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The Projector

Anderson and Hillman Talk About '86

by Bruce Owen

Last Friday I sat down with RRCC's Students' Association President Sharon Anderson and Business Manager Don Hillman.

What can students look forward to in '86 I asked. Are there any burning issues they should be aware of?

At first, both Anderson and Hillman didn't really think much was going to happen in the new year. However, it didn't take long before they opened up and told me about some of the problems and events the S.A. is embroiled in. And I thought things were pretty boring around this place.

The new **Student Union Building** is taking shape with $120,000 being advanced for electrical and mechanical plans to Denis Jesson, the architect of the building. And according to Hillman, the actual drawing up of the blueprints will take a while yet. One of the problems he's concerned with is that the S.U.B. having public access, not just student.

"We don't want it to be like the North Gym," he says, "where the main entrance is hardly used, especially by the public." And both Hillman and Anderson look forward to seeing the plans for the S.U.B. come to life.

"It's a hell of a lot easier selling bricks and mortar than just an idea, but it'll still take awhile to raise the needed money for construction," says Hillman.

When asked if the $10,000 budgeted towards an **Anti-Maureen Hemphill campaign** would really be used if a provincial election was called tomorrow, Anderson said, "Immediately."

"The Student Executive would draft a proposal concerning how the $10,000 should be spent, then submit it to Council for any revisions, and once accepted, away we'd go," she says.

In other campus news, **Henry Armstrong's Instant Printing** hopes to establish services here for students in the recently vacated A.T.O. ticket booth across from the Crazy Ox. The printing operation is still in a proposal stage which Hillman hopes, will be accepted shortly.

"This service would be a real benefit for students," says Hillman. "The S.A. isn't in the printing business and the present photocopy services doesn't do anyone justice. We want to change that."

Students will be able to get social tickets, posters and papers printed, as well as other Henry Armstrong printing services, once the proposal is accepted by administration.

S.A. President Sharon Anderson still after Hemphill.

The annual **Senior's Dinner** happens on Thursday, February 20. Residents from Lions Manor are bussed out to RRCC for a dinner and dance in the Voyageur, so they can become aquainted with the college's seniors' programs. If you'd like to volunteer for bartending or chaperone duties, leave your name in the S.A. office, room DM-20.

"It's a nice evening," says Anderson. "Everyone has a good time and you feel really great knowing you're helping these people have an entertaining evening."

Meanwhile, Steve Maitland is firing up for this year's **Grad at the Marlborough Inn**. Anyone can attend the festivities and if your division or class wants to buy a block of tickets, talk to Steve. The date is set for June 23, 1986.

"We think having all of the departments involved in one grad is better," says Anderson, "instead of a bunch of individual grads. It'll bring the college more together."

One of the big problems Anderson and Hillman see for the next year concerns ICBL; the **Individual Competency Based Learning** program. Red River hopes to do away with 90 percent of traditional methods of classroom teaching by 1990 and implement this newest trend of education. It's based on individualization, which means students work through a course at their own speed and enter and finish a course at their convenience.

The ICBL system is the latest "rave" among educators and politicians down at 1200 Portage Avenue, the Department of Education. However, when the program began its trial run last September in the Hotel and Restaurant, Child Care, Institutional Food Services and Nursing courses, students were not given a chance to give their input. And this one-sided oversight is causing problems now.

"Why do we feel like guinea pigs?" asks Anderson, who is also enrolled in an ICBL course in the Hotel and Restaurant program. "We're getting a lot of feed back now and we'll soon see if it's really working like it's suppose to."

"One of the big problems," says Hillman, "is that RRCC isn't geared for ICBL. There will have to be a lot of changes and a lot more money allocated to make it work as good as the instructor-classroom system."

Anderson says that many of RRCC's students are just out of high school and not motivated to work through a course by themselves. She also says that many ICBL students think the whole program is a joke and feel uncomfortable without classroom contact.

"They need classroom discussions and so on," says Anderson, "because that's what they're used to. And some students need more help than what a print-out or computer program can give them."

"We're also getting a lot of negative feedback from instructors too," says Hillman. "They've been told to either like ICBL or quit. Well, how the hell are you going to bring in ICBL for Barbering or the Automotive programs?

"There's a lot of questions not answered yet and someone better do just that before ICBL is brought in and we find out it's not what it's cracked up to be.

"And given our current political enviromnent, the Students' Association plans to be more political and keep a direct pipeline to the opposition open, no matter who's in power. Decisions are being made without our input and without them knowing what's going on here. And until the system changes, we'll keep lobbying for what we think is right for the students."

Ashtrays Unsafe ? ? ?

by Darron Hargreaves

In an act of bold, carefully calculated defiance, the movers and shakers of Red River College administration have formulated an "ashtray policy" which openly scorns the ashtray safety guidelines as dictated by the provincial government.

These guidelines for ashtray safety standards were felt to be necessary as a result of a fire in a home for retarded children in Portage La Prairie last year. The fire was determined to have been started when a cigarette fell out of an ashtray.

Following the tragedy the government notified offices and institutions under it's jurisdiction that double rimmed glass ashtrays were to be deployed at strategic positions throughout all buildings.

However, Red River College business manager Don Hillman said the rule is his favorite example when discussing government stupidity, and claimed that the college would discontinue distributing the regulation ashtrays.

The ashtrays cost $3.60 each and the expenses were proving prohibitive. Students were pilfering the government trays as quickly as they were set out. An extensive search of the college for an official ashtray proved fruitless, giving weight to the damning accusation.

Otto Kirzinger, Supervisor of Food Services at the college pointed out that fast food restaurants use the cheap and versatile aluminum or tin models, and throwing caution to the wind, said that the college would also employ this practise, regardless of government regulations.

Business Manager Don Hillman sore at ICBL.

News

CGA Introduces Microcomputers

by Bruce Owen

The Certified General Accountants Association of Canada is taking a bold step into the future by revising CGA program studies to provide students with hands-on training on microcomputers.

At a luncheon at RRCC on January 15, guest speaker John Yu said the CGA, "Must take action as soon as possible to integrate microcomputer technology into the students' studies . . . to keep them up to what's going on in the business world."

Yu, former assistant director of the computing centre at Simon Fraser University and now a consultant for the CGA working on the implementaion of microcomputers into the CGA education program, has developed system standards so, as he says, "CGA grads can adapt to changes in accounting and taxation procedures which will happen over the next 10 to 15 years."

By 1987 students should have access to CGA designated machines, which already include the Zenith PC, Philips PC and IBM PC. The IBM is the most favored system because as Yu says, "It's the dominant force of machines to use because it can be used with any compatible IBM system."

Students taking second level CGA courses will be taught how to configure the hardware and software components of a microcomputer system, and how to apply these components as management tools. It's also anticipated that students may get discounts of upwards to 45 per cent offered by the system's vendors. Affordable companion software and textbooks, as well as specification sheets concerning taxation and accounting, will also be made available.

As early as 1991, students in CGA programs will be doing most of their assignments on microcomputers. However, word processing for written work is still optional at this time.

"We want to expose students to the new technology and 'real life' taxation and accounting problems," says Yu. Students must build up a knowledge and expertise with this technology before they enter the working world. However, at the same time, we have to keep course work realistic, achievable, learnable and affordable for the average student."

Think and Thud

by Tina Quiring

Educating the public about responsible pet-care is a major priority of the Winnipeg Humane Society.

The Society, located at 5 Kent Road, is asking you to THINK AND THUD on your engine hood before starting your vehicle. It is an effective policy aimed to protect cats during the winter months.

Public Relations Co-ordinator Bev Magis says, "People who let their cats out in the winter should make sure they retrieve them. Many cats out of desperation will huddle around a warm car engine in an attempt to keep from freezing."

The combination of a sleeping cat and a running engine usually results in the cat dying a painful death. The sight is horrible to witness and is a situation that can be easily avoided.

Magis says, "Think about it, remember it, and thud the hood of your car. Your neighbours might think you're strange but it's worth the chance to save a cat's life."

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Editorial

One evening last week, I went to the Market Square hooker area. I was looking for a prostitute.

I wanted to interview her. In two days I had a radio-journalism assignment due, and it called for some taped questions-and-answers with any person connected with an actual news event.

