

What Changed The Doctor's Mind?

WE were taken to task rather gently by The Chapel Hill Weekly the other day for our stand against placing the proposed University of North Carolina Medical College at Chapel Hill. The Weekly found it funny the two newspapers of Charlotte, a city which had made a bid for the medical college, took exception to the findings of the special medical committee which recommended Chapel Hill. And indeed it should be singular if it were the case which it is not. Greensboro also bids for the college, protested, as did its neighbor, High Point. A good many other disinterested journals have since joined in questioning the wisdom of the committee recommendation.

The Greensboro Daily News has done up an interesting fact that the committee's findings are in direct contrast to those made under similar circumstances in two other states, and approved in both cases. Dr. W. T. C. Edwards, of Greensboro, another committee, again with Dr. Sanzer's active approval, recommended against locating a medical college at Oxford, site of the University of Mississippi. The location of the University of Mississippi, transportation...

'The Greatest Cataclysmic Force...'

WILLIAM L. LAURENCE, science editor of The New York Times, has witnessed four of the five atomic bomb explosions in history. On leave from his newspaper to serve the War Department as special public relations consultant on atomic energy, he was the witness in New Guinea, and the bomb that exploded over Nagasaki. He was present as a Times correspondent at Bikini.

Home again, Mr. Laurence is amazed to find the profound change in the public mind toward the problem of the atomic bomb. And he is also surprised to find that public acceptance of the A-bomb as just another weapon may make the Bikini tests add up to a comedy of errors which the world may pay a heavy price without measures are taken in time to counteract them.

By inference, Mr. Laurence places part of the blame on the military, which established artificial standards for the test and tended, in the beginning at least, to deprecate its results. The public, therefore, expected the first bomb to be a mere test of target ships, kill all the animals aboard the target ships, blow a hole in the floor of the ocean, and create vast tidal waves. When it failed to wreak havoc on this scale, the average citizen showed a lack of relief and dismay.

Even the official reports of the evaluation boards, portions of which soon will be made public, do not, according to Mr. Laurence, place sufficient emphasis on the fact that no military power would ever employ atomic bombs singly, but would drop them by the hundreds and thousands. With this in mind, Mr. Laurence points out a few of the possibilities demonstrated by the comparatively primitive data now at hand.

A few bombs exploded in the air and when the sea would have prevented the amphibious landing in Guadalcanal and Normandy by sinking all the landing craft and killing every man aboard.

The Germans would have destroyed all England even before an invasion could be organized.

A rain of atomic bombs on population centers in the United States could wipe out 40,000,000 people in a single night. It would also destroy most of our vital production centers, making it impossible for us to maintain a fleet, an air force or a ground army. The atom bomb, in short, is 'the ideal weapon for total war.'

This is not Hearst Sunday supplement stuff, although we must admit it sounds like it. This is from the sober-sided New York Times, and written by a layman as well informed on atomic potentials as any newspaperman in the world. It is supported, as Mr. Laurence notes, by testimony of the scientists who developed the bomb. Is the American public listening as this competent witness returns from Bikini to report on 'the greatest cataclysmic force for the military world since the dawn of time?'

They are listening as intently as they can hear these days: the clanging of cash registers and a faint murmur from Paris where men in striped pants are trying to decide what to do about the Lion of Judah's claims in Abyssinia.

Another Voice: A Great Tar Heel State. Neighbor, Tennessee, has decorated its State Office Building with a 'giant mural' which depicts the history of the state from the time of the first settlement in 1766. In the mural are certain prominent Tennesseans, who, The Raleigh News and Observer hastens to point out, are really North Carolinians.



People's Platform

Editors, The News: I WOULD like for you to give me space in THE NEWS for an answer to one Mr. E. S. Haley, at the beginning invite his own to his native Mississippi if all that he can do to find fault with our Negro-White relations is to stick his nose into Carolina. He is a North Carolina is too fine a state for an outsider to mess up with his better tactics, whether they be those of the Whites or the Negroes. Mr. Haley's people have ever come to pass and will not unless the people target and listen to the raving and beliefs of such men as Mr. Haley. Since that he says is taken to our people and we do not need them in our midst.

As to Charlotte being 'The Friendly City' and a mixture of the worst kind. You will not find a more friendly city anywhere in the United States, for its size and I would almost say in the entire world. What if you do not know your next door neighbor, so long as you do not want to ruin his business, or mess in his affairs in general, it matters not whether you know him or not. That still does not make the city unfriendly, or make it does down in Mississippi?

I think that the Negroes of Charlotte have just as much right to be the states as the whites have for the Negroes. If you go on looking for the bad, you are blinded and cannot see the good. It is my faith, believe that if we all consider, come in here and stir up strife, as Mr. Haley proposes, we will have no peace. On the other hand if Mr. Haley is more to know that we are one people and are not going to be misled by his false beliefs, we will have no trouble.

Mr. Haley, you state that the Negroes, in getting out of their order for the states as the whites have for the Negroes. The Germans set out to conquer the world because they felt superior. With the aid of the Negro, Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism were kept out of the world.

