Marriage: Crumbling Piece Of Cake?

Photo by Bill Faulkner

See Stories on Pages 6 & 7
Is Marriage Dead?

Marriage as an institution has been with us for a long time. It's one of the big three—birth, death and divorce—and the other two. Like so many institutions in our society, it is cracking and groaning under the strain of growing old. It just isn't what it was before our parents' time. But, was it ever what it was supposed to be?

As our society moves into this new era, this edition makes clear that marriage is on the rocks and nobody quite knows why or what the solutions are. The divorce rate is skyrocketing and thousands of people are bitter about the failure of their marriages. Whether it is money, sex, something or somebody to blame and the symptoms are too many.

Our increasingly complex society comes in for a large share of the blame. Marriage is more than loneliness and the $3,000 reception at the local country club. It means feuding and clashing the kids as inflation climbs, paying that outrageous bill for college, and losing home at night wondering what it would be like to be free, independent, without someone holding you back.

The answer, some say, may be to return to the good old days when everything was a lot simpler. Take for example, the American Indians. Among most tribes marriage was a highly pragmatic affair dominated by the instincts for survival, the institution of marriage is under the strain of growing old. It just isn't what it was before our parents' time. But, was it ever what it was supposed to be?

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Food Stamp Rules Will Cut 5 Million From Program

**by MIKE MCLANAHAN**
Daily Staff Writer

Under heavy pressure from President Ford, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has adopted new tough food stamp regulations, designed to drop at least five million Americans from the program.

Administration officials estimate the new regulations will cut $1.2 billion from the cost of the $5.8 billion program— but at the expense of "working poor" families making $2,700 a year, who are now ineligible for food stamp benefits.

Many current stamp participants with incomes above the $2,700 cut-off figure will be dropped by eliminating a complex system of vested income deductions, which enabled families earning more than $2,700 to bring their net incomes down to qualifying levels.

The vested deductions are now replaced with a standard $100 a month deduction or $125 in cases of elderly people. Any non-welfare family of four will be ineligible if their net income after the standard deduction is above the official federal poverty ceiling of $3,500 a year.

U.S. Congressman Burt Talcott, the incumbent Republican representing this district, favors the tighter regulations will affect college students who participate in the program.

Some non-welfare families of four will be ineligible if their net income after the standard deduction is above the official federal poverty ceiling of $3,500 a year.

According to Talcott's assistant, the federal standards for food stamps were too flexible in allowing far too many people to qualify. The new regulations could serve to cut the number of needy people in direct violation of basic requirements of the Food Stamp Law.

Ronald Pollack, director of Food Research and Action Center in New York, announced plans for a lawsuit to block the administrative regulations from the Agriculture Department. The anti-poverty spokesman referred to the regulations as "clearly illegal because they will deny food to many needy people in direct violation of basic requirements of the Food Stamp Law."

Lecture Tonight

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JFK Conspiracy

by GINA KEBREYESA
Daily Staff Writer

The assassination of John F. Kennedy was part of a far right conspiracy intending to make the United States a fascist state, according to Max Bruehl.

Bruehl, who also believes that the Chappaquiddick affair and the shootings of George Wallace and Martin Luther King are part of the conspiracy, will share her views during a talk in Chumash Auditorium at 8 p.m. tonight.

Bruehl's theory proposes that an elite corps of wealthy people actually control the government. The United States government and various members of the FBI and CIA are in on the assassinations, murders and dirty tricks that are carried out to further the aims of the ruling elite, she finds.

A slide presentation on the events surrounding and during Kennedy's assassination will be shown Friday, to complete the two day symposium on the question of Kennedy's death.

Don Wallace, instructor for Camarillo High School's Photo Journalism Department, will be making the presentation that involved 11 years of private investigation and research on the conspiracy surrounding Kennedy's death.

Wallace will be at Chumash at noon Friday. Wallace says his presentation coupled with a special screening of the famous Abraham Zapruder film points out dramatic inconsistencies with the official results of the Warren Commission.

Wallace's presentation will include information that was revealed last week by the Special Senate Intelligence Committee in regard to the C.I.A. and F.B.I.'s failure to fully disclose all information they had on Lee Harvey Oswald, and questions of the Senate Intelligence Committee regarding the Warren Commission's lack of presenting Oswald with a reasonable motive for killing Kennedy.

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Tying The Traditional Knot

by ELENA-MARIE KOSTER

Daily Staff Writer

The basic appeal of a wedding ceremony is the strength of tradition. These familiar customs are so essential to the celebration, that their original meaning is often lost in strength of the tradition.