The event I chose was the recent implementation of the new so-called anti-hooker law in the Criminal Code of Canada. The new law states any person can be arrested for soliciting sex (johns) or for offering it for sale (hookers). The old law stated a person can be arrested only if they are offering sex and being 'pressing and persistent' about it. Johns were not mentioned.

I used to live in Vancouver, and they have an area there called the West End. It's not quite like our west end. Vancouver being Vancouver, it's a beautiful neighbourhood, inhabited by many gentle people. It's also within walking distance of downtown. For whatever reason (maybe they like beautiful neighbourhoods, too) the hookers decided to ply their trade in the West End. It turned into a zoo. Quiet residential streets became busy thoroughfares for cruising johns, and for curiousity-seekers. Vancouver also being Vancouver, you had sex-for-sale in every possible derivation. I've got to confess, on a slow night there's nothing quite like driving around and witnessing 'The Far Side' of human sexuality.

The residents, however, were not amused. They complained, as did a lot others in similar circumstances across Canada. They got heard. The new law dealing with prostitution is the Justice Ministry's response.

Meanwhile, back at Market Square, I wasn't having much luck. It was after nine, it was cold, and the sidewalks were empty. I had been forewarned by a story in the Free Press that stated, since the new law, the number of hookers on the street had been reduced to almost zero. It also stated twenty-two johns had been arrested for asking for sex, presumably because they had solicited an undercover policewoman they mistook for a hooker.

Finally, I found a hooker. She was white, shivering, and had bad teeth. I asked her about the new law, and she said it wouldn't make any difference. I pointed out the streets were virtually empty. She said it wouldn't make any difference to her. I went out on a limb and asked her if she had any kids. She said yes, and pointed at her belly. Five months pregnant, she was just starting to show. She also had a four year-old at home.

I thanked her for her time, and pushed on. After a while, I found another hooker, a native, and I was sure they were the only two hookers out that night. This young woman hadn't even heard of the new law. As I explained it to her, I noticed a bulky fellow standing behind her in the doorway. It seemed like he was her boyfriend, and did not want to scare me off, but just check me out. I know he was hoping for a sale.

I thanked this young woman and made quick plans for a shot of Crown Royal, straight up. As I hurried down the street, I passed a guy I had noticed lurking around before.

He had been waiting for me to finish talking to the second hooker, and was now moving in. I looked into his eyes and they had a scared kind of hunger. He looked back at me, knowing full well I was some form of journalist by the tape recorder and mike I was carrying, and he didn't seem to care. He approached the hooker and they started talking.

As I left the area, I was wondering; What sort of guy can 'get off' having sex with a pregnant prostitute or a woman who is obviously being lent out by her boyfriend for some spending money? Does the guy need sex that bad? What would happen if neither of these young women were out tonight?

Visions of pipedream land.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

The subject I would like to address is one that has been around for a long time. That is the idea that the student population has a preconceived notion that the Students' Association doesn't really seem to be doing anything.

Maybe that idea comes from the impression that the S.A. Executive sits in their tiny offices and doesn't really have their fingers on the pulse of the school. Well we do spend a good portion of our time in our offices. That doesn't mean that we are not accessible though.

I hope that all students realize that we were elected to these positions by the students, for the students. If you have a beef about something we're the people to see. If you need help with something we'll try to provide it, or send you where you can get it. We're here for information, services, and assistance.

I guess the point I'm trying to make is that we are here, first and foremost for the students. So if you need our help, come and see us. We are in room DM-20, thats on the main floor of building D, right beside the cave.

Sincerely,
Kevin Patterson
Vice-President
Students' Association

Dear Sir,

Some noted authority once said that the colder the room, the more alert and receptive the human brain is. Studies were supposedly done, attesting to this fact.

If this were true, would it not make more sense to move the classes right out into the blustery Manitoba winter? Perhaps that would be going a little overboard — but apparently some Freud — worshipper in the boiler room has decided we can exist in sub-zero temperatures!

There can be nothing worse than, bleary-eyed and yawning, sitting in a chilly classroom at 8:00 a.m., trying to keep from shivering right off your chair. Perhaps the college has decided to cut costs by shutting off the heat in the classrooms at repeated intervals during the coldest days of the century.

Don't try sitting on the heaters, either, its been done. There is actually *cold* air gently wafting up through the vents. Turning off the heat is cruel and unusual punishment enough, but blowing cold air into the room? Come on, guys. Give us a break.

I'm not saying that the room should be so warm that the students are drifting off in slumber, but the temperatures we are being forced to exist in are hardly comfortable.

I, for one, don't relish the idea of bundling up in cold weather gear in order to attend class. But then, neither do I like praying for class to be over so I can move around and get my blood circulating again. I don't imagine any of you do, either. So what's to be done? Perhaps if we all attended class with our parkas, toques, and heavy mitts on, someone would get the idea. Or we could kidnap whoever's in charge of this torture and force him to sit through three hours in a really cold classroom. Administration would be somewhat peeved, but I think we'd get results.

The halls, the LRC, the cafeterias, etc., are all comfortable. What's the problem with raising the heat in the rooms a few degrees?

I can't think of **one** student, in my classes, anyway, who is actually comfortable, and hasn't complained of the cold at least once. I mean, I can think of easier ways to contract hypothermia.

Then again, maybe we are the victims of some evil communist plot to see just how much the human tolerance level can take.

But really, someone might have warned us.

Cassandra Poole
Creative Communications

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Entertainment

J.E. Helmes (EDDIE ALBERT) gives a pep talk to Jack Issel (JUDGE REINHOLD).

Head Office: *P or S?*

by Collin & Denise

Denise: Hey Collin, I've got a nifty idea. Instead of you and I each reviewing a seperate movie, why don't we do a column where we both throw in our two cents worth. You know, like a ripoff of Gene Siskel and Roger Ebert. What d'ya think?

Collin: Hey Denise, it sounds to hip for words, and I know the perfect film. We'll do Head Office, that tastelessly preachy and plodding parody about life at the top of the corporate ladder. What did you think of the film?

Denise: For me, the film was about the death of comedy, or rather how to eliminate every chance for humour in a movie. For instance, in this one, they kill the two funniest guys in the story, Rick Moranis and Danny DeVito, before the film is five minutes old. Tragic.

Collin: Too sadly true, I'm afraid. One gets the feeling that DeVito and Moranis received large sums of money for one day's shoot and the rights to use their names in the ads. But you know what truly made me mad?

Denise: What?

Collin: I'll tell ya. This film tried to combine the surealistic lunacy of Airplane with a preachy lesson on corporate morality. I mean, when you've just finished laughing at some poor executive who's thrown himself out a window on the fourteenth floor because of business problems, it's hard to cry over the plight of some small midwestern industrial town that being shut down by the company. And that is what the film makers want you to do. You half expect them to flash a telethon number.

Denise: Ya but listen, we've got to find at least one good bit about this flick. Let's recap; INC, multinational giants in the states hire Jack, young son of a U.S. senator the company wants in its pocket. While Jack gets acquainted with the corrupt mechanisms of big business, he meets Rachel, the lovely young activist. She is picketting INC for their planned closure of their Aleentown plant, whining that it will break the town.

Collin: Right, and of course they eventually fall in love as Jack foils a rather complex plan by the company to overthrow a Central American government. In the end . . .

Denise: You're not going to spoil it for them are you?

Collin: Yes I am. In the end Jack foils the plan, destroys a limo, and becomes head of the company in a catch all ending in which the former president is convicted of being a communist. Now, as far as the one good part, I'd say the producers were brilliant to give boxing promoter Don King his first speaking role.

Denise: We should also mention that Jane Seymore shows some lovely lingere while sleeping her way up the corporate ladder.

Collin: It made me hot. Anyway, Judge Reinhold wasn't bad in his part, but he didn't have much to work with.

Denise: Definitely. So let's rate this flick. I'll give it an S for stinko. Whadya think.

Collin: Yeah. Either a P for Poo Poo or a P.O.S. for . . .

Denise: I think they get the picture.

Collin: No Denise, this is definitely one picture that no one should get.

Denise: Next time I think we'll rip off Gene Schallat, at least he works alone.

No Ordinary Train

by Peter Williamson

Criminals are primarily males that have decided to pay no heed to the rules of living that we call law.

There is a breed of criminal that lives by a self-instituted code of conduct, which serves to replace the conventions of the legal system. This code is of the gravest consequence in prison, but is also heeded on the 'outside'. Paradoxically, it has much to do with honor, solidarity, and friendship.

