Lesley Col-

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Julian S. Rifkin Speaks April 15

By Michele O'Leary

Mr. Rifkin, a graduate of M.I.T., is presently President of Rifkin Theatres in Boston and Chairman of the National Association of Theatre Owners. This vibrant, living organisation has created interest in and has made possible the attending of movies. Motion pictures have been referred to as "a capitalized study of the events and social life of America, a mirror reflecting what you say, do, and think," says Mr. Rifkin.

Just fifteen years ago, movie production was under a code of ethics a few of which are: 1) low forms of sex are acceptable 2) scenes of passion must not be introduced 3) excessive kissing and passion must not be introduced as a variable obscenity present. The amount of money involved in the making of the film and the use of the word "virgin" in its discussion of narcotics.

The American Film has come of age. American film has come of age. It's pictures: may arouse the feelings that they have planned a...
Tradition is a word which is becoming more and more of a myth. The world and American society in particular, seem to be changing so rapidly in an iconoclastic state. Women are being liberated, the courts and police examined for oppression, the military is no longer insensible from patriotism, and simplistic trust in the system is no longer sufficient.

The fact that an institution represents a time-worn tradition is no longer enough, to validate its continued existence and worth. Society and the inter-relationships of the modern world are changing so rapidly and with such complexity that institutions must adapt, or they will become antiquated moments of the past.

If one looks beyond tradition, then an objective view of the merits of our educational institutions shows a serious and under-examined curriculum. In the context of the present age over merging with the future, what type of course in terms of both structure and content, is the most compatible with the times, keeping in mind that a college education is to prepare students for the world they will live in and not to keep her in ignorance of reality?

I question the value of "static" course material, that which has no on-going significance for a student beyond a given exam or semester course. Courses should either have aesthetic value, to enhance one's appreciation of society in general, and relatively detached from the surrounding crises in the modern world.

People today form opinions on the basis of the media alone, which in many instances are merely an "engineering of consent," not giving us information from direct accurate description of the world. This tendency perpetuates a dichotomy in which a person, although perhaps interested in her academic subjects as thoroughly as possible and upon graduation, apply her newfound knowledge to the outside world, thereby enhancing that world to the betterment of all. Such an attitude seems to be perpetuating an unnecessary risk of relevance. Instead, the more issues and concerns which are disturbing the world today should provide the initial guidelines for higher education, course content in the fields of social sciences and physical science. Universities must set up and run to catch up with the intellectual demands society makes of an individual.

The emphasis on relevance in a substantial portion of college studies would not only make intellectual pursuits exciting by giving them an immediate meaningful basis, but it would correct some of the gross inadequacies of the present system. Too often a student graduates and automatically disassociates her old studies from her new life. This tendency perpetuates a dichotomy in which a person, although perhaps interested in her job is apathetic about society in general, and relatively detached from the surrounding crises in the modern world.

Today's American college student is in dire need of a good public relations firm. It's in the eyes of those allegedly concerned citizens that the student image is a tainted one, multilayed by magazine covers screaming out about the Student Revolution (exploiting covers that often are more revolting than the Revolts themselves) and even more distorted by one-sided television coverage that shows only the student revolution, but never the evolution.

The medium is the mess. Newspapers, radio and especially television have given the people of America an even more distorted picture of what the Typical Today Student is like.

The emerging stereotype is the raggedly-coifed revolutionary — radical, endless battling in various school-sponsored activities — bombings, seizures, strikes. More and more people are demanding that the student image be made more realistic — hard-working and fun-loving.

"College students are a good-natured, hard-working, fun-loving bunch of kids. Oh, sure they are doing some crazy things like swallowing goldfish, wear those raccoon coats, scream at football games and stuff themselves into phone booths. But, for the most part, college students are good-natured, hard-working and fun-loving." Oh yeah?

That may have been an accurate description in the days of the Varsity Drag. Today the student does other "crazy" things. He swallows hallucinogenic drugs rather than goldfish, wears hippie clothes, screams at demonstrations, and stuffs himself into an occasional university administrator's office.

