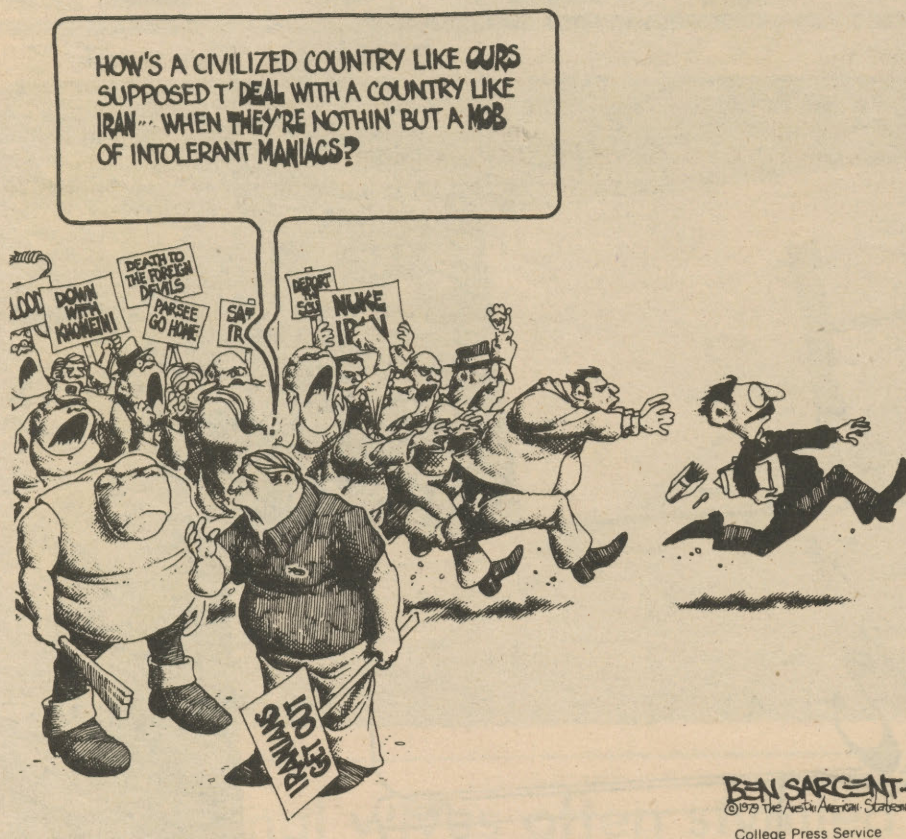


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'Us against them'

They rise at football games to sing The Star-Spangled Banner. The voices are tentative at first. But they gradually swell. Soon everyone is singing together with pride and defiance. Together. They are singing our anthem together the way they sang it in World War II -- in those long-ago, halycon days when our nation was bright and new.

There is a comfort in this spirit of unity abroad in the land; there is warmth; there is security. Our president is suddenly a strong leader. Even Congress has stopped its bickering. Our warships are steaming to the scene. Our country is brave and powerful and not to be trifled with. We are all in this together -- us against them.

How long has it been since last we felt this way? Certainly not during the long, ugly Vietnam war. Certainly not during the controversial Korean "police action." I keep thinking back to World War II.

My generation has always said that things were simpler then. The sneak attack on Pearl Harbor violated every concept of international law and morality. The issues were clear-cut. We were the good guys; they, the bad. We were all in it together -- us against them.

And now the Iranians had seized our embassy in violation of every concept of international law and morality. Once again, the issues were clear-cut. We were the good guys; they, the bad. We were all in it together -- us against them.

I couldn't help but think that perhaps the bitter divisiveness of Vietnam, the shabby disillusionment of Watergate, all the pessimistic nihilism of these past years might be washed away in this new feeling of unity. It was a good feeling.

I was surprised that a young woman I know didn't share that feeling. Then I realized that she had grown up during Vietnam and Watergate. She had never known that feeling. I felt sorry for her and tried to explain how it was in World War II when I was her age.

"How did you feel when they put the Japanese-Americans in concentration camps?" she asked.

I remembered seeing them boarding buses in San Francisco, each with a small bundle. I hadn't felt a thing. After all, it was us against them.

"And how did you feel when they dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima?" I was glad. We were all glad. It meant the war would soon be over. And, after all, it was us against them.

"But the children," she said.

The children? No, we didn't think about them.

The other night I watched on television as a flag-waving mob of young people attacked an Iranian student who was saved by police. The hatred on their faces mirrored that of the mobs in Tehran.

I realized for the first time what a seductive emotion blind patriotism is.

How comfortable we feel after submitting our individual wills to that of the group; how secure we become by bolstering each other's pride; how satisfying it is giving vent to our pent-up anger in praiseworthy fashion.

And, above all, how easy it is to do evil when we are all in it together -- us against them.

Anthony Kopp

(C) Chronicle Publishing Co. 1979

Infuriating TV ads

Many people in America are complaining about the content of TV shows. These people maintain that the shows are not suitable for family viewing and should, therefore, be banned.

But what really infuriates me about TV is some of the commercials. Not the ones that are so stupid that you can't help wondering about the advertiser's intelligence, but the embarrassing commercials advertising feminine hygiene products.

Advertising these products is disgusting. Every time one comes on (and they do just that; every five minutes) I become embarrassed. My embarrassment is tripled when males are in the room.

