

Housewives Rebel Taxes...

WHEN an enraged group of housewives rebel, it is time the menfolk rears back and takes notice.

The feminine mind is gifted with a particular ability to see through much of the false armor of men. It matters not to what feminine characteristics we attribute this flare of ingenuity. The sagacity of women could be due to intuition, a more subtle intelligence, or to the fact that women—in this modern age of ours with all it house-

keeping innovations including certain soap-powder which gets dishes clean without wiping—have more time for cerebral stimulation.

Notwithstanding the fact that for all practical purposes women are better equipped intellectually to solve the mysteries of life, we must raise a voice of protest against the Marshall, Texas housewives who have taken upon themselves the task of proving that the U. S. government is erroneous in demanding the housewife to collect and submit Social Security taxes from her domestic help.

Recently the Government issued warrants and threatened to seize the property of 18 Marshall housewives who refused to collect Social Security taxes for the U. S. Treasury Department. The women claim the household amendment to the Social Security law is unconstitutional. This amendment states that the employer must collect and submit to the Treasury Department 3% of the wages paid to the domestic help. The employer must pay at least 1.5% of such taxes. The Marshall women came up with the legal term, "involuntary servitude," as a basis for their refusal to comply with that law.

A legal dictionary defines involuntary servitude thusly: "Control, by which the personal service of one man (or in this case, woman) is disposed of or coerced for another's benefit; slavery, of whatever name and form and all its badges and incidents; in short, enforced labor."

Not only do we question the invincible dexterity of the women, but we flatly say that women, in remotely isolated cases, can be wrong.

The Marshall housewives claim the U. S. government is trying to enslave them. These women view the laborious task of filling out a tax return on the meager salary paid to their servant as being a stupendous job for which they, the housewives, should get governmental reimbursement.

Their position seems more absurd when we realize that ever since the Social Security Act went into effect, the employer of industrial and commercial labor has fulfilled the requirements of the Treasury Department by sending in the necessary taxes for his employees. In most cases these employers have had many employees and the efforts required to fill out the forms are tremendous. Undoubtedly, these employers realized that in effect they were being paid for this duty because in the event the government had to hire tax-collectors on a salary, the taxpayer would bear the additional cost of such collectors. If this is involuntary servitude, mankind has enslaved himself without complaining, and to the best of our knowledge, the housewife has stood silently by and watched the proceedings.

No matter how shapely their real legs, it looks as if the Marshall housewives do not have a legal leg to stand on. The same law that compels others to collect and submit Social Security taxes will also apply to the womenfolk.

The day will never arrive when wars will be fought without trained men or won by yielding to one's foes.

TU Regents Battle Legislature

THE traditional annual feud between Texas University and A&M on the football field is not the only rivalry of the "College of the Capitol."

TU's Board of Regents (or part of it) and the Texas Legislature are scrapping again. This scrap is a continuation of one that began some thirty years ago.

Regent Chairman Dudley Woodward Jr. of Dallas is leading the fight of who is going to run the University—the board or the Legislature.

The controversial battle revolves around the question, "How much money Texas University should receive to educate some 15,000 students each year?" Woodward tried to throw the legislature for a loss when he charged political interference.

The legislature thinks that colleges have not been making the best use of the dollars given them in past years. Woodward fanned the fire by asking an Attorney General's ruling on whether a new loyalty oath enacted by the Fifty-second Legislature is constitutional. The regents split in favor of Woodward 5 to 4 on whether to make this request.

Dissention was reported on the Regent's team as Tom Sealy, minority leader from Midland, said the decision was a bad one from a "public relations" viewpoint.

However, Woodward bases his attitude on the statutory definition of the powers of the board of regents which gives unquestionable authority to the board to govern the University as it sees fit.

What Woodward will accomplish by "bucking" the legislature is unpredictable. The legislature holds the purse strings and could deal the University much sharper blows than it did this year.

There is one thing that seems certain in Woodward's favor. A Board of Regents should be better qualified to direct the expenditures of the University than a group of "lawmakers."

Minorities that organize for power, political or economic, should not object if the majority does the same.