Runaway Train is the story of a guy called Manny, and the code. In a film that is built around the maniacal enmity of a convict and a warden and features an unstoppable four-engine locomotive hurtling through Alaskan wilderness, the dramatic metamorphosis of the story comes when Manny breaks the code and crushingly realizes it.

Thus, *Runaway Train* is not an action flick akin to *The Towering Inferno* or *The Poseidon Adventure*. Nor is it another Jon Voight film, wherein Voight plays a sensitive fellow assailed by circumstances that can only bring out his inherent white/male resolve. Voight is Manny, a hard-core convict in an Alaskan prison who embodies the code and fields the respect of other convicts who live by it.

The warden of the prison regards criminals as the very lowest form of life, thus he hates Manny with an all-consuming intensity. Manny has escaped this prison twice; one-third into the film he does it again. He is aided and accompanied by Buck, who is played by Eric Roberts. Roberts has the role of a wise-ass but dim punk down pat. Voight gets the handle on his role and does a virtuoso job of playing a guy who has said, 'fuck the rules, I can't fit in, this is what I'll be'.

Runaway Train is a deep film. The out-of-control locomotive is a metaphor for lives like Manny's. The direction of the film is first-rate, but at different times it evokes incongruent feelings and creates an air of schizophrenia.

Within ten minutes of the opening, a gut-wrenching depiction of prison violence sets the tone. This intensity continues through the movie, but is punctuated by intervals of humor, or warmth, or by the lyrical staging of scenes that are a testament to the skill of the production designer and cinematographer. The camera-work is deft and highly unobtrusive.

There are some flaws in *Runaway Train*, but they tend to blend into the fabric of the film. The role of the warden, as Manny's antagonist, was simply too much for actor John P. Ryan to handle. The plot has some blatantly contrived moments, but they are subdued by the over-all gritty realism. In an attempt to portray the frigid temperatures of Alaska, almost every outdoor scene was coated with fake spray-can snow, including the train itself. This will probably go unnoticed by everyone except those who reside in a climate that is chronically frigid, like Winnipeg.

Runaway Train is playing at the Towne and Park cinemas. Catch it if you want an out-of-the-ordinary ride.

Corey Hart To Warm Up Winter

by Brad Oswald

Although this is traditionally a slack time of year on Winnipeg's concert calendar, the arena will be hopping on Friday, Jan. 31 when 58CKY presents Juno Award winner Corey Hart.

Hart is nearing completion of his Boy In The Box World Tour, and will wrap things up with concert dates in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Quebec City and Montreal. The tour has taken him through Japan, Germany, England, Australia, and the United States so far.

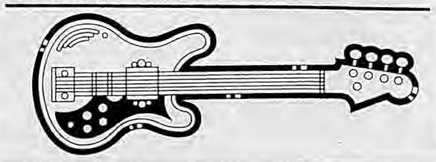
From his initial success with Sunglasses at Night to his recent Juno for single of the year (Never Surrender), Hart has made himself a musical force to be reckoned with, both in Canada and around the world.

The concert will feature an all-new live show, including three giant video screens to capture all the on-stage action.

Tickets are on sale at all Arena Select-a-Seat locations, but if you haven't got 'em yet, chances are that you won't, as a sellout is predicted.

The event is a production of Nite Out Entertainment, CPI and DKD.

Student Radio CMOR



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Features

South Africa: *Black and White*

by Bill Macdonald

Mandella. Sun City. Tutu. Soweto. Botha. These are people and places in the news today as apartheid, the South African government's policy of racial segregation, comes under increasing criticism.

In North America the anti-apartheid movement is getting a lot of media attention. Celebrities are arrested protesting at South African embassies. Anti-apartheid songs are on the charts. South African runner Zola Budd is harassed at track meets. Public figures and government officials put down the white South African power structure with great regularity. But seldom in North America do we hear from South Africans themselves.

Two South African women, in Winnipeg for much different reasons, and from vastly different backgrounds, recently talked about their troubled country.

Christine Schweitzer, 26, from Cape Town, Republic of South Africa, is white. She worked as a post-graduate student at the University of Capetown in environmental impact assessment and quit to go travelling. In August she landed in North America, and in December she arrived in Winnipeg. She spoke about her country at Knapen House International Youth Hostel.

Projector: Where did you live in South Africa?

Schweitzer: I lived in a mixed community at the University of Capetown.

Projector: Are blacks allowed at white schools?

Schweitzer: Theoretically blacks are not allowed at the university. However, at the three English universities Capetown, Witwatersrand and the University of Natal at Durban, they believe people should be accepted on academic merit only.

Segregation in a way prevents blacks from being admitted as their schools receive much less funding and their standards and qualifications become lower. Not more than ten per cent of the student population at the University of Capetown is black.

Projector: What was your indoctrination to the black movement?

Schweitzer: I really wasn't aware of the issues until high school. Growing up, I had little contact with blacks, except for the domestic servants.

Projector: What domestic servants did you have?

Schweitzer: We had a cook, a laundry maid, a gardener, and a char, or cleaning lady. It was the norm. Everyone had them. We weren't high society or anything. They're not as popular now. My parents only have one servant now.

Projector: You said you had little contact with the black movement until high school. What happened in high school?

Schweitzer: I went to a private Anglican school in Johannesburg. Church schools are often mixed. There was only one black student, but we had a few black teachers who taught Zulu. All the students became more aware of black culture. Now Desmond Tutu will be at the graduations because he is the Bishop of Johannesburg.

Projector: Did you notice apartheid when you were younger?

Schweitzer: I was generally ignorant of apartheid. I didn't really notice racial separation and just socialized with a relatively small group of people and was familiar with a small area of the country.

Projector: What are the major areas of the country?

Schweitzer: South Africa is divided into four states, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Trans Vaal, and the Orange Free State. South Africa is a bilingual country, English and Afrikans. Orange Free State is mostly Afrikans and Natal is mostly English. You have to be able to read and write both languages before you graduate from school.

There are also four or five independent black homelands, and a number of tribal homelands.

Projector: What do you think of the government of South Africa?

Schweitzer: The government sucks. I'm definitely not a supporter.

P.W. Botha at parade in his honour

Projector: Is this a popular opinion among young white South Africans?

Schweitzer: It's the popular opinion among the people I associate with: university people, white English liberals. The government is mostly conservative Afrikans.

Actually young right-wingers and government supporters are beginning to raise questions. There's a two-year compulsory military call-up. Because of patrols in black townships and riot areas — people aren't keen to serve.

Projector: Would you describe the government as fascist?

Schweitzer: No I wouldn't describe it as fascist, it's more red-necks running amuck.

Projector: What do you think will happen in South Africa in the long term?

Schweitzer: Happen? Well, we'll get a new social order in time.

I first left school in 1976 when we had the first Soweto riots. It was our first encounter with riots. Everybody thought that in five or ten years things would definitely be changing. Younger blacks were beginning to protest. But there's a certain amount of apathy in the older generations. The government is trying to create somewhat of a black middle class. Although blacks can't own land, they're giving out 99 year leases. If a black middle class is created they'll have something to lose, and won't want to riot or burn things down.

Projector: Do the status quo supporters realize they're being blackballed and put down around the world?

Schweitzer: They are in a dilemma. Many people have worked very hard to achieve what they have. What should they do? Should they tell the government to make sweeping changes? Changes in public transport and movie segregation? Sure. Hardly anyone is against changes like that. But one man one vote? No. They look at black-ruled places like Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola and don't want that to happen to South Africa. A qualified vote maybe. Most people agree the situation is wrong and should be changed — but to what?

Projector: You seem to be indicating that the struggle in South Africa is becoming less one of racial discrimination and more one of rich against poor.

Schweitzer: To an extent. There are hard-line bigots, but many South Africans are worried at what they will lose when the blacks obtain equal status.

Projector: Have you noticed any prejudice in North America?

Schweitzer: Only towards me. About one in three people say "I don't want anything to do with South Africans", and avoid me completely. Most withdraw and avoid the subject. I haven't been in North America long enough to notice other prejudices.

Projector: Are you reluctant to talk about your country?

Schweitzer: I am happy to talk about it, and want to state a sense of moral righteousness that many South Africans like myself have.

Projector: Are you free to travel anywhere?

