

opinion

Gas shortage

Ignoring the problem won't make it go away. We've all heard that cliché before. Now we're hearing it again as politicians and the media tell us, "We must conserve."
 Conservation has a wicked connotation. Most people, when they think of the word, are reminded of another word, "Deprived." They think that when they are forced to conserve, they are being deprived of the normal activities they are used to.
 This year we are being "deprived" in the area of transportation, namely gas. It is not a new subject, but it won't go away if we ignore it.
 Many Americans feel the gas shortage has been contrived by the government. Whether it is true or not doesn't matter. What matters is that it is here and we are forced to do something about it. We must conserve.

As summer approaches and travel is more inviting, take steps to insure yourself that you won't be stuck with a dry tank. Remember that, as hard as it is to believe, many gas stations are closed and will close on weekends.

Don't wait until the last minute before your trip to fill up and, finally, limit your geographical area to the immediate state. After all, there are probably many places in Oregon you've never seen before.

Optimists tell us that we will pull out of our present situation, saying, "It's only human nature." Pessimists say that we will destroy ourselves and the earth, saying, "It's human nature." What do the others say? "I don't care." That's human nature, too.

If you care, then you know that the gas shortage is here, possibly to stay. You can help yourself and others by conserving even if it means you're "deprived" a little bit. LL

Whew!

We made it. All of us have accomplished something this year. Some of us are graduating, some not. But no one can say they didn't have a good time at Clackamas Community College or that they didn't learn something from their experiences.

We at The Print have learned far more than we expected. We learned that there is always a story in something. We learned how to make a dull story idea into something interesting.

Throughout the year, we have taken you to restaurants, ski slopes, sporting events, concerts, meetings, the state legislature, hiking trails and other places that you might have missed if we hadn't taken the time to go for you.

We're tired, but not regretful, because we hope that our dedication has paid off. Our compensation comes in the form of a final product for our readers.

This year's harvest of students will be replaced next year with a new crop. We're sure they will enjoy this campus as much as we have, and hope they take time to stop along their educational trail to take in the scenery.

the print

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guest shot

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The Higher Education Act, passed in 1965, consists of ten major divisions (Titles) covering areas such as continuing education, improving undergraduate instruction, graduate programs, establishment and expansion of community colleges, and student assistance programs (BEOG, SEOG, GSL, NDSL, DWS, SSIG). Four of the existing programs, BEOG, SEOG, NDSL and SSIG are scheduled to be reauthorized by 1980. GSL and CWS are scheduled for 1981. Secretary Joseph Califano of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) presented several recommendations to the Sub-Committee on Post-Secondary Education in the House for possible revisions of the Act.

The Act, which was passed to remove financial barriers to lower income groups and to give middle income students a choice of attending a higher cost institution, will also improve the quality of education

by providing federal support. These premises provided the basis of Califano's presentation.

The reauthorization means that the sub-committee on post-secondary education will review the existing programs and decide if they should stand as they are or be reworked for greater effectiveness. It is also possible, since the financial aid programs are not permanent, that some may be eliminated. The reauthorization should not be confused with Budget proposals for the financial aid programs, although they are directly related.

In outlining the problems facing the financial aid programs which have to be recognized before proper revision can be made, Califano cited rising tuition, inequities in the distribution and availability of Federal support, the complexity of the programs and the fraud and abuse of the programs. Steps have already been taken to remedy these problems. Efforts are now being made to collect on defaulted loans (approximately 17 percent for NDSL) thus making more money available to those presently seeking loans.

Loan Programs

These ideas were suggested by HEW Secretary Califano to the House Sub-Committee on Post-Secondary Education. Though not necessarily proposals for legislation, they are potential solutions which will undoubtedly be discussed by Congress in their reauthorization deliberations.

-Consolidation of the five HEW loan programs (NDSL, GSL, Health Education Assistance Loans, Health 'ublic Service Loans, and Nursing Student Loans), into one comprehensive program would reduce complexity and confusion for students, campus administrations and the Federal Government. Establishing a "dual program" made up of: 1) A Basic Loan to the student for the amount not covered by family support, the BEOG, or other types of assistance. (Federal, State, and Institutional). This loan would highlight a low rate of interest paid by the government while the student is still in school and a graduate repayment plan. 2) A supplemental Loan to help cover the parents' contributions, this helping the family spread out its costs of education.

Clackamas Community College

