Marriage: Crumbling Piece Of Cake?

Photo by Bill Faulkner
Marriage as an institution has been with us for a long time. It's one of the big three, along with life, death and divorce. The other two like so many institutions in our country, is cracking and crumbling under the strain of growing old. It's just what has happened to our parents' kids, but once it was what it was supposed to be! And while this edition makes much of marriage it is on the rocks and nobody quite knows why or what the solutions are. The divorce rate is skyrocketing and thousands of young people are bitter about the failure of their marriages. Everybody is looking for something or somebody to blame and the scapegoats abound. Once the myths about eternal happiness upon marriage are cleared away, there is no groundwork for sound unions can be laid. The images about white knights and fair princesses that society revolves are no longer met with cruel reality when the knight and princess end up trying to stretch a $500 paycheck to meet $600 worth of expenses. Is marriage to come to this—a matter of the biggest checkbook? Not if the individual remembers that he marries for a fulfill a need—a need for loving. At long at time gone and there's no turning back. The problems causing divorce can't be blamed by anything other than human understanding. The marriage, more than the wedding cake and the $2,000 reception at the local country club. It means feeding and clothing the kids as well as giving directions to food stands. "Past the lox and artichokes until" means feeding and clothing the kids as well as giving directions to food stands. "Past the lox and artichokes until"..."

Marriage is an institution with a long history. It is one of the three fundamentals of human society—life, death, and marriage. The divorce rate is on the rise, with thousands of young people bitter about the failure of their marriages. Everyone is looking for someone or something to blame, and scapegoats abound.

The myths of eternal happiness upon marriage are shattered, and there is no solid foundation for sound unions. The images of white knights and fair princesses that society revolves are no longer met with cruelty when the reality of marriage is faced. Marriage is more than the wedding cake and the $2,000 reception, but it means feeding and clothing the children as well as giving directions to food stands.

The Air and Fluid Structure houses, the Chemistry Magic show, the Computer Science Diagnostic Center, the Engineering Technology and Engineering Mechanics shows, and the 3000 reception at the local country club. It means feeding and clothing the kids and inflation climbs, passing that outrageous $500 it being reserved for the last time..."

The fact is that the U.S. no longer has sovereign control over the canal area. The Panama Canal was the symbol of a sovereign nation... to the extent of sovereignty exercised by the Republic of Panama and any other sovereign rights, power, or authority.

These articles are as much in effect today as they were then, and the day the ratifications were exchanged. They are specific.

The fact is that under the treaty of 1909, sovereign powers, rights and authorities over the Canal Zone were granted in perpetuity in the U.S. This treaty was ratified by the Republic of Panama on December 6, 1909. It came into effect upon the exchange of ratifications in Washington on February 26, 1912.

Now, if we may quote Article I of this treaty, 'The Republic of Panama grants to the U.S. all the rights, powers, and authorities in which the U.S. would possess...'

The survey clearly shows that students want to spend their ASI fees where they will get the most return in ASI Programs in which many more students may participate than in such a limited group among Men's Athletics.

Currently Men's Athletics is an enormous expense and boggles with every student's ASI dollars that it will be quite difficult to trim its budget back to reasonable and fair proportion. What is "reasonable" and "fair" cannot be specifically defined, but it is contrary to cut that fair budget proportions will be those that the students indicate they want.

So to cut Men's Athletics by a substantial amount and reallocate the funds into programs would be most fair to the Cal Poly students who are those that is exactly what they want.

The survey was taken in the spring of 1976 at the Mustang Daily.

Moody days fair through Friday except low clouds today and evenings, little temperature change with lows in the mid 40s to mid 50s. Highs both in the near 50s at the beaches and the mid 60s to low 70s inland.
Food Stamp Rules Will Cut 5 Million From Program

by MIKE McCLANAHAN
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.

Agricultural officials estimate the new regulations will cut $1.3 billion from the cost of the $5.8 billion program—but at the expense of "working poor" families making $2000 a year, who are now ineligible for food stamp benefits.