The college education should afford students the chance to directly examine society's institutions, free from their biases of social background or future. Only after such exploration will graduates be able to overcome the maze of myth and bias which surrounds most social phenomena. Graduates will have spent several years preparing themselves to deal competently with this future world.

The Student Image:

**The Medium is The Mess**

By Rick Mitz

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**Letters to the Editor**

Dear Jeryl,

As most of you are aware, the Freshman class has sponsored a child in Appalachia, through the Save the Children Federation. The child's name is Vickie Lynn Carter. She is six years old and lives in Stark, Ky. Her father, 23, has diabetes, and has been turned down numerous times for jobs. Her mother, 25, is training for a $100.00 a month job with Head Start. They have two children, a son, age four, and Vickie. The family lives in a mobile home with no indoor bathroom. They are listed with the Federation as "in desperate need of" help. The class sends $15.00 a month to the family, which is used for food, heat, clothes, education, etc. Paul Agins is largely responsible for the correspondence between the child and the class. Should anyone wish to see the letters or help Paula and myself with the correspondence, please feel free to contact us. Any clothes or other gifts you might wish to send can be given to us, and we will forward them to Vickie.

Janet Formicola

Whitehall No. 30

The LANTERN

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(Continued on Page 8)
lonely days, lonely nights

by jeryl v. proce

after one semester of freshman life at lesley, i agree with a. s. nelle's statement that "schools should be co-ed because life is co-ed." short of importing 600 men, however, i have tried to think of ways in which lesley students might have a more natural and more varied social life in the college as it now stands. it has been previously established that there are definite advantages of an all women institution. a turn of the coin for those less contented with this situation and some suggestions.

the age old suitecase syndrome at any girl's school creates an atmosphere in which the student body fails to find enough areas for entertainment in their own community. within our own school we must be more self-reliant and do the most possible with our available resources, as well as work to make more facilities available for our use. we need to create an atmosphere where there are always things for students to do, regardless of their social life.

one of the main ways to meet the opposite sex is to go to mixers, otherwise known as "cattle shows." these are often characterized by large crowds, loud bands, dark rooms and the feeling that everyone is playing a meaningless game of deception. needless to say, whether we enjoy attending these shows, they are part of the college's "social experience" and accordingly should be dealt with in a manner of non-chalance.

in addition to the present form of mixer, there should be others that take on new and varied appearances, where conversation and not appearance is emphasized. one such mixer could be a wine and cheese party with a quiet band and the atmosphere of a coffee house.

social activities should be planned on the dorm level as well as for the entire college. there could be other mixers besides our usual ones, in the forms of hikes, picnics, skating parties, ski trips etc. small dinner parties could be held by students in the halls, or even the girls in a particular major.

the events could be open to the entire college, one dorm or a limited number who sign up. in planning such activities, we must support the planning stages by offering to help, or signing up for an event. at any rate, a varied and casual approach to meeting people is more enjoyable.

since lesley is not co-ed, it is obvious that students will continue to be ruled partly by the thought of the weekend and the size of their suitcases. but it should be possible for life within these unbinding confines be less frustrating and uninteresting.

the college must have activities of interest for those who are dateless and confined to the campus. everyone would enjoy more movies and better theater. if we charge a small fee for the planning stages, we could develop something so much more worthwhile in some sense of community.

individuals with the potential to work to create activities that would appeal to people with varied interests and talents, there wouldn't be so limited a scope of social activities. it is the lack of such a basic attitude that is reflective on social life at lesley and it is at this level that we must deal with changes and improvement.

sunshine, sunshine ? ? ?

by mimi packman

last week i wrote an arti­cle entitled in defense of my apathy. the conclusion was that there is no such thing as apathy. someone who is interested

it's spring time when life is drawn back to its sources

and in, and out

heavy skids pull down the afternoon

heavy skids pull down the afternoon

darkness, over our streets

and angry waves toss high

carving the image of time

we are ocean pilgrims;

as life is drawn back to its sources

to be reborn once more

and split against the sky.

yet, while even the smallest bird can see

and cry out to this rising spirit

still we wait in our shadows

like the ancients

and wonder at the passing of the tides.

kathleen mallery
Ecology: Not Just the Air You Breathe
by Lantern Staff

It's the Noise You Hear

Since 1964, the level of noise bombarding the air-breathing inhabitants of the U.S. has doubled, and no decrease is expected. In New York City alone, noise has reached a level intended to be "continuous and persistent enough to threaten basic community life," according to Mayor John V. Lindsay. New York noise regularly exceeds 85 decibels, the level above which constant noise can cause deafness. Escape cannot be found indoors, for the modern kitchen with its blender and garbage disposal often rivals a downtown street at rush hour as a source of unwanted noise.