How many brides know, for example, that the covered wedding ring was linked back to the time of marriage by capture, and is actually symbolic of the rope tied around the woman to subdue her? According to anthropologist Ishi last, a golden band, presented to the bride as a token of purchase and a down payment to the father who would receive the remaining part of the bride-price after the ceremony. The word “wedding” comes from the “wed” or “bride-price,” the amount paid to the father after negotiation with the family. The ring is worn on the left hand because it is a symbol of oppression and weakness, while the right hand represents power and authority. The fourth finger was chosen because of the vein that led from the heart down the arm to that finger.

White is not a universal color of the bride. White as a symbol of purity—was not used until the Victorian age.

If you want a true historical wedding the bride should be wearing red, as was worn during American Revolutionary weddings as a symbol of rebellion.

In present day Chinese ceremonies the bride wears red as an expression of happiness. While in Japan the bride wears white as color of mourning, because she is dead to her parents and will not leave her husband until she goes to the grave.

Flowers, rice and wedding cake are symbols of fertility. Wedding veils, in cans dangling behind ears, and carrying the bride across thresholds are to protect the couple from evil spirits.

Stomping on a glass or throwing a globes after drinking a vast are symbolic of breaking the bride’s hymen.

The entire wedding ceremony is a celebration of sexual intercourse and procreation. In the middle ages, Jews created a custom for the wedding night that led to the tossing of the bouquet and garter that we now practice today.

The wedding night was an event the gueses joined the newlyweds. The attendance, (then man and male of honor), would undress the couple and place them on a bed— with cowlhils attached to the mattress. The guests would drink a toast to fertility over the bed, then all the gueses would exit to the next room and listen to the joys noise that followed. After the first consummation the guests would join the gueses and accept congratulations.

Churches and religion have not always been a part of the marriage ceremony. Early Christians condemned the entire thought of marriage, preaching that celibacy was the greatest goal of man.

In the 17th century, weddings were under complete control of the church. The trend totally reversed itself with the French Revolution, when marriage became civil affair again.

Married Students:

Setting Priorities

‘A Bit Difficult’

by CHERYL WINEFREY

Daily Staff Writer

Married students are the exception rather than the rule at Cal Poly. Figures released by the records office show only 16 per cent of the students (1,225) are married.

Married students frequently find it isn’t easy being a spouse and a parent at the same time. In case of conflict, one role is certain to get priority, but which one?

Deen Bryant, a senior social science major went back to school after raising her family. Two children, in their early 20’s, still live at home.

“Running a household and going to school you have to organize your time.” Mrs. Bryant said. “You also have to get your priorities straight. In certain areas you cannot compromise. For instance, my family always has to meals, the laundry cleaned and the beds changed.

“Sometimes I think, when I am trying to do 20 things at once, it would be easier if I weren’t married,” she said.

Ken Kenyon is a student, who has a close family to consider. He is a 30-year old graduate student studying English. Both he and his wife work and attend school full-time. They have a 5-year old son.

“Coordinating schedules and having adequate time to enjoy ourseles was our major problem.” Kenyon said. “Our family has kind of moved inward rather than outward as it should. We try to exist until summer when school is out.

Kenyon said being a married student has disadvantages but also some advantages. He said married life is more conducive to study. He said their quiet home life makes the atmosphere more enjoyable and allows him to be more secluded so he can concentrate.

Housing problems, finances and scheduling difficulties are overcome by single students as well as married ones.

However, married students have additional committments and family life and children compound the problem.

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Thrift today is symbolic of the rope ancient men used to tie the knot with their mate. (Daily photo by Joseph Kwast).
Married Students Find Housing Tight

by JULE DROWN
Daily Staff Writer

Although Cal Poly no longer offers housing for married students, up until 1969 trailers and married housing units were available on campus. "It was really spartan living," Robert Bostrom, director of housing, said. "The units were braced with bad soil until 1969 and you almost fell through the floors. There were no bathrooms in the trailers. Students had to go down a path to get to them."

There were 75 units with one and two bedrooms. Each had a floor in yard.

"The units were really sub-standard," he continued. In 1969 they were torn down and replaced with the parking lot which is presently located above the baseball field.

"Couples living in the trailers had to be childless. There were no kitchens in the trailers. Cooking was done on hot plates."

"The trailers became functionally obsolescent," Bostrom said. They were removed. Sequoia and Trinity Halls now occupy the space.

