,197 votes. Chuck Perrin and running mate Tim Unger finished second with 20.7% of the total while Pat Dowd and John Gallagher finished third with 18.5%. Conservative candidate David Graham and his running mate William Brejcha finished last with 141 votes or 3.5% of the total.

"We won by more than I expected," said Rossie. "I intend to work together with Chris Murphy in these next six weeks, so that we will be ready to initiate our programs as soon as we take office." Rossie will take office April 1st.

Upon learning the results of the election, Rossie said that he was "extremely happy, and needless to say, I consider this a solid victory. A majority has expressed itself for self-government. In other words, the students have expressed a desire for a representative student power --- and we're going to go after it."

Rossie carried every hall except Breen-Phillips and Moreau Seminary, both of which delivered pluralities for Perrin. Dowd failed to carry a single hall and ran strongly only in Keenan, where he received 100 of the 275 votes cast. Graham picked up a handful of votes in each hall, but reached double figures only in Zahm, Breen-Phillips and Lyons.

Rossie announced that Richard Rembusch, currently the president of the Junior Class, will be next year's Student Union President. Rembusch ran Rossie's campaign, and was considered by most student politicians as the only student with sufficient experience to handle the massive bureaucratic intricacies of the Union job.

The latter part of the campaign was marked by much bitterness on both sides. Dowd attacked the Rossie organization in a letter to the student body accusing it of having instigated the letter issued by seven Scholastic editors accusing Dowd of political opportunism and attacking the endorsement of Dowd by the senior Scholastic editors.

Dowd charged that the junior editors and Chuck Nau planned to confiscate the Scholastic. But Rossie and Nau said that those charges were both false and criminally libelous. Meanwhile, Chuck Perrin made gains on both candidates with a simple platform of student representation and attacking professional



student politicians as irresponsible.

As the hour for the results to be announced approached, a crowd of campaign workers, most of them Rossie's, began to gather in the Student Center. Meanwhile, it was rumored that Rich Rossie had gone to see the "The Graduate" down at the Granada and that Chuck Perrin would not make an appearance because he was practicing for a Notre Dame-St. Mary's play.

The Rossie workers were confident but the principals were nervous. Rossie felt he was going to win: "We're not sure of the figures, but we're very hopeful." Chuck Nau arrived at the Student Center at 8:30 p.m. Rick Rembusch advised him to go up-

stairs, rather than be right there when the results were announced but Nau said he wanted to be right there. "I hope they announce it soon," Nau said, "Or I think I'm going to be sick."

Meanwhile, Pat Dowd and his campaign manager Joel Connelly ate dinner at the Morris Inn and then returned to Dowd's room to await the returns. Connelly held little hopes for Dowd's election. "I suppose Julius Caesar learned a lesson," Connelly said before the results were announced. "Don't get involved in politics." Dowd was more hopeful, "Whether we win or lose doesn't matter, we ran a good race."

Finally, the results came in. Breen-Philips was the third hall announced and Rossie supporters suddenly feared a Perrin upset. But the trend of Rossie landslides soon became apparent and the cheers soon gave way to an extended round of handshaking among the Rossie supporters. Rossie arrived five minutes later, receiving applause and congratulations from his supporters and a victory cigar from Tom Brislin.

Dowd arrived at the same time, smiling and shaking hands with the opponents who had defeated him. With the game over, Dowd proved he could be a good loser. He shook hands with everybody, including the Observer and Scholastic editors who had censured the conduct of his campaign. In his room a few minutes before, Dowd summed up the campaign, "Now it seems to me we must have been doing something wrong. Who wants to go to Louie's?"

Chuck Perrin was not available for comment. One of his campaign managers, Mike O'Connor, said, "I think he did rather well, considering that he didn't get into the election until the last minute."

Altogether it was Richard Rossie's night. "Our strategy was merely to present the issues on the highest level possible," said Rossie. "We kept it there. It seems to have worked well."

Rossie's election represents the first time that a candidate who was clearly identified as the most liberal in the campaign has been elected. Notre Dame's first radical SBP, Lenny Joyce, received 729 write-in votes two years ago. This year, Pat Dowd, the most moderate major candidate, received 730.

How It Went

HALL	STUDENTS	ROSSIE	PERRIN	DOWD	GRAHAM	NOT VOTING
Alumni	329	155	84	33	8	49
Badin	146	72	20	24	4	26
Breen-Phillips	250	58	102	37	25	28
Carroll	102	58	7	5	3	29
Cavanaugh	332	154	55	69	14	40
Dillon	442	175	81	59	8	119
Farley	322	235	14	18	6	49
Fisher	186	80	40	16	3	47
Holy Cross	148	80	21	19	1	27
Howard	211	136	25	18	5	27
Keenan	309	134	37	100	4	34
Lyons	240	105	35	26	12	62
Moreau	44	12	16	10	1	5
Morrissey	377	194	37	31	8	107
Pangborn	221	64	46	25	10	76
St. Ed's	140	92	26	9	2	11
St. Joseph's	49	26	2	4	1	16
Sorin	178	69	20	21	3	65
Stanford	291	133	44	65	5	44
Walsh	223	113	11	48	2	49
Zahm	331	136	74	46	12	63
Off-Campus	1269	177	71	47	4	970
TOTALS	6140	2458	868	730	141	1943
% of votes cast:		58.3%	20.7%	17.5%	3.5%	

Tom Figel

Honesty,
America,
Hatfield



If this generation has made any single statement about its world, that statement concerns the nature of politics in the United States today. The game has disillusioned its players as the young have stripped the candy coating off the American dream. A program designed to end poverty died on every mayor's desk. A war in which the United States military can at best hold its own goes on, undeclared and horrible, with victory "imminent". Civil rights died years ago when the movement ran up against the American green. What the government has been doing isn't as bad as the fact that it can't explain it.

The high school civics books described how our system, a good system, worked on paper but not how it works in reality. What the books skimped on — lobbying, junkets, nepotism, bureaucracy, the dollar, and plain old nitty-gritty dirty play — were found to be the tools of democracy American-style. Until college, students expected the press to be lively and fair, mayors to be as bright as their looks, and the government to be as responsive as a best friend.

The ride ended in college and a lot of people got off, justifiably alienated, without hope at eighteen or twenty-one. Those who stayed on learned and accepted what the civics books didn't develop.

