

College closer to senior housing project

By Sandy Carter
Of The Print

After much discussion, a vote by the Board of Directors brought the College one small step closer to a proposed sponsorship of campus-affiliated low-income housing for the elderly. Action actually taken by the board involved authorization for submission of a pre-application form to the state Housing Division, requesting approval of the College as an "applicant/sponsor" for such a project.

Such a pre-application in no way obligates the College to complete the project, which has met with mixed reactions from the campus community.

According to minutes of the Feb. 13 meeting, Director Ralph Groener, who made the motion to pre-apply, spoke at some length in support of the

concept. He emphasized the opportunities for combining curriculum for students and simultaneously providing badly needed housing for seniors. He also voiced an interest in the problem of student housing, but College President John Hakanson reemphasized the fact that the funds available at this time are earmarked for the low-income elderly.

One possible stumbling block to the project is the question of location. Three possible three-to-five acre sites were suggested at the meeting, but use of the land for a proposal of this kind would be contingent upon the site being declared "surplus to the college's educational needs," according to an attorney for the College.

Vote on the motion was split, with Larry Wright voting "no" and Roger Rook ab-

staining.

Rook qualified his abstention, saying that he didn't think the College or the Board had determined a way in which to explain this kind of program to the community without causing a misunderstanding.

Wright said he believes that senior citizens want to remain in their own communities, and not be on display or housed in a "ghetto" situation, according to the minutes.

Associated Student Government President Don Porter voiced similar objections to the proposed project, based on his recent conversations with 97 residents of outlying areas of the county.

Hakanson, speaking for the proposal, cited some of the instructional opportunities which would be available to the College through a housing

complex of this nature, including formal instructional programs in housing management, activity direction, social and recreational management, food service management, housekeeping, home/health care, retail sales, and a number of social service programs.

Hakanson said practicum and work experience opportunities could also exist in the nursing program if an infirmary were part of the complex.

Other testimony on the issue came from Richard Weiss, ASG vice president, who emphasized the lack of student housing near campus, and a student employed by Human Services in the City of Milwaukie, who worked for the last month with two representatives from the National Council of Senior Citizens,

Washington, D.C. She supported the project, commenting that there are many seniors in Clackamas County who don't

care where housing is, as long as it's clean, liveable and affordable. According to the minutes, an estimate of possible rent rates in the project was \$350 to \$375 per living unit.

Hakanson restated that the project has to be self-supporting or it won't be built. The pre-application process will cost about \$500. If the state gives the College permission to apply for the funds, a final decision on the desirability of the project would be called for.

Groener suggested that a forum be held to discuss the issue, involving all interest groups with concerns about the proposal.

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Energy forum looks into future power

By Elena Vancil
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Nuclear power revenue possibilities and other energy issues were discussed by a guest speaker and three panelists during a seminar titled "Energy: Where Do We Go From Here?" Feb. 19 at the College.

The largest topic debated by the experts and audience members involved renewable energy resources vs. non-renewable energy resources.

"For the next five years the world will continue to rely on oil," stated guest speaker Brian Corkrin, from the department of energy. "But by the year 2000, people will have moved closer to renewable energy sources," he predicted. "New resources must be developed and expanded," he stated.

One panelist, Joel Shatz, previously an advisor to Governor Tom McCall and currently a private energy consultant, stated that economic dependence upon non-renewable resources was the mistake of the century.

"Conservation and solar alternatives for the year 2000 are terrific," he said. "Conservation is the first and foremost mandate that this country has to consider."

Shatz's analysis differed from

Corkrin's, however. Corkrin stressed that energy alternatives are not an "either/or" dilemma.

"Americans do not have the luxury of selection," he said. "We can't do away with one resource and keep another one."