Robert Alex Baron, a resident of Manhattan, has been engaged in a three-year battle to control noise in the city of New York. In 1966 he established an organization called Citizens for a Quiet City. The committee's lobbying persuaded Lindsay to appoint a special task force on noise control. But task forces don't stop noise cells that transmit sound from the ear to the brain, thus contributing to increasing deafness.

In addition, excessive noise disturbs blood pressure, heartbeat and almost every body function, and may have much to do with emotional ailments as well. As Baron says about noise: "It is a form of persecution."

Even unborn fetuses are not immune to noise pollution. Evidence presented at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here in Boston last December, suggested that sharp sounds such as sonic booms can cause stress in babies in the womb.

Little, if anything, is being done to curb noise pollution. The Federal Aviation Administration is engaged in a campaign of "misleading, but constructive action and results do not appear to be forthcoming. By 1971, FAA claims, the noise on some 2,100 commercial jet airplanes will be muffled. Typically, the level was unspecified, thus making their promise meaningless. In addition to this lag, the huge Boeing 747 is "temporarily exempt." Reason: Boeing applied for certification of the 747 one year before FAA began drafting its noise laws and is too far along in production of the jumbo jet to meet the deadline. Score one for corporate enterprise, zero for our ears.

It's the Car You Drive

The automobile industry is responsible for 68 per cent of all air pollution. Most of the smog that engulfs the cities of our nation is exuded by the internal combustion engine. Because of the automobile's large contribution to increasing air pollution, car manufacturers have been used on numerous grounds for decimating the environment. But things are not necessarily different by 1971, when stringent federal laws on anti-pollution will go into effect.

Carbon monoxide, a toxic gas that can neither be seen nor smelled, is a prime ingredient of automobile exhaust fumes. In large quantities, CO radically impairs the ability of hemoglobin to carry oxygen from lungs to tissues. This results in a loss of energy and a crippling of mental and physical reactions. The highly industrialized Northern Hemisphere contains more than 80 per cent of the earth's CO.

The National Academy of Sciences has stated that carbon monoxide becomes dangerous when it reaches levels of 10 parts per million parts of air, a level common in today's cities. At that concentration, it can do harm to women who are pregnant and to persons suffering from bronchitis, emphysema and heart disease. In Los Angeles, for example, the carbon monoxide danger level is exceeded more than 40 per cent of the time. Each day in L.A., cars produce 30 million pounds of CO, a quantity sufficient to decrease the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity in some individuals by up to 20 per cent.

In a partial attempt to combat such pollution problems, the Ford Motor Company has budgeted $1 million dollars for vehicle pollution control next year. Among other devices, the money will be used for an experimental kit to cut pollution by 50 per cent that will fit into Fords already on the road.

While all the improved gadgets in future Fords may ultimately reduce the exhaust pollution of internal combustion engines by the ultimate solution, this could very well be an entire new kind of power source. Electric cars and gasoline engines for trucks and buses are but two of several possibilities. Henry Ford II recently promised that the company will also move "ahead of the day's problems by developing a turbine engine for passenger car use."

Radicals urge a national boycott on the purchase of all new cars immediately. In a leaflet addressed to "Fellow Human Beings," a Washington, D.C.-based radical group declared: "The American people should not buy new cars until the automobile industry uses its resources and influence to provide transportation which is pollution-free.

This, along with the proposed legalization of hitch-hiking to reduce the need for more cars, is the only answer to an urgent problem.

