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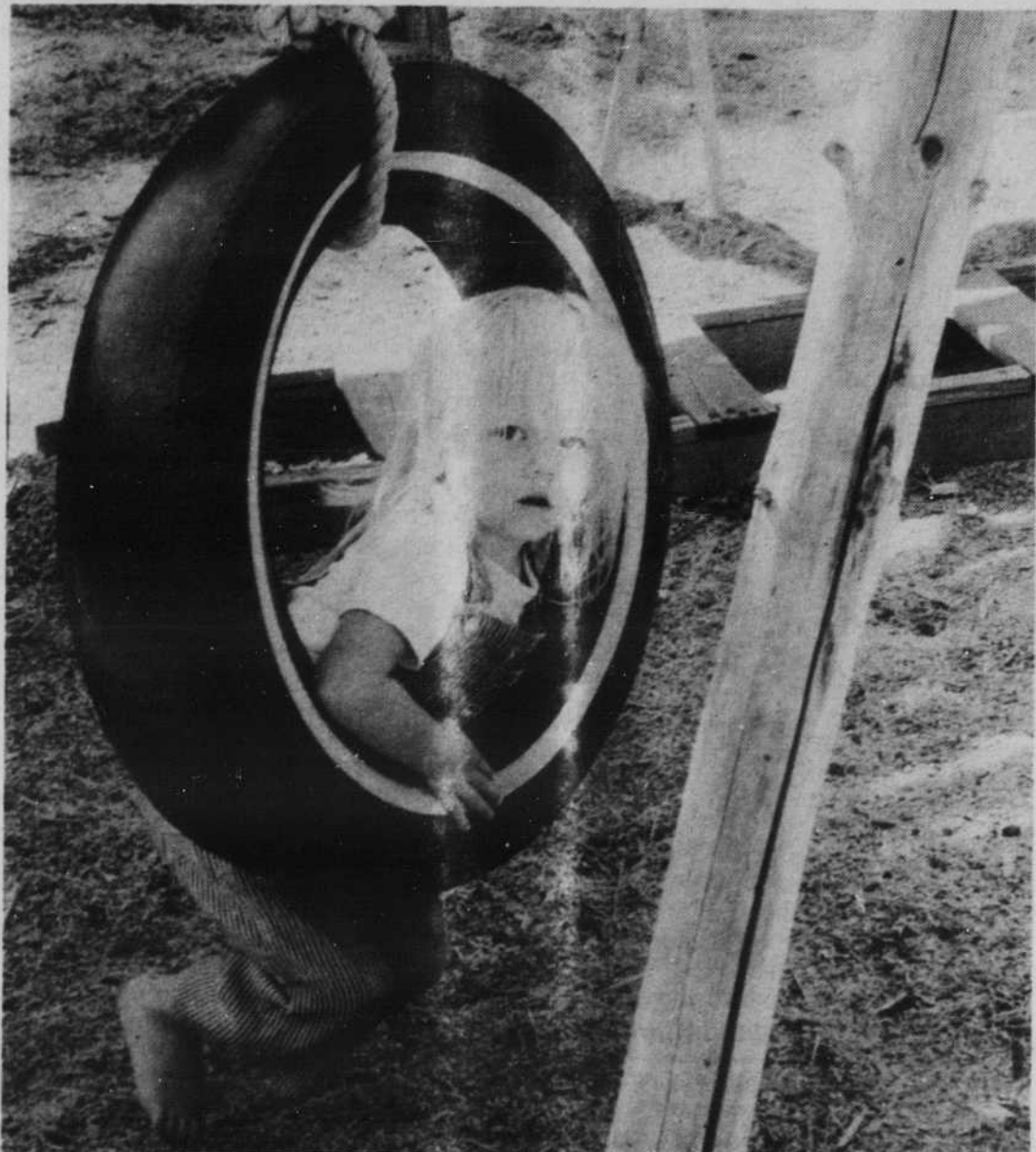


Photo by Tim Leonard

University students' children received little financial help from the 1977 Legislature.

Childcare

OSL plans child care campaign at Childrens Services Division

By TOM WOLFE
and TIM LEONARD
Of the Emerald

After a series of legislative defeats eventually ending in death of a child care bill, the Oregon Student Lobby (OSL) is now gearing up for another campaign, this time with the state Children's Services Division.

Attempts to pass some form of HB 2459 — a \$3.65 million child care funding bill — were exhausted last week when a series of attempted compromises by Sen. Ed Fadeley, D-Eugene, failed to find enough support in the subcommittee handling the issue and the 1977 Legislature closed.

The OSL had been asking the Legislature to extend eligibility of child care subsidies to graduate students and four-year university freshmen and sophomores with financial need. Under current guidelines those groups receive no state funding support.

Proposals were made to make allowances for child care funding first in the state higher education budget and then with the Oregon State Scholarship Commission.

