

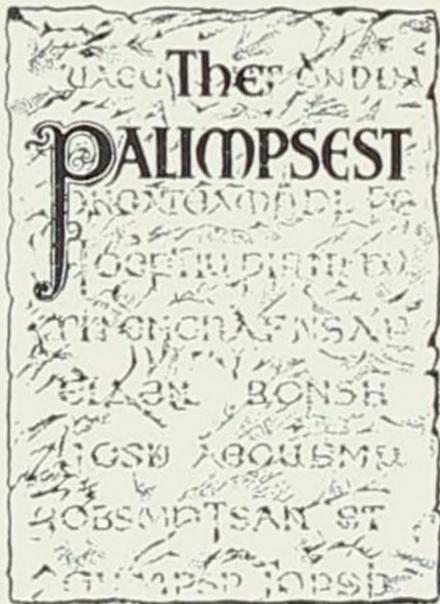
The
PALIMPSEST



TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND DES MOINES SCOUTS

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the records of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Cover

Front — Former President Theodore Roosevelt, surrounded by a group of Des Moines Scouts.

Back — *Inside*: Inspection time at Camp Roosevelt, near Ventura, in 1926.

Outside: Cedar Rapids Boy Scout Powwows.

Top: Holding a council fire at Stone City in 1931.

Bottom: A recent Scout exhibition at Cedar Rapids Memorial Coliseum.

Author

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Marching to Manhood

Boy Scouts are loyal, brave and clean,
Just little men — That's what I mean —
Intent on doing good.
One thing of which there is no doubt,
It's mighty fine to be a Scout,
Promoting brotherhood.

Jacob A. Swisher

The Boy Scout movement is a forward marching, aggressive, and ever advancing program. Its motto is "Be Prepared," its method, "Learning by Doing." Every task in Scouting is "a man's job cut down to a boy's size." The appeal to a boy's interest is not because he is a boy, "but because he wants to be a man." In Scouting every youth is a boy "marching to manhood."

The basic idea of the Boy Scout program was first conceived by Robert Baden-Powell, a Colonel in the British Army, serving in South Africa. The idea migrated quickly to England and became the basis of a civilian youth movement there — The Boy Scouts of England. It was quite by chance that William D. Boyce, a Chicago pub-

lisher touring in England, was befriended by an unknown lad, who declined payment for his services, saying: "A Scout never takes anything for being helpful." "How far that little candle throws his beam!" "So shines a good deed" in a modern, busy world. So favorably impressed was Mr. Boyce that he returned home to become one of the founders and promoters of the Boy Scouts of America.

Founded in 1910 and chartered by Congress in 1916, the Boy Scouts of America has marched steadily forward.

Scouting was originally designed for boys from 12 to 15 years of age. In accordance with recent changes, however, boys from 8 to 11 are Cubs. Boys from 11 to 14 are Scouts, and boys 14 years of age and older may be Explorers. Cubbing is primarily a home and neighborhood activity in which the parent is closely tied. Although the high point in every Scout's life is his camping experience, Scouting is built around the romance of the out-of-doors and the emphasis on both self development and "good turns" or community service. Exploring embraces a program that presents a challenge to the older boy and young man.

As a Tenderfoot Scout acquires skills he advances to Second Class and First Class rank. Then as he earns merit badges he moves on to the higher ranks of Star, Life, and Eagle Scout.

A significant factor in the Scout program is the

Scout Oath — subscribed to by every Boy Scout upon becoming a Tenderfoot.

On my honor, I will do my best —

1. To do my duty to God and my Country and to obey the Scout Law;
2. To help other people at all times;
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

Supporting and strengthening the Scout Oath is the Scout Law, with its twelve vital points.

A Scout is trustworthy,

A Scout is loyal,

A Scout is helpful,

A Scout is friendly,

A Scout is courteous,

A Scout is kind,

A Scout is obedient,

A Scout is cheerful,

A Scout is thrifty,

A Scout is brave,

A Scout is clean,

A Scout is reverent.

Scouting in Iowa

The Boy Scouts of America maintains a national office in New York City and twelve regional offices in various cities throughout the United States. The states of Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wyoming constitute the Eighth Region, with a regional office in Kansas

City, Missouri. Scouting in Iowa is administered through its twelve Councils, with a Scout Executive for each Council, and with field executives and volunteer helpers working in every part of the state.

Historians of the Scouting movement must confess that there is no accurate knowledge of just how and when and where the first Iowa troop was founded. It is known that in 1910, only a few months after the organization of the Boy Scouts of America, there were scattered troops operating in Hawkeyeland. All of the troops were apparently chartered about the same time, although in a few cases the troops were meeting before they were formally chartered. In that first year, L. O. Thompson was Scoutmaster of the Waterloo troop, Britton L. Dawson served a Cedar Rapids troop, and Walter Fiss was the Scoutmaster at Ames. The Rev. W. G. Muhleman of Alden in Hardin County, and Prof. A. E. Wilcox at the State University in Iowa City, also had troops in 1910. Other Iowa troops may have sprung into being during that first year, but the early records are admittedly incomplete.

The popularity of the Scouting program was spreading. By 1912 troops had been organized in Davenport and Mason City. In 1913 Murray McMurray had a Scout Troop at Webster City. MacKinlay Kantor, who later became a well-known novelist, was one of the boys in that troop.

The lure of the outdoors, coupled with the supervision of interested community leaders, was catching on everywhere. Who will dare say how many boys have enjoyed a better boyhood and a more stately manhood because of the influences of these devoted early Scoutmasters?

With the growth of the Scouting movement, the next natural development was the selection of camping sites for outdoor excursions. It is through the camping program that many of the qualities which Scouting exemplifies are brought to the foreground in a setting which combines the beauty of nature, the romance of outdoor life, and the fellowship of young men. In camp the Scout is taught to be self-reliant, dependable, and resourceful. Teamwork which forms the highest goal for Scouting, and for life itself, is instilled through the camp community with its shared duties and joys. Here swimming, life saving, first aid, and nature studies help prepare the Scout for more useful manhood, while hiking, woodcraft, canoeing, and marksmanship classes provide the recreational balance which makes camp life an unforgettable experience for the Scout.

All these activities require a financial outlay. Formerly, each Scout troop stood alone, and quite often money was needed. In more recent years the financial needs of Scouting in the larger communities have been combined with those of other community enterprises and financed through a Com-

munity Chest program, known as the "Red Feather" campaign. Independent "Friends of Scouting" campaigns were conducted in the other communities. In 1951 Governor William S. Beardsley headed the Iowa drive for funds to advance the interest of Boy Scouts. In 1952 Fred Maytag II headed this over-all committee, and in 1953 Virgil M. Hancher, president of the State University of Iowa, will be general chairman. Since the idea of concerted action in Scout financing originated in Iowa, it is frequently referred to as the "Iowa Plan."

Thus it is, with organization, leadership, encouragement, and helpful support afforded them in every community, thousands of Iowa boys — thrifty, loyal Boy Scouts of America — are steadily "marching to manhood."

JACOB A. SWISHER

Points of the Compass

Boy Scouts are interested in points of the compass. They seek to know where they are and whither they are tending. In Iowa, four of the Boy Scout Councils have been named to indicate points of the compass, direction, or location within the state.

Southeast Iowa Council

Historic Old Zion Church was one of the first capitols of Iowa. Many years later the First Methodist Church of Burlington — the successor of Old Zion — sponsored one of the first Boy Scout troops in Southeastern Iowa, with Jesse Johnson as Scoutmaster and Frank Beard attaining the rank of First Class Scout in 1912.

The original charter legalizing the "Burlington Council" was issued on June 15, 1916. The Council now embraces four Iowa counties — Henry, Louisa, Des Moines, and Lee — also part of two counties in Illinois, and is known as the Southeast Iowa Council. One of the earliest Boy Scout Camps organized in this area was held near Oquawka, Illinois, in 1918. The following year, camp was held at Gulfport in East Burlington. Other early camps were "Nawakwa" and "Snake Den," both near Augusta on the Skunk River. In

1926 members of the Rotary Club of Burlington located a permanent camp site for the Scouts near Nauvoo, Illinois. Subsequently, with funds supplied by Mrs. E. P. Eastman, a substantial and modern stone lodge — "Eastman Lodge" — was erected. Camp Eastman, now fully equipped and beautified, serves very adequately the camping needs of the Southeast Iowa Council.

Meanwhile, Scouting in this area has carried forward its character-building program with steady advancement. In 1920 an enthusiastic Boy Scout and later a noted historian, Philip D. Jordan, represented the Southeast Iowa Council at the International Jamboree in London. Young Jordan "cut his teeth" as a writer when he prepared a review of Scout activities which appeared in a series of letters published in the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*.

It was also in 1920 that the first Eagle Scout badge issued by this Council was presented to Russell Swearington of Burlington Troop No. 17. By 1930 some forty Eagle Scout badges had been awarded, and by 1940 the number was increased to more than one hundred.

Membership as well as camping interests and merit badges has increased steadily in recent years. In 1948 there was an enrollment of a little more than fifteen hundred. By 1950, this number had increased to 2,189, with more than 100 Cub, Scout, and Explorer units operating within the

Council. In 1950 twenty-six Scouts and their leaders attended the National Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, to associate with 47,000 other Scouts in a great brotherhood movement.

