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 Zahn, 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 the senior 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 said he 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 appear because he was practicing for a Notre Dame-St. Mary's play."

Rossie workers were confident but the principal were nervous. Rossie felt he was going to win. It seems to have worked well." 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?"

Meanwhile, Pat Dowd and his campaign manager Joel Connell ate dinner at the Morris Inn and then returned to Dowd's room to await the returns. Connell held little hopes for Dowd's election. "I suppose Julius Caesar learned a lesson," Connell 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-Phillips was the third hall announced and Rossie supporters suddenly feared a Perrin upset. But the trend of Rossie landslide 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 Brilin.

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Chick 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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>HALL</th>
<th>STUDENTS</th>
<th>ROSSIE</th>
<th>PERRIN</th>
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TOTALS: 6140 2458 868 730 141 1943

% of votes cast: 58.3% 20.7% 17.5% 3.5%

stains, rather than let 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 Connell ate dinner at the Morris Inn and then returned to Dowd's room to await the returns. Connell held little hopes for Dowd's election. "I suppose Julius Caesar learned a lesson," Connell 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.

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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; under the vise of horror, with victory “immobile.” Civil rights died years ago when the movement ran up against the American green. What the government has been doing isn’t 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 skimmed on — lobbying, joint committees, 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 stalling 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 dissatisfactions 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 teach the young to do 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 empathetically isn’t Johnson and isn’t Vietnam. It can nominate someone who speaks before the political winds read 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 President; 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 is in a good position, since having expressed no program, he can study and hold the one which will make him win.

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 both 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.

Wards Aren’t Really Four of a Kind

You’d think that with four sons at Notre Dame, and four cracks at the Michigan State tic­ket lottery you would win one ticket. But even though Dr. and Mrs. Edward J. Ward fit the above description they were forced to sit at home and be con­tent with viewing last fall’s Irish­Spanish tangle on television.

There are a few advantages in having four sons at one school, however. The Wards have only to make one trip to visit all of their family. Edward Jr., 23, a married senior English major, typifies the concern of A Seminary class in theology; his wife, Jean, a junior English major, typifies the concern of A Seminary class in sociology. The Ward’s third son is a junior, and the fourth is a sophomore.

Although it’s easy enough to mail one tuition check to cover the three younger boys (Edward and his wife pay their own way), it’s not so easy to fill out the check. But Dr. Ward pays the $2,350 per year per student fee, which helps to keep the books from breaking for the boys. They all have summer jobs to help defray expenses.

But how is Notre Dame life with your own built-in family? David says the brothers don’t see a lot of each other, although they sometimes go out to eat together or drop in at Eddie’s for a good meal.

The Wards have their own in­dividual interests also. The only club that any of them belong to is CILLA. David was sent to Mexico this summer and is CILLA. David was sent to Mexico this summer and

Notre Dame’s radicals enthuzia­stically endorsed plans to increase student power, protest the war and its campus adjunct, R.O.T.C. and publish a news­paper, The Review as a means to “intellec­tualize” the campus. The student newspaper is lessened. After all, how can you get homesick with your family here? So if you want to make the adjustment to college easier bring your family with you. That’s what the Wards did.

Next Stop: River City

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The participants in this camp­us protest included a group of 10 students who distributed leaflets saying “National Liberation Week is here. The rebels and the students will fight now.”

The rebels were members of the Black Liberation Front, a group of black students led by John Jones, a junior.

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The participants in the semin­ar stated that they were not con­cerned with or interested in domestic violence. They were concerned with those publishers whose only appeal was to “pros­pective investors.”

“We should and will be con­cerned about our society’s atti­tudes about sex, about pornogra­phy about the value of human beings, 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 society that has no shame about sex, no shame when they think about it. I hope to see people who can enjoy sex 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 for campus to be as free as possible from pornogra­phy from being made available publicly, especially to young peo­ple.

Discussion revolved around what was obscene material. Re­cent Supreme Court decisions have of­fered legal definition of obscenity.

Charges Dropped

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

THE ObSErVER

February 21, 1968

Tom Figel Honesty, America, Hatfield

WE are starting a new line of paperbacks and need tough, hard­能看出性，se­lected books, geared to the demands of today’s competitive market. What we seek is off-beat sex, with emphasi­s on deviations. The sex must be as off-beat as we can make it possible.” The above, sent by a publisher to prospective writers, typifies a resolution of a Semin­ar held at 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 college community. Hatfield should be supported in this campaign.”