This year Notre Dame hosts the Mock Political Convention and those who have stayed on for the ride are anxious to play. The Convention succeeds next summer, they say, when Notre Dame's candidate becomes real.

But somebody's got to lead this floundering country and why not Notre Dame?

It's time for this university to stop snivelling after winners and stand by what it thinks. A campus community, proud of its education and its abilities, owes this country a way out of its mess. This year Notre Dame should reflect its own idealism, its own dissatisfaction with things as they are. The Mock Convention shouldn't be a Summa drive.

The worst thing about politicians is that, by their actions, they reserve the vocation for themselves, driving opposition into echo chambers or into Canada. The Republican Party has spent so much time searching for someone who can beat Johnson that it is likely to end up with someone who is Johnson.

This year this campus can nominate someone who emphatically isn't Johnson and isn't Vietnam. It can nominate someone who speaks before he gauges the political winds or reads the straw polls. This year this campus can nominate Mark Hatfield, Senator from Washington, for the Presidency of the United States.

Rockefeller might make a good national candidate, even though he said Monday that he supports the war; but, if he is to succeed next summer, the National Convention will have to compromise with the college community. Hatfield should be supported in March, so that Rockefeller can be supported next fall. He's in a good position, since having expressed no program, he can study and hold the one which will make him a winner.

That's not Mark Hatfield's game. His opposition to United States policy in Vietnam is enough to make him acceptable; but his other qualities make his nomination even more imperative. One of only two governors to issue a statement against a then popular war, he did so only two months before announcing his candidacy for the Senate and before reading the polls.

He alone understands the function of government: to lead as well as reflect, to explain as well as listen. The issues for him are larger than party politics; he will bolt the party to support a peace candidate.

The Mock Convention should seek, not the sure and bland winner, but the right man. Mark Hatfield deserves a chance, even on this level, to win; and a country which has disappointed its citizenry deserves to come around. The opposition party deserves a chance to oppose.

FREE

Classified Ad in The Observer this Friday, February 23. Come to the Observer office between 4:00 and 5:00 this Thursday afternoon.

The Offbeat Sells

"We are starting a new line of paperbacks and need tough, hard-hitting, sex-action-filled books, geared to the demands of today's competitive market. What we seek is offbeat sex, with emphasis on deviations. The sex must be as strong and as offbeat as possible." The above, sent by a publisher to prospective writers, typified the concern of A Seminar on the Problem of Obscenity held in the Center for Continuing Education last week.

"We believe that we have conclusive evidence that a large part of this literature exists in our community," commented Stuart Place, General Chairman of the ten man committee that organized

the seminar. His committee consisted of concerned South Bend-Mishawaka community leaders.

He substantiated his accusation later when the group was shown dozens of magazines and paperbacks purchased in the South Bend community which presented explicit accounts of sexual perversion.

The participants in the seminar stated that they were not concerned with limiting freedom of speech or expression of serious artists and authors. They were concerned with those publishers whose only appeal was to "prudent interests."

"We should and will be con-

cerned about our society's attitudes about sex, about family, about the value of human being, personal worth and dignity," stated Timothy May, Keynote Speaker. Mr. May is the General Counsel for the U. S. Post Office Department. His office is concerned with keeping obscene and pornographic materials out of the mails.

Mr. May commented, "I hope to see a society that has no shame about sex, no shame when they think about it. I hope to see people who can enjoy . . . who can see the beauty of it . . . the beauty of the procreation of children . . . the beauty of marriage . . . the beauty of the pleasure in sex, recognizing that the only purpose of marriage is not to have children."

"I don't want a society with an Anthony Comstock looking over my shoulder telling me what to read," he said. But he didn't want a society that "vulgarized sex" or that had a "sick view of it." He concurred that it was necessary to stop hard core pornography from being made available publicly, especially to young people.

Discussion revolved around what was obscene material. Recent Supreme Court decisions have obscured its legal definition.

Charges Dropped

South Bend City Police staged a raid Fri. night on a party at 1915 S. Carroll St. after a neighbor made a complaint to the police about excessive noise. Several Notre Dame students were at the party. The charges against the students, violation of the state liquor laws, have been dropped. Disciplinary action from Fr. Riehle's office is expected when several of the students appear before him tomorrow.

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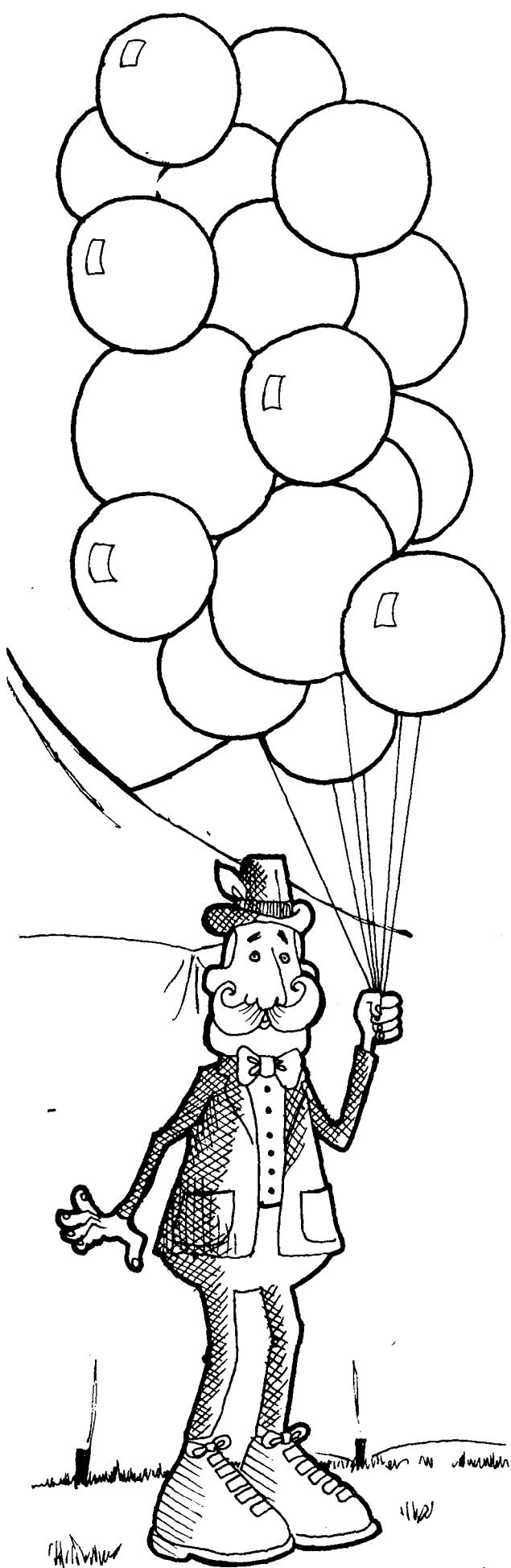
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Mardi Gras '68

Schedule of Weekend Events

Wednesday, Feb. 21

Carnival opens in Stepan Center - 7 p.m. to 12 p.m. Entertainment by The Shaggs 7:30 - 11:30.

