**IRA vows "reprisals"**

**Killings awaken Ulster terror**

by Bernard Weinraub

New York Times

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Jan 31—Stunned by the killing of 13 persons in Sunday’s civil rights demonstration in Londonderry, Northern Ireland was torn today by protests, bombings and terror.

Thousands of Roman Catholic workers stayed away from jobs in Belfast, Londonderry and Armagh to protest the killings. Troops came under automatic fire in the Andersontown and Falls Road areas of Belfast. A 100-pound bomb exploded in a department store in the center of Belfast, critically wounding a pedestrian.

Across the snow-covered province, the mood among the Roman Catholic minority was one of sullen fury. Seven Catholic priests in Londonderry accused the British Army of a "cold-blooded massacre.

"Mass murder"

Early today the two wings of the Irish Republican Army spoke with one voice and vowed vengeance on the British Army for the "Mass murder of 13 innocent people." IRA leaders of the Provisional Wings said at a secret news conference in Londonderry that there will be reprisals, without any shadow of doubt.

But the army and the Catholics pointedly defended themselves in the aftermath of the worst single incident since the civil rights struggle began in August, 1969. When the Catholic minority began its campaign for equal job opportunities, better housing and voting reforms.

According to witnesses, the killings occurred when more than 10,000 civil rights marchers came up against a British army paratrooper barricade in William Street in the Bogside, a Catholic area, of Londonderry. Leaders of the march appealed for calm as the demonstrators turned and surged toward a street called "Free Derry Corner," where the organizers planned to hold a protest meeting.

Some observers said that a few bottles, paving stones and chair legs were thrown at the troops manning the barricade. Army officials said the troops were attacked with bombs and bullets—and then moved through the barricades.

Snipers shot dead

Lt. Col. Derek Willford, commander of the parachute unit manning the barricades, said that the initial sniper attack broke out when two gunmen were seen opening fire from a pile of rubble beside a nearby housing project. He said the gunmen were shot dead.

Major Gen. Robert Ford, Commander of the British Land Forces in the North, who went into the Bogside area with rear elements, said that his soldiers had opened fire only after demonstrators had flung nail bombs, acid bombs, and molotov cocktails at the troops.

There is absolutely no doubt that the parachute battalion opened up only after they had been fired on," said Ford.

"Unfortunately, a Holligan element took over and attacked our troops."

In London and Belfast, army officials said that four of the 13 dead were on the wanted list of suspected terrorists and one of the dead was found with four nail bombs.

The army said they had a detailed report on each shooting in the Bogside and a curate map references of where each exchange had taken place.

Where the army’s statements were emotionally and bitterly denied by Roman Catholics. Parents and relatives of the 13 dead—whose ages ranged from 16 to 41—insisted that none of the victims was armed or a member of the IRA.

Patriots protest

One witness, the Rev. Edward Daley, curate of St. Eugene’s Cathedral, said he was standing off the curb at Ravenhill in the Bogside when the army pushed through the barricades and moved in.

"I saw the Saracens heading in and I ran with the rest of the crowd," he said. "I headed across the courtyard of the Flats and I was about halfway across when the shooting started. A young boy of about 14 was running beside me, and he fell wounded.

"I threw myself on my face and crawled back to the boy. I gave him the Last Rites of the church and then lay dead beside him. I don’t know how long the firing lasted but it seemed like ages. They were firing indiscriminately and everywhere around them without any provocation."

The seven priests in Londonderry who denounced the army today, and who have a broad following in the Catholic area, said: "We accuse the Colonel of the Parachute Regiment of willful murder. We accuse the soldiers of shooting indiscriminately into a fleeing crowd, of shooting over casualties, of preventing medical aid and spiritual aid from reaching the wounded and dying.

**71-72 ND budget deficit to top $700,000**

by John Abed

Observer Assistant Editor

Salaries and a 4 to 7 percent inflationary pressure caused the University budget to jump from a $75,000-excess to a predicted 1971-72 deficit of $700,000, according to Rev. Jerome Wilson, president for business affairs.

Notre Dame’s cash loss has been declining from a high of $872,000 but the University has been unable to control expenditures during the most recent inflationary push.

"This (the inflation curve), of course, we find discouraging," Wilson wrote in the recently released annual report. "We felt we were getting expenditures under control only to find that the ins and outs of inflation and the almost insatiable demands for increased expenditures have once again thrown us out of balance."

With a $27.5 million payroll over one and a half million dollars are required just to cover cost-of-living increases. This matches the added requirement that $100 a semester tuition increase would provide but the increase wouldn’t meet rising costs outside of the payroll.

Wilson said that "much of the pressure for increased faculty salaries comes from the American Association of University Professors and competition from other universities AAUP rates faculty salaries on a four grade scale.

New insurance costs

"Major universities," Wilson noted, "are under considerable pressure to maintain top level academic standards."

Another major new expense is unemployment insurance for non-faculty personnel. The Unemployment Compensation Act was extended to include Universities and other non-profit organizations.

Fr. Wilson on the budget: "We felt we were getting expenditures under control..."

This year an initial of $300,000 was made to the unemployment insurance fund Wilson predicted that the practice would cost one and a half million dollars over five years.

Can’t pass on costs

Solutions to the financial pinch are not easy to find. Manufacturing firms can pass almost all increasing costs to the consumer but the university has "almost reached the limits of its ability to pass cut increases on to the student in the form of tuition pressure," Wilson said.

"While we are going to continue to try to minimize income, Notre Dame and all universities are going to be cutting back with each university running the things it does best," the Vice-president continued.

Wilson suggested that ND would probably use "academic priorities" in attempting to bring the rising cost problem under control.

Many major universities are facing the same problem of runaway costs. Princeton, for example, has publicized its austerity budget designed to reduce spending a million dollars.

Measures include raising graduate-tuition $300; trimming athletic expenditures, firing 100 employees and limiting use of the University computer.

Federal help?

The Federal government could come to the rescue. Although Wilson said that Nixon’s Phase II programs have not eased the pressure, he added that Congress is seriously considering "across the board aid" to colleges.