Among the Scout Executives who have served in this area are Ray L. Short, Harry Winn, Kenneth G. Bentz, Ralph D. Childs, Roy A. Coonfield, George D. Hedrick, Robert Glen, Jack E. Brittain, B. L. Hall, Lloyd S. Eberhart, and Edwin C. Mammon. More than a dozen men have served as president of the Council. Those of recent years include Sterling Lord and T. L. Dyer, of Burlington, C. G. Dresser and E. H. Fries, both of Keokuk. More than thirty volunteer workers have been awarded the Silver Beaver.

There are now almost 2,300 Scouts registered in the Southeast Iowa Council, and more than 240 Eagle Scout badges have been awarded. Throughout the Council area Scouting presents an attractive and valuable character-building program.

Northeast Iowa Council

Scouting in Northeast Iowa presents a story of early beginnings and many years of almost continuous growth and development. Soon after the Boy Scouts of America was organized two local Scout troops were formed in Dubuque, and the boys were registered with the New York office. After a time these two troops were discontinued, but "coals of enthusiasm still glowed." In 1916 a group of Dubuque businessmen revived interest

and met to organize Scouting upon a permanent basis. They elected N. C. Gindorff president of the Council and named Walter H. Gunn, Scout Executive. Under the guidance of these men five local Scout troops were soon organized.

By 1922, with E. B. Moore as Scout Executive, Scouting was recognized as a highly-desirable community asset. On the first day of that year the Dubuque *Telegraph-Herald* devoted more than a full page to a review of Boy Scout activities of the previous year. There were at that time nine active, aggressive Scout troops operating in Dubuque. Among the many Scout activities was the maintenance of the Dubuque 24-piece Boy Scout band, under the leadership of W. J. Keller. A Scout camp was also maintained, and winter week-end camping and hiking expeditions were becoming popular among the Scouts.

Meanwhile interest in Scouting was developing at Elkader, McGregor, Manchester, Waukon, and other communities of northeast Iowa. This at length culminated in the organization of the Northeast Iowa Council, with the Scout headquarters office at Dubuque. This Council now serves four counties in Iowa — Allamakee, Clayton, Delaware, and Dubuque. It also serves the town of East Dubuque, Illinois.

Between the years 1924 and 1935 R. V. Evans, Harold Baker, and Orrin W. Babcock served as Scout Executives. Meanwhile growth and inter-

est in Scout activities may be shown by the continuing increase in membership. In 1928 there were 202 Scouts under the jurisdiction of the Council. In 1937 there were 473 Scouts and 32 Cubs. Five years later, in 1942, Scout Executive Glen G. Fordyce reported 987 Scouts and 163 Cubs. Mr. Fordyce continued to serve as Scout Executive until 1949.

For many years there had been a faithful searching for an adequate and desirable camp site. At length, in 1950 — presto “Acres of Diamonds” — the desired treasure was found to be close at hand. In the main channel of the Mississippi River near Guttenberg is a large island, seven miles long, containing more than 13,000 acres — a virgin wilderness, a “treasure island” indeed. A large area of this island has been set aside as a United States Fish and Wild Life Reservation. Here the Northeast Iowa Boy Scout Council has obtained a long-term lease to 100 acres of virgin soil and has established “Adventure Island Boy Scout Camp.” Accessible by boat, ten minutes from Guttenberg, the camp may also be reached on foot by walking across the dam from the Iowa side or across the causeway from the Wisconsin shore. Thus Adventure Island may well become one of the most unique and attractive Boy Scout camps in America.

Meanwhile, Scouting in Northeast Iowa continues to grow. In 1950 under the leadership of

Scout Executive Robert E. Dorr, Scout registration advanced more than 35 per cent for a total enrollment of 1,330. In 1952 membership reached a total of 1,850. The finance budget for the year 1953 calls for an expenditure of \$25,827 in the interest of the Scouting program. This fund is raised through the Community Chest and "Friends of Scouting," who know that money invested in the Boy Scout program pays a high dividend.

Southern Iowa Area Council

Prior to the date of Council organization in Southern Iowa two Boy Scout troops were operating in Ottumwa, and receiving direct service from the New York office. One of these troops held its meetings at the Willard Street Methodist Church, and the other at the Methodist Church on Main Street — now known as the Wesley Methodist Church.

On October 17, 1919, a Council organization meeting was held, and the Ottumwa Council was organized. From that time forth Scouting was recognized in Ottumwa as a forthright, aggressive community enterprise. On the first charter of the Ottumwa Council appear the names of J. P. Cummings, president; H. H. Harris, W. H. McElroy, and E. H. Emery, vice-presidents; and L. A. Andrews, treasurer. Charles Hallberg was the first Scout Commissioner. The first Scout Executive employed by the Council was Albert B. Burgess.

In October, 1921, a group of five boys became Eagle Scouts. In 1926, under the leadership of Carl T. Haw, president of the Council, and Rex Gary, Scout Executive, four local Scouts were invested with Eagle Scout badges by the founder of the Boy Scout movement, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, at a meeting in Kansas City, Missouri. By 1928 the Ottumwa Council had awarded 45 Eagle badges, and the names of the boys who had become Eagles were displayed on a large buckskin scroll in the Scout Executive's office.

During the years 1927-1929 Walter H. McElroy served as president of the Ottumwa Council. Mr. McElroy was one of the organizers of the Scout movement in Ottumwa in February, 1919, and he has continued to serve in the Scouting program until the present — a period of 34 years. He was one of the first two persons in Iowa to be presented with the Silver Beaver Award. In later years he was one of the leaders in the development of Boy Scout camp Wapello located at Lake Wapello.

In 1929 the Council was enlarged to include adjacent counties, and summer camp was attended by Scout troops from Ottumwa, Fairfield, Centerville, Cincinnati, Hedrick, Moulton, and Albia, and the name Southern Iowa Council was adopted. At the annual meeting in December, George M. Foster was named president of the Council.

In 1931 Russell Buss of Centerville was president of the Council, and interest centered in Sea Scouting. In 1932 a Ship of Sea Scouts previously organized by Stanley A. Haw, its Skipper, was awarded first place among the Sea Scouts of the six states composing the Eighth Region, and third place in the national contest for all Scout Ships in the United States. Also in 1932 an 88-acre woodland tract of land was acquired for a permanent camp site near Lake Wapello. This has come to be one of the leading Boy Scout camps of Iowa.

From 1933 to 1935 T. J. Madden served as president of the Council. During these depression years, substantial advancements were made. In 1935 C. H. Mikesch, another able and continuous worker in the Scout movement, served as president of the Council.

Among those who have served as president of the Council in more recent years are M. G. Hall of Centerville; A. M. Kough, Frank Raney, A. R. Carlson, Clyde C. Coupland, all of Ottumwa; L. E. Corlett of Oskaloosa; and Jo. S. Stong of Keosauqua. Other Scout Executives who have served the Council are E. H. Binger, Jean R. Bader, Hugh Rader, C. Kenneth Swink, Hugh T. Lake, and G. W. Putnam.

The progress which has been made in the twelve counties now embraced in Southern Iowa Council in recent years is well illustrated in a

series of charts and diagrams prepared recently in the Council office under the direction of Scout Executive G. W. Putnam. These illustrations show that in 1947 the membership in the Council was 1,510. By the year 1950 this number had increased to 2,101 and on July 1, 1952, it was 2,639. During the first half of the year 1952 there was a net increase in membership of 432. Thirty new units of Cubs, Scouts, and Explorers were organized.

A special training course and activities program held recently at Boy Scout camp Wapello was attended by more than 350 Boy Scouts and their leaders from various parts of the area. The Council's financial budget for the year 1953 is \$39,800.

This money is raised by Friends of Scouting campaigns, sustaining memberships, One Hundred Club membership, and Community Chests in Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Centerville, and Leon.

Southwest Iowa Council

Scouting became a widespread community activity in Council Bluffs in 1918. During the early years of its operation the Council expanded to embrace Scouting activities in nine counties: Harrison, Pottawattamie, Cass, Audubon, Mills, Montgomery, Fremont, Page, and Shelby. It was then known as the "Waubonsie-Boyer Area Council" — Waubonsie having been the name of one of the principal chiefs of the Potawatomi Indians, while

Boyer is the name of one of the area's chief rivers.

In 1930 Laverne C. Haugness became Boy Scout Executive for this Council — serving until 1935, when he was succeeded by Melvin Tudor. During these early years the Council grew in membership and in strength, and during Mr. Tudor's tenure of service five more counties — Adams, Adair, Union, Ringgold, and Taylor — were added to the Council area. The name was then changed to "Southwest Iowa Council" a truly representative name for this arrangement of counties. In the year 1940 Mr. Tudor became Scout Executive of the Cedar Rapids Area Council, and Earl F. Hegeman, a former field executive of the Pony Express Council of St. Joseph, Missouri, became Scout Executive of the Southwest Iowa Council. Further Scouting developments soon brought three additional counties — Carroll, Crawford, and Monona — making a total of seventeen counties in this area.