I don't think that these topics should be allowed on TV. At least not during times when the family is watching TV together. Almost all women come in contact with these advertisements in women's magazines, so why are the TV advertisements necessary?

I wonder why there aren't commercials dealing with all men's problems. It would only be fair, but of course men control advertising, so men decide what can be advertised. Double standard? You bet!

All women I know hate these commercials. I've also noticed that many of the different "varieties" or brands are put out by the same companies. I urge women to look for the address of the manufacturers and send them a letter of complaint. Also send a complaint to the TV stations that air these commercials. This way you will be voicing your complaints and hopefully you'll get results.

Let's show our displeasure and get rid of this annoyance!

Lori Parkman
LCC student

playing and a harmonic idiom. . ."

Hmmm, I wonder if all those vibrant, syncopated arrangements which incorporate percussion, string and horn sections are derived from Afro-American musical roots?

Isn't the Sunday show titled "Your Jazz"? Half that title -- yes, Mr. Schwartz, fifty percent of that title -- is the word "your." This insinuates the discretion of the guest community disc jockey.

My point is this: Either set down guidelines for the "Your Jazz" program and stick to them by informing the guest prior to their show, or give them the option to sit in and be a guest in the appropriate time slot for their musical line-up. "Strato-Lounger" jazz is fine, but if that is what is expected, the show should be retitled as "The Director's Jazz."

After doing four of these shows last year, I felt fairly adept at using the control board. Even after exhibiting my radio-telephone operator's card, I was still not allowed to sit at the controls and feel as if it were my 180 minutes. The person in charge of organizing (or disorganizing) this show did his best to admonish my musical selections to satisfy the expectations of Mr. Schwartz and friends.

KLCC likes to be known as an "alternative" radio station. Such a platform is very "chic" in a city such as Eugene. However, people who are ingenious, informed and intelligent are conveniently manipulated and opt for greener pastures, as in the case of KZEL's John Napier.

Hopefully KLCC will raise their "public consciousness" and organize new station policies so that they might be a true asset to a community that wants to support "public" radio.

Larry Burg
860 Martin Street
Eugene, OR 97405

Artists thanked

Denali magazine has (gasp) completed their evaluation of student works -- the material given us exudes professional rather than student status -- submitted to us for our fall issue. To those of you who have given us your art, please come to the office (449 Center) and receive your written letter of acceptance or rejection. Every promising and realized artist has a pile of the latter, so please don't be dismayed.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank (humbly, joyfully) all the people who placed their material in our hands. Without you there would be no magazine.

We would also like to announce that we are now willing -- tired, but willing -- to start accepting new submissions for our next issue. Old and new people may bring their art to our office at any time.

Again, a thousand thanks to all of you.

Kathryn Young
Literary Editor
Denali Magazine

the torch

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News features, because of broader scope, may contain some judgements on the part of the writer. They are identified with a "feature" by-line.

"Forums" are intended to be essays contributed by TORCH readers. They should be limited to 750 words.

"Letters to the Editor" are intended as short commentaries on stories appearing in The TORCH. The editor reserves the right to edit for libel or length.

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All correspondence must be typed and signed by the writer. Mail or bring all correspondence to: The TORCH, Room 205, Center Building, 4000 E. 30th Ave., Eugene, Oregon 97405. Phone 747-4501, ext. 2654.

Three LCC students face deportation

by Howard Berkes
of The TORCH

Three of the 29 Iranian students at Lane Community College have been told by the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that they must voluntarily leave the United States or face deportation.

Homayoun Nadimi, Mohammed Rezah Ne'mati and Mahmood Tavazoi have each received letters requesting that they depart the United States due to violations of their visas. Their visas were reviewed in response to President Jimmy Carter's order that all Iranian students check their status with the INS.

"They're (INS) not being fair," Tavazoi told KLCC radio. "They're not doing this to Arabs, or Japanese students. They're only doing this to Iranians. They're picking on us because of the situation in Iran," he said.

Tavazoi said he would be glad to go home to his family, but INS is "... sending me home for an unreasonable excuse." He also said he would like to study at LCC for at least one more term so that he will have enough credits to transfer to an Iranian university.

The nationwide visa status check was initiated after Americans were taken hostages at the US Embassy in Tehran, Iran, last November.

In a US Court of Appeals decision issued on Dec. 27, the legality of the visa review was upheld. In its decision, the court said Carter's action is a "fundamental element" of his efforts to resolve the Iranian crisis.

The appeals court overruled a lower court decision that had temporarily halted the visa review.

- Homayoun Nadimi was formerly a student at

Oregon State University. On Dec. 5, INS District Director Robert Krueger told KLCC radio that Nadimi was 10 days late in applying for his transfer to LCC. Krueger said that all foreign students are required to receive INS approval before transferring from one college to another. Failure to do so, explained Krueger, is a violation of the student's visa.

- Mohammed Rezah Ne'mati, on the other hand, has not had his passport revalidated by the Iranian authorities. Ne'mati began that process before President Carter ordered the review of Iranian students' visas. In an interview with The TORCH on Jan. 2, Krueger conceded that Ne'mati is "caught in the middle" of slow Iranian government action and President Carter's review order. But, Krueger added, Ne'mati's passport is still invalid.

But Ne'mati told The TORCH that the INS has not given him a reason for his being asked to leave the country.

