

40 Years of Scouting

A "good turn" by an unidentified British Boy Scout in 1909 to an American businessman who had lost his way in a London fog, led to the incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America in Washington, D. C., 40 years ago next Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The late William D. Boyce, Chicago publisher, was so impressed with the helpfulness of the British Boy Scout, who declined his tip for the "good turn" that he accompanied the Scout to the office of Sir (later Lord) Robert Baden-Powell, founder of Scouting, learned about the program and brought a trunkful of pamphlets to America. Later, he incorporated the organization.

On June 21, 1910, a group of men representing 34 national groups interested in youth, started developing the organization and opened a temporary office in New York City.

From that modest beginning the Boy Scouts of America has grown in four decades until now it has an active enrollment of over 2,300,000 boys and adult leaders. Since 1910 more than 16,500,000 American boys and men have subscribed to the Scout Oath and Law.

The First Decade: 1910-1919

President Taft became Honorary President of the new organization and at his invitation the first annual meeting of the National Council was held in 1911 in the White House. His successors in the White House have served as Honorary Presidents, and all showed keen interest in Scouting.

Colin H. Livingston of Washington, D. C. became the first President, an office he held until 1925. Daniel Carter Beard was National Scout Commissioner, a post in which he served until his death in 1941, shortly before his 91st birthday.

James E. West, a young attorney of Washington, D. C., accepted the invitation to be the administrative officer of the organization. Dr. West opened the first National Scout Office at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Jan. 2, 1911 with seven employees. Sixteen years later larger quarters were required and the National Office was moved to its present location at 2 Park Avenue, New York.

Baden-Powell made a tour of the United States in Sept. 1910 explaining the program wherever he went. His timely visit gave great impetus to the organization work.

The first of many National "Good Turns" came in 1912 when Boy Scouts promoted a campaign for a safe and sane Fourth of July. Scouts rendered valuable service at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1913, aiding the Civil War veterans who gathered for the 50th anniversary of the famous battle there.

Although a young organization, its members gave a good account of themselves rendering aid in the spring floods in Ohio and Indiana. This and other civic service led Congress in 1916, to grant the organization a Federal Charter which gives special protection to the name, insignia, terminology. Another Act of Congress protects the Scout uniform.

Service in World War I

The Boy Scouts of America placed their full resources at the services of the Government in 1917 when this country entered the first World War. Then began a tremendous demonstration of boy-power, trained and organized for service. Scouts sold 2,350,977 Liberty Bonds totaling \$147,876,962; War Stamps to a value of \$53,043,698; located 20,758,660 board feet of wal-

nut and the equivalent of a hundred carloads of fruit pits used in gas masks. Over 30,000,000 pieces of Government literature were distributed. Service in other ways included food and fuel conservation and the growing of thousands of Boy Scout War Gardens.

The active membership at the close of the first decade, Dec. 31, 1919 was 462,060 Scouts and Leaders.

The Second Decade: 1920-1929

The First World Scout Jamboree was held in England in July 1920. It attracted Scouts from 37 countries including 301 Scouts and 55 adult leaders from the United States. Since then the Boy Scouts of America had a prominent part in furthering world-wide aspect of Scouting.

Scouts served as aides and guides at the Limitation of Arms Conference in 1921. Outstanding civic service included forest conservation and assistance at the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster at Washington, D. C., and floods at Pueblo, Colo., and San Antonio, Texas.

In 1923 the Lone Scouts of America comprising mostly rural boys, merged with the Boy Scouts of America. Where there are insufficient boys in rural areas to form a Scout Unit, a boy may become a Lone Scout, carrying on his program with the aid of an adult Friend and Counselor. There are several thousand such members today.

In 1922 the Boy Scouts International Bureau was established in London. Today there are 46 Boy Scout Associations registered by the Boy Scouts International Bureau with a total membership in 1948 of 4,306,010 boys and adult leaders.

The Second World Jamboree in 1924 brought 6,000 Scouts in a camp outside Copenhagen, Denmark, with 56 Scouts from the United States. The Third World Jamboree marked the "Coming of Age" of Scouting in 1929. It was the largest encampment held to date with 50,000 Scouts at Birkenhead, England, with 1,300 Scouts and Leaders from the United States.

Service in Disasters
In 1925 Scouts gave outstanding aid in the Illinois tornado, California earthquake and Louisiana fire, and the following year in the Florida hurricane and the Arkansas flood.

