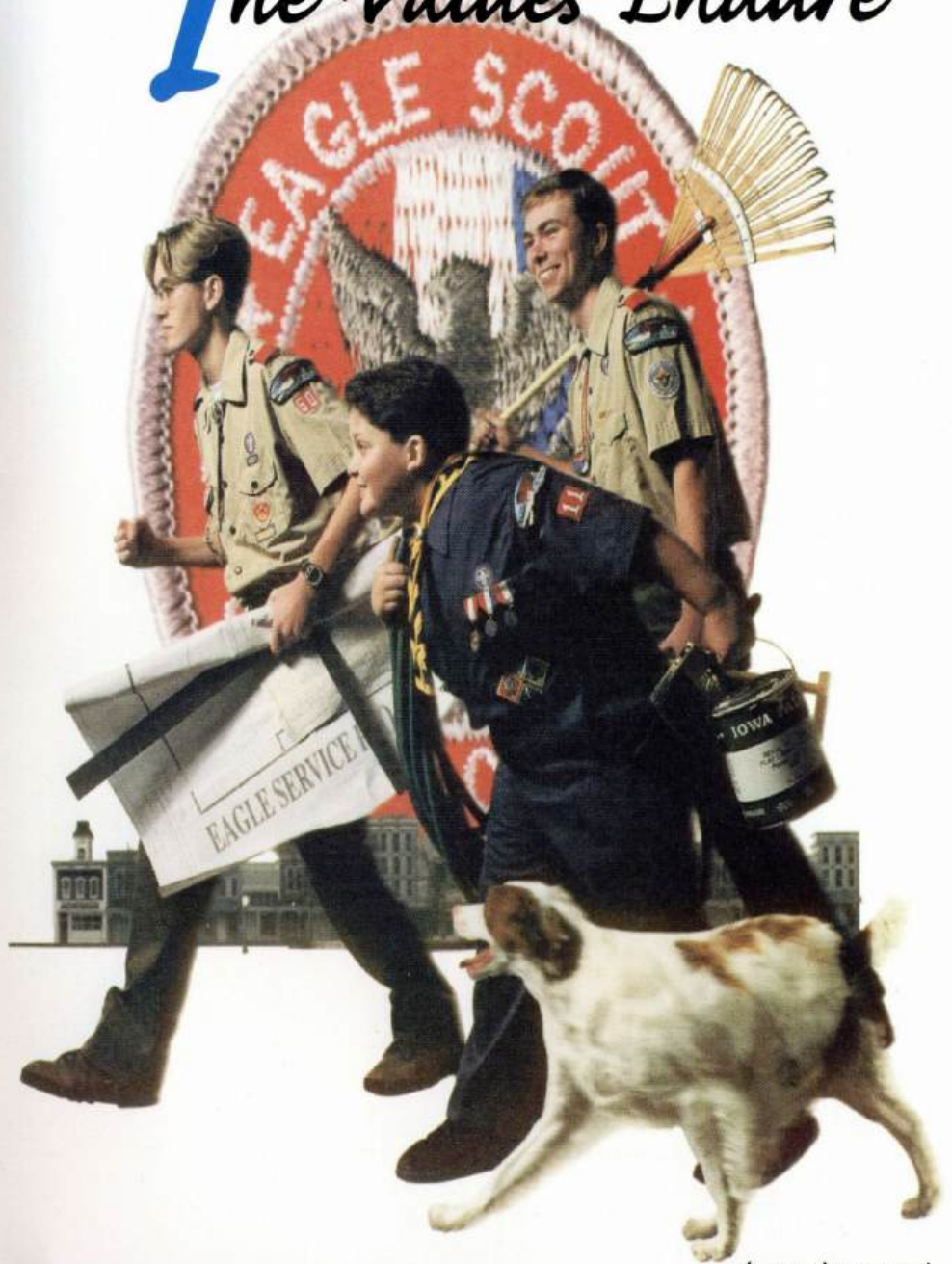




SCOUTING IN IOWA
THE VALUES ENDURE

Paul W. Lewis

Scouting in Iowa— The Values Endure



by Paul W. Lewis

iors Frankel
nd outstanding service of
Frankel in the Boy Scout
t here was recognized at
Hotel Port Des
Moines Thursday
noon when the
directory board
of Tall Corn
council of the
Boy Scouts cele-
brated his sev-
enty-fifth birth-
day anniversary
with a surprise
luncheon.
Frankel, presi-
dent of the
Frankel Clothing

s Greet President



WILSON PHOTO © IN
y Scouts are shown outside the White
x tended formal greetings to President
800 Texas scouts attending the national
ton, D. C. Left to right are Raymond
ert Lindsay and Nat Krahl.

SCOUT
WARD AT 14

sicker of the Plymouth
onal church Boy Scout
ay night was awarded
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Scout-
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scout
is a
C. L.
for
Maine

osevelt Talks

SCOUT TOPIC

ys to Discuss Plans for
Encampment.

Boy Scouts who have registered
the 1937 national encampment
in several counties surrounding
s Moines and those who were to
ve gone to the 1935 "Jamboree,"
l meet in the Izaak Walton
gue lodge Friday evening.
The 1935 gathering, to have been
ld in Washington, D. C., was
led off because of an influenza
idemic.

In the lodge, near the entrance
the Des Moines waterworks or
W. Eighteenth st., Dr. Charles
nshaw, Tall Corn Scout council
mmissioner, will explain the
mboree laws and Scout Execu-
re J. C. Underwood will outline
uipment needs for the boys.

TO ATTEND SCOUTS' CAMP

istrations for Mitigwa
Ahead of Last Year.

though Camp Mitigwa, Boy
it camp near Woodward, Ia.,
not open for more than two
ths, 820 Cubs, Boy and Sea
ts have registered for the
this summer, according to
n D. Custer, camp director.
e pre-camp registration this
is a big increase over 1937.
year, with an 18-county
cil, 609 Scouts were regis-
l on Apr. 1. This year the
figure is from the now seven-
ty Tall Corn council.
st year, 1,009 boys camped
ditigwa during the season.



JAMES E. WEST.

Intended to Remain Six Months.

Heads Scouts For 25 Years

Dr. West Honored on
Anniversary.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP)—Dr.
James E. West, who became chief
scout executive of the Boy Scouts
of America intending to remain
six months on a trial basis,

One-time Scout FIRST EXPLORER TROOP FORMED

Boy Scouts Take
New Activity

Iowa's first explorer tro-
senior Boy Scouts was or-
and registered in Des Moines Sun-
day.

The troop, for Scouts more tha
15 years of age with three year
or more of Scouting experienc
who desire advanced training,
connected with Grace Methodist
church, but will meet ear
Wednesday at James Callana
Junior High school.

Smith Leader.

Harold L. Smith is the explor
leader, with Howard Cox as a
sistant. The board of director
working under Forest Carhar
champion of the Grace church

Scout Sickly Lawyer a "Dream" S

senior program in the ran cor
council during the last four year
There are four Sea Scout ships
Des Moines.

Mosquitoes Feast

Scout troop in LeClaire i

SCOUTS NAME BEST BUGLER

Winners of Contest Cited
Court of Honor.

Announcement of winners in
Boy Scout bugler's contest la
Saturday at the Y.W.C.A. w for
made during a Tall Corn coun-
count of honor Sunday afternoon

By KATE HETTINGER
Des Moines Staff Writer

Only two of every 100 Boy Scouts

of anybody coming even close to
that," said Jim Smith, Scott County
district director of the Boy Scouts of
America.

Lodge to Be Built for Boy S



Scouting in Iowa— The Values Endure

The Story of the Mid-Iowa Council, Boy Scouts of America

By Paul W. Lewis

PUBLISHED BY THE MID-IOWA COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
September, 1999

Scouting in Iowa—the Values Endure

by Paul W. Lewis

The history of the Mid-Iowa Council is as old as the history of the Boy Scouts of America. This book is filled with facts and figures, but also with some of the stories that made Scouting an important part of the lives of both youth and adults.

Documenting this history actually began as a project in the mid 1980's. Jim Goodding, the Order of the Arrow lodge adviser, wanted a written history of the lodge and council that could be given out to new Order of the Arrow members. I volunteered for this project, and the first published history was actually a 28-page pamphlet that was issued by the lodge.

Work on the current version began in 1993. While visiting with Bob Madison at a family reunion, Bob told me of a large collection of historical papers that had been given to the council. Bob introduced me to Ely Brewer, the Scout Executive. Thanks to Bob, Ely loaned me the paperwork. I'm grateful to Bob for many things, but especially for putting his reputation on the line for me so that I could begin the research for this book.

Most of all I'm grateful to Mort Miles. How was I to know that as an 8-year old Cub Scout, my Cubmaster would later become such an important person in my life. It was your support when things looked bleak, your enthusiasm for Scouting, and your ability to pull loose ends together that made this book a reality. Mort, you are my friend, my mentor, and someone that I will always look up to and respect. Like yourself, I hope this book becomes a part of the personal library of Scouts and Scouters for many years, and when the pages are read, they help to refresh fond memories.

Scouting in Iowa— The Values Endure

Paul Lewis

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Dedication

This history of Scouting in Central and Southern Iowa isn't just a record of events and people--it is a testament to the spirit and will of those who are dedicated to the values that the Scouting movement offers.

The many fascinating 'people' stories vary from Andrew Kockler, a Cub Scout who represented the Boy Scouts of America to the President of the United States; Jim Power, a Boy Scout who develops and implements a state-recognized recycling program; and Jack Schrader, a Scout leader who for 16 years served as the leader for a Cub Scout pack, a Boy Scout troop, and Girl Scout troop, all for children with disabilities.

Countless men and women have made the Scouting program grow and prosper in this Council. This book is dedicated to those individuals, to those who will follow in their footsteps, and also to following Eagle Scouts who made Scouting especially fun for me during my earlier days as a Boy Scout: Greg Olson, Randy Hillabolt, Troy Senter, and most of all, my brother Arlan. To them I am especially grateful.

— Paul W. Lewis

Acknowledgments

Many people deserve credit for helping me to research and write this book. Without the noteworthy assistance and contributions of the following individuals, the successful completion of this project would have been difficult if not impossible. My special thanks to:

- A. Ely Brewer, Jr. His support, encouragement, and willingness to make available Council records helped to make this book as thorough as possible.
- A. Wayne Keck and Herb Boyd. Their interest in the history of this Council and the nearly complete collection of council newsletters provided records of the local program that most Boy Scout councils can only envy.
- Bob Madison. His commitment to Scouting in the Mid-Iowa Council and interest in this project opened many doors for me.
- Mort Miles. The production and publication of this book wouldn't have been possible without his persistent efforts and enthusiasm.

Paul W. Lewis

Also, thanks to the following individuals and company's for their contributions in making this book a reality:

Thanks to Rosie Langkamp, Mark Wyngarden, and Carlisle Communications, Ltd. for providing page layout contributions.

First Printing

Phillips Photography of Ames, Iowa.

Forward

Those of us who have had the privilege of serving as Scouting leaders believe that the strongest force in America today in support of high standards for young Americans is the Boy Scouts of America. Strength of character, good ethical judgement and citizenship are values learned, not inherited. The principles taught in the adventurous activities of the Scouting program form a foundation upon which these values are learned, tried and ultimately lived by.

The Scouting program has served central and southern Iowa for generations. Boys who themselves have become fathers and even grandfathers watch their sons and grandsons learn the same timeless lessons: the compass still points north, wet tinder doesn't light and the same 40 words found in the Scout oath still challenge each scout with honor and sense of duty to live up to the principles found in the Scout Law.

Should we permit principles or ideals to be learned by chance or should we continue to provide the principled program of Scouting to the youth of our community? Our history is filled with role models who have chosen the latter, they have nurtured our youth with high standards and the understanding of accountability. What they did for the boy, they did for the man he would become.

We have a proud past and every confidence in our future.

Scout Executive
A. Ely Brewer, Jr.

About the Author

Paul Lewis has been involved in Scouting since he joined Pack 3 in Urbandale in 1968. He became an Eagle Scout in 1975 as a member of Troop 206 in Urbandale. He was awarded the Vigil Honor recognition as a youth member of Mitigwa lodge, and was presented with the Silver Beaver award from the Northeast Iowa Council.

Presently, Paul is the Order of the Arrow Lodge Adviser of Timmeu Lodge #74 in Dubuque, Iowa and is the chairman of the District Advancement Committee for the Northeast Iowa Council.

In addition to Scouting activities, he has competed in over 100 USATT table tennis tournaments, and was the founder and continues to run the table tennis events at the state-wide Iowa Games.



Paul W. Lewis

Introduction

In the early 1900's, few organized activities were available for Scout-age boys. As the country became increasingly urbanized, after-school activities were limited. Some cities had municipal playgrounds. Baseball, fishing, and hunting were common youth activities. Only a handful of groups, such as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), offered structured activities.

In this environment, a social organization like the Boy Scouts of America would be a valuable activity for an increasing number of young men. It's remarkable to think that the Boy Scouts of America grew from no members in 1910 to 361,000 boys and 32,000 Scoutmasters by 1919. Within one decade, the Scouting movement became an American institution.

Numerous individuals were significant contributors to the formation of the Boy Scouts of America. From its beginning, the design of the Boy Scouts of America was based on the organization formed for boys by an English war hero named Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, and the handbook for this organization, called *Scouting for Boys*.

The YMCA was already an established forerunner to the Boy Scout movement in America. The YMCA actively promoted the Boy Scouts in its early years, and even adopted it as part of its programs for boys. Many of the YMCA leaders as well as local YMCA's were instrumental in developing Boy Scout units. In 1912, for example, over 6% of the Boy Scout troops were chartered by the YMCA.