Many current stamp participants with incomes above that figure will be dropped by eliminating a complex system of assured income deductions, which enabled families running more than $2000 to bring their net incomes down to qualifying levels.

The limited 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 $5500 a year.

U.S. Congressman Burt Talcott, the incumbent Republican representing this district, favors the tighter regulations on the food stamp situation...as he may know he is co-author of a House food stamp reform bill, which will be considered soon and is designed to tighten up the regulations as well.

Another change in the regulations require eligible applicants to pay 50 per cent of their income in cash to get monthly stamp allotments currently set at $160 for a family of four. Now, cash payments average about $4 per cent of income.

Also, a new feature of the regulations will base stamp eligibility on an applicant's income during the 90 days before aid is sought, rather than on current income. This added provision could hit hard at the newly unemployed and at striking workers.

According to Talcott's assistant Rarely, the federal standards for food stamps were too flexible in allowing far too many people to grab a slice of the pie.

"It was estimated at one time by a governmental agency that one out of every five citizens in this country was eligible for food stamps, which obviously was too many. "For example, I even looked at my own financial situation while ago and investigated the possibility of receiving food stamp benefits...so my surprise, by using the allowable deductions I could actually qualify with my salary which was much too high to be getting aid from the government."

Monthly income ceilings for food stamps under the new regulations are $375 for single individuals, $500 for two persons, $600 for three persons and $650 for four persons. However, these new income ceilings do not apply to welfare recipients. By law, they are automatically eligible for food stamps regardless of the amount they get in welfare benefits.

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."

Most of the key portions of the new rules will go into affect June 1 and some states may be allowed delays until June 30 in some cases and until September 1st in others. But Pollack said he is confident the suit "will stop these regulations before they are ever put into effect."

Additional stamp reform legislation is now being considered in the House of Representatives, with action due later this month before the House Agriculture Committee. A spokesman for the County Welfare Department has no comment to make on the affect of the new rules on the local area, because official word had not yet been received on the recent changes.

Lecture Tonight
Will Explore
JFK Conspiracy

by GINA BERREYESA
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 Eric Brussel, who also believes that the Chappaquiddick affair and the shootings of George Harrison and Martin Luther King are part of the conspiracy, will share her views in a talk in Chumash Auditorium at 8 p.m. tonight.

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

A slide presentation on the event 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 controversy surrounding Kennedy's death.

He 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 report 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 JFK'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 preventing Oswald with a reasonable motive for killing Kennedy.
Married Students:

Setting Priorities

'A Bit Difficult'

By ELENA-MARIE KOSTER Daily Staff Writer

The basic appeal of a wedding ceremony is the strong traditions. 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 is linked back to the time of marriage by caparison, and is actually symbolic of the rope tied around the woman to subdue her? According to anthropologists this later became a golden band, presented to the bride as a token of purchase and a dowry 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's 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 hierarchical 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, on cars dangling behind cars, and carrying the bride across thresholds are to protect her from evil spirits.

Nowadays the role of the groom has kind of moved inward rather than outward, as it should. We try to exist until summer when children are present.

Ken Kenyon is a student, who has a clear family to necessity. He is a 30-year old graduate student studying English. Both he and his wife work and attend school full-time. They have a 2-year old son.

"Publishing problems and school work has kind of moved inward rather than outward, as it should. We try to exist until summer when children are present.

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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 heated with fuel oil 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 living room 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 obsolete," 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.

Getting Married:
No Cheap Trick
At Today's Prices

Looking for the right Wedding gift?
Serendipity offers a Bridal Registry so that engaged couples may choose the crystal, dinner, and silver services they want.

This guarantees that when you buy your gift you'll be assured of the right one.

For casual gift ideas shop

Serendipity
Open Sundays 12-5
Madonna Plaza

by SUSIE WHITE
Daily Staff Writer

Today's weddings come in as many shapes and sizes as brides and grooms. But after the cake is cut and the three wise men go home, the biggest difference is often the hole left in someone's wallet.

