

Jobs

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20-hour weeks, although some may advance to full time.

Smock said program directors look for jobs anywhere but tend to favor on-campus work because of the social atmosphere and stable employment environment it offers.

Job sites at the University also are more amenable for McKenzie because of on-the-job research activities carried out.

"Sometimes in the community it's real hard when someone works as a dishwasher, who's got a real heavy work load, for us to come in and do some research when his priority is to get the job done," Smock said. "On-campus employers tend to be a little bit more open to us coming in and playing with some of our systems."

These research activities may include revamping aspects of the program such as worker productivity.

The jobs McKenzie finds for the community of developmentally disabled can either be the top of the ladder or a transition to a bigger and better job.

"Since most of these people have formerly been denied the opportunity to work in any job, they are just starting out. Most people who are just breaking into the labor force take jobs most of us don't want to have for very long," Smock said.

While some are satisfied with staying in their first time, others are working toward career goals.

"There's one woman who we're thinking about working with now who very definitely wants to be a secretary. Another fellow wants to be a bicycle repair assistant," Smock said. "Other people haven't had enough experience to know what they want to do."

McKenzie only serves persons over 18. Currently their youngest worker is 23, their oldest 53.

"The younger people we're now serving have the attitude of wanting to work and receive a meaningful wage as well as be with non-handicapped people," Smock said. Some of the older workers, who have long been segregated, are slowly gaining some of those determinations.

She said one of McKenzie's success stories is Tim Petersen, 27, who has worked as an office assistant in the STP for two and a half years. Petersen has worked the custodial beat and currently presides over office photocopying, mail delivery and pick-up.

"Tim takes a lot of pride in his life and his work. He can make decisions and choices now," she said. "He never could before."

Park

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The supporters of the proposal want to raise public support before they ask legislators to sponsor the park. Oregon Natural Resources Council representative Andy Kerr explained.

The ONRC in Eugene is spearheading the movement for the national park, and David Atkins, a recent University graduate in environmental law, is a key figure in the effort. Atkins could not be reached for comment.

Any legislation to create a new national park is likely to encounter stiff resistance from the timber industry, Philbrick said.

The North West Timber Association, using a Forest Service formula, estimates that 1,200 direct and indirect jobs would be lost if the timber in the proposed park was taken out of production, according to timber representative Greg Miller of Eugene.

The ONRC replies that an estimated 1,700 direct jobs would be gained from the national park designation, Kerr said.

Middaugh said DeFazio has not yet taken a position on the issue and will carefully review the claims about both job losses and gains.

The park proposal is a "tricky issue" because a broad consensus among "legislative types" would be needed to get the proposal passed in Congress, Middaugh said.

"Right now that consensus just doesn't exist," he added.

"We're meeting with both sides of the issue, and we're going to study all proposals carefully," Middaugh said. "Our position is that Oregon is

a park-poor state, and a national park is probably a good idea. But the questions of where and when and how it's introduced will need to be answered."

Philbrick said that only 1 percent of Oregon land is in national parks, compared to 5 percent of California's land.

Miller, who represents an association of small sawmill operators in western Oregon, called the park proposal "ridiculous."

"There are lots of opportunities for recreation under the current (Forest Service) management philosophy," he said.

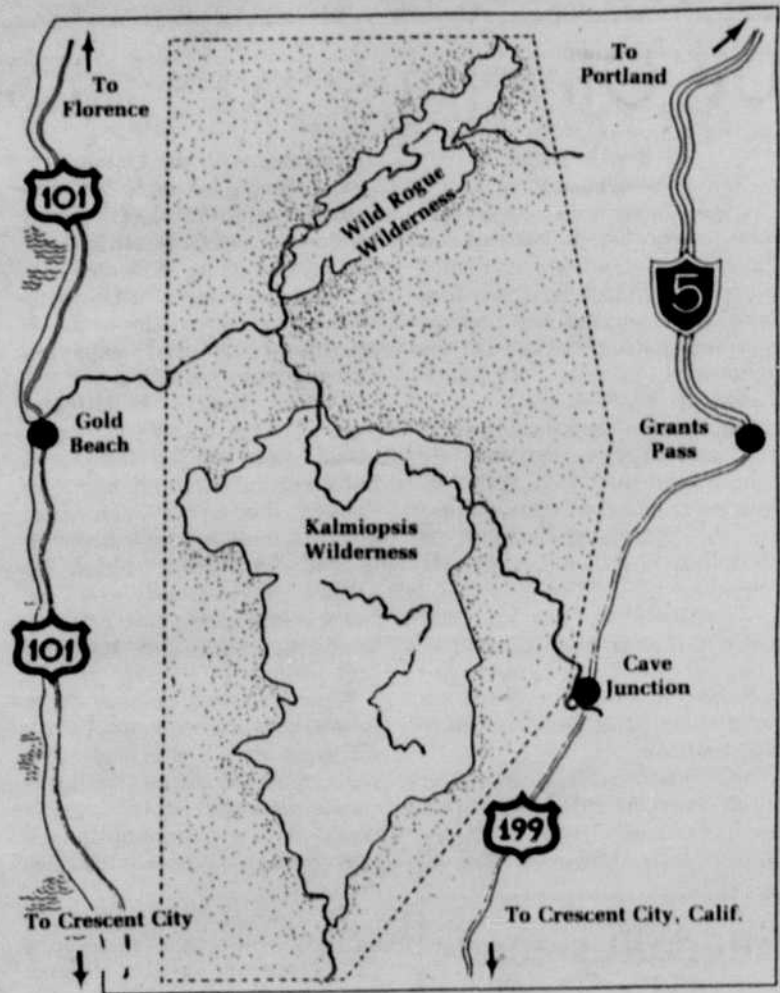
In previous reviews the area has not "passed the wilderness criteria, and it has not passed any of the other study criteria that the National Park Service has looked at to justify it as a unique area," he said.

Miller also drew a parallel to Redwoods National Park in California. Planners for that park greatly overestimated the number of tourists that it would draw and the number of new jobs that would be created, he said.

But in reaction, Kerr said angrily, "Redwoods National Park has over a million visits a year, and the timber industry is trying to call that a failure."

"That's 2½ times as many visits as at Crater Lake National Park," he added. "Ask the Chamber of Commerce in Medford and Klamath Falls if they think Crater Lake National Park is a failure. No! I'll answer for them."

The Forest Service currently



Courtesy graphic

The dotted lines above enclose the area that environmental groups are proposing be made into a new national park. The new park would incorporate two smaller wilderness areas.

is working on a draft version of a 10-year management plan for the Siskiyou National Forest. When the draft plan is released, the Forest Service then will encourage public comment on management options. Forest

Service representative Ron Pugh said.

"We understand that this is an emotionally charged issue," he said, referring to protests about old-growth logging in the proposed national park area.

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reception to follow

Wolin's book *Politics and Vision: Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought*, (1960) is considered a seminal work in contemporary political theory. His other books include *Hobbes* (1970) and *The Berkeley Rebellion and Beyond* (1970) with John Schaar). In addition, he has published more than 60 articles in the areas of political theory, revolution, and the relationships between religion and politics. He serves on the editorial board of *Political Theory* and was the founding editor of *Democracy*.

Professor Wolin's talk is part of the University of Oregon's celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution and is sponsored by the University of Oregon Center for the Humanities, the Oregon State University Center for the Humanities and a grant from the John Ben Snow Memorial trust. The event is free and open to the public.

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