Early prominent figures in the Boy Scouts of America movement included Ernest Thompson Seton, who founded the Woodcraft Indians in 1902, and Daniel Beard, who founded the Sons of Daniel Boone in 1905. While Baden-Powell founded the Scouting movement, Seton and Beard also deserve much of the credit for the ideas that resulted in what was to become the Boy Scouts of America.

In 1910, Ernest Thompson Seton rushed out the first copy of the handbook of the Boy Scouts of America.



A sticker inside the first handbook noted the following:

On account of the very fast spread of the Boy Scout Movement in this country, the urgent demand for a working Handbook necessitated a somewhat hasty compilation of the present Official Manual. Large blocks of the material thus used were taken from General Baden-Powell's English book, "Scouting for Boys." While fitting admirably the existing conditions in England, much of this is not adapted to the very difficult conditions existent in this country.

The Official Handbook is now being revised and thoroughly Americanized, and made to fit more exactly into American Life and conditions.

W. D. Boyce of Chicago filed incorporation papers for the Boy Scouts of America in the District of Columbia on February 8, 1910. The purpose, he said, "shall be to promote, through organization, and cooperation with other agencies, the ability for boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues, using the methods which are in common use by Boy Scouts."

Soon after Boyce owned the name of Boy Scouts of America, three YMCA leaders approached him and offered to help plan and administer this new organization. One of the three, Edgar M. Robinson, was at the time the senior boys work secretary at the YMCA's International Committee in New York. Robinson was instrumental in building a permanent organization with the help of 25 youth and social agencies. He would become the first acting Chief Scout

Executive. Although Robinson was offered the job on a permanent basis, he turned it down in order to remain with the YMCA.

Late in 1910 Seton, Boyce, and Beard brought to Scouting a man whose impact upon the new Scouting organization was to be no less than their own. This individual was James E. West, an attorney who was already making a name for himself in youth work. West, who spent his childhood in an orphanage and was crippled with tuberculosis of the hip and knee, knew first hand some of the problems of the young. Still, these handicaps had not prevented him from working his way through high school, college, and law school.

The founders convinced West to take the job of 'executive secretary' of the Boy Scouts of America for 6 months, beginning in January, 1911. The six months lasted 32 years; West retired as Chief Scout Executive in 1943.

Seton and Beard had brought to Scouting the magic of the campfire and the love of the outdoors. West brought limitless vision and administrative talent.



James E. West (1876 - 1946)



Efforts of Des Moines Boy Scouts contributed to the \$354,859,262 worth of Liberty Bonds sold by Boy Scouts across the country during World War I. Copyright The Des Moines Register and Tribune Company. Reprinted with permission.



1910 - 1919: The Early Years

As the Scouting movement gained momentum and grew throughout the country, it wasn't long before Boy Scout units were being formed in central Iowa towns. Activities in the Des Moines area during these early years centered primarily around camping and community service. Nationally, several factors contributed to the development of the Boy Scouts of America during its early years:

- an improving national and local structure for the Boy Scout movement, including the development of both first class and second class councils,
- war-related civic service projects prompted membership increases in Boy Scout troops,
- improved camping opportunities, and
- training for leaders and a revised handbook for American Boy Scouts



One of the earliest known photographs of Boy Scout activity in Iowa. The photo was taken in Osage, Iowa during 1911. Des Moines, Iowa however, was among the first cities listed as having Boy Scout activities, according to the Boy Scout's first annual report to Congress. Copyright The Des Moines Register and Tribune Company. Reprinted with permission.

"NOTED E.S."
10/1/12

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR LOCAL COUNCIL 129

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
The 770 Ave. Bldg., 200 Park Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Application is hereby made for a Charter for the Local Council of the City of Casey County of Andrew State of Iowa.

The above Council has been organized for the promotion and supervision of the Boy Scout movement in accordance with the requirements of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and agrees to observe all rules and regulations of the National Organization in matters relating to the scout movement, and will carry out the scout program in accordance with the requirements as set forth in the Handbook for Boys, and official Bulletins.

It is understood that such charters are only issued to Local Councils that are truly representative of all civic and religious institutions in the community and that the right is reserved to the National Headquarters to cancel this charter whenever it is found that the Local Council is not truly representative.

It is required that each Council shall submit a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws which they adopt.

1. What is the population of your city? 270
2. What percentage are boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years? 100%
3. What percentage are American-born? 100%
4. What percentage of the population is Protestant? 90% Catholic? 10% Hebrew? None
5. How many churches are there? (a) Protestant 7 (b) Catholic 1 (c) Hebrew None
6. Are each proportionately represented in the make up of your Local Council? Yes
7. Approximately, how many boys' clubs are there in your city for boys of your age? None
8. Which of these are distinctly for settlement work? None
9. How many schools are there in your city? 10
10. How many public 1 parochial None or private None schools are there in your city?
11. Have these institutions been interested in your movement? Yes

I hereby certify that at a meeting of the above mentioned Council held July 25 - 1912, I was instructed by a vote of the Council to make formal application for a charter for the Local Council of Casey, Iowa.

C. F. Bryant Secretary

Date July 25 - 1912

Approved _____

Charter issued _____ No. _____

1912 Charter for a Local Council in Casey, Iowa. The charter was signed and approved by James E. West.

Councils are Formed to Improve Efficiency of Serving Local Units

In the early years, when Scout units were first joining into councils, the council structure did not mirror the structure of a present-day council. C.F. Bryant from Casey, Iowa completed a charter for a local council on July 25, 1912. The charter form specified that a council should have at least 10 members, but in some cases "it may be as many as 100 or 150".

Expansion of the Boy Scout program was rapid and without precedent among 'social agencies'. The rapid growth of the Boy Scout movement provided challenges to the National Council in terms of providing a structure that could efficiently support local troops. As the Scouting movement grew, it became impractical to serve troops in numerous cities directly from the National Council Headquarters in New York City.

As a result, the National Council chose to group troops in two ways: city councils and area councils to provide them with better organization and service. Early emphasis by the National Council was to establish 'city' councils that would serve troops within a city. In what is now the Mid-Iowa Council, the earliest documented city councils were for troops located in Ames, Casey, Centerville, Des Moines, and Marshalltown.

(26) Name _____ Address _____

Business _____ Church Preference _____

(27) Name _____ Address _____

Business _____ Church Preference _____

NOTE:
It is necessary to have a Council of at least ten members, but whenever possible it should include many more representative men. In some cases as many as 100 or 150.

In case you need more space for the names of the members of your Council, kindly list them on a separate sheet and paste here.

DROPPED
W.A.P. AUG 10 1912 R.G.

I hereby certify that at a meeting of the above mentioned Council held July 25 - 1912, I was instructed by a vote of the Council to make formal application for a charter for the Local Council of Casey, Iowa.

C. F. Bryant Secretary

Date July 25 - 1912

Approved _____

Charter issued _____ No. _____

DES MOINES COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
Scout Headquarters, 214 Seventh Street
Des Moines, Iowa
Oct 14, 1919.

Dear Scoutmaster:

Last Call for Scoutmasters! Together, let us meet at Scout Headquarters, Wednesday night October 15th, at 8:00 o'clock.

Rep talk, Scout Executives report, Commissioners plans for the Districts, and a chance to get acquainted with every other scout official in the city of Des Moines.

Some of the Scoutmasters are under the impression that this is the first meeting of the Scoutmasters school. Such is not the case, as this meeting has been set up with the one purpose of getting the men acquainted with each other.

Don't forget to bring your Assistant with you.

If you think it isn't worth while coming to this meeting suppose you sit down and name over the other Scoutmasters whom you know personally. If you know 90% of them we won't look for you, if you don't you certainly ought to be here.

Yours very truly,
E. O. Wallace
Scout Commissioner.

"BE PREPARED" "DO A GOOD TURN DAILY"

Communication from Commissioner E. O. Wallace during the early days of the Des Moines Council.



E.O. Wallace, Council Commissioner from 1916-1930

The next emphasis by the National Council was to organize councils by county, and later to establish 'area' councils so that counties with relatively small boy populations could be serviced by a council.

In Scouting's first two decades, these councils were divided into two classifications: first class councils and second class councils. First class councils had a paid Scout Executive or an Executive Secretary and were considered by the National Council to be 'permanent' councils. The National Council assigned an identification number to each first class council. The Des Moines Council was assigned number 177.

Volunteer help or part-time help staffed the second class councils, which were considered by the National Council as provisional councils. Often second class councils served a city, a rural county, or a district (several counties).

In the first annual report to Congress by the Boy Scouts of America in 1911, Des Moines, Iowa was among the cities listed as having Boy Scout activities. Harry Goodrich, the Boys' Work Secretary at the YMCA, organized one of the first Des Moines Scout troops. Soon, three more Des Moines-area troops were



Theodore Roosevelt poses with Scouts from Troop 35 in Des Moines in this 1918 photo. From this group, Leo Jacobs would become the first Eagle Scout in the Council. Joseph Rosenfeld would be presented with the Silver Beaver award by the Tall Corn Area Council in 1958. Left foreground is Roger Budlong, Victor Shore, Kirkwood Jewett, Peter Pratt, James C. Davis, Jr. Standing, from left to right: George Deegan, Joseph Rosenfeld, Dick Shore, "Shep" McKittrick, Ralph Dalbey, Edwin Swanson, Edwin Harbach, Heinrich Weitz, Leo Jacobs, David Rawson, Leonard McCord, Raymond Dalbey, Germain Howe, Henry Blanchard.

organized by M. J. Strond, A. E. Roberts, and E. C. Fintel. These troops received their charter directly from the National Council.

Although the lifespan of many of the early troops was limited, the Boy Scout movement in central Iowa continued to grow. The Des Moines Council was organized in 1914 to help establish and service local troops within the Des Moines city limits. One troop in particular that enjoyed some long term success was Troop 15, organized by Charles W. Moon. This troop, sponsored by the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, originally registered on January 20, 1915 with 35 Scouts.

The 8th Annual Report to Congress of the Boy Scouts of America reported that on December 31, 1917, four Iowa cities had 'first class' councils: Burlington, Davenport, Des Moines, and Dubuque. There were 103 troops registered to these four councils, and 282 troops that registered directly with the National Council. The Des Moines Council registered 28 troops and 648 Scouts. Only 2,172 of the 7,462 Iowa Scouts were registered through a council.



Des Moines Scouts assisting the Red Cross, 1918.



Scouts in downtown Des Moines selling World War I War Bonds.

Civic Service

Civic service directly related to the BSA's War Service Program dominated much of the program activities in the first decade of the Council.

Once the United States entered World War I, the Boy Scouts of America placed its full resources at the service of the government, under the slogan "Help Win the War." Like the large increase in membership that the Boy Scouts experienced nationally, youth membership in 1917 almost doubled in the Des Moines Council from its 1916 figures. Although a large number of

Scouts gathered at the State Capital in Des Moines to celebrate the end of World War I.



Troop 28 stops to take a break from the activities. The tip of the State Capital building is at the top of the photo.



Scout troops in central Iowa were still registered directly with the National Council, the local council structure did play an important role in organizing the Scouts efforts related to the War Service Program. The Des Moines Council first began to serve units outside the city limits of Des Moines in order to help coordinate activities. Scout troops in Ankeny, for example, became part of the jurisdiction of the Des Moines Council (which would later become the Des Moines Area Council).

The Des Moines Council supplemented the manpower efforts of the Scouts by its financial contribution in response to the 1917 mail campaign from the National Council. The campaign helped to finance the departments of camping, Sea Scouting, and education, and to meet the expenses of War Service Program activities that were not chargeable to the government.

The Boy Scouts continued its War Service Program until the war ended. Scouts in the Des Moines Council sold \$43,000 worth of Liberty Bonds during 1918. In January, Scout Phil DuMont and Assistant Scoutmaster Julian Toulouse built a 21' by 14' replica of a British tank that fit over an automobile. They drove the 'tank' through the business district in downtown Des Moines while their fellow troop members distributed literature about the Liberty Bonds campaign.

The First Council Camp: The Ledges

When the Des Moines Council was organized, establishing local camping facilities was a priority of new Council President J. F. Shaffer. The goal of a long term summer camp was realized only three years later.

The Council's first summer camp, established in 1917, was located at the Ledges State Park. This camp facility was used through the 1920 camping season, and was known simply as 'The Ledges'. The camp even had a traveling library available for use by the campers. Scouts were encouraged to work on merit badges such as Pioneering, Bugling, Conservation, Bird Study, and Signaling. Hiking and swimming were also common activities.

Serving as Chief Leader during the 1920 and 1921 camp season was Hamilton Craig. Craig, was not only an Eagle Scout from Troop 15, but had been awarded a life saving medal during 1919.



These Scouts stand outside their tent at The Ledges.



Scout Executive Gilbert H. Gendall, left, speaks to Scouts at a campfire. Gendall served as Scout Executive from 1916-1921.

THE LEDGES

1,000 Acres of Timber,
Rocks and River

Des Moines Boy Scouts SUMMER CAMP

THE ONLY CAMP AT THE LEDGES



"Like a tree a boy grows best with his toes
in the soil and his head toward
the open sky"

Season June 28 to August 27, 1920

HEADQUARTERS

204 Seventh Street

DES MOINES, IOWA

Please Walnut 4417

Promotional flier for The Ledges, the Council's first 'summer camp'. It mentioned that the camp was one quarter mile from the Des Moines River; was in a heavily-wooded site, and was free from mosquitoes for the past two seasons.

Scoutmaster's School, 1917, at The Ledges. J. P. Band, right, is the first aid instructor.



Scout leader training session during 1919.



