

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## USO WILL CONTINUE THROUGH 1947

### Demobilization Set for 31st December, 1947

**WNU Features.**  
THE USO will continue through 1946 and until the last day in 1947, when it will complete its wartime, demobilization and reconversion services December 31, 1947. Official announcement that USO will conduct its own fund-raising campaign next September and October with a goal to cover minimum service requirements through 1947 was made by President Lindsay F. Kimball at USO New York headquarters.

USO came into being on February 4, 1941, when six member agencies joined hands to create one organization to care for the needs of the men and women of the armed forces. So far the American public has contributed 200 million dollars to the organization.

Still Needed, Says Ike.  
In a message to President Kimball, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower stated: "May I earnestly count on your organization and your host of volunteers to stay with us through the dangerous and difficult period of transition to final peace?"

"We still have a pressing need for the services of USO and will be deeply grateful for your continued help in the future as in the past."

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, also sent a message of congratulation.  
**For Wounded Veterans.**  
The need for raising a terminal fund in the fall of 1946 is due to the fact that the National War Fund will finance USO only through 1946. Tentative, purely tentative, plans for 1947 call for the operation of some 350 to 400 USO clubs in the continental United States, largely in connection with hospitalized but convalescent veterans. Operation of station lounges for troops-in-transit, men on leave, and families of service people must continue. Overseas clubs will carry on in Alaska, Canal zone, Hawaii, Philippines, etc. Camp shows will still be seen and heard in 1947 by men in hospitals and men overseas.

Coinciding with the announcement of the USO fall campaign, President Kimball made public his annual report, in which he says: "USO finds that at its peak of activity, it was serving 1,000,000 people a day in one capacity or another, running up to more than 1,100,000,000 the total served since the organization was created.

3,035 Units at Peak.  
The number of operations, such as clubs, lounges and similar activities, reached a high point back in March of 1944, a total of 3,035. As training camps closed and the men went overseas this number declined but the over-all volume of work increased.

The five-year peak of activity and cost came after peace in Europe and before the surrender of Japan. Redeployment of troops reopened many camps, doubled or vastly increased loads of various seaport cities. . . . Expenditures climbed to \$5,800,000 a month."

New Postwar Problems.  
Referring to the future of USO, Mr. Kimball says in his report: "The successful conclusion of the war does not, cannot, and will not return the United States to its pre-war status. . . . It is clear even now that our armed forces in the postwar period must be numbered in the millions.

"USO will complete its wartime, demobilization and reconversion services December 31, 1947."



AT CHOW . . . Franklin P. Adams, John Kieran and Clifton Fadiman of "Information Please," went G.I. and washed their own mess kits while on a USO-Camp Shows tour overseas.

## HOPE OF TOMORROW

### Future Homemakers of America Membership Now over 200,000

We are the Future Homemakers of America. We face the future with warm courage, And high hope. For we are the builders of homes, Homes for America's future. Homes where living will be the expression of everything That is good and fair.

**WRITTEN** by pupil delegates at a meeting of the national executive council of the Future Homemakers of America in Chicago in the summer of 1945, the foregoing creed dramatizes the broad objectives of a booming high school home economics club already numbering over 200,000 members in 45 states and Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

High school home economics clubs are not a new idea but the Future Homemakers movement represents

limited possibilities offered for learning and teaching.

Designed to stimulate interest in home economics and integrate high school activities with organization work, the Future Homemakers movement evolved from plans drawn by the American home economics association and the home economics service of the U. S. office of education in 1944. Within a few months, it was accepted by the state departments of education and vocational education and the state home economics associations of a majority of states, including Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia.

**"Toward New Horizons."**  
When the pupil delegates of the Future Homemakers met in Chicago last summer they were fully prepared for formal organization of their club. Besides writing their creed and constitution, they developed policies and procedures, drew a work program for the year, decided upon red and white for their colors, the red rose for their flower, and an octagonal emblem. Fittingly, they chose "Toward New Horizons" for their motto.

National in scope, the Future Homemakers are broken down into regional districts, with state and local chapters.

Presently, Myrtle Hilton of Tip-tonville, Tenn., is president; Anita Lehman of Baton Rouge, La., is vice president; Emma Jo Lewis of De Land, Fla., is recreation chairman; Joan Du Plessis of Swampscott, Mass., is secretary; Barbara Ann Boggs of Sutton, W. Va., is vice president and Marie Bresnan of East Haven, Conn., is national project chairman.