The cost of love, like the cost of living, has gone up. Getting married today can be an expensive experience when flowers, food and drink are involved and they usually are.

The first major wedding cost is normally for the smallest object—the ring. The most distinctive symbol of marriage, the ring also varies the most in price. A modest gold band can cost as little as $40 and an extravagant diamond setting can easily reach the four-figure price range.

Next comes the gown and the tuxedo. Bridal gowns sold in San Luis Obispo, although not cheap, are not as costly as gowns available here as they are in Los Angeles or San Francisco. Depending on the material and the amount of hand sewing involved, a wedding dress can be purchased for as little as $90 or as much as $530. The average tuxedo rents for between $25 and $50.

To leak the news of a betrothal, announcements are usually sent to friends and relatives. Depending on how and where these are ordered, the price varies from $15 per hundred announcements to $80.

Another major expense is the wedding cake for 100 hungry guests will cost the bride's father at least $70 and usually more.

After the invitations have been ordered, the next expense will probably be the wedding cake—frosting to not only the guests. Just to the wedding bill as well. A 100 guest wedding will cost the bride a father at least $70 and usually more.

A wedding without flowers would be a money-saving idea, but no one that's tuned in through a bride must have a bouquet thrown and a groom must have a boutonniere to add that convincing touch of elan. Mothers of both the bride and groom will usually want their corsages, and the church and reception hall will often need the scent of some well arranged blossoms. All this can be purchased for anywhere between $75 and $300.

"Love is a giving thing" give the perfect gift of love. A brilliant, perfect, permanently registered Keepsake diamond. Guaranteed in writing.

There is no finer diamond ring

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Give the perfect gift of love. A brilliant, perfect, permanently registered Keepsake diamond. Guaranteed in writing.

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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 is a public restroom—knees, the brakes and stern that stand 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 caught in a net 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 stone edifice. Her eyes are red, her mascara smeared and her hands tremble as she dabs her delicate silk kerchief on her cheeks.

She moves down the sidewalk toward the street on unsteady legs. A man appears behind her 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."

People do not know each other when they decide to get married, and they must go through hell when they separate. "The final decision to maintain or relinquish their children, birth control information should be explained at the sessions, and birth control devices should be readily and privately available.

The couple could file an "intent to marry" form with the state at the beginning of the trial year. The form would become a binding document when the year is over. Common property would consist of what is obtained after the intent form is filed. If separation should become necessary, the couple should be required only to withdraw their form, and dissolution need not be at all involved.

Marriage does not solve problems, it has a potential for creating them. Despite all the bad press marriage has been getting people still choose to marry. The trend is toward ever younger families formed at a faster rate than before. Women are marrying younger.

Several people propose changing the laws on marriage to accommodate the needs of the twenty-first century. Marriages with children without children is a startling point. If children are desired by a couple it is an individual marriage, the couple must have a second "parental" marriage which allows them to start a family. The trial marriage should take place before a final, binding contract is signed. If there is a trial, mandatory and peremptory to the final plan, should last for at least a year. The bearing of children would be discouraged during the trial period through a series of counseling sessions which would explain to the couple the need for them to know each other before they begin to know their children. Birth control information should be explained at the sessions, and birth control devices should be readily and privately available.

The couple could file an "intent to marry" form with the state at the beginning of the trial year. The form would become a binding document when the year is over. Common property would consist of what is obtained after the intent form is filed. If separation should become necessary, the couple should be required only to withdraw their form, and dissolution need not be at all involved.

If after a year of the trial the couple is still agreed on a fully contracted bond, the intent form would become part and parcel of the marriage contract. It would include all the provisions in the marriage contract now in use. The couple would have a basis on which to judge their relationship and to know the possibilities for their relationship's success.