Helping the Adults Help Boys

With the rapid growth in the number of troops throughout the nation, the need to provide training for adult leaders increased. To address this need, the National Council developed and issued the first training curriculum for Scout leaders in 1914. The following year, the National Council's Department of Education established a national office to train all Scout leaders. The first Handbook for Scoutmasters was issued in 1915. Trained adult leadership is partially what helped Scouting to enjoy continued growth in the Council in the upcoming years.

By the end of the first decade of Scouting in central Iowa, the Boy Scouts created a number of local councils and troops, organized civic service projects for the war effort which led to increased membership, and improved camping opportunities and training for adult leaders.



Keep alive through the Boy Scouts the sturdy spirit of self-reliance of our forefathers. (1920) Reprinted with permission of the Duke University Library.

1920 - 1929: The Council Purchases A Permanent Summer Camp

The 1920's were an exciting and dynamic time for both Boy Scouts and their adult leaders. The Council purchased its first permanent long-term camp, the Council established a set of activities for the camp, and hundreds of Scouts enjoyed new overnight camping facilities.

Council-wide programs and civic activities offered boys the chance to have fun and to provide service. Community leaders were pleased with and supported those efforts. Meanwhile, a record numbers of Scout advancements reflected quality adult leadership and an enthusiastic youth response to the Boy Scout program.

To help serve more youth, the council expanded its geographic boundaries. Initially the council professional staff focused on youth within the Des Moines city limits, since most of the council's financial backing came from contributions from within the city. The 1920's also saw the formation of the first Negro troop in the council, and increased attention was given to Scouts in rural areas.

Camp Mitigwa promotional flier for 1921 camping season.

1921
Announcement of
CAMP MITIGWA
(Maker of Men)
For Scouts of Des Moines and Vicinity
June 17 - - - August 21



Camp Emblem awarded Satisfactory and Honor Campers

A Scout Training Camp
With a Character Building Program—Developing Leadership
and Resourcefulness—Teaching Americanism
and Scoutcraft

**THE SCOUT LAW IS
THE LAW OF CAMP MITIGWA**
"Be Prepared"

The Original Camp Mitigwa

In 1921, the Des Moines Council leased land from Dallas County and built temporary structures on a camp site located three miles North of Adel on the Raccoon River. In the first year, Scouts had their choice of five 2-week camp sessions. The following year, Scouts had their choice of four 1-week camp sessions. All camping was done in tents.

A 1921 issue of the Council newsletter *Tracks and Trails* contained the following article:

After considering all the entries, the name of Mitigwa, an Indian word that the submitting entry claimed to mean *maker of men*, was selected. (Ironically, the name *Mitigwa* was already being used at the site prior to the present location of Camp Mitigwa.) The Des Moines Council had the opportunity to purchase the land used for the original Camp Mitigwa, but the site was ruled out as a permanent summer camp since the high cliffs presented a dangerous environment for Scouts.

The Council Purchases a Permanent Long Term 'Summer' Camp

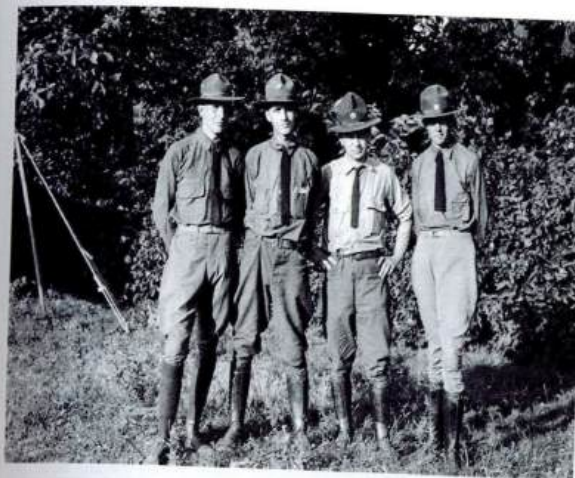
Scout Executive Fred G. Davie, with a committee under the chairmanship of Anselm Frankel, found a site of 123 acres located seven miles north of Woodward.



Fred Davie, Scout Executive when Camp Mitigwa was purchased. Davie served as Scout Executive from 1922 - 1924.



Anselm Frankel, 1924-25 Council President, significant contributor to the development of Camp Mitigwa.



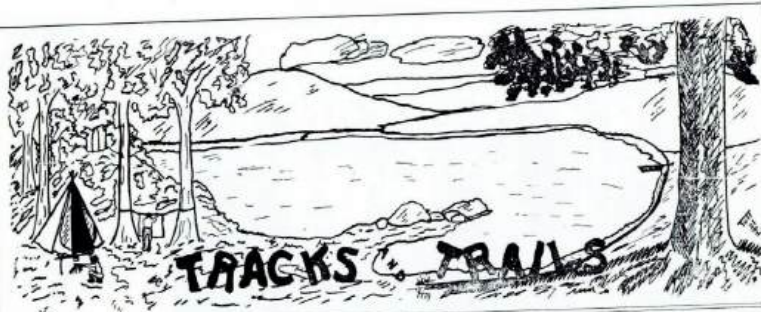
Scout leaders (left to right): Hamilton 'Ham' Craig, E. G. Stowell, Fred Davie, and Lindsay McHarry.

The committee negotiated a \$25,000 purchase price and reported back that:

There is a tree on every square yard and ravines hundreds of feet deep, making ideal places to build bridges. The hillsides are just right for lean-tos and shacks and of course a Dan Beard trail, while up on the high hills Scouts have excellent opportunities to make signal towers. Down in the dark gullies a few families of wolves still lurk. Their long drawn howls can be heard at night as they range the uplands in quest of the timid cottontail and woodchuck, with which the woods abound. Birds by the thousands teem the un-trailed woodlands calling to one another. Ferns and wildflowers of many kinds cover the north slopes of the draws. Who says a boy can't find high adventure in Iowa?



The Des Moines River, as seen from Camp Mitigwa.



NO. 1 JUNE 1, 1921

MANY SCOUTMASTERS ARE GOING TO CAMP MITIGWA WITH THEIR TROOPS

Scoutmaster Sunley of Troop 14 came into headquarters a few days ago and asked us if scoutmasters would be allowed to go to Camp Mitigwa with their troops. We assured him that the troops wouldn't be complete without their scoutmasters. ~~There would be something lacking—and that the scoutmasters would be as welcome as the flowers in the spring.~~ Up to date the following scoutmasters have signed to go with their troops: Lambert of Troop 30, Cody of Troop 52, Keck (Assistant) of Troop 19, Sunley of Troop 14, while a number of others have signified their intention of going.

All scoutmasters at the camp will be placed on the camp staff where they will be given an opportunity to work most advantageously with their scouts. Tests to work on with the boys, hikes to take with them, camp activities which they will lead—these are but a few of the ways in which a scoutmaster will find himself occupied while in camp. There will be unlimited opportunities for him to advance himself and his scouts in Scouting. Verily, he will be a popular man in camp. Selah.

PARENTS WELCOME

Parents are welcome to visit the camp at any time. Meals served to visitors, will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents per meal.

The daily camp program offers definitely planned activities in Scoutcraft, athletics, games, swimming, fishing and boating.

Treats sent to your boy will be divided amongst his tent mates or the camp.

Mimetics Something you take in place of "setting ups." You'll like them, they're good.

Bob A.—How did you ever get promoted from shoe clerk to the brass band?

Carl T.—Oh, they let me play the footnotes on a shoe horn.

CAMP MITIGWA (NAKER OF MEN)

The Scout training camp of the Des Moines council is located on the Racoon river, three miles from Adel, an hour's ride by train or auto from the city. The site is heavily timbered with hardwoods and willows which team with bird life, offering wonderful opportunity for the study of nature. The campers will be quartered in ~~discreet tents~~, each boy being provided with a steel spring cot and straw tick, thus assuring clean, dry sleeping quarters. The mess hall, kitchen and store rooms will also be floored and screened. The camp staff selected not alone for their knowledge of scoutcraft and camping, but because of their understanding and experience in leading boys, will be in camp at all times.

First Period..... June 11—June 30
Second Period..... June 30—July 13
Third Period..... July 13—July 26
Fourth Period..... July 26—Aug. 8
Fifth Period..... Aug. 8—Aug. 21

MERIT BADGES AT CAMP

You sure will have a wide range of subjects in merit badge study to choose from at camp this summer. There won't be time enough to work on all the 65 varieties, but the most important ones embracing Life and Star and Eagle, and other which can be better worked out in the open woods will be given. The following are the subjects:

It is planned to have two sessions of the Court of Honor held at Camp, at which time scouts will be reviewed for Second class, First class or merit badge work.

FOR SALE OR RENT
For Sale:—A cat by an old lady with long fur.
For Sale:—A bicycle by a man with a welded frame.
For Rent:—A telephone by a lady with a second hand mouth piece.
For Sale:—A house by a man with a large attic.



- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| First Aid | Photography | Electricity | Camping |
| Public Health | Wireless | Botany | Pathfinding |
| Civics | Life Saving | Craftsmanship | Bugling |
| Pioneering | Cooking | First Aid to Animals | Cycling |
| Astronomy | Bird Study | Safety First | Handicraft |
| Carpentry | Athletics or
Gym. Development | Swimming | Stalking |
| | | Personal Health | Surveying |

HOW TO PAY CAMP EXPENSES

Of course you want to go to Camp. Been looking forward to the camping season all winter, haven't you, thinking of the hikes and swims, Scout games, sleeping out-of-doors rolled in your blankets while the flickering camp fire throws fitful, uncertain shadows against the tent wall. Oh boy, there's a thrill in every moment of camp life and you wouldn't miss it for all you've got. But with these cheerful thoughts, haven't you been a little worried—a little puzzled as to where the money's coming from? Camping costs money, carfare, eats, and all the rest call for cash.

HERE'S THE WAY: Don't worry over the money. Get out and hustle for it. **BOYS' LIFE**, the Official Scout Magazine, provides the way. You provide the "pep" and energy and you'll have the money to jingle in your jeans before camping time arrives. **START NOW.** Suppose it does cost \$7.00 a week at camp this summer. By selling only fourteen \$2.00 yearly subscriptions to **BOYS' LIFE** you can earn \$7.00 in cash commissions, which will pay your expenses for a week at the Scout camp; 50 cents cash commission on each subscription. Get the idea? You can do it, old Scout. Bet your boots you can if you'll only get out and hustle. **Start NOW—today—this afternoon.** Every boy in town is a likely customer. So is his mother or dad. Get the subscriptions and your camp money is assured.

If you need a sample copy, circulars and more information, just write to Mr. ~~Colman, the Business Director,~~ **BOYS' LIFE**, National Headquarters, 206 Fifth Ave., New York City.



THE CALL TO CAMP

FIELD DAY

One of the outstanding features of the Rally and Field Day, which shows how much interest was taken in the occasion, was the fact that a number of Troop Committeemen were there over night. You know, sometimes a Troop Committeeman is a queer character—he won't do anything unless you ask him. But in this case, they wouldn't do what they were asked to do—sleep in the cabin, or sleep outside on cots. No! They preferred to sleep out in the open, on the ground, with their boys. Long life to those scoutmasters who invited their Troop Committeemen to camp.

Contrary to expectations, the day dawned bright and sunny. Old Sol must have been a scout some time or other, for he certainly treated us right. It wasn't too hot, nor too chilly—just hot enough to make the runners get up and shake the straw from their hair. Do you remember how stormy it looked a couple of days before the meet? As one scoutmaster put it, "We prepared for the worst and hoped for the best."

As to the events themselves, there were a number of comical ones. For instance, in the Rescue Race one rescuer stopped short at the finish line and his patient vaulted over his head and lit head foremost in the creek. All he could do was to come up, lie on the bank with his head above water and puff. Then in the fire-building and waterboiling, several scouts blew so hard on their fires to encourage them that they blew the fires out. Again, in the obstacle race, when the runners came to the creek everybody knew that they would get wet. But two runners were not satisfied to merely get wet—they must needs slip, fall into the creek, and furnish stepping-stones for the other runners to cross on. And did they get wet in the process? Why no! Of course not!

And who can forget the big old mulligan stew that Scoutmaster Cody "built"? Colonel Cody doesn't want any recommendation from us, but he'll say that what he doesn't know about cooking mulligan wouldn't be knowing.



"I'll take it, sir, on my CROWN"

It's actually a pleasure—being around when you have a CROWN Bicycle to get you down.

And especially if you see a Scout and have some message to carry—will you lend the CROWN the "kick" for speed as well as ease in riding.

By all means have "kick" get you a CROWN. They are on "kick" in the hills and woods and every beautiful outdoor recreation on "kick" under the big blue sky.

Further messages about us, which give you wonderful fully new cycling action.

See the New CROWN Models for price and list of agents.

HOPKINS BROS.

WHEN YOU OUTGROW THE "PUP TENT"

Some day you will be too big to sleep in your "pup tent," but you won't be too big to come into this bank and draw out some money that you have saved.

Start savin' know and you will have it when you are older.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

You know, the scouts cleaned him out of all of it except a little which he reserved for a couple of unfortunates who couldn't take time to eat at that time. And that disappeared shortly afterward.

Only thirteen of the eighteen scheduled events were run off, on account of the fact that too many had been scheduled for one day. When five-thirty rolled around, or we should say "few around," it was found that there were six events left. The biggest of these was selected to be a finale for the Rally, and at five-forty-five the Rally was history.

WANTED—A NAME

Would you like to go to camp for a week without it costing you anything? I'll say you would, if you knew what good things are in store for you when you get there. Well, here is a way to go without it costing you a cent. Just this way: the camping committee wants a name for the summer camp and in order to see how interested the scouts are in this contest they are offering a week at camp to the scout who suggests the name which is chosen as a name for the camp.