With married students comprising 18 to 20 per cent of the Cal Poly student body there is a continuing interest for a revival of married student housing on campus. It isn't likely to happen in the near future though.

"Married student housing isn't economically feasible," Bostrom said.

Single student housing is less expensive to build, according to Bostrom. Students can share a bathroom and kitchens don't have to be built. It's also cheaper to live in because two students split the cost of the rent.

"I think a married couple would need to utilize the space of three single student bedrooms and hall rooms," Bostrom said. "That would cost a couple $400 a month."

Married student housing is a problem off campus as well. Single students bid the cost of apartments up since there are four people usually to share rent expenses.

Cal Poly students Dave and Pam Lowe found a way to beat the cost of housing. They manage College Chairs Apartments in return for free rent.

"The housing problem for everybody," she said. "During the school year, we don't have any married couples living in our apartments because it's too expensive. There are a few in the summer because the rent is only half of what it is the rest of the year."

"Students like us and Cayla Neidengard didn't think it was hard to find an apartment as a married couple when they were single. But there were financial difficulties. We set a limit of $120 per month rent when we began looking," Colds said. "Then we realized there was no way to stay within that budget and live the way we wanted to."

The Neidengard's finally settled on a one bedroom furnished apartment which rents for $185 a month.

While Cal Poly has no married student housing, other state colleges and universities do. The schools with higher numbers of graduates and large opportunities for employment in the local community offer the most housing for couples.

Stanford University has 1,100 student units for married couples, the highest of any university in California.

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Avoiding Broken Hearts

By STEVEN CAMPBELL

A beautiful piece of masonry stands near the center of a town in America. It has large doors, a bell, and one that stands around the building are trimmed and given.

Any liar that might accumulate around the structure, dropped by passers-by and blown by the wind, has been reduced to a great of groundkeepers.

The building seems to stand as a symbol for the smooth functioning of the American society, but something is amiss.

A woman steps into the sunshine from the same edifice. Her eyes are red, her mascara is smeared and her hands tremble as she dabs her delicate silk kerchief on her cheeks.

She moves down the sidewalk toward the street on an unusually cold day. A man appears behind him in the doorway. He stops when he sees her, and his jaw tightens, his eyes grow narrow.

He waits for her to disappear into a shining Chevrolet parked at the curb before he leaves the arch of the doorway.

"The bitch," he says, "she took the car, the kids, the house and half my pay. The bitch". He leaves the building and walks toward another automobile, a 1982 Ford Coupe. He thinks of the days when the woman in the Chevrolet used to ride in laughter and comfort by his side through the country in that old machine.

Their lives were then like the building, the law and the trees. Everything was trim; the litter was picked up and cast away, and the steady bricks shone in the sun. But that is over. They will ride no more together.

The beautiful symbol has decayed. The building is a court of law, and the two people, who once loved each other so dearly, have just been divorced.

"Over 7,000,000 marriages ended in divorce in 1974, and marital separations may also approach the same level. The number of married people living together are almost double what is considered as the norm of a million martial breakdowns each year," according to author James C. Coleman.

There is a great deal of fighting with the marital system.

People do not know each other when they decide to get married, and they must go through hell when they realize that fact and must obtain a divorce.

"The final break, with the marriage contract and the dissolution of that contract, must be revenged. A new form of marriage is needed, one that allows a couple to dissolve their union and to "feel each other out" before a final bond is made. And divorce, the destruction of a private arrangement, must be made as public battleground there one party must prove his inability to function cohesively with a second party."

Young people in great numbers are disregarding the societal standard that demands social confirmation before cohabitation. The contract is not being signed by those couples until there has been a time of living together and to "feel each other out" before a final bond is made. And divorce, the destruction of a private arrangement, must be made as public battleground there one party must prove his inability to function cohesively with a second party.

Young people in great numbers are disregarding the societal standard that demands social confirmation before cohabitation. The contract is not being signed by those couples until there has been a time of living together and to "feel each other out" before a final bond is made. And divorce, the destruction of a private arrangement, must be made as public battleground there one party must prove his inability to function cohesively with a second party.

Incompatibility should be the only grounds necessary for dissolving a marriage. All too many adults aren't married. It is clear that marriage does not automatically produce maturity. If teenagers think it will, they are sorely mistaken.

Marriage does not solve problems, it has a potential for creating them.

Despite the 1987 provas marriage has been given great problems, but it is necessary to marry. The trend is toward even younger families formed as a lesser rate than before. Why?

