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The Experts And The Medical School

SINCE all the medical experts thus far willing to speak for the record have supported the location of the proposed University of North Carolina Medical College at Chapel Hill, the impression has gotten around that the only objections are coming from the laity, and a highly prejudicially at that. As one of the principal architects, we are willing to admit our lack of expert knowledge and our prejudice in favor of locating the school in our home town, but it should be noted that we have drawn our major arguments against the Chapel Hill site from the medical experts themselves.

The point we have repeatedly made here is this: While there are considerations that might indicate the location of a medical college and hospital in such an inaccessible spot as the village of Chapel Hill, none are compelling enough to outweigh the disadvantages of the site. We have no pride of authorship in that argument. As a matter of fact, we lifted it bodily from The Journal of the American Medical Association, the final authority in all medical affairs. In an editorial, The Journal elaborated upon the matter thus:

The question "Should we establish a new medical school?" immediately suggests the ancillary question "If so, where should the school be located?" In some instances the answer to the latter question is obvious. Location on a university campus does not raise serious problems of available hospital facilities and clinics which sometimes become more difficult when universities that seek to establish medical schools are not located in large population centers or adjacent to established clinical facilities.

Ed Scheidt Earned A Promotion

WHEN we set out to write a piece on G-Man Ed Scheidt we found our files painfully incomplete. There is ample material on one phase of his activities since he took over the Carolinas headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1937. As organizer of FBI training courses, Ed Scheidt understood how wartime hysteria works, and even though his boys collared a few enemy agents hereabouts he never permitted a spy scare to take hold of the community. Moreover, in addition to his cloak-and-dagger activities, the agent in charge of the FBI's operations in the Carolinas is a man of some talents. He is a man of some talents. He is a man of some talents.

Git Along, Little Dogies . . .

WELL, here it is round-up time in the butter and eggs racket again, with the outriders of the law beating through the underbrush and bringing in the mavericks on the actual branding. It was an impressive bag, all told. There were 72 butter-and-eggs on the wanted list, and by the time the range hands dismounted 52 of them were present and most of the rest were accounted for. And there was a new twist this time; in addition to the usual retailers of lottery tickets there were on hand at the branding certain citizens referred to by an enterprising reporter as "king-size racketeers."

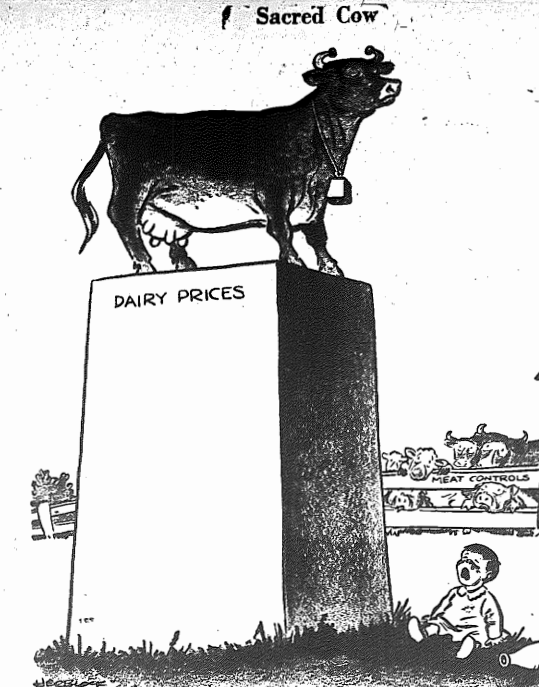
We were much impressed with the thoughtful and genteel manner in which the round-up was conducted. It was impressive, we rather, by SBI Chief Walter Anderson, who seems to have obtained a clearer view of Mecklenburg's corruption from his vantage-point in Raleigh than he had when he was here on the ground. But the actual roundup was the work of City and County police, who pounded on many a strange door Wednesday night. The passage of the mavericks through police headquarters was a model of speed and efficiency. Bondsman were on hand when they straggled, and it was never necessary for even the smallest fry to sully their clothing in a nasty old jail cell. A couple of the boys telephoned before the outriders arrived to inquire as to the size of their bonds. And ever since the original raids various wanted persons have been phoning to report their whereabouts (several of them vacationing in Florida).