They have limited this to scouts in order to see how much interest the scouts have. When Camp Onawa was named there were about 150 girls to one boy who suggested names, and if anyone is interested in a name it should be the fellows who are going to use that name, and that's you. The name should be written on a post card and mailed to Scout headquarters, at 204 7th street, and the contest will close May 20th. You can send in as many suggestions as you want, but only put one on each post card. The committee will favor an Indian name although other suggestions will be welcome.

Second issue of Tracks and Trails, the Council newsletter.

Article in lower right hand corner announces the contest to help name the new camp.



VOL. II.

APRIL 1, 1923.

No. 1.

TRAIL MAKER

How does the new name of our Council paper sound?

No scout, it is not named after the old truck, it is just a coincidence that the names happen to be the same. Here's the story.

For some time headquarters has been planning on making a change in the name of the paper when publication should be resumed. "Tracks and Trails" did not convey just the idea desired and so for months a quiet search has been going on for one that would, and at last it has been found in the "Trail Maker."

Who is it that acts as Trail Maker for you scout, who is the fellow that night after night, gives up his time just for you, who is it that week after week, year after year, cuts the trail and marks it so that you can safely follow into the country of young manhood without accident?

Your SCOUTMASTER, of course. And so in honor of these fine fellows of Des Moines who are doing so much for you this paper is named. Our only hope is that it may act in manner somewhat similar as your scoutmaster.

WONDER WHO THIS WAS

By Hiker.

The other night when I was riding home on the car I met a couple of my old time Scout friends. We got acquainted and I asked about their Troop. "Well," said one, "I'm not kicking but I think our Senior Patrol Leader is the bunk."

"Why, what's the matter, I thought you and he got along together fine. What happened?" I said.

"Oh he acts so darn kindhearted. He takes too much authority. And when he's proven wrong he puts up some lame alibi and because he's the Scoutmaster's pet he gets let off easy. It makes me mad," said the second.

"What can we do?" put in the first. Just then we got off the car and walked along home from the car.

"Listen, fellows," I said, "In all my time in Scouting, I've discovered that your best friend in the Troop is your Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster. Take your troubles to them. Either one will be glad to listen. Get it to them straight and they'll fix it up all right."

We walked along in silence till we came to my house, then we stopped and shook hands the Scout way.

"Good night, Hiker, we'll just do the very thing you said, good night," said they.

"Good night," said I. —Hiker.

Council Buys Permanent Camp Site



PROPOSED LUNCH OF NEW SCOUT RESERVATION

Oh Boy! Our own Camp!!! The thing every Scout has been dreaming about ever since the Des Moines Council was organized, has at last come to pass.

For the past year the Chief has been leading the Camping Committee through river plains, hills, bypaths, forests, and even rivers themselves. At last they have found the place that is the one and only.

North of Woodward there is a tract of land, one hundred and thirty acres to be exact. There is a tree on every square yard, ravines hundreds of feet deep make ideal places to build bridges. The hillsides are just right for lean-tos and shacks and of course a Dan Beard Trail, while up on the high hills Scouts have excellent opportunities to make signal towers.

GET YOURS QUICK

Through the courtesy of W. A. Ramsay, Secretary of State, a copy of the Iowa Official Register is available for each scout. Scoutmasters please make arrangements to call at headquarters for the supply for your troop.

FIFTY REGISTERED TROOPS

Headquarters last month went over the fifty mark for number of troops registered in Des Moines. The total enrollment of 1,230 scouts, 130 Scoutmasters and assistants, and 225 troop committees. This means that these men are giving the city of Des Moines over five thousand dollars in time each month for the training in good citizenship of the boyhood of the city.

Down in the dark gullies a few families of wolves still lurk. Their long drawn out howls can be heard at night as they range the uplands in quest of the timid cottontail and woodchuck, with which the woods abound. Birds by the thousands team the untraveled woodlands, calling for those bird-houses that you are going to make. Ferns and wild-flowers of many kinds cover the north slopes of the draws.

Who says a boy can't find "High Adventure" in Iowa? If there be any such let them come to this CAMP OF OUR DREAMS. There to learn what real pioneering, such as our forefathers found here years ago, is like.

COME BELOW AND LIST TO A DEEP, DARK, DARK SECRET, HIBST.

Some wise old sage once said: "If you will find a way to a man's heart, feed him." Therefore to put camp next to the hearts of you we are going to be "de classe" on the culinary end.

The best cook possible will cook our three squares a day. IT'S A DARK SECRET. At camp there is a novel contraption to wash dishes. Thereby taking away that awful detail known as the Late Lamented Dish-washing Detail.

A deep well will furnish an abundance of water while a spring, always cool, will allay the thirst on a hot afternoon. That being the case, well—hurry up that reservation.



Frankel Lodge.

Camp Mitigwa was originally established to accommodate 75-100 Scouts per week. Council membership at the time that Mitigwa was first used consisted of 50 troops, 1,230 registered Scouts, 130 Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters, and 225 registered troop committee members.

The first season for the new Camp Mitigwa began on June 12, 1923. Thus the phrase 'on the hills above the river' began to have special meaning for boys fortunate enough to spend time camping at Camp Mitigwa.

Members of the first camp staff were Scout Executive (and Camp Director) Fred G. Davie, Assistant Scout Executive Carl Bryan, Glen Custer, Harvey Jennings, Dick Griffith, and Eagle Scouts Ira Wall, and Kenneth Nelson.

By the summer of 1924, several new facilities were in place for Scouts who attended Camp Mitigwa, including a new swimming pool and new cabins. Dedication ceremonies were held for the Frankel pool on the first of the eight 10-day camp sessions. The swimming pool on Frankel Ridge was in use for the entire 1924 camping season. Maximizing the time the sun would shine on the pool and thus heat the water was a significant factor when the location for the pool was chosen. Although it didn't get cemented in time for the 1924 camping season, the pool was in use throughout the summer.

Prior to the construction and completion of the Frankel swimming pool, swimming was done in an area of the Des Moines River known as the blue hole. To get there, Scouts took the Trail of 101 Steps which was directly behind Frankel Lodge.

1924 also marked the first year that Scouts were permitted and able to complete rank advancement during summer camp. In fact, rank advancement became a primary council objective beginning at this time. Scouts welcomed the opportunity as 580 Second Class and 682 First Class awards were earned at camp.

In addition to the new pool, cabins were built in time for the 1924 camping season. The Trail Maker, the official council newsletter, encouraged Scouts

April 1, 1923 issue of Tracks and Trails announced that the Council purchased a permanent camp.

In 1924, William Standing Elk, a 22-year-old full-blooded Sioux Indian from the Crow Fort Reservation in South Dakota, spent all summer at Camp Mitigwa. Fluent in both English and his native tongue, he was present to teach Scouts signs, stories, and Sioux legends. In addition to Scouts from the Des Moines Council, he taught Scouts from the Marshall-Tama Council who also camped at Mitigwa during the 1924 and 1925 summer camp session.

During the late 1920's, John P. Wallace, one of the owners and General Manager of the popular weekly agriculture magazine *Wallace's Farmer*, published a Lone Scouts of America page in the 'Boy's and Girl's Section' of the publication.

During the late 1920's, John P. Wallace, one of the owners and General Manager of the popular weekly agriculture magazine *Wallace's Farmer*, published a Lone Scouts of America page in the 'Boy's and Girl's Section' of the publication.

Important Lone Scout Message

2. Look up your membership certificate; see when your membership expires; make sure to reregister and call for the reregistration blank in time so that you need not lose a single issue of The Lone Scout paper or get out of touch with the activities of local, regional and national work.

4. Get in the habit of mailing up your local Scout office to get information about matters that you usually have to wait from two days to two weeks to get from the national office. You will be surprised at the quick action.

To recruit new members is another of my ideals. To advance the organization any whatsoever, there must be a large enrollment to warrant this. It is the sole method of advancement.

Lastly, I wish to make the statement that, whoever shall win in this year's race for the GCC, I pledge my unlimited support for the betterment of the region, as well as our organization.—Maurice E. Handy, Kansas City, Mo.

This copy of the Lanes Scout News started my comeback and I am coming back strong, too. The Scouts of this state have the organization, Iowa Lane Scout L Legion, behind me to help.

Read them together, for it unites them in strength. This Iowa Lone Scout Legion is doing all it can to bring back the children that have dropped out of

active shooting. Come on, Somalia, here all get behind it and push! And push! And push hard!—Erin L. Brown, GC, P. 8.—During the past two years I have been away from home most of the time and some of my mail that was forwarded to me failed to reach the destination, so if some of your letters were not answered, please write again and I will try to keep track of them till I can write an answer. I am sorry to cause you this inconvenience. —J. B.

Oklahoma hasn't been very active in Lone Scouting in the past, but we are pepping up Lone Scouting in the old Sooner state now. Lone Scout Weekly News, official organ of Region 2, is published in Oklahoma, comes out of Region 2 readers in Oklahoma, and we have organized a Sooner Pip Club to pep up the contributing in Oklahoma, and it is doing it, too. The Sooner Pip Club at present is in a contributing contest with the California Golden Bears. It is a symmetrical contest, beginning with all September.

If things keep going like they are at present, we will have Oklahoma on the map of Lone Scouting within a short time—Wesley Edward Huntcutt, Washburn Falls, Ohio.

We are asking and urging you to do the thing for your own good as well as for the good of Lone Scouts—E. H. Benson.

Campaign Talks

It seems that there is a misapprehension regarding my stand on cooperation with the B. B. A. organization. Along with my announcement at last week's fair council chief of this region I made the statement that restricted cooperation would be my platform. This seems rather vague in some Scouts and for that reason I will attempt an explanation.

Restricting the cooperation will do us as much the greatest organizing harm as my laxation. With some Scout executives cooperation could be given willingly. I aim to cooperate with those so far as can possibly be done without inflicting injury to the B. B. A. as I. The many changes that occurred are now past and forgotten. My ideal is to make a better report for the Scouts and in advance than as far as is possible. This can only come from cooperation upon the part of the

Date _____

I have, with the consent of my parents or guardian, taken the following oath of the Lone Scouts, Boy Scouts of America, which I have read and understand:

"O my leader I will do my best—(1) To do my duty to God as my country, and to obey the Scout Laws; (2) To help other people in need; (3) To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

Enclosed find 60 cents membership fee for one year's membership as a Lone Scout, Boy Scouts of America, and one year's membership in Wallace's Farmer's Tribe of Lone Scouts, Boy Scouts of America. This membership fee entitles me to the new standard membership certificate. The above 60 cents membership fee includes 10 cents for a year's subscription to Lone Scout News, the official organ of Wallace's Farmer's Tribe of Lone Scouts, and 25 cents for a year's subscription to The Scout, the official publication of the national Lone Scout organization and all the privileges of the Lone Scout organization Boy Scouts of America.

Name _____	Color _____	Age _____
Nationality _____		
Street No. _____	P. O. Box _____	H. P. D. No. _____
Town _____	County _____	State _____

If this application is sent in by a Scout who is arguing a local trial, he should fill the following blank:

Name of Organizer _____

Name of Tribe _____ Number in Tribe _____

Address _____

22

A Lone Scout Application blank, which was included in each issue of Wallace's Farmer.

Lone Scout Application Blank

(Only boys twelve years or over are eligible)

Date.....

I have, with the consent of my parents or guardian, taken the following Oath of the Lone Scouts, Boy Scouts of America, which I have read and understand:

"On my honor I will do my best—(1) To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Laws; (2) To help other people at all times; (3) To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

Enclosed find 60 cents membership fee for one year's membership as a Lone Scout, Boy Scouts of America, and one year's membership in Wallace's Farmer's Tribe of Lone Scouts, Boy Scouts of America. This membership fee entitles me to the new engraved membership certificate. The above 60 cents membership fee includes 10 cents for a year's subscription to Lone Scout News, the official organ of Wallace's Farmer's Tribe of Lone Scouts, and 25 cents for a year's subscription to The Lone Scout, the official publication of the national Lone Scout organization, and all the privileges of the Lone Scout organization Boy Scouts of America.

Name

Nationality..... Color..... Age.....

Street No..... P. O. Box..... R. F. D. No.....

Town..... County..... State.....

If this application is sent in by a Scout who is organizing a local tribe, he should fill in the following blank:

Name of Organizer.....

Name of Tribe..... Number in Tribe.....

Address



In 1928, First Class Scouts had the opportunity to become one of the 16 members of the Mitigwa Ranger Unit. The focus of this group of Scouts was horsemanship. Included in their activities was the opportunity to work on the Horsemanship merit badge.



Cabins in Uncle Bade's Knoll.



Governor John Hammill, left, and 1938 Silver Buffalo Recipient John P. Wallace inspect the Lone Scouts during the 1928 camping season at Camp Mitigwa.

The Trail of 101 Steps which leads to the Des Moines River.



Uncle Bade's Cabin.



Swimming in the Des Moines River during the 1928 camping season.



Scout Bob Adams prepares for summer camp in 1928. 70 years later he is still active and serving on the Mid-Iowa Council Advisory Board.

Trading Post credits, and
Camp Application card,
mid-1920's.

CAMP APPLICATION CARD

Camp Mitigwa, Woodward, Iowa--Des Moines Council Boy Scouts

I wish to enroll for
period designated.

(Place check mark
after period or peri-
ods you wish to at-
tend.)

1. June 13 to June 22 _____
2. June 22 to July 1 _____
3. July 1 to July 10 _____
4. July 10 to July 19 _____
5. July 19 to July 28 _____
6. July 28 to August 6 _____
7. August 6 to August 15 _____

For Headquarters Record:
Enrollment Fee Paid _____
Camp Fee Paid _____

Please find enroll-
ment fee of \$1.00 for
each period.

(Make all checks
payable to Boy Scouts
of America.)

Balance of \$7.00
payable before Scout
leaves for camp.