That boys became real men in the Southwestern Iowa area is witnessed by the example of Frank Phillips — philanthropist and benefactor of mankind. At age fourteen Phillips began working in a barber shop in Creston. A few years later he owned nearly all the barber shops in town. Then he became a bond salesman. Presently "liquid gold" in the form of oil was discovered in Oklahoma Territory. Phillips entered the new field. There he became a banker, an oil magnate, and a

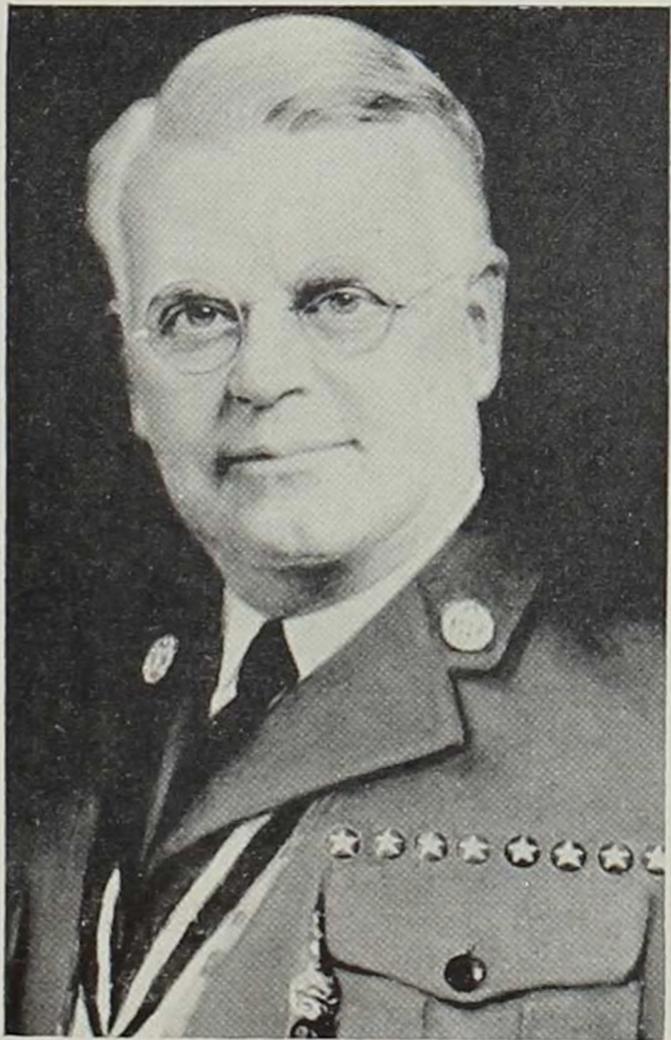
BOY SCOUT LEADERS



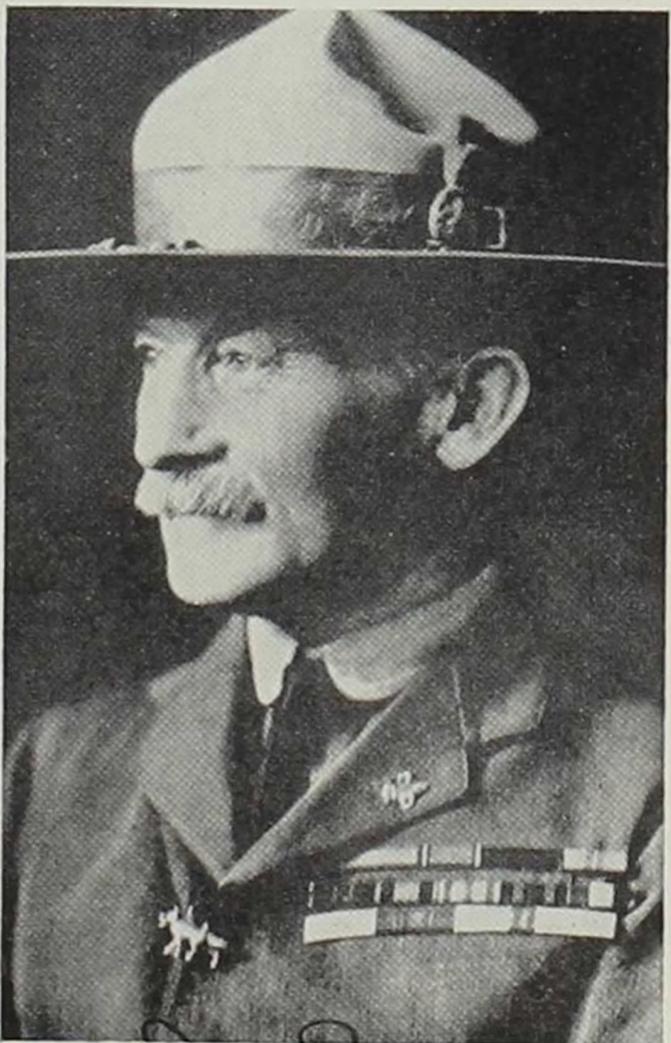
WILLIAM D. BOYCE
Founder of American Scouting



DANIEL C. BEARD
Pioneer in American Scouting



JAMES E. WEST
Late Chief Scout in U.S.A.



LORD ROBERT BADEN-POWELL
Founder of Scouting Movement



Buffalo Bill Council Scouts on Parade



Marksmanship Practice at Ingawanis

millionaire. In 1938 he established the far-reaching Frank Phillips Foundations, and the Boy Scouts of America became one of his philanthropies. He distributed not charity, but incentive. Grants were made upon condition that those receiving funds do their share in making advancement. The Boy Scouts of America could obtain financial aid through the Phillips Foundation if they moved forward aggressively and used the money wisely in the hiring of additional personnel in expanding their program.

In 1941, under the leadership of Boy Scout Executive Hegeman, the Southwest Iowa Council became a participant in the Phillips Foundation program, and received a grant of \$5,000 for the advancement of Scouting in the very area in which Frank Phillips himself had lived and worked as a boy. With these funds two additional field executives were employed for the expansion and development of the Scouting program in Southwest Iowa.

In 1942 a permanent camp site was located, and steps were taken to purchase an 80-acre tract of land two and one-half miles northwest of Griswold along the Nishnabotna River, near the boundary line between Pottawattamie and Cass counties. Since that time additional lands, totaling 175 acres, have been purchased, and a definite camp development program has been established.

In the summer of 1948 Camp Wakonda was

first opened to Scouts of the area, and further developments have provided facilities to accommodate 200 Scouts per week — a 30 by 82½-foot swimming pool, abundant water supply, beautiful unit camp sites, central lodge and modern kitchen, making possible an excellent summer program. In the years prior to the opening of Camp Wakonda, from 1934 to 1948, the Council conducted mobile camps, using various park areas both within and outside the boundaries of the Council.

The Council has not only expanded widely in area, but its membership and activities have grown with the years. There are now five professional staff employees and an office force sufficient to handle the services. Membership has grown from 1,365 Cubs, Scouts, and Explorers in 1940, to a present enrollment of about 4,700 boys and 1,800 adult volunteer workers. The Council budget, during these years, has increased from \$4,000 to \$43,613. Scouting in the Southwest Iowa Area Council is definitely on the march.

JACOB A. SWISHER

Indian Lore

To Boy Scouts, Indian lore is a fascinating subject, and Indian names are attractive. Because of a deep interest in Indian traditions, various Boy Scout Councils in Iowa have adopted Indian names.

Hawkeye Area Council

Prior to 1952, Boy Scouts of Iowa, Johnson, and Washington counties were organized as the Iowa River Valley Council. Boy Scout activities began very early in this area, with one of the first troops in Iowa at Iowa City. Prominent citizens in the Scouting movement in this Council through the years include Wilber J. Teeters, R. G. Popham, Elmer W. Hills, Harold Vestermark, D. C. Nolan, John B. Snow, and Merrit C. Speidel.

Dean Emeritus Wilber J. Teeters, a longtime leader of the Boy Scout movement in the Iowa River Valley Council, pays a high tribute to Eagle Scouts. At the first meeting of the freshmen class each year in the College of Pharmacy, it was the Dean's custom to ask the questions, "How many of you fellows have been Boy Scouts?" and then, "How many are Eagles?" "Invariably," says the Dean, "leaders of the class throughout the years were found to be among those Eagle Scouts."

The Iowa River Valley Council throughout its history was fortunate in having able and enthusiastic adult leadership, and more than 800 active Boy Scouts were enrolled in this council in 1952 when it was consolidated with the Waubeek Area of Cedar Rapids to form the Hawkeye Area Council.

Scouting in the Waubeek Area became a matter of widespread community interest with the formation of the Cedar Rapids Council in 1925. Two neighboring cities — Marion and Mt. Vernon — were included in the original organization, and Shellsburg was soon admitted. By 1928 the Council embraced all of Benton, Linn, and Jones counties.

Under the leadership of Fred Poyneer, chairman of the Camping Committee, and with the aid of a gift of \$1,000 from Howard Cheery, in 1930 a very desirable camping area was obtained a mile north of Waubeek. Hanford American Legion Post of Cedar Rapids assumed leadership in developing Camp Waubeek for the Boy Scouts. Here as elsewhere, Scouting was difficult during the depression years. But there were prominent citizens who had faith in the Boy Scout movement and who had the courage to carry on. Among the souvenirs still preserved by the Council in its bank vault are two or three cancelled notes — one for \$1,200 signed by prominent Scout leaders.

In 1937 Harry M. Gage, president of Coe Col-

lege, was elected to direct the activities of the Boy Scout Council. Under his leadership the Cedar Rapids Area Council was first incorporated. In 1941 the name Waubeek Area Council was adopted.