"In the meantime," he added, "we must do everything possible to maintain a balanced budget with or without government aid."
Bengal- Bihari fighting enters third day

by Sydney H. Schanberg

(C) 1972 New York Times

Dacca, Pakistan, Jan. 31 - At shooting between Bengalis and non-Bengalis in center of the capital, third day, in Dacca, the prime minister, Sheikh Mujib, and Maj. Gen. William C. Westmoreland, offered forgiveness today to the non-Bengalis, many of whom had come from the coastal province and the Pakistan army, but threatened force if they did not surrender their arms immediately.

The two heavily non-Bengali neighborhoods, where the fighting is taking place - Bangla Bazaar and Mohakhali - remained under a 24-hour curfew, with a cordon around them, as the police continued to search for arms and the non-Bengalis continued to fire on them and other Bengalis.

The Indian army, whose victory over the Pakistani occupation army here last month helped establish Bangladesh, the nation proclaimed by the Bengali secessionists in East Pakistan, was being kept in reserve, to be moved in if needed. Both Indian and Bengali officials said that some of the shooting in the non-Bengali areas was being done by Pakistani soldiers who had gone into hiding there in civilian clothes rather than surrender with the rest of the Pakistani forces on Dec. 16.

With seamen barred from the areas, the picture of the fighting remained confused and no exact figures were available on casualties. But a check of hospitals indicated that the greatest number of casualties must be in the scores, with at least 20 dead. There are no figures on the non-Bengali casualties, for they were being treated in their neighborhoods.

Sheikh Mujib had given the non-Bengalis until 1 P.M. today to turn in their weapons, most of which were given to them by the Pakistani army during its nine months here. Today was also the deadline for the surrender of arms by the Bengali guerrillas, who fought for independence and received most of their weapons from the Indian government.

These guerrillas have turned in part, but not all, of their large arsenal, and the non-Bengalis - who are known as Biharis - have not voluntarily turned in any. It was from the Biharis that the Pakistani army drew the greatest number of collaborators. Together, they killed at least several hundred thousand Bengalis during the crackdown, an effort to crush the Bengali autonomy movement.

The bones of some of the Bengali victims still lie scattered at execution sites in the Bihari neighborhood.

At a symbolic arms surrender ceremony this afternoon at the Dacca Stadium - during which a supposedly elite Bengali guerrilla contingent turned in some of its weapons - Sheikh Mujib told the crowd of about 40,000 that "we can forgive" the Biharis. "I don't want you to kill these people," he said, "regardless of what they have done to us. But they must give up their arms. If they don't, the arms will be taken by force."

The Prime Minister also appealed to the Urdu-speaking non-Bengalis who have always identified with West Pakistan and the Pakistani army. "In the name of Allah," he said, "learn the Bengali language, become Bengalis and learn to live here. Your safety will be guaranteed."

He praised the guerrillas for their restraint in dealing with the non-Bengalis and again promised that those who collaborated with the Pakistanis would be brought to trial.

The arms surrendered at the stadium today included huge piles of boxed ammunition, grenades, machine guns, a few mortars, a recoilless rifle and a small antiaircraft gun.

Most of the firing today was harmless, but there were some accidents. Four guerrillas wounded by stray bullets were being treated in the late morning in the emergency room of the Dacca Medical College Hospital. Elsewhere in the hospital were many of the casualties from the firing in the Mirpur section. One wounded Bihari soldier confirmed that a fairly large Bengali contingent - about 150 policemen and soldiers - had been surrounded by non-Bengalis in Murpur last night and had broken out only after suffering a number of casualties.

He said that in his platoon of 25, one man was killed and five wounded. Other patients gave similar accounts.

All the wounded at the hospital said that Pakistani troops in civilian clothes were among those who fired at them. They said the Pakistanis used 2-inch mortars, machine guns and grenades.

Gen. Westmoreland predicts new North Vietnamese offensive

by Iver Peterson

(c) 1972 New York Times

Saigon, Jan. 31 - After nearly a week of talks with field commanders, Gen. William C. Westmoreland said today there was "every indication" that the North Vietnamese were preparing for a major offensive in South Vietnam in February.

Westmoreland, the U.S. Army chief of staff, said he expected the offensive to consist of several phases, with the fighting centered in the northernmost provinces and the central highlands, but perhaps also on the coastal plain in the vicinity of the port city of Qui Nhon.

He added that he felt U.S. and South Vietnamese forces were well prepared and that they had a "great deal of confidence" that they could handle any forthcoming enemy initiative.

Westmoreland, who spoke at a news conference in the U.S. command headquarters, was the latest in a series of high-ranking American and South Vietnamese officials to predict an offensive consisting with the approach of Tet, the Lunar New Year, on Feb. 15 and President Nixon's trip to China beginning Feb. 21.

Shortly after the general's news conference, a spokesman for the United States Embassy announced that Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker would leave tomorrow for 10 to 14 days of "consultations" in Washington.

The spokesman would not comment on whether the consultations would concern the possible offensive, which Bunker has also predicted, or Nixon's visit to China. But the timing of the ambassador's departure suggested that those two issues would be on his agenda.

American and South Vietnamese headquarters, meanwhile, reported continued activity in the regions where the offensive is expected.

U.S. officials reported saturation bombing by B-52 bombers in the central highlands on both sides of Vietnam's borders with Laos and Cambodia and just below the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese reported destroying three of four enemy tanks sighted near the highlands capital of Kontum.

The North Vietnamese have rarely used tanks in South Vietnam, but for the last few weeks the South Vietnamese have been reporting enemy armored movements in the highlands.
Fr. Brennan honored with Sorin Award

Awarded by Alumni Board

The Alumni Board of Directors, this past weekend voted unanimously to bestow the Sorin Award upon Fr. Thomas Brennen, professor of Philosophy.

The award, the highest honor the Alumni Association can bestow on any person, was given to Fr. Brennen for the "distinguished service" he has given to the University.

The award was presented Saturday to the members of the board to Fr. Brennen at his bed in the infirmary.

Fr. Brennen was born in 1898 in Purdue, Indiana. He received his doctorate from the Gregorian University. He was ordained a priest in 1928 and taught at Notre Dame until his retirement this year.

The alumni board also voted to ask the University to continue to give the Campus Ministry institutional and budgetary support, a request that initially suggested the removal of the Campus Ministry two years ago.

Regarding the present situation on the merger, the board voted to change the name of the ND-SMC Alumni Committee to Unification to a committee of cooperation between the two associations. Presently the Peoria Alumni Club has an SMC alumnae as its secretary.

