

DEMANDS

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affairs director's position up to a national search.

Moseley instead promoted Saucedo, who was already working in the office as the acting director.

"We used a process we use for all such hires and that process really did work," he said.

ASUO Multicultural Advocate Diana Collins Puente said the group doesn't mean to target the multicultural affairs office.

"Every single department in this University has a problem," she said. "We don't want to shovel all of the responsibility off on someone else."

Group members won't be satisfied if the administration meets their demands and then forgets the needs of minority students, Collins Puente said.

Despite the budget cutbacks caused by 1990's Measure 5, the University can find money to pay for the new faculty positions and multicultural center the group is demanding, Collins Puente said.

"There are only so many times we can take it," she said. "There are only so many times you can be slapped down. We are serious about our demands, and we're serious about the consequences. We're done playing."

Moseley said the administration won't be able to meet the demands of all minority students, but administrators will work with members of Students of Color Building Bridges.

"I think the students and the administration are sitting on the same side of the church," he said. "I expect the administration will do all we can in every earnest sense."

Students of Color Building Bridges

DEMANDS

FACULTY

- List new hires in each department since first Measure Five budget cuts.
- List each department's hiring efforts for minority faculty.
- President Myles Brand should convene a forum with deans and department heads to discuss minority hiring efforts.
- Hire bilingual admissions counselors and academic advisors.

ENVIRONMENT

- Re-open the Office of Multicultural Affairs' Director position in order to perform a nation-wide search for a new director.
- The University President and the Provost should write a letter to all faculty members informing them that referring their students to student unions for research purposes is not appreciated by student union members.
- Open fully operational multicultural center.
- Hire Assistant Director for the Office of Multicultural Affairs.

CURRICULUM

- Incentives should be considered to promote the development of stronger courses to satisfy the race, gender, non-European requirement in general education.

RANCH

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wildlife such as deer, possums and coyotes, as well as a large variety of wildflowers. Visitors may also participate in bird and plant identification walks.

"People have a chance to experience history and the beauty of this incredible environment," said Casey Bemis, volunteer programmer for the ranch. "Two-hundred-and-fifty acres of beautiful land just a mile from town. That's a real jewel."

Dorris Ranch was originally purchased in 1892 by George and Lulu Dorris, Bemis said. Dorris planted his first 50 filbert trees in 1903. By the 1920s, Dorris had developed a method of propagating filberts, and Dorris Ranch became the first commercial filbert orchard in the United States, producing an average of 70,000 filbert tress annually.

Willamalane acquired the ranch in 1972 through a donation by the Dorris family and state and federal money, Bemis

said. Since 1984, Willamalane has been developing plans for the living history farm.

Today, Dorris Ranch boasts nearly 10,000 trees and still operates as a commercial filbert farm. Horvat said Willamalane contracts a local farm to harvest the filberts, and volunteers work to bag the nuts.

The ranch operates on funds received from grants, program fees and filbert profits, Bemis said. A membership organization, Friends of Dorris Ranch, has also been established to contribute funds.

Because the Dorris' filbert farm mainly operated in the 1920s, Bemis said the ranch specifically focuses on that time period. However, the ranch still pays attention to Oregon history dating back as far as 7,000 years, particularly the last 100 years.

"While we focus on the '20s, we go back in time when Native Americans and Hudson Bay trappers inhabited the land," Bemis said.

Dorris Ranch is becoming a

popular field trip stop for Lane County schools. The ranch offers school tours and programs from April to June and September through November.

"When school opens, basically all of our spaces are filled," Bemis said. "We really do serve a need as a destination for field trips in the Willamette Valley."

General public tours are offered on the weekends. The ranch is open for the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday and from 1 to 4 p.m. Sunday.

"The thing that makes me the happiest is to see repeat visitors," Horvat said. "It's really fun to see kids bring their families back."

Within 10 years, Horvat, who is responsible for long-range development and fund raising for the ranch, hopes Dorris Ranch will look like it originally did in 1892. Willamalane is attempting to restore the Dorris house as well as the filbert nursery so it can sell filbert trees. A visitor's center and parking lot are also included in future plans for the ranch.

CLINTON

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billion over the next four years, building from 25,000 service slots in 1994 to more than 100,000 in 1997. Funding would then increase in the following years based on demand and the program's performance.

One year of service would qualify students for two years of college loans. Eli Segal, the Clinton adviser drafting the program, said the administration had yet to decide on a borrowing cap.

Students could borrow first and enter service after graduating, or enter service after high school and accrue credits for loans. Segal said stipends likely would be paid at or near the minimum wage, but that no final decision had been made.

Students who chose not to enter public service could pay back loans based on a percentage of their income — not the amount borrowed — which Clinton said would encourage graduates to enter lower-paying but critical professions such as teaching and working in community health clinics.

"National service can make America new again," Clinton said. "The American dream will be kept alive if you today will answer the call to serve."

Clinton unveiled the program at Rutgers University after visiting a nearby adult learning center staffed by Rutgers community service volunteers and members of a local youth corps. Clinton said critics of his program did not believe young Americans would embrace community service.

"They believe this call to service will go unanswered but I believe they are dead wrong," Clinton said to thunderous applause from students at the Rutgers athletic center.

Clinton said police and teaching were two areas the national measure would urge states to incorporate into their service programs. Otherwise, he said states would have broad discretion in shaping the programs.

"We don't want to set up a big new national bureaucracy to tell every state and every community what they should teach and what they should do," Clinton said.

His visit had several subplots: lobbying for his overall economic package, visiting a state and constituency — young voters — critical to his 1992 victory, and sharing a stage with a friend facing a tough re-election race, New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio.

Clinton wasn't alone in trying to sell the national service plan.

Vice President Al Gore, Tipper Gore and three members of the Clinton Cabinet — Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and Labor Secretary Robert Reich — fanned out to five states to visit community service programs.

On hand for Clinton's event were many of Congress' biggest proponents of national service, including a handful of Democratic senators and the chairmen of the House and Senate committees that will consider the program. Former New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean, a Republican, also attended to offer his support.

Some union leaders have expressed concern that the program would take jobs away from adults and give them to community service workers at lower pay.

But Clinton, in an interview for broadcast Monday night on MTV, said that would not happen. For example, he said, a city hiring community service workers as police would have to show they were not displacing "anybody from existing jobs."

Bankers, who would be bypassed by the program, also oppose the idea and are to begin a lobbying campaign on Capitol Hill on Tuesday.

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