8% Meal Tax Imposed

by susan hornson

The imposition of a new state meal tax may increase student room and board fees by as much as $46 this semester. Secretary of the College Gwendolyn Glass has announced.

According to Glass, a new ruling by the State Department of Corporations and Taxation makes colleges and universities in the state subject to the tax, which previously was imposed on restaurant meals but not on meals served by schools. Although the ruling was effective as of September 1, 1975, Mount Holyoke did not learn of it until last week, when it was advised of the ruling in a memorandum from the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Massachusetts (AICUM). "No one in the College had any communication directly from the Department of Taxation," said Glass. Because of the lack of official notification of the ruling, she said, "No plan has been made to collect this tax as far as Mount Holyoke is concerned." Since 1975, Mount Holyoke students receive financial aid of some sort, the imposition of the tax places an additional burden on an already tight operating budget for 1975-'76, as well as on those students and their parents who must bear the full cost of the tax.

In an attempt to delay the imposition of the tax, AICUM is seeking an injunction which would require the proposal to be debated in public hearings before becoming effective. Even this, however, might postpone the tax for only another semester, said Glass.

President David B. Truman, in a letter to Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis, called the action "unreasonable, inequitable, and grossly unfair."

"Contract meals in a residential college are not a luxury," the letter stated. "What this ruling does is to put a tax on the student in such a college has to contract for the meals — and pay the tax and pay the tax and leave the college."

Truman noted that the tax was originally meant as a luxury tax to be imposed on those who could afford to eat in restaurants. Meals costing under $1, as well as those who could afford to eat in restaurants.

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Truman noted that the tax was originally meant as a luxury tax to be imposed on those who could afford to eat in restaurants. Meals costing under $1, as well as meals served by other institutions such as hospitals, nursing homes, summer camps, and airlines, as part of a contract are exempted from the tax.

165 juniors on leave: Most still on campus

by julie moloney

The members of the class of 1977 are at-

tending diverse colleges around the coun-

try and in Europe, the Middle East, and the

Philippines. Forty-eight seniors are on the

Twelve College Exchange. Forty-nine

have gone abroad to study in various

places such as England, Munich, Paris,

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including Yale, Princeton, Stanford, Tufts,

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Registrar Florence Kimball expects that

most of the juniors will be returning to

Mount Holyoke next year, although some

of the juniors will transfer. In the mean-

time, Mount Holyoke has gained six male

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Statistics show that twenty-nine percent,

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The sudden and unannounced imposition of a new 8% tax on meals served at Mount Holyoke College is a startling blow to the college administration, to us as students and to those of our parents who now find a substantial burden added to an already heavy bill for furthering their education.

Students are well aware of the efforts made by the Administration to avoid having a deficit budget: we have recently shouldered the expense of personal telephone service, and we have watched tuition climb by $400 in the past year. We are even more acutely conscious of the fact that college meals here are not a luxury: we do not pay for them by choice, but by contract, because Mount Holyoke is a residential college and we cannot live here without eating here. We can.

Nursing homes, organizations for the elderly, church groups, airlines, and summer camps are all exempt from this tax. Is education any less of a service to society, or any more of a profit-making venture, than any of these institutions? Ordinary citizens are exempt from even the 3% sales tax on their food, yet students, who have no income and who exist on institutional food which is at best frugal in quality and limited in variety, are expected to pay a tax of 8%

Not only is the burden of the tax itself inequitable, but the manner of imposition of the tax seems especially calculated to place an extra burden on the college and its students. The ruling which imposed this tax was unpublicized and adopted after tuition bills were due. There was no time for parents to make any plans for meeting this extra expense or for the college to develop any method of collecting the tax.

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State deals fast blow

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Food service reneges

During the planning of the Willits-Hallowell Center and even as recently as this week, administration officials have repeatedly assured students that Wilbur snack bar would remain open. Despite these assurances, the reduction in the size of Wilbur’s menu has transformed the function of the snack bar as students have known it and expected it to remain. Wilbur has changed from a place to grab a quick but balanced meal to a mere snack foods vendor — a good place for a coke or ice cream between meals, but a place to be avoided at mealtimes, especially by those students long, hectic working hours and missed sleep require them to be more than usually well nourished.