The purpose of the Board's meeting this weekend was to familiarize and acquaint the new and old members of the board to University policies. During the weekend the board heard speeches from Fr. William Toohey, Director of Campus Ministry, Fr. James Burkehall, University President, and Theodore M. Heir's Annual Report of the University Board.

The Board also welcomed Dr. John Kungren as the new President of the Association, and other new board members which included Coley O'Brien, former ND SOFstar.

The text of the award given Fr. Brennen follows:

To Thomas Brennan, CSC.
We make this award to you in behalf of the 60,000 alumni, the hearts and minds of many of whom you have touched.
You have embodied all the virtues the Notre Dame Alumni esteem. You have brought to the priest teacher to whom generations of students have turned for knowledge, compassion, warmth and love. You have been the kind of man which we strive to create.

The founder of Notre Dame reflected an abiding concern not only for the greatness of his school but for the youth who were charged him. In that cherished tradition you importantly contributed to producing an unparallelled man. A great teacher is one who knows and can communicate, the greatest teacher is one who exemplifies and you have been all of these.

You are known to Alumni in every walk of life and in the most remote corners of the world. You are known and cherished not just as a teacher but as a man who combined the high virtues and sacred purposes of the priesthood with warmth and concern for all the youth of Notre Dame.

We honor you today on this your premature retirement as Notre Dame man unexcelled.

We honor you as educator, as counselor, and as a friend. You know you most importantly as the priest teacher.

Peking warns USSR, India after Bhutto's arrival

by Ian Stewart

Hong Kong, Jan. 31-President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan arrived in Peking today for talks with Chinese officials. Coinciding with his arrival, China delivered a strong verbal attack on India and the Soviet Union, warning that they would ultimately suffer "defeat" on the subcontinent.

The Pakistan President flew to the Chinese capital after announcing his country's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth because Britain, Australia and New Zealand's recognition of Bangladesh came shortly after his announcement.

Bhutto was accompanied by a large party of senior Pakistan government officials including the commanders of three armed forces. A snowfall forced the cancellation of a mass welcome in the streets for the Pakistan leader, according to reports from the Chinese capital, but he was given a warm greeting at the airport by Premier Chou En-Lai and other Chinese officials.

Bhutto previously had visited Peking in November, when, as a special envoy of former President Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan, he was reported to have been seeking a promise of Chinese aid as war loomed between Pakistan and India. Indian leaders publicly pledged support for the Pakistan government but China did not extend the aid directly when India pushed into East Pakistan.

India's defeat of Pakistan's forces in the East was distressing to Peking not only because it severely weakened an ally but also because it represented a victory by association for the Soviet Union and was damaging to Chinese prestige.

Bhutto's present visit was believed to be aimed primarily at reaffirming the strong links between China and Pakistan. At the same time it was seen as a chance for the Pakistan leader to brief the Chinese on the state of his truncated nation. The talks were also expected to focus on the growth of Soviet influence on the subcontinent and India's heightened prestige as a result of its military victory.

China's attack on India and the Soviet Union was contained in an editorial published in the Peking Daily Jemmin Jih Pao under a headline reading, "It Is Impermissible to Languish India's Invasion and Occupation of East Pakistan." The editorial was transmitted aboard Hinhsu, the Chinese press agency.

The Chinese asserted for the first time in the editorial that the Haborshindi authorities may also have been at fault in East Pakistan. In an apparent reference to a statement made by Bhutto, the editorial quoted the Pakistan leader as having said the Pakistan government had made "terrible blunders" in handling the question of East Pakistan.

However, the editorial rejected this as an excuse for India's action, asserting that the issue could only be solved by Pakistan.

"It does not mean that Soviet revisionism is allowed to support India in dispatching troops to occupy East Pakistan and in posing a so-called solution on Pakistan by force from outside," the editorial said.

The editorial dismissed Bangladesh as something that was created by the Indian government through naked aggression and subversion with the support of Soviet revisionism.

"It said that more than 10 years ago the Indian government had engineered a "counter-revolutionary rebellion in China's Tibet and created a so-called question of Tibetan refugees' after coercing tens of thousands of inhabitants of Tibet into going to India." It added that the Indian government has used this as a pretext for carrying out successive activities against Tibet.

India, it said, with the backing of the Soviet Union, was "determined to legalise its aggression and occupation, which once started will continue, turning East Pakistan into a new Indian protectorate."

The editorial warned that India and the Soviet Union had "better not rejoice too soon," recalling earlier Chinese statements that "(the all of Dacca was not a milestone but the "starting point of endless strife on the South Asian subcontinent and of their defeat."

world briefs

Washington—Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that North Vietnamese's decision to make its peace plan public was being reviewed and that he would have no comment until today. Privately, administration officials seemed pleased over the North Vietnamese action.

London—Reginald Maudling, Britain's home secretary, said in Parliament that the government had ordered an independent inquiry into the killings in Londonderry. While Maudling was speaking Bernadette Devlin, the Catholic radical from Ulster, physically attacked him.

Washington—Defense Department analysts said that China has begun to reduce her medium-range nuclear missiles with an intermediate-range weapon with greater range and a much improved propellant system. The analysts said that a "handful" of the new rockets had been deployed as far.

nd-smc

on campus today

7:00—meeting, freshman council, 2nd floor
7:45—hockey, minnesota duluth vs notre dame, o'laughlin auditorium
8:00—lecture, john higham, ethnicity in america: the melting pot and its critics, library auditorium
9:30—dance, peral lang dance company, theodore m. heirs auditorium

second front page

Tuesday, February 1, 1972

The New York Times
campus news

Blood Drive

Carmlt Grues, 50, is in­
flacted with multiple myeloma and has made a desperate appeal for the transfusion of blood and bone marrow and paralyses the kidneys.

Mrs. Spitaels, his sister, said that Mr. Grues, when he is at home but must depend upon a kidney transplant, needs a pint of blood every other week. A kidney transplant will not be possible until the bleed condition is cleared up, Mrs. Spitaels said.

Mr. Grues, who is a father of four children, has shown some improvement but doctors are still indefinite about how much time he will take for the transplant to show effects.

Mr. Grues has been out of work since July and does not know when he will be able to return to work. Mrs. Spitaels labeled the couple as "not financially well off" since the hospitalization and the machine have cost them over $15,000. They received some help from friends in Mishawaka who raised $500 in December for them with a benefit card party.