- Mahmood Tavazoi said INS officials have told him he failed to file one of three forms required for his attending LCC. Yet Tavazoi maintains that he sent all three forms in one envelope.

LCC Coordinator of Foreign Students Irene Parents and Dean of Students Jack Carter are writing to INS officials in support of the three students.

"We're asking Immigration to reconsider their decision to deport these students," Dean Carter said. "We think that there are some special circumstances involved in these cases that warrant another look by INS and a reconsideration of their actions," he added.

Parent said the students have maintained the required number of credits and are in good academic standing.

Dean Carter agreed, saying that LCC's experience with the students "has been very positive. They're good students. We do not see any good purpose to be served by deporting these students."

But neither Carter nor Parent know what the INS response will be.

The students were given 30 days from the dates on the letters requesting their departure to leave the country. INS Deputy District Director Carl Houseman told The TORCH that Iranian students who remain in the US past the 30 day period will be automatically scheduled for a hearing before an Immigration judge.

Only one judge, he said, is assigned to both the Seattle and Portland immigration districts. "We'll schedule 13 hearings a day for two days out of each month," Houseman said.

Of the 879 Iranian students in Oregon, 144 have been asked to leave the country, according to Houseman. He declined to speculate on how long the hearings process would take if all 144 students refused to leave the country.

Director Krueger says that the hearings process is a result of the President's visa review order. In an interview with KLCC radio, Krueger said that he is normally the one who reviews visas for renewal or denial of status. He added, "In the past, cases similar (to those of the three LCC students) would have been automatically reconsidered and (visas) most likely restored."

Krueger disclosed the INS is working on new guidelines that may give him more latitude in dealing with Iranian students. He said he does not know what situations the guidelines will cover. But now, Krueger explained, all violations -- regardless of the reason or severity -- require him to begin the deportation process.

Discussion focuses on US-Iranian situation

by Megan O'Neill
for The TORCH

"Iranian and American students here (at LCC) are not threatening each other with extermination, abuse or war. . . (But) between governments, there is what I view to be insanity," said Ron Mitchell, LCC psychology instructor and Social Science Department head.

Mitchell was a member of a panel discussion held on campus Dec. 7 dealing with the American-Iranian crisis. The panel of faculty and students discussed how Americans are dealing and can deal with the tense situation. They focused particularly on the reactions of the LCC and U of O communities to the events in Iran.

The US-Iranian crisis began Nov. 4 with the seizure of the US Embassy in Tehran by militants demanding the United States return the ousted Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to Iran to stand trial for alleged crimes against the people of Iran.

President Carter refused to extradite the shah and the 50 American hostages remain in Tehran. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has supported the militants and is forming a tribunal countr to investigate spying by the embassy hostages.

The UN Security Council adopted a resolution asking the two nations to show restraint and negotiate a settlement to the crisis. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim just visited Iran to try to personally negotiate a settlement before the UN votes to place "economic sanctions" against the Moslem nation.

This is the international and political situation.

But there are multiple levels of



Graphic photo by Dennis Tachibana and Robin Smith

reality and multiple levels of human interaction involved in the crisis, said Joe Kremers, LCC political science instructor.

On the personal level, students at LCC seem to be handling the crisis very well and quite sensibly, said Mitchell. Only one small incident of open hostility toward an Iranian student has been reported, said Irene Parent, LCC international student counselor.

Fariborz Mar'shi, an LCC Iranian student, hasn't encountered any hostility towards Iranians at LCC, although he heard a heckler at the U of O yell, "Bomb Iran."

"The discourse is fairly violent" at the U of O, said Paul Yarnold, editorial editor of the Oregon Daily Emerald and past TORCH associate editor. Information tables are set up and the issue is thrust at you at the university, Yarnold said. "I haven't seen any Iranian students abused physically, but I have seen them abused verbally. And visa versa," he added. "I think the American students, for the most part, are fairly resentful and angry about the situation."

To help relieve pressure and feel less helpless about the crisis, Mitchell suggests people air their concerns and

talk especially across Iranian-American lines. "Write a letter, call, send a telegram -- any kind of action will relieve some of the tension," Mitchell explained.

Some Americans are especially angry that Iranian students in the US are protesting against the US government.

But Kremers explained, according to a 1950's poll, most Americans support the US Bill of Right only in abstract and not in the particular. Constitutionally, he added, Iranians in the US have the same legal right to say whatever they want that Americans do.

Some people feel Iranians misuse or abuse the US, remarked Mara'shi, but "we learned to express our ideas in the US. We couldn't in Iran, so let us do it."

Yarnold said the Iranian students he has talked to, who have returned to Iran, do not speak out freely or criticize Khomeini. Yarnold questions whether free speech will ever be allowed in Iran "because of the religious fervor and religious banner than everyone is jumping behind."

Mara'shi said the reason Khomeini is not challenged is that Iran is in a critical time and internal clashes within the country could lead to a civil

war -- something the Iranian people are very afraid of. He added that Iranians may support Khomeini, but not necessarily everything he does.

Parent said she knows of Iranians that do not support Khomeini, but says that they will not speak out among other Iranians. Mara'shi responded that those people are from different religions and don't want to return to Iran.

Some Iranian students now face deportation. Of the 29 at LCC, three have been asked by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to leave the country, Parent said. She added that she disapproves of the action and is trying to help the students.