Several people propose changing the law on marriage, and others want to create a new form of marriage. They are not ready to create a new form of marriage without children as a starting point. If children are desired by a couple in an individual marriage, the couple must have a second "parental" marriage which allows them to start a family.

That is why Mr. James C. Coleman recommends "individual marriages". Coleman suggests marriage without children as a starting point. If children are desired by a couple in an individual marriage, the couple must have a second "parental" marriage which allows them to start a family.

Incompatibility should be the only grounds necessary for dissolving a marriage. All too many adults aren't married. It is clear that marriage does not automatically produce maturity. If teenagers think it will, they are sorely mistaken.

Marriage does not solve problems, it has a potential for creating them.
A Matter Of Numbers

By MARSHA BRUMANA

The day was cold and foggy. The wind was blowing. The trees were stacked high up on long tables bedecked with paper tablecloths that whipped viciously in the wind. At the assembled throng of family and friends watched expectantly, the bride emerged. She was dressed in a street-length peal-colored dress. Spectators murmured dis­ creetly on the loveliness of the bride and beauty of the whole affair. No one remarked, or possibly noticed, that the bride was all of eighteen years old, while the groom was seventeen.

As that story illustrates so well, few people seriously pay attention to divorce statistics. If they consider the statistics at all, it is merely to marvel at the growing immorality of "other" people, and the instability of modern society. No one seems to seriously consider that the statistics are only about them. The aforementioned groom is the product of a broken home himself. That fact combined with the statistics of failure and divorce, teenage marriages did nothing of deter either the bride or the groom. Indeed, the evidence probably gave added impetus to their desire to wed and prove themselves different. Social critics and counselors, in light of the divorce statistics, have been proposing systems of solutions. All seem to require still more laws and more control of behavior. People, however, seem to be remarkable resis­ tant to such attempts to control, regardless of the supposed beneficial effects. The critics are merely trying to control and dominate behavior in a manner much harder than the faulty systems that they propose to correct. People seem to prefer the known, however bad it may be, to the unknown. The reformers of society are going to have to come to terms with that fact. Proposals, such as Margaret Mead's system of "living together," will meet with shock and stubborn resistance.

Mead's proposal for two different types of marriage is a particularly interesting one. She suggests that our voluntary divorce rate might be slowed somewhat by the institution of two sorts of marriage in place of our present one. The first would be primarily a companionship marriage or legal "living together." The second would be a more enduring quality and it would be into that kind of marriage that children would be born. Now, interesting as all Meed's ideas on the subject are, she forgets some very important con­ siderations. For instance, what if a child were to be conceived within the first marriage? What would happen then? Would the child have to be aborted? Or would the prospects of an unplanned child merely create a new kind of "shunt­ ing" marriage? There are many unanswered questions. The few mentioned here are only some of the questions that can be reasonably asked.

Still other critics look to the primitive societies for elusive answers to all of our perplexing problems. It is popular to view the older cultures as having highly practical systems of marriage and divorce. The American Indians are cited as prime examples of ease and prac­t icity in the sphere of marital relations. Among the modern-day Indians, marriage was a loosely structured institution at its best. Unlike modern-day marriages, the uni­ versions were highly pragmatic and dominated by the in­ stincts for survival. A future mate was not prized for beauty as much as for her practical skills. Men and women together formed an efficient team to battle the wilderness. Often, the marriages were polygynous. Thus, deman­ ding work was divided between several parties. Divorce was as simple as walking out the door. If there was one. Beavers simply didn't return from extended hunting trips and diseased squaws would set their mates' belongings outside of their homes. Second marriages could be con­ cluded immediately and often were. There was a com­ plete absence of complicated paperwork to legalize the social transactions.

As idyllic as all the aforementioned may sound to someone who has un­ dergone the fiasco of a recent divorce, the answer lies not in the past. It simply will not work in modern societies. Try­ ing to fit the system of a primitive culture onto the modern man would be little like trying to fit a size six shoe on a size eight foot. It won't fit. We have come too far and are far too much in the industrialized society to ever return to the past. Indians lived nomadic lives and ac­ cumulated little of the property that the modern man so securely in a golden bondage. Such loosely struc­ tured divorces work only when there is little to dispose of in the way of material wealth. Modern man spends much courtroom time simply trying to work out a property settlement accep­ table to all concerned.

If the answer to our problem does not lie in the current proposed solutions or systems of the past, can there be a solution at all? To answer that question we must consider why people marry. It is important when we consider the question to remember that virtually no society, modern or ancient, has existed without some form of marriage. The marriages may not resemble ours even remotely, but some form does exist, however rudimentary. Men and women seek to be drawn together for various reasons that have something to do with procreation, but that seems not to be the primary purpose.