Mrs. Spitaels said that the members of the family and his fellow employees at Kretman Manufacturing Co. in South Bend have been very helpful.

Mr. Grues first noticed his illness last June when he complained of a constantly had taste in his mouth. After tests in a local hospital, he was sent to Mayo Clinic in Minnesota, where his illness was diagnosed. He was then sent to a hospital in Indianapolis from which he was released after two months. Members of the family and the time he spends on the kidney machine, he must go to Indianapolis every four weeks for tests.

Mr. Grues, who must work away from the house is trying to work at home. "said Mrs. Grues, "I would certainly appreciate the help from the students.

The blood, which is usually 60 per pint will be given freely to Mr. Grues by the Central Blood Bank Inc. if it can be replaced with another pint of any type. Therefore, it does not matter what the donor's type is.

The blood bank is located at 204 W. Navarre.

Rap center open

Anyone who has felt down knows what a drag it is not to have anyone to talk to. The Rap Center at 209 Western will be open from 10AM to 1AM every day. It provides experienced help with drug problems from a professional to help him. The referral system can direct people to a variety of free services such as draft counseling, pregnancy and abortion help, medical and psychiatric aid. Anyone can drop in or call to talk about whatever is on his mind.

At this time volunteers are desperately needed to help staff the center. As a staff person one deals with a variety of social problems and works closely with a tight collective.

In order to join the staff each trainee must come to the center for a short informative interview. Applicants must take a twenty-hour course run by center personnel which lasts two weeks. Staff members and professionals will lead discussions on drugs, law, personality, reality therapy. There will be role-playing of day-to-day crises seen at the center.

Rapp Center will be completed before the regular staff may vote a trainee on to the staff.

The next training session for the Rap Center will begin on Monday, January 31. Anyone interested in working there should come down in person or call the center at 289-7906.

Nuclear study grant

Research on the nature and structure of the atomic nucleus has received support through a $31,000 grant from the National Science Foundation. The center is a storefront and phone operation open from 10AM to 1AM every day. It provides experienced help with drug problems from a professional to help him. The referral system can direct people to a variety of free services such as draft counseling, pregnancy and abortion help, medical and psychiatric aid. Anyone can drop in or call to talk about whatever is on his mind.

At this time volunteers are desperately needed to help staff the center. As a staff person one deals with a variety of social problems and works closely with a tight collective.

In order to join the staff each trainee must come to the center for a short informative interview. Applicants must take a twenty-hour course run by center personnel which lasts two weeks. Staff members and professionals will lead discussions on drugs, law, personality, reality therapy. There will be role-playing of day-to-day crises seen at the center.

After completion of the training course several weeks of on-the-job work must be completed before the regular staff may vote a trainee on to the staff.

The next training session for the Rap Center will begin on Monday, January 31. Anyone interested in working there should come down in person or call the center at 289-7906.

Ombudsmen

Research on the nature and structure of the atomic nucleus has received support through a $31,000 grant from the National Science Foundation.

Students in the University of Notre Dame's Indian studies program will be available to the Notre Dame and St. Mary's student body and faculty beginning today, according to Student Government Ombudsmen Paul Dziezicki.

Conspiracy conference a 'success'

by Mike O'Hare

The Conspiracy Conference sponsored by the Notre Dame Department this past week was termed "a success" by its coordinator.

Sister Patricia McNeil said that she thought the conference was successful because its main purpose was to "put the non-violence program up front again on campus concerning relevant issues."

A flu epidemic?

Sister Celeste, a Notre Dame Student Infirmary nurse, denied yesterday that there was a flu epidemic on campus.

Although the campus was high right now, but claimed that it was not unusual for this time of year.

"There are approximately 6 to 10 flu-stricken students in the infirmary," she said, "but none of them are serious. Most of the cases we are seeing are of the 24 hour type."

In the last few weeks, the relatively high incidence of the flu is now that many students contracted the virus while at home and have spread it upon their return to school. She mentioned that neglect in the response for the symptoms.

Sister said the best action for a flu-sufferer is to come to the infirmary. She added that aspirin would also be helpful.

Hey! Do You Know That You Don’t Have To Be 21 To Play Pool At FRANKIE’S?

Everyday Specials

- Ocean Perch $1.25
- 10 oz. Rib-Eye Steak $1.50
- 1/2 Braised Chicken $1.50

Includes Tureen Soup, Salad, Bread, Butter And Coffee

Pearly Lang Dance Up

Tues. Feb. 1
8:30 p.m.
O’Laughlin Auditorium

$1.50 P.A.S. Patrons Free

Cultural Arts Commission’s Performing Arts Series Presents
The plight of the blind student

by Art Ferranti
Insight Staff Reporter

There is almost unknown by the student bodies of Notre Dame and St. Mary's another "Minority," so campus. But unlike other minorities, these people do feel physically since they lack the sense of sight—but that is the only difference.

Also unlike most minorities, the blind are not covered by the Federal Civil Rights Act nor are a "Model White Cane Law" has been accepted in 21 states since its origination in 1966.

There are four undergraduate and one graduate blind students at Notre Dame and St. Mary's. There is also one blind professor on the Notre Dame faculty. This is the largest number of blind students to be at two institutions at any one time.

Mark Maurer, a blind sophomore, besides taking classes at ND, is President of the National Federation for the Blind, Student Division. As such, he has to deal with the problems of the 1,500 blind students across the nation (there are an estimated 400,000 to two million blind people in the U.S. today).

Professor Stephen Rogers, on the American and Comparative literature faculties, has been with Notre Dame for eleven years. Jim Grimess is a second year law student at the University.

As can be evidenced by these three people, the blind are a vital part of the Notre Dame community.

Admission standards for the blind are the same for sighted students. Grimess said the admissions board knew of his blindness and had accepted him on the basis of his academic merit. His basis for a scholarship was also on that of academic ability.

Readers Essential
"Readers" are a necessary tool for the blind on any campus. Notre Dame does not fund any special program for readers but leaves that responsibility to the individual. Prof. Rogers, who utilizes two student readers, says that they are paid "a mere pittance" of their worth. Mauer has readers from the ND - SMC community. Red Cross volunteers give their time for Jim Grimess. "You have to have the readers," said Grimess, "but we also make use of tape recorders and what Braille material is available.