In 1943 C. Harve Geiger, another president of Coe College was named president of the Council. During the years 1944 and 1945 Rollo Pickford (whose three sons had become Eagle Scouts, and who himself has been referred to as the ranking "No. 1 Scouter") served as president of the Council. A ten-year camp development program has resulted in many improvements. Under this program the city of Cedar Rapids has authorized the use of Ellis Bath House as a Sea Scout Base for a period of 25 years. Funds were obtained to improve the Boy Scout Camp and to build a swimming pool, and the Elks Lodge of Cedar Rapids gave \$1,500 to provide an administrative building and lodges at Camp Waubeek.

In 1946 Fred Poyneer, as president of the Waubeek Area Council, continued to promote the program of camp development which he had initiated in the earlier days of the Council, and gave additional impetus to the new ten-year development program.

In 1947, he was succeeded by Ray L. Short, a man of wide experience in Scouting, both as a professional Scouter and as a volunteer. Mr. Short served for two years, and it was during his

tenure as president that the constitution of the Waubeek Area Council was rewritten, amended, and ratified.

Joe Markey succeeded Mr. Short in office. It was during his term that Camp Waubeek opened its new swimming pool. In September of 1950 Owen Tisdale took over the reigns as Council president, finding himself in a Council that ranked high with Councils of Region Eight.

With the recent consolidation of these two former Councils, the Hawkeye Area Council now embraces an area of about 400 square miles and a population of almost 225,000. There are 3,800 boys registered in the Scouting program — 2,030 Cub Scouts, 1,703 Boy Scouts, and 121 Explorers. Allin Dakin, Administrative Dean of the State University of Iowa, is Council president, and Olaf Slostad, former Scout Executive of the Waubeek Council, has been named Scout Executive of the Hawkeye Council. The new organization offers wider opportunities and the enthusiasm of some 1,400 volunteers promises "to bring more boys into Scouting and more Scouting into boys."

Mesquakie Area Council

Boy Scout activities in Clinton County began with the work of individual units, prior to the close of World War I. In 1919 action was taken to organize the Clinton Council. Among the leaders in this movement were George W. Dulany, Jr., Louis Iten, Rev. J. S. Leamer, and William T.

Oakes. The Clinton Council operated for the benefit of Scouts within the city of Clinton until 1928, when there was a reorganization and an expansion to include Scout activities in the other communities of Clinton and Jackson counties. The name was then changed to the Clinton Area Council.

In 1930 Louis Iten contributed \$2,500 for the purchase of a camp site and an additional \$2,500 for development purposes. A beautiful wooded area of 41.3 acres near Maquoketa, to be known as Camp Iten, was purchased, and a dining hall was erected. Additional facilities were later provided by funds contributed by the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions clubs, by the Chamber of Commerce, and the American Legion Posts throughout the Council area.

In April, 1933, the Clinton Area Council was consolidated with Northeast Iowa Council, with Owen W. Babcock as Scout Executive. This consolidation continued until 1936 when Clinton and Jackson counties withdrew, and again resumed the name Clinton Area Council. The first president of the newly-organized Council was George T. Peckham, Jr. Roy M. Lang served as Scout Executive.

In 1939 a new charter application changed the name to the Mesquakie Area Council. In 1946 this Council was incorporated. The name Mesquakie is an Indian word for Fox, and is therefore

symbolic of one of the Indian tribes that once roamed eastern Iowa.

Some of the men who have served as president of the Council through the years are: Peter Matzen, R. N. Hows, Sr., T. J. McLane, Sr., George W. Dulany, Jr., A. P. Brant, H. D. Richardson, O. D. Collis, George T. Peckham, Jr., Dr. J. A. Cornell, H. D. Barnes, E. M. Warner, Judge W. A. McCullough, A. E. Meyer, George J. Fischer, Howard W. Mollenkamp, and Dr. J. M. Newton.

Scout Executives who have served in this area include: O. O. Pearce, F. R. Kleeberger, Clyde D. Findlay, O. W. Babcock, Roy M. Lang, E. R. Cristman, E. E. Hoisington, and F. Duane Tooley.

The Scouting program of the Mesquakie Area Council is one of continuing interest and growth. Its contribution to character-building and community-building is well established. About 115 Scouts have attained the rank of Eagle Scout, and 20 adults have received the Silver Beaver Award. In 1952, under the leadership of Scout Executive Tooley, there were 13 Cub Packs, 19 Scout Troops, 2 Sea Exploring Units, 1 Air Exploring Squadron, and 6 Explorer Posts — a total of 41 units. There were 1,062 youths registered for Scout training and 402 adults assisting in the program. The finance budget for the current fiscal year is \$11,738, raised chiefly through the Clinton Community Chest, and through independent Scout campaigns in other parts of the area.



