

Battalion Editorials

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THE BATTALION

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1953

Football Coaches Required 'To Produce' or Else--

IT'S A MEAN business, this job of coaching a college athletic team. Probably the most difficult is filling the position of head football coach—especially in the Southwest Conference.

Blessings and good wishes overflow until the team has an unimpressive season and then people wonder what's wrong with the coaching staff.

This man called a football coach must be a genius, economist, public relations man, and psychologist, as well as know something about the great American sport we are said to be "over-emphasizing."

Southern Methodist University lost a head coach Sunday. The quitting of Rusty Russell was called a resignation, but too many times coaches are allowed the privilege of using that term after being asked to sever their ties with the school.

After resigning from the Methodist school Russell has been accused of too many offensive and defensive formations and variations for players to learn adequately; of being responsible for a notable drop in attendance for SMU football games; and of finishing in the Southwest cellar in 1951—the first time for SMU in 30 years.

What coach in the conference couldn't be branded with a few, if not a few dozen similar faults?

We would rather look on the Russell in-

cident as a case of lost interest from a group of ex-students and local fans who are too familiar with the great Doak Walkers, Kyle Rotes, Fred Benners', and others who have gained fame at the hilltop school.

Russell's coaching ability was good enough to beat Ohio State in one of the conference's most exciting games in 1950. The Cotton Bowl (many times called "the house that Doak built") was packed for several SMU games that year.

We are living too much in an era of "Doak Walkers" and "Kyle Rotes" to appreciate the real values of football and the importance of the contribution made by a guard or tackle who opens holes and blocks for the football greats.

As long as we buy up coaches' contracts and force others to resign because sensational players and winning teams cannot be produced, we will continue to find the game in its muddled state.

There are seven teams in the Southwest Conference. No matter how you figure it at least one must be at the bottom of conference standings in late December.

Is it a solution to fire the coaches of schools in the last three or four places because they could not win more games. Or is our answer a pat on the back and encouragement that in the following year the coach will develop a team of 11 top players.

Your Income Tax - I

Fifty Million Americans Must Pay Income Taxes

(Editors' Note: This is the first of six articles on how to make out your federal income tax return.)

By FRANCIS J. KELLY
AP Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Everybody from baby to grandpa who has an income of \$600 or more a year must file a federal income tax return.

Those 50 million persons have one consolation this year—the government hasn't changed the rules. Since Nov. 1, 1951, individual income tax rates have neither gone up nor (alas) down. The same exemptions and deductions you used last March apply when figuring the tax on your 1952 income.

The rate increase Nov. 1, 1951 averaged about 11 per cent for most taxpayers. But since the boost was effective for only one-sixth of that year, taxpayers will feel its full impact for the first time when paying their 1952 taxes.

Returns are due on or before March 15, which means you have just eight weeks to brush up on your arithmetic and dig out any needed receipts or canceled checks. The returns are sent to the director of internal revenue for the district in which you live. Your bank or post office can furnish you the address. It's to your advantage to file a return even if you made less than \$600 last year, in a job covered by the withholding tax. Such income is tax-free, and you'll get a refund check from the treasury. The sooner you file, the quicker the refund.

Self Employed

Self-employed persons who come under social security must file an income tax return if their self-employment brought them \$400 or more last year. This tax, covering old age and survivors' insurance, is regarded as income tax. It is computed on separate schedule C, and entered on page 1 of Form 1040.

There are two key sets of figures in preparing your income tax return—your total income from all sources, and allowable deductions. These will determine the type of return form you use, and whether you itemize your non-business deductions or take advantage of the standard deduction of 10 per cent allowed on your income—subject to limitations discussed below.

The government allows deductions for most non-federal taxes, for losses from fire, storm or theft, for contributions to religious, charitable and educational organizations (but NOT to individuals), for interest paid, and for extra ordinary medical and dental expenses, subject again to some limitations.

How to Figure Deductions

If your allowable deductions amount to more than 10 per cent of your income, it will pay you to itemize them. Otherwise, use the standard 10 per cent formula. This gives a single person, or a married couple filing a joint return, a lump deduction of \$600 on a \$6,000 income, \$850 on \$8,500, and so on, up to a maximum of \$1,000 on \$10,000 income. Married persons filing separately are allowed a \$500 deduction.

It is wise to make calculations both ways if you have had large medical expenses or have been making heavy interest payments on a mortgage.