Other officers include Irene Trout of Milwaukee, Ore., treasurer; Barbara Parker of Carson City, Nev., vice president; Margaret Worlton of Lehi, Utah, public relations; Phyllis Marshall of Vermont, Ill., parliamentary; Deania Burnworth of Independence, Kans., vice president, and Lois K. Mueller of Seymour, Wis., historian.

**Wide Latitude Allowed.**

While the pupil members of the Future Homemakers are permitted the widest latitude in the formulation and development of their programs, they are assisted by experienced advisers, including Edna Amidon, chief of the home economics service of the U. S. office of education; Mrs. Dora S. Lewis of the executive board of the American Homemakers association; Emily Haydock of the National Education association, and Dr. Hazel Frost.

Successful in developing a home economics club in Oklahoma several years ago, Dr. Frost, as national adviser of the Future Homemakers, has been largely credited with the phenomenal growth of the new movement. In assuming her position in 1944, Dr. Frost applied the same principles she employed in Oklahoma in making the new organization a close working partner of home economics classes.

Though mostly composed of girls, the Future Homemakers also admit boys to membership.



Stage Entrances:

Sonja Henle is the newest of the "They Never Learn" parade. Race-trackers report the booties of cold cash she's been plunging on the Also Rans. . . . No matter what anyone says about the nags, they are running true to form at Belmont. Isolationist (in a field of seven) came in last. . . . Louis Calhern, star of "Magnificent Yankee," recently won an award for "best performance." Next day he was rejected as narrator for the "Cavalcade of America" program. . . . The Marquess of Queensbury's jittersbugging is the talk among mid-towners. He's expert at it. . . . How Tempus Fugit Dept.: Victor Borge's new contract stars him above Benny Goodman. The billing is tricky, to wit: "The Victor Borge Show Starring Benny Goodman." . . . Sugar Chile Robinson, the baby boogy-woogy wonder, now gets \$5,000 a perf.

**The Magic Lanterns:** Jennifer Jones and Charles Boyer are skylarking in "Cluny Brown." This is a jaunty spoof of the crumbs among the upper crust. The guffaws will pop vest buttons (and strain girdle seams) as Holly and Jenny whittle capers. . . . "The Glass Alibi" enters-bullet first with a murder meler whiz aimed by Paul Kelly. . . . "Badman's Territory" is a right purty prairie saga, several grades above the usual sagebrush shenanigunning. . . . "The Phantom Thief" turns out a passable fable—its tempo won't break any speed laws. . . . "Perilous Holiday" comes through with a pulse-hopper wherein Pat O'Brien makes a hobby of collecting tangles. . . . "Texas Panhandler" is a cowboy ho-hum on the range opus. . . . "Behind the Mask" should put its producers on Easy Street—selling apples. . . . "Tokio Rose" by any other name would also smell.

**Silhouettes in the Times Square**  
Mary Livingstone and Portland Hoffa at the Embassy ringside with a couple of radio comedians. . . . Ingrid Bergman giving the new Riviera (across the G. Washington Bridge) added class. . . . George Jean Nathan, the actor-killer, and gorgeous Jessie Tal-Sing (of the China Doll) causing cub-rumors at the Stork. . . . Gloria Vanderbilt Stokowski disguising her glammer with slax, kerchief and smoked specs on 5th Ave. . . . Fannie Hurst, the novelist, carrying her one-lb. Yorkshire terrier into the Little Vienna. The pooch is gray and blonde streaked, which is the newest hair style.

**Broadway Side-Show:** Ann Richards is a Hollywood actress. . . . When she saw Cornelia Otis Skinner in "The Searching Wind" on Broadway (a little over a year ago) she sent the first fan letter of her life. . . . It was a glowing missive, in which she reported how she enjoyed the performance, how she couldn't visualize anyone else in the role, etc. . . . The film version of the hit will be seen soon. . . . The Skinner role is played by Ann Richards!