The Health Service Committee is being distressed over the evening, wondering why she has not received a response yet. It seems to be of small ritual. Every semester for the past four years the same regretta has traversed her mind. Had it always been this way? Her mind had not been clear; she had been living on an illusion of her “freshman days” when she had first set forth on some type of a quixotic mission. Her mind had been young and her spirit high then.

She walked over to the mirror, and stood there searching for something that wouldolidate she was the same person who arrived here four years ago. It seemed so long and yet not as long. This was the only time it was impossible to measure the degree of change that had occurred on campus because she changed so drastically. Was the change for the better or worse?

Choice/no choice. She didn’t care about it now. Her mind had wandered, a habit she perfected while here. She must find her way back to the original question. Why was she here?

Was it the warmth the color skiers radiated? the romantic setting? The need to cling to familiar things — to be someone else ... Or was her presence here the reaction to the discouraging remarks of a misguided guidance counselor, who believed that her skin color had condemned her to the colored section of town? bus/bathroom?

Why? Why? Why? The question echoed through her so vividly, it began to assume an implosive quality. Why? Why? Why? The voice asking the question was no longer her own. It was being changed by someone else. Why? Why? Why?

If you have creative energies to expend and an interest in the cultural and social structures of the Mount Holyoke community, you might seriously consider applying for one of the positions listed below. The Committee to Appoint Committees will be accepting applications for these positions until September 25. If interested, you should send the following information to Lynn Ashby, Chairwoman of Committee to Appoint Committees in P.O. Box 52, Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts 01056. For more information, please contact Clara R. Ludwig, Director of Admissions.

1. Your name, major, and year.
2. The position you are interested in.
3. A brief essay describing your perception of the position and your pertinent experience.
4. A brief essay discussing your perception of the position's functions, and what you hope to accomplish if selected.
5. The Committee to Appoint Committees will interview candidates for the various positions on the weekend of September 26 to 28. Please sign up for an interview at a time convenient for you on the following days:
6. 4. The Lecture Committee, made up of faculty and student members, has two openings available for a one-year term. As a member of the Lecture Committee, you will have considerable say in the programming and allocation of funds for the year's lecture series. For more information on the nature of this position, contact Jody Kieshov.

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Even more disappointing than these changes in Wilbur is the ominous suggestions that Wilbur will be eventually closed completely, despite administration promises. A recent comment by Director of Campus Services Wayne Cass seemed an especially thinly-veiled threat.

"Wilbur is going to be staffed and run as long as it is supported by students," said Cass at a meeting of heads of organizations last week. It seems obvious to us that sales of ice cream cones and pizza will not provide the income that last year’s dinette crowded nights netted for Wilbur, and we wonder if that possibility has occurred to Cass as well.

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Arab-Israeli Agreements: The most positive development

by jean little

"One Vietnam is one too many," claimed Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield in Newsweek, September 8. He shares the concern of many Congressmen that American involvement in the Arab-Israeli final agreement will lead us into an entanglement similar to that in Vietnam.

An agreement was signed between Egypt and Israel the first week in September after a short period of shuttle diplomacy by Henry Kissinger. Newsweek calls it "the most positive Mideast development between Arabs and Israelis in years." Signed despite Israeli street demonstrations against such a pact and the displeasure of "most of Sadat's Arab allies," (Newsweek, Sept. 15), it is a much more substantial pact than the military truce of 1974. It "will provide an impartial umpire, the United States," in addition to separating the armies, according to the Sept. 7 issue of the N.Y. Times.

The pact guarantees that Israel will return the Mitla and Gidi passes in the Sinai as well as the Abu Rudeis oil fields. Both Israel and Egypt pledge not to resort to the use of threat or violence in settling disputes; rather, they will diplomatically solve not only minor disagreements but will also supposedly be striving for a permanent accord.

In the passes, surveillance stations will be manned by Israelis and Egyptians "to make sure the posts are not used for offensive purposes." In addition, up to two hundred Americans will be manning these stations in the passes, according to the terms of the pact. Thus the "imperative of Empire." There are both Arab and Israeli observers who are afraid the pact will not have the effect that Kissinger desires: that of paving the way for a final accord. A young Labor Party member of Israel's Knesset, Joseph Sarid believes "We are giving up valuable oil and very strategic passes from three steps even being linked to an overall perception of the final settlement." (Newsweek, Sept. 25).

