## A question of soul

Well it's finally come out into the open.

The *Journal* carried a story Nov. 21 from Houston where it was explained that newly-born infants with gross abnormalities . had their blood drained, and their body temperature lowered to 60 degrees.

As the doctors put it, the babies are dead for about an hour before they are revived. While they are dead, the surgeons perform lifegiving operations on the children.

This raises some tricky questions:

Is it morally right to kill someone in order to save their life? Is it murder if the child remains dead? Should the doctors keep the baby dead until a cure is invented (if the operation looks to be unsuccessful) and then restore life and health? What happens to the baby's "soul" all this time? Don Canard



In rebuttal to comments made in the sports editorial of November 21st, I would like to enlighten the student body of some of the existing facts and actions of the University Athletic Board to date.

It is fact that the U.A.B.'s athletic fee increase has given the U.A.B. more money this year.

It is fact that the Women's intramural program has expanded in 14 activities, 10 of which are new.

It is a fact that co-recreation activities have expanded by 5 activities. It is a fact that \$643.80 was spent on additional new recreational equipment. This euqipment (racquetball racquets, handball gloves, tennis racquets) has not been available for recreational use previously.

It is a fact that the U.A.B. has authorized the expenditure of fifty percent (50%) of the cost of re-surfacing the jogging track in the ice arena. At present, a request is before the Faculty of Physical Education and the University Administration for the remaining amount. This surface will be used for recreational jogging and will help to alleviate injury to joggers such as shin splints from running on the present concrete surface.

It is a fact that the U.A.B. has granted approximately \$2500.00 to recreational athletic clubs for operation during this year. We are considering several other requests and would welcome any clubs to approach the U.A.B. for funding.

It is fact that the U.A.B. has a u th orized \$12,000 for expenditure on a new Golden Bear Bus. This expenditure is long range in nature as it will pay for itself within the next few years and thus help decrease intercollegiate and travel expenses.

It is a fact that athletic equipment has increased by twenty-five percent (25%) and that travel costs have increased by thirty percent (30%).

It is a fact that due to the tight University budget, the Faculty of Physical Education has been unable to pick up a large proportion of the athletic administrative costs as it has previously done. This has forced the U.A.B. to pick up some of these costs in order to maintain present programs.

It is a fact that the U.A.B. is putting up an outdoor rink for recreational use at the north end of the football field.

It is a fact that the U.A.B. has no direct control over the hours of the Physical Education and Recreation Centre. However, it is a fact that the U.A.B. has applied pressure upon the Faculty of Physical Education and the University Administration for increased hours on weekends and holidays. At present, the U.A.B., with support of the Students' Union executive and the Lister Hall students, are preparing a brief for the Dean of Physical Education and the President of the University of Alberta for such increased hours. It is our hope that this brief will be received favorably.

Mr. Cadogan, I hope that these facts will help to clear up any misconceptions that you or the student body have regarding the activities of the U.A.B.

Gerry Hunt Chairman University Athletic Board

### **Priorities**

When I did a weekend editorial on that tentative agreement between the Alberta government and educators - it aroused the dander of many. And that's good, My concern was that initial approval to limit enrolment at the U of A and NAIT, so as to assist the Universities of Lethbridge and Calgary, could become an accomplished fact before the public knew it.

I suggested that the only way for Lethbridge and Calgary to increase their enrolments was through merit, calibre and competence - not by the arbitrary enrolment method.

# Practically French

This first report attempts to evaluate the general situation of French-speaking Albertans and the role of bilingual schools within their ranks.

Geographically speaking, 63% of Alberta's French-speaking population is centred around Edmonton, St-Paul, Bonnyville and Peace River, Franco-Albertans played a very dynamic role in the early settling of the Province, especially in the field of agriculture. But at the present, the concentration of French-speaking people is decreasing in the rural areas due to a migration towards urban centres.

Demographically speaking, between 1961 and 1971, the bilingual population has increased by 12,893; however, it seems that, in the majority of cases, English has become the day-to-day language. This explains the inability of children from Franco-Albertan families to master their language.

In one quarter of a century, the Franco-Albertan population has changed its life style from that of the rural parish to that of the secular, industrial world. Thus, whereas young Franco-Albertans used to socialize with others of identical ethnic and cultural backgrounds, they are now influenced essentially by the englobing English-speaking culture, notably through the intermediary of the Anglo-Albertan mass-media.

A major point springs from this fact - the survival of Franco-Albertan culture can be assured only if allowed to be articulated within the framework of daily life, that is to say, at work as well as at school; this is the reality facing Franco-Albertans today.

What then can be said of bilingualism in Alberta? Both the federal and provincial governments favour it with their official policies, but in daily life bilingualism is practically nonexistant except in some federal institutions.

This failure to sustain bilingualism is due in great part to the attitude of certain Franco-Albertans who have relegated their mother-tongue to second language status.

Now, one's mother-tongue is at the same time a means of communication and the basis for



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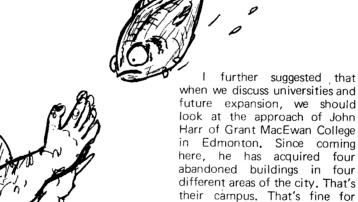
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community colleges, my critics say, but that would never work at the university level. On no. Don't tell that to the Minnesota Metropolitan State College at St. Paul. It's fully accredited and you can obtain your bachelor's degree for \$800.00.

The reason they can do this is that they have no campus, residences, athletic field, etc. The surrounding community, especially the public libraries, form the campus.

So let's not say it can't be done here. Let's say, instead, why isn't it done here? In other words, let's establish priorities. But not the kind in this province that sees a quart of milk boosted in price while the government slashes the price of wine.

Bruce W. Hogle News & Public Affairs Manager

5 Delainey

the intellectual development of the individual. For this reason a Franco-Albertan will never completely adapt himself to the English language and culture; he will always unconsciously function within the structures of his first culture. Bilingual schools must therefore permit the practical integration of Franco-Albertans and according to the "B and B report", they must teach in the minority language - French in Alberta a majority of the time.

Actually, French has been introduced to a greater extent in elementary and secondary school programs thanks to new laws authorizing a 50% French content level; with the permission of the Minister of Education this proportion can be increased.

But, for the time being, bilingual schooling does not permit the Franco-Albertan pupil to master and to enrich his mother-tongue.

> Dr. O. Silla Research Director C.U.S.J.

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