President Coolidge shared in the presentation of the first of the annual Silver Buffalo Awards "for distinguished service to boyhood."

A big Scout adventure came in 1927 when eight Chicago Sea Scouts sailed with the Borden Field Museum Arctic Expedition, north of Bering Sea. The following year Commander Byrd took a Sea Scout, Paul A. Siple, of Erie, Pa., on his first Antarctic expedition and also in 1928 three Eagle Scouts accompanied the Martin Johnsons on a safari in Africa.

The second decade closed Dec. 31, 1929 with an active enrollment of 833,897 Scouts and leaders.

The Third Decade: 1930-1939

In March 1930 President Hoover launched a development program at a dinner in Washington attended by Cabinet officers, which commemorated the 20th anniversary. The Cub Scout program for boys of pre-Scout age was launched that year. In 1932 the Ten Year Program of growth was started, seeking to enroll at least one boy of every four, keeping them in Scouting at least four years. That year Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff presented to the organization the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservati-

on at Mendham, N. J., as its national training center in honor of her son, a national leader in the movement for over two decades, and president at the time of his death in 1931.

An American contingent of 406 Scouts and leaders attended the 4th World Scout Jamboree in Godello, Hungary in 1933 which brought 21,000 Scouts together from 46 countries.

Scouts rendered outstanding service in relief work throughout the depression. The radio call from President Roosevelt on Feb. 10, 1934 for a "National Good Turn" resulted in the collection of 1,812,284 items of clothing, household furnishings, foodstuffs and other supplies for the needy and distressed.

In 1935 when the 25th anniversary was observed, the membership passed the one million mark.

The ten millionth copy of the "Handbook for Boys" was presented to President Roosevelt at the White House in 1935. He was the first to become President with a record as an active Scout Leader, having served as a founder and President of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, and member of the Troop Committee of the Warm Springs, Ga., Troop.

First National Jamboree

At the invitation of President Roosevelt, the Boy Scouts of America held its first National Jamboree in Washington, D. C. in the summer of 1937, with 27,232 Scouts and leaders camping on both banks of the Potomac River. From this camp, an American contingent of 814 Scouts and leaders went to Vogelzang, The Netherlands for the Fifth World Jamboree.

While long-term and short-term camping has been a feature of Scouting since its earliest days, this activity received new impetus in 1938 by the gift made by Waite Phillips of the Philmont Scout Ranch near Cimarron, New Mexico where each summer hundreds of seasoned Scout Campers go for rugged Rocky Mountain camping experiences.

Several thousand Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts rendered valiant aid during the New England hurricane in Sept. 1938.

In 1939 and 1940 Boy Scouts rendered notable service to officials at the Golden Gate Exposition and at the New York World's Fair. At the latter, Scouts lived in their own camp adjacent to the Federal Building.

The third decade's close saw the active membership on Dec. 31, 1939 as 1,357,993 boys and leaders.

The Fourth Decade: 1940-1949

In 1940 the Emergency Service Corps plan was adopted for older Scouts. Methods of mobilizing Senior Scouts to render aid in times of disasters, and severe storms were developed. The entire resources of the Boy Scouts of America were placed at the service of the Government with the declaration of war. Boy Scouts in Honolulu and Pearl Harbor rendered valiant services immediately following the Pearl Harbor attack.

It is estimated that over four million men in the Armed Forces were once Boy Scouts or leaders.

During the war years Scout service included the distribution of Defense Bonds and Stamps Posters, air raid posters and other Government literature; collection of aluminum, waste paper and rubber. They served as Government Dispatch Bearers and helped harvest crops in ad-

New Animal Husbandry Specialist Appointed

The appointment of Alvin C. Warnick to the new position of physiologist in the department of animal husbandry of the Oregon State college agricultural experiment station has been announced by William A. Schoenfeld, dean and director of agriculture.

As physiologist, Warnick will do full-time research in the beef cattle improvement program including study of the differences in efficiency and rate of gain of animals.

Warnick graduated from Utah State college in 1942 with a major in animal husbandry. From 1942 until 1946, he served with the army air forces in the states and in England. After separation from the service, he started graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. He received his master's degree there in 1947 and completed requirements for his doctorate last semester, specializing in animal physiology. He assumed his new duties at O.S.C. this month.