Egypt's Ilmou Ghab, editor of a foreign affairs journal, said in a Newsweek interview of Sept. 18 that he supports step-by-step negotiations until Israel surrenders more territory. Then, he says, a final settlement will be more feasible. For example, he believes, as do many other Arabs, that Israel must make a pact with Syria, the chief patron of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, before the Arabs will be ready to make permanent peace. Syria insists on complete evacuations of the Golan Heights and resettlement of the Palestinians. The Heights is such a strategic defensive position for Israel that it is doubtful that the nation will heed to Syria's demands. "Most Israel believes that Syria's strategic aim remains the elimination of Israel."

The role that the U.S. must now play is prompted Mansfield's remark about Vietnam. $1.5 billion has been committed to Israel and $860 to $900 million to Egypt in the terms of the agreement. Mr. Kissinger's rationale for the aid to Egypt is that the U.S. is "obligated to take up the economic slack left when the Egyptians disassociated themselves from their former Soviet patrons." (N.Y. Times, Sept. 7) The controversy in the U.S. is over the 200 American technicians to be sent to the Mitla and Gidi pass warning-device (surveillance) stations. Kissinger insists that no more than seventy-five American technicians would be on duty in the Sinai at a time. He is trying to allay the fears of people who remember the hundreds of Americans posted in Vietnam before that war began.

domestic oil have expired, and the oil industry is now free to raise prices at will, though it might not do so while Washington is actively trying to fashion a policy.

Boston and Louisville: Busing

For the most part, court-ordered busing proceeded peacefully in Boston and Louisville last week. In the two cities, law is being enforced by clear, firm evidence of the police power. In Louisville, Kentucky National Guardsmen, state troopers, and city police rode on the school buses. In Boston, there is a plain-dealing in every school being desegregated. In both cities, 100 U.S. marshals are prominent in monitoring the program, and implicitly, the behavior of local police. A year ago, there was a minimal and reluctant Federal presence.

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There is much to be saluted and much to be learned from "Harold Weston: A Retrospective Exhibition." The present selection of seventy-five paintings, on view in the John and Norah Warbeck Gallery, does justice to each of Weston's several phases of creativity. Each phase is very distinct, yet by careful organization of the works, one senses the logical progression of styles, the continuity of motivation and purpose. By seeing his art as a whole, one sympathizes and excuses his faults in the light of his numerous successes. The catalogue, with its enlightening text by Jean Harris, is an excellent guide to the exhibition.

Harold Weston was born in 1894 in Merion, Pennsylvania. At a young age he became emotionally and physically involved with nature. Not even a temporarily crippling attack of polio at the age of seventeen could keep him from climbing the Adirondacks. In 1914 he graduated from Harvard as a fine arts major. From there, he joined the Y.M.C.A. during World War I and was sent to Persia. The patterned landscapes and art of the country inspired his love for vibrant colors and obvious outlines.

The first group of paintings is a visual attestation of Weston's glorification of nature. Heavy outlines surround simplified, natural forms, busy with imaginary colors as is seen in Autumn Trees, (1922), and Ghosts-Upper Lake, (1922). Thick daubs of oil paint dance nervously across the canvas, held back in a self-conscious effort by dominant dark lines. One can appreciate the artist's enthusiasm, but there exists a tension of design in these early works of 1922 which often distracts from the subject. Color and form have yet to calm down into his lyrical landscapes of the thirties.

Harold Weston's marriage in 1922 to Faith Barton gave him the impetus to break out and paint portraits and nudes. In his article, "The Painter Speaks," Magazine of Art, (1939), Weston writes that he experimented with many figure drawings in an effort to "simplify forms to essentials of mass and movement.

The next and most sensitive portraits in the show is his first portrait of his wife, done in 1923. Her realistic face comes to life in the midst of distorted anatomy and over-simplified externalities. For the first time we see a penetration of the canvas' depth into three dimensional space. Paint is built up on the cheeks, nose, and chin to create the effect of light against shadow, and to endow the "skin" with a truly tactile quality. Cool blue eyes stare out beyond our presence, unconscious of our curious gaze. They reflect the intensity of emotion that only the sitter's husband had the insight to understand.