It's an awful hard job to exercise common sense.

Civilization has about reached the stage where children are not so sure that their parents know as much as their parents think.

The Battalion

Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Founder of Aggie Traditions "Soldier, Statesman, Knightly Gentleman"

The Battalion, official newspaper of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, is published five times a week during the regular school year. During the summer terms, The Battalion is published four times a week, and during examination and vacation periods, twice a week. Days of publication are Monday through Friday for the regular school year, Tuesday through Friday during the summer terms, and Tuesday and Thursday during vacation and examination periods. Subscription rates \$6.00 per year or \$5.00 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

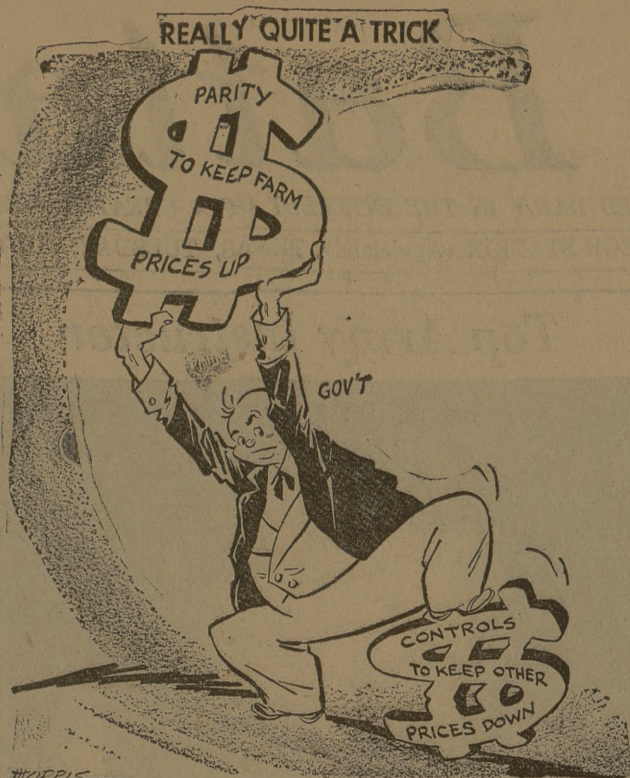
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Army Warns Congressmen Of Rising Mobilization Costs

WASHINGTON, July 31—(AP)—Military chiefs have warned Congress the danger of all-out war is increasing and the Army alone plans to call up 430,000 men—possibly more—within the next 12 months.

Also, they plan to add billions more to the \$60,679,000,000 military budget already proposed for this year.

The 430,000 new men will be needed simply to replace others, mostly reservists, who will be released from active duty during 1952 despite the mounting defense buildup. A hike in total manpower would increase the draft rate.

Committee Testimony: All this was disclosed in testimony by Defense Secretary Marshall, Army Secretary Pace and others to a House Military Appropriations Subcommittee.

Their views, given secretly in recent weeks, were released today after the record was censored for security reasons.

The proposed \$60,679,000,000 budget for the year which began July 1 would be 15 times the military budget of only two years ago. The budget for the year ending June 30 was \$45,222,000,000.

Highlights in the 2,000 pages of testimony.

Marshall was asked, in view of the huge budget, whether the likelihood of global war still is being considered.

"From the viewpoint of the enemy's buildup, it is increasing," he replied. His elaboration was censored.

Army Secretary Pace said the 60 billion dollar budget doesn't include anything for replacements in Korea or troops in Japan or Germany, because those amounts can't be fixed yet.

If war continues in Korea, \$7,000,000,000 will be needed for that, he said. And even if peace comes, the Army will need several billions more. The Navy and the Air Force also presumably will seek extra billions—especially the Air Force, with talk of jumping from 95 groups to 150.

Also the budget doesn't include \$8,500,000,000 proposed for foreign aid and \$4,500,000,000 for military construction.

The 430,000 new men will come from the National Guard, draft or reserves. Actually some 630,000 will be eligible to leave military service during 1952, because their enlistments or active duty tours expire, but about 200,000 of these are expected to remain.