Maurer likes the idea of having to take the initiative at Notre Dame to get your own readers. "It is not good (for a University to provide readers and special programs for the blind) since it provides me the opportunity to work for myself and to get help myself," Mauer stated.

Mauer also does not provide any special programs for the blind and Maurer agrees with this idea. "People should not try to be specifically helpful to blind people because it probably will not help them in the long run," he said referring to types of rehabilitation programs at universities such as Hawaii and Illinois.

Prof. Rogers agrees with Mauer, "The individual must meet his own needs but the University does make allowances whenever possible." For his own duties as a teacher, Rogers said that he is, "expected to perform like everyone else in his department. However he favored special rehabilitation centers which are set up for all the handicapped in many states to help prepare a student who has sufficient qualifications and desire to get into a college.

Grimes said that there is a great deal of work expected of him like all law students and that he has to adjust to the problems associated with doing this work.

Understanding Hard As far as problems concerning this completion of work, Grimes says the main problem is that people do not understand about the blind and are insensitive about "not doing enough vs. doing too much, so consequently many do nothing."

Maurer also feels that a lack of understanding is at the root of the problems of the blind and the prejudices against them. "I do not hate the blind but due to a lack of understanding, discrimination may be as great or greater than that of racial prejudice," Maurer added.

Rogers said that, "there are no sensational statements to be made about the blind. Intelligent people on the whole are easy to get along with." However, he added, "People in the outside community are discriminated against more than here."

"We would like Notre Dame to increase their tapes and Braille materials for the blind as, in fact, all universities should." "There have been improvements and considerations," he added.

The greatest problem the blind have to face here--and everywhere for that matter--seems to be that of acceptance. Grimes said that there is "no way to make someone like you. Be yourself and hope people will accept you. Adjust to the situation and hope the people will adjust to you." Maurer said that, "I do not mind being known as a blind guy, because that is what I am, but I am also a person."

Kenneth Jersigan, President for the National Federation of the Blind, stated in a report to the Iowa Commission for the Blind, "The real problem of blindness is not the loss of eyesight. The real problem is the misunderstanding and lack of information which exist. If a blind person has proper training, and if he has opportunity, blindness is only a physical nuisance."
Multiple myeloma is one of those diseases that are found in the categories of obscure ills which afflict mankind, ills that force men to give up their jobs and depend on machines for their life.

Camiel Guers, a South Bend resident, has multiple myeloma. That disease has affected the blood making capacity of his bone marrow and paralyzed his kidneys. As a result he is out of work and has to depend on a kidney machine to live. He could get a kidney transplant, but only if the blood condition disappears. In addition Mr. Geurs needs blood and lots of it. He requires a pint of that precious fluid every other week.

Family, friends and co-workers have all contributed to helping keep Mr. Geur alive. But out of work and faced with tremendous medical costs—totaling over $15,000 so far—has put a severe strain on Mr. Geur and his wife.

Blood costs $50 a pint, that's $50 that the Geurs have to come up with every other week, along with money for the kidney machine, and money to pay for visits to the Doctor and the like.

Central Blood Bank Inc. has agreed to give Mr. Geurs his pint of blood every other week, provided it is replaced with a donated pint. If only 50 West Bavarre St. That street is behind Memorial Hospital, that's the one to go to. Blood costs $50 a pint, that's $50 that the Geurs have to come up with every other week.

To talk about responsibility for failure to agree, and to ignore the issues of the disagreement is a strange type of ethics. That is, Equal Responsibility is only a statement of the obvious. If it is to mean to: When two parties disagree, each is equally to blame, since each party can't agree with the other.

But the Babble of Rabble meant more than a statement of the obvious. They meant that both campuses had done an equal "wrong". They further made all human disagreement a matter of sin, no matter what the issues involved. One need not spend a semester in a course in ethics to see the problems in that. Negotiations are an attempt to resolve these differences in a human desires. To talk about the negotiations and to ignore the right and wrong of the two opinions is patently absurd.

To illustrate, consider two very possible causes of trouble during the negotiations, money and student life. From various sources of information, it seems that the dear Sisters desired that Notre Dame pay them a certain sum of money on a year on a pretext of "ren­ ting" St. Mary's buildings. As a cause of disagreement, the problem becomes "Is this demand reasonable?". If one says yes, the next question becomes "How large a sum is reasonable?". Obviously $10,000,000,000,000 is ridiculous, while $1.25 would be more than reasonable. Money doesn't trump truth and justice, however, a large SMC extortion fee would take needed funds away from the quality of life in the way it was used with other words: that protest was folded spindled and mutilated. Equal Responsibility, as then used, meant that the "fault" for the failure of the merger rests equally with the Trustees & Co. of both SMC and Notre Dame.

The fault with a good deal of Equal Responsibility Theorems as they were promulgated, was that they talked about blame, without first taking into account the fact that the present SMC Administration Cloque would have the deciding say over the SMC student life matters.

It is very reasonable that there are a good many St. Mary's VIP's who are not in the prospect of the merger; i.e. the students. But the Babble of Rabble meant more than a statement of the obvious. Obviously the irresponsibility of Notre Dame regulations. It may be no coincidence that Dear Sister Ahna stated last week that she would not be scared away from the question at the last moment. The sticky one that deserved much attention and discussion before a student, even an SJP, could intelligently say who was wrong in the failure of the merger.

Even more interesting is the problem of student life. It is very possible that the SMC negotiators desired the administration of the merger universitv be drawn so that the present SMC Administration Cloque would have the deciding say over the SMC student life matters.

It is very reasonable that there are a good many St. Mary's VIP's who are in the prospect of the merger: i.e. the Trustees & Co. of Notre Dame.

It is almost certain that next year's Notre Dame women will have to suffer the wisdom of Sister Mary Holy Family C.S.C.

There are many other issues involved in the merger. Each involve a value judgment before one can talk of right and wrong in the disagreement. It Miss Barlow does really believe all human disagreements are equally wrong without regard to the issues, then she should tell Misny first.