Schweitzer: With your passport you're given a list. For the following countries a visa is required, and for the following countries don't bother to apply:

South Africans aren't allowed in most African countries north of Kenya. I couldn't get into Kenya. For India we're allowed a transit visa only. I can't get into Mexico and most Soviet Block countries. South Africans are welcome in most fascist states.

Projector: What would you like to tell Canadians about South Africa or South Africans?

Schweitzer: It's not a crime to be a South African. We're as African as anyone. My parents and grandparents were born in Africa. I want to live in South Africa, but not under the present government. I don't want to be chased off the continent. I am definetely an African. And I see this more now that I've been in North America.

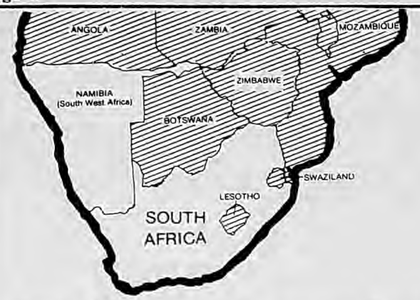
Canadians should keep up the international pressure. It does have an effect. International condemnation and boycotts do work. It's not nice to feel like a pariah, but it's good the external pressure is kept up. When the world looks down on you — it does have a long-term effect.

Projector: What are you going to do when you get back to South Africa?

Schweitzer: I'll go back to the University of Capetown to do a doctorate in environmental studies.

Projector: What will happen is South Africa when you get back?

Schweitzer: The violence will escalate until somebody cracks.



Thandie Mpumlwana, 18, an arts student at the University of Winnipeg, is black. Two years ago she left South Africa with her mother and little sister. Mpumlwana and her family are political refugees, sponsored into Canada by St. Matthews Anglican Church. Earlier this month she spoke about her country.

Projector: Where did you live in South Africa?

Mpumlwana: I lived in King William's Town in Ciskei, a so-called independent black homeland.

Projector: Why are you in Winnipeg?

Mpumlwana: I'm a refugee. My mother was in danger. She's a nurse and was involved in boycotts of the nursing school. We had to leave. We drove to Lesotho and were able to get U.N. passports.

Projector: What was it like growing up in South Africa? What contact did you have with whites?

Mpumlwana: We didn't really have any contact with whites, unless you worked for them. You could push their carts around in supermarkets. They might give you 50 cents or so. The schools were all black.

Projector: When did you first notice apartheid?

Mpumlwana: You're totally exposed as soon as you're born. I saw apartheid everytime I got our water out of the river. You'd have no contact with whites unless you went into town looking for work. You're aware of it in the towns. Why can't I go into that restaurant? Why can't I use those washrooms?

Projector: How is South Africa divided? What are major areas of the country?

Mpumlwana: There are four states and a number of 'black homelands'. I've studied English, Afrikans and my native language Xhosa. The independent and tribal homelands are the same thing. White South Africans like to call them tribal homelands. Is France a tribal homeland? You don't call the French a tribe. They just speak a different language. Independent? It's just one country. They say you need a passport to visit different areas. It's as if people in north Winnipeg speak differently from people in south Winnipeg. We would need a passport to visit south Winnipeg.

Projector: What about the Zulu leader Buthelezi? Is he not referred to as a tribal leader?

Mpumlwana: He's just a puppet. He was given power by the whites. He's just a figure put there supposedly opposed to the government. If he really was opposed, would he still be friendly with them?

Projector: What do you think of the government of South Africa?

Mpumlwana: I don't want to use foul language. As far as I'm concerned it doesn't exist. Those people are not humans.

Projector: Would all black South Africans think that way?

Mpumlwana: Everyone wants a different life. We want to exist for a change. I have a Transkei passport. I'm not a South African. But I can't travel on a Transkei passport. I have to get a U.N. passport. I have no status.

Projector: Would you describe the government as fascist?

Mpumlwana: Botha served in Hitler's army. It's definitely fascist. As far as the whites are concerned, blacks are just for working. You can only come into the cities to work for the whites. They can ship you anywhere they want.

Projector: What is going to happen in South Africa in the long term?

Mpumlwana: We're going to have a government. One man. One vote. The Freedom Charter of the African National Congress will be adopted. It has clauses like — the people shall govern, all national groups shall have equal rights, the country's wealth will be shared and there will be peace and friendship.

One day the Charter will be implemented. After we get rid of Botha.

Projector: What do you think about wealthy white South Africans, who know things are wrong, but don't want to lose what they have?

Mpumlwana: I have no sympathy for them. They're living off the sweat of others. The fruits they've enjoyed have been watered by the tears of the black people. Enough people have suffered.

Projector: Do you think the struggle in South Africa is becoming less racial, and more rich against the poor?

Mpumlwana: The government is the basic source. We want basic human rights. We want the government to change. When you're outside, you realize you've been robbed all you life.

Projector: Have you noticed prejudice in Canada?

Mpumlwana: Yeah, I can't get a job. I spoke at an unemployment conference and it was full of people with turbans and native Indians.

People at my suburban high school didn't expect me to do well in certain subjects like math and poetry. Some of my teachers were amazed an African could do so well.

Projector: When you lived in South Africa, where were you able to travel?

Mpumlwana: Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, and that's about it. I could travel to the cities in South Africa, but I couldn't stay too long.

Projector: What would you like to tell Canadians about South Africa or South Africans?

Mpumlwana: Open your eyes a bit more. The media is doing a good, but bad job. They'll show blacks hitting a white cop, or throwing sticks and stones. They don't show the police shooting into a crowd at a funeral. They show the reaction.

I'd like to see more boycotts and solidarity. We've tried from inside but need more pressure from outside. Sure it hurts the blacks but we don't have much to lose.

For example, the blacks are like a patient dying from pain. You may have to inject drugs to help cure them. In the long run the pain of the injection will help. Some people may say don't inject the drugs as the injection will hurt the patient. But the patient is in pain already, so it doesn't really matter.

Projector: Are you ever going back to South Africa?

Mpumlwana: When I go back to South Africa, it will be free.

Projector: What will happen in South Africa in the near future?

Mpumlwana: We don't want violence. We've been dying for decades. If you impose sanctions on South Africa, you can cripple the government. There will be less bloodshed. And then we can talk.

The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (IDAFSA) is an international humanitarian organization that tries to help the victims of apartheid and raise world conscience of the issue. It has compiled a boycott list of South African companies and products available in Canada.

The list includes Granny Smith apples, no-name peaches, apricots, pears and fruit cocktail, some Del Monte canned fruit, Libby's canned peaches, Carling O'Keefe beer products (Black Label, Extra Old Stock, Miller, Miller-Lite, Old Vienna, Standard, Trilite) and Rothmans tobacco. More information can be obtained from IDAFSA (Canada), 78 Daly Ave., P.O. Box 1034, Station B, Ottawa, K1P 5R1.

In Manitoba, the Coalition of Organizations Against Apartheid is similar to IDAFSA. An umbrella group of the coalition, the University of Winnipeg Students Against Apartheid, has been formed to raise awareness among students.

The U of W group is sponsoring Snow City — A Concert for a Free South Africa, at Riddell Hall, at 7 p.m. on Jan.31. The Nellie McClung Theatre Group, South African Traditional Dancers, Argus, Paris Mob, Fred Penner and others are featured.

Tickets are available at the U of W Information Booth, UMSU ticket office, and at the IDEA centre, 418 Wardlaw Ave.

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Great Travel Get-Away at Spring Break

by Glenn Merritt

Of all the barometers measuring the status of the Canadian economy, growing student interest in travel may be a further indicator of increasing economic strength and confidence.

Student travel is up considerably this year says Karen Waldal, manager of Travel Cuts, a student-oriented travel agency located on the University of Manitoba campus. She couldn't estimate the size of increase over last year, however, because the agency is only five months into its current fiscal year.

Her's is one of 14 Travel Cuts offices across Canada, with an additional overseas office in London. It's part of the Canadian Student Travel Service Ltd., which is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Students-Services and the Association of Student Councils of Canada.

Since students comprise about 85 per cent of Waldal's business, she's in contact with their travel trends.

Christmas break is one of the most popular times for student travel. "In winter, most people are concentrating on going home for Christmas," she says.

Christmas travel volume is large enough for Travel Cuts to charter flights between major Canadian cities. From Winnipeg this year, charters were available to Toronto and Vancouver.