If the Negro were a mongrel, cannibal, or savage, I'm sure Uncle Sam couldn't have used him to help win this war or wars of heretofore. The Negro has been made to feel inferior for a cause he coerced or threatened, and with the odds against him, he is still held in alternative. Hence, since Emancipation, despite all hatred and white supremacy, the majority of the Negro race has proved that he is in this land for something besides slavery.

I hope that the Negro women will continue to tell you and all the others what they will and will not do, once you hire one. Mr. Haley, this is America, a free country, where she is not color-tocracy, you always have the right to hire her and hire another.

You charge Mr. Haley, that THE NEWS, and I presume that you also mean the people of Charlotte and North Carolina, are in favor of racial equality.

One Great Family

GASTONIA: I AM not speaking for THE NEWS but for myself. Mr. Haley's Negro protest much surprised me as to what racial equality really means, it is men like you who need the education. Maybe the Negro will not be equal to the white but Mr. Haley, do you remember what the Bible teaches that Christ died for all men and women, whether they be Black, Brown, White, Yellow, Red, or some other color. Yes, Mr. Haley, 'Death is the Great Equalizer,' and I know that some day you will find out that all men are equal in the sight of the all powerful God.

No, Mr. Haley, I am afraid that you are not in tune with those of the majority of people of Charlotte and North Carolina. We have had race hatred here in the Old North State and please Mr. Haley, do not come in here at this late date and sow seeds of strife among the two races here. I am fearful that the whites as well as the Negroes, will resist it and come out of Congress was so divided, confused and complicated to be taken to the very end.

The large majority in the Senate in favor of passing included the fact that we have the best of our countrymen, conservatives, such as Sen. Taft of Ohio. Presumably, a similar majority in the House would have favored the Taft-Wagner-Ellender bill if it had ever got up for a vote.

Price control and housing dilates practice perfectly how powerful lobbyists.

MAV I think the editors of THE NEWS for the fine attention to the race question, and may they keep it up.

REBUTAL CHARLOTTE: PLEASE allow me space in your fine paper to answer Mr. Haley's article of July 30, 1946, Under People's Platform. Entitled, 'Person Freeman.'

In the light of God, no race is superior. Hence, the Germans set out to conquer the world because they felt superior. With the aid of the Negro, Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism were kept out of the world.

If the Negro were a mongrel, cannibal, or savage, I'm sure Uncle Sam couldn't have used him to help win this war or wars of heretofore. The Negro has been made to feel inferior for a cause he coerced or threatened, and with the odds against him, he is still held in alternative. Hence, since Emancipation, despite all hatred and white supremacy, the majority of the Negro race has proved that he is in this land for something besides slavery.

As for land, if my historical memory serves me right, this land was occupied by the Indians, and in 1620, the white man took it from them, thereby claiming it himself. Prior to that time, the Indians were the inhabitants. Now, does it belong to the white man or the Indians? FREDRIC W. MITCHELL.

The People's Platform is available to any reader who cares to mount it. Communications should be sent to the editors of THE NEWS, possible, and on only one side of the paper. Libel and obscenity will be deleted—otherwise we will be liable for libel, and we will, though, in exceptional cases and upon request, we will withhold the writer's name.—Editors, THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON: '1946 is our year of decision. This year we lay the foundation of our economic structure, which will have to serve for generations... This year we shall have to make decisions which will determine whether or not we gain the future at home and abroad which we fought so hard to achieve.'

Those were the brave words of President Truman in a radio address to the nation on July 21. He was reporting to the people on the issues to come before the Congress soon after the election.

Critics of the President will say he himself had made so many bold decisions that the nation was already badly off. But the direction of the White House, controls were taken off construction, wage stabilization was abandoned and the War Labor Board abolished.

Two Programs: Republican Congressmen will certainly try to put the blame on the President. This is the kettle calling the pot black. It serves merely to point up the serious difficulties of government under our system of divided powers.

It is not enough at a time when the nation is in a state of transition a large debate on decisions taken in this country. That is why, that a failure of our government to function so much more serious than it ever was in the past.

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Drew Pearson's: Rules Debate Heart Of Paris Conference

PARIS: Thousands of words have been cabled across the Atlantic about the peace conference debate over a two-thirds vote on the British proposal for a four-nation plan. The debate is so important that it has become a headline in many newspapers. The British proposal is to give the Big Four nations (France, the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union) the right to veto any resolution passed by the conference. This means that any agreement reached must be approved by all four nations. The British proposal is seen as a major step towards a more balanced and equitable settlement of the world's problems.

Potsdam's First Year

POTSDAM: Peter Edson's Washington column, 'The Potsdam Conference: A Year After,' is a good time for a careful look at the past year's record. The Potsdam Conference was a significant event in world history, marking the beginning of the Cold War. The conference brought together the leaders of the three major Allied powers: the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. The discussions focused on the post-war order in Europe and the future of Germany.

WASHINGTON: When over two years ago on August 19, 1945, President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and Joseph Stalin met at Potsdam, they set the stage for a new era in international relations. The Potsdam Declaration was a landmark document that outlined the terms for the defeat of Japan and the future of the world.

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