Mara'shi reported to the INS, but he said he knows Iranian students at the university who have hired lawyers and are boycotting the order on the grounds that the law is unequally applied and randomly enforced.

But another more pressing problem facing Iranian students is the freeze on all Iranian assets into and out of this country. Students can no longer receive money from their parents (a maximum allotment of \$1,000 per month), Parent said. And some students are already in financial difficulty, she added.

CAMBODIAN EXODUS:

Feature by Charlotte Hall
of The TORCH

Yi (Yee) Chang and Lay (Lee) Tiang sit nervously in their chairs as they speak. Knowing very little English, a translator helps them tell about their escape from Cambodia only six weeks before.

Then they sit again -- quietly this time, though their 2-year-old son, Chung Hang Chang, scrimmages between living and dining rooms -- in the home of their sponsors, Mike and Carol Hanks of Eugene. The Hanks add more details in retracing the family's trek across Cambodia.

Yi Chang takes his food ration -- a meager cup of rice soup per day for each person -- that is offered by the outstretched hand, knowing it is not enough to keep him alive.

Then he watches painfully as Lay his wife helps feed their four ailing children -- three boys [one still an infant] and a girl.

Yi Chang sees the signs of hunger become more and more apparent in his children as each day passes into the next. It is not an unfamiliar sight to him. He, a Cambodian of Chinese decent, has seen many Cambodians die of starvation since the Pol Pot regime overthrew the Cambodian government in 1975.

Two years after the United States withdrew its troops from the Vietnam War a communist regime overthrew the government of Cambodia (1975). The Khmer Rouge, led by Premier Pol Pot, seized the capital of Cambodia,

Phnom Penh, and ousted Marshal Lon Nol, Cambodia's American-supported president, reports John G. Stoessinger in his book "The Might of Nations."

Yi Chang claims the Pol Pot regime convinced the Cambodian citizens that the United States was going to bomb the cities of Cambodia within the next three days, so the people fled to the country where they were told to stay -- until the danger passed. But the people were not allowed to go back to their homes after the three days had gone by without incident, continues Yi Chang. The Pol Pot government dispersed the people of Cambodia into small communities, he adds, where they could be watched more closely. They were forced to farm the land and surrender their crops to the government.

The crops, after being confiscated by the Khmer Rouge, were stored in barn shelters, alleges Yi Chang, surrounded by land mines to prevent looting.

The Cambodians, now dependent on the communist government for their food supply, were soon dying of starvation because the controls on food rationing were much too stringent. So, recalls Yi Chang sadly, people searched the community, eating seeds, roots, bugs anything they could find to fill their empty stomachs.

People became so desperate, so hungry, that they began raiding graves -- eating the meat just to keep alive, remembers Yi Chang. So, he adds, the government decided to bury mines along with the dead. Still, some grave-robbing still occurred.

Yi Chang sees some men digging at a mound of dirt that recently covered a body. Standing a short 10 feet away he hears a loud noise and sees the men blasted away from the grave. Yi Chang is unscathed by the land mine, at least physically, and returns to his family.

Further precautions were taken, reports Yi Chang coldly, by separating members of families from one another -- allowing visiting rights only once a month. The government felt the people could be controlled if their families were not united, he muses.

And because the communist government believed the backbone of resistance would stem from the educated people of Cambodia -- doctors, teachers, engineers -- thousands of

At the present time, notes the magazine, most of the people are living on 4.5 ounces of rice per day -- less than one third of the average quota in Southeast Asia. The children



Yi Chang, Lay Tiang and their only remaining child, Chung Hang, share dinner with their Eugene sponsors, Mike and Carol Hanks. Photo by Deborah Keogh.

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professional people were executed (only 55 doctors survived out of a total of 555) leaving mostly illiterate people who were totally dependant on the new government for their survival, according to Bridge, Nov. 1979. Even people wearing glasses were sometimes eradicated because they were suspected of being able to read and write claims U.S. Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.) in a Nov. 26, 1979, edition of U.S. News and World Report.

According to both Bridge and U.S. News and World Report most of the remnants of the capitalistic society that existed during Lon Nol's leadership were destroyed by the Khmer Rouge. Social institutions, books, medical supplies, transportation and communication systems were virtually wiped out.

Today the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime (supported by the Vietnamese army) dominates most of Cambodia, according to U.S. News and World Report. But Pol Pot's regime still controlled parts of the nation. And fighting often erupted between the two communistic regimes.

The fighting destroyed the practically non-existent rice crops that hardly suffice to feed the people in Cambodia, according to Bridge. Eighty percent of the children, says Bridge, are severely malnourished. Disease and starvation have killed 40 to 50 percent of the population -- from eight million in 1970 to less than five million today.

of Yi Chang are no exception to this common sufferage.

Each moment makes it harder and harder to maintain life as their bodies weaken from starvation. And finally, Yi and Lay Chang lost two of their eldest sons to starvation.

Then Yi Chang watches as his daughter draws nearer and nearer to death. He salvages what he can.

Even the dogs, cats and mice they used to eat to stay alive are now scarce.

But Yi Chang is determined not to let another child of his die. He pleads desperately with authorities to let her be treated at a hospital. They refuse. He boldly insists anyway, knowing she will die if she doesn't receive immediate medical attention. Reluctantly, the authorities agree.