The Weston's resided in the French Pyrenees in the late 1920's. The consequent change in Harold Weston's art was a lightening of palette and outline in response to both the change in the physical atmosphere and the influence of European art. Boh Catalan Farmhouse (1928) possesses a delicacy which could only be achieved by leaving much of the canvas unpainted. In most of these lighter works, the subjects lack a solidity and vibrancy of color which the artist depended on for strength of composition. However, one particularly successful mood piece, entitled Autumn Trees (1929-30), is convincing in feeling because of the sympe- thetic outline and molding of the woman's bulky form, lying dejectedly across her bed.

Upon returning to the United States in 1930, the artist once again returns to a solid, realistic style. Only now each painting works as a unified whole, consistent in technique, with all parts contributing positively to the spirit of the work. Most notable are: Woman in Red (1931), where Weston suggests character through flat eyebrows, a carefully patterned, red-print dress, and a Victorian cough. Interior (1932) is a beautiful close-up of a woman with the flush of sleep upon her cheeks, conv- incing in its realistic treatment. Autumn Trees (1932) is an affectionate portrait of a plump, wrinkled old woman, whose flabby, kindly face, and liver-spotted, over-large hands bespeak of warmth and love within.

In Weston's oil landscapes of the 1930's, such as Burnt Region, the painter adeptly selected a symphony of rich colors to illustrate this mountainous region. Arid southeastern landscape scenes such as The Painted Desert (1940) is a mass of dizzily curving stripes which signify the speed and power of water movement, not the water itself. Miraculously, the artist transformed them on paper into undulating natural phenomena, using the shapes and/or surface patterns of the originals as his point of departure. A harvest moon, a beast at bay, a gold and purple mountain range—"the work speaks to the intangible qualities of nature and motion. Masterpieces (1960) is a mass of dizzyly curving stripes which signify the speed and power of mountain movement, not the mountains themselves. Paint is built up on the cheeks, nose, and chin to create the effect of light against shadow, and to endow the "skin" with a truly tactile quality. Cool blue eyes stare out beyond our presence, unconscious of our curious gaze. They reflect the intensity of emotion that only the sitter's husband had the insight to understand.

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Schuck reports from Mexico City

continued from page one

vealed two things: they were trivializing; and secondly, the Western press showed its predilection for the sensational school of journalism.

"Revolutionary movements are never tidy affairs," Schuck writes. "The movement to eliminate discrimination against women is no exception."

The Mexico City conferences were rife with controversy, the most significant being the third world's dramatic gap between the women of underdeveloped and developed nations.

During the conference, Third World women said that "you can't solve women's problems if you can't restructure the economy, while the developed nations said that those were separate issues." Schuck also observed that "the Third World prides the traditional roles of men and women and thinks of them in terms of complementarily. They believe there should be shared roles; they regard where they are now as a consequence of the subjugation of men. The women of Bangladesh regard their husband's as a 'servant.'"

Schatz felt that "for the Western women who were extreme critics of the Third World point of view, there was a failure to recognize the vast difference between the three groups of women represented at the conferences. The groups were the feminists of the Western industrialized societies, the movement that related the equality of women to the advancement of their country's; and the authoritarian countries who maintain that their women are equal."

Schatz said that the "realities of the World Conference brought the American women to understand the Third World point of view. There was a real attempt to recognize the problems of Third World women; you couldn't miss them in Mexico City." That interaction, in fact, was one of the greatest accomplishments of the World Conference and the Tribune.

Schuck valued highly the fact that the conferences brought women from different countries and ideological points of view together and enabled them to talk.

There were four results of the World Conference and the Tribune that Schuck felt most important. First was the symbolic importance of the conferences: "it brought the question of women to the point of its being a global issue; secondly, it is the action program which must follow; if countries are going to take advantage of the ten year period (established by the conference's World Plan of Action as a schedule for achievement of goals); thirdly, that women will be determiners of policy, in bilateral exchange, and finally, the sense of community which was generated among the women in two weeks, and the possibility of new networks of communication."