Archery at Camp Theodore Roosevelt



Sergeant Floyd Council Scouts Visit Sioux City Air Base



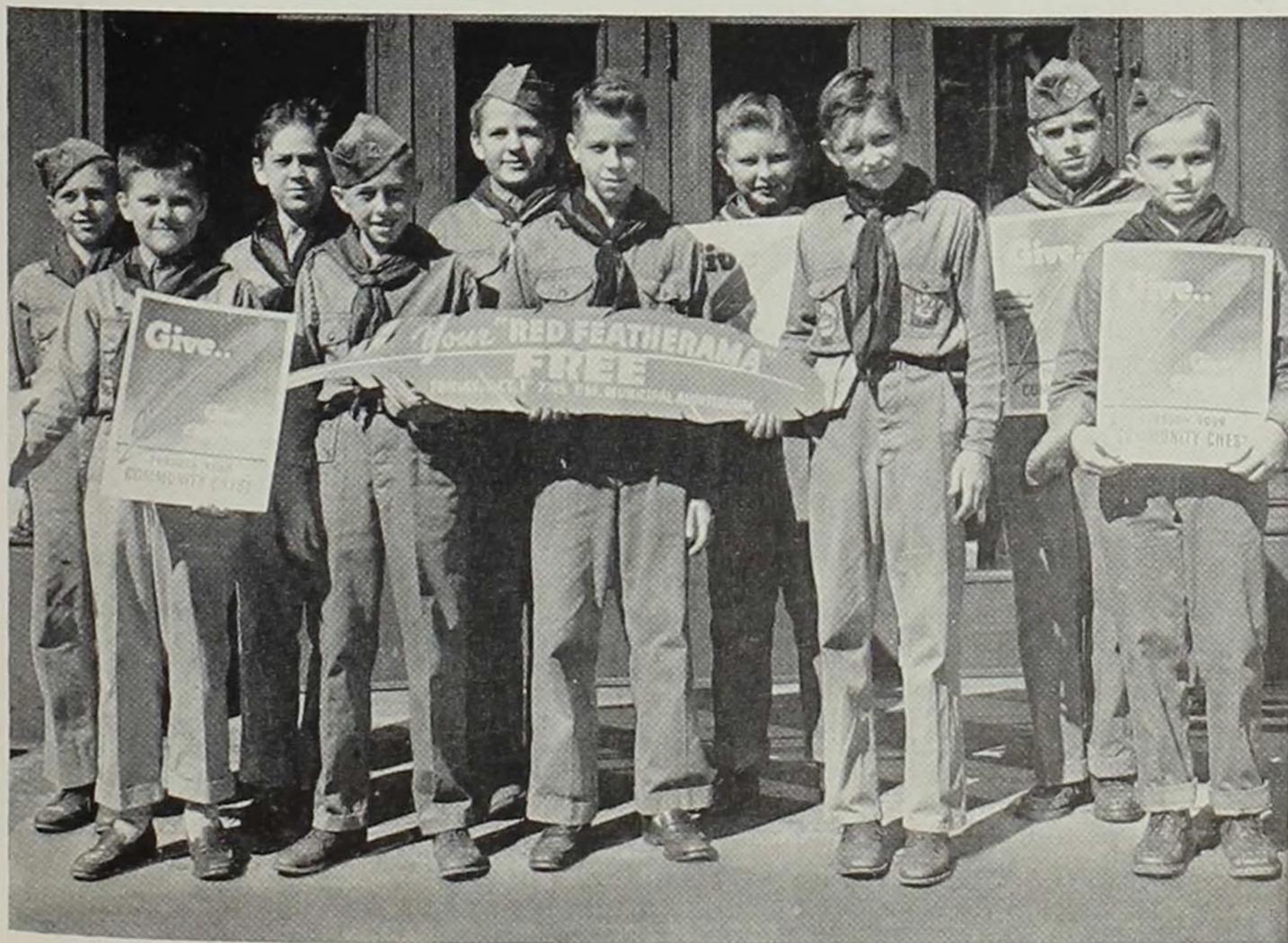
Learning Outdoor Skills at Camp Mitigwa



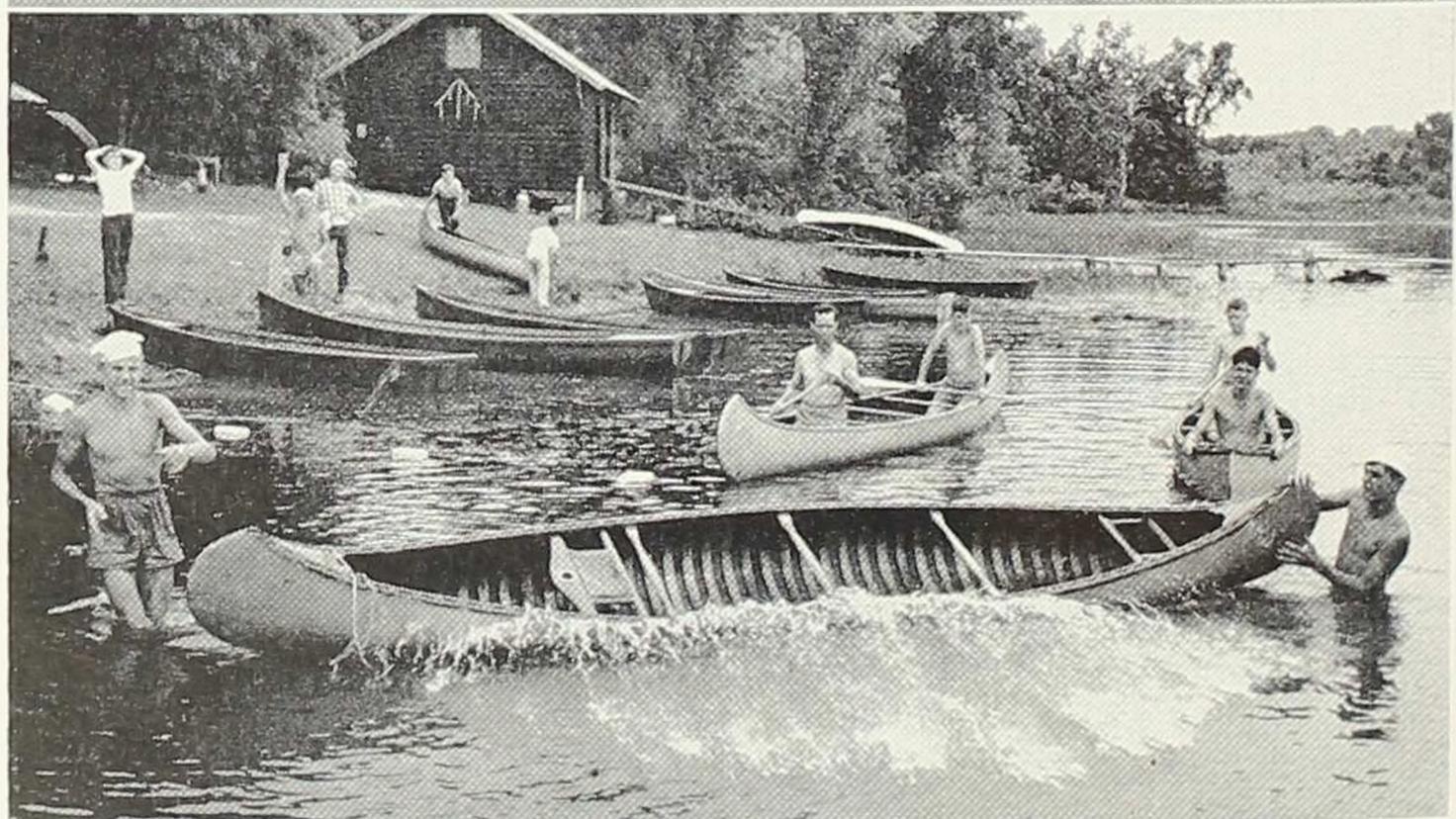
Hawkeye Council Scouts Worship at Cedar Rapids



Community Service Performed at Mason City



Burlington Scouts Assist Community Chest Drive



*Top: Northeast Council Scouts Bound for Adventure Island
Middle: Boating at Camp Wapello in the Southern Council Area
Bottom: Prairie Gold Council Scouts on Lake Okoboji's Queen*

Wapsipinicon Area Council

Early in 1919 a group of forward-looking Waterloo businessmen secured the services of Ray L. Short, then a Field Representative of the National Boy Scout Council, to assist them in organizing and securing a charter for a Waterloo Boy Scout Council. Prominent among the men interested in this movement were George W. Wood, George E. Pike, John W. Gwynne, H. G. Northey, C. F. Alstadt, J. W. Rath, W. F. Parrott, E. R. Shoemaker, R. L. Hoxie, John Hansen, Frank Benedict, Edmund Rausch, and Bert Wilford. Following the organization of this Council, Mr. Short was employed as the first Scout Executive in this area.

Neighboring cities and towns, seeing the advantages of organized Scouting, soon became interested, and the Council rapidly expanded to other communities of northeastern Iowa. Among the leaders in other communities who became active in this movement were Dr. W. A. Rohlf of Waverly, Walter Voorhees of Cedar Falls, Rev. E. W. Benbow of Grundy Center, and Dr. P. E. Stuart of Nashua.

Among the pioneer Scoutmasters who gave inspiration to the new movement were Bert Wilford and L. R. Roehke of Waterloo, Dr. Hugh S. Buffum of Cedar Falls, Ava Norton of Independence, and Dr. J. R. Albright of Grundy Center.

From 1922 to 1930 Arthur F. Jury served as

Scout Executive. During this period an extensive expansion program was put into operation. In 1929 the Wapsipinicon Area Council consisting of eight counties — Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Fayette, Grundy, Howard, and Winneshiek — was organized.

The first Scout camp was located at Devil's Backbone in Delaware County, and was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Waterloo. Another early Scout camp on the Wapsipinicon River near Brandon was called Ingachook. In 1924 the present camp site in Bremer County near Waverly was purchased by the Kiwanis Club, and a new Boy Scout camp called Ingawanis was established. This camp has been expanded and developed until at present it comprises 135 wooded acres with eight troop camp sites, two of which have permanent winterized headquarters cabins, one of these made possible by Alfred Ward in memory of James Elliott, a prominent Scouter of Independence. A modern pool with filter equipment was a part of the improvement.

Victor Allen came to the area as Scout Executive in 1930, and, despite adverse conditions of the depression years, succeeded not only in holding the Council together but in expanding its activities.

W. G. Fulton succeeded Mr. Allen in 1941. With financial conditions improved and with the aid of a \$5,000 grant from the Frank Phillips Foundation, the Council was able to expand both

in personnel and equipment. It was during this time, too, that additional camp facilities were made available.

Hugh F. Rader assumed the duties of Scout Executive in October, 1945. Under his leadership Scouting advanced steadily until the Wapsipinicon Area Council was serving more than 3,900 boys and some 1,300 Scout leaders.

During the years between 1926 and 1952 leading citizens of the area have served as presidents of the Council. Among these have been Edmund Rausch, Gus Thode, Bruce F. Gates, E. S. Estel, Ray S. Paul, Reno Reeve, and Roy M. Rook. Much of the success of Scouting in the Wapsipinicon Area has been due to the leadership and cooperation which these men have given.

The Wapsipinicon Council embraces an area of almost 5,000 square miles of rich Iowa land. It has a population of about 232,000. Approximately 400 boys have been awarded the Eagle badge by this Council. Silver Beaver awards have been presented to 39 adult workers. In 1950, 114 Boy Scouts from this area attended the National Jamboree at Valley Forge. Scout enrollment under the leadership of Scout Executive J. D. Armstrong has now reached 4,205 — 1,896 Cubs, 1,960 Boy Scouts, and 349 Explorers. The financial budget for 1953 is \$55,539. Thus Scouting in the Wapsipinicon Area contributes its full share as a character and community building project.

Winnebago Area Council

Scouting in the Winnebago Council area has been a progressive and ever-advancing movement. There was a local interest in Scouting in Mason City as early as 1912. The following year there were Boy Scout camping activities along the shore of Clear Lake. In 1916 a Boy Scout camp was maintained at Tanglefoot near Clear Lake. By 1917 organized Scouting had become a community enterprise. The original charter of the Mason City Council was issued in 1920, and two years later the first Eagle Scout badge issued by this Council was awarded to Scout Allin Dakin—now president of the Hawkeye Area Council.

By 1923 this Mason City Council had expanded its sphere of influence to embrace a county-wide area, and was then called the Cerro Gordo County Commission. There was at that time a Scout enrollment of 324 members. Under the leadership of Scout Executive Fred Thomas a campaign was instituted for a marked increase in the enrollment—with a goal of 440 members. In 1925 seventy boys from Worth and Hancock counties joined the Council, and in the spring of that year plans were made for a Scout cabin at Camp Theodore Roosevelt near Ventura Heights on the shore of Clear Lake.

The year 1926 was outstanding in Scout activities. Under the leadership of Scout Executive J. C. Underwood, Scout membership enrollment in-

creased to more than 600, with 70 adult volunteer leaders. With the widening scope of Scout activities, the name North Iowa Council was adopted. In 1928 nine counties — Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Mitchell, Winnebago, Worth, and Wright — were consolidated to form the present boundaries of the Council.

From 1932 to 1937 there was a steady advancement in Scout enrollment under the leadership of Scout Executive Charles B. Knouse. In 1935 there were 43 troops with 846 Scouts enrolled. During the year 1936 a total of 1,096 boys enjoyed Scouting privileges of the North Iowa Council.