After admitting her to the hospital Yi Chang leaves the area for a short time.

Yi Chang, upon returning to the hospital, is anxious to see his daughter --hoping she is well. But he can't find her. He is informed, bluntly, that she is dead--the authorities have buried her.

Starvation claimed three of their children -- leaving only an infant son.

Experts caution that the next 12 months are crucial -- predicting that the Cambodians need 1,000 tons of food per day to prevent mass starvation, claims U.S. News and World Report.

But the Heng Samrin regime is reluctant to allow any aid from other countries -- fearing that the provisions will fall into the hands of the Khmer

continued on next page

A long journey between two worlds

Rouge. Although the regime has allowed some aid from international relief agencies to be sent to Cambodia, it has rejected proposals that would enable large amounts of food and medical supplies to reach the people. The Cambodian government refuses to establish a "Land bridge" to truck supplies by way of Thailand. And they have restricted air shipments.

Yi Chang builds a makeshift baby carriage that will be durable enough to carry their son to a Thailand refugee camp.

They reach the border of Thailand after walking for four days -- driven by their anger at the conditions that killed three of their children and the desperate hope that another country will offer sanctuary. But the Thai Army captures them and places them in a prison camp -- not a refugee camp as they had hoped. Soon the Thai soldiers come again. They turn Yi Chang and his family over to the Cambodian guerrillas stationed in Thailand.

Utterly defeated, Yi Chang and Lay Taing join over 600 other prisoners being taken across to Cambodia -- where they will probably be shot for fleeing the country.

But there are very few soldiers to guard the captives. The family stays with the guerrillas until nightfall when they slip away without being noticed.

Ravaged with hunger and tired from traveling and knowing no other place to go for safety the trio returns to the Thailand prison camp.

The commander-in-chief spots them coming toward the camp and orders his soldiers to shoot over their heads -- intending to force them back into Cambodia.

But Yi Chang and Lay Taing won't turn back -- just to be killed on

Cambodian soil instead of here in Thailand. All they know to do is go forward. And forward is the prison camp.

The commander, sensing their fear but seeing their determination, orders the soldiers to cease firing.

Yi Chang pleads with the commander, strengthened by the incident, to tell them where they will be safe.

The commander ponders for a moment. Then he points to the left indicating Red Cambodia -- where they would surely be shot. Then he points to the right, adding that it leads further into Thailand, but he can't say whether it is safe or not.

After walking for a day and a half into Thailand Yi Chang and his family are stopped again by the Thai army. They are loaded onto trucks and taken to a refugee camp at Mairoot. The conditions at this camp are not much better than what they had been accustomed to in Cambodia.

The camp, containing over 3,000 refugees, lacks food and shelter. During the two months that pass while they stay at Mairoot, 60 people die of starvation.

Finally, Yi Chang and his family are transferred to the Lumpine Camp in Bangkok. The camp is located about 200 miles from the Wha Liang camp. And the conditions here are greatly improved. The people being cared for at the camp have food and shelter. But best of all they await approval from other nations to live with sponsors far away from Cambodia.

...

Yi Chang and his family were flown to the United States on Sept. 27, 1979.

And Mike Hanks says they are adjusting relatively well to the American lifestyle.

Yi Chang was a printmaker before Pol Pot's forces invaded Cambodia but then was forced to become a blacksmith until he, Lay, and Chung escaped into Thailand. He says he would like to continue his work as a

printmaker after mastering the English language. But this plan may not be realized, says Mike, and Yi Chang may become involved in a machinist trade instead.

Yi Chang and Lay Taing are now attending the "English as a Second Language" program at the LCC Downtown Center.

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Winning energy essay

Conservation needed to offset energy abuse

EDITOR'S NOTE: Gyneth Prouty, an Oakridge writing student, is the winner of The TORCH's Energy Contest and \$50. The winning essay is printed below.

by Gyneth Prouty

Whether you are a proponent of nuclear energy, solar power, waste utilization, wind energy or fossil fuels, our problems with power or the lack of it in this country come down to one simple fact: We need to begin conserving the power sources that we have.

Having been a nation of "users" and "wasters," we have never really tried to use any of our resources in a saving way. From the very beginning of this country, our bounty seemed limitless. The land was overflowing with trees, game, water and every manner of God's gifts. There was so much of everything, why would anyone even consider conserving it? Obviously all these good things were put on the earth for man's use.

As time went on, the people were equally blessed with more good things of life, in the form of cheap power. Electricity was inexpensive, as was gas for our cars and machinery. The electric companies encouraged us to "use more electricity and to own an 'all-electric' house." Oil companies urged us to buy more gas, offering gifts and prizes as incentives.

We, as a nation, did not need much urging. We were eager to burn more lights, heat more hot water, have warmer homes, drive more miles in our cars. We even decided that one or two cars to a family was not enough.

So we added two or more cars, a boat, a camper, a trailer, and a motor home.

Then somebody lowered the boom. Suddenly our energy for all the good things of life was not as plentiful as it had been a few years ago. And it was expensive. We were hostile in gas lines, aghast at the high prices, and depressed when thinking of the future.

Now we need to take a good hard look at the way we have "loved" our energy to death. Maybe it is too late, maybe we can never recoup our losses. But since we have never been a nation of quitters, we should give conservation the same "hell-bent-for-leather"

try that we would use in facing any other national emergency.