The big game of "Guess what hall is going to get nalled?" is starting to sweep across the campus, after Student Body President John Barkett announced that the decision on which dorm is going to house co-eds will be made this week. The residents of the hall eventually chosen will be mad and not without some reason. All the various verbiage expended about hall life has not been without effect. There is, among some students, a strong feeling of attachment to their place of residence, a feeling that has some merit. But you can't have women on campus without having an entire hall turned over to them. As desirable as the concept is, Notre Dame is not yet ready to house women and men on the same floor, or the building. In fact, Notre Dame probably won't be ready for it for a long time. So the residents of one hall will be turned out in the snow, so to speak. It will be a bitter blow, but not one without some consolation. There will be women inhabiting one of the residence halls, Notre Dame will at long last be co-educational and more importantly a better place to live. With all that possible, how cold can a few flakes of snow be?
After taking it, he could mutilate himself. Awful memories that, for now at least, Charles Innes' case produced some Charlie's tragedy?

Whether or not Charles Innes, in dark disarray, a private researcher company based in Washington, D.C., who noticed that it was probably marketed as an "angel dust" - PCP.

The next year it was peddled in capsules passed off as "THC," which is thought to be the active ingredient in marijuana. In 1969 it reappeared as "frog.

PCP's Bad Side Effects

Drugs in the 1960s produced some hope that psychedelics could become an effective anesthetic for humans. It activates the central nervous system that a wide-awake person does not feel pain. In many people it also induced anxiety, depression, fear, excitability, and, in higher dosages, delusions, confusion and weird behavior. An extreme overdose of PCP conceivable could provoke the side effects even more.

The following story is a reprint of a story that appeared in the National Observer on April 6, 1971.

The National Observer's inquiry into... "Sensylia" (the trade name) is a potent drug which produces disorientation in many species. It must not be used in animals other than primates.

PCP's Bad Side Effects

Drugs in the 1960s produced some hope that psychedelics could become an effective anesthetic for humans. It activates the central nervous system that a wide-awake person does not feel pain. In many people it also induced anxiety, depression, fear, excitability, and, in higher dosages, delusions, confusion and weird behavior. An extreme overdose of PCP conceivable could provoke the side effects even more.

The following story is a reprint of a story that appeared in the National Observer on April 6, 1971.

The National Observer's inquiry into... "Sensylia" (the trade name) is a potent drug which produces disorientation in many species. It must not be used in animals other than primates.

PCP's Bad Side Effects

Drugs in the 1960s produced some hope that psychedelics could become an effective anesthetic for humans. It activates the central nervous system that a wide-awake person does not feel pain. In many people it also induced anxiety, depression, fear, excitability, and, in higher dosages, delusions, confusion and weird behavior. An extreme overdose of PCP conceivable could provoke the side effects even more.

The following story is a reprint of a story that appeared in the National Observer on April 6, 1971.

The National Observer's inquiry into... "Sensylia" (the trade name) is a potent drug which produces disorientation in many species. It must not be used in animals other than primates.

PCP's Bad Side Effects

Drugs in the 1960s produced some hope that psychedelics could become an effective anesthetic for humans. It activates the central nervous system that a wide-awake person does not feel pain. In many people it also induced anxiety, depression, fear, excitability, and, in higher dosages, delusions, confusion and weird behavior. An extreme overdose of PCP conceivable could provoke the side effects even more.
North Vietnam reveals nine-point peace plan

by Henry Gienger

Paris, Jan. 31—North Vietnam made public today the Nine-Point Peace Program it had secretly submitted to the United States last June and charged that Washington had not seriously considered it.

Obviously annoyed at President Nixon's disclosure last week of the private meetings that had been held here, the North Vietnamese delegation accompanied its own program with the version of the eight-point American peace plan it said it had received in October.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the delegation's press spokesman, commented at a news conference that the differences between Hanoi's and Washington's plans were "fundamental—like night and day."

The actions by the North Vietnamese today appeared to give them no major disclosures of position. But they did remove what seemed to be the last vestiges of secrecy from the 12 meetings that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's special assistant for national security affairs, held with the North Vietnamese last year.

The North Vietnamese disclosures were evidently an effort to counteract any propaganda gains the United States might have made by its revelations.

In Washington the Nixon Administration, which in the course of its disclosures had refrained from publishing the North Vietnamese plan, withheld specific comment on Hanoi's decision to make it public. The White House said the North Vietnamese statements were under review and promised comment later.

The North Vietnamese and the United States peace plans leave intact the two essential differences between the positions of the two countries.

The private American one gives more detail on military withdrawal than Mr. Nixon announced in his telecast Jan. 25, but insists that such withdrawal come only after agreement in principle on a final settlement. The Communists want the United States to set a date for withdrawal without conditions.

The United States document calls for a presidential election run by a commission with Communist participation. It would leave the present Saigon government intact until a month before the election when President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice President Tran Van Huong would resign. The Communists want the United States to abandon the Thieu group immediately and agree to its replacement by a tripartite coalition that would hold the election.

At the news conference today Nguyen Than Le, the Hanoi press spokesman, in noting the gulf between the American and North Vietnamese positions, avoided a direct answer to the question whether North Vietnam had rejected the American initiative. "We criticize severely this maneuver by Nixon, who refuses to put an end to the war, to halt Vietnamization and give up his support of the Thieu Administration," Le said. He added that his delegation would continue "to criticize severely."

American officials here refused to comment on the authenticity of the version of the United States plan given out by Le, but no effort was made to cast doubt on the accuracy of the text. At the news conference the North Vietnamese also made public an exchange of messages concerning cancellation of the secret meeting Mr. Kissinger was to have had on Nov. 20 with Le Duc Tho, a senior member of the North Vietnamese Communist Party's Politburo.

Draft lottery coming up

ATTEND A FREE SPEED READING LESSON
INCREASE YOUR READING SPEED
50 TO 100% ON THE SPOT
TODAY 6, AND 8 P.M.
FINAL DAY
AT THE CENTER FOR
CONTINUING EDUCATION
NOTRE DAME AVENUE
ACROSS FROM THE MORRIS INN
EVELYN WOOD READING DYNAMICS
Letters to the Editor

Barkett's metaphor

Richard Bizot

Quoting him as saying:

"The Observer (January 26) quotes him as saying:"

"We’re not leaving anyone out. We’re shoehorning for the best."

Well, as I always say, a man’s opinions are his own; I’m sure this group or what a metaphor is.

Sincerely,

Richard Bizot

For Gay Lib at ND

Editor

The person who might be there to listen.