The trial marriage could have an extension clause should either partner still be unsure about the desirability of the final pact and wish to postpone that pact's implementation. But some couples live together for many years, and do so in complete harmony, before they decide to separate. The ways and means of dissolving the final contract should not be so harsh, so expensive or so emotionally demanding on the couple that they should continue a bad marriage rather than pursue a divorce.

Discouraging by mutual consent of the fully contracted marriage should be granted after some measures to encourage reconciliation have been taken. Counseling should be offered to the couple, but if they have decided upon a divorce, the state should do its best to grant that desire without harassment.

Incommensurability should be the only grounds necessary for granting a divorce in such cases. The actual reasons for the divorce are a private matter, and it is sufficient that the couple have decided for themselves that separation is what they want. If that decision has not been agreed to by both parties, the couple could meet in the privacy of a judge's chambers and explain their differences. The final decision to maintain or relinquish their children, birth control information should be explained at the sessions, and birth control devices should be readily and privately available.

By BEVERLY SCHEUERMANN

How often do we look through home town pages and comments on wedding announcements? "I see so and so is getting married. Everyone always thought they were the perfect couple," or "I knew they were seeing trouble," or "I knew they were seeing trouble," or "Isn't it such a beautiful couple! I knew they were seeing trouble," or "Isn't it such a beautiful couple!" & so on. The institution of marriage, which meant so much to our parents and grandparents, has dissipated into something resembling a farce. It is not our intention to belittle the tradition of marriage and family. It has happened.

As young couples approach their wedding day, they honestly believe their love is forever. Their intentions are good. They do respect marriage vows. Marriage is still a holy sacrament to most young Americans. He almost half of those married are now in trouble. Failure in marriage does not come about because of light taken marriage vows. Both parties enter the union honestly and permanently, not with the notion that the vows can be broken whenever one or the other deems that they do. Divorce is the result of the couple's disillusionment.

That a couple can be disillusioned is no surprise. Young people of today have grown up fast in many ways, and they believe they are truly adults when in fact they are still children. They marry at a young age and find too late that they can't cope with grown-up responsibilities or their expectations are less than the ideal. Young couples often enter into marriage with no idea of what it is that they expect a personal relationship to be. They are inexperienced in the physical aspects of a woman-union, but they have not developed the other basic human needs for marriage. Often the individuals are too dependent. They have been pampered and are not dependent on anyone (or anything) for their happiness. They enter the marriage relationship as a takeover, a possession of and by the couple.

Marriage does not solve problems, it has a potential for creating them. Despite all the bad press marriage has been getting people still choose to marry. The trend is toward ever younger families formed at a faster rate than before. Women are marrying younger.

Several people propose changing the laws on marriage to accommodate the needs of the twenty-first century. Marriages with children without children is a startling point. If children are desired by a couple it is an individual marriage, the couple must have a second "parental" marriage which allows them to start a family. The trial marriage should take place before a final, binding contract is signed. If there is a trial, mandatory and peremptory to the final plan, should last for at least a year. The bearing of children would be discouraged during the trial period through a series of counseling sessions which would explain to the couple the need for them to know each other before they begin to know their children. Birth control information should be explained at the sessions, and birth control devices should be readily and privately available.

The couple could file an "intent to marry" form with the state at the beginning of the trial year. The form would become a binding document when the year is over. Common property would consist of what is obtained after the intent form is filed. If separation should become necessary, the couple should be required only to withdraw their form, and dissolution need not be at all involved.

If after a year of the trial the couple is still agreed on a fully contracted bond, the intent form would become part and parcel of the marriage contract. It would include all the provisions in the marriage contract now in use. The couple would have a basis on which to judge their relationship and to know the possibilities for their relationship's success.

The trial marriage could have an extension clause should either partner still be unsure about the desirability of the final pact and wish to postpone that pact's implementation. But some couples live together for many years, and do so in complete harmony, before they decide to separate. The ways and means of dissolving the final contract should not be so harsh, so expensive or so emotionally demanding on the couple that they should continue a bad marriage rather than pursue a divorce.