Since the opposite sexes seek each other out in a manner that appears to resemble compulsion. For Plato, men and women sought each other out so eagerly, we should again ask why. There are many answers speculated upon by philosophers and novelists. For Plato, men and women were halves of once-joined wholes. A tragic separation has caused us to seek our "other" half with a need resembling compulsion. For D.H. Lawrence, men and women seek the experience of the "other" in a union that is physical and spiritual. None of the ideas can be proved. However, it seems to be pretty conclusive that men...
Student Parents: For The Kids
by GINA BERREYESA
Daily Staff Writer

It may be tough to have children while going to college, but you won't find many Cal Poly students with children complaining. Although many families find their money situation tight, they think their financial problems are nothing out of the ordinary.

Biological science major Laura Bush says she and her husband spend $200 extra a month on child care at the Associated Students Inc. Children's Center, but they still have enough to live on. Bush goes to school full time and her husband works full time.

Bush dropped out of school to have her child, and then went back to get her degree. "Going back to school makes me happier, and so in the long run makes my wife happier too," she says. She says the quality of the time she spends with her son is more important than the quantity. She finds though, that she is often left with little time to study. After her son has gone to bed, Bush studies from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Parents as students may also provide their children with unique activities. "I used to take him to open labs with me where he could look through the microscope. He really enjoyed that," Bush says. The biology major Mike Faulkner finds his two year old daughters "fills a void between school and work.

"There's been too much overextending of kids and trouble," he says. He says having kids while in college is "a heck of a lot of fun." Faulkner doesn't find supporting children creates any additional financial burdens, but says if a person doesn't budget himself properly there could be problems. Faulkner works part time and also has a grant.

He finds there are advantages to going to school with children.

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"I'm home at different hours during the day so I see more of her than most fathers might." Barbara Adams' husband is also an architecture major, but she finds school presents more of a barrier in their family. Her husband spends a lot of time at school, so the children don't get to see much of him.

"They want him to stay home...so they can wrestle with good old dad," she says. Adams finds that pressures from school may also be brought back home. She feels that, for her husband, everything must center around school.

"I don't feel you can really lead a normal life while going to school," she says. Jan Rynn and her husband both full-time students at Poly, receive the G.I. Bill. Charles Rynn also works part time.

Mrs. Rynn, who schedules her classes around her son, finds that finals are the time when her son lacks attention. She feels that rarely she has been able to spend enough time with her son. It's not the time spent in classes, but the time spent outside of class that Rynn feels keeps her from spending enough time with him. Because of this, she is thinking of dropping out for a while next quarter.

Most students with children find they have to work their schedules around them, they make it harder to concentrate on homework, and add to the expense accounts...but they also probably would tell you they wouldn't have it any other way.
**Spring Fashion Show**

The Trinity Resident Hall is presenting a spring fashion show Sunday at 2 p.m. in the Trinity Hall Lobby. The Attic, Mr. Luc’s and Trend O’ Fashion are all contributing fashions.

Door prizes include dinner at The Breakers, Tuna Villa Inn and The Old House. Tickets are available for $3.50 with hall card and $5.50 without at the Trinity desk after noon through Friday and after 10 a.m. Saturday and Sunday.

**International Student Council**

The International Student Council is inviting all interested foreign students to a meeting to elect officers and associate members and all interested to present programs for the fall. The meeting is to be held Thursday, May 27, at 4 p.m. in the University Union, Rm. 209.

**ASl Concert Committee**

There will be an ASl Concert Committee meeting for regular members, associate members and all interested people to discuss nominations for next year’s officers and the current concert position. The meeting is at 8 p.m. Thursday, May 20, in Ag Engineering. Rm. 220.

**Portable Theater**

The San Luis Portable Theater will perform two showings of a 25-minute play, both entertaining and socially informative, at 11:15 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 25.

The group consists of four local actors, directed by Don Wallis. The plays are free in the University Union Plaza.

**Spring Concert**

The Cal Poly Chamber Orchestra and University Singers will present the Spring Concert Thursday, May 27, at 8:15 p.m. in the Cal Poly Theatre. Admission is free.

Dr. William Maxwell

The Beta's Association and the Black Student Union are presenting a lecture by Dr. William Maxwell, dean of the School of Education California State University at Pomona, Friday May 21, at 8 p.m.