However, these figures apply only to the present military manpower goal of 1,500,000. President Truman told Congress last week this goal may be raised.

At any rate, plans are to call up only reserve officers—no enlisted reserves.

The new Patton medium-gun tank has arrived on an 18 to 1 margin of knockouts over the Russian T-34 in direct tank versus tank action in Korea. The largest single item in the Army budget is \$4,200,000,000 for tanks. A light tank, just getting into production, can fire accurately while still rolling—something new.

The Korean war has turned the American soldier into a cool, skilled "professional killer"—a much better soldier than the average GI of World War II. This view came from Brig. Gen. John H. Michaelis.

The Army budget includes \$400,000,000 to speed actual production of the first guided missiles for its armament chest. Until now these secret superweapons have been developed for experimental purposes only.

Broad military strategy is to take a "calculated risk" of concentrating now on weapons and supplies rather than on the number of men in uniform. More than 45 per cent of the budget is earmarked for "hardware."

By using lighter weight materials the Army hopes to reduce the packload of the footsoldier by 65 per cent.

Guarded references to other new weapons disclosed an anti-tank mine more difficult for the enemy to locate; a new locator to search out enemy mortars and place fire on them; a "recovery tank" especially designed to go out on the battlefield and bring back a disabled tank; and a new amphibious cargo carrier which "floats and swims."

McFarland, Jacobs Exchange Jobs

Dr. Frank McFarland, who spent the first part of the summer working on an advanced degree at Columbia University, New York, N. Y., is now Acting Director of Counseling for the Basic Division.

Dr. McFarland is relieving Dr. Robert Jacobs for the remainder of the summer. Dr. Jacobs is now working at Columbia University.

Polio Cases Decrease in 25 States

American War on Polio--1951

(Editor's note: This is the first in a series of stories by Associated Press Science Editor Howard M. Blankenslee on the fight the United States is waging against the dread disease of polio.)

NEW YORK, July 31—(AP)—Polio is ballooning again, just as it has at the end of July for the last five years.

The disease is following its usual pattern, wandering around everywhere, breaking out in new places, usually only a few cases, but always carrying a threat to sweep each area.

New Increases: Many increases are where there has not been very much polio. Cases are dropping where there

New York, July 31—(AP)—Clip this out and keep it within reach until the end of October. This tells you what to look for, and what to do, for the peak of the Polio season, which is the next three months.

The first sign is an under-the-weather feeling, in yourself or any child of yours. Of course this is the sign of scores of other things, but in this season you never know until you stop, look and listen.

Watch for headaches, upset stomachs, sore throats, stiff muscles in back and neck. Dizziness. Fever. Tired eyes. If there is trouble about breathing or swallowing, call a doctor.

At any of these signs, put a child to bed to rest, or take other measures to keep him quiet. Rest yourself if you are the one. Fever does not need to be high. A slight fever is a sign that needs careful watching.

If you can't call a doctor, get in touch with your local chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Keep children out of crowds when possible. Don't stop them from playing with their usual friends. Don't stop a normal life. Swimming is OK. Chilling is bad. So is fatigue. A chilled or a tired person is more susceptible to a bad polio case.

have been many. But neither the increase nor the drops follow any fixed procedure.

The total count for the nation is a little under last year at this

time. Last year was the second largest epidemic. The total now is very close to the average of the last five years, a period in which polio, for reasons unknown, has entered new high brackets.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the U. S. Public Health Service, say it is too early to predict for this year. August, September and even October may run to high polio peaks.

On the hopeful side is the fact that every month up to August the totals this year were a little under those of last year. On the less-favorable side is what you see when

you break down these figures into areas.

In 25 states the polio is less. It is even in two, greater in 21. The balance is very close by this state count, but it is absolutely a tie when you count those states in which polio doctors say there are "significant" increases of decreases.

Insignificant means a high percentage, either way, but high percentage does not always involve a large number of cases. The "significant" polio increases are recorded in 11 states, the "significant" drops in 11 other states.