Spring break is another peak travel time although numbers are not as great as at Christmas.

"At spring break, a lot of people just like to take it easy. If they spent all their money at Christmas, they can't afford to go away." She says, the short duration of the break — only one week — also deters travel.

Banff is one of the most popular destinations for Winnipeg students for spring break.

"Skiing's a cheap holiday," Waldal says. She estimates that four times as many clients choose Banff over warmer destinations.

She says the Club Ski packages are popular.

"Club Ski is basically a land package, your hotel and your lift tickets," she explained. For about $150 per person; the package offers a group of four skiers, three to four nights of accommodation and ski lift tickets. The cost decreases as the size of group increases. Lift tickets alone cost $25 per day if bought separately.

The Club Ski package does not include transportation.

"Most people do drive, believe it or not," she says indicating it keeps costs down.

Those students seeking sun and warmth for their break look to a number of destinations.

"We still have people going into Florida — much more so this year than in past years. We have a lot better packages and direct flights out of Winnipeg into Tampa. Florida's a good seller," she says.

She estimates one week in Florida could be arranged for $650 for flight and accommodation.

California is promoted more as a destination also, and seat sales are making it more attractive. She says Los Angeles and San Fransisco are currently most popular with oriental students.

Travel Cuts is considering developing a package to Mexico this winter, probably out of Edmonton. But Waldal notes the recent earthquakes there have dampened interest.

The local agency has not had many requests for Hawaii for the break this year.

"Hawaii is expensive. It's cheaper to go down to Florida — Hawaii is $650 just in airfare, whereas florida can be as cheap as $350. There's no point in going all the way to Hawaii just to spend the American dollar you can spend in Florida."

There's little interest in more exotic holidays because of the short time available.

"They've only got a week. If they go to exotic places, they spend two to three days in transit. There's no point in doing that for just one week," she said.

Waldal says interest is already high for travel to Europe this summer.

"It's amazing how many people go to Europe," she emphasized.

Travel Cuts offers a program allowing Canadian Students to work abroad for the summer. Under the Student Work Abroad Program — SWAP — Canadian students are placed in jobs in Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Belgium or Australia, subject to certain conditions.

"That's very popular," she said, noting the program placed 600 to 700 Canadian students in jobs in Britian last summer.

Waldal could not pinpoint any particular reasons for the upturn in student travel.

"I've certainly wondered that myself — I can't complain though," she laughed. "It does make you wonder how they can afford to travel. I find students are forever planning a vacation. They go home for Christmas, and they say they'll be back in the spring to talk about Europe for the summer."

But she does have theories about their sources of travel funds.

"I think a lot of them are funded by their parents. I've had a few come in and book a trip and say, 'This is my graduation present — this is what my parents are giving me'."

She also believes others plan their travel with existing funds.

"A lot of those who go home for Christmas — they budget that money. The ones who go skiing just kind of set aside the money. It just depends where their priorities lie," she concluded.

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The Projector is written and compiled every two weeks by Red River students for Red River students. If you have any comments regarding the paper, please contact us in Trailer 'K' next to the student parking lot.

"If a man hasn't discovered something that he will die for, he isn't fit to live."
— Martin Luther King, Jr.

Be Alert

by Agnes Roblin

Winnipeg city streets are safer to drive on now, according to some people who make a living driving.

Stiffer penalties for drinking and driving is the number one reason for the increase of passengers taking taxis.

An employee with Unicity Taxi who has been driving cabs for 27 years stated that "riders are increasingly saying it's cheaper to get a cab than pay the penalty".

Every Christmas season the police department brings out the Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Test. Because of the ALERT units at this time of year, many people think twice before getting behind the wheel after a good night out.

The anonymous cab driver said that the cold weather and Christmas season naturally increases the number of passengers. However, this year the average increase in business is more predominate than ever before.

Joe Wojcik has been driving for Unicity Taxi for six years. He said the ALERT program and stiffer penalties are the reason he has increased his passengers.

"A lot of people figure just forget it, leave the car at home," said Wojcik.

Even though cab drivers feel somewhat safer on Winnipeg streets during this Christmas season, they want more done to deter people from drinking and driving.

A few suggestions from the Unicity Taxi office are: increase the availability of the Alertmobile, have the ALERT units in all police cars the year round, more surveillance around hotels between 1 a.m. to 2 a.m., extend bus schedules to 2 a.m., have free buses from midnight to 2 a.m., increase the drinking age to 21.

Peter Neufeld has been driving a city bus for over 10 years. He has noticed an increase of passengers on the buses since the new laws and penalties on drinking and driving came into effect Dec. 4, 1985.

"There's been more drunks coming on, but sober people too. Guys who don't normally take a bus are on now," said Neufeld.

Neufeld and three of his coworkers would like to see harsher changes in the law and penalties of impaired driving. Some of their suggestions are: license suspension of one year for all first time offenders, three months hard labor, increase the drinking age to 21, have the ALERT program the year round, more education programs on the abuse of alcohol.

The transit operators expressed a general feeling of safety while behind the wheel of the bus, more so than driving their personal vehicles.

"My bus will always be bigger than the drunk guy's car," laughed Neufeld.

Constable Dave Moir works in the police community relations division. He described the ALERT test as a tool. "It's a testing device that confirms more or less how much alcohol you have consumed. However, the breathalyser test is much more precise."

The breathalyser test is given based on the results of the ALERT test.

Moir said that in recent conversations with other police officers, he has found that the public is becoming more aware of the drinking and driving problem.

According to Moir, increasing the drinking age to 21 would only "change the problem but not solve the problem".

A step in the right direction is education for everyone. Moir would like to see more programs such as the Starting Early program.

Starting Early is a program which, "gets young people to make their own judgement," said Michael Hartley, who is the manager of public affairs with the Manitoba Motor League.

Starting Early is designed to prevent drunken driving by teaching children in elementary schools about the consequences of alcohol misuse.

A pilot project will be started in the new year in the Seven Oaks school division for students in kindergarten through grade six.

Hartley and Moir are both anxious to see Starting Early instituted and working for the benefit of safer driving.

Senior Crown counsel for Winnipeg, Bruce Miller, explains some of the basic changes of the Criminal Code since Dec. 4.

"The law to some extent has changed as well as the penalties. There's going to be different ingredients of the new offences now. Technically speaking it is an increase penalty that is the most important change," said Miller.

Under the new code, a person found guilty of driving with a blood alcohol level over .08 receives an automatic suspension of their license for a minimum of three months. Under the old law, a person could appeal to have a restricted license. The new code does not allow for such an appeal.

Criminal negligence causing bodily harm and criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle have been replaced with two new laws.

Dangerous driving causing bodily harm and dangerous driving causing death are the laws the courts now use. The first law has a maximum prison term of 10 years. The latter has maximum 14 years imprisonment.

Miller finds these changes in the Criminal Code to be more than satisfactory, and expects it will be easier to prosecute with the present wording of the new legislation.

The new laws and penalties have helped deter drinking and driving. Yet, more should be done to have a much greater impact.

"I think that if the ALERT program was maintained throughout the year, that in itself would reduce impaired driving considerably," stated Miller.

Only the Alertmobile will be in full force 365 days a year. The Alertmobile is equipped with a breathalyser which saves police officers two or three hours of processing time.

Patrol cars carry only the basic ALERT units. That is why people have to go through the lengthy process into a police station where there is a breathalyser if they flunk the roadside tester.

From Nov. 29, until Jan. 5, the ALERT units are assigned to police officers on traffic duty. Traffic Superintendent Mac Allen referred to this period as their "intense program".

The remainder of the year is left to the discretion of the individual police officers and their supervisors as to whether they will bother themselves with the ALERT units.

Wheelchair Athlete Reflects

by Karen Halayko

The house is custom made and the doorways are wider than most. The entrance to the bathroom is expansive with the sink low to the floor. An elevator to the basement is found behind a door in the entrance hall. The table in the well-lit kitchen is covered with albums of clippings and medals. Joe Smithson sits and talks about his eighteen year career in wheelchair sports. He speaks softly.

"As achievements go, I probably had my best year in Argentina," he says. "I won four medals, two silver, in table tennis and javelin, and two bronze, in wheelchair slalom and swimming."

In 1969, Smithson had been chosen to go to the Pan Am Games in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was the only wheelchair athlete selected from Manitoba.