In January, 1937, Earle K. Behrend assumed the duties of Scout Executive, serving the Council until 1944. During these years advancement was made in new areas of Scouting. It was at this time, too, that the name "Winnebago Council" was adopted. The year 1939 marked the first definite step toward troop camping. Twenty-three troops attended camp as troop units, with their own troop leaders — a total attendance of more than 375 Scouts. During that year fully 1,567 boys were registered as Scouts and Cubs in 59 troops and packs in the Council, and each year renewed efforts were made further to increase Scout enrollment. In 1941 a \$5,000 grant was received from the Frank Phillips Foundation for an expansion of the Scouting program of the Winnebago Council.

From 1945 to 1949 James Norfolk served as Scout Executive. In 1948 it was estimated that 21,000 boys and men had enjoyed membership in the local Boy Scout Council since its organization — each of whom had been directly benefited and strengthened by the Boy Scout program. The magnitude and far-reaching effect of the Boy Scout movement in Iowa is attested by the large number associated with Scouting in the Winnebago Council.

Among the stalwart citizens who have served as president of the Council in recent years are F. C. Heneman, Ralph Loyd Jones, Dr. J. L. Pauley, M. C. Lawson, Jay M. Tubbesing, Herb Ohrt, and Hughes J. Bryant all of Mason City, and Dr. A. L. Miller of Charles City.

The present Boy Scout program of the Winnebago Council, under the leadership of Scout Executive Peter S. De Jong, is one of encouragement. There are now more than 3,400 boys and young men enjoying the benefits of the Boy Scout program, and more than 1,200 adult volunteer workers — a tribute to Scout workers and friends of Scouting in the Winnebago area.

In all four areas, where Indian names have been used to designate the various Councils, Boy Scouts have achieved a proud record. The red man who once roamed Iowa was justly proud of his prowess as a hunter, his courage as a warrior, and his skill in tribal games. These Indian names

stand as a constant reminder to all Iowa Boy Scouts of the close relationship between their own ideals and those of the Indians who sojourned in Iowaland in bygone days.

JACOB A. SWISHER

Pioneer Scouts

Pioneering, exploring, scouting—adventures in every field of learning appeal to the imagination of youth. Pioneer adventurers are heroes in the minds of Boy Scouts. To stimulate and develop an interest in Scouting activities, two of the Boy Scout Councils in Iowa have adopted names honoring real scouts of pioneer life.

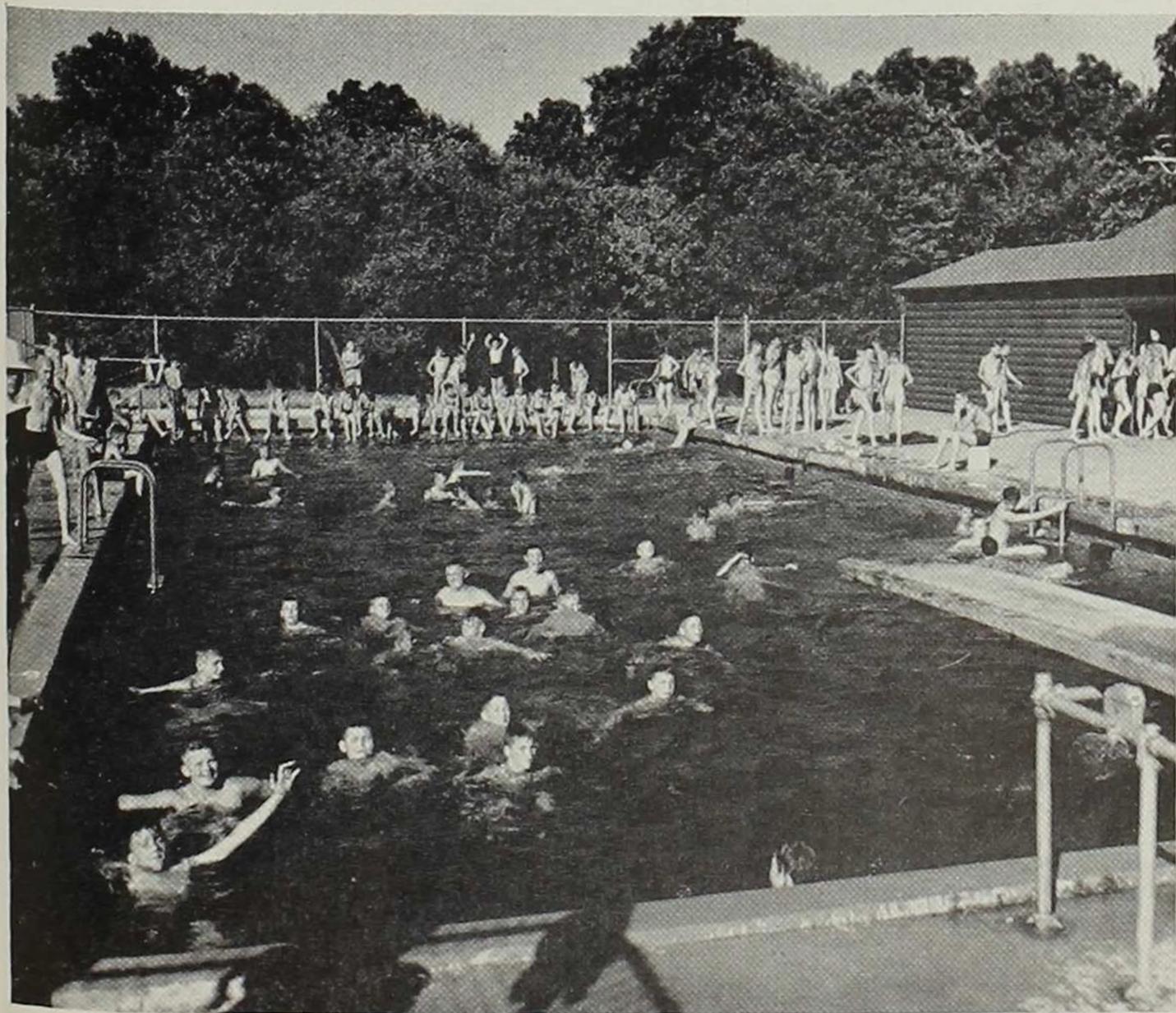
Sergeant Floyd Area Council

The Sergeant Floyd Area Council was named in honor of Sergeant Charles Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who died and was buried near the present site of Sioux City, while exploring the great Northwest in 1804. The history of this Council records various changes of boundary. Sometimes it has embraced large areas of rural Iowa. Again it has confined its activities chiefly to Sioux City and Woodbury County. Residents of western Iowa became interested in the Boy Scout movement at an early date, with a Scout troop at Merville, perhaps as early as 1912. Organized Scouting on a permanent basis began with the organization of the Sioux City Council in 1917.

In 1927 Woodbury and Plymouth counties were added to the Sioux City Council. Later thir-



Mesquakie Council Scouts on the Mississippi



Camp Wakonda's Modern "Swimmin' Hole"

FORWARD ★ ★ **ON LIBERTY'S TEAM**



43RD ANNIVERSARY 1953
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Official Boy Scout Poster for 1953

teen other counties of western Iowa — Buena Vista, Carroll, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Sac, and Sioux — were added, thus forming an area of fifteen counties. In 1939 the name Sergeant Floyd Council was adopted, and the following year the Sergeant Floyd Area Council was incorporated.

Subsequently various consolidations were effected to reduce the territorial limits of the Sergeant Floyd Area Council, and to enable the Council to operate more effectively in the populous Sioux City area. Thus in 1940 three counties — Carroll, Crawford, and Monona — withdrew and became a part of the Southwest Iowa Council. In 1941 Cherokee, Ida, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, and Sioux counties joined the Fort Dodge Council to form the Prairie Gold Area Council.

In 1942 the Sergeant Floyd Area Council relinquished all area territory with the exception of Woodbury County in Iowa and Dakota County in Nebraska. Lyon County at that time became a part of the Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Council, while the other counties relinquished became a part of the present Prairie Gold Area Council. Although the present Sergeant Floyd Council is in area the smallest of the twelve Councils in Iowa, it has a population of more than 100,000, with Cub, Scout, and Explorer enrollment in excess of 2,000.

Under the leadership of Scout Executive Elof

C. Johnson, special emphasis has been given to the Scout-O-Ree, a Cub Scout Exposition and Merit Badge Show, which has become an annual event of wide interest. There are now more than 1,000 Cubs active in the Scouting program.

Camp Kellogg, a Boy Scout recreational area of 29.8 acres, is located at Stone Park, five miles northwest of Sioux City. Summer Scout Camp is in session there at least four weeks each year, and the camp is used by Boy Scout troops for overnight camping almost every week-end during the year.

Throughout its history the Scouting program has played an important role in community affairs, both for the youth and for the adult leadership in the Sergeant Floyd area. Sixty-four Eagle badges have been awarded by the Council. Eleven men have served as president of the Council, and eighteen adult workers have received the Silver Beaver award. The annual Boy Scout budget for the current year calls for an expenditure of \$28,313 for the advancement of the Scouting program.

Buffalo Bill Area Council

Scouting began in Davenport as early as 1912. Two years later the "Davenport Council" was chartered by the National Council, with John W. Cooper, Commissioner. Other early Scout leaders included Raymond Fuller and Carl Becker, Scout Executives, and V. V. Allen who served as Commissioner and later as Scout Executive. Under

Mr. Allen's leadership, the Davenport Council was expanded to include Scott, Muscatine, and Cedar counties, and in 1927 it was named Buffalo Bill Area Council in honor of that daring scout, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, who was born at Le Claire, a few miles from the Council office.