Decrease in Texas Polio Is Puzzling

AUSTIN, July 31—Unpredictable polio pounding. Neuces and Harris counties were among the high tolls. Neuces has had totaled 105 cases. Harris has had 106.

For the one week ending July 21 there were 83 cases. Most incidence was scattered widely with one and two cases to a county. Exceptions were Neuces with 10, Harris and Dallas with 9 each.

The peak last year came during the week ending Aug. 12, when an all-time weekly total of 131 cases were reported. Before the year end, 2,778 victims had been counted. Dallas, Harris and Tarrant counties were the year's major victims, each with more than 200 cases. More than 200 deaths also were reported.

Texans Contribute: Despite this year's drop, Texans continued to try to do something about the disease. They contributed \$1,950,632 to the March of Dimes, a 25 per cent increase over last year's contributions. Studies were underway at University of Texas Medical Laboratories in search of more information about the polio virus.

But Dr. Cox insisted one thing more could be done—by everybody. "Everybody can clean up," he said. "That will do no harm and it might do a world of good."

If you consider the nation by the nine sections into which the National Foundation divides its polio map, you find that six sections are up in number of cases and two are down. Last year there were five states with more than one hundred cases each. Three of these are up this year, and two are down.

A startling fact is that the national decrease, to date, is due to just one state, Texas. For several years Texas has been one of the hardest hit. Now Texas polio apparently is starting to take a holiday. Last year at this time Texas had more than 1,000 cases. Now it has less than 500. Less than 500 cases is about the difference between the nation last year and today.

Three states in mid-July reported zero cases. These were New Hampshire, with one at this time last year, Rhode Island with four and Nevada with 121. But Alaska, which all last year had none, already has 12 this year.

Polio's erratic wanderings are explained because human beings are the main sources. The disease spreads from person to person. Most of those who get polio and pass it along to others, are not sick enough to know they have the disease.

No New Medicines: There are no new medicines for polio this year. There really never have been any. But doctors try all sorts of new remedies, including the newest drugs, and a year ago there were slight hopes for Aureomycin. That antibiotic was good for some animal diseases resembling polio. It failed for humans.

There is one good summertime polio rule. At this season a person we feels even slightly ill, especially a child, should rest. Even if a child wants to romp it is better to keep him quiet for several days. If fever appears, call a doctor.

Fever is not a sure sign of polio, in fact there are no sure signs, but fever and stiffness need careful watching.

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Sen. Connally Protests Plans For Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, July 31—(AP)—Senator Tom Connally of Texas, veteran democratic leader, thundered at a protest against administration foreign aid plans yesterday, charging that officials are trying to "cover the earth" with money squeezed from American taxpayers.

"The United States cannot subsidize itself, cannot preserve its own economy and its own freedoms, if we have got to take care of the whole world," he stormed at William C. Foster, chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA).

Foster replied he was doing only what Congress had ordered in proposing economic aid for Asiatic countries—which Connally said were getting primary attention "when our main problem is Europe."

Connally's protest attracted wide attention, especially in view of the fact that as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he has been the leader in putting through past administration foreign aid programs. His stand was firm notice that he believes administration officials are going too far.

L'L ABNER Say It Isn't So



L'L ABNER A Turnip a Day Keeps the Doctor Away



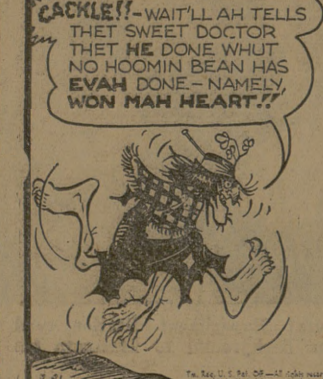
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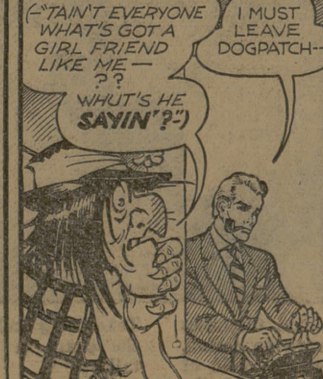
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