His elbows rest comfortably on the arms of his wheelchair. His upper body leans slightly forward.

"It was quite different playing there," says Joe. "The South American athletes were a lot dirtier and rougher. The fans were high strung and enthused about their team. They jammed the place. They whistled and kept us unnerved. The Americans actually forfeited the gold medal to Argentina because they were afraid of what might happen at the final game. The Americans didn't even come out on the court. I got out of there because I thought there was going to be a riot."

In 1969, Smithson was also named Top Male Athlete of the Western Canada Games in Saskatoon. He was injured, but finished playing the rest of the tournament.

"While scrambling for the ball, another player pushed my ribs into the arm of my chair," Joe says. "It didn't really start hurting until the next day. If I'd realized it was broken, I wouldn't have played."

His right arm reaches up and pushes a strand of graying hair off his forehead. His well defined facial features stand out in the bright light.

In 1972, Joe was selected for the team to go to Heidelberg, West Germany, to the wheelchair Olympics. The Canadian basketball team came fourth but Joe only played a couple of games.

"I broke a finger practising the wheelchair slalom," he says. "That's a course over ramps and through flags. I hit a board, upset my chair, and caught my finger in the spokes."

His hands reach up to adjust his plastic framed glasses. His eyes wander and fix at a spot on the wall as he tries to recall a date.

In 1976, Joe was again selected for the Wheelchair Olympics. They were held in Toronto. The only sport Joe competed in was basketball.

"After 1976 that was about the end of it for me," he says. "I was getting too old. I still kept up with it locally, competing in league basketball in the U.S.A."

Smithson's career in wheelchair sports began in 1965 when he started playing basketball with the Red River Ramblers, now known as the Manitoba Golden Ramblers. That was the first year the team played, but Joe's participation in sports began long before that.

In 1953, he got polio. He became disabled at the age of nineteen.

He folds his hands in front of him on the table and looks down. "I was just getting going," he says. "I played a lot of baseball beforehand. I played for the provincial team. I also played hockey and curled. Then I got polio and that was the end of it for me. For years I didn't do much as far as sports go."

Joe was busy rebuilding his life. He began working in engineering in 1955, after going to technical school. He married his wife, Bev, in 1959. They have two children. Tim was born in 1960 and Cheryl was born in 1963.

Joe Smithson is modest about his accomplishments. "I've been lucky," he says. "I met an awful lot of people, did a lot of travelling I never would have done, made a lot of friends."

He has seen wheelchair sports change drastically since the first Pan Am Games for the disabled in 1967, most specifically in basketball. Wheelchair basketball wasn't really recognized then. It was seen as recreation. Today it's a full fledged recognized sport.

"The chairs are a lot better. Before we used to wheel around in more like a tank. Now they're built lighter and faster," Joe says.

Money is more readily available now through organizations such as the Manitoba Sports Federation.

"Nowadays most of the monies are there for the teams to travel. Back in the old days a lot of it came out of your own pocket," Joe says.

In 1969, Joe's hometown of Eden, Manitoba had a campaign entitled "help Joe go" to pay for his trip to Argentina. There were bingos and socials.

Joe remembers putting four or five wheelchairs in his car and driving around the city to games. There was no public transportation for the handicapped then.

He says the coaching is better than it ever was. "The first couple of years coaches were afraid to push us. They figured we might drop dead or something." He laughs at the memory.

"Then people started doing marathons in wheelchairs and coaches started pushing us harder."

Joe Smithson (# 11) prepares to accept a pass from teammate.

Sports

Red River Student Bonspiel

by Ed Tait

It is 3:30 a.m. on Friday, Jan. 10. Instead of resting comfortably at home, or drinking away the pressures of school, 64 students, 1 coach and a few fans are at the Highlander Sportsplex on 1871 Ellice Ave.

So now you are asking yourself, what is the point, why are these people doing this. Well, it's really quite simple. The 64 students make up 16 curling rinks, the coach is Roy Pollock, and they are gathering to take part in Red River's annual mixed bonspiel.

All the teams participating played their first game at 11:30 p.m., Friday night. Win or lose, the rinks hit the ice again for the second game, around 1:30 a.m.

The bonspiel guaranteed every rink two games. The two games played back-to-back eliminated a lot of the rinks that were in the event just for fun. For those eliminated it was an enjoyable alternative for entertainment on a Friday evening. Those rinks that lost their first game and won their second advanced to the semi-finals on the consolation side. The rinks that won both of their games continued on into the semi-finals of the championship part of the bonspiel.

The semi-finals took place at 9:30 p.m. on Saturday the eleventh. After those games only four teams remained, and they took part in the championship of the A and B side on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m.

First Place Champions: *Roger Schroeder, Levina Ferland, Doris Cook, and Charlie Ballantyne.*

Second Place: *Andrew Kent, Tracey Robinson, Jordan Machan, and Kathy Keszi.*

In the consolation final the rink of Trevor Kotowich, Dorreen Brugghe, Jerry Weshnoweski and skip Angie Queen took on the threesome of Suzanne Routhier, Sandy Asham and skip John Currie. Currie was forced to curl with three because his second, Michelle Humble, broke her arm after Saturday nights' game. The score was tied 5 - 5 in the eighth end, but Currie broke it open in the ninth by scoring four. After that Queen shook hands and conceded the game. Following the game Currie said, "Well, we got off to a slow start, but we came back and settled down. I guess when you start curling with three you usually get off to a slow start."

In the championship final, the rink of Kathy Keszi, Andrew Kent, Tracey Robinson and skip Jordan Machan squared off against Roger Schroeder, Doris Cook, Levina Ferland and skip Charlie Ballantyne in a battle of the unbeatens. The final was an exciting one, with Ballantyne winning it 6 - 5 after an extra end was needed. After the game, Ballantyne said, "I was a little shaky in the extra end, but we made our shots."

The key end in the final was the ninth. Machan had last shot and with an open takeout would have scored four. But he only got a piece of the Ballantyne rock and instead of Machan scoring four, Ballantyne ended up stealing one point. With the score tied 4 - 4 going into the ninth end that missed shot was critical. Machan made some circus-type shots throughout the game, but Ballantyne was the more consistent of the two and that proved to be the difference.

Studying the whole bonspiel was Red River's curling coach, Roy Pollock. Pollock spent the whole weekend evaluating the curlers individually. He plans to bring back 12 women and 12 men and take another look at them. Those curlers that are picked for Red River's men's, women's and mixed teams will represent the college at the provincial championships at The Pas, and hopefully at the national championships in Kamloops during March. On the quality of this year's curlers coach Pollock said, "To be quite honest, I don't think there are as many good curlers as last year. There are a few good curlers, no doubt about that. But overall they don't seem to be as strong as other years."

The bonspiel paid dividends for everyone involved. Most of the curlers had a lot of fun and the entry fee was only $12. Also, coach Pollock was able to evaluate every curler, and in the long run, Red River should be well represented in the upcoming championships.

Two Seconds From the Record

by Patti Fanslau

Two seconds may not seem like much time to the average person but to a swimmer it can seem an eternity. To 22-year-old Vlastimil Cerny two seconds means the difference between his current fifth world ranking in the 200-metre butterfly and a number one world ranking.

Most people call him Vlastic. He holds the Canadian 200-metre butterfly record and is second in the 100-metre butterfly. He is working hard to shave off that two seconds in time for the 1988 Olympics.

The 200-metre butterfly world record is currently held by Germany's Michael Gross, affectionatly known as the albatross because of his incredible arm span.

Vlastic has been swimming since he was seven years old.

Although no one else in his family is involved in sports he says his father introduced him to swimming because "ever since I was little I liked the water".

At the moment two seconds are not the only barrier that's keeping Vlastic from being a Canadian swimmer with a number one world ranking. There's also the fact that he isn't a Canadian, not yet.

"There was a major turning point in my philosophy when I turned 19," says Vlastic.

It was then that he defected from his home in Ostrava, Czechoslovakia.

"I didn't agree with the system of government, communism."

He had been an alternate on the Czechoslovakian swimming team in 1980, but his philosophical change included total dedication to competitive swimming.

In 1982, he packed his swimming trunks, defected to West Germany, and got a job as a lifeguard.

He met a Winnipeg girl whose family would become his contact in Canada, and eventually lead him to Jim Fowlie, who at that time was coaching the Manta Swim Club.