**Sallies in Our Alley:** The husband of a famed movie star was dining at the Mocambo with a beautiful blonde, and a ringsider observed: "That can't be his wife, can it?" . . . "It's all right," explained Met star Ezio Pinza, "it's her understudy." . . . Last night in Sardi's someone recalled the time Woolcott, the critic, sardoniously burped at a flop show. . . . "Hmmm," ribbed Broun, "thinking out loud!"

**Manhattan Murals:** The disillusioning drabness of daytime Swing Street (52nd). . . . The candy store which delivers packages in horse-drawn kerridge. Mid-town cops dread seeing it—claim it congests traffic. . . . The one-legged war vet doing an expert rhumba at the Havana-Madrid. . . . The manager for Saks Fifth Avenue shoe dept.—whose name is Mr. Foote. . . . The realty office on East 17th with the notice, "No Apts Available," written in ten languages including Chinese. . . . On the marquee of a Tremont Avenue (Bronx) movie theater: "A Guy Could Change." . . . "M. Reputation."

Ethel Barrymore met Lionel on her way out of Sardi's one night in their hey-day. "I just saw John at the bar," she said, "and he's behaving very strangely."

"What's so strange about seeing John with a drink?" asked Lionel. "Nothing," sighed Ethel. "But I saw him without one!"

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Senate Approves Atom Control; Bevin Warns Russ Against Break; Italian Voters Topple Monarchy

Released by Western Newspaper Union.  
**EDITOR'S NOTE:** When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.

#### SENATE: Kept Busy

By unanimous vote, the senate passed and sent to the house a bill for the national development and control of atomic energy during a busy week which also saw the upper chamber agree to an extension of the draft and take up the question of continuing OPA.

**ATOM**—Prepared by the senate committee on atomic energy headed by Senator McMahon (Dem., Conn.), the bill for developing and controlling atomic power provides for a special commission possessing sole authority over the production and storage of A-bombs or other A-weapons. A military liaison board would be set up to consult with the commission on army and navy applications of atomic energy, with the right to appeal to the President in case of disputes.

The government would be granted a monopoly over the materials, patents and production facilities used in converting atomic energy and it would be authorized to acquire stockpiles of uranium ores and other necessary materials and license their transfer.

Besides the special commission, a committee of scientists and technicians would be formed for advisory purposes and a permanent congressional committee would be created to check atomic policies.

**DRAFT**—Acting on permanent selective service legislation to supplement current temporary regula-

tion of the so-called maximum average price formula under which clothing makers are compelled to balance their output of cheap and expensive garments and award of a 5 per cent incentive to cotton products manufacturers when they reach 90 per cent of their peak volume between 1936 and 1945.

#### LABOR:

##### Maritime Hurdle

Though the maritime labor disputes were expected to be the last major strike threats of the year, they also shaped as among the knottiest, with the government prepared to mobilize the army, navy and coast guard to keep Uncle Sam's great merchant marine operating.

Irked over the government and industry's concentration on settlement of the demands of six CIO and one independent union embracing 214,000 members, the AFL Seafarers and their affiliated Sailors' union of the Pacific threatened to walk out also unless consideration be given to their wage and working demands. Like the CIO, the AFL asked for higher wages, larger overtime pay and reduction in working hours.

The AFL's determination to press its demands in the midst of government and industry deliberations with the CIO indicated that the Seafarers and Sailors' union would respect CIO picket lines in the event of a shipping strike. This presaged a break in AFL ranks since the AFL Longshoremen's chief, Joseph P. Ryan, condemned the CIO maritime leaders as threatening to pull off a strike to increase their prestige.

Besides its interest in keeping communication lines open, the government was vitally concerned over the maritime negotiations because it owns 80 per cent of the ships now being operated.

#### BIG THREE:

##### Last Word

Getting the last word in on the big three's open discussion of European issues, bulky Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin of Great Britain told commons in a voice that went beyond parliamentary walls that his majesty's government would continue to press for an equitable solution of postwar problems in the face of Russian opposition.

Declaring that there could be no guarantee of permanent peace unless Russia entered freely into a European settlement, Bevin urged the Reds to grasp this opportunity to work out an equitable solution or else the chance may not come again.

Hinting that Britain might make separate peace treaties with former enemies, Bevin said London could not countenance a continued stalemate which slowed reconstruction and left economies unbalanced. He reiterated that settlement of the Italian-Yugoslav border question should be founded on racial lines. While favoring the U. S. proposal for a 25-year disarmament pact for Germany, he called for a federalized Reich instead of an amputated state with its important western industrial provinces taken from it.