Thursday, Feb. 22

Carnival - Stepan Center 7-12. Entertainment by Super Souls 7:30 - 11:30.

Friday, Feb. 23

Mardi Gras I North Dining Hall 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Mardi Gras II La Fortune Student Center 8:30 p.m. to 12:30.

Saturday, Feb. 24

11:30 to 2:00 Brunch at K of C. 2:30 p.m. Concert at Morris Civic Aud. 7 p.m. to 12 a.m. Carnival - Stepan Center Music by Tennyson's Cellar Door 7-9:15. The David Blessing Bacchanalia 9:45-12:00.

Sunday, Feb. 25

Carnival - Stepan Center 1 p.m. to 12 a.m. Music by The Shaggs 2-5 p.m. Traces of Time & Captain Electric alternating between 6:30 and 12:00 Mardi Gras Mass-Sacred Heart-8:30 Communion Breakfast-10:30 to 12:30 at Morris Inn.

Monday, Feb. 26

Carnival - Stepan Center 7-12 Music by Captain Electric 7-9:15 Poor Man's Symphony 9:45-12:00.

Late last May, '68 Mardi Gras Carnival Chairman Bill Wiler decided that a new, unified approach to the overall design of the Mardi Gras Carnival would be necessary if this weekend's festivities were to be the best ever. Working with the cooperation of the Notre Dame Architecture Department, Wiler obtained the services of Phil Brandmeier, a senior architecture major, whose general design for the carnival was judged the best from plans submitted by every architecture student.

By adopting this single design idea, Wiler felt that the carnival itself would have a much more coordinated theme and that the individual campus clubs and organizations awarded booths would be relieved of the problem of submitting their own designs. This would free the

club presidents to spend the majority of their time arranging the interior of their booths as impressively as possible.