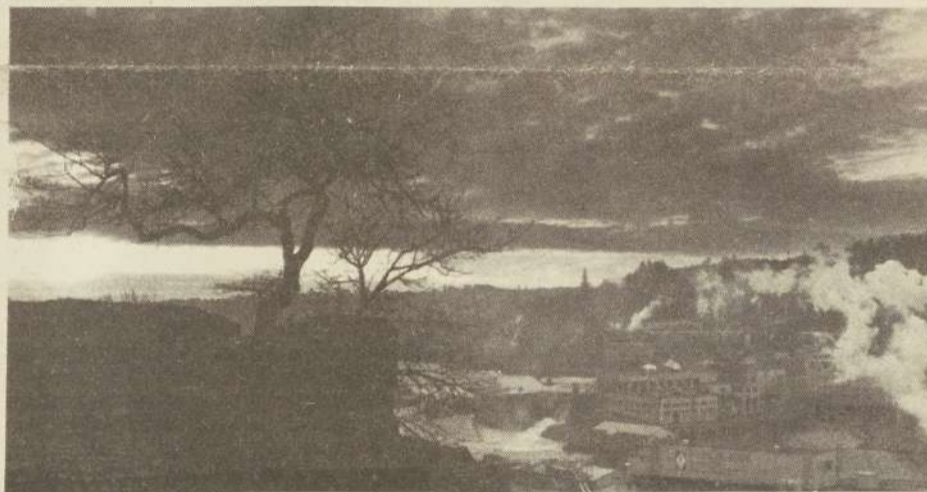
Corkrin conveyed optimism about new energy sources. He sees a growing market for gasohol, once deemed impractical due to high costs. Corkrin claimed that high oil and gas prices are making gasohol more feasible. He predicted that in 1981, 25 percent of the national oil bill will be for gasohol.

Alan Rabe represented the Oregon Voice of Energy. His attitude was more pessimistic than Shatz or Corkrin.

"I am not confident that renewable energy holds the solution to energy problems," he told the audience. "I think that they have a part to play, but the technology is truly not here yet."

Rabe claimed that the high cost involved with solar energy homes make them financially unfeasible, unless accompanied by federal aid.

Rabe expressed confidence in nuclear energy. He stated that, in spite of high capital



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—Overview of Willamette Falls showing Publishers' Paper Company and Crown Zellerbach, two local industries which, according to a PGE source, consume a significant amount of the total energy generated by the utility.

costs, it is a cheap source of energy.

"I would rather see uranium burned for energy than for bombs," he said. He added that he would not object to having a nuclear power plant in his back yard.

In spite of this confidence, though, Rabe sees nuclear energy, in the United States, as a "dead issue." He cited this as one reason why he has lost "confidence in America's ability to make decisions."

"We invented nuclear technology, but now six major countries are leading us in that area," he said. "I have lost confidence in America's ability to face up to problems. Government regulations have slowed down America's ability to make decisions."

"Waste disposal is a political, not a technical problem," he said.

Shatz refuted Rabe's assumptions, however, stating that less obvious nuclear hazards, aside from waste storage, include possible transportation accidents and the threat of nuclear terrorism.

Corkrin debated that point, by citing many tragedies that are involved with coal mines and dams. "Nobody died at Three-Mile Island," he commented.

The pros and cons of a windfall profit tax was another energy issue tossed about by the energy experts. One member of the audience stated his opinion on this issue.

"The public is being fooled. There is no source of revenue but the consumer," he said heatedly. "The consumer may think that the oil company is being taxed, but they always pay indirectly."

"It is an excise tax," admitted

panelist Robert Keesee, the senior economist on governmental affairs, at Georgia Pacific.

Tuesday's seminar was the first of three. It was sponsored by the College, the Oregon City Jaycees, the Tri-City Chamber of Commerce and several other Clackamas County groups.

On March 11 the panelists will return for a discussion titled "Energy: Can We Afford the Price?" The guest speaker will be Kevin Kelly, vice president for the corporate development plan for the U.S. Bank. On April 13 the seminar will focus on "Energy: How Will It Effect the Way We Live?" Kirby Brumfield from Channel 2 will be the guest speaker.

Harry Christensen, news anchorman for radio station KYXI, is the moderator for the series.

Golden Thread

16.00	17	18 (B)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
48.25	19.82	28.90	16.19	8.29	3.44	31.41	72.48	72.96	29.37	54.91	43.98	82.74	52.79	90.67
-1.19	1.18	0.54	-0.05	-0.81	0.25	20.88	-24.45	16.83	13.06	-38.91	52.00	3.45	90.88	-37.17
0.01	0.04	0.80	0.73	0.19	0.49	-18.43	55.93	58.90	-49.49	35.77	70.01	81.28	-12.72	-29.46

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