

**EXTRA
EXTRA
EXTRA**

The Time Ghost

12 a.m.
EDITION

VETERAN ACTIVISM (AND MONEY) WIN TRUMAN'S HEART

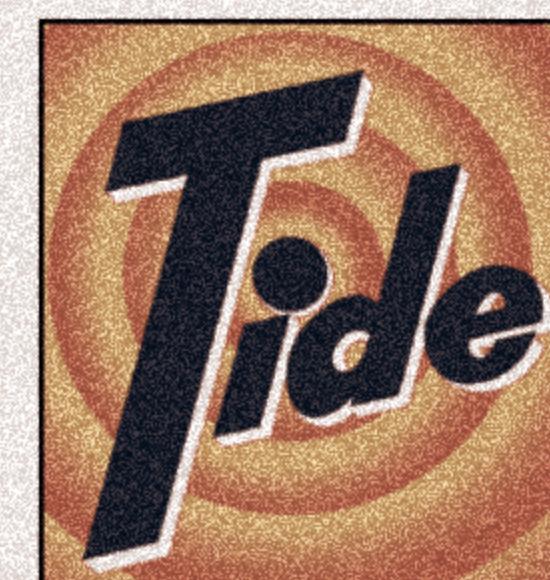
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, July 3 — President Harry S. Truman signed the National Mental Health Act (NMHA), originally called the "National Neuropsychiatric Institute Act". After the end of WWII last year, soldiers returned with significant mental troubles that seemed to be negative psychological effects from their deployment. Despite the effort to reintegrate into society, the psychological effects of the war were far too debilitating. The public did not understand these mental troubles, which further isolated the veteran population. As a result, the veteran population fought relentlessly to make psychiatric education and mental illness rehabilitation a national priority. Although the public refused to listen, veteran cries reached the political world with the help of numerous psychiatrists. Robert Felix, the director of the Mental Hygiene division in Public Health Service, was a notable psychiatrist that exerted great effort to pass the bill. With promises from psychiatrists, and veterans, that the government would save tax dollars and have easier post-WWII adjustment for all of America, the NMHA was passed through the United States Congress, producing the first major legislation necessitating mental health improvement in the public. The act authorized financial support for research about psychological disorders, for medical training, and for various mental health clinics around America. The act also called for the establishment of the National Institute of Mental Health, sanctioning the needed funds for its establishment. Veterans wait for further action.

PHILIPPINES FREE FROM COLONIAL POWERS



PHILIPPINES, July 4 — After nearly 400 years under colonial rule, the Philippines was granted official independence by American President Harry S. Truman. When the Spanish government handed the Philippines over to the United States of America as a colony in 1898, the Philippine-American war broke out, and the people of the Philippines continued to fight for independence now against America rather than Spain. Later in the Philippine Autonomy Act of 1916, the United States of America promised full Philippine independence once the nation proved its ability to self-govern, which had set the tentative date of independence for this year. However, due to Japanese forces leaving the nation in rubble post-WWII, Filipinos throughout were concerned about whether or not Independence Day would happen. Fortunately, the nation was able to celebrate on the fourth of July, even though the preparations were reliant on the American government. Concerts occurred and religious ceremonies were held in Manila to commemorate the day. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt did a reading of President Truman's declaration of Philippine independence of which the present audience eagerly listened. McNutt blessed the new nation as the American flag lowered and the Filipino one rose with the national anthem playing in the background. The celebration continued for a few more days with parades, music, and dancing. The Philippines was now an independent nation.

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WAR BREAKS OUT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

VIETNAM, Dec. 19 — Tensions between Viet Minh and French forces has turned into full-scale war, in the Tonkin area of Northern Vietnam.

GRAND OPENING OF CHILD CENTRE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Psychologists Mamie Phipps Clark, and husband Kenneth Bancroft Clack, opened the Northside Centre for Child Development recently. Over the past few years, Mamie Phipps Clark focused on how the sense-of-self developed with respect to race. More specifically, Clark studied the effects of segregation on consciousness development in Black children. She found that Black children in segregated schools were more likely to accept the racial injustice they faced, simply because the segregation enforced the idea of that white children were superior over other races. The children then internalized this idea, impacting their self-perception negatively. As Clark studied the impact of racial discrimination, she encountered and noted the disproportionate number of Black girls experiencing homelessness when she was employed at the Riverdale Home for Children. This radicalized Clark and pushed her to establish a centre for child development with her husband. The new Northside Centre aims to provide psychological and educational services to children belonging to minorities, such as racial minorities. The services outlined are behavioural and mental health supports and learning programs needed for children to overcome negative life circumstances, like financial struggles and racial discrimination. The centre is the first of its kind in Harlem, offering these services full-time. In addition, Clark aims to continue her experiments in the centre to further understand racial biases in education and add to psychological research.

PROBING THE MOON: PROJECT DIANA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Jan. 10 — The US Army Signal Corps started Project Diana, named after the Roman moon goddess, with the help of various engineers. Tasked with creating a method to detect enemy firepower through the ionosphere, John H. DeWitt turned to radar detection and the moon. Theoretically, if DeWitt and his team of engineers could send a radio wave out to a celestial body and have the signal bounce back, then that process could be applied to any enemy missile. The team used a transmitter, receiver, and antenna to complete the experiment. Radio waves were sent out to the moon, and 2.5 seconds later, the team received its first ever response when the waves bounced back to Earth, as documented by Harold Webb and Herbert Kauffman. The time the waves took to return matched how long radio waves would take to travel the distance of a roundabout trip to the moon, 768 000 kilometres, according to their mathematical equations. This discovery meant that the US Army Signal Corps was able to, first, send radio waves through the ionosphere, and second, accurately measure the distance that the waves would travel using only theoretical calculations. However, Project Diana leaves much to be desired in its application, as the United States of America improves its military technology in fear of the newly produced atomic weapons from WWII.

ELECTRIC SHOCK, DRUGS, AND ILLNESS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Mary Jane Ward published *The Snake Pit*, a story about a woman being treated for mental illness, based on Ward's own experience in a mental institution.

RACING ONCE AGAIN

ITALY, Sept. 1 — A Grand Prix was held in Turin, Italy, for the first time after WWII. Many German motor manufacturers removed from the line up.



100 DEAD 20K HOMELESS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, Aug. 4 — Around 1:51pm, near Samaná, citizens were struck by a deadly earthquake with a magnitude of 8.1. The earthquake caused the death of 100 citizens and the destruction along the island of Hispaniola left 20 000 citizens without a home to go back to. After the hit of the earthquake, a tsunami of 4 to 5 metres struck the surrounding area of Matanzas. The tsunami caused an large amount of damage to the point of its citizens needing to abandon the town fully.



UNITED NATIONS HELPS THE CHILDREN

AROUND THE WORLD, Dec. 11 — The United Nations General Assembly created the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). After the end of WWII, the United Nations General Assembly saw the need to aid children affected by the war. As a result, UNICEF was born to supply children in all countries with emergency food, water, and medical care.



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