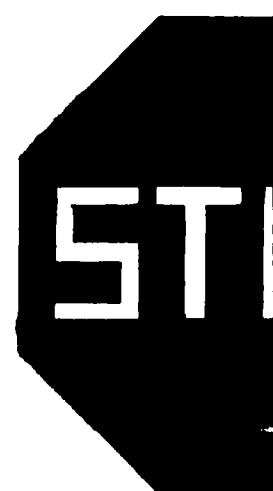
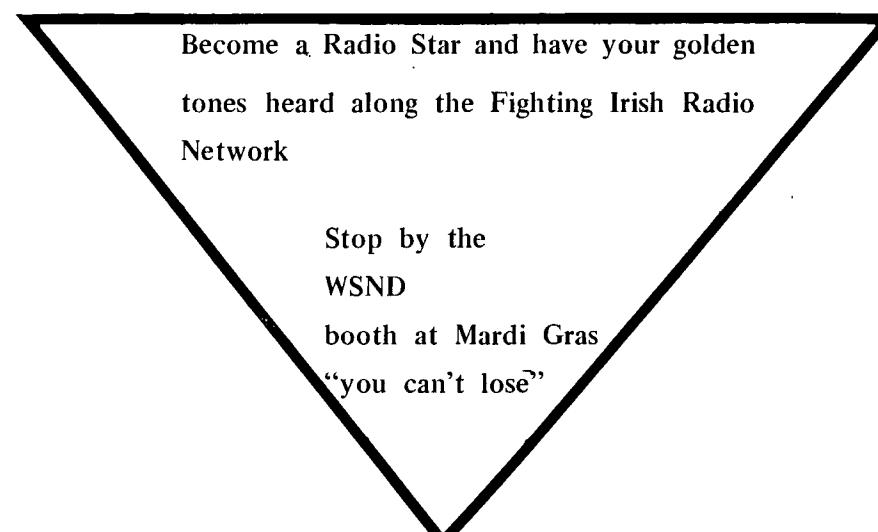
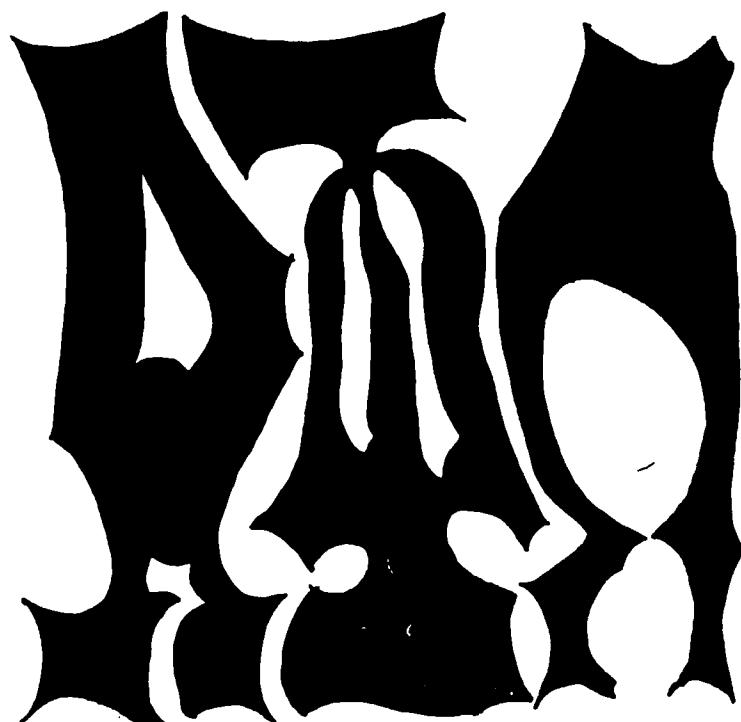
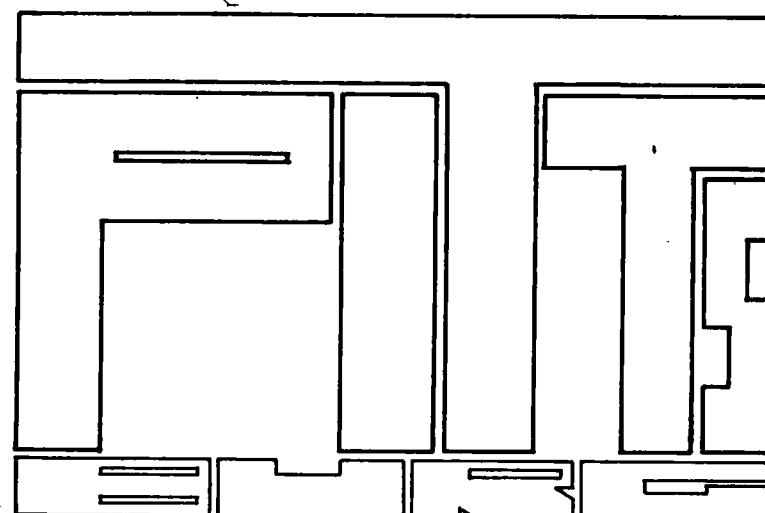
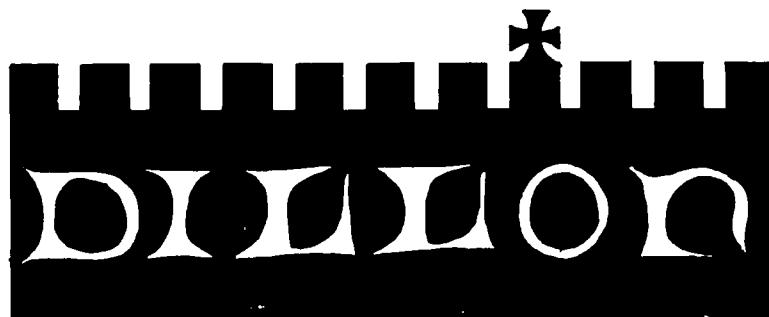
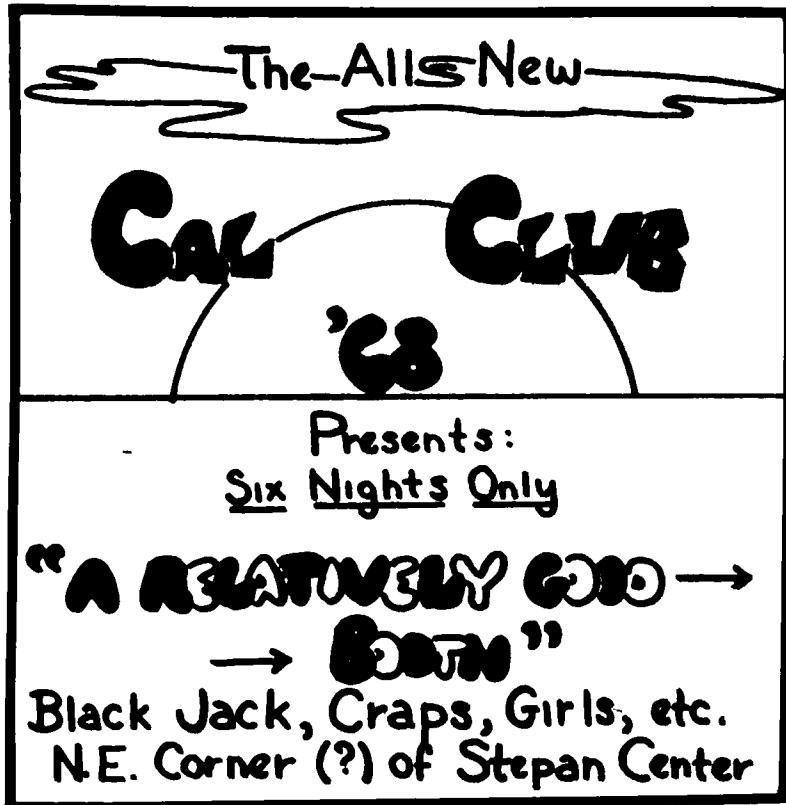
As construction drew to a close, it appeared that Wiler's idea was going to pay off. The carnival this year offers much more than the usual blackjack and craps tables. It boasts a spectacularly coordinated arrangement of multi-sized booths—a vast improvement over the usual collection of independent designs. A new plan of crowd flow, replacing the old two-avenue walkway, helps depict this dramatic innovation in planning.

The Mardi Gras Carnival for '68 is bigger and better than ever. The Mardi Gras Committee is confident that you will be pleasantly surprised by its uniqueness and assures you of having a great time.