As to the future of the World Plan of Action, Schuck said that "what happens now will in large measure depend on the sustained interest of members of the Tribune, and in part on how the UN monitors the progress, and the level at which different women are placed in international activities in policy-making positions in their governments."

Schatz has collected and donated to the Mount Holyoke library a voluminous amount of materials from the two conferences in Mexico City.

Valley union aids women

by cathie burke

"Women should make their own future," says Marsha Baron, chairperson of the Valley Women's Union in Northampton. "We support all women in the life they choose to lead, especially those who choose a celibate or lesbian lifestyle." To serve this purpose, the Valley Women's Union has sponsored work groups that help women to deal with and control their environment.

One of these work groups is presently investigating the problems of waitresses. According to member Karen Kaganser, the group discusses legal rights, unionization, and waitressing experience in the context of compiling a newsletter and a questionnaire.

Other work groups include a women's film co-op that distributes feminist films and a collectively run feminist press. The purpose of these groups is to make the media more accessible to women and to teach them how to use media forms to their own advantage.

Originally organized as a women's service group that provides counseling on abortion, welfare, and other women's issues, the Valley Women's Union has expanded its goal to include political involvement in women's lives.

Do you know us?
For those of you who do, this is only a reminder of a pleasant experience you have already had.

For the rest of you, it is an invitation to visit our labyrinth of gift giving goodies. . .

We've had fun putting Goodbodies together.

Have the fun of shopping at Goodbodies and experience the Goodbodies experience, and have the pleasure for yourself.
Outing Club Bikes & Hikes

The Outing Club, never known to sit around idly, has already started off this year with several excursions around the South Hadley area. The trips took place last weekend and their purpose was to introduce freshmen to the activities of the Outing Club.

There was a choice of four different jaunts, with a total of approximately thirty-five-fifteen participants participating. Beginning on Saturday morning, one bike trip rode out to Quabbin Reservoir, the other went to a marina on the Connecticut River, and two hiking trips traveled along the Holyoke Range. All four groups then met at the Outing Club cabin (which is located about three miles from the college off of Route 47) for dinner. Approximately ten hikers slept in the cabin and returned Sunday morning while the rest returned Saturday night. Homemade ice cream was served, marshmallows were toasted, and a good time was had by all.

Two other Outing Club events scheduled for this fall are the Dartmouth O wedge and the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association Conference.

ARA Begins Season

"ARA? Why sure, it stands for uh... well, I mean you, know it's... someone said it stands for something like urn, well...?" Athletics and Recreation Association, weren't? ARA, funded by the student activities fee for January term and partents' weekend, is available to provide equipment for general use (e.g. frisbees, footballs, cross-country skis, etc.). It now supports various clubs on campus, for example: water polo, soccer and intramural baseball, and is willing to support any other organized sports interests.

With soccer as an illustration, the role of ARA as a supportive body rather than as an instigator can be seen. Last fall, Paul Barry and associates began a non-competitive, fun game or soccer just so people could run around on nice days. Internet developed and grew; ARA agreed to line the fields and provide balls. Currently they are raising the development and growth; ARA agreed to line the fields and provide balls. Currently they are raising the

Sports Shorts

by carol am neely and julie owens

Oarley. It remains non-competitive in that there

meets daily from 4:00 to 6:00 under coach Dave

on campus; for example; water polo, soccer and

and Recreation Association, got that? ARA, funded

stands for something like urn, well...?" Athletics

seeking the Democratic nomination for the 1976 Presidential election

and provide balls. Currently they are raising the

devoted and grew; ARA agreed to line the fields

and Thursday from 12:30 to 4:00 in Safford

day and Thursday from 12:30 to 4:00 in Safford

parking lot from 9:00 to 1:00. At the end of each

day, Sept. 20 (in case of rain, Sept. 21) at Kendall

There was a choice of four different jaunts, with

a non-competitive in that there

are no try-outs or cuts, yet the students are seri-

ous about learning soccer skills and how to use

them. All are encouraged to join.

Although ARA receives its funds from the stu-

dent activities fee, in order to provide more ex-

pensive equipment for recreational activities, they

are sponsoring a bike sale. It will be held Saturday,

Sept. 20 (2015,2015 of rain, Sept. 21) at Kendall

backs are transferred there from oth-

er campus locations such as the

er campus locations such as the

in date

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