The lecture, entitled One Race: The Human Race, will be held at the University Union, Rm. 205. Refreshments will be served.

**Mulholland Dance**

Muir Hall is sponsoring a free dance open to the public Saturday, May 22, at 9 p.m. on the Muir back patio.

**Poly Women: Career Serious**

By ELEANOR M. KINZER

Daily Staff Writer

College women are well on their way to becoming career women. Even though most reject the hardest and pregnant tradition, many see marriage as a definite part of their future.

According to Pat Higgins, president of Women in Environmental Design, none of the 80 members are married. They use the initials W.E.D. to avoid the acronym W.W.D.

"It is difficult for women to break into environmental design. One of the main problems is the attitude of the teachers. Many of them feel we'll just get married so they're wasting their time on us," Higgins said.

"We stay in environmental design because that is what we want to do. I think most of us plan to marry also," she said.

Higgins recognizes that it takes work to combine a marriage with a career.

"But you have to work hard to make a marriage work anyway," she said.

To avoid saying the Women in Environmental Design's initials, the newly named and yet unbartered club, Women in Engineering go by W. I.N. E.

Margaret Reves, president of W. I.N. E., doesn't foresee a problem in combining marriage and a career.

"I don't feel I would need to make the choice between a husband or a career. If you marry the right man there should be no choice involved. The two can be successfully combined," Reves said.

Darlene Coingat, a feminist in the Women's Collective and a member of Women In Engineering, feels the question is a reflection of the double standard.

"I think the whole idea of this article shows a lack of awareness towards women in engineering. There has never been an article on how a man will handle his marriage with a career. I guess it's just assumed that the man will be the head of the household and the family will follow where his career takes him," Coingat said.

Coingat feels it is difficult for a female engineering student at this school.

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The Cal Poly men's rodeo team scored an impressive victory in the final meet of its regular season to win the regional championship and assure itself of a spot in the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association National Championships.

The Mustangs totaled 186 points to easily oustname California State University, Fresno, and Central Arizona College, which tied for second with 181 points in the competition held Saturday and Sunday at Pierce College in Woodland Hills.

Two More of Cal Poly was the men's all-around winner, followed closely by Poly team captain, John McDonald. The Mustangs won the bareback riding and team roping, and scored heavily in saddle bronc riding, bull riding, calf roping and sprint wrestling.

In its best rodeo of the season, the Cal Poly women won the women's competition of the Pierce rodeo with 259 points. Fresno was second with 199 points, and the University of Arizona and Central Arizona tied for third with 105 points.

Vickie Scott of Cal Poly won the all-around title for the women. Treasurer Cindy Van Horn was the runner up.

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Softball: Women End Year With 12-6 Mark

The Cal Poly women's softball team closed its season with a 16-6 record after taking second place in the Riverside Invitational Softball tournament last weekend.

According to coach Marc Stallard, senior Valerie Filice was the leading player throughout the tournament, and set a new Cal Poly record by getting seven hits in a row.

One of the record setting hits came in the form of a home run against U.C. Riverside. Thruing the tournament, Filice collected nine hits out of 14 turns at bat, raising her batting average for the season to .688.

In the tournament Cal Poly beat Dominguez Hills 16-0, Riverside 4-0, U.C. Santa Barbara 16-7, then lose to San Diego State for the championship, 8-4.

Cal Poly Pomona came in third place, while host Riverside took fourth.

Cal Poly has a 25-9 win-loss record for the two years they have been playing intercollegiate softball.

The team's improvement can be seen in the outcome of the Western Regional Tournament for the Southern California Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, where Cal Poly took third place, a jump up from their fourth place finish in 1975.

"We are doing extremely well for as young as we are," coach Stallard said. "In the past two years we have played the top teams in intercollegiate softball. A 16-6 record is more than most would expect."

The 1977 team will have to defend their reputation without Filice, who will be graduating this year. Also pitcher Kim Graham, and catcher Lee Ann brittle—both juniors—will graduate before next year's softball season.

Graham pitched 81 and two-thirds innings with a 7-3 record this season. Her earned run average is 8.94.

Freshman Lori Edmo will return next year as pitcher and will be joined by her freshman twin sister, Linda who will be transferring here from junior college.

Edmo pitched 80 and one-third innings this season with a 5-3 record, and an E.R.A. of 5.55.
Now as I was young and easy under the apple boughs...
And happy as the grass was green...
Shining we were Adam and Maiden...
And once below a time we lordly had the trees and leaves...Trail with the daisies and barley...Down the rivers of the windfall light.

Dylan Thomas