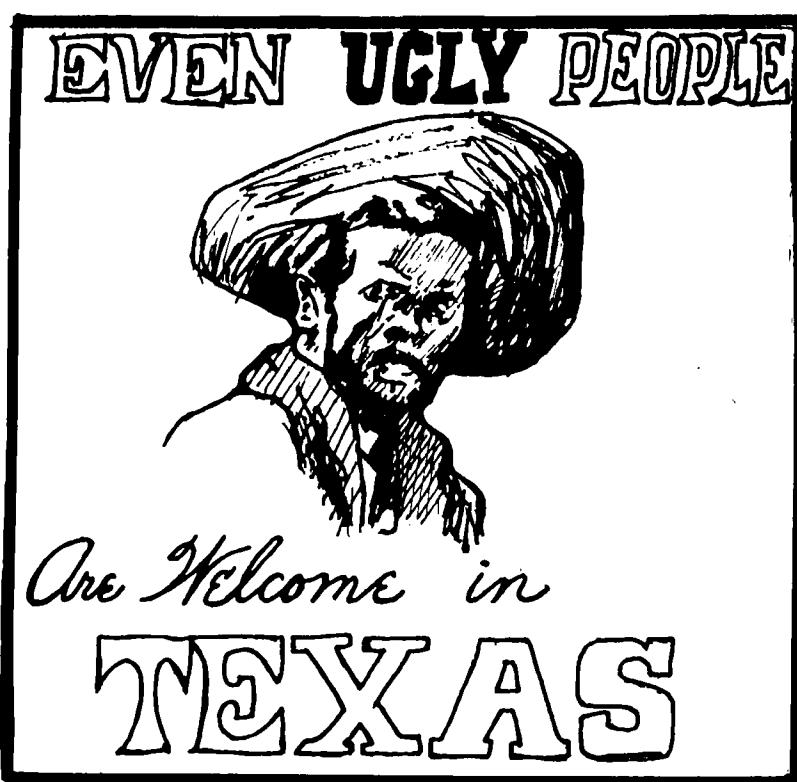
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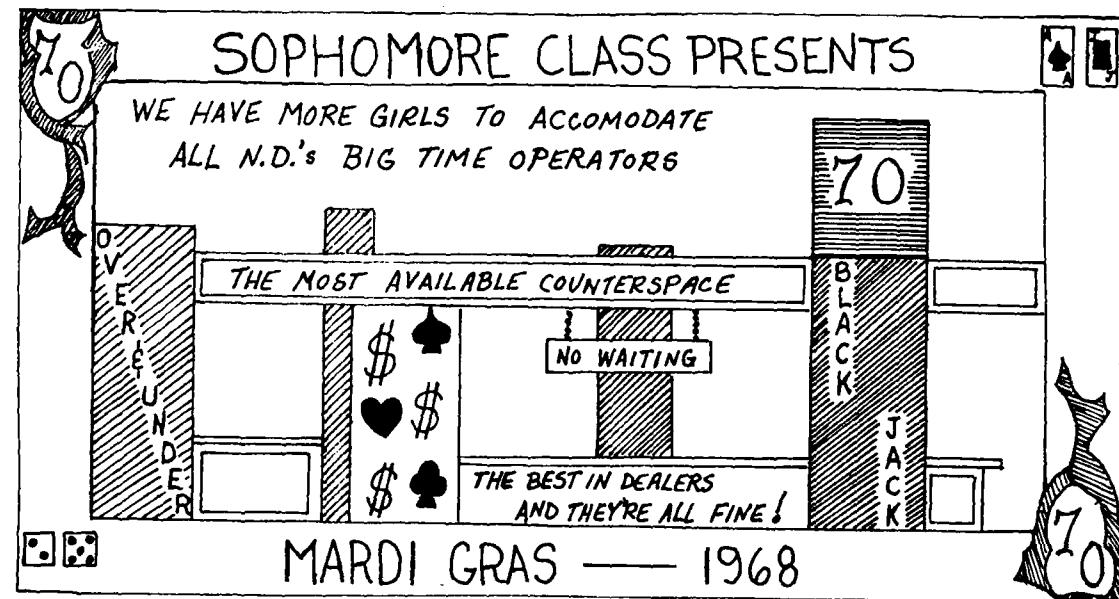
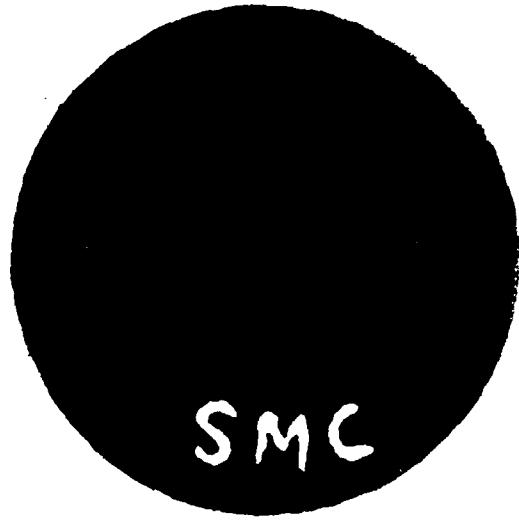
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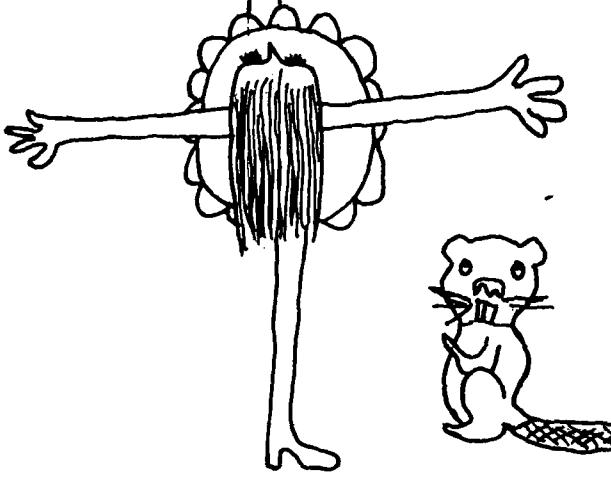
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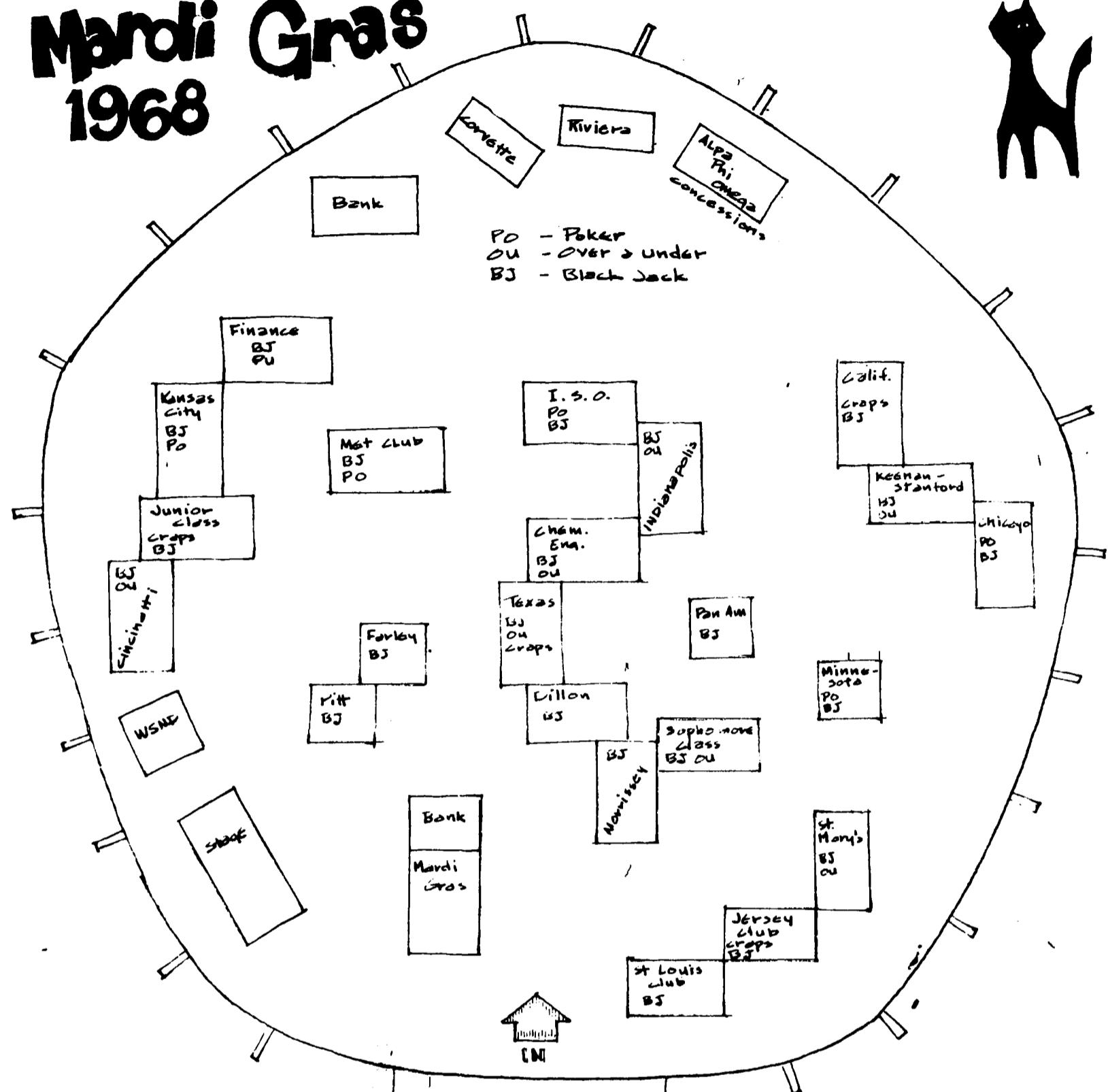