It's the Babies You Have

The U.S. is hardly the most over-populated country in the world today; we number a mere 260 millions, as compared to India, for example, which is teeming with 460 million on far less land. But what exactly is "over-population"? A nation is seriously overpopulated when its people, by virtue of their numbers and activities, are most rapidly decreasing the ability of the land to support human life, according to one expert.

In the lifetime of one average American, he will personally eat 3 million pounds of bread, flour and rice, consume 26 thousand pounds of milk and eat 10 thousand pounds of meat. In order to produce the food that the average American consumes during the course of his life, the land is taxed beyond its capacity. Thus the average Indian causes a much-smaller portion of the destructive effect on the environment than does his American counterpart.

If the population of the United States continues to increase at its present rate of 1 per cent per year we will double our numbers by the year 2040. We are decimating our land at the rate of over a million acres a year. We now have only 2.4 agricultural acres per person, less than five years this will be reduced to 2.3 acres, the critical point for the maintenance of what is considered a decent diet. It is projected that by the year 2080 — in our own lifetime — this figure will dwindle to 1.2 acres per person. Although the meaning of these figures is almost beyond our comprehension, our children will be starving by the time they reach early middle-age.

What can be done to stop this trend? First, the population growth must be reversed. We have far more people now than we can continue to support at anywhere near today's level of affluence. American women average slightly over three children each. Even if this number was reduced to 1.5, we would have 57 million more people by 2000 than we have in 1970.

The only way to reduce the population, and thus ensure the survival of humanity, is to make contraception and abortion legal and available to everyone everywhere. Severe economic sanctions on those who produce children and rewards to those who do not, can be levied within our system of taxes and withdrawal of rewards to those who do.

The second step that must be taken is the control of the present land destruction. The only way to accomplish this is to abandon the present methods of agriculture, to be exploited and ravaged in any way feasible for private financial gain. The use of all resources must be carefully and intelligentlly planned to serve all people in the best possible manner.
The Facts About Air Pollution

by M.J. Solomon

Contamination of the air by waste gases and dusts is a serious problem in many of our major cities. The communities' air is polluted with toxic chemicals that are strong enough to affect your body. It will harm your health, endanger your safety, and health or it will prevent you from using and enjoying your community. Only a few decades ago many people thought of air pollution as nothing but a problem of waste and trash. But now it is known that many other wastes are involved. When were these wastes born? Some come from oil and gasoline. Some come from the industrialized societies that produce modern fabrics and wonder chemicals that make cleaning the house so much easier. Still others, in the near future, may be added by a new source of energy and the increasing complexity of modern life.

How do wastes get into the air? Most wastes get into the air from industries that have no method for producing energy for needed power. The refuse of a country is a minor thing when compared to the air pollution released into the air by incinerators, such as the incinerator in Lowell, Massachusetts, incinerators and furnaces, trash piles, auto graveyards, power plants, such as the one in Lowell, family cars, such as the one in Lowell, R & M line, and other industrial factors. However, the air pollution with mixed wastes and gulls from many sources. Some interact with one another and others react with sunlight. They can form different more dangerous pollutants in the air. These pollutants can sometimes be washed away by rain. But if the rain is badly needed or if the rain is the air for you to breathe; just travel around Lowell and breathe in the air, the air pollution will not disappear no matter how hard you may wish.

The amount of the pollutants remains in the atmosphere. The pollutants involved and how much the pollutants involved in the Merrimack Valley, such as the Merrimack River, will have a more trouble escaping air pollution, hills trap the polluted air and keep the wind from blowing it away.

Polluted air may also be trapped by weather. As in the case of smoke, a sudden, a cold front will allow the wind to clear the city of the pollutants. Wherever the air is trapped, the air pollution is usually a warm air layer over the city, in this case, the Merrimack Valley is not rare, thus, the pollution remains in the city. It box the urban economy and may harm residents. The weather provides us with the opportunity to test some kind of situation, a change in wind, can occur.

