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Cross-Section Of America

The Boy Scouts of America is observing its 40th Anniversary. Although it began with a small membership in 1910 it caught on rapidly. By 1916 Boy Scouts had rolled up so creditable a record of service to their communities that the Congress of the United States granted the Boy Scouts of America a Federal Charter.

The record shows that the current active membership is two and a half million boys and leaders. During the organization's forty years, more than sixteen million, five hundred thousand have been influenced by the Scout Oath and Law. As a matter of fact, nearly twenty per cent of the male population of America today has been identified with the Boy Scouts of America.

The purpose of Scouting, reads the Federal Charter, "shall be to promote, through organization and co-operation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues."

Today, the Boy Scouts, virtually a cross-section of American life, are at the mid-point of a two-year Crusade to "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" by bringing a better Scouting program to more boys under better trained leaders. This worthy effort will have its climax in a great National Jamboree this summer which will fittingly be held on historic ground — Valley Forge, Pa., where George Washington and his heroic Continental Army helped to lay the foundation for our Republic. It will be a gathering of the youth who will be among the nation's top leaders a few decades hence.

To the Boy Scouts of America on their fortieth anniversary, we say: "Happy Birthday!"

"Bookkeeping And 'Cheap' Power"

The following editorial is reprinted from the San Francisco Chronicle. It is one of the best exposes of "cheap government electric power" yet printed.

"In one point particularly President Truman's statement on his water and power program was incomplete. He said that where private interests can transmit power as cheaply as the Government he will be glad to see them take on the job.

"What did he mean by 'as cheaply as the Government'?"

"The accounting of Government enterprises never presents a true picture. The Government pays no taxes to States and municipalities on the physical properties it installs and uses; it does not, at the end of the year, have to give up a large share of its income from them to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

"The Government uses interest-free funds in its enterprises. It is true that some of these enterprises are supposed to return interest in time from their operations. But this is a deferred return; the interest is not compounded as it would be in the case of private enterprise deferring its interest payments.

"The Government puts into its enterprises all sorts of subsidies which do not appear in their cost accounting.

"With the utilities it operates the Government sets up for itself a selected market through maintained priorities. In other words, it takes the cream, whereas the privately owned utility has to take the skim milk along with the cream in the areas it serves. If this gives the Government an advantage it also makes it tougher for consumers outside its priorities by making it tougher for the private enterprises that serve them.

"Do these factors make Government enterprises cheaper to the people? Not by one penny. The people have to make up every one of them by taxes. The subsidies all come out of the Treasury, which gets its money from the people's pockets. The people have to dig up taxes to pay the interest on the funds the Treasury raises to put into the construction and operation of Government enterprises. The people go down into their jeans to make up the taxes which Government does not pay on its enterprises but which would be paid by private capital if it built and operated them.

"Government bookkeeping brings the appearance of its cost figures down by omitting such factors, but it is only an appearance. The hidden cost to the people remains for them to pay.

"Add the costs of bureaucratic red tape, which the Hoover Commission has shown to be excessive, and the human nature factor — the spenders of Government money have no critical stockholders on their necks — and it is altogether unlikely that Government can construct and operate any enterprise as cheaply as can private interests. This would be clearly shown if Government enterprises were compelled to keep their books in the manner State commissions compel privately owned utilities.

"The President's statement need clarification."

The Center of Attraction



American Forestry Reaches Milestone In New Seed Certification Policy

A new milestone in American forestry was achieved during 1949 by the Douglas fir industry when it adopted, for the first time in U. S. forestry history, a region-wide seed certification policy for assuring superior trees from artificial reforestation.

A super race of Douglas fir trees is ultimately possible from this advanced step in forest genetics, according to W. D. Hagenstein, chief forester, in his report on the past year's forest accomplishments to the annual meeting of the Forest Conservation Committee of the Pacific Northwest Forest Industries here last Thursday.

The Forest Industries Nursery at Nisqually, Washington, which produces seedlings for use throughout the Douglas fir region, will hereafter use only certified seed, Hagenstein said. Each company receiving trees from the nursery will supply its own seed, paying particular attention to place collected, elevation, form of parent tree, local climate and proximity to area needing artificial reforestation. The industry's nursery committee is the certifying agency for superior tree seeds and will keep systematic records of each lot so that its progeny can be followed and studied.

In a report filed with optimism, Hagenstein told of forestry advances during the past year in the Douglas fir region.

Some 22,200 acres of idle lands were artificially reforested by industry in the Douglas fir region, to break all existing records. The Forest Industries Tree Nursery supplied 7,000,000 trees for replanting 12,700 acres, and 9,500 acres were seeded by airplane and helicopter.