Name _____ Tel. No. _____ Troop No. _____

City _____ Street _____

Church Preference _____

This Scout's enrollment approved: _____ Parent or Guardian.

No refunds can be made, except in cases beyond a Scout's control, such as illness, etc.

Camp Projects Open to Each Scout - Consult Your Scoutmaster

First Class Scouts check below

(See Camp Folder for Details.)

I wish to enroll in the following unit:

Forestry Archery and Bow Making Watercraft Leatherworking
Basketry Pioneering Museum and Nature Lore

I desire to work on the following Merit Badges (mark 1st, 2nd, 3rd choice):

Archery Athletics Astronomy Birds Botany Canoeing
Camping Conservation Cooking Basketry Craftwork in Leather
First Aid Forestry Life Saving Pioneering Signaling Stalking
Physical Development Surveying Swimming Insect Life

Second Class and Tenderfoot Scouts fill in below. I desire instruction in the
following tests:

Preliminary handicraft and leather-working open to Tenderfoot and Second Class Scouts also.

10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c
5c 5c 5c 5c 5c 5c 5c 5c 5c 5c

GOOD ONLY AT Camp Mitigwa Trading Post

(Honored only when presented by owner)

NAME _____

PATROL _____ No. _____

5c 5c 5c 5c 5c — 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c
1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c 1c

Winter Activities at Camp Mitigwa

One camping program idea the council used to help take advantage of its new permanent camp was to hold a 'winter camp'. Winter camping was becoming popular nationally during this era, and Mitigwa hosted a winter camp every year from 1923 through the mid 1930's. The first winter camp was held from December 26, 1923 through January 2, 1924 and was open to Scouts of First Class or higher rank. The cost of the opportunity to tent-camp for the week (at least during this first year) was \$7.50 plus \$1.75 for the round trip railroad fare from Des Moines to Woodward. The December 1928 issue of *The Trail Maker* offered the following promotional article:

Don't Miss Winter Camp at Mitigwa

Any fellow who doesn't care to go to winter camp is sure missing half his life. Scouting without camping just isn't, but camping without winter camp is like desert without sugar—it's no fun. The thirty fellows who go to Mitigwa on the 26th of December are going to have the best time they've ever had in all their lives.

To be sure, getting up in the morning at camp isn't like stepping out of a feathered bed into a steam-heated room, but it's twice the fun. Who cares if the air is a bit chilly. It gives a fellow a lot of pep, and that's everything. Then to sit down to a heapin' plate of wheat cakes. Incidentally, a contest at eating pancakes is a lot of fun. After the first ten or twenty cakes the rest is easy. Stutz says he set a record of thirteen at the last winter camp.

After breakfast and details, very necessary but short, you're ready to start things off with a bang. Maybe it's a tree hike with "Uncle Bade," a tracking trip, a hike to the ledges, a hockey game at the "old swimmin' hole," or some craftwork indoors or out. A morning of good snappy activity is certainly hard on the cook's job.

Then after a day's hikes, games, and work, what could be finer than a good old fellowship hour in front of the fireplace to end the day. Songs, stunts, stories, and a thousand other surprises; a chance to learn to know the other fellows better; these and many other things are in store for the fellows who go to Mitigwa this winter.

Nothing could do more to build real Scout leadership and fellowship than a few days at winter camp.

Take it from an "old timer," and get that application and registration in now.



Camp Awards

The Insignia Committee of the National Council established the first guidelines concerning camp emblems in the *1925 Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America*. (Among the guidelines was that the design be first submitted to the National Council and that it bear no Scout insignia!)

The earliest known Mitigwa camp emblem, pictured in the 1922 camp promotional brochure, was a felt, brown teepee sewn on a green felt background. By 1926, the Mitigwa camp emblem was a large, green felt **M** that was awarded to each Scout judged to be a 'satisfactory camper'. (The **M** represented the Mitigwa spirit.) A golden sun attached to this emblem was awarded to honor campers. This emblem was used through the 1928 season.

In the 1920's and early 1930's, participants in The Camp Honor System game could earn felt emblems in addition to their regular camp emblem. Scouts who met various requirements and earned 300 points received a white felt **M**; Scouts who earned 500 points received a red felt **M**; and Scouts who earned 700 points received a blue felt **M**. All emblems were on a tan felt background and also had a blue felt teepee in front of the **M**. After earning a blue **M**, a Scout could attempt to become a member of the New Guard (for honor campers).

Another type of award that Scouts could earn while at Camp Mitigwa during the 1920-1950's era was the 'belt' awards. (The 1936 *Camp Mitigwa Scoutmaster's Guide* referred to these awards as *scalps*.) A staff member would put a black cross through any belt award that a Scout incorrectly applied to his belt, or to an award where the ink ran and disfigured the award. The following are a list of examples of belt awards that, once earned by qualifying Scouts, were stamped on a belt:

Award	Description
ax	participated in an approved camp construction project
bear skin	identified the best all-around patrol campers on an overnight hike
blue water dog	presented to a Scout earning the swimming merit badge, and to each official lifeguard
buffalo horn	given to the camp bugler, and to any Scout who furnished music at a camp program
cabin	identified winning a cabin inspection

Crescent moon	given to each member of the winning patrol on stunt night.
flower	identified each member of table that won 1st place at the Sunday table decoration
foot print	the Scout completed a 14 mile hike and gives a satisfactory oral report at the camp fire
green spade	identified the best team worker in each patrol
Indian campfire	identified each member of the winning patrol in the Indian Pow Wow
kettle	identified each member of the table winning table inspection during meals
life preserver	identified a life guard or Scout who earned the Life-saving merit badge
lightening owl	identified the highest scoring cabin in lightning inspection indicated that the Scout leader has served in two or more council camps
pine tree	identified at least 25 different types of trees
quill	served as Patrol Editor
red numeral	received one for each year in camp
red water dog	swam 50 feet
sinker	indicated a non-swimmer
teepee	dubbed as the best all-around camper of the day
white arrowhead	completed a merit badge (Scout received one for each badge)
white shark	completed a daily dip in the aquatics area
white water dog	swam 100 yards
yellow bird	successfully identified 25 different birds
1 wigwam	completed 2nd Class rank while in camp
2 wigwams	completed 1st Class rank while in camp
2 green chevrons	performed kitchen duty
3 green chevrons	served as Assistant Patrol Leader
3 red stripes	served as an Orderly
5 green chevrons	served as Patrol Leader

Short Term Camping Facilities

Several sites were commonly used as overnight camping facilities during the 1920's. The most popular overnight camp was Camp Unalee, meaning 'place of friends'. This camp was located at 30th and Euclid in Des Moines on the present site of Veterans Hospital. A campground called Camp Onawa was also used during the early 1920's by troops in the Des Moines Council.

The Salvation Army camp was used for overnight camping starting in October, 1926. It was located on the west bank of the Des Moines River, roughly one half mile above the junction of the Des Moines River and Beaver Creek. The site had two wells, a cabin, a kitchen, and a full-time caretaker. In December, 1927, Clyde Hulsizer donated a tract of land for use as an overnight camp. The Kiwanis Cabin was moved to this site from its previous home on the grounds of the Iowa Children's Home.

Scout prepares a fire at Camp Unalee.



Early Scout Leader surveys the area at Camp Unalee.



Raymond Blank was among the elite group of Scouts who were preparing to leave for the World Jamboree in Denmark. Blank represented the Des Moines Council at the 2nd World Jamboree, held in Copenhagen Denmark in 1924. The United States contingent consisted of 52 Scouts and 4 adult leaders.

THE DES MOINES CAPITAL—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924 PAGE 11

BLANK STARTS ON BOY SCOUT TOUR

Boy Will Sail July 26 for
England.

Raymond Blank, the Iowa representative to the Boy Scouts of America International Jamboree party of 1924, left Des Moines last night for New York, where on July 12th he will begin what is undoubtedly the greatest adventure that is open for any boy in the United States at this time.

The first meeting of the participants of this Jamboree will be at the New York headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America on July 12th, when the forty five representatives of the different states in the union

will go into camp for a two week period of intensive training.

After a farewell dinner on the night of July 25th, either on board the Leviathan, or at one of the New York hotels, the boys in charge of Scoutmaster Mr. William C. Wessel Assistant National Camp Director and Assistant Scoutmasters Dr. Norman H. Cole of Baltimore, Mr. Ralph Hubbard, gifted leader in Indian lore, and Mr. James W. Dixon of Yale, will sail on the Leviathan July 26th for Southampton.

Thence to London, where they will take part in the grand jamboree of English scouts, and then to Copenhagen, Monte Carlo, The Hague, Brussels, and Paris, thence to the French seaport town, where they will sail for home, landing in New York the first week in September.

The July 7, 1924 issue of The Des Moines Capital carried the story of Raymond Blank's trip to the World Jamboree. His trip lasted from the last week in July through the first week in September.

Civic Service

Civic service was a prominent theme among Scouting activities during the 1920's. In 1924 the Council organized the Civic Service Committee, which by 1927 had become known as the Public Service Committee. Implementation of plans made by this committee began September 1, 1924 when the Des Moines Council sponsored a civic service contest. Individual Scouts who performed 100 or more hours of service earned a gold Civic Service bar.

By the time the contest ended in September of 1925, the Council boasted that uniformed-Scouts had performed 5,122 hours of service. Walter St. John, reporting for the Civic Service Commission at the 1925 Boy Scout Annual meeting, proclaimed that during 1924, Boy Scouts spent 301 hours searching for lost children, 1,518 hours in making a traffic survey, 652 hours ushering at Drake stadium, and 702 hours ushering at the City Coliseum which was located at 1st and Locust in Des Moines. (The Coliseum was destroyed by fire in 1949.)

The Counter Attraction (June 1, 1923)

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The following list includes some of the 'good turns' and/or organizations that benefited from the Scouts' service (recognized by the council's 1924 Civic Service Committee):

- State Fair demonstrations
- Catholic Charities convention
- Pages at the Coliseum
- National Defense Day Parade
- Ushering at the State House
- Traffic survey of the city
- Red Cross campaign
- Searching for lost children
- Be Kind to Animals week demonstration
- Fire Prevention survey
- Polk County Sunday School Association
- Near East Relief Bundle Day
- Assisting Public Welfare Campaign workers

In November of 1924 over 200 Boy Scouts assisted with traffic control at downtown street corners. They worked in conjunction with traffic officers on congested traffic areas to educate the public on existing traffic laws. The Scouts were stationed at 6th Avenue and 7th Street on Walnut, Locust, and Grand, and at East 6th Street and Walnut and Locust streets. John Jenney, City Safety Superintendent and James Cavender, Chief of Police, helped to organize the effort of the Scouts. Mayor Garver also gave public approval after observing the Scouts at several street corners.

Another well-publicized civic service activity occurred in February, 1925, when Scout Executive Carl Bryan was notified of the disappearance of two 12-year-old girls. At 8:00 p.m. Bryan notified Scout leaders of the need for a search. Scoutmasters, committeemen, and Executive Board members organized small search party units. The Scouts continued the search for over two hours, until the girls were located in a freight train which they had boarded near their home.

Scouting's growing civic service record fostered continued public acceptance during this time. WHO radio had daily broadcasts during Scout week in 1925 which had local civic leaders talk about why they believed in Scouting.

On February 12, 1925, Scouts were encouraged to appear in uniform at the state house, city hall, or some other public building to demonstrate recognition of Lincoln's birthday. On February 14 at 12:00 noon, eight scouts, representing each district in the council, broadcast the Scout Oath and Law on WHO radio. This officially ended Scout week activities. At 6:00 a.m. of this same day, 400 Scouts (eight from each troop) met at the vacant lot on 8th and Pleasant to cook breakfast over open fires. The boys were then sent by their leaders to look for and perform good turns throughout the streets of downtown Des Moines.

Approximately 127 Scouts assisted local police with crowd control for the reception of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh on August 29, 1927. Lindbergh enjoyed celebrity status due to his successful New York to Paris air flight earlier in the year.

Public Service Committee Chairman, Walter St. John, gave additional recognition to Scouts with 100+ service hours during 1927. Scouts not only received a red, white, and blue service bar, they automatically qualified for the Flying

Service Squadron. These Scouts were the first to be notified in emergency situations, and served as the honorary service unit of the Des Moines Area Council.

During Scouting's anniversary week of 1928, Scouts demonstrated their ability to organize by participating in a mock mobilization in case of a tornado. Des Moines' Mayor Hunter phoned the Boy Scout office on Saturday to mobilize the Scouts. Immediately, the Scout Office notified Scoutmasters, who in turn notified patrol leaders, who notified patrol members. By 3:00 p.m., 600 fully-uniformed Scouts had assembled on the east side of the river in front of the municipal building.

Another anniversary event included a signaling demonstration. Scouts Jerome Smith, Bob Aldrich, W. George Potts, and Bob Hutchinson demonstrated their skills as 'Des Moines champions' by sending messages to and from the state capitol building. Smith and Aldrich sent a message from the top of the Equitable Building to Governor Hammill. Potts and Hutchinson received the message at the top of the capitol building and sent back the governor's reply.

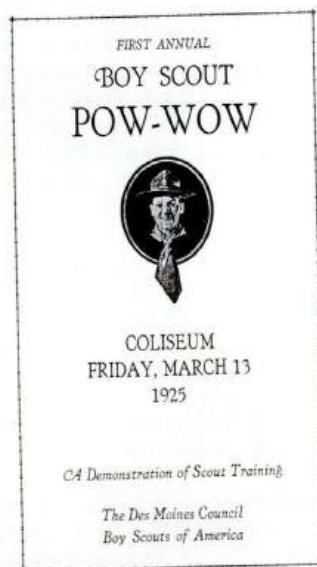
Both the mobilization and signaling activities were well documented in the *Des Moines Register*.