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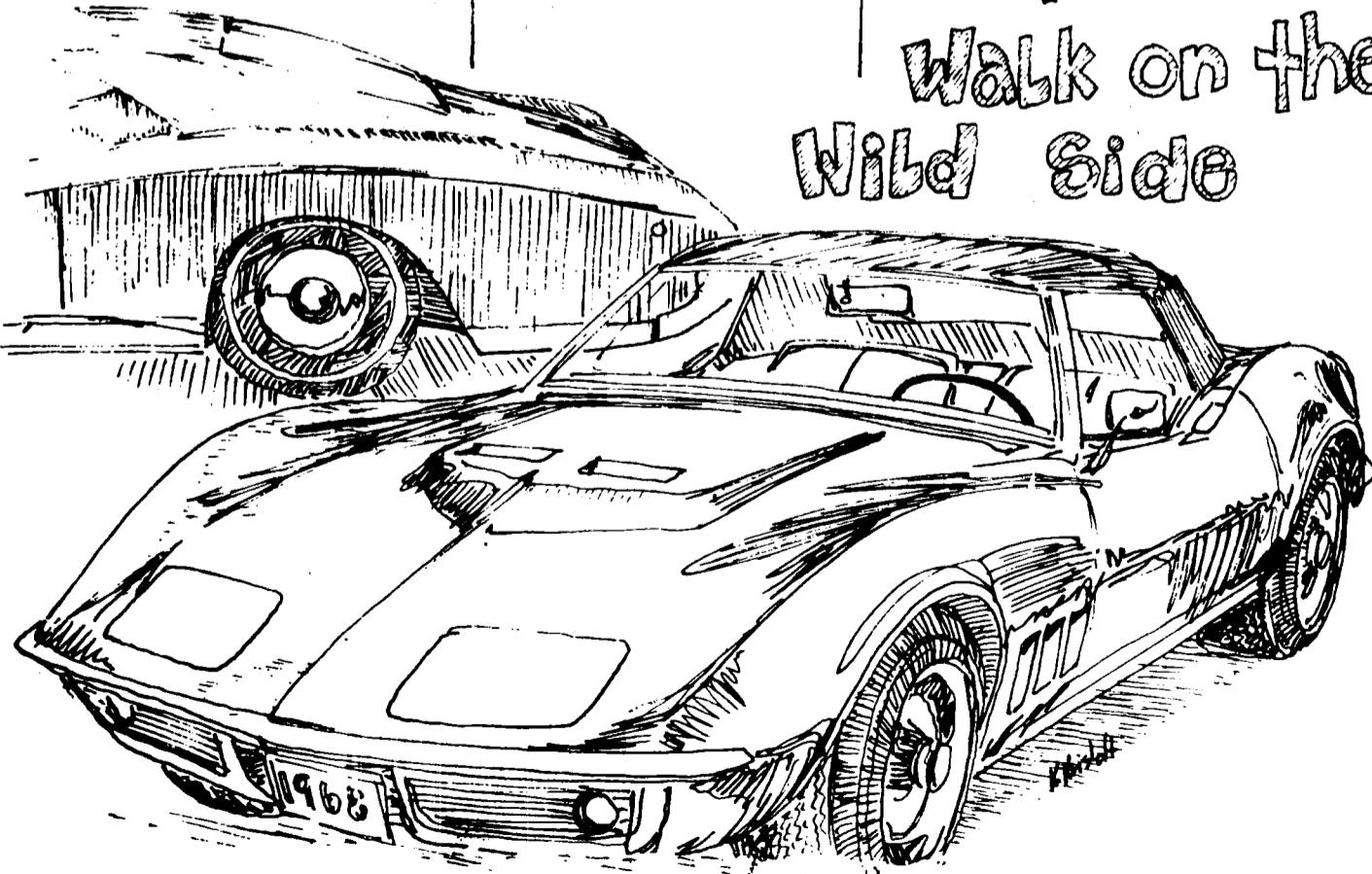
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Mardi Gras 1968



Walk on the
Wild Side



CJF Plans Jazz Mass

By BOB SCHUELER

The Bell Telephone Company is considering sponsoring a national television broadcast of the Collegiate Jazz Festival '68, Chairman John Noel disclosed today. Noel said that in any event it was a virtual certainty that WNDU-TV would telecast the annual Festival, scheduled for March 7-9.