In 1927 land for the development of a Boy Scout Camp was acquired by the Council and given the name "Minneyata Camp" — an Indian designation said to mean "Beside Happy Waters." The Council Camp now comprises 94 acres of beautiful woodland, located on the Wapsipinicon River, three miles north of Dixon in Scott County. The following year the Herman Parrman Dining Hall was dedicated. During the early 1930's L. B. Echols and James H. Hiner served as Executives. In 1937 the Council was incorporated under the laws of Iowa, and in 1939 William C. Souder became its Scout Executive.

The decade of the 1940's witnessed substantial advancements in the Scouting program. Camp Minneyata was modernized by the installation of electric light and power equipment, and the building of a swimming pool with a modern filtering system. A Sea Explorer Base established at Edgewater Beach gave excellent facilities for a Sea Scout program. A long-term camp development resulted in the erection of Adirondack Shelter constructed under the voluntary leadership of Carl J. Mitzner and Scouts of Tipton.

In keeping with the National Program of the Boy Scouts of America, the Buffalo Bill Area Council took an active part in the "Strengthen The Arm of Liberty" Program that was launched in 1950. This program placed special emphasis upon program planning and the training of adult leaders, in order to serve more boys. The symbol of this program nationally was the Statue of Liberty. During this year, three bronze replicas, approximately eight feet tall, were purchased by the Chartered Units. One was installed in West Liberty, one in Muscatine, and the other at Davenport. These replicas of the Statue of Liberty remind not only the Boy Scouts, but all youth and adults, of our American Heritage.

Under the direction of W. B. Anderson, prominent Scout leader, Boy Scouts from various points throughout the Buffalo Bill area have assisted in the planting of trees and in otherwise developing and beautifying the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Park at West Branch.

A hospital building with adequate emergency facilities at the Council Camp was built and financed by Charles H. Young of Muscatine. In 1951 a Memorial Flag Pole was erected at the Camp by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Yates of Davenport, as a memorial to their son, Richard — a former Scout who gave his life in military service.

During 1952 an administration building was constructed at Camp Minneyata. This building

will fill a great need that has existed over a period of years for a Camp Office and Trading Post. The building conforms to the long range camp development program. It provides ample space in the basement for storage. The second floor will be used for a Camp Office and Trading Post with living quarters on the second floor for the Camp Director. During the Fall, Winter, and Spring months, this building will be used as an Adult Training Center.

The strength of present-day Scouting in the Buffalo Bill Area Council is measured by a membership of over 2,500 boys and some 900 volunteer leaders. With Dr. Lester A. Royal of West Liberty as president and William C. Souder, Scout Executive, the Council is now equipped to advance with the National Program of Scouting in serving more boys under the new emphasis of "Forward on Liberty's Team."

JACOB A. SWISHER

Iowa's Real Wealth

Iowa is known for its wealth of corn and its wealth of golden prairies. But its real wealth is embodied in the character and grandeur of its youth — the boys and girls of today who will be our stalwart citizens of tomorrow. It is fitting, then, that two Boy Scout Councils should have adopted names indicative of the wealth of Iowa.

Tall Corn Area Council

The Boy Scout movement in the Tall Corn Area Council began with isolated troops in Des Moines, and in 1914 the Des Moines Boy Scout Council was organized, with J. F. Shaffer as president. From 1916 to 1921 Gilbert H. Gendall served as Scout Executive. He was succeeded by Fred G. Davie, who served until 1924. Meanwhile, in 1923, articles of incorporation were filed for the Des Moines Council, and three years later neighboring counties were brought into the Council. In 1932 the Des Moines Area Council, the Tri-Valley Council of Newton, the Tall Corn Council at Ames, and the Central Iowa Council at Marshalltown were consolidated to form the Tall Corn Council with executive offices in Des Moines. In 1950 this Council was incorporated under the name Tall Corn Area Council. This

Council now embraces thirteen counties — Boone, Dallas, Guthrie, Hardin, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Polk, Poweshiek, Story, Tama, and Warren. In area this is one of the larger Boy Scout Councils of Iowa. It also has the largest population and the largest Scout enrollment of any Council in Iowa.

Camping and recreation have been leading factors in the Scout program of this area. For a number of years the Des Moines Council maintained overnight camps at Woody Acres near Urbandale, at Camp Uunali at the present site of the Veterans Hospital, and at "Kiwanis Cabin" on Four Mile Creek, east of Des Moines. Summer camps were located at Ledges State Park in Boone County, and at "Mitigwa" — an Indian name meaning "Maker of Men" — originally located near Adel in Dallas County. Later a hilly, picturesque spot ten miles north of Woodward became the site of a new Camp Mitigwa. This has grown and developed until the Tall Corn Area Council now owns more than 340 acres of land, and Camp Mitigwa is one of the outstanding Boy Scout Camps of the Middle West.

In 1925 Carl A. Bryan became Scout Executive, serving until 1928. Other Executives who have served the Council include Joseph S. Fleming, Joseph C. Underwood, James Hiner, N. Harold West, Marion Disborough, and Melvin Tudor.

Throughout the history of the Tall Corn Area Council various committees have functioned to promote the Scouting program. More than a decade ago the Council adopted what is known as the Six Operating Committees, with the chairman of each committee serving as a member of the Executive Board. These committees have functioned very effectively. Indeed, throughout the years adult leadership has contributed much to the character and leadership of Scouting in this area.

More than 20 leading citizens have served as president of the Council, and more than 60 adult workers have received the Silver Beaver award. Meanwhile, interest and membership in the Scouting program have advanced steadily. The first record, in 1917, shows a total of 28 Troops with 648 Scouts. In 1934 there were more than 100 Troops with 2,091 Scouts, and two Cub Packs with 58 Cubs — a total of 2,149 boys in the Scouting program. By 1946 these numbers were materially increased to 147 Troops with 3,169 Scouts, and 63 Cub Packs with 2,396 Cubs — a total enrollment of 5,561 boys. Since that time, under the leadership of Scout Executives Marion Disborough and Melvin Tudor, the Scout budget has increased to \$86,230 and enrollment has advanced to more than 8,500 boys with more than 2,700 adult leaders. Thus scores of communities are richer and thousands of Boy Scouts are stronger because of the effective work of the Council.

Prairie Gold Area Council

Boy Scout activities began in what is now the Prairie Gold Area Council as early as 1913, with Scout troops at Webster City, and perhaps elsewhere. One of the early Scout Camps was held near Spirit Lake in 1916, by Scouts and their leaders from Estherville. In 1918 J. L. Anguish was employed as Scout Executive at Fort Dodge. In 1922 the "Fort Dodge Council" embracing eight counties — Buena Vista, Calhoun, Humboldt, Kossuth, Hamilton, Pocahontas, Sac, and Webster — was organized, with C. E. Middleton as Scout Executive.

E. H. Zeller served as Executive from 1924 to 1927, when Bob Heath came to serve as Scout Executive for a period of fourteen years. During this period a thirteen-acre area of land along Lizzard Creek, near Fort Dodge, was acquired by the Council, and a substantial lodge was erected making "Lizzard View" a valuable summer camp site. In 1937 the Council sent thirty-six Scouts to the National Jamboree at Washington, D. C. For these boys Scouting came to have a national and international significance. In 1941, with W. R. Cummerford as Scout Executive, the Council was expanded to include eleven additional counties — Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Greene, Ida, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, and Sioux — and was named "Prairie Gold Area Council." Encouraged by a grant of \$2,500 made

by the Frank Phillips Foundation, the Council extended its professional staff to include four Field Executives. Further encouragement came when E. C. Bertram of Spencer gave the Boy Scouts 160 acres of wooded land along the Little Sioux River near Peterson in Clay County.

In 1943 James I. Dolliver, now United States Representative in Congress from the Sixth Iowa Congressional District, was president of the Prairie Gold Area Council.

Summarizing the merits of the Boy Scout program Mr. Dolliver has said:

Scouting is an Outdoor Program. Every boy likes to be outdoors. Scouting gives a boy a chance to develop his own skills and interest. The merit badge system permits every lad to develop his own individual talents. Recognition is given for achievement. This satisfies a desire that is common to every boy. These factors have made the Boy Scouts the finest youth program in the world today.

From 1944 to 1947 Lyman Ossam served as Scout Executive. Meanwhile the Scout Summer Camp was transferred to Minnewahkan State Park near Spirit Lake. With Jack Rhea as Scout Executive in 1947 the Council purchased 123 acres of rolling grassland near West Okoboji. This site was officially dedicated in 1950.

Also in 1950 a contingent of 243 Scouts and leaders of this Council attended the National Jamboree at Valley Forge. This was the largest Council representation at the Jamboree with the excep-

tion of that from New York City. Total membership of the Council then numbered about 4,000.

In the fall of 1950 Mark Perkinson came as Scout Executive. Under his leadership interest in Scouting has continued to make progressive advancement. The Prairie Gold Area Council now embraces nineteen counties, more than 11,000 square miles of fertile Iowa soil. It has a population of almost 350,000. The Boy Scout membership in this area is about 4,600. There are 69 Cub Packs, 113 Scout Troops, and 5 Explorer Scout Posts — a total of 187 units. More than 100 of these units are in small rural communities of northwest Iowa. The Council budget for 1953 is in excess of \$46,000.

