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## 'Global 2000' discussion sheds light on problem

By Rick Obrtschkewitsch  
Of the Print

Dr. Gerald Barney, editor and study director of Global Report 2000 to the president, headed a panel in a discussion of the report, last Friday night at the Community Center at the College.

The discussion panel consisted of Barney, Linda Cook, representative from Creative Initiative; Steven Aimes, planner with Metro; Russell Beaton, professor of economics at Willamette University; Verne Duncan, Oregon State superintendent of public instruction; and Jerry Hermann, from the Environmental Learning Center. Wallace Johnson, religious studies instructor at CCC acted as mediator.

Barney's report shows the problems the world faces coming into the year 2000 and beyond. It emphasizes that if we aren't taken for change, the report states that "available evidence leaves no doubt that the world--including this nation--faces enormous, urgent, and complex problems in the decades immediately ahead."

To begin Friday night's discussion Barney outlined the problems that the world faces. The problems include:

"The U.S. Bureau of Census projects that the world population will continue to grow at quite a rapid rate--up about 55 percent from 4 billion in 1975 to 6.4 billion in 2000.

Economic projections by the World Bank point to 145 percent increase in the total economic activity of the entire world by the year 2000. The real tragedy is that it is not evenly distributed. When there is a one dollar per capita increase in the poorer countries, there is a 20 dollar increase in the richer countries."

"In regards to food, the Department of Agriculture expects there should be about a 90 percent increase in food distributed in the world by the year 2000. But the countries that will be needing the most will be receiving the least."

"The fishery projections, done by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration do not indicate a solution to the food problem. The annual catches in 1970 are not expected to increase by the year 2000."

"The forests of the world are declining by 30-40 acres a year. Forty percent of the forests in the developing countries will be lost by the year 2000.

"The water projections point out immediately that there are regional shortages of water around the world already

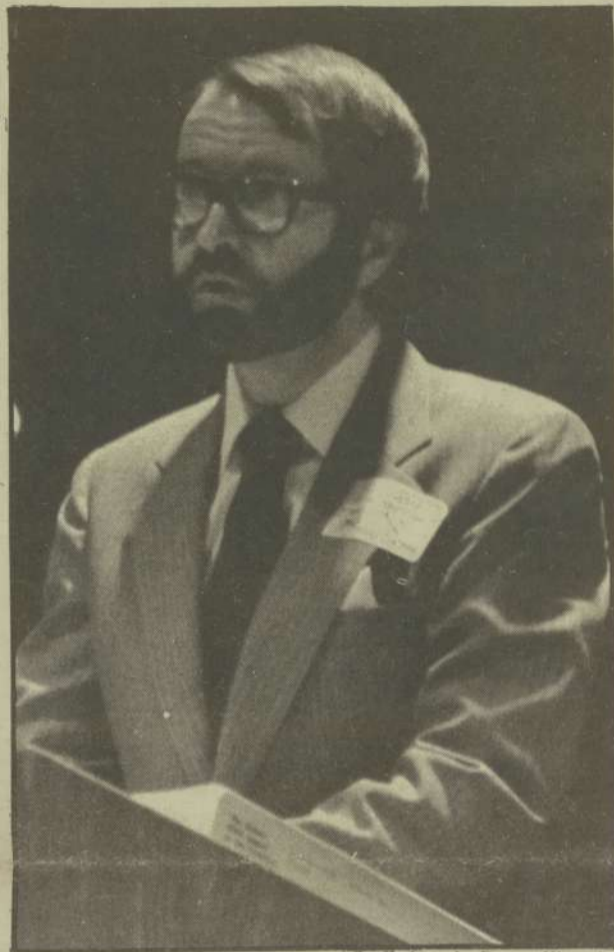
and those are expected to become much more severe by the year 2000."

"The non-fuel mineral projections suggest that there are adequate supplies of non-fuel minerals to meet all projected demands to the year 2000. Barney cautions however, that "of all the projections in the study, these (the mineral) are among the weakest and least likely to be plausible."

"The energy projections by the Department of Energy were difficult. The Department of Energy, on theoretical reasons alone predicted petroleum production will peak by 1990, some claim it has already peaked. Higher petroleum price predictions past the year 1990 were determined unthinkable by the department. Unthinkable prices, determined in 1979, have already been met."

"Currently there are more people in the world using wood fuel products than petroleum fuel products," stated Barney. "The prices of wood have gone up at least as fast as oil, and projections suggest that there will be a 25 percent shortfall by or before the year 2000."

Barney pointed out the three most serious environmental problems as deterioration of soil, atmospheric problems, and the extinction of various species of



Staff photo by Duane Hiersche

"WHAT THE WORLD has is a population-food-energy-environmental problem," said Barney.

animals. By the year 2000, one-fifth of all species now on earth will be extinct, according to current projections.

Barney stated, "there is one key thing that needs to be understood about the problems discussed in the Global 2000 report. The world does not have a population problem, and does not have a food pro-

blem, and does not have an energy problem, or an environmental problem. What the world has is a population-food-energy-environmental problem."

Barney continued, "We need people to understand problems in a far broader context than they do today."

A Creative Initiative slideshow entitled, "Between Two Worlds" which exemplified the problems that the world faces was shown.

The main themes of the show were that the future belongs to those with a fitness for change and survival for one cannot be guaranteed unless there is survival for all.

Cook gave suggestions on how to solve some of the problems outlined in the Global 2000 report. "Think globally and act locally," she said. "Think of the things all of us individually can do, be conscious of the way we use energy and resources, and in the way we relate to one another.

Are we building alienation," Cook asked. "Are we trying to build communication? We have to accept that it is one world and everything we do will affect everyone else."

Outside of what can be done individually to solve the global problems, there are things being done on a broader scope.

Duncan commented, "We now have the students who are going to be living in the future world. We are in the process, right now, of developing those minds that are going to be solving those problems.

"If we don't, we will have those devastating effects that we talked about," Duncan added. "Our first graders this year, will be 40-year-olds in the year 2015." (cont. on page 5)

### Board meeting

## Job Corps, computers acted on

Resolutions to renegotiate contract with the U.S. Forest Service and to upgrade the college's computer capacity were approved Oct. 14 by the Clackamas Community College Board of Education.

Since 1969, the college has cooperated with the U. S. Forest Service by providing instructors for the Job Corps program which this fiscal year (1981-82) cost the college \$43,000.

The Board requested that college administrators submit a revised contract with the forest

service by Dec. 15, which would reduce the college's financial commitment beginning July 1, 1982.

Bill Ryan, administrative dean of college services, presented a recommendation from the College's computer task force seeking \$300,000 to improve computer capability.

"Our instructional capabilities in the computer sciences are insufficient," Ryan explained to the Board. "This proposal will meet current administrative needs, provide for increases in student enrollment

in computer sciences, and allow for future expansion, when necessary."

In a 5-2 vote, the Board authorized College officials to seek bids on the proposal.

Funds to pay for the proposal would come from the capital projects (building) fund.

In other action, the Board approved the appointments of Eugene Mazza, thermal energy technology instructor, and Stephen Roberts, automotive mechanics instructor. Criteria to be used in the evaluation of the College president were also approved.

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