Discouraging by mutual consent of the fully contracted marriage should be granted after some measures to encourage reconciliation have been taken. Counseling should be offered to the couple, but if they have decided upon a divorce, the state should do its best to grant that desire without harassment.

Incommensurability should be the only grounds necessary for granting a divorce in such cases. The actual reasons for the divorce are a private matter, and it is sufficient that the couple have decided for themselves that separation is what they want. If that decision has not been agreed to by both parties, the couple could meet in the privacy of a judge's chambers and explain their differences. The final decision to maintain or relinquish their children, birth control information should be explained at the sessions, and birth control devices should be readily and privately available.
The day was cold and foggy. The wind was blue-green. The trees were shaken 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 peplum-colored dress. Speculations murmured discreetly 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 do 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 might concern themselves. The aforementioned groom is the product of a broken home himself. That fact combined with the statistics of failing marriages, divorce, and teenage marriages did nothing of deter either the bride or the groom. Indeed, the evidence probably gave added kindredness to set and prove themselves different from the "other." Social critics and counselors, in light of the divorce statistics, have been proposing prospective solutions. All seem to require still more laws and restrictions upon behavior. People, however, seem to be remarkably resilient to such attempts to control them, regardless of the supposed beneficial effects. The critics are merely trying to provide a talmudic behavior in a manner much harder than the faulty systems that they propose to correct. People tend 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" rather than marriage, are met 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 Mead's ideas on the subject are, she forgets some very important considerations. 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 "shotgun" 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 forward to primitive societies for elusive answers to their 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 practicality in the sphere of marital relations. Among the nomadic tribes, marriage was a loosely structured institution at best. Unlike modern-day marriages, the unifications were highly pragmatic and dominated by the instincts for survival. A future marriage 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 polygamous. Thus, demaning work was divided among several parties. Divorce was as simple as walking out the door. It there was one. Beavers simply didn't return from extended hunting trips and dissatisfied squaws would see their men's belongings outside of their homes. Second marriages could be contracted immediately and often were. There was a complete absence of complicated paperwork to legitimize the social transactions.

As idyllic as all the aforementioned may sound to someone who has undergone the fiasco of a recent divorce, the answer lies not in the past. It simply will not work in modern society. Trying to fit the system of a primitive culture onto the modern man would be like trying to fit a size six shoe on a size eight foot. It won't fit. We have come too far and are too much the individualized society to ever return to the past. Indians lived nomadic lives and accumulated little of the property that the modern man so securely in a golden bondage. Such loosely structured 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 acceptable 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 perhaps 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 matrimony. The marriages may not resemble ours even remotely, but some form does exist, however rudimentary. Man and women seem to be drawn together for various reasons that have something to do with progression, but that appears not to be the primary purpose.

Since the opposite sexes seek 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 a once-joined whole. 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" half as a means to enter not only both physical and spiritual. None of the ideas can be proven. However, it seems to be pretty conclusive that men...

The three essays on the state of marriage you'll find below originally were written as a class assignment in an advanced composition course here for English majors, taught by Dr. Bill Wahl. Wahl thought they were good enough and offered them to the sudden body. After reading them, we had to agree. We hope you enjoy them as much as we did.

A Matter Of Numbers

By MARSHA BRUMANA

School and college. Many people think that spouses or children will give all the emotional encouragement and assistance they need.

A major concern to many people in a marriage is children. Mead says many children have served permanency of union. The only serious permanent multihil in a few tales only. Divorce trials, required by children. Many have children to insure education of potential parents would result in awareness of the responsibilities of parenthood.

Despite all warnings people get married. About 50 percent of those marriages will fail and a partner will seek a divorce. Until recently divorces could be obtained only in a few states only. Divorce trials, required by new states, led to bitterness and embarrasments for all parties. The trials also cost a great deal of money. Many people choose to simply live apart from spouses rather than go through the "hassle" of divorce.