Noel also announced that a Pre-Festival concert will be given on March 3rd by Bill Russo's "Chicago Fire." Russo, who formerly worked with Leonard Bernstein and composed and arranged for Stan Kenton, bills the group as a "blues, rock, jazz, aleatory (chance or luck) band." The "Chicago Fire" features an electric flute, electric cello and

electric organ, a tape recorder along with three guitars, and a percussionist.

According to Noel, several of the groups will be using electronic effects. The James Cuomo Combo of the University of Illinois utilizes a tape recorder for humorous effect while they are performing.

In addition, Noel reported that two of the trios play without a drummer. The bands from the University of Illinois, which won the Bid Band division last year, and Ohio State University each include 26 people. The Ohio State band uses four French horns, which Noel said was unusual. This year's CJS will award \$7,000 in prizes, \$3,000 more than any previous year. The Best

Overall Jazz Group will be sent to the Newport Jazz Festival by the Schlitz Brewing Company, who incidentally is furnishing sudsy refreshments for the Friday night Jam session.

Prizes will also be awarded to the best of the twenty bands and groups in two divisions; Big Band and Combo. Soloists will also be awarded prizes and the best composer-arranger will have his work published.

Other activities of the week-

end include a Jazz Mass in Sacred Heart Church and a symposium which will consider the close relationship of rock and jazz.

Noel said, "This year's festival has the largest prize purse, most authoritative judges, most nationally representative participants, and most diversified activities of any collegiate jazz festival in the U.S." He also mentioned that two of last year's judges called the Festival the finest they had ever attended.

News In Brief:

No. 4 Quits

The Student Senate finds its number diminished by the resignation of another of its members. In announcing his resignation today, Off-Campus Senator Don Hynes becomes the fourth Senate resignation of the semester. Hynes stated that his action was motivated by "the pedantry and superciliousness I witnessed in the Student Senate."

In his letter of resignation Hynes disavowed government as meaningful and expressed his belief in "philosophical anarchy."

In Memoriam

A Mass will be said for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Anne Hesburgh, the mother of Notre Dame's president, in Sacred Heart Church on Thursday at 5:15 p.m. Students, faculty and staff of the university are invited to attend the service. Mrs. Hesburgh, who was 79, died in Syracuse, New York last Sunday after a long illness.

Anything Goes

Nominations open today for St. Mary's Student Government offices. Students may nominate themselves until Feb. 28, when platforms are due. The Student Government Executive Board passed legislation last Thursday night eliminating all campaign restriction, including a five dollar budget on campaigning.

Candidates for the first time will be able to campaign door-to-door, hold demonstrations, and use unlimited campaign funds.

Play The Odds

The Rev. Paul Beichner, Dean of Notre Dame's graduate school, points out that one result of the recent ruling by the National Security Council is to add many men from formerly deferred occupations to the 1-A pool. The student then, should not despair of getting into graduate school, but should "play the odds and leave himself room to maneuver."

Girls Invade

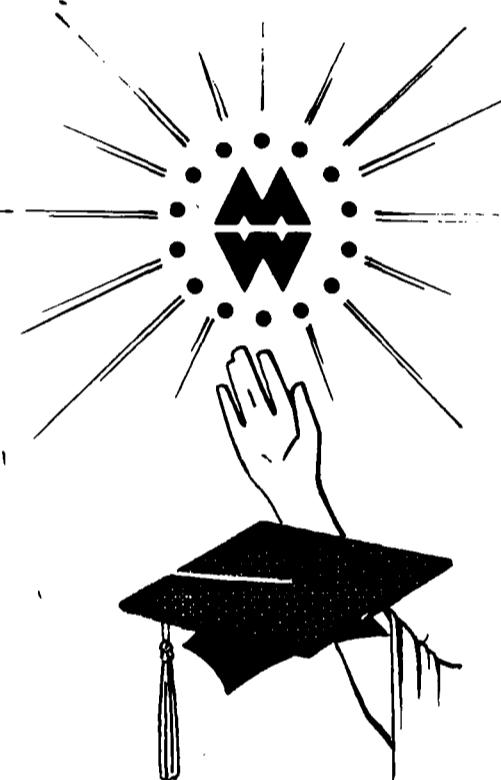
Over twice as many St. Mary's girls as Notre Dame students are taking advantage of the co-ex classes this semester. One hundred twenty Notre Dame students are enrolled in 168 SMC courses while 263 girls travel across the road to take 423 Notre Dame classes.

The University's enrollment for the semester is 7,500 students. Undergraduates number 6,047 of this total.

JAY'S LOUNGE

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Infirmaries Are Bad All Over

This is the second in a three part series dealing with Notre Dame's Health Facilities.

By BILL LUKING

Notre Dame's 7000 students, 4778 of whom live on campus, are served by 35 infirmary beds. There are no state or federal recommendations for institutional medical facilities. The State Board of Health's Hospital Accreditation Division neither inspects nor provides recommendations for college health clinics or infirmaries unless the care unit is part of a hospital.

The Hill-Burton Administration, the agency providing federal assistance for hospital construction, makes recommendations for health services after surveying a community's needs. For Notre Dame, located in the 285,000 population South Bend metropolitan district, the Hill-Burton agency suggests an "infirmary unit" as a "home substitute," a surrogate for motherly care.

Neither this agency nor the National Institute of Health, though, would make recommendations of a more specific nature. The Hill-Burton agency holds that South Bend is served by two "excellent" hospitals and that these two institutions and the two smaller hospitals in the area provide adequate hospitalization for St. Joseph County, including Notre Dame.

Statistically analogous to the Notre Dame-South Bend situation are the positions of Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, and Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois. Both are primarily residence schools, and the size of each of these colleges in relation to its respective city is roughly equal to Notre Dame's status in South Bend. Des Moines is served by four hospitals in the Peoria area.

Neither Drake nor Bradley have infirmary facilities. The Iowa and the Illinois schools have only campus health centers operating eight hours a day. Spokesmen for both of these schools note that Peoria and Des Moines city hospitals are relied upon for treatment more extensive than that which could be dispensed through clinic operations.