Vlastic took the chance and moved to Winnipeg. He said he wasn't worried about training with a new team and coach because "I am a pretty easy going guy and get along with most people. I had heard of Jim Fowlie, that he was a good coach."

Vlastic's biggest worry is obtaining his Canadian citizenship. He's hoping that he will receive it by February so that he can compete in the nationals to be held at the end of February. It's doubly important to him because these nationals also serve as the Commonwealth trials. Vlastic already has the times to be on the team but unless he gets his Canadian citizenship he won't be able to participate in the Commonwealth games in Edinburgh or the World games to be held in Madrid.

Vlastic missed competing in the 1984 Olympics for the same reason. Although he'll have been in Canada for three years come March 28, technically he won't because everytime he's left the country to attend a swim meet, mostly in the States, the immigration offices have subtracted that amount of time from his actual stay in Canada.

Vlastic says despite the red tape he hopes to get his citizenship in time.

"I have a lot of support," he said. "Most of the people involved in granting me my citizenship, and of course the Canadian Amateur swimming Association, know of my predicament and are trying to speed things along," he says.

In the meantime Vlastic continues his rigorous training of four hours a day, five days a week and one two hour session on Saturdays. He is also taking two Arts courses at the U of M and in his spare time he likes to play hockey.

He's not looking to the NHL but says he plays hockey with as much zeal as if he were swimming, and is not worried about injuries.

"I've never been seriously injured," he says, knocking on the wooden table in front of him.

"Oh, every swimmer gets bursitis in their shoulder, but I've never had a *serious* injury."

Only once in his fifteen years of swimming did Vlastic think he had to quit.

"When I was in grade five and had bronchitis I thought I would have to quit. But my family and I went on a vacation, and maybe it was the weather, but the bronchitis went away and I've never had it since. Sure you question yourself during really tough training sessions, but never seriously. The results from your hard work pay off and make it all worthwhile."

Vlastic says he'll continue swimming "until I'm bored, or not having any more fun".

Although his parents and 27-year-old brother will probably never leave Czechoslovakia, Vlastic wants to save enough money to send flight tickets to his parents whom he says would probably come to visit.

Vlastic says he can never go back to Czechoslovakia. "First of all I would never be granted a visa to enter the country and if I somehow did get back in, I'd be put in jail."

"I'm very happy here," he continues and then he lifts his shirt and displays the red maple leaf tatooed above his heart.

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The Sport Report

Bruce Benson

Is the Rebels hockey team nothing but a collection of goons? Gary Warren, coach of the North Dakota State University Lumberjacks seems to think so. He says, in not so many words, the Rebels are a pack of intimidating wolves, and he's afraid they're preying on his flock.

Small wonder. The Rebels have completely dominated his team every game they played. One game was 15 - 2, and the only reason it stopped at 15 was that Warren asked that the third period be played running time.

I was taught you played to the finish, doing your best no matter the odds. Defaulting was considered dishonourable, unless there were extenuating circumstances. There were none in that situation, other than Warren's injured pride.

The Lumberjacks themselves didn't mind the roughness of the games. They admitted some of their guys were intimidated but accepted it as part of the game.

No big deal. In the States, every hockey player must wear a mask completely protecting his face to be covered by medical insurance. They don't have the benefit of medi-care. I don't blame the Lumberjacks for accidentally lifting their sticks too high once in a while. Back home in the states it wouldn't hurt anybody, so they're probably unaware they're doing it.

On the other hand, I can't get angry at the Rebels who get upset over these things. It's perfectly natural to retaliate in a situation like that.

Just last issue we ran a story about born-again Christians playing for the Winnipeg Jets. Doug Smail, a self-professed born-again Christian (you know them, turn the other cheek and all that) said hockey fights were not premeditated, but rather spur-of-the-moment actions for which the Lord would forgive him.

The good Lord might but Gary Warren won't.

The most encouraging aspect of the Bottineau coach's attitude is that his players don't share it. I spoke to several of them as they were heading back to the town of Bottineau in the States and they were in great spirits. They were proud of what they'd done and how they'd played. These boys like to play hockey.

Gary Warren scowled. After all, he was named coach of the year last year, and now his team is in last place.

By the way, the Rebels are in first place. They haven't lost a game.

Rebels Coach Doug Stokes barks orders to players.

So what does Warren want? The Rebels play to win. When you play to win, you play hard. When you play hard it gets rough. There's nothing to be done about it.

When the Lumberjacks came up to Winnipeg to play the Rebels on January 10 & 11, Warren was again screaming "unfair, unfair".

I'm not one to judge, but I saw several Rebel players with cuts on their faces after the game. These cuts were the result of high sticks being shoved in the face.

Judo Politics

by Annette Martin

Life for Olympic medalist, Mark Berger, may hint of the routine but the gentle giant has few regrets.

In 1976, when the judo expert and his wife chose to emigrate from Russia they made an irreversible decision. Never again could they visit friends and family within the hammer and sickle territory.

They left hoping for a freer, more democratic way of life in the West. Before 1980 emigration was easy granted "because the Soviet Union — they want no big scandals — but they blew it with Afghanistan".

Canada was elected because unlike most countries where citizenship *is granted* after five to seven years, Canada could push Mark's citizenship through in only three years.

Mark ushers himself back to his habitual shyness. At six foot one and with 260 lbs tucked under his black belt, he is further weighted with a thoughtful silence. A powerfully tendoned hand ensnares the Coke and he gulps from the glass. His English is anchored to his tongue with a Russian accent but he explains the importance of those three years. Without citizenship an individual cannot represent that country in the Olympics.

Mark arrived in Canada with a green belt and under Moe Oye's tutelage within 1½ years he progressed to the black belt, third dan. However, things in Canada were quite different.

In the Soviet Union athletes, musicians, even writers are mothered from the age at which they show promise. Lessons, equipment, and uniforms, are paid for by the government.

"A Russian coach is like your father. If you need an apartment or tires for your car, he get's it. If you're happy, he's happy. If you're sad, he's sad."

Oye, one of the vice-presidents of Judo Canada and also a member of the International Judo Federation, considers the provincial and national assistance offered Canadian athletes to be enough. He does not agree that financial support should be extended to the athlete's family, as happens in Russia. "Guys have won Olympic medals without that. If they're motivated enough they can manage without handouts."

Another difference Mark has encounterd is that "Everybody cares about Jets — it's big business. Nobody cares about judo."

Since participation in judo is minimal, Mark goes frequently to France and Japan. "The French recognize faces of Canadians (champions) more than Canadians." Also, it is only in these countries that Mark can find competition of his calibre and in his weight division.

Oye concedes that overseas training offers Mark more bodies — anywhere from 200 to 300 in a single gym, along with better calibre fighters.

Mark's trouble finding sparring partners has led him to compensate by pumping iron. Judo, to most Canadians, is merely a recreational sport. "They want to sweat, shower and have a beer after."

One year before the Olympics, Mark wanted to visit Moscow to participate in the world judo championship. When Mark was denied re-entry into Russia, the IJF stepped in. They threatened to cancel the entire championship. Oye confesses, however, that this was merely a threat and not likely to have been executed. In any event, the government granted Mark his visa.

Politics did not end there. In any instance of a split decision, the referee is called upon to cast the deciding vote. Thus, claims Mark, when he and his Romanian contender face a split decision, it was politics and not ability that granted the Romanian third place over the Russian dissident.

One year later when Russia boycotted the Los Angeles games Mark was stunned. That year Russia participated in the Canada Cup: "Explain me this." His indignation rises: "It like criminals. Same like you being in jail. They wasted four years, you know."

Mark is certain that other means such as refusing to buy wheat would have been more appropriate retribution.

Mark is still in training. As for the '88 Olympics: "If I still good enough for Canada, why not?"

His coach is dubious, however: "My expectations aren't as high. In 1984 he was at his best age."

Employed as a language teacher at Ralph Brown Elementary School and with a wife and two daughters, he can reflect happily on his accompishments which also include a gold medal at the 1983 Pan-American Games and the title of male athlete of the year from the Manitoba Sportswriters and Sportscasters Association in 1984.

Womens' V - Ball Team; Hopeful Losers

by Bruce Benson

RRCC's varsity women's volleyball team hasn't won a game all season but still has hopes of making it to the National Championships in March.

"We just have to beat Brandon and we're in," says coach Peter Roadley. "We don't know what they're like, but I think we can do it."