What harm does pollution do? Pollution rots clothes, discolors bright house paint, rusts metal, destroys fruits, vegetables,三星, maroons, and it cuts down visibility. Pollution can also stunt growing shrubs and trees, and it also menaces health. What harm can air pollution do to you? If you have not seen the effects of air pollution it can cause, any one of the health problems, your body may not recover enough oxygen to support your work and you may pass out in the street because of air pollution. Air pollution has been known to sicken and to destroy. In New York City this past summer people have been taken to the hospital due to the bad air and heat. An air pollution attack, where inversion is involved, can last for days. Increased rates of illness are associated with these attacks so were increased rates of death. These deaths were high among the elderly and among people with weakened hearts and lungs.

What can you do about air pollution? 1) Make sure your furnace is not contributing to the air pollution problem. Do not burn trash. Even though you can not see the soot spitting from the furnace chimney, do not that you are not polluting the air. Some pollutants are invisible. 2) Report neighborhood air pollution problems to your proper officials. If you see a car spitting smoke, write down the license number, year and make of car. The biology club compiles such listings and sends them to the proper officials. If the biology club does nothing to present the pollution, the boys in Lowell may be dissolved. 3) Work for constant study to see that the new evidence of danger is registered in the laws. That was what the Congress said.

Then the law was passed to the Environmental Protection Agency to adminis­ter. Everybody knew EPA was going to be tough. That's what the President and the people who produced the air pollution wanted to know about citizens from pollution; from more efficient and more effective because all the agen­cies fighting environmental destruction were under one roof — air, water, pesticides, radiation... It was up to EPA to draw up the standards for air quality, to say just how much junk and poison could be tolerated in the air over a particular spot at any given time. EPA was to say how much could be allowed and what was supposed to be low enough to protect the public health and welfare... and not just the health and welfare of average healthy people, but of EVERYONE... children, elderly people; suffers from heart and lung diseases. Everyone, regardless of race, creed or national origin should be able to breathe safely and comfortably... It is said that the standards make no allowance for new information or for the fact that so little is currently known about some pollutants. This fact, coupled with the multitude of margin of error certainly ca 1 into question the "toughness" of the proposed standards.

The analyses also note that Congress clearly intend­ed EPA's standards to err on the side of caution, that it should not overestimate the known and possible synergistic effects of various pol­lutants, and that states whose pollution currently is below the standard may not be al­lowed to increase their pollution.

The big question becomes "How come?" Can it be that the Environmental Protection Agency takes its responsibilities of protection so lightly? Close scrutiny reveals that the EPA has been too easy on the automobile, too weak on the automobile. On the other hand, it has been too much trouble for some. It has been too much trouble for the club.

When Congress adopted the 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act most conserva­tionists considered the vote a victory for the automotive Americans. True, some "fan­tics" argued that the law did not go far enough. Still, in the school of practical political compromise it was considered a good law.

After all, it was going to get tough on the automobile, requires that standards provide 'the public health and welfare' on pollution from automobiles toward making sure they contained, constant study to see that new evidence of danger is registered in the laws. That was what the Congress said. Then the law was passed to the Environmental Protection Agency to adminis­ter. Everybody knew EPA was going to be tough. That's what the President and the people who produced the air pollution wanted to know about citizens from pollution; from more efficient and more effective because all the agen­cies fighting environmental destruction were under one roof — air, water, pesticides, radiation... It was up to EPA to draw up the standards for air quality, to say just how much junk and poison could be tolerated in the air over a particular spot at any given time. EPA was to say how much could be allowed and what was supposed to be low enough to protect the public health and welfare... and not just the health and welfare of average healthy people, but of EVERYONE... children, elderly people; suffers from heart and lung diseases. Everyone, regardless of race, creed or national origin should be able to breathe safely and comfortably... It is said that the standards make no allowance for new information or for the fact that so little is currently known about some pollutants. This fact, coupled with the multitude of margin of error certainly cal into question the "toughness" of the proposed standards.

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Clean Air? Anyone?

By Martha Wright

left oral to comment for 45 days. It was hard for most Americans to comment, however, since the standards were proposed in technical language redolent with mi­crograms and cubic measure­ments that none but the local pollutant's environmental cons­ultant could understand it was considered a good law.