Although Notre Dame's facilities are more extensive than those provided by two seemingly comparable institutions, there are no national standards to which one might compare all three schools.

Notre Dame, Drake, and Bradley represent three examples of collegiate health care. Yale, Purdue and Michigan State boast fully equipped hospitals for student infirmaries.

At the other end of the spectrum is Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. Miami's 12,000 students are served by an infirmary of 100 beds. The school is lo-

cated in a town of 7000 population served by a hospital of less than 100 beds.

The three most important factors contributing to the quality and scope of medical services offered by a college are: whether or not the institution has a medical school; whether the student body is resident or commuter; and the hospital and medical care facilities in the community where the college is located.

The hospital infirmaries of Yale and Michigan State operate as adjuncts to these universities' medical schools. Purdue has no medical school. Its student health center is a hospital operated by the university.

Cases requiring treatment which the Notre Dame infirmary is not equipped to provide are referred to St. Joseph's Hospital. Last year 50 cases demanding intensive or surgical care were forwarded to St. Joseph's.

The major health problem encountered by health authorities at Notre Dame, at Drake, Bradley, Michigan State, Miami, Yale, and Purdue is upper respiratory infection, including the common cold. Other widespread problems include intestinal illnesses and the great variety of ailments which might be listed under the nebulous title: "flu." The largest emergency problem on every campus is broken bones.

THE IRISH EYE

Back To The Books

BY TOM CONDON



I don't know what I can do for you, you do
look sick.... want an aspirin?

Flicks : Phoenix Voyage Ends In Horror

By BILL SISKA

The nature of the film medium being the visual reproduction of reality, its raw material photography-in-motion, the persuasiveness of a particular work in the medium evolves from the representation of objects found in the empirical world.

Andrez Wajada's *Kanal* and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporations' *Voyage of the Phoenix* serve to persuade us by quite different methodical use of the same material, of the horrors of war.

Director Wajada has been called the "last of the Polish baroque" and *Kanal* bears out this description. Wajada's characters and sets are realistic but not drab, and the encrusted baroque atmosphere he obtains is achieved through his lighting of the objects and the angle he shoots them from.

In *Kanal*, he cuts quickly to the face of a Nazi soldier who has been jumped by two resistance fighters who batter his head with a rock. In the sewers, a man slips and he cuts quickly from the medium shot of he and another carefully feeling

their way along the sewer wall, to a close shot of his head as he disappears under the slime.

The *Voyage of the Phoenix* employs a much different poetic to achieve somewhat the same result. Where Kanal is expressionistic in style, *Phoenix* is representational. It merely records actions, in this case the voyage of a fifty-foot schooner to North Vietnam on a mission of mercy, and how its crew was received there and what they saw.

The camera work and montage are unemotional, even cold in their objectivity. There is little cutting to create shocking sequences; we are not morbidly allowed to dwell on sordid details. We see overbearing American tanks, the massive seventh fleet and a napalmed baby presented in the same tenor as shots of flower bearing Vietnamese women and the *Phoenix*'s crew sunning themselves at sea. It is the fact of the reality itself which makes it so brutal; the film-maker has not to convince us, but only to show us.

The next time you visit your favorite bookstore, or even the campus stall, take a gander at some of the books that concern the subject of sports. Works of this genre have been popular since antiquity. Homer and Virgil each devote chapters to track and field, and Cicero exposes an elderly olympic wrestler in the essay *De Senectute*.

But most of the books to come out on the subject in the modern era simply are not good. Children break their literary baby teeth on them and quickly move on to more interesting and better written tomes.

Books on sports, with a few notable exceptions, divide themselves into three basic categories—biography, anecdotal collection and fiction. The exceptions include things like *The Psychology of Sports*, written by a tennis-playing California psychiatrist, and other works of this nature. They attempt, with an eye, usually, for the huge market sports books apparently have, a scholarly analysis of athletics.

With regard to the major categories, biography presents a strong case for being the most inane. First of all, the writers who attempt such works usually combine the qualities of mediocrity, hero-worship, and a strong sense of capitalism. Who ever heard of a critical biography of a sports figure? Most writers want to fill their coffers on the 'name' of some sports hero, and in doing so usually take some excellent natural athlete who got the right breaks and paint him as a ruddy-faced kid who loved his mother and, bye the bye, ran 50 miles a day, chopped down enough trees to over-fill the Bois de Bologne and carried a sick horse over stream and glen to the vet. He, combining the qualities of winged Mercury, Abe Lincoln and Marcus Aurelius, inevitably grows up to star for the Yankees or whatever.

Perhaps the best works of this nature are autobiographical. Jim Piersall's *Fear Strides Out* and Jim Brosnan's *The Long Season* are both reasonably good, but the

greater part of their merit stems from events ephemeral to the actual athletic events. But this sort of inspires children, so they will no doubt continue to sell.

The second category, anecdotal collection, tends to be a bit better. The run-of-the-mill things, Bill Stern's *Favorite Sports* or *Notre Dame From Rockne to Parseghian* and others, tend toward nostalgic sentimentalism and are usually child's fare.

But some excellent writers have tried their hand at this sort of thing. Jimmy Breslin's treatise on the New York Mets, *Can't Anybody Here Play This Game?*, is unforgettable. The infielder who wore shin guards because he had trouble with grounders and subsequently lost one in the sun, and Casey Stengel's statement: "Straighten your ties, men, we're in ninth place" will live forever. Joe Garagiola's *Baseball is a Funny Game* is also quite good. The rule of thumb here seems to be the author. Good writers tend to produce good books.

The final category contains some of the best and worst sports writing. Many sports fiction works, I like to call them 'the American Dream takes the field' books, are aimed at juvenile audiences. Claire Bee's *Chip Hilton* (a literary Jack Armstrong) books and the exploits of Frank Merriwell make fun reading for kids. The small town boy inevitably achieves his dream, and this, I suppose, is part of growing up.

But sports involves a conflict within defined limits of space and time (a reason that the popularity of baseball has undergone a certain demise is that it has no limit of time) and an individual's subjective response to it. Therein exists the possibility for serious fiction. This *Sporting Life*, for example, deals with an athlete's inability to deal with the vague limits of the real world after having given total concentration to the defined limits of the rugby field. Also, many of Hemingway's sportsmen attempt to superimpose the physical courage of the arena over the entire aegis of life. The potential exists.