He reported an increase of 256,551 acres in the Douglas fir region certified during 1949 as West Coast Tree Farms. This brought the region total to 3,270,692 acres of taxpaying forests pledged to permanent management since 1941. Five additional companies employed foresters for the first time, despite a downturn in forest products markets during 1949, and a total of 70 western Washington and

Oregon Companies now employ more than 600 trained foresters.

He hailed the action of the U. S. Supreme Court which sustained the Forest Practices Act of Washington in 1949. The act requires good forestry practices on all private lands and had full support of industry when enacted into law in 1945. A similar Oregon Law, passed in 1941, is thus saved by the Court's decision, the forester said.

A pattern for future cooperation between private, state and federal forest agencies was established during 1949 as the three joined forces to battle the spruce budworm infestation, spraying 161,000 acres in a cooperative project.

Salvage logging in the Douglas fir region, gaining steadily since 1945, showed its definite tie up with economics as it slowed down during the early part of the year, then picked up in the fall. Salvage logging and use of logging leftovers is forest conservation at its best, Hagenstein said.

Cited by the industry's chief forester as outstanding examples



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Bellview News Items of Interest

By Twila Block

Miss Willette Harnden was hostess for a party honoring Miss Adele Sheldon's twentieth birthday last Friday evening at the Harnden home. There were over fifty young people present and

of more complete wood utilization during 1949 were: new hardwood mill using salvage logs and sawmill leftovers; wood charcoal from wood leftovers; barking of logs at several mills which aids in getting more lumber from a log; a new product, veneered cedar siding, achieves better utilization of large cedar logs; two new kraft pulp mills added new markets for small trees which would normally die in average timber crop rotation, now salvaged by thinning operations; more sawmills added chipping plants to reclaim pulp chips from slabs, edgings and trim. There were many more, these are mere highlights.

Hagenstein stressed the close cooperation between state and industry and said the Forest Industries Tree Nursery supplied 1 1/2 million seedlings at cost for planting on the Tillamook Burn as part of the State of Oregon's vast artificial reforestation project.

Despite worst forest fire weather in a decade, 1949 fire losses were held to 56,552 acres for Western Oregon and Washington, much less than the 20-year average. Hagenstein attributed this to better private fire protection facilities. Close cooperation between state forest departments and the industry and the general public's fine response to keep Oregon and keep Washington Green fire prevention programs.

Hagenstein concluded his report with a prediction that each year would see progressively better forest fire protection and harvesting methods, better utilization in woods and mills, more foresters managing land and more idle lands restored to productivity.

the evening was spent in playing cards and dancing. Miss Sheldon, Miss Harnden and most of the guests attend Southern Oregon College.

The Bellview Extension Unit held their monthly meeting at the Grange Hall Thursday, with ten ladies present. The project leaders, Mrs. Stanley Church and Mrs. Phillip Feddersohn presented the subject, 'Herb Seasoning.' Mrs. Boughman resigned as treasurer and Mrs. Sharp was appointed to take her place. Mrs. Parks went in as a new member. The chairman, Mrs. Church asked Mrs. Ray Sharp to tell about her recent trip through the east and south United States. She gave a most interesting account of the many excursions and side trips she and Mr. Sharp enjoyed on the way. The next meeting of the Extension Club will be on the regular day, the third Wednesday of the month. The subject will be 'Lamp Shades' and the project leaders are to be Mrs. William Harnden and Mrs. Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Harnden spent last week-end on a trip to Carlotta, California, to visit Mrs. Harnden's mother.

Bellview Grange was host to Pomona Grange Saturday for an all-day meeting. There was a very good attendance in spite of the bad weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Struve of Bellview recently entertained a group of friends at a canasta party. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bud Revea, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Wenaus and Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Mr. George Sikes went to Portland on a business trip last week.

Mrs. Earl Hamilton and Mrs. Don Reed have been on the sick list for several days but are much improved.

Several pupils at Bellview school have been absent because of sickness lately. Among them were Forrest Sutherland, Ellen Frost and Beverly Hamilton.

Mr. John Blackwell and son Darrell of Bellview and Mr. and Mrs. David Block of Talent were dinner guests of the Beldons Blocks on Sunday of last week. Mrs. Blackwell is expected home from Iowa this week.

Mrs. Ralph Sikes is among those from Ashland attending the state championship bowling

tournament at Portland. Her family was forced to stay home because of the chicken pox.

First prize for March of Dimes posters at Bellview school was won by Nancy DeBoer, second prize by Darry Ramsey.

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