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YOGA

By Michele O'Leary

Yoga is one of the four basic and independent concepts that bring us directly to the core of Indian spirituality. From the post-Vedic period on, India has above all sought to understand karma, maya, nirvana, and yoga, as the means of attaining to Being, the effective techniques for gaining liberation.

In defining the term "yoga," it derives from the root yuj, "to bind together," "to hold fast," "yoke." The word serves in general, to designate any ascetic tech-

nuque and any method of meditation. These various disciplines and meditations have been differently evaluated by the many Indian philosophical currents and mystical movements.

There are countless forms of "popular" non-systematic yoga, Buddhist and Jainist, and yogas whose names are "magical," "mystical," and so on. Yoga implies a preliminary detachment from a matter, emancipation with respect to the world. The emphasis is put upon man's effort, on his self-discipline, by virtue of which he can obtain concentration of spirit even before asking for the aid of the divinity. The purpose of this "binding together," "holding fast," is to unify the spirit, to do away with the dispersion and automation that characterize profane consciousness.

With the degree to which the yogin attempts to dissociate himself from the profane condition, we understand that he dreams of "dying in this life." We shall, in fact, witness a death followed by a rebirth to another mode of being - that represented by liberation.

The aim of yoga is "liberation of man from ignorance." Some varieties of yoga distort, or rather, color in accordance with their particular conceptions. Yoga has become a system of philosophy.

SUMMER JOBS AT THE CAPE

Cape Cod is seventy miles long from the Canal to Provincetown. Any one planning to work on the Cape this coming summer should consider this when looking for a job. It takes several days to cover the Cape, and money will be needed to pay for living expenses. There is no public transportation, therefore, a car is needed for job hunting as many places of employment are located outside the village centers.

A birth certificate is needed because of Massachusetts labor laws. Students should be ready, willing and able to start work when they look for work.

According to Dr. Herman V. LaMark, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, applications for summer work may be filed at the Divi-

sion's office at 225 Main Street, Hyannis.

The summer employment situation on Cape Cod is influenced by the labor market, housing and transportation. The year round population of the Cape is 68,000 residents with a labor force of 50,000 people. As a result of this, many summer jobs are now year-round jobs and the number of summer vacancies is reduced accordingly.

Most summer jobs are in the service and retail sales areas and are at the minimum wage of $1.60 an hour; although there are some available at $1.80 to $2.00 an hour depending on experience.

Many of the resort and service occupations afford supplementary income through tips. The majority of jobs available are on a day or week basis and require work on weekends. A "non-tip" occupation pays a minimum of $1.60 an hour.

In the case of "tip" occupations an employer is allowed to pay two thirds of the hourly rate. However, if this, plus tips, does not equal the minimum wage, the employer should make up the difference. The Massachusetts Division of Wages and Hours has a representative on the Cape to assist students.

Automobile transportation is most unfeasable for summer workers because of the heavy traffic. Therefore, the use of motor scooters or bicycles is suggested. With this in mind, it is better to get a job first and then look for housing near the job. There are a number of houses, apartments and rooms available for summer rental. Housing rents run from $1,500 to $2,500 for the ten week season. Rooms and apartments are considerably less expensive. If you have a job, you know how much you can afford for rent.

Homeowners near where you work will know of your employer and will want to find out your employment status before they rent.

Many owners require deposition from a background check which may or may not be refused. Many towns have established ordinances relative to behavior and extensive partying. Infractions of the ordinances may lead to eviction. It would be unfortunate for you to be evicted and be forced to begin new again. Many of the resort and service occupations afford supplement to the income through tips. The majority of jobs available are on a day or week basis and require work on weekends. A "non-tip" occupation pays a minimum of $1.60 an hour. In the case of "tip" occupations an employer is allowed to pay two thirds of the hourly rate. However, if this, plus tips, does not equal the minimum wage, the employer should make up the difference. The Massachusetts Division of Wages and Hours has a representative on the Cape to assist students.