JACOB A. SWISHER

Forward on Liberty's Team

Four decades have now passed since Iowa and the Boy Scouts of America joined hands in a program of mutual aid and benefit. The enriched lives of thousands of Iowa youths speak well for one side of that bargain, namely the Scouting program within the state itself. But there is another side to this story — Iowa's leadership in its own region and in the nation.

Back in the days of regional senior Scouting events, Iowa was host to all of Region Eight at an Annual Sea Scout Regatta held at Lake Okoboji, and for the Mississippi River cruises conducted between Keokuk and Dubuque. Iowa Councils also started a pattern for other states when they began participating yearly in the Iowa State Teachers conventions. Still another contribution is the "Iowa Plan" of Scout cooperation with the American Legion which is now being promoted on a nationwide basis among the other state Legion departments.

Today Iowa Scouts have, in addition to their local activities, camping facilities in each Council area. Three of these are located on lakes and six on rivers, while six camps have their own swimming pools. Although most of the camping is done

in summer months, the camps are often in year-round use.

Pilgrimages to historic spots in Iowa are a continuing activity, with old Fort Atkinson, the Mormon Trail at Garden Grove, and the Herbert Hoover Birthplace at West Branch among the most popular shrines. Iowa Scouts also have journeyed to Springfield, Illinois, to make the same twenty-two mile hike which Lincoln made over a century ago between the Illinois capital and New Salem.

The national Scout Jamborees afford Iowa youngsters an opportunity to meet with Scouts from all over the United States in surroundings conducive to fellowship and inspirational leadership. During the summer of 1953 some one thousand Iowa Scouts will journey to Santa Ana, California, for their annual Scout meeting.

In addition to the recreational aspects of Scouting, the movement has sponsored a program of service which began with Scouting itself. During World War I Scouts assisted in the sale of Liberty Loan bonds and war stamps, collected lumber for use in trenches, gathered material for gas mask canisters, participated in food and fuel drives, and rendered valuable service to the nation in numerous other ways which drew high praise from President Woodrow Wilson. From Pearl Harbor on through V-J Day, the Boy Scouts helped the nation on to victory. General Dwight D. Eisen-

hower encouraged the Scouts in their paper salvage campaign, and was in turn awarded a gold medal from the Boy Scouts of America in appreciation of his recognition of their work. Twenty thousand Scouts earned the General Douglas MacArthur medal for growing food. The Army Air Force cooperated with the Air Scouts in devising a training program which materially assisted the air arm of our national defense.

Immediately after World War II ended, the Scouts established a World Friendship Fund, which has been used to offer aid to war-devastated areas. Ten thousand dollars has already been sent to the Philippine Republic for scholarships, professional advisors, and the distribution of literature.

Thus have the Boy Scouts worked and played, in Iowa, in America, and beyond our borders, whenever the need and opportunity permitted. Scouting has been called the greatest youth movement in history — it is unquestionably the largest and finest youth program in the world today.

Whether there is war or peace — prosperity or depression — the Boy Scouts of America stand ready to render unselfish service. The Boy Scout movement is for all boys regardless of race, creed, color, or economic level. Catholic, Jew, and Protestant find self-respect, tolerance, patriotism, and reverence as a part of the fundamental lessons of Scouting.

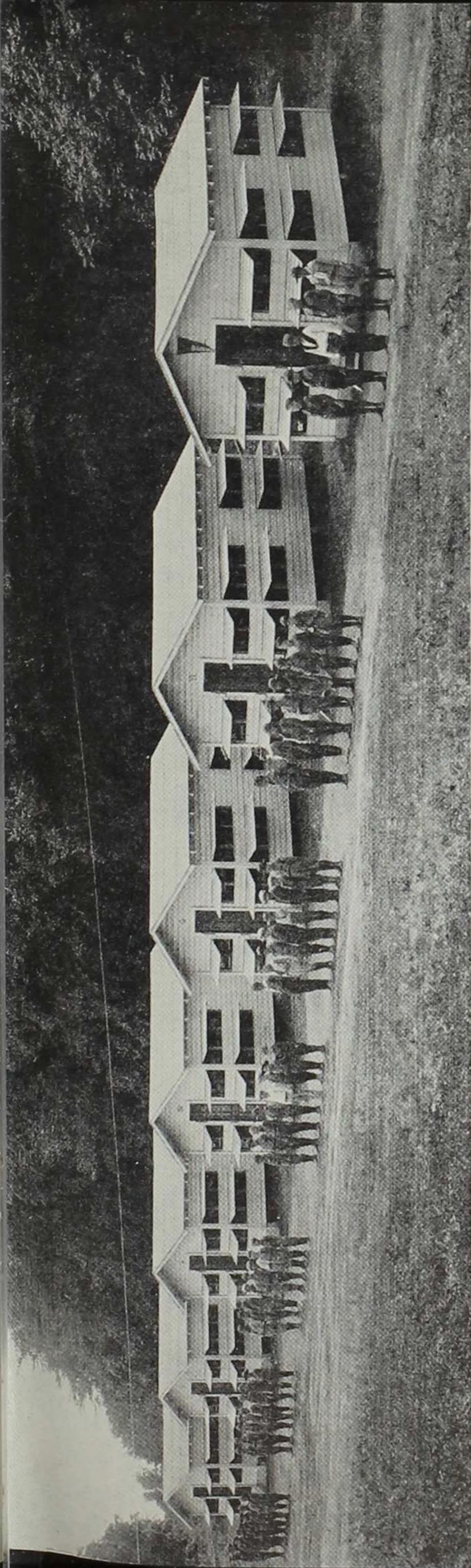
The Scouting program stimulates a boy's interest, encourages his self-development, and directs his attention to a wide range of hobbies, vocations, and professions. Scouting is a long-term program, providing continuous and progressive training for a boy, making him "physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight" as he advances to manhood. Moreover, the Scouting program strengthens not only the youth himself, but his home, the community, the state, and the nation. It develops loyalty, promotes brotherhood, and inspires patriotism.

Rather than being an entity to itself, Scouting provides a program for various organizations to use in the training of youth in which they are interested. Thus, Cub Packs, Scout Troops, and Explorer Posts are sponsored by churches, civic groups, and similar organizations. The strength of the movement is the devoted volunteer leadership, trained for its responsibility. In fact, leadership training is one of the major responsibilities of the local council.

Just prior to the recent national election, the Boy Scouts of America conducted a great non-partisan "Get Out The Vote Campaign." Most of the 2,000,000 Scouts were active in calling upon nearly 30,000,000 homes throughout the United States. On each front door knob they left an attractive Liberty Bell urging the citizens to vote. "Vote As You Think, Think When You Vote."

Whether it be in a great national campaign, a national, state, or local jamboree, a matter of community service, or the development of character in the youth himself, the Boy Scouts of America can be depended upon for leadership. Thus it is on a national scale, and thus it is in our own Iowa. From East to West, and from North to South, in each of the Scout Area Councils of Iowa the Boy Scouts are steadily marching as their slogan proclaims, "Forward on Liberty's Team."

JACOB A. SWISHER



FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA IN IOWA

NAME OF COUNCIL	HEADQUARTERS OFFICE	NO. OF COUNTIES	AREA Sq. Mi.	POPULATION (1950)	CUBS	SCOUTS	EXPLORERS	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	NAME AND LOCATION OF CAMP
Southeast Iowa	Burlington	4	1,774	117,617	862	1,230	160	2,252	1.91	Camp Eastman, Nauvoo, Illinois
Northeast Iowa	Dubuque	4	2,598	127,846	521	941	150	1,612	1.26	Adventure Island, Guttenberg
Southern Iowa	Ottumwa	12	5,903	201,556	1,129	1,218	238	2,585	1.29	Camp Wapello, Drakesville
Southwest Iowa	Council Bluffs	17	8,910	301,775	1,805	2,292	173	4,270	1.42	Camp Wakonda, Griswold
Hawkeye Area	Cedar Rapids	6	3,788	226,709	1,845	1,661	128	3,634	1.60	Camp Waubeek, Waubeek
Mesquakie Area	Clinton	2	1,339	68,063	468	476	110	1,054	1.55	Camp Iten, Maquoketa
Wapsipicon Area	Waterloo	8	4,468	231,918	1,729	1,894	303	3,926	1.69	Ingawanis Scout Camps, Waverly
Winnebago Area	Mason City	9	4,658	173,838	1,362	1,741	214	3,317	1.91	Camp Theodore Roosevelt, Ventura
Sergeant Floyd Area	Sioux City	1	866	103,949	1,049	944	11	2,004	1.93	Camp Kellogg, Sioux City
Buffalo Bill Area	Davenport	3	1,477	150,600	1,102	1,112	193	2,407	1.60	Camp Minneyata, Dixon
Tall Corn Area	Des Moines	13	7,826	522,963	3,935	3,714	485	8,134	1.55	Camp Mitigwa, Woodward
Prairie Gold Area	Fort Dodge	19	11,099	357,713	2,007	2,429	39	4,475	1.25	Prairie Gold Scout Reservation, Milford
		98*	54,106	2,584,547	17,814	19,652	2,204	39,670	1.53	

* (Lyon County in South Dakota District)

