

State Board

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anti-discrimination guidelines. Board member Edward Harms argued that the board had to accept the present recommendations on the basis of expediency.

"I see the necessity for action rather than messing around with rules for the next nine months," he said.

Despite Pauliss' testimony, the board accepted the committee recommendations with some amendments. Board member Philip McLaurin suggested that the hearings officer in each discrimination case be required to submit his or her findings to the state director of Affirmative Action, an amendment which the board passed unanimously.

In his morning report to the board, Lieualen recommended that "the board re-examine its relationship to the intercollegiate athletic program."

The chancellor also recommended that the board consider at least three basic issues:

- Whether the institutions should continue competitive intercollegiate athletics and, if so, at what level of competition.

- Whether the current method of funding is appropriate, or whether some state tax funds should be sought to assist the three universities with their athletic programs.

- Whether changes are needed to accommodate athletics to the

requirements of anti-sex discrimination requirements in the new Title IX federal rule.

The board also approved formally the recent action of the chancellor to lower admissions requirements for out-of-state students transferring to Oregon colleges. The action enables students to transfer to Oregon colleges and universities with a 2.0 college grade average. Previously the University of Oregon, Oregon State University and Portland State University required transfer students to have a 2.25 college average.

Athletics booms for lady jocks as Title IX scholarships open

(CPS) — While some schools dig in for battle over compliance with Title IX regulations requiring equal sports facilities for men and women, other schools have jumped the gun. As a result, increasing numbers of women are receiving athletic scholarships.

Nine women at Stanford University were recently awarded scholarships totaling over \$30,000 while UCLA is forking over \$57,000 to help 49 women in nine sports this year. Penn State University will raise its total number of free rides from 18 to 30 in 1976 and the University of Texas is also planning to expand its scholarship program for female athletes.

Although the Title IX guidelines do not take full effect until July, 1978, the University of Miami started offering scholarships to women in 1973. Since then, its women's swimming team has jumped from 18th place to first in national championships.

Redden wants to exempt pensions from bargaining

State Treasurer Jim Redden has called for changes in Oregon law to insure that pension benefits continue to be exempt from collective bargaining by public employees.

Redden, a candidate for attorney general, said he will ask the 1977 Legislature to amend the Public Employee Collective Bargaining Act to specifically exclude pension benefits as a negotiable item.

Redden drafted the act while serving as chair of the Governor's Task Force on Collective Bargaining and worked for its passage by the 1973 Legislature.

Although public employees have not yet attempted to include pension benefits in negotiations, according to Redden, there is nothing in present law preventing them from doing so in the future.

"We need only look to New York

City and New York State where pension benefits are negotiable items, to appreciate the necessity for the amendment in Oregon law," Redden said. "New York City, by allowing full retirement after 20 years, based on the last year's salary and buttressed in that last year by overtime, has created pension obligations that will bring the system down around its ears. A pension that allows virtual full pay at 40 is absolutely worthless if the check doesn't come in."

Nearly all public employees in Oregon, including most teachers, are included in the Public Employee Retirement System. Pension benefits are upgraded biennially by the Legislature.

"We should continue our drive for a single system run by a citizen board and supervised by the Legislature," Redden said. "It's one of our state's strengths."

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"Scientists do not universally support evolution"

The area of origins has long been controversial. It is now assumed by most people that evolution is a fact and that the Biblical view of creation is acceptable only by blind faith.

By its very nature, however, no theory of origins can be scientifically proved. The earth's origin is nonrepeatable and nonobservable. We are left with the formation of "models" that attempt to explain how the earth began, taking in to account all the known facts and laws of natural science and the discoveries of archeology.

Scientists do not universally support evolution. In fact, hundreds of well-qualified scientists are convinced that the creation model fits the facts of science better than the evolution model. One reason is the implications of the two Laws of Thermodynamics.

The first law states that matter is now being neither created nor destroyed. The second law states that every system, left to its own devices, always tends to move from order to disorder. Its energy tends to be constantly transformed into lower levels of availability, ultimately reaching complete randomness.

The second law means that the universe had to have a beginning, since energy is constantly decaying. But the first law means that the universe could not have originated itself.

Therefore, some outside cause must have originated the universe. Nothing we can observe is an adequate cause, so the cause must be either an evolutionary process beyond observable space or prior to observable time, or else a creative process which brought space, matter and time all into being at once.

Two theories are suggested by evolutionists to explain the cause. The steady-state theory suggests that new matter is continually evolving into existence out of nothing somewhere out in space. The big-bang theory suggests that matter was converted from energy by a primeval explosion of some kind.

It is obvious that neither theory has any observable basis. In fact, they contradict both laws of thermodynamics. Therefore, they are philosophical speculations, not science.

The creation model, on the other hand, in effect predicts the two laws. A special creation by an infinite-personal Creator is the only logical conclusion to be drawn from the two most certain and universal laws in science.

We would hope that from this discussion some questions have been raised in your mind about blind, unquestioning acceptance of the theory of evolution.

For more information please write us. We are a small, independent group of Christian college students who would like to help anyone interested in Jesus Christ and His relevance to their lives.

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