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A Look at The Lantern Staff

DON'T BURN YOUR ASS

The Maxi, the Midi, the Mini, now Hotpants and what's next? Back to fig leaves, and pasties? Yes its come. The Hot pants craze. They seem to be shaking up the rag trade as badly as anything since London's Mary Quant launched the mini-skirt. Many fashion designers and most women see the hotpants as the final rebuke to the midi and long skirts, shaking up their pants in velvet, tacking on patches (to match your faded dungarees which we all love so much) adding ribbons and sequins. They, with the right accessories can be worn almost anywhere, to a concert, to class, to work, etc. They have become so popular that no one designer has dared to leave them out of his spring collections. Mostly prices range from $15 at Bloomingdales in New York to $525 at Gior- gios in Beverly Hills. I forgot to mention that the pair selling for $15 are a pair of gray jeans slashed off 3 inches at the crotch with a razor, by the way this price includes rugged edges and dangling threads. Some claim its much more fun to wear something that looks old and cheaply done. The manufacturers are all willing to meet these demands of the young public, what do they have to worry about, that is the way they've been doing them all along. Looking into the past, we see how the fad game seems to go in cycles. Do you remember hotpants as "short-shorts"; those tiny little pants that showed oohh so much of the leg- a dare to any woman who grew up during the war when Betty Grable and Ann Southern were flashing them to remind our boys overseas that we were still thinking of them. A lot of people think that the new style is ugly ("it bares the ugliest part of a womans leg- the knee") and almost everyone agrees that it will be gone by next fall. We'll see! Rudi Gernreich sums up the whole fashion scene up as so: "The fashion industry is dead, the isolated coutier is dead. Women are striving toward liberation and clothes are no longer status they're very much anti-status. Your sick if you need expensive clothes to establish your worth. To be in these days is to be out!" So girls, what do we do, sit around and wonder what to wear or rebel against all fashion with our faded dungarees; but now I'm wondering if its rebelling or just conforming because we don't know what else to wear?

A FAMILIAR FACE

SMILE

JANET FORMICOLA
news editor
alias reformed Frazz

JANET WEINER
layout editor
alias Wilma Wino

JERYL V. PROCE
editor in chief
alias pappagallo prorprie

MARLENE SANDS
circulation editor
alias runaround rose

TRISH McLOUGHLIN
poetry editor
alias shaggy shag

CAROL VENA
secretary
alias Speezy spiccy Vena

JANET GARY
business editor
alias prizilla prorprie

DEBBIE GREENBERG
art editor
alias tuty fruit fly

MICHALE O'LEARY
rewrite editor
alias Cathedam kid

MIMI PACKMAN
review critic
alias saucy sophisticate

TONI BRODAX
literary editor
alias Tonesca Taco

IRMA GAMBERG
feature editor
alias Irma la Douche

MARIE SIMMON
SANDS
editor

Amanda

Donna

Mary

Carol

Debbie

Familiar Face

SMILE
Hi there! This is Gloria and Brenda. Our weekly report on the lives and loves of those glamorous girls of beautiful downtown Cambridge...and we mean downtown.

You'll never guess whose marrying who!...well keep guessing.

We're not supposed to tell but we know inside secrets which have repeatedly implied to us that the girls who claim residency at Lesley College are strangely disappairng after Gordon Lin-en Service on Tuesday nights and about the same time every other day of the week. Gordon is getting worried.

HOT FLASH! Rumor has it that a certain Lesley Freshman leader just purchased a pair of those warm pants or whatever they're called, we're wondering what she's warming up for....

We wanted you to be the first to know, JG from Ral- leigh Prep and RB from cleans classrooms and the campus for the remainder of the time. Francis X. Walsh and Frank Venuti work from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Monday through Friday and Pat Walsh from 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Pat is also in charge of the locked room. On Saturday and Sunday, Paul Kasabian, Harold Gillette, Gordon Newton, and Eugene Cataldo work in shifts. Their work-schedule is deemed fair by the men. John Cataldo explained the top of that the female safety is foremost in the sec-uirty officers minds, and drawing out efforts are made to have the campus fully protected at all times.

Our security officers are classified as special police-men sworn in to uphold the law but who for the most part have not received any specialized training as town police officer. Do, Like English buttry, they carry no guns.

When security is investi-gating a report of suspicious men roaming the campus, the men cruise the campus and complete routine chores.

