

Science building almost ready



Construction of the \$4 million Linus Pauling Center is coming along "right on schedule," according to Chuck Scott, chairman of the College's planning committee and faculty consultant for the building project.

Barring unforeseen delays, the 36,000 square foot three-building complex should be completed by January 1981, Scott reported, and it could "possibly" be in use by the spring term.

The dedication of the building, named for the Nobel laureate in chemistry, is scheduled for early fall. Dr. Pauling has already indicated that he will be in attendance at the ceremonies.

The new center, which will house most science divisions and ten faculty members, replaces the barrack-like modular buildings that have been used by the science department since the college opened in 1967.

Located across from the visitor parking lot, the buildings have many distinctive features, with most visible being the numerous skylights which ascend from the red brick structures.

Other features include automated light fixtures which will maintain a constant light intensity, windows that can be opened, unlike the more common fixed windows that can be opened, unlike the more common fixed windows, and several large lobbies for students to study or relax.

College considered best

In order to prepare for the 1980-81 school year, faculty and staff arrived at the College two weeks prior to the beginning of classes. For two weeks they listened to lectures and special presentations. The program is known as Fall In-

service. College President John Hakanson opened the In-service with a speech on the budget cuts.

The College was also visited by Combase (Community Bas-

ed Education). Every year, Combase meets at a different college to discuss ideas and insights. The organization, whose members are 28 administrators from 12 community colleges throughout the

country, met here at the College and was taken on a tour.

Forum decides on energy

The Pacific Northwest needs no new coal or nuclear power plants through 1999 at least, if the four-state region adopts cost-effective conservation and renewable energy strategies that are feasible now. In addition, utilities could indefinitely defer completion of four of the seven plants now under construction to serve anticipated demand in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

These are among the conclusions of a comprehensive study released today by the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. The study was written by a team of lawyers and scientists. It was prepared under contract to the U.S. Department of Energy, with additional funding from private sources. DOE asked NRDC to update, and significantly expand a 1976 study of the region's untapped conservation potential.

The resulting study assumes that economic and population growth in the Northwest will remain at the high levels predicted by the region's electric utilities. The authors describe in detail strategies for sustaining that growth more efficiently, by eliminating some of

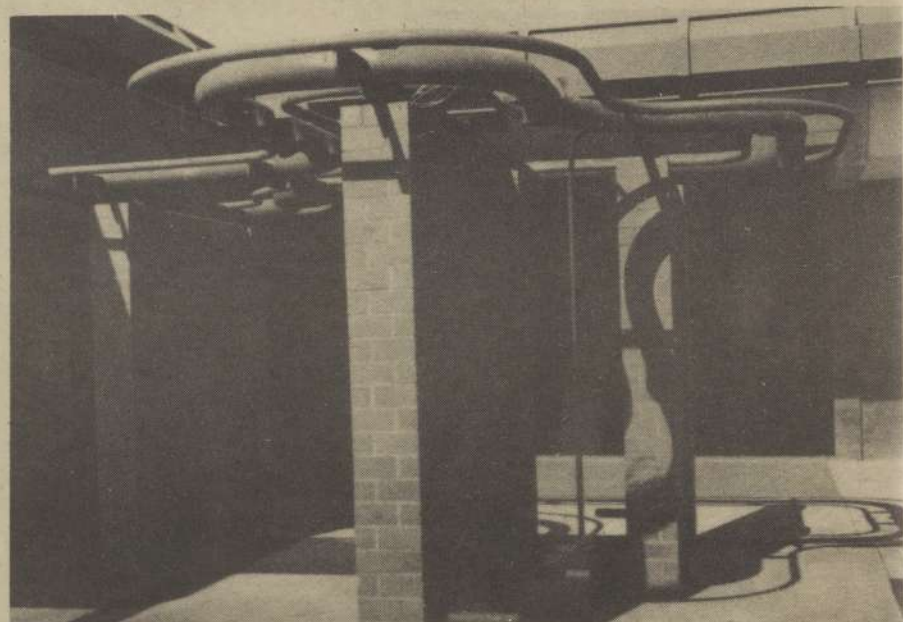
the extensive energy waste now prevalent in the Northwest. The contemplated measures are anything but heroic; they include increased insulation in residential buildings, elimination of over-lighting in commercial buildings, better maintenance and other adjustments in manufacturing operations, and the use of byproduct heat from industrial processes to generate electricity. Ralph Cavanaugh, an NRDC attorney, contended at a Portland press conference that utility forecasts ignore the potential for such efficiency increases and significantly overstate the energy needs of the region.

Cavanaugh stated that if the NRDC recommendations were followed, utility projections of the Northwest's electricity demand in 1995 could be cut back more than 40 percent, leaving the region with an energy surplus even if only three of the seven coal and nuclear units now being built are completed. By contrast, the utility forecasts call for the equivalent of at least twelve new large-scale plants in addition to those currently under

construction. Cavanaugh cited independent economic analyses indicating that the NRDC recommendations

would cost far less to implement than the coal or nuclear plants they would displace. He said estimated construction bills

for the five nuclear plants now being built in Washington average more than three billion dollars per facility.



WHAT IS THIS?--For the many people who have wondered what that "thing" by the front of the Community Center is, the answer is a "Kiosk." A kiosk is an information board. Our kiosk will contain glass enclosed bulletin boards, a large map of the campus, and Tri-Met schedules and information.