Married couples must decide whether to make separate or joint returns. In most cases, joint returns are advantageous, because the "income splitting" provision of the present tax law often results in a smaller tax than would be due on separate returns.

When you make out your return, keep an exact copy for yourself. This will save you time and trouble if you later want to make a change or correction in the return.

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 by students four times a week, during the regular school year. During the summer terms, and examination and vacation periods, The Battalion is published twice a week. Days of publications are Tuesday through Friday for the regular school year, and Tuesday and Thursday during examination and vacation periods and the summer terms. Subscription rates \$6.00 per year or \$5.00 per month. Advertising rates furnished on request.

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LETTERS TO EDITORS

A&M Units Home on Range During Parade

Editors, The Battalion: As citizens of the United States we were thrilled with pride as we watched and listened to the events which took place on Jan. 20 in our nation's Capitol. The inauguration of President Eisenhower was a momentous event in the history of our country.

Not only was it momentous, but it was also spectacular. Many varied units that go to make up our vast economy were assembled in the greatest parade that has ever accompanied the inaugural ceremonies.

Marching bands and precision teams were in outstanding evidence. However, there was one thing lacking. Since the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is the world's largest military college, and since our record for supplying officers in times of our country's needs is second to none, I cannot but ask the question: Why was TAMC not represented in that inaugural parade? Were the Aggies 'home on the range'?

A. F. Mitchell '09
President
Former Student Ass'n.

(Editors' Note: To our knowledge there were no A&M organizations invited to take part in the parade. The Ross Volunteers performed their duty as honor guard for the Governor of Texas during his inauguration the same day. The Aggie Band was also taking part in the Governor's inaugural ceremonies in Austin.

(Perhaps these organizations of our college could have taken part in the historic event in Washington if influential friends of the college could have secured invitations and financed the trip.)

Oak Ridge Biologist Speaks Here Tonight

Dr. Mary Esther Gauden, will present a talk on the effects of radiation and chemicals on cell structure and mitosis as observed in the living cell, at 7:30 tonight in the Biological Science Building.

Dr. Gauden is a biologist at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories Oak Ridge, Tenn.

ARTS AND DARTS

Mysterious 'Rachel' Scores As 1952 Oscar Contender

By JERRY BENNETT
Amusements Editor

"My Cousin Rachel" starring Olivia de Havilland and Richard Burton—20th Century Fox—Palace Theatre.)

"My Cousin Rachel" houses two-time Academy Award winner Olivia de Havilland in an old mansion on the English coast in a role that might win her a third Oscar.

Co-starring with new comer Richard Burton, Miss de Havilland slinks through the faithful movie version of Daphne du Maurier's novel adequately portraying all the charm and mystery of the book's title character.

Excellent Acting

Through the excellent acting of stars de Havilland and Burton combined with an excellent supporting cast and Nunnally Johnson's screenplay, director Henry Koster has turned out a movie that ranks with the earlier "Rebecca," also a film version of another du Maurier novel. Joan Fontaine, Miss de Havilland's sister, played the title role in the earlier film.

Like "Rebecca," "My Cousin Rachel" concerns a beautiful

young lady whose actions seem to make a young man's heart skip a beat and then stop dead. Both films take place in a large slab of architecture high on a cliff with the sea crashing on the rocks below.

Against this background director Koster manipulates his characters with strings fixed tightly to suspense and expert mood photography. Franz (A Place In The Sun) Waxman's background score helps him reach his goal.

Tension mounts continually throughout the movie as it becomes more and more uncertain whether Miss de Havilland is trying to kill her distant cousin and lover, Burton, or whether it is all in the young man's imagination. It seems several of the people on Burton's side of the house have died of brain tumors which caused them to have delusions before death.

The movie's ending is a masterpiece. (See "RACHEL", Page 4)

Great Southerners

RICHARD ALEXANDER SNEED
A Mississippian by birth, Sneed settled in Oklahoma in the late 19th century where he became an Indian Trader at Fort Sill. Achieving success as a mercantile businessman in Pauls Valley, he built and financed the first public school in that community. Elected Secretary of State at the age of 77, he was later chosen State Treasurer. Sneed's long and purposeful career has had a far-reaching influence in his adopted State of Oklahoma.