The Scout Circus

From 1925 through 1930, a significant council-wide event for the Des Moines area was the Scout Circus. The first circus, held March 13, 1925, was referred to as the 'pow wow'. The event had a circus-type atmosphere, and an agenda that included demonstrations by over 70 troops of such Scouting activities as signaling, wall scaling, camp craft, first aid, pioneering, fire building, and Scout games.

Often in conjunction with the Scout Circus, the council successfully promoted 'city champions' in several Scout skills. Being recognized as the city bugling champion was also a cherished honor awarded to a Scout each year.

The promotional flier for the Des Moines Council's first Pow Wow.



Eagle Scout Robert Sands lowered the city record for starting a fire by flint and steel to 9 seconds and Ernest Wissler of troop 51 won the Younkers Brothers silver cup for winning the fire by friction contest for three consecutive years.

An awards presentation was also a typical part of the Scout Circus activities. In 1927, for example, dignitaries such as Mayor Hunter, Governor John Hammill, and the Regional Scout Executive (and former Scout Executive of the Des Moines Council) Fred G. Davie were among those who presented merit badges and rank advancement awards to the Scouts. This year's event had an eight ring circus with 75 troops simultaneously performing different activities. The council estimated that over 1,200 boys and 4,000 spectators participated. The 1930 circus attracted 6,045 attendees and 4,008 paid admissions.

Gold Medal for Heroism

In 1920 the National Court of Honor awarded a gold medal to 19-year-old Assistant Scoutmaster George Noble of Chariton, Iowa. Only 4 of these awards were presented during the first year that the National Council presented them in 1919, and only 2 were presented in 1920. The heroic story was described in the *Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America, 1925*.

1920

George Noble, aged 19, assistant scout master of Chariton, Iowa saved James Calder, aged 8, and his sister from burning to death. Driving down a lonely country road, he saw a fire in the distance. When he arrived at the spot a house was in flames, and the frantic mother and father informed him that the children were in the burning building. Wrapping his head in a wet cloth, he dashed in and found on the second floor, a little girl overcome by smoke. He wrapped her in some bed clothes and carried her to safety. Then he went back through the flames for the little boy. He could not locate him, so he dashed back for air and to get further information. They told him the child was on the second floor, and for the third time Noble entered the burning building. As he went up, the stairs collapsed beneath him, but he caught a beam and pulled himself up. The boy's room was on fire, and he could find the child nowhere till he chanced to raise the lid of an old metal-covered trunk. There was the child, but at that instant the floor fell in. The next thing Noble remembers was sitting astride the trunk in the midst of the blazing cellar. The trunk had turned over in the fall, with the lid down. The heat of the metal blistered his hands, but he finally got the boy out and scrambled through a small window at the end of the basement. His scout first-aid kit supplied treatment for the children's burns, and he dispatched the family to the doctor in his car. After that he tried to administer first aid to his own wounds, but fainted.

As his home was situated some distance from where the heroic rescue occurred, Noble's own family did not hear of it for months until the people whom he had befriended (who were strangers to him) managed to communicate with his friends. "Being a scout," said Noble, "I simply did my duty."

Recognizing Other Heroes

The February 3, 1923 issue of The Des Moines Tribune featured the stories of several other youth who were honored for saving lives. They included:

- Hamilton Craig and Beryl Warden. On August 10, 1919, these Scouts rescued a trio who were swimming near 'The Ledges' Boy Scout camp. Craig, who also saved the life of a fellow Scout at an overnight camp, was awarded a bronze honor medal.
- David Bolen. In the summer of 1921 rescued a swimmer from drowning in Lake Okoboji.
- Glen Case. In the summer of 1922, Case was swimming in a quarry near Des Moines with several companions. When one of the boys began to drown, Case rescued him and then gave artificial respiration until the boy regained conscious. Case, a member of Troop 30 in Des Moines, was awarded a silver medal for his heroism.
- An unknown Scout. In an auto accident near the Des Moines fairgrounds, a man was thrown through the windshield and had severe cuts to an artery. The Scout was able to stop the flow of blood until a physician arrived and saved the man's life. This Scout left before he could be identified, but his actions were still recognized by the Des Moines Council.

Advancement

Rapid membership growth kept those charged with council-wide program responsibilities busy. The April 1, 1923 issue of *The Trail Maker*, the official council newsletter, reminded readers that due to Court of Honor sessions continuing to break records for the number of transactions handled, there is a strict limit to three merit badges per Scout per month.

Boards of Review were held on the first, third, and fourth Mondays at the Court House. The reviews were held for all Scouts in the council. Each review night was dedicated to one of the following: Second Class, First Class, or merit badges. The Court House also hosted regular, council-wide Court of Honor sessions to present awards to Scouts and Scout leaders. District Judge and one-time Democratic Congressman Hubert Utterback conducted the reviews at his court room from 1916 through 1937.

Adults at this time were not limited to leader training. Franklin Brown, Scoutmaster of Troop 53, and son Leland, both were working at the same time to become Eagle Scouts. They were publicized as the first father-son combination in the council to ever receive Eagle badges at the same Court of Honor.

A strong Scouting program can in part be attributed to the quantity of Eagle badges presented to Scouts in the Des Moines Council during the 1920's. On November 20, 1924, Chief Scout Executive James E. West presented Eagle badges to 10 local Scouts at the 8th Annual Des Moines Council meeting.

The April, 1926 issue of the *Trail Maker* reports that Leo Jacobs of Troop 15 was the first Eagle Scout in the Des Moines Council. When Raymond Blank received his Eagle badge at age 13, he was believed to be the youngest Eagle Scout in Iowa at that time.

This issue of the *Trail Maker* also reported that the Des Moines Council had awarded Eagle badges to over 30 Scouts. This group included Leo Jacobs, Phil

DuMont, Hamilton Craig, John Shortley, Ike Wall, Kenneth Nelson, Merlin Carter, Richard Reno, Harold Hood, Ted Hewitt, Clark Munger, Paul Shaw, Howard Allred, Raymond Blank, Warren Beach, Harold Dean, Kenneth Kieler, Edward Merriman, Norman Webber, Leo Allen, Raymond Treimer, William Cook, Witmer Rumsey, Richard Korns, Thoburn Sands, Richard Lee, Leland Collison, George Noble, Leonard Gray, Raymond Hughes, Robert Waterman, Gerald McGregor, Kenneth Francisco, Durwood Riley, Roy Francisco, Kenneth Gould, and Myron Leiserowitz.

Eagle Scout Don Brinkman, a 16-year old Des Moines Roosevelt High School student, won a Harmon Foundation Scholarship. The council officially recognized Brinkman during Boy Scout Anniversary week in 1928. He was one of 4 out of over 50,000 registered Scouts in Region 8 (during 1927) that was selected for the award. The Harmon Foundation established that 52 scholarships be given annually to Eagle Scouts selected nation-wide.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell presented Brinkman his Eagle badge at a Region 8 Roundup held in Kansas City, Missouri on May 5, 1926. Another Scout from the Council who received his Eagle badge from Baden-Powell was John Stoddard from Troop 51 in Des Moines. Stoddard would later become a well-known Iowa philanthropist (the John Stoddard Cancer Center at the Iowa Methodist Medical Center is named in his honor).



Don Brinkman, Harmon Foundation Scholarship winner. Brinkman, a member of Troop 29 in Des Moines, served on the camp staff at Camp Mitigwa for several seasons.



Judge Hubert Utterback (1880 - 1942). Born in a log cabin near Hayesville, Iowa, he would later become the first Iowan to receive the Silver Beaver award.



Troop 47, chartered by Park Avenue School of Des Moines is shown posing for this troop portrait in 1929.

"BE PREPARED"

AMERICANIZATION

NATIONAL COUNCIL BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS
JUNE 16, 1916

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED
ON BEHALF OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF



HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED
THE COURSE OF SCOUTING TRAINING

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
IS HEREBY AFFIXED THIS DAY OF June, 1924

Madison Wilson
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

W. H. Lyle
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

W. H. Lyle
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

Sam Beard
NATIONAL SCOUT COMMISSIONER

Arthur Curley
HONORARY PRESIDENT

Robert Thompson
PRESIDENT

James E. West
CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE

Lorne W. Barclay
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Erwin Schenk
CHAIRMAN, TRAINING COMMITTEE

CHARACTER
BUILDING

CITIZENSHIP
TRAINING

"DO A GOOD TURN DAILY"



PRESENTING HIM WITH
HIS FIRST CLASS SCOUT BADGE

His first real distinction which Dad
didn't and couldn't buy for him!
(February 13, 1924)

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Library

The Council Expands its Services to Scouts Outside of Des Moines City Limits

Consistent membership increases during the 1920's suggested both public support and acceptance, and also dictated a need for the Council to be able to serve more youth and in different ways. Three things illustrate this point: the first troop of Negro Scouts is chartered, the Council expands its boundaries to become an 'area' council instead of a 'city' council, and the Council increases its focus on Lone Scouts and Scout troops in rural areas that surround the city.

In 1920 Attorney John L. Thompson organized Troop 59, which was the first troop of Negro Scouts in Iowa. The troop met at the Keosauqua Community Center. The Council praised Scoutmaster Donald Curley for his work with this troop, and when they attended Mitigwa during the summer of 1924, the troop won every patrol/troop award possible. Although the National Council had a special committee whose focus was to accelerate the growth of Negro troops, by the end of 1927, Troop 59 was one of only 32 Negro troops in Region 8 (7 were in Iowa).

Certificate presented to A. Wayne Keck in 1924 that certifies successful completion of the Scouting training course.

Early promotional flier to join Troop 20's Sea Scout unit. Sea Scouts didn't gain much support in the Council until several years later.

DIVE IN!



Get In The Swim

SEA SCOUTING OFFERS

Swimming
Boating
Canoeing
Seamanship
Adventure

Troop Twenty has a SEA SCOUT Unit.

SCOUTS INTERESTED SEE
HERBERT BOYD

any Friday night at 7:30 o'clock
at the Scout meeting in basement
of the First Baptist Church 8th
and High street.

The number of Boy Scouts and Scout troops was increasing, and existing troops were more likely to have a longer life cycle. The Woman's Relief Corps presented Troop 15, sponsored by Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, with an American flag in September of 1926 in recognition of being the oldest troop in Des Moines.

In 1926 the Des Moines Council absorbed several surrounding counties; the council was renamed the Des Moines Area Council to more accurately reflect that it was a council that serviced more than just Scouts in the city of Des Moines. This was consistent with a national 5-year expansion plan, implemented by the National Council beginning in 1925, to reduce the number of second class councils and to service a larger number of boys in communities that surrounded large cities. The Council retained this name until 1932 when it became the Tall Corn Council.

By the end of 1926, the subsequent six years was a period of significant growth in terms of membership. Fred G. Davie had resigned as Scout Executive in 1924 to assume an Assistant Executive position with the St. Louis Area Council. Davie's impact on the development of Scouting in central Iowa cannot be over-estimated. During his three-year tenure as Scout Executive, Scouting grew to be one of the largest civic organizations in Des Moines. Scout Executive Carl A. Bryan continued to build on the Council's strong program, and placed additional emphasis on bringing the Scout program to rural youth.

Lone Scouting

At the annual council meeting in early 1927, the council announced that one of its goals for the upcoming year was to organize Scouts in the surrounding towns, including youth registered as Lone Scouts. This was consistent with a general reorganization of Region 8 that was announced by Region 8 Chairman S. R. McKelvie.

The September, 1928 edition of *The Trailmaker* reported that O.H. Benson, National Director of Rural Scouting, decided to promote Rural Scouting in Iowa by financing a booth at the Iowa State Fair. Benson paid the expenses for Paul R. McGuire, Iowa City Area executive, and for the following 'prominent' Iowa Lone Scouts to act as his assistants: Francis Palmer, Kalona; Robert Chapel, Manchester; Neil Maurer, Fairbank; Homer Calkins, Iowa Falls; Russell Williams, Remsen; and Dick Roberts. The booth promoted primarily agricultural topics associated with rural Scouting, although the group also featured 'traditional' Scout crafts such as rope making and fire by flint and steel.

As youth membership in the Council declined at the end of the decade, Lone Scouting was just one of the programs that the Council would look to as a partial solution to reach more boys. Efforts would soon be made to adopt new national programs that were designed to attract both younger boys and to retain older Scouts.

Tenth
Anniversary Banquet

Des Moines Council Boy Scouts of America

Harris-Emery Tea Room
November 26, 1926

Menu

Meat Culi
First Class Cocktail
Pop Tent Rolls Council Ring Rocks
Winter Camp Special Dan Beard Trail
Hiker's Delight Mitigwa Shrubs
TAPS

Bulletin from the Des Moines
Council 10th Anniversary Banquet.



1930 - 1939: New Opportunities for Both Younger and Older Boys

As Scouting entered the 1930's, many Boy Scouts had a very different experience than the boys who were Scouts just a few years earlier. The patriotic excitement of helping with war-related service projects was gone. In its place, economic hardships, caused by the Great Depression, seemed to increase the need for Scouting for all. To address this need, the BSA created a new program for boys that were too young to be Boy Scouts—Cubbing. Introduced into the Council during the 1930's, Cubbing did become a permanent part of the Council's programs despite its deliberately slow beginnings.

During this period, programs for rural youth were also developed to accommodate the large portion of Scout-age boys who lived in rural areas. The BSA also introduced a new 'Senior Scouting' program to help retain the interest of older boys, and Scouting gained an additional boost when the Des Moines Catholic Diocese accepted and promoted Scouting in all of the Des Moines area parishes.

While the need for reaching more boys increased, the Great Depression reduced people's ability to financially support Scouting. Yet somehow, the Council continued to grow in numbers, to provide both new and improved existing camping facilities, to improve its recognition of Scouting achievements, and to build upon its already noteworthy civic service record. Local social agencies, as well as Chief Scout Executive James E. West, were among those who recognized the value that Scouting had provided in Central Iowa.