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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.
THE OBSERVER

The All-New

Cal Club '68

Presents:
Six Nights Only

"A RELATIVELY GOOD"

Booth"

Black Jack, Craps, Girls, etc.
N.E. Corner (?) of Stepan Center

Become a Radio Star and have your golden
tones heard along the Fighting Irish Radio
Network

Stop by the
WSND
booth at Mardi Gras
"you can't lose!"

Even Ugly People

Are Welcome in

Texas
SOPHOMORE CLASS PRESENTS
WE HAVE MORE GIRLS TO ACCOMODATE
ALL N.O.'s BIG TIME OPERATORS

THE BEST AVAILABLE COUNTERSPACE
NO WAITING
THE MOST AVAILABLE SPACE
AND THEY'RE ALL FINE

MARDI GRAS — 1968

SMC

MORRISSEY

STOP BY

THE BEST DEALERS
A*D THEY'RE ALL FIRE

CRATE AND BARREL

CHI'S PICKLE BARREL

OLD TOWN PUMP

JR.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
MONEY

FINANCE Club
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 "blue's, rock, jazz, aleotary (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 Caesar Como 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 Big 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 CJF 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, and the festival will be incidentally furnish scholarships 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.

Penniless Wilson

Eight University of Notre Dame students have received awards and eight others have been accorded "honorable mention" in the annual national competition sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. The foundation named 1,124 Woodrow Wilson Designates and 980 honorable mentions among college seniors throughout the United States and Canada.

Among Notre Dame's designates were mathematics majors John Maysley of Auburn, New York, and Paul Kaiser of Euclid, Ohio, English majors John Gatta Jr. of Schenectady, New York, and Dennis Gallagher of Oswego, New York. Also receiving Woodrow Wilson designations were: Thomas Brudin, Dills, Pa., political science; Robert J. Heineeman, Connersville, Ind., European history; Paul Cieplinski, Woodside, N.Y.; American studies; and Daniel H. Wire, Covington, Ky., geology.

Notre Dame seniors receiving honorable mention were: Kenneth Beirne, political science; Arnold Klingenberg, history; John Longhi, geology; John Melshimer, philosophy; Raymond Novaco, psychology; Paul Ramsey, English; Michael Ryan, English; and Stephen Schultz, physics.

Since the grant provided by the Ford Foundation expired last year, Woodrow Wilson Designates no longer receive financial assistance. The major role of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation is now "to identify for graduate departments those students who in our view have the best potential for college teaching." A list of all Wilson designates and honorable mentions has been sent to every major graduate school in the United States and Canada.

This year's Designates, a Woodrow Wilson Foundation spokesman said, "are as distinguished and carefully selected a group as last year's Fellows. We hope all of them will receive assistance from the graduate school or other fellowship programs." The Woodrow Wilson Foundation itself will award some one hundred fellowships in mid-April to those Designates who did not receive sufficient financial aid from the graduate schools of their choice.

Girls Invite Over twice as many St. Mary's girls as Notre Dame students are taking advantage of the co-op 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.
**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. Both universities are 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 many other colleges, 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 full 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 located 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 provided 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 operated by the university.

Cases requiring treatment which the Notre Dame infirmary is not equipped to provide are referred to St. Joseph's Hospital, located two miles away. 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, and Purdue is upper respiratory infection, including the common cold. Other widespread problems are lost in the great variety of ailments which might be listed under the nebulous title: "flu." The largest emergency problem on every campus is broken bones.

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**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 are not the casualties of war 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 him 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 some what the same result. Where Kanal is expressionistic in style, Phoenix is representational. It merely records actions, there and what they saw.

The camera work and montage are unemotional, even cold in their objectivity. It is the fact of the reality itself which makes it so brutal; the film-maker has no control over what he shoots and what he saw.

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**THE IRISH EYE**

**Back To The Books**

By TOM CONDON

The next time you visit your favorite bookstore, or even the campus stall, take a glance 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 Strenuete.

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 athlete psychology.

With regard to the major categories, biography presents a strong case for being one of those provided by breweries. Publishers offer a wide choice of books ephemeral to the actual athletic event. But this sort of inspires the reader, 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 sentimentality and are usually cheap.

But some excellent writers have tried their hand at this sort of thing. Jimmy Breen's treatise on the New York Mets, Can't Anybody Here Play This Game?, is unforgettable. The infidel who wore shin guards because he had trouble with grounders and subsequently lost his arm 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 Chips Hilton (a literary Jack Armstrong) books and the exploits of Frank Merrick will make fun reading for kids. The small town boy inevitably achieves his dream, and usually, I suppose, in part of America.

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 arc of life. The potential exists.