Failing with these last-chance attempts with the Legislature, Kirby Garrett of the OSL says he hopes to plan an intensive study of the Children's Services Division (CSD), hoping that eligibility for child care support can be changed by administrative ruling within the division.

Just how strongly OSL will lobby with the CSD will be decided at OSL's board meeting next week. "I can't think of any reason

why the board would not support that attempt," says Garrett.

Garrett says he expects attempts to work through the administrative body will be as long and hard as those with the Legislature, with no success assured.

"We'll probably spend July and August preparing a course of action. The CSD is extremely complex administratively and the whole effort could take up to eight months.

The Legislature's failure to extend child care funding at the University Child Care and Development Center will not cut services at the center for next year, according to Cathy Loomis, an administrative assistant at the center.

"We won't have a budget crisis next year, but we'll have to depend on Incidental Fee Committee (IFC) money we had hoped to give back," says Loomis.

The IFC allotted the center \$29,386 for the coming year. The money is used to pay for the facility and staff at the center, located at 1511 Moss St.

The summer programs are less structured than during the regular year and a wider range of activities is offered to the 70 kids attending.

For the first time there is a mixed age group of four months to two years, two groups of 2-4 years, one group of 3-6 year-olds, and one group of 6-9 years old.

Rates at the center vary from \$10.40 a day for ages three months to three years and \$8.60 a day for three years and up. Children are taken for either half days or full days.

Energy

State buildings may be subject to strict conservation standards

By LUELLEN FLETCHER
Of the Emerald

Energy management policy for state buildings will be recommended to the state by the end of the month.

Arthur Mancl, director of planning for the state system of higher education, says the governor's task force on energy design and management is "putting a lot of time in toward the attainment of efficient, intelligent energy management in the state."

Mandatory energy conservation measures for all state agencies were first announced in April 1975. According to Mancl, the Department of Energy (DOE) has been compiling an audit for the past three years on every state building.

The audit contains the percentage change in the amount of energy consumed and the kinds of fuels being used. From those figures, the task force proposed Senate Bill 897, which would have included a base line energy consumption estimate for the DOE. The bill passed one committee but died in another, so now supporters plan to implement most of its provisions through administrative channels.

"Most existing buildings were designed when energy was much less expensive than it is today. The main consideration tended to be the initial cost of the building," Mancl noted. "Today, with much higher energy costs, it makes sense to change buildings so that they use energy more efficiently."

With that goal in mind, task force proposals provide conservation guidelines for state employees and managers of state agencies, a description of alternative resources such as combustible wastes, geothermal, solar and wind power, and an outline of an energy conservation cash account, which would collect and redistribute funds reaped through conservation measures.

Oregon is already noted for unique achievements in energy conservation. The

Oregon Institute of Technology has been heated with hot water since 1963. The University is heated entirely with wood wastes and 60 per cent of its electricity is generated by steam from burning wood wastes.

According to Mancl, the directors of physical plants at the universities are among the most competent people connected with state agencies in the area of conservation. Mancl (who is also an architect) and two state engineers plan to make energy estimates for future state buildings. "Currently we ask architects to practice good conservation measures and they tell us how much energy it will take to operate a building," he explains.

By establishing standard levels of energy consumption for certain buildings, architects and engineers will be expected to design for efficient energy consumption. "The idea of designing with energy budgets is still way out on the edge of technology though," Mancl added.

No Oregon universities are using solar energy yet because of the cost factor. "On this campus it's just not economical," Mancl says. "Wood wastes cost a fraction of what oil costs, much less solar energy."

Mancl considers himself lucky because his interests as an architect coincide with energy conservation. His specialty is the psycho-biological approach to design, which considers the effects of colors and light on people. Mancl's dream is to equip buildings with materials necessary for both maximization of human productivity and minimization of energy use.

Mancl emphasizes the need for simple, direct communication of the importance of energy conservation and what remains to be accomplished. "Our society and economy are based on intensive use of energy and we use such a high percentage of the world's energy resources that we all must learn to do things a little differently," he says.

today

Shaniko town Skateboarding

What was once the wildest town in Oregon comes to life through a recent visit to Shaniko, Ore., located at the center of the state. Talks with the old-timers still there bring frontier town memories back to life. The eventual fate of Shaniko itself is less certain. See Pages 6 and 7.

Roller skates, hula hoops and beer can hats may be gone for the time being, but skateboarding is back in a big way. Tricksters demonstrate their skill in a photo essay showing skateboarders in jumps, running a slalom course and handstanding. See Page 11.

Timber talk

Congressman Jim Weaver was back in town this week with thoughts of proper timber management in national forests and use of other natural resources in the state. Recent developments are explained on Page 8.

Noise tests

Making the steel ball travel the length of a labyrinth course is difficult enough. Add distracting noise, flashing pictures and a Ph.D. candidate with two bucks for every subject tested and the game becomes an unnerving battle of wits. See Page 9.