Todays if there are no children or properties involved, divorces are comparatively easy to obtain. In California couples file for dissolution without existing grounds or going to court. However, if children are properties or involved, the couples still have to go through lengthy casual and alimony battles in court. New divorce laws will eliminate "blackmail" of husbands or testimony in custody suits. States have no rights to dictate if there are grounds for divorce. The fact that one partner is unhappy is grounds enough.

Society won't be undermined by the breakdown of one families. It may be strengthened by people who feel free choices. People should be guaranteed the right to choose mates or to discard them. Unhappy families.

See Theories page 10
Student Parents: For The Kids

by GINA BERREYESA
Daily Staff Writer

It may be tough for some 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.

Although many find their financial problems, 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. Bus 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 is the long run makes my son 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.

An architecture major Mike Faulconer finds his two year old daughter "fills a void between school and work."

"There's been too much stereotyping of kids and troubles," he says. He says having kids while in college is "a hell of a lot of fun."

Faulconer doesn't find stereotyping children creates any additional financial burdens, but says it a person doesn't budget himself properly there could be problems. Faulconer works part time and also has a grant. He finds there are advantages to going to school with children.

"I'm home at different hours during the day so I see more of him 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 lastly she has not 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 helps 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 account. But they also probably would tell you they wouldn't have it any other way.

Call Poly student Barbara Adams watches over her son Aaron while he plays. (Daily photo by Dan Courtier).
Spring Fashion Show

The Trinity Residence Hall is presenting a spring fashion show Sunday at 5 p.m. in the Trinity Hall Lobby. The Attic, M. Lue's and Trend O' Fashion are all contributing fashions.

Door prizes include dinner at The Breakers, 19th, Valentine Plant and This Old House. Tickets are available for $2.50 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 regular members and full international students to give their ideas and program suggestions for the fall. The meeting is to be held Thursday, May 27, at 4 p.m. in the University Union, Room 220.

Portable Theater

The San Luis Portable Theater will perform two showings of a 24 minute play, with entr'acte and fully informative, at 11:15 a.m. and 12:10 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.

ASI Concert Committee

There will be an ASI Concert Committee meeting for regular members, associate members and all interested people to announce nominations for next year's officers and the current concert position. The meeting is at 6 p.m. Thursday, May 20, in Age Engineering, Room 220.

Poly Women: Career Serious

by ELENADA MARIE KOSTER
Daily Staff Writer

College women are on their way to becoming career women. Even though they are rejecting the hardest and most dominant traditions, many see marriage as a definite part of their future.

According to Pat Higgins, president of Women in Environmental Design, none of the 50 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 attitudes of the teachers. Many of them feel we will just get married and 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 the Women in Environmental Design's initials, the newly formed and yet unbartered dub, Women in Engineering go by W.I.E.

Margaret Reeves, president of W.I.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 and a career. If you marry the right man there should be no choice involved. The two can be successfully combined," Reeves said.

Darlene Gommes, 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. It seems it's just assumed that the man will be the head of the household and the family will follow where his career takes him," Gommes said.

Gommes feels it is difficult for a female engineering student at this school.
continued from page 7

avoiding broken hearts

Marriage: Questioning New Theories

Marriage: Matter Of Numbers

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HORIZON STUDIOS

continued from page 7

dis solves the union would be the judge’s, but the burden would be on the partner who wishes to dissolve the marriage to show why the pact should remain intact. No one should be forced to remain in a situation that he has found intolerable. The judge’s chamber should also be the scene for any child custody and support arrangements that need to be made. If the child’s testimony is required, such testimony should be given directly to the judge without either parent present.

A year waiting period could be instituted before the divorce decree becomes final. Such a waiting period would enable the couple to examine the separation and consider reconciliation further. If there is no reconciliation to be made, the decree for divorce should be granted.

The divorce system should be aimed at promoting a good emotional state between the participants rather than the anger and frustration of two contestants in a pit. A divorce is traumatic enough without the partners to such an action being forced to make their lives a circus attraction in a court of law.