GREAT SOUTHERNER OF THE MONTH

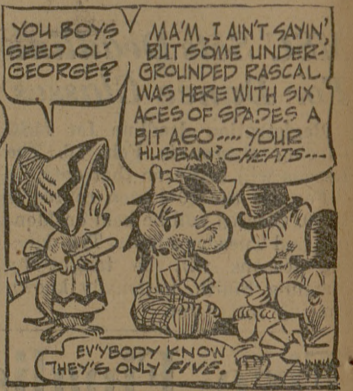
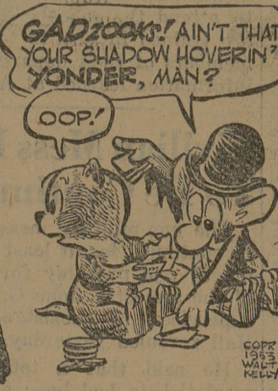
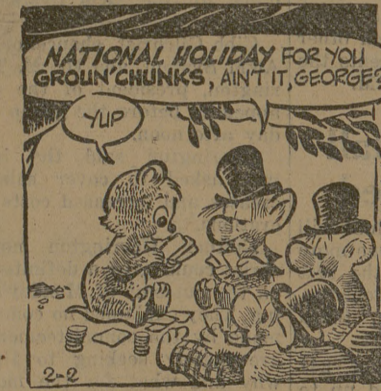


TOM MAHONEY, Bryan 302 Varisco Building
Today, as in generations past, Great Southerners are bringing economic welfare to families and individuals of the communities in which they live and work.
Tom Mahoney is such a Great Southerner. Last month, as a leading producer of the South Texas Agency, he brought assurance of financial independence to many of his friends in this area.

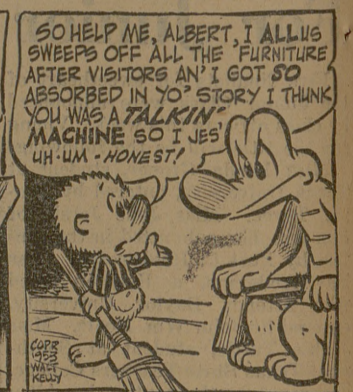
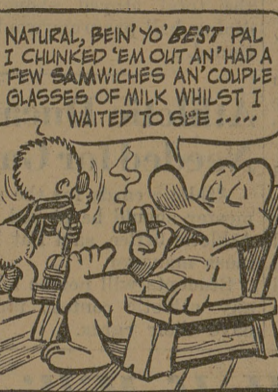
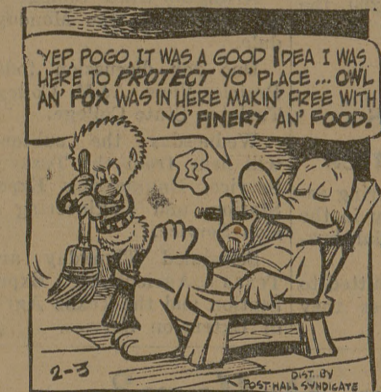


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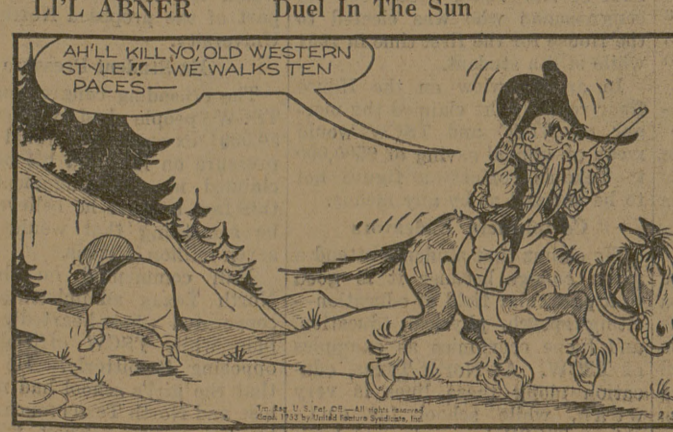
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L'L ABNER



L'L ABNER



WTAU to Present Education Program

A series of 15 minute public service programs are currently being presented by WTAU, said Richard Webb, station manager. The 60 programs to be given will cover a wide range of educational subjects of interest to students from primary grades through senior high and parent-education groups.

The programs are being presented each school day at 9:45 a. m. except on Thursdays when they can be heard at 9:15 a. m.

They are sponsored by the Texas School of the Air, a part of the Texas Education Agency, said Webb.

By Walt Kelly

By Walt Kelly

By Al Capp

By Al Capp