Saturday night at Notre Dame. Screened by friends for a lonely mood. Why? I’m one of Notre Dame’s most eminent intellectuals on the bisexual or homosexual.

After a month of being with old friends, I can only think like things — pretty much the same as old friends. Please, how you loved no longer has an impact. It would be asking too much to get together and talk without fears and humiliation, to allow other people to react to you.

Lacocca could probably benefit from our psychology or sociology classes, because he usually takes more than a hand at least the way he is. Failing — if indeed there is one at all — it cannot be disputed. He inherited, as the new Dean, an extremely high-mindedness, and he has attempted to steer a course that he sees as providing a reasonable alternative at least temporarily. The real faking — if there is one at all — with a University on an issue, is that it is not just or not. Everyone knows that the Dean, even if he is a better man, has had no decision in these matters as devoted as they say to the best interests of the Notre Dame student body. That, however, is not necessarily the case. LaFortune Student Center

Barkett’s metaphor

Richard Bizot

Quoting him as saying:

"The Observer (January 26) quotes him as saying:"
Nobles entertain Irish ice fans

by Jim Donaldson

At 5'9" and 160 pounds, John Noble has enough go in the tank to handle just another game on campus. But when he skates around the ACC ice rink for the Notre Dame hockey team, he stands out in the crowd.

Noble came to Notre Dame from St. Michael's College Prep, in Toronto, where he had been unconditionally selected to the Toronto Metropolitan Junior B all-star team, and quickly established his reputation as a first-rate hockey player. To keep Noble hitting and fast skating.

As a freshman in the 1969-70 season, Noble led the Irish in scoring with 16 points (16 goals and 28 assists), and he was voted Notre Dame's Most Valuable Player by his teammates. His 35 assists and 59 points also established team season records.

Last year, Noble slipped to 43 points (16 goals, 28 assists) but still was Notre Dame's number one point producer. At present, Noble trails linemates and former teammates at St. Mike's, Paul Regan, in the Irish point parade with 40 points and 32 assists, yet he isn't satisfied with his scoring statistics.

"I really don't feel that I'm scoring that well," Noble says. "I'm not disappointed in my goal total. I've picked up a point in a game for a second assist isn't important. Only when you have a direct hand in a scoring play do you get some satisfaction."

Coach "Lefty" Smith had nothing but praise for Noble, however, when asked how he'd evaluate his junior center.

"John is a steady player who sets things up well," Smith comments. "He's a good stickhandler with a hard shot. He has good athletic sense and great balance."

"John's the thermostat for the line he's on," Smith says. "When he's pushing, his whole line pushes it. Noble doesn't mind "pushing" at all. "Everyone likes scoring," he says, "but the thing I enjoy most in hockey is having to work to set up a play, having to crunch, dig and make a good pass to score."

He rates the same way about each game, too. The tougher the situation, the more he enjoys it.

"An easy game isn't an enjoyable as a hard one," he remarks.

At this seasons, the Irish have been plagued by in consistency. Noble is one of the team's steadier performers, as evidenced by his school record of scoring a point in nine out of 10 consecutive games from January, '70 to January, '71, but he, too, isn't always at the top of his game.

We look good on a particular weekend, Noble explains, "and then we figure it all will be downhill from there. Then, the next weekend, we're jarred back to reality. We tend to dwell on past games and that's not good."

"We haven't been in the WCHA long enough to realize that we can't react that way," he con tinues. "We have to learn to concentrate on the team we're playing. We have to forget the past, the future and keep in mind the task at hand."

Noble and the Irish face a difficult challenge that will require all of their attention this week when the Bulldogs of the University of Minnesota at Duluth invade the Convocation Center for a pair of games Tuesday and Wednesday. The series is worth eight extra points and, since both clubs are battling for playoff position, there should be plenty of hard hitting and fast skating.

Marcia Noble at the organ.

"I'm not opposed to being hit," Noble says. "It wakes you up and helps you get in the game. I don't like a series with no contact."

And the fact that there's a valuable playoff position at stake brightens Noble's anticipation about the UMD series. "I like to play big in games where there's a challenge, something to gain," he says.

There's plenty for the Irish to gain in their series with the Bulldogs, so John Noble will undoubtedly show up more than ready to play. If his teammates do likewise, Notre Dame has a good chance to climb in the WCHA standings.

"It's hard not to become emotionally involved, especially when John is on the ice. I rarely get upset, though. Let's just say I'm concerned that he does well." Both John and Marcia do well and make hockey nights at the Convos most enjoyable for Irish fans.

TABORN'S TENNESSEE SOUTHERN BBQ
(Formerly Opened)
Visit Us To Pick Up
The Most Delicious Ribs, Pork, Chicken, Beef, And Roundhouse You've Ever Eaten. Right Next To Simeris (415 1/2 N. Hill St.) South Bend Hrs.
Tues. - Thurs. 6:11PM Fri. 6:30PM - 3:30 AM Sat. 3:00PM - 3:30 AM Sun. 2PM - 6PM Closed On Mondays

The Day You Buy A Diamond Call Us,

DIAMOND IMPORT COMPANY
200 W. Jefferson St. South Bend, Ind. 46601

Mardi Gras
" Destruction Party"
(for all who work on Mardi Gras Construction)
Tues. Nite 10:00
Senior Bar
All SMC Girls Invited
Beer Free!

Veteran Notre Dame cross country coach Alex Wilson has been named 1971 Coach of the Year by the NCAA Cross Country Coaches Association.

Wilson, the Notre Dame cross country and track coach for the past 22 years, will be honored by the coaches association during the 1972 NCAA Indoor Track Championships in Detroit, March 19-11.

During the last 22 years, Wilson's harriers have finished in the top 10 in the NCAA finals 31 times, winning one national title (1961) while placing third on two other occasions.

The Irish, in the same 22 year time period, have finished first or second 12 times in the Central Collegiate finals, winning six titles; finished first or second six of the 16 years they have competed in the ICAGA championships, and one title, and have won the state title in 16 of 22 attempts.

Wilson, a member of the Canadian Olympic teams in 1980, is a 1962 graduate of the University of Notre Dame.
人生的巅峰

The Obsidian

Tuesday, February 1, 1972

Page 11

Leers at home in crucial series

by Jim Donohue

Sports Editor

The Finnish hockey team finds itself yet another crucial series tonight and tomorrow night. This time, however, it is playing against Minnesota-Duluth in a two-game set worthy of the best. The Irish enter the contest with the knowledge that if they win two, they can move into the first division.