Everyone -- older people, young families, kids, teenagers can do it.

Turn off the lights that are not being used, turn down the thermostats, use less hot water, make fewer trips in your car (especially short trips). Walk more, ride a bicycle, use public transportation, wear warmer clothes indoors. Think of your own ways to conserve our precious energy.

Remember -- we are all in this together. We will either win or lose the energy war by our own efforts.

Free legal services offered

by Audre Keller
for The TORCH

What can you do if you've been

forced to move because your landlord refused to fix the bathroom plumbing, and now s/he won't refund your deposit?

Or, what can you do if you and your spouse agree to disagree, but don't have the money to make it legal?

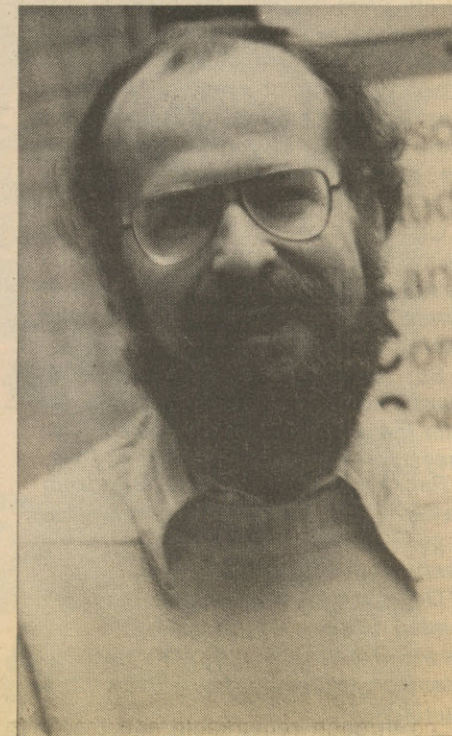
The LCC student union, as part of its student services, provides a legal service without charge to all currently registered LCC students. The fee "is kept out of student body fees paid at registration. Adult Education and High School Completion students are not eligible (because) they do not pay that fee," explains Joseph McKeever, the Legal Services attorney.

The Legal Services office, staffed on a part-time basis by Eugene attorneys McKeever and Stanley Cram, can help with landlord-tenant problems, consumer disputes, domestic relations, dissolution of marriage, wills, criminal expungements, adoptions, name changes, and also help in reviewing legal papers.

"We are not able to represent students in legal disputes with other LCC students or against the student government because of the conflict of interest. Nor do we handle business matters such as taxes or incorporation," says attorney McKeever.

While he and Cram do not go to court with you or get involved in administrative hearings because of the time involved, they are available for general advice and consultation on any legal matter. They will help a student to act as his/her own attorney, or refer the student to Legal Aid, Small Claims Court, or a private attorney.

McKeever explains, "Many semi-contested consumer of landlord-tenant disputes can be settled by our contacting the store or person you are having trouble with by phone or letters, and by working out an agreement that is

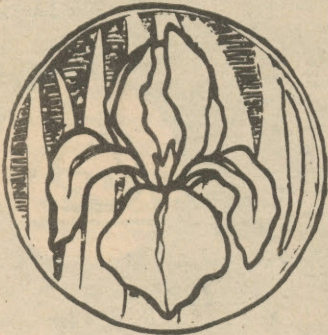


Joseph McKeever

satisfactory to both parties."

While appointments are necessary, "If someone has an emergency situation -- they have been served with papers or something like that -- we will squeeze them in," he says.

The Legal Services Office is located in the lobby of the second floor of the Center Building across from the counseling desk. The attorneys' hours are Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 1 to 4 p.m.; and Fridays from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. For appointments call extension 2340.



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'70s are gone...but the beat goes on

Commentary by Carla Schwartz
of The TORCH

In search of a catch-all phrase, writer Tom Wolfe labeled the '70s "The Me Decade." Rolling Stone Writer Chet Flippo prefers to call it "The Decade of Dullness." Lou Dennis of Warner Bros. Records says it was "The Decade of the Superstar." But my personal favorite was coined by TORCH Editor Sarah Jenkins who labeled it "The Into Decade," or "a time when nobody actually did anything; they were just 'into' it."

And indeed this was especially true of music. You didn't just listen to rock any more. You were "into" hard rock, soft rock, country rock, progressive rock, power rock, punk rock, rock & roll, or new wave rock. You didn't just listen to jazz either. You were "into" progressive jazz, latin jazz, fusion jazz, funk, blues, dawg music (country jazz), etc. The categories became so varied and diverse it was impossible to keep up with the latest trend.

There is also something to be said for Dennis' "Decade of the Superstar." Around the time we started noticing that restaurants called their small soft drinks "regular" the word "star" had been altered to "Superstar." And everyone from Fleetwood Mac to Dolly Parton claimed it. The word permeated the American vocabulary as "groovy" had in the '60s. Virtual unknowns were booked into concerts as superstars, while the audience wondered who they were watching.