#### ITALY:

##### King Falls

One month after he had succeeded his father, Victor Emmanuel, as king of Italy, 42-year-old Humbert II of the house of Savoy packed his bags preparatory to leaving the country that voted an end to royalty and chose to establish a republic.

Even as it was announced that over 12 million Italians had cast their ballots for a republic to over 10 million for retention of the monarchy, a dispatch from Naples reported that the Humbert household had moved at least 50 trunks and crates from the royal villa to the cruiser, Duca Degli Abruzzi, lying in the harbor. One crate contained a sewing machine lending a dramatic, if not significant, touch to the proceedings.

While Italy voted to put an end to the monarchy that had lent its prestige to Mussolini and in turn had been glorified by Il Duce, the country as a whole swung to the right in selecting a constituent assembly that will write a new constitution. With the Catholic church throwing its support to the moderates, the rightists, led by the Christian Democrats, cinched over 280 seats for a majority. Russian demands for heavy reparations from Italy and Yugoslavian acquisition of Italian territory in the north did the communists no good and they ran third in the voting.

#### ELECTIONS:

##### Ponder Trends

Primary election results in the east and west and run-offs in the south set political wisecracks to scratching their heads for an inkling of voting trends prior to the all-important congressional races scheduled for this fall.

Aside from Gov. Earl Warren's convincing sweep of both the Republican and Democratic gubernatorial nominations in California, where the election laws permit entrance in inter-party primaries, the political wise-birds were hard-pressed to note a trend toward either party or a real indication of CIO-PAC strength.

In California, for instance, while Senator Knowland (Rep.) defeated PAC-backed Will Rogers Jr. for the Republican senatorial nomination, Rogers turned around to whip Knowland in the Democratic primary. In Alabama, while PAC-backed Rep. Luther Patrick lost in a congressional runoff in the highly industrial Birmingham district, PAC-backed James E. (Big Jim) Folsom copped the gubernatorial runoff. Some of the significance of Folsom's PAC support, however, was qualified by his stout disavowal of its backing through his hill-billy campaigning.

Neither did the decisive rebuff of PAC candidates in the New Jersey Republican congressional primaries offer a real clue to PAC strength since the CIO organization could hardly be expected to muster telling influence in the ranks of the traditionally conservative GOP.

By decisively defeating Attorney-General Kenny in the Democratic primary and besting him by a wide margin in the GOP vote, Governor Warren emerged as a GOP hopeful for the 1948 presidential race. As the keynote to the 1944 Republican convention in Chicago, Ill., the big, personable Californian made an immediate hit and could have had the vice presidential nomination for the asking.

#### Sign of the Times . . .

There was a flash back to the dizzy postwar period of the twenties when Marshall Jacobs climbed atop a 176-foot flagpole in Coshocton, Ohio, on Memorial Day and blandly announced that he was there to stay until July 4. Despite his lofty



perch, life went on almost as usual for the stunt man, who tuned in his radio, bathed himself and enjoyed a visit from his girl friend. While she was raised a third of the way up in a bos'n's chair, Jacobs lowered himself down to meet her for a warm embrace.

#### WHITE HOUSE:

##### New Appointments

In what was interpreted as a move to please liberal elements, President Truman nominated Sec. of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson, Democrat, as chief justice of the supreme court. Long an administration handy-man as congressman, head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion and finally treasury secretary, Vinson's presence on the bench is expected to tilt the scales in favor of the liberal wing.

Vinson's appointment was one of a flurry announced by the President.

John W. Snyder, conservative St. Louis banker and personal adviser to the President, was shifted from the post of reconversion director to the vacant treasury seat.

John L. Sullivan, assistant secretary of the navy for air, was appointed undersecretary of the navy.

Warren B. Austin, 68-year-old Republican senator from Vermont and leader in the movement to get the GOP to adopt a broader foreign policy, was appointed U. S. representative to the United Nations security council.



THOSE WHO SERVED . . . The USO continues to aid wounded veterans. Above is Junior Hostess Lucille Massa playing checkers with a wounded vet at a Battle Creek, Mich., club outside Percy Jones army general hospital.