The tough financial times didn't prevent the council from holding some first-time, council-wide events such as Scout Exhibitions and camporees. These events helped to spark and maintain the interest of many Scouts. Monthly Boards of Review offered the Scouts the opportunity for regular recognition. Being recognized as a champion in a Scout skill at one of the council-wide events was also a coveted honor.

Camping programs and facilities at Camp Mitigwa continued to improve. The most spectacular event for some, however, was the opportunity to attend the first ever National Scout Jamboree.

J. C. Underwood served as Scout Executive from 1931 through August, 1939. During some of the toughest economic times that the country had ever seen, he improved the image of Scouting in Central Iowa through his leadership.

Cubbing

Nationally, new programs were being introduced, and existing programs were improved to help meet the needs of more boys. A program for younger boys, Cub Scouting—or Cubbing as it was known until 1945—became an official part of the Boy Scout program in April, 1930, when the first pack charters were issued.

The Boy Scouts An American Adventure, by Robert Peterson, identified Lamon, Iowa as one of the few cities in the country during the 1920's that had a Wolf Cub Pack as a program for younger boys. This pack used either the already-established British Wolf Cub plan, devised by Baden-Powell, or an adaptation of this plan (known as the Canadian plan).

H. W. Hurt from the National Council came to Des Moines in July of 1931 to inform the Des Moines Council about the new program called Cubbing. At Camp Mitigwa during this same year, the Camp held the first of several seasons of 7-day camp sessions for 'younger boys.' The age group included 9, 10, and 11 year old boys. Activities included exploration hikes, games, whittling, campfires, and opportunities to work on Cub advancement. Boys could earn one of three emblems: a bear with a red 1 for earning 100 points, a bear with a white 2 for earning 200 points, or a bear with a blue 3 for earning 300 points.

From the beginning, the Council's Cubbing Committee was cautious in pressing the development of the Cub Scout program. Their concern was that immediate growth would not exceed the Council's ability to establish a program that would ensure permanency. Even the National Council provided a written notice in April 1932 stating that when Cubbing was approved for the Des Moines Area Council, the approval was limited to the city of Des Moines.

Scout Executive J.C. Underwood was on record in 1933 indicating that a full-scale adaptation of the Cubbing program wasn't possible due to financial difficulties. The Council did devote two one-week sessions at Camp Mitigwa to Cubbing and Cub Scout advancement activities.

Almost as soon as the Cubbing program was launched in the Council, Cub Scouts had the opportunity to experience the outdoors at Camp Mitigwa.



The Cubbing program received a boost on November 4 and 5, 1935. W. C. Wessell, the first National Director of Cubbing, came to Des Moines and held a series of nine informational meetings. He emphasized that Cubbing was a distinctive home program. Fifty-five adults heard the message presented by Wessell. Prior to his visit, the Council had made minimal efforts to promote the Cubbing program. There were only two packs registered at the time, along with approximately 100 Cub Scouts and 10 Cub Scout leaders, or *Cubbers*. It wasn't until a few years later that Cub Scouting began to grow in the Council. By the end of the decade, however, the Council would host three 5-day camp sessions at Camp Mitigwa for Cub Scouts.



First aid seems more like a bother than a necessity for this Cub Scout.

Rural Scouting

Cubbing wasn't the only new Scout program in its infancy stages in the Council during the early 1930's. Efforts were also being made to increase the opportunities for boys living in rural areas to enjoy the benefits of Scouting.

The 1931 Regional Report for Region 8, prepared by Regional Executive Fred Davie, painted a subdued view of short-term growth potential for Rural Scouting in 'The Great Central West.' Davie felt that until the 'area' councils were stable in terms of organization, administration, and finances, it was useless to launch a specialized program for rural youth.

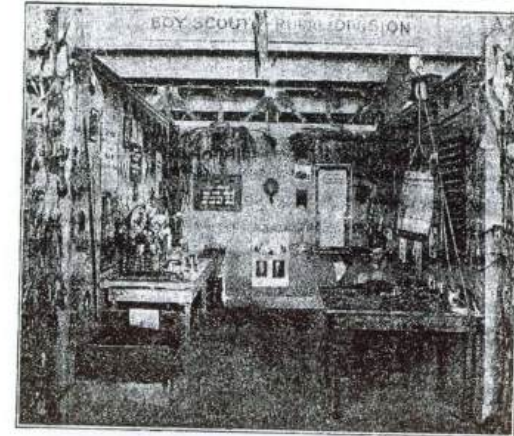
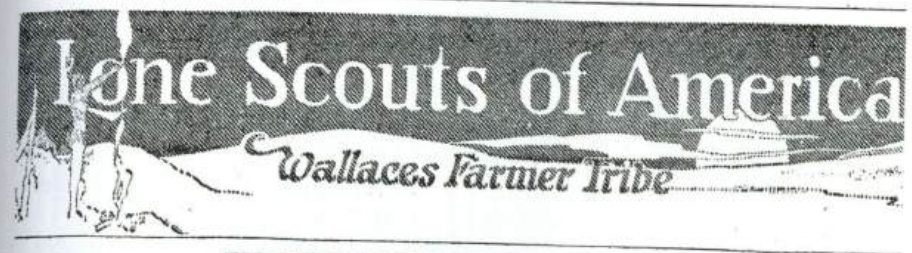
The first Farm Home Patrol was organized in 1932. The patrol consisted of three Lone Scouts from Des Moines and Altoona. O.H. Benson, the National Director of Rural Scouting, and John P. Wallace, National Chairman of Rural Scouting, met with Council leaders during this same year to offer suggestions to help develop Rural Scouting in the Council.

Thanks in part to their efforts, Scouting also became a reality for more boys that lived in rural areas. In 1932, 25 Scouts that were registered with the Council were registered as members of the Rural Scout Division. The Council's Rural Scouts achieved minimal advancement, at least partly due to poor support from the Rural Scouts' counselors. The Scout Office fielded over 75 inquiries throughout the year (many prompted by a display at the Iowa State Fair) concerning Rural Scouting, although many were from boys who joined other Scout councils.

Many Scouts who lived in rural areas were at one time Lone Scouts—a program that was geared toward rural youth. The program began in 1915, when William D. Boyce of Chicago, Illinois founded the Lone Scouts of America. This organization merged with the Boy Scouts of America on March 1, 1924. However, the Lone Scout office was maintained in Chicago until January, 1926 when the Lone Scout 'office' joined the BSA National Council. Shortly thereafter, the National Council established the Department of Rural Scouting. (1927 was the first complete year of work in rural Scouting by the department.) Chief Scout Executive James E. West appointed Iowan John P. Wallace as Chairman of the Committee on Rural Scouting, a position he held through 1936.

Wallace and his fellow committee members faced several challenges during the first few years. Readjustment and transition of Lone Scouts into 'troop' Scouts was a primary focus. Program development of rural 'troop' Scouting was slowed somewhat by: (1) objections from parents concerned about the amount of time their boys spent away from the farm during working hours, and (2) distance that the boys had to travel between farms. The committee also directed efforts toward acquainting Scout Executives and other council leaders with the needs, conditions, and opportunities for service to rural areas. A majority of Scouting-age boys lived in rural areas at this time, a fact that underscored the significance of the Rural Scouting program.

Promoting the rural Scout program in farm journals was an effective recruiting tool. As president and general manager of the *Wallace's Farmer* magazine during his tenure as chairman of the Committee on Rural Scouting, Wallace made sure that the Lone Scouts had regular articles in his magazine. Scouts who belonged to the Wallaces' Farmer Tribe received a free monthly publication titled *Lone Scout News*.



Lone Scout booth at the Iowa State Fair.

Wallace's Farmer magazine.

In addition to helping formulate cooperative agreements between other agencies such as 4-H to strengthen the rural Scout program, Wallace and his committee helped define the Boy Scout advancement program for rural Scouts. They identified and established a number of merit badges specifically geared for, but not limited to, boys in rural areas.

Among those Scouts who have fond memories of the contributions made to the Lone Scout program by Wallace was Herb Plambeck. Plambeck, later served as the nation's first radio Farm Director (34 years for WHO radio, including the Presidency of the National Association of Radio Farm Directors). Plambeck also served three U.S. War Correspondent hitches. In 1970, he became an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Washington for 5 years before returning to Iowa to become a *Wallace's Farmer* contributing editor and author of 11 books.

Memories of John P. Wallace

As a farm boy and teenager in the 1920's in a family desperately struggling to save a farm for which my father paid \$400 an acre in 1921, only to see the value plunge to less than \$200 in the depression years, I knew hardship and loneliness.

I was enrolled in 4-H, but limited funds precluded any major livestock project. Meanwhile, I had a burning desire to get into Scouting.

It was then I read about Lone Scouts in a *Wallace's Farmer* article by John P. Wallace, one of the magazine's editors. On noting the application blank with the article, I found a pen, filled in the blanks and sent it to him.

Soon thereafter, I received a letter from Mr. Wallace, welcoming me to the Lone Scout family. The letter and the material with it was one of the big thrills of my young life, and I religiously followed the Lone Scout instructions, suggested projects, and opportunities. I quickly memorized the oath and to this day, remember, "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and Country and to obey the Scout Law," etc., etc.

I became well acquainted with Mr. Wallace, even to the point of suggesting he sponsor an Iowa State Fair weed identification contest. (As a farm boy, I became well acquainted with weeds.) Mr. Wallace decided to sponsor the contest and offered prizes to the top three winners, whereupon I promptly won first prize, much to Mr. Wallace's amusement.

Iowa Governor John Hammill also took a special interest in Lone Scouts, and I was once invited to come to his office in the State Capitol to meet him and receive a special award because of my Lone Scout interest.

Herb Plambeck

The National Council awarded the Silver Buffalo award to John P. Wallace in 1938. The award recognizes service to youth on a national basis. Wallace was the first person from the Council to ever receive this award.

Senior Scouting

Sea Scouting was the National Council's 'older boy' program since 1917. Development of a Scout program for older boys was somewhat slow to evolve, however. Scoutmaster H. R. Reasoner registered Troop 16 as the first Sea Scout unit in the Des Moines Area Council in 1929. In May, 1932, the (Sea Scout Ship) S.S.S. Midwestern was organized as the first Sea Scout Ship in the Council. It was officially installed at a June Bridge of Honor ceremony. Ten Sea Scouts were registered with the ship at installation.

From July 2 to 6 of 1934, ten Scouts and officers of the Sea Scout Ship Remy participated in the Regional Sea Scout Regatta held in Burlington.



A Sea Scout, Boy Scout, and Cub Scout hold a poster with a Fleur-de-lis in the center that proclaims 'America's Answer'.

Twenty-three Scouts and officers attended the Iowa Sea Scout Regatta held September 1-3 in Davenport.

On November 22, 1934, Commander Thomas J. Keane, the National Director of Sea Scouting, presented an informational course on Sea Scouting to area leaders. By the end of 1934, there were Sea Scout ships in Des Moines, Ames, Nevada, and Boone. The course *Elements in Sea Scout Leadership* was a standard part of the Council's training program for adult leaders. Merle I. Pawley served as Commodore for several years for the Des Moines ships. Gray's Lake served as the 'base' in Des Moines. The Regional Inspector personally inspected the two Des Moines ships, the Byrd and the Remy, while on a 1936 visit.

Tall Corn Council objectives published for 1937 listed as goals for 'Senior Scouting' as an increase of 50 new Scouts and 4 new ships. There was no mention of the Explorer program in the Council's objectives. Heading into 1938,

'Senior' Scout programs such as Sea Scouts and Exploring still had not gained much popularity among older boys.

However, the December 19, 1935 issue of *The Tall Corn Council Bugle Call* had, however, reported the 'beginning' of the Exploring branch of the Senior Scouting program. The Council's first Explorer unit was not an Explorer 'troop' or 'post', but a patrol that was associated with a Boy Scout troop. (Boy Scout Troop 45, sponsored by Grace Methodist Church, organized the first official Exploring 'patrol' in November, 1935.)

The Tall Corn Council registered its first Explorer post in April of 1938. They were associated with Grace Methodist Church but held meetings at James Callanan Junior High School.

By the end of the decade, the Council had a Senior Scouting Committee. This committee hoped to enforce a policy of automatically 'graduating' a 15-year-old into either one of the two major Senior Programs: Sea Scouting or Exploring. Boys participating in the Senior Scouting program could belong to a Sea Scout ship, a Sea Scout patrol, an Explorer post, or an Explorer patrol. A 'patrol' was an official part of the Senior Scout program, and was registered as such with the National Council, but was affiliated with a Boy Scout troop. All activities, however, were independent of the troop.

Bringing Scouting to the Handicapped

In April, 1932, Scout Executive J.C. Underwood appointed Quentin Renshaw, who was blind, as Scoutmaster for a newly formed troop sponsored by the Alpha Phi Omega at Drake University. The troop, which met at the D. W. Smouse Opportunity school, consisted of 40 Scouts, all of whom had some type of disability. Renshaw had graduated two years earlier from the Vinton school for the blind. He was at that time one of the few blind persons to have ever served as a Scoutmaster.

Assisting Renshaw with the troop leadership was Drake student Edward Augustine. Dr. F. M. Kamp, O. O. Reise, Walter Stillwell, Clair Lee Filer, and W. Fred Wormelsdorf all served on the troop committee.

Underwood mentioned in an April 8, 1932 *Des Moines Register* article that the troop would be patterned after similar troops that already existed in St. Louis and in White Plains, New York.