We watched our heroes of the '60s go through remarkable and too often disheartening changes. Early in the decade the Beatles broke up for good, leaving the nation hoping for a reconciliation -- at least a suitable substitute. By 1979, only Paul McCartney had consistently remained on the scene with a second band, "Wings," that featured his wife Linda on keyboards. Joni Mitchell released an inspiring and successful album, "Court and Spark," in 1974, then became heavily involved in a progressive sort of jazz on her following albums. Bob Dylan went through many phases in his art, but by 1979 had apparently converted to Christianity, upsetting rabbis and throwing him into the center of controversy. (Is it hip or hype?) Peter Frampton, a former member of Humble Pie, released a monster seller, "Frampton Comes Alive," in 1975 after several mildly successful studio albums. The Rolling Stones and The Who were still selling albums by the end of the decade, and were still trend-setters as they had been in the '60s.

Many new faces, however, cropped up on the scene. Elton John became a major figure in music and proved he could sing ballads with as much intensity as he could sing faster tunes. Bruce Springsteen's driving Asbury Park, New Jersey sound rocked and moved us through the end of the decade. Linda Ronstadt, Tanya Tucker and Dolly Parton made their crossover from country to rock. But, in Parton's case, it still sounded like country. John Denver became the sung hero of folkies, country fans and parents everywhere.

Probably some of the most listened to people creating music through the '70s were a clique of Los Angeles musicians the press penned "The Music Mafia." Almost anyone putting out anything sounding vaguely like country rock was considered to be a part of this elite society. Included were such notables as The Eagles, Neil Young, Linda Ronstadt, Andrew Gold, Little Feat, Nicolette Larson, Jackson Browne, Bonnie Raitt, James Taylor, Carly Simon, Karla Bonoff and Wendy Waldman. They appeared consistently on each others' albums, and at each others' parties.

Although not a part of the "Mafia" Fleetwood Mac went through major changes by losing Bob Welch and Peter Green who left in search of success, and gaining Lindsey Buckingham and Stevie Nicks who brought success. Buckingham and Nicks created their own clique by helping out on albums by John Stewart, Walter Egan and Kenny Loggins. Steely Dan and The Doobie Brothers traded members and styles. By 1979 it was difficult to turn on the radio and not hear Nicks, Buckingham, Michael McDonald, or the countless other voices that seemed to travel back and forth from one album to the other.

It is rather difficult to go through a list of influences on our music in our times and not make mention of The Bee Gees. Although the Brothers Gibb had been around since the mid-sixties, they did not take hold fully until the release of the soundtrack to "Saturday Night Fever," the movie that put men in white three-piece suits and women in slit satin dresses. The album itself took only 11 days to put together, and immediately sent everyone into the disco market. It was the easiest money the Bee Gees ever made, as well as one of the strongest marks left on the '70s. With the release of "Saturday Night Fever," many nightclubs opted to change their formats from live bands to records spun by disc-jockeys, and that idea wreaked havoc among suddenly out-of-work musicians.

Disco became the American way of life for many people. We danced to it, skated to it, and even bought outfits to conform with it. All eyes were on Studio 54 in New York, where everybody who was anybody went to see and be seen. Even Ethel Merman had the audacity to release a disco album.

Strangely enough, while all this silliness was going on in the states, the British, who we had always walked step-in-time with, were listening to an altogether different type of music. It was called punk rock, and had such a hard-core sound it never really caught on in America. People were much too busy dancing to notice how violent the sound was across the Atlantic.

But after the newness of disco died down, the public was eagerly awaiting the next phase of music. It was called "New Wave Rock," and featured the blunt raw edge of punk, but was not

nearly as violent. The record companies loved it -- it was cheap to produce. There was no orchestration as in disco. And, most importantly, it was rock and roll once again.

The direction music will take in the '80s is uncertain, but one fact is sure: The musicians creating the pop hits of the '80s will be strongly influenced by the decade we are leaving behind. We have lived through it. We have created it. Now we must be able to look back in retrospect and share it.