Hundreds of marriages break down every day. The reasons for those breakdowns are as diverse as the people involved in them. Of the marriages that do break down, some should never have taken place. A trial period might have male that fact apparent. Some marriages break down but are later rebuilt. A series of counseling sessions and a year wait before finality of divorce might facilitate such a rebuilding. Some marriages break down and no amount of time spent before or after the final pact has been made and dissolved will reconcile the couple involved. But such couples should not be made to suffer more than they already have in coming to the decision that a divorce is necessary.

Perhaps the most unjust and illogical thing about the entire marriage and divorce issue is embroiled in the words “binding contract.” Marriage is an attempt by the society to tell two people that they are, after the proper papers have been signed and the appropriate words said, tied to one another for the remainder of their days on Earth.

But people are not somehow irrevocably made into a unified being by the marriage ceremony. They remain single entities who, having found companionship, love and understanding in one another’s company, have decided to live and work together for as long as their emotions and intellects will allow. The bond that is formed with the marriage contract is one of legality, not morality. It is for the couple involved to decide when they should commence the sharing of their existences as well as when that sharing should come to an end. Marriage and divorce should reflect the frailties of the human animal rather than an ideal which government and society wish to be reality. The reality is found in more than a million separations per year.

such varied life-styles and preferences that it hardly seems fair to judge them by our own standards. What people choose to do about marriage and children can’t be controlled as long as it can be explained and justified in the parties concerned. A clear-cut set of values comes in handy in making such choices.

Parental guidance and classroom instruction are vital to the acquisition of the knowledge and values which will guide future marriage partners. Young couples, armed with these tools, knowledge and values can work for relationships that are happy and will last.

The last comment is extremely important for us to keep in mind. In order to understand why people continue to take the risk of marriage, they simply want to be loved and understood. In a society that is increasingly materialized and hostile, it is a society where the family has become more distant, cold and unsupportive of individual needs, people rush into hasty marriages desperately seeking meaning that they despair of finding elsewhere. Their own insecurity and fear drive them to pursue that one person who will “love” them for themselves. That, at last, is why attempts to radically reform the present system are doomed to failure. Our present system of marriage is an established pattern from which people are loath to depart, and marriage itself lacks enough to be loved and accepted.

Marriage: Matter Of Numbers

Marriage and divorce should reflect the frailties of the human animal rather than an ideal which government and society wish to be reality. The reality is found in more than a million separations per year.

People will quarrel Statistics and gender the sight of the modern family, but in the end they will continue their behavior in the same manner, hoping desperately to be loved and accepted.
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 tallied 286 points to easily outdistance California State University, Fresno, and Central Arizona College, which tied for second with 201 points in the competition held Saturday and Sunday at Pierce College in Woodland Hills.

Two More of Cal Poly were the men’s all-around winners, followed closely by Poly team captain, John McDonald.

The Mustangs won the barrel riding and team roping, and scored heavily in saddle bronc riding, bull riding, calf roping and steer wrestling.

In its last rodeo of the season, the Cal Poly men’s rodeo team finished with 258 points. Fresno was second with 190 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. Teammate Cindy Van Horn was the runner up.

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The Cal Poly women’s softball team closed its season with a 28-2 record after taking second place in the Riverside Invitational Softball tournament last weekend.

According to coach Mary 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.

The record setting hit came in the form of a home run against U.C. Riverside. During the tournament, Filice collected nine hits out of 14 times at bat, raising her batting average for the season to .900.

In the tournament Cal Poly beat Dominguez Hills 10-0, Riverside 4-0, U.C. Santa Barbara 18-7, then lost to San Diego State for the championship, 5-4.

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

Cal Poly has a 28-2 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 the fourth place that it took 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 28-2 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 Britt—both juniors—will graduate before next year’s softball season.

Graham pitched 81 and two-thirds innings with a 1.3 record this season. Her earned run average is 3.94.

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

Eddo pitched 80 and one-third innings with a 4.8 record, and an ERA of 3.95.
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