They also have 84 buildings in charge, and this can be very stressful that even though there is a lot of work at hand; the Security Staff is complete.

Suggestions by John is to leave shades down when un-dressing, don't walk late at night unescorted and to curb curiosity or go on searches that might possess you.

On a brighter note how-lows that 23 hour parietals are more ben-eificial. This is because the girls are happier with hav­ing men in the houses and don't feel the necessity to stroll out for a walk alone. Their houses are protected and so are they.

Society News

The Student Image

(Grounded from Page 2)

ogy, racial strife, poverty and crime.

Spring is the season in which they take place. Spring - when every young student's fancy turns to rev-olution, when a fresh breath means a mouthful of mace, and spring fever means the Spring means the thing. Last year, 1,785 demon-strations took place on college campuses, including 313 building seizures and sit-ins, 281 anti-ROTC demon-strations, 246 arrests, and 7,200 student arrests, re-sulting in more than $8.5 million in damage.

Television brought all the damage, fire, seizures, stri-tings right into our living rooms, in living red, white, black and blue color. The Student Radical could have been the title of a highly successful, action-packed, situation TV show aired in lieu of the news every even- ing.

The new student portrait is detrimental to the student himself - making all stu-dents appear alike, de-personaliz ing them, castrating individuality and sprouting new prejudices in a world already too full of biases. Yet the new student image can not be as bad as college trustees and university re-gents might fear.

A sit-in might be a rad-ical way of expressing an idea, but it certainly is more s o c i a l l y provocative and meaningfully profound than swallowing a goldfish. Contested students sat in and take over because they are concerned with values that affect the local society, not just themselves.

That's what cause which is so im-portant. But television shows only the superficial outcome of the student fight for that cause - the rioting, the sea of straggly students, the hurled rocks, the four- letter words. The bloody, fighting, hell-raising revolu-tionary image of the student is a misleading - if not changed, at least altered - if the media could get the public aware of the issues behind the fight. Struggles for ecology, an end to racism, equal rights, money for nukes, DDT, (Ben take notice), say some people. It was rumored during Passover that the Matzoh runneth over!

Welcome a minute, we've just received a last minute item! SCOR, DOM, NTA, MTA, DDIT, (Ben take notice), say some people. It was rumored during Passover that the Matzoh runneth over!

Our second house, the protest, has been sterilized....

Here's a wink. FLASH! Buddy went to Washington but ended up at Berkeley. Bonnie Boo is booping a doo.

Number one in the room drawing chese Matzoh over Sacramento!

Here's another wink! A certain guy has a certain eye you don't know which one...eye out for a certain girl. We tried....

It's been passed on to us that certain people on the second floor of White Hall have been playing that "adult" game Finchy-Winchy, extensively. Guess they don't care what people think. But we're not sure that the boys behind you all the way....

It was rumored during Passover that the Matzoh runneth over!

Here at Lesley we're safe from rape - at least we think so. We have our campus police to thank for any measure of security, but due to our surrounding condi-tions and the way our campus is spread over four street blocks, we have a wide open campus.

There is round-the-clock protection, 12 months a year, everyday Monday through Sunday, and 24 hours a day. The security officers work in shifts. At White Hall desk John McCarthy works from Monday and Tuesday from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Albert Cataldo works Wednesday through Sunday from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. The campus is patrolled by Tom Driscoll and Thomas Lux, from 4:00 p.m. till midnight, Monday through Friday, Dan O'Donoghue from 6:00 a.m. till 10:00 a.m. Dan also

The Student Image

by Gloria and Brenda

Phillips' Esket are bethrothed. Unfortunately everybody knows already, but we tried....

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We wanted you to be the first to know, JG from Raleigh Prep and RB from

College students wouldn't really need a PR outfit to help change their image. It would seem more impor-tant of the cause behind the fight.

That middle American couple sitting in front of their new color TV no long-er can afford to angrily turn off the channels to protest, switch channels to a movie or an old John Wayne film. The channels are controlled by those who control the ones that can be switched are the channels of communication, and what could emerge would not be a new national image based upon a new understand-ing.