Notre Dame, despite dropping a game to Minnesota-St. Cloud, is fighting to lead Wisconsin last weekend, remained in fifth place in the Big Ten with a 7-8 record and with 22 total points, behind Minnesota-Duluth, which is 18-4 in the conference.

When coach Smith speaks after the game, it is a clear reference to the first four teams, rather than the five who are picked by the conference team loop, because theyfar four

flailishers at the end of the regular season will be able to play the first series of post-season playoffs on their home ice. And, although Notre Dame's chances of finishing first are presently nonexistent, they are very much involved in the scramble for the Top 10 positions.

The Irish weren't happy about their double loss in Wisconsin last Friday and Saturday night. But they're aware that they've got bounce back and be at their best tomorrow night.

Saturday afternoon, against UCLA, the bargaining to be played. Here is a chance to watch the nation's defending champions—the defending champions for the past five years—in action. It made little difference that the Bruins had smashed the Irish by 64-33 last year in the holiday season. It was more of little difference that they were favored by nearly as many as the second time.

What mattered was that this was UCLA. And that 11,000 fans in the Convocation Center and countless on national TV had a chance to watch them do the things they did, anyway. But one glance at the Irish home schedule this year again shows how tough it is.

After all, what basketball fans wouldn't shell out ten dollars for the chance to see teams like UCLA, Marquette, Villanova, and Duquesne during the same period? Saturday afternoon, against UCLA, the bargaining to be played. Here is a chance to watch the nation's defending champions—the defending champions for the past five years—in action. It made little difference that the Bruins had smashed the Irish by 64-33 last year in the holiday season. It was more of little difference that they were favored by nearly as many as the second time.

What mattered was that this was UCLA. And that 11,000 fans in the Convocation Center and countless on national TV had a chance to watch them do the things they did, anyway. But one glance at the Irish home schedule this year again shows how tough it is.

After all, what basketball fans wouldn't shell out ten dollars for the chance to see teams like UCLA, Marquette, Villanova, and Duquesne during the same period? Saturday afternoon, against UCLA, the bargaining to be played. Here is a chance to watch the nation's defending champions—the defending champions for the past five years—in action. It made little difference that the Bruins had smashed the Irish by 64-33 last year in the holiday season. It was more of little difference that they were favored by nearly as many as the second time.

What mattered was that this was UCLA. And that 11,000 fans in the Convocation Center and countless on national TV had a chance to watch them do the things they did, anyway. But one glance at the Irish home schedule this year again shows how tough it is.

After all, what basketball fans wouldn't shell out ten dollars for the chance to see teams like UCLA, Marquette, Villanova, and Duquesne during the same period? Saturday afternoon, against UCLA, the bargaining to be played. Here is a chance to watch the nation's defending champions—the defending champions for the past five years—in action. It made little difference that the Bruins had smashed the Irish by 64-33 last year in the holiday season. It was more of little difference that they were favored by nearly as many as the second time.

What mattered was that this was UCLA. And that 11,000 fans in the Convocation Center and countless on national TV had a chance to watch them do the things they did, anyway. But one glance at the Irish home schedule this year again shows how tough it is.
The anger of the Roman Catholics was fanned by the hopes of moderates. David Brokley, the respected former communist relations director in Northern Ireland, warned of the dangers of civil war: "It is now clear that we are well and truly over the brink," he said. "If the tragedy of Derry does not bring us to our senses, nothing will. Unless we now make a united effort to save the province, we are all going to be destroyed together."

Protests took place across the six counties of Northern Ireland, where two-thirds of the population is Protestant. It was at the demand of this Protestant majority that Ireland was divided in 1921. They feared being engulfed by the overwhelming Catholic majority of the South. Since the division, Ulster has been governed by the dominant Protestant Unionist Party, basically the local conservatives. In recent years, the Catholic minority has sought to crack the established structure and pressure the government for reform. The Catholics, who have grown disenfranchised and alienated from the government, which has used the army to maintain order and introduced an "Interim" without trials policy to weed out terrorists." The minority insists that intransigence is merely an anti-Catholic measure that avoids Protestant terrorists.

With the province tense and frightened today, more than 1,000 college students from Queens University marched near their campus to protest yesterday's arrest activities. At the same time, sit-down protests, work stoppages and brief demonstrations took place in Omagh, Armagh, Strabane and other cities.

In London, yesterday, 400 teachers from Roman Catholic secondary and primary schools decided to strike for three days. The tone of their statement underscored the anger of the Catholics here, including teachers and clergymen. A statement on behalf of the teachers simply said: "We feel without arms teachers present refuse utterly the blatant lies of the British army."

The angler of the Roman Catholics was fanned by the hopes of moderates. David Brokley, the respected former communist relations director in Northern Ireland, warned of the dangers of civil war: "It is now clear that we are well and truly over the brink," he said. "If the tragedy of Derry does not bring us to our senses, nothing will. Unless we now make a united effort to save the province, we are all going to be destroyed together."

Protests took place across the six counties of Northern Ireland, where two-thirds of the population is Protestant. It was at the demand of this Protestant majority that Ireland was divided in 1921. They feared being engulfed by the overwhelming Catholic majority of the South. Since the division, Ulster has been governed by the dominant Protestant Unionist Party, basically the local conservatives. In recent years, the Catholic minority has sought to crack the established structure and pressure the government for reform. The Catholics, who have grown disenfranchised and alienated from the government, which has used the army to maintain order and introduced an "Interim" without trials policy to weed out terrorists. The minority insists that intransigence is merely an anti-Catholic measure that avoids Protestant terrorists.

With the province tense and frightened today, more than 1,000 college students from Queens University marched near their campus to protest yesterday's arrest activities. At the same time, sit-down protests, work stoppages and brief demonstrations took place in Omagh, Armagh, Strabane and other cities.

In London, yesterday, 400 teachers from Roman Catholic secondary and primary schools decided to strike for three days. The tone of their statement underscored the anger of the Catholics here, including teachers and clergymen. A statement on behalf of the teachers simply said: "We feel without arms teachers present refuse utterly the blatant lies of the British army."