All of this, of course, interrupted the normal operations of the policy racket, but all concerned have been polite about it. The actual roundup was conducted at night, after business hours. It was not a business day. Bonds ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 would have ruffled the tempers of lesser men, but these are tycoons who understand that any trade has its normal risks and that quiet dignity is always becoming. We were not a bit surprised that the butter-and-eggs customers, that legion of optimists who firmly believe they can predict three of the digits in the daily Chicago market quotations. Because the round-up was conducted at night, after business hours, it was not a business day. Bonds ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 would have ruffled the tempers of lesser men, but these are tycoons who understand that any trade has its normal risks and that quiet dignity is always becoming.

Another Voice

Take It Away, Conservatives!

CALLING Editor David Clark, of the Southern Textile Bulletin, we heard the latest news from the campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Clark? Well, it would seem that some of your kind folks have moved in on Communists. Southern Textile Bulletin, of Mullinax, of Gastonia, has been chosen president of a newly-formed Carolina Conservative club, whose purposes are declared to be "to preserve the principles of reason and the economy, basic human rights, and just and equitable government based on the sound American doctrine of free enterprise in a capitalistic democracy." That "capitalistic democracy" we do not exactly understand, but since it is all cluttered up with free enterprises, we know the conservatives are merely taking procedure against being fascist. Drop by and let's go down for the meeting of the club. Mr. Clark, we, too, would like to see the conservatives in power. And these, if one is to judge by their officers, would seem to have sprung directly from the soil hereabouts with perhaps an idea of taking back some part of the heritage of the fathers. In addition to President Mullinax, there are Vice President Mark Buchanan of Sylva, Secretary Wendall Rychman of Rich Square, Treasurer Nelson Page of Asheville, and last, but not least, our very own Communist Manager Dan McFarland of Lenoir.



People's Platform

Who Elected Axtell?
Editors, The News:
IN the reports in the public prints, of the votes cast in the Democratic primary in the Fifth Missouri district, where President Truman's candidate (Axtell) won, yet received a decided minority of the total vote, there is an element of doubt as to what brought about Axtell's nomination.

Quote, Unquote

IF there is no loan, Britain will have to start trading with Russia. If she is forced to do that then there will be a tendency to gradually affiliate with Russia politically.—Rep. Jesse P. Weldon (R) of Michigan.
"Blood and iron" statements of aggressive nations have always been the "milk and water" statements of pacific nations says—Chief Justice George W. Maxey of Pennsylvania Supreme Court.
Government, he cannot have a sense of ownership in it. Unless he has a sense of ownership in it he cannot control it. Unless he can control it there is no democracy.—Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president Princeton University.

No Singing, No Dancing

ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ, hero of the Pacific and one of the most efficient leaders of the Navy, has indicated to friends that he will retire as Chief of Naval Operations after about one year or less, depending on circumstances. Backstage reason is that Nimitz finds his job chiefly requiring lobbying naval appropriations through Congress, and he would much rather be at sea than in politics. Furthermore, Washington society is running him ragged. Mrs. Nimitz doesn't feel the same way at all. She would like to get out of the Capital. He hates dinners, loathes cocktail parties, and feels ill-at-ease at receptions. But Mrs. Nimitz loves them and insists on dragging her husband along when she makes the rounds.

Dr. w Pearson's: Fed Up With Social Life, Nimitz May Quit

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Reform Bills At Home

HOW much the USA has room to put its own house in order while we criticize Russia about international cooperation is illustrated by an off-the-record by-play which occurred in the closing days of Congress. The incident goes to the very heart of whether the USA really means to deal in words or deeds when it comes to winning the peace through reform co-operation.

Presidential Seisickness

THOSE who suffer from stomach maladjustments when they travel by sea or air will be glad to know that President Truman is not one of them. He has been found to be a fairly good remedy for seasickness. The cure is not 100 per cent efficient, however, and that is one reason the President is not turning to sea travel. Mr. Truman has a bottle of seasickness pills with him on his present cruise—a remedy concocted by the Canadian Army for use by its troops when they crossed the Atlantic or went ashore in tank landed barges. It is supposed to be the best thing so far developed for cure seasickness. The President always carries a bottle with him when he goes on his first important sea trip aboard the cruiser Augusta to Potsdam one year ago, he took this medicine along and apparently avoided seasickness.