In 1943 Dr. James E. West, having served as Chief Scout Executive for 32 years, became the Chief Scout and Dr. Ebert K. Fretwell became Chief Scout Executive for five and a half years, until Sept. 1948 when Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, assumed the duties of the highest administrative office in the movement.

Walter W. Head of St. Louis, who served as President of the National Council from 1926 to 1946 was succeeded by Amory Houghton of Corning, N. Y.

During 1947 the basic requirements were realigned, tested and authorized, putting equal emphasis on Scout spirit, participation and Scoutcraft or skills. In 1949 in line with other progressive moves, the entrance ages were lowered by one year as follows: Cub Scouting to 8 years of age; Boy Scouting to 11 years of age and Exploring for young men beginning at 14.

The Sixth World Jamboree, first since 1937, brought together 32,000 Scouts from 38 countries to France in the summer of 1947 with the United States Contingent including 1,151 Scouts and Leaders.

In Feb. 1948 and Feb. 1949 President Truman received 12 outstanding Boy Scouts in the White House who presented to him a "Report to the Nation" of Scout service to communities throughout the nation. It included everything from simple usher service to charity entertainments to aiding blood banks, traffic surveys and collecting millions of pounds of food for the hungry here and abroad.

In February 1949 the organization launched its two-year Crusade to "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" to give more boys a richer experience in Scouting through better trained adult volunteer leaders. The climax of the Crusade is to be the second National Scout Jamboree. It will bring 40,000 Scouts and Leaders to historic Valley Forge, Pa., next June 30 to July 6 to camp together with Scouts of other lands. As the fourth decade came to a close on Dec. 31, 1949, the membership exceeded 2,300,000 boys and leaders.

Thursday, February 9, 1950

Ashland, Oregon

Southern Oregon News Review

Check Sheet For Farm Home Building Issued

Designed as a check sheet to use before buying, building or remodeling a farmhouse, a new Oregon State college extension mimeograph, number HE7-302, entitled, "Is This A Good Farmhouse?" is now ready for distribution through county extension offices or from the college.

Written by Mrs. Margaret H.

ceived his master's degree there in 1947 and completed requirements for his doctorate last semester, specializing in animal physiology. He assumed his new duties at O.S.C. this month.

Tuller, extension rural housing specialist, the 13-page mimeograph can be used as a check sheet for judging either working drawings or an actual farmhouse.

Under such general headings as farmhouse size and shape, entrance locations, circulation, doors, windows, room and out-building arrangement, space has been left to make check marks under columns headed excellent, acceptable and poor. Detailed check questions are enumerated under each heading.

Stationery Supplies at the News Review

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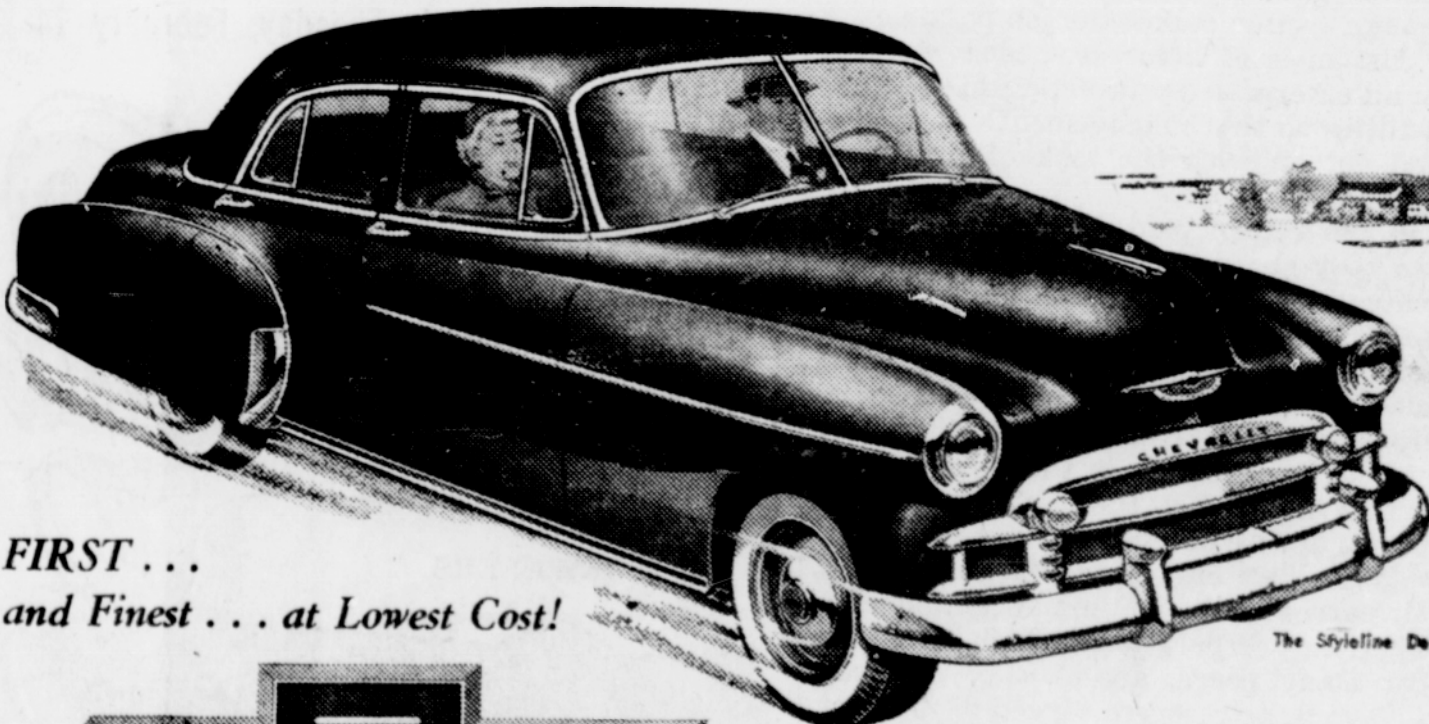
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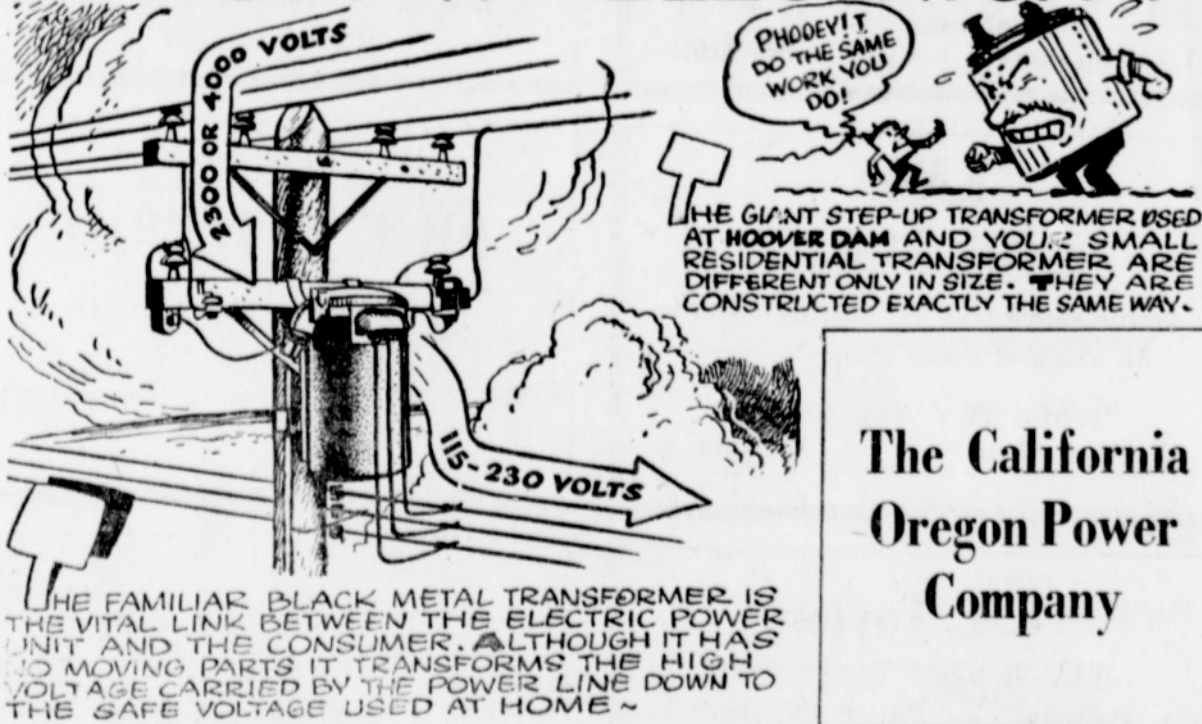
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