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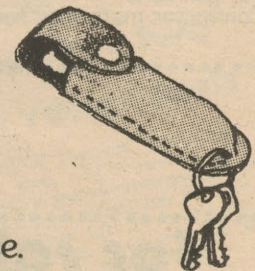
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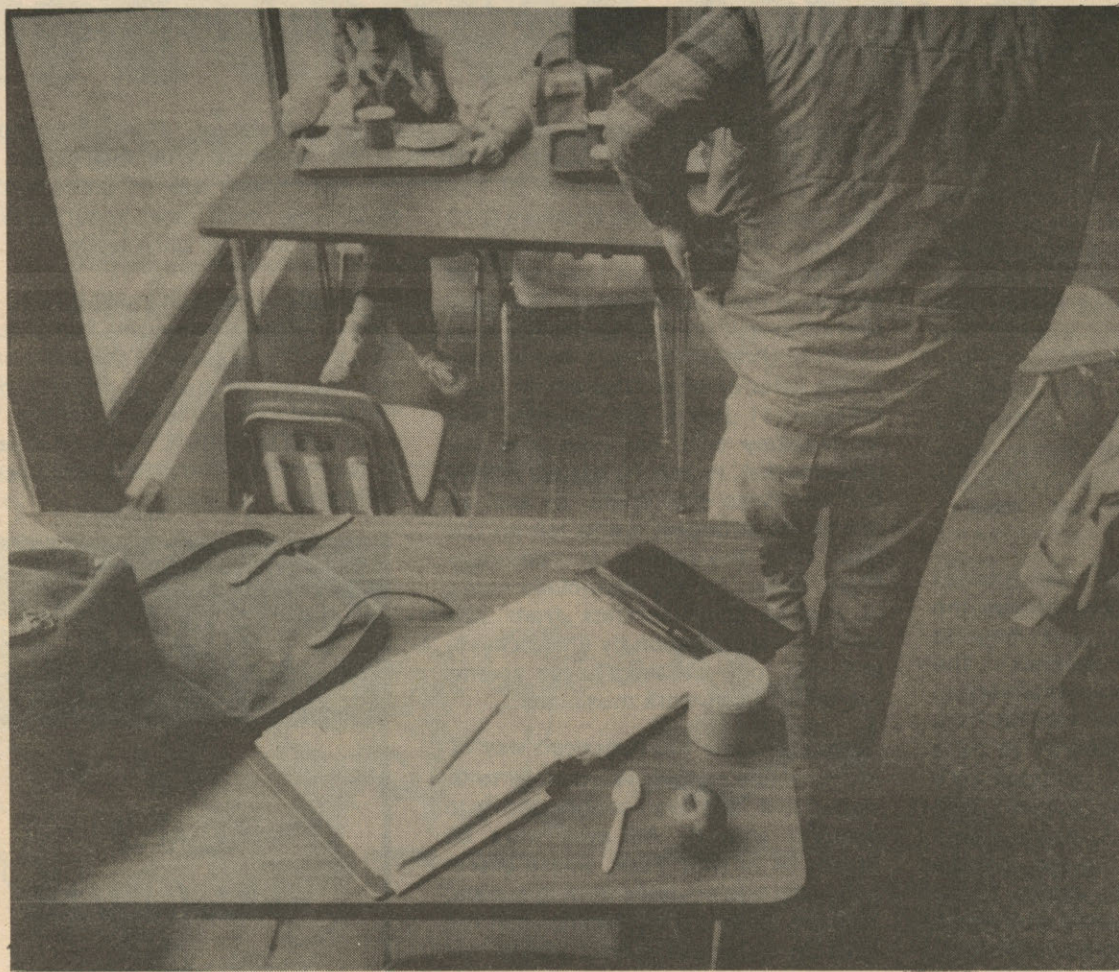


Photo by Michael Bertotti

'Walk-away' theft

A camera left on a classroom table for "just a second," a backpack forgotten under a cafeteria table, a \$10 bill stuffed in the pocket of a coat slung over a chair.

It's called "opportunity theft" -- the victim, through carelessness, gives a thief an opportunity. And the thief takes both the opportunity and the camera, backpack and \$10 bill.

About 85 percent of all reported thefts at LCC are of the "opportunity" variety, claims Paul Chase, security manager.

"A person may never have thought of theft," Chase theorizes, "but when they see an opportunity, they may spring for the criminal activity."

Another part of such theft is people who leave valuables in their cars. "All they're doing," Chase explains dramatically, "is making a store window advertisement for anybody who might want that stuff."

The protection from "opportunity thieves," Chase says, is both simple and obvious. "The key thing is to be consciously aware. Help others be aware. Consider the fact that somebody might steal your stuff," he cautions.

Because, Chase adds realistically, if you are a victim of "opportunity theft," your chances of getting your property or money back are pretty slim.

Properly identified property (which means etched with a driver's license number) has the best chance of being returned. But, Chase admits, "While (identification) increases the likelihood that you would get it back, that's only a 'likelihood' in a small slice of reality."

Or, put another way, the odds are in favor of the thief.

Which explains why Chase stresses prevention.

"If you protect yourself by being aware, and help others protect themselves, Chase claims flatly, "you won't be a victim."

Professional wives often stymied

(CPS) -- Marriage, not sexual discrimination, may be the most important inhibitor of female professors' careers, according to research by University of Wisconsin sociologist Gerald Marwell.

Marwell, who, along with sociologists Seymour Silerman of Columbia and Rachel Rosenfeld of the University of Chicago, tried to find out why there were so few women in top academic positions, discovered that women "often turn down better offers in other cities rather than disrupt their husbands' careers."

"On the other hand," he added, "women tend to move with their husbands when the husbands accept better positions."

Commuter marriages sometimes help

both the husband and wife get and hold top-level jobs, but Marwell found they don't "always work out. Eventually, one of them will probably quit his or her job so the couple can be together."

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messages

find out how to make quick and easy use of the library with Barbara McKillip's course "Use of the Library". The course will be offered five times through six-week, one-credit courses. The courses are: Sequence #808, MW, 1400-1500, Jan. 7 to Feb. 13; Sequence #809, UH, 1130-1230, Jan. 8 to Feb. 14; Sequence #810, MW, 1300-1400, Jan. 28 to March 5; Sequence #811, UH, 1300-1400, Jan. 29 to March 6, and Sequence #812, U, 1930-2130, Jan. 7 to Feb. 12. Come join us.

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Apply now to begin your career in a health occupation. The programs and their application deadlines are: Dental Hygiene, March 4; Practical Nursing, March 28; Associate Degree Nursing, March 28; Dental Assisting, May 9; Respiratory Therapy, June 25, and Medical Office Assistant, July 11.

Application packets are available in the Admissions Office and the Downtown Center. Persons interested in the nursing programs should call Betty Vail at 747-4501, ext. 2204, for information on an orientation session. For other programs, information can be obtained from Marlene Makie, 747-4501, ext. 2617.

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