WASHINGTON
GIVEN the muddled price control law adopted by Congress, the problem of the Decontrol Board was not an altogether impossible one. It is too early to say how much the board's decision will contribute to lowering food prices down to lower levels. One thing its members knew only too well before the amendment, their findings, and that was that nobody would like the findings. As the antitrust breakers are coming from all directions.

So far as grain was concerned, the board's decision was a Department of Agriculture receipt of forest bumper crops of all kinds. The board's decision was in the interest of over-all price control. The snafu law made it imperative to decontrol grain and grain products.

TOO OPTIMISTIC?
Some skeptics are wondering whether the Department of Agriculture estimates were not too optimistic. Or, rather, they question whether the Department gave sufficient weight to the continuing pressure for grain from all over the world. In the past, these estimates have given too optimistic a picture.

On dairy products, the findings of the Decontrol Board are hard to follow. There is no way around the fact that the supply is short, and likely to remain short for a considerable time. Prices have soared in many instances to the point where milk is 4 and 5 cents a quart above the old OPA price. This would be justified by the fact that the subsidy no longer exists.

No matter what the Bureau of Labor Statistics may show percentage-wise as to the proportion of the total income that goes into dairy products, milk is a key food. It is essential to the welfare of America's children. The soaring price has put it out of reach, except in diminishing quantities, for millions of families.

It is difficult to see how the board could have included meat and poultry in its products. The two are so closely related. When he testified before the Decontrol Board, Philip H. Hays, director of the CIO made an ominous and angry noise. He demanded that the board get back to 30 levels, with restoration of all consumer subsidies. He hinted plainly.

Peter Edson Do Nothing And Save

WASHINGTON
HERE'S another angle on the great economic war now being waged in Washington. The wake of the departed Congress. If Congress had given the President the fiscal 1947 budget message of last January, the expenses of the Federal Government would be \$10 billion higher than they are going to be. And the budget would be \$10 billion out of 29 billion dollars, instead of the 19-billion-dollar deficit now estimated.

When the budget was made up last January, 15 billion dollars was allowed to finance new legislation. The President's fiscal 1947 budget passed about a third of this program—increasing Federal employees' pay increases. PROJECTS TURNED DOWN

Among the projects which Congress has turned down, the most didn't were a scientific research program, a health and medical care program, a universal military training, grants-in-aid to states for raising educational standards, school and hospital building programs, extension of crop insurance, a long-range housing program and projects for the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway, and of the Missouri and Columbia Valley Areas.

Look 'em over: The scientific research program, passed by the Senate but not on in the House, would have created a Science Foundation to promote scientific study and research. The budget in fiscal 1947 last January included an estimate of 40 million dollars for the project. By vetoing the project, Congress saved the money.

The health and medical care program recommended by the President would have cost \$500 million. The Missouri and Columbia Valley Areas project would have cost \$500 million. The Missouri and Columbia Valley Areas project would have cost \$500 million.

When you get into the valley projects, you find that they are important money. The St. Lawrence project may cost \$500 million. The Missouri and Columbia Valley Areas project would have cost \$500 million.

From the looks of this line-up, Congress is at its best, economically. It is doing what it can. Or, at least, when it doesn't do everything the President wants it to do, it tells the President that it spends money the President has not asked it to spend.

REPUBLICAN MORSE, however, determined to go ahead anyway. At this point, Connally, Vandenberg, Austin, Barkley and George came in him privately and begged Morse to back down. Morse, however, he was for World Court co-operation, but said it was a bad time to debate it. The others said they thought it was a mistake to adopt the resolution.

"Don't you remember," replied Morse, "that at San Francisco the United Nations adopted a resolution that all the members of the United Nations should accept the World Court?" "The United States concurred in that resolution," he continued, "but the Senate has not yet passed it." "Now what are we going to do—walk out on our obligation?" "Are we going to put ourselves in the same position as the former GOP policy which many Republicans have lived to regret."