Catholic Parishes Endorse Scouting

The Council received a significant boost on January 14, 1935 when approximately 150 men from the parishes of the Des Moines Diocese attended a dinner meeting at the Kirkwood Hotel. All Des Moines parishes were represented, as well as parishes from Leon, Creston, Winterset, and Granger. Father John Theobald, Chaplain of the Arch Diocese of Dubuque, was the main speaker. Unusually strong interest in organizing Boy Scout troops emerged at this meeting.

The Council quickly prepared a 12-session training course, beginning February 5, that covered the *Elements of Scoutmastership* for representatives of the parishes. By the end of the year, 163 Boy Scouts and 70 Scouters registered

with the 9 troops associated with the parishes of the Des Moines Diocese. Two retreats for Catholic Scouts were held at Camp Mitigwa, and were attended by 314 Scouts and Scouters. Father Aspinwall served as Retreat Master and was assisted by Father Zuch, Chaplain of the Des Moines Diocese. At these two retreats, all ten Des Moines parishes were represented, as well as twenty parishes from outside of Des Moines.

The Council hosted an Anniversary Court of Honor on February 5, 1939 in the sanctuary of Sacred Heart Catholic Church. It was the first time in the Des Moines diocese that a Catholic sanctuary had been used for something other than Catholic services. This was made possible due to the adoption of Scouting as its 'boy program' by the Des Moines diocese.

Civic Service

The Council's tight financial constraints didn't restrict the ability of Scouts to continue with many civic service projects. A significant Council-wide project completed during 1934, for example, included participation in the national mobilization to assemble clothes, bedding, and furniture. Also noted as especially valuable service was the Scouts participation in the Kiwanis Shoe Campaign, and participation in and service to the Cooperative Thrift Shop bundle drive.

The positive impact that the Boy Scout program had on youth, and the benefits the community enjoyed by the Council's ability to reach more boys did not go unnoticed by social agencies. A 1935 Survey of Social Work Agencies, conducted by the Community Chest, mentioned the following:

49% of the boys reached by Scouting in the Des Moines Area Council are from families who are registered in the Social Services Exchange. Scouting is for all boys, and these figures bear out that statement.

During this year, the Polk County Juvenile Court handled over 2,000 cases. Of these, only two individuals involved had been a Scout, and neither had stayed with the program for longer than six months.

The community was also becoming increasingly aware of the value that the Boy Scout program brought to the individual Scouts and to the community. The Council's Civic Service Committee helped to promote the community-minded activities. This was an attempt to fulfill the 'help other people at all times' portion of the Scout Oath. (The committee also wanted to be sure that the projects were civic minded, and that the service was consistent with Council policies, rather than promoting business or commercial interests.)

National BSA leadership were among those who participated in and recognized the efforts and programs of the Council during 1935. As an example, National BSA President Walter Head spoke at the Council's third annual camporee.

In the 26th Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America, Chief Scout Executive, James E. West, devoted part of his report to Congress on local council civic service. West devoted one page that highlighted civic service for each of four councils. One of the four councils that he discussed in detail for the 1935 year was the Tall Corn Council. The following is the text of West's comments concerning the Tall Corn Council:

Tall Corn Council, Des Moines, Iowa

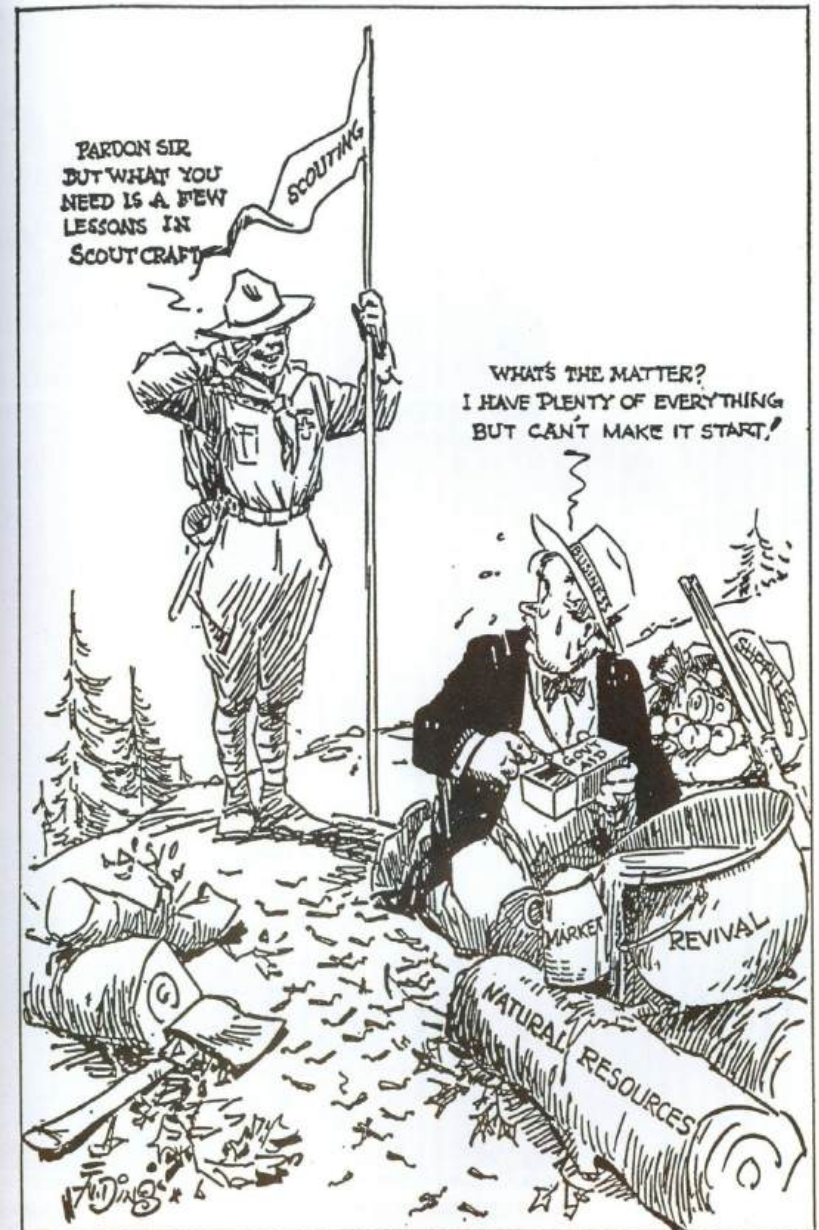
At the beginning of the year the civic service committee of this Council listed a number of projects and objectives of noteworthy community service which were published to all troops in the Council. A few of the outstanding council events that may be mentioned here are as follows:

- Distribution of N.R.A stickers
- American Legion bundle drive for the cooperative thrift shop
- Memorial Day services throughout the council
- State teachers' convention
- P.T.A. bundle drive
- Community spring clean-up campaigns throughout the council
- Safety parade
- Ushering at football games (Drake and Iowa State)
- Distribution of fire-prevention week posters

Among the hundreds of patrol and troop good turns that might be listed are: cleaned churchyards; mowed church lawns; distributed church bulletins; built sidewalk at parsonage; cleaned church basement; repaired drains at institution; assisted at church conventions; delivered church envelopes; etc.

Among the thousands of troop good turns reported:

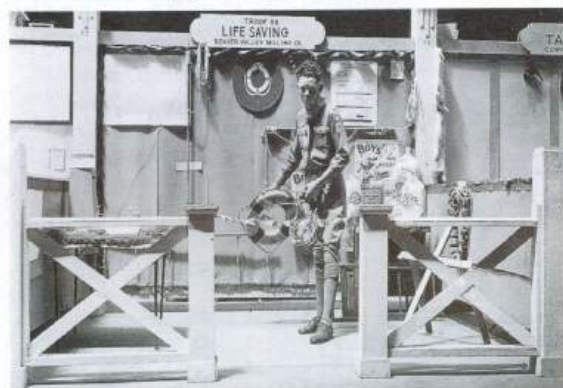
- Assisted American Legion in distribution of Christmas candy (no. 1)
- Delivered Christmas baskets for Salvation Army (no. 144, Boone)
- Removed snow from sidewalks (no. 103, Martensdale)
- Put out poison ivy warning signs (no. 20, Des Moines)
- Assisted American Legion in poppy sales (no. 157, Perry)
- Assisted at bandmasters' convention (Ames district)
- Game protection and beautification project (no. 101, Osceola)
- Cleaning and plotting cemetery (no. 134, Kent)
- Service at calf and colt show (no. 105, Carroll)
- Assisted in traffic work in cemetery on Memorial Day (no. 144, Boone)
- Assisted the school authorities at convention (Creston)
- Served as ushers at Dowling College (no. 49, Des Moines)
- Gathered acorns and weed seeds for birds (no. 25, Des Moines)
- Worked on traffic signs (no. 147, Rippey)
- Copies of Boys' Life and American Boy to branch library (no. 31)



Make a Boy Scout and you make a self reliant citizen. (August 7, 1932)

Reprinted with permission of the Drake University Library.

Photograph's from the 1931 Scout Exposition.



Council Programs Improve Despite Reduced Funding

The Des Moines Community Chest was a significant financial source for Scouting in the 1930's. In 1935, the Tall Corn Council was allocated less money by the Des Moines Area Community Chest (\$13,500.00) than in 1930, yet membership in the Council had steadily increased during this five year period. Even with reduced funding, outstanding leadership enabled the Council to both improve existing programs and offer new ones.

The Council held its First Annual Exposition of Scouting at the Drake Field House on April 17 and 18, 1931. Exhibits featured merit badge topics and Scout crafts. Competitive events included the opportunity to win the Commissioner's Cup, a trophy that was awarded to the fire by friction champion. The silver McKee Cup was presented by Mr. McKee of Hopkins and McKee Sporting Goods Company to the winner of the flint and steel competition. Prizes were also given for fancy rope spinning and for the troop that presented the best stunt or pageant in "The Little Theater".



The Council's Second Annual Exposition of Scouting was held at the City Coliseum on March 11 and 12, 1932. The Exposition theme featured the Trail of Scouting. Guests were given demonstrations of the various steps and requirements that a Scout candidate must meet in order to qualify for rank advancement. The exposition also featured over 50 booths that highlighted merit badge topics.

Publicity for the Council's first Scout Exposition.

FIRST ANNUAL EXPOSITION — OF — SCOUTING

DES MOINES COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



APRIL 17 and 18, 1931
DRAKE FIELD HOUSE

Approved by ALL SCOUTERS
of DES MOINES COUNCIL

EVERY TROOP A PARTICIPANT

The Council hosted its first-ever camporee, held in 1933, at Waterworks Park in Des Moines. The Iowa State Fairgrounds hosted subsequent camporees. The camporee held June 10 - 12, 1938 attracted 720 Scouts and Scouters from 45 different units. A *Barn Dance Frolic*, held later this same year, attracted over 1,000 Scouts and Scouters.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



A GOOD SCOUT

Presented To A Good Scout By An Old Friend

ZINSMASTER'S BREAD

So Good It's Worth Asking For By Name

ZINSMASTER BREADS, INC.
Des Moines, Iowa

1910-1935

Twenty Five Years of Service

On February 8, 1910 the
Boy Scouts of America
Was Originally Incorporated

SCOUT DAILY RECORD
CALENDAR BOOK

1935

Scout calendar, printed by a Des Moines business to help Scouts celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts.

Scout Recognition and Advancement

Becoming a 'champion' in a Scout skill was a coveted achievement during this era. During 1930, for example, the Council presented the following special awards.

Area Champion Bugler - Robert Campbell, Troop 33
 Area Fire by Friction Champion - Paul Seeley, Troop 33
 Area Flint and Steel Champion - Richard Ehrensing, Troop 68
 Citation for Saving Life - Lowell Ebersole, Troop 17
 Citation for Water Rescue - Robert Fuller, Troop 17
 Handicapped Scout Award - Alfred Harberts, Troop 33

Scout advancement continued to accommodate the three aims of Scouting: participating citizenship, growth in moral strength and character, and mental and physical strength. Recognizing the significance of Scout advancement, the Council continued to give high priority to calling attention to special achievements and to monitoring Scout advancement and the environment necessary to encourage continued growth.

In 1932, before the Des Moines Area Council merged with the council in Ames to form the new Tall Corn Council, the Council policy was to hold Court of Honor ceremonies every six weeks. Prior to this, they were held monthly. Average attendance was nearly 200 Scouts. The Council also had the first two Bridges of Review for Sea Scouts during this year. Eleven Scouts advanced in rank from Apprentice to Ordinary.

Additional camp sessions at Camp Mitigwa, and strong program activities such as the Scout Exhibition and the Council camporee stimulated interest in Scouts earning a record amount of Scout advancement. Scouts earned 296 Sec-

Members of the Raven patrol that completed training school, held from January 12 through March 23, 1931.



Judge Hubert Utterback is shown presenting Life Scout awards to Philip Stover, Troop 76, and Dan Downey, Troop 40, at a mid-summer court of honor in Greenwood Park.

ond Class awards, 120 First Class, 107 higher ranks, and 1,015 merit badges in 1934—an increase in each category compared to the prior year.

Prior to the Council merger, Ames and Creston established and handled their own Boards of Review and Courts of Honor. By the end of 1935, Boards of Review for all districts in the Council were held monthly, and five Courts of Honor were held.

Camping

With few exceptions, attendance increased, new programs were introduced, and new facilities were built at Camp Mitigwa during the 1930's. Campers at Camp Mitigwa got to experience an expanded horsemanship program in 1930, for example. Thanks to the 14th Cavalry Officers at Fort Des Moines, Camp Mitigwa secured army mounts and instructors for the program. Scouts participating in the program took a 40-mile trip as part of their activities. Julius Fidler Jr. served as one of the horsemanship instructors.

Canoeing was first offered at Camp Mitigwa during the 1931 summer camp season. Scouts who participