

Boy Scout Week Celebration To End Friday

Youth Organization Adds To Numbers For War Duty

Trained Boy Power Is Asset to Country In Times of Stress

War Effort by Boys Demonstrates Worth of Scout Movement to All

Thirty or more Washington County Boy Scouts have joined others in the nation in adopting a keynote for their activities during 1942 inspired by the recognition of the need for a strong citizenry to back up the nation's defense efforts. It is "Strong for America." The active practice of the motto of the Boy Scouts, "Be Prepared," insures this.

In order to be "Strong for America" the Boy Scouts take the position that they must be strong in Leaders, Strong in Numbers, Strong in Will, Strong for the Sake of America and Strong in Skill.

But while many American citizens are learning new skills as members of present day home defense units the Boy Scouts are cashing in on thirty-one years of emergency service experience. For three decades the Boy Scouts have not only learned most of these skills but have used them repeatedly, rendering emergency service in national and sectional catastrophes.

The reason in back of the learning of these skills, such as first aid, knot tying, signaling and such subjects by Boy Scouts is the motto emblazoned across the badge, "Be Prepared." This motto has always been literally interpreted by Scout leaders everywhere. Never in Scout training is it presumed that certain emergencies will not arise. Leaders train the boys with the firm belief that "Be Prepared" means being prepared for anything and that means to them being "Strong for America."

Thus it was when help was urgently needed in Ohio and Indiana in 1913 because of the Spring floods Boy Scouts rendered first aid and assisted the regular agencies in their rescue and rehabilitation work. Every year Boy Scouts in various sections of the country render aid in local emergencies. But in 1921 the public again heard of their deeds when the Knickerbocker Theatre burned in Washington, D. C., and when floods in Pueblo, Colo. and San Antonio, Tex., caused widespread damage and homelessness.

Motto "Be Prepared"

Their service in such catastrophes added to the experience and the reputation of the Boy Scouts. In 1916 Congress granted a Federal Charter to the organization on the basis of their service record. The nation had accepted the truth of the motto, "Be Prepared." America had come to depend on the Boy Scouts. In the years following, they again and again justified this trust. In 1926 for example, they did outstanding work in the Florida hurricane and the Arkansas flood. On the heels of these stirring events came the flood disasters in 1927 in Mississippi and Vermont. In the same year St. Louis was struck by a tornado and called upon the Scouts of that area. In 1938 they showed remarkable discipline and ability in serving hurricane-stricken New England.

Throughout the country Boy Scout service has run the gamut from train wrecks to finding lost children, as well as in major catastrophes.

Service to the community and the nation is not confined to heroic labors during catastrophes. The records abound in what seems prosaic jobs performed by Boy Scouts, but which have been of inestimable value to the nation. These prosaic jobs indicate, however, that in living up to the motto "Be Prepared" the Boy Scouts are ready to render a great variety of services to their country.

In 1917 and 1918 responsibility for many important nation-wide projects was given to the Boy Scouts. They demonstrated that boy power trained and organized for service was of tremendous value to the nation.

1917-18 Service Enviably

Called in to sell Liberty Loan Bonds in the five Liberty Loans, the Boy Scouts placed 2,350,977 for a total value of \$554,859,262. They sold \$52,000,000 worth of War Savings Stamps. From this they jumped to the ferreting out of sorely-needed walnut trees to use for gun stocks. They located and tagged 20,000,000 board feet of this rare wood throughout the country.

It must be remembered that these great services rendered the country by the Boy Scouts were done by different generations of boys. It was the Scout training, the strict adherence to the motto, as well as the Scout oath and Law which gave each new generation of Scouts that same spirit and ability to be useful.

Thus when President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a "National Call to Service" in 1934 the Boy Scouts responded by collecting in three weeks, 1,812,283 items of clothing, household furnishings, foodstuffs and supplies for distressed and needy families. Service of this and other natures found the Boy Scouts always ready.

Not satisfied with the fine record of thirty years of service, the Boy

Scouts of America, at the insistence of Dr. James E. West, the Chief Scout Executive, studied its future service possibilities in 1940. From this study grew a potent challenging program of preparedness for Scouts of almost boundless possibilities. Specifically it is the Emergency Service Corps and generally it means intense training for all Scouts in the types of service which they may be called upon to give. "Be Prepared" was to be more than ever a motto to be lived.

Emergency Service Training

Ample proof had been shown in the record of Scout service through years that the Scout program has within itself the training in resourcefulness and the technique which makes for skillful service in the many and varied demands that emergencies bring up. Emergencies require such abilities as are basically good Scouting which conditions in-ferred for sale in the State.

Individual Scouts to meet the need of the times and to fit them to meet that need when necessary as individual Scouts or as members of a Patrol or Troop; To train Patrols in effective teamwork when needed

through Patrol projects; to train Patrols to coordinate smoothly and efficiently when working together as a Troop.

The Emergency Service program was enthusiastically adopted by the Scout Troops from coast to coast. While learning new skills Scouts hold themselves ready for immediate action. The Emergency Troop Plan was praised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt who said in a letter to Dr. West, that "... at no time in its history has our country had greater need for this kind of serious work and preparation."

The President followed this expression of faith in the Boy Scouts with the first call for service to the nation in April, 1941, when he requested the aid of the Boy Scouts as special messengers for the Treasury Department in distributing 1,600,000 posters announcing the sale of U. S. Defense Bonds. With a thoroughness characteristic, the Scouts placed these posters in prominent places simultaneously in every city, town and hamlet of the nation.

Helped Collect Aluminum

The memory of that service was still warm in the nation's heart when a second call to the Scouts was

How Japanese Sneak Raid Hit Hawaii Base



Patrol planes, Catalina type (PBV), are shown wrecked on Ford Island at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, after the Japanese sneak raid of December 7. (Central Press)

sounded for Nation-wide Service. Fioella La Guardia, as Director of the Office of Citizen Defense appealed to the Boy Scouts, among others, to come to the assistance of the nation by collecting from every home in the United States old and discarded aluminum-ware for the use in United defense industries.

In effect this was a grand mobilization, as was the poster distribution effort. In quick time Patrols and Troops were organized for the work and the collection started. This mobilization presented its difficulties since many of the 48,000 Troops and Packs do not hold regular meetings

during the summer. Thousands of Scouts were in camps and others were on vacation trips with parents. Many adult leaders were busy on defense jobs or were away with their families.

Aiding Defense Groups

Despite all the handicaps, because of sound organization and previous experience in nation-wide projects gratifying reports came in from every section of the country. The instructions moved from the National Office with dispatch, were complete in every detail. Many Scout Executives reported that the information released by the Boy Scouts of Am-

erica was the first received in their cities and that local defense groups got into action upon receipt of the Boy Scout material. In many cases adult Scout leaders were placed in key positions.

In some places newspapers frankly stated that but for the Scouts the collection would have been a "flop." Dr. West received reports indicating that Scouts did a very creditable job in a very splendid manner, and in many communities all on their own because no other agency took the initiative.

The intensity of the campaign would suggest a serious undertaking

and the Scouts were in dead earnest about getting in as much as they could in the allotted time. But many humorous situations arose which gave a light touch to this project.

In one town boys calling for old pots and pans had a pan of water poured on them from an upper window. Did this discourage them? Not at all. Onward trudged the wet Scouts to the next call where the man of the house asked them to wait until he finished his coffee. This done, he handed his aluminum percolator, grounds and all, to the delighted boys.

The hottest two days of the summer indirectly slowed up the aluminum collection in Detroit and the Boy Scouts did their job more slowly. People kept insisting on treating the boys to cold lemonade and ice cream. Some of the Scouts are said to have collected almost equal amounts of aluminum and refreshments. Despite this the Boy Scouts collected 70 tons of the sorely-needed metal in this city.

From every side came stories of the outstanding work the Boy Scouts did in collecting aluminum. They definitely established themselves in the eyes of the Government and the people as dependable in an emergency.

Thus have the Boy Scouts always acquitted themselves and they probably always will. The reason for this is the literal interpretation given the Boy Scout motto "Be Prepared." The constant effort to "be prepared" and the adherence to the Scout Oath and Law is a practical guarantee of such dependability.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917

Making a Soldier of Sugar

AS we have sent men abroad to fight for America—as we have sent money—as we have drafted steel, with other commodities, into fighting-service or enlisted wheat and other fighting-foods—so we must make a soldier of sugar.

Nutriments for the nations at war is as vital to the outcome as the powder that feeds the guns. A great nutrient in time of peace—in war a veritable sinew—sugar is now called upon to play a heroic part, to supply the peoples of our Allies—whose strength is ours.

To wrap up sugar in the American flag, so to speak, and put it into the fight becomes a duty of loyalty. It will be borne cheerfully by every industry, every dealer, and every individual it falls upon. Upon certain industries it falls heavily—and especially on the workers who derive their living from them. Yet the American civilian is in this war with the soldier. American business great and small, American capital from Wall Street to the remotest country bank, is with the Government every step of the way. The U. S. means U. S. All of us, are in the fight with everything we have, and everything we cherish.

This company regards it a privilege to cooperate with the government in its efforts to reduce the consumption of sugar. We are making every effort in every direction that opportunity may present, in manufacture as well as beyond the scope of our immediate interests; and in this effort generally we bespeak the co-operation of dealers and consumers everywhere.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

WORLD WAR I 1917

The United States Government restricted the use of sugar in World War I. The response of The Coca-Cola Company was expressed in the newspaper advertisement reproduced at the left.

Again, Sugar enlists for Victory

WORLD WAR II 1942

History repeats itself in World War II. Sugar has been called to war again. Our government has restricted the use of sugar for all. Naturally, that includes Coca-Cola.

You'll continue to find Coca-Cola around the corner from anywhere, though we regret that you won't be able to enjoy *the pause that refreshes* as often as you might like. Our volume has been reduced. But this we pledge: the character of Coca-Cola will be unimpaired. The American people can continue to trust its quality.

As in 1917, we count upon the patience of dealers everywhere. Conserving sugar is another step toward Victory. Whatever any of us may have, or may not have, Victory we must have above all else!

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY



You trust its quality

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Plymouth, N. C.

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