Roadley says there was friction among players earlier in the season but since then the team has come together quite a bit. He's hoping to add one or two players to his roster of ten before the provincials, where they play Brandon for entrance to the nationals.

"When we start making mistakes, it just seems to snowball. We need someone to stop that."

Roadley wants consistency. He also wants to improve on passing. "We've got good hitters, but our passing needs work."

Two players Roadley depends on are Jami Jacyk and Sharlene Nelson. "I can rely on those two, but I need one more in order to pull it together and become a winning team."

Nelson blames a lack of experience for the team's losing streak, "We haven't played in enough tournaments yet."

This week-end the girls will be going to Regina. Next week-end it's Brandon, and Calgary the next. Near the end of February the Provincials will be hosted here at Red River. And then there's the Canadian College Athletic Association nationals in B.C. in March.

Badminton

Red River's Badminton team was well represented in the Level II section of the Manitoba Open Championships at the Wildewood Club on Jan. 18 & 19.

Medal winner in men's singles included Pierre Banville in the 1st consolation and Ken Dirksen in the 2nd consolation.

The mixed doubles team of Ken Dirksen and June Jeske reached the finals of the 1st consolation event. In ladies singles, June Jeske reached the quarter finals of the main event, and Carol Pauls reached the semi-finals of the first consolations.

In men's doubles, Pierre Banville and Darrell Sadowsky reached the semi-finals of the first consolation.

Next event for the team will be the Prairie Athletic Conference Invitational in Saskatoon in February.

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Housing Improvements

by Carol Sanders

"It can be depressing. I go into a house and see cockroaches and mice . . . the sewer's been backed up for a week."

A building inspector for the Core Area Residential Upgrading and Maintenance Program says he sees a lot of bad landlords and negligent tenants. He didn't want his identity revealed because inspectors are supposed to maintain unbiased viewpoints when dealing with tenants and landlords. The inspectors work with social workers and teacher-homemakers in the program. Their mandate is to improve living conditions for tenants living in the north end.

The program is the first of its kind in Canada and is modelled after a successful program in Pittsburgh, said one inspector.

When an inspector goes to a home, he must get the tenant's permission to enter. The inspector checks the electrical, plumbing, foundation, etc. If it needs repairs he'll issue a work order to the landlord who has usually 90 days to comply or be fined.

Some tenants won't let the inspector in. One inspector (who wished to remain anonymous) says he gets the impression that the landlord has told the tenant not to let an inspector in.

He says its hard for some people to find an affordable place to live. People may be afraid of being evicted if they let an inspector in against the wishes of a landlord.

The inspector says that some landlords neglect their property and some haven't even seen it in up to 3 years. He said these people are often unaware of how bad their places have become.

The inspector advises anyone who is about to rent a place to look at the condition of it and take notes before they move in. He said there have been cases where a tenant moves into a damaged place that doesn't get repaired. When they move out they don't get their damage deposit back, even though the damage was done before they moved in. They can't prove it.

People on welfare have a hard time finding a decent place to live that they can afford, said the inspector. This may end up costing the government (taxpayers) money. He says some of the places people on welfare wind up in have, for example, leaky pipes.

"They tell the landlord about the pipes and if he doesn't have the leak fixed, welfare winds up paying a $100 or $200 water bill that the tenant doesn't even see. Meanwhile the ceiling is half falling down."

The inspector says that home-maker teachers instruct people on assistance on how to budget their income, clean house, etc. He says they go into homes and with the social workers they check on child abuse and alcoholism.

"They also try to get these people away from a bad, depressing situation by getting them involved in recreational programs, like arts and crafts," according to the inspector.

He says there are some people he doesn't feel sorry for. "Some people live in a dump that they've wrecked by partying a lot. They don't clean the house, there's stuff smeared on the walls, the dog chewed up the couch and the rug." He says he's issued orders to tenants to clean floors and scrub walls.

Sometimes a landlord decides not to act on a work order and decides not to rent the place. The inspector says the program will help the displaced tenant move.

He says sometimes he'll go to inspect a place and see the same tenant that he previously saw at a place he has inspected that the landlord closed instead of repaired. The inspector says this is hard for him. He says he feels sorry for people who have to move all the time — from one dump to the next. He says that the program is trying to make things better, and they're seeing some improvements.

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Here's how. Make 3 Long Distance calls, record the numbers you called on one of our entry forms, send it along and you're in business. Each additional set of three calls makes you eligible to enter again. But hurry, the last draw will be held on March 12, 1986. It may not be the kind of performance Dad had in mind, but then he didn't really specify did he?

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Area code Number called Date called

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Name _____

Address _____ Apt. _____

City _____ Prov. _____

Postal code _____ Telephone No. _____ (Where you can be reached)

College or Univ. attending _____

I have read the contest rules and agree to abide by them.

Signature _____

Rules and Regulations: 1. to enter, print your name, address and telephone number on an official Telecom Canada entry form or on an 8 cm x 12 cm (3" x 5") piece of paper, as well as the telephone numbers (including area codes) and dates of three (3) Long Distance calls* completed between August 16, 1985 and February 12, 1986. Each group of three (3) Long Distance calls may be entered only once OR, provide a handwritten description, in not less than 25 words, explaining why you would like to make a Long Distance call. Only original hand written copies will be accepted and those mechanically reproduced will be disqualified.
Mail to: Student Long Distance Contest, P.O. Box 1491, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 2E8
* Calls to any point outside the entrant's local flat rate calling area
2. Enter as often as you can, but each entry must be mailed in a separate envelope, bear sufficient postage, and be postmarked no later than February 26, 1986, the contest closing date. The sponsors do not assume any responsibility for lost, delayed or misdirected entries. Only entries received prior to the draw dates will be eligible for contest participation.
3. There will be a total of four (4) prizes awarded nationally (see Rule #4 for prize distribution). Each prize will consist of a 1986 Pontiac Fiero Sport Coupe with all standard equipment plus the following options: AM/FM Stereo Radio and aluminum cast wheels. Approximate retail value of each prize is $13,000.00. Local delivery, federal and provincial taxes as applicable, are included as part of the prize at no cost to the winner. Vehicle insurance, registration, license, and any applicable income tax, will be the responsibility of each winner. Each vehicle will be delivered to the GM Pontiac dealer nearest the winner's residence in Canada. The prize will be awarded to the person whose name appears on the entry, limit of one prize per person. All prizes must be accepted as awarded, with no cash substitutions. Prizes will be awarded to each winner by Telecom Canada. Prizes awarded may not be exactly as illustrated
4. Random selections will be made from all eligible entries submitted, at approximately 2:00 P.M E. S. T. November 27, 1985 and March 12, 1986 in Toronto, Ontario, by the independent contest organization. Prizes will be awarded as follows: Two (2) Fiero Sport Coupes will be awarded from all entries postmarked no later than midnight, November 13, 1985, and two (2) Fiero Sport Coupes will be awarded from all entries postmarked no later than midnight, February 26, 1986. Eligible entries other than the two winners of the November 27 draw will automatically be entered in the final draw March 12, 1986. Chances of being selected are dependent upon the total number of entries received as of each draw. Selected entrants, in order to win, must qualify according to the rules and will be required to correctly answer unaided, a time-limited, arithmetic, skill-testing question during a pre-arranged telephone interview. All decisions of the contest organization are final. By accepting a prize, winners agree to the use of their name, address and photograph for resulting publicity in connection with this contest. Winners will also be required to sign an affidavit certifying their compliance with the contest rules. To receive a list of winners, send a postage-paid, self-addressed envelope within three (3) months of the final contest close date, February 26, 1986 to: **Student Contest Winners, Telecom Canada, 410 Laurier Avenue W., Room 960, Box 2410, Station 'D', Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5H5.**
5. This contest is open only to students who have reached the age of majority in the province in which they reside and who are registered full-time at any accredited Canadian University, College or Post-Secondary Institution, except employees and members of their immediate families (mother, father, sisters, brothers, spouse and children) of Telecom Canada, its member companies and their affiliates, their advertising and promotional agencies and the independent contest organization. No correspondence will be entered into except with selected entrants.
6. **Quebec Residents.** Any dispute or claim by Quebec residents relating to the conduct of this contest and the awarding of prizes may be submitted to the Régie des loteries et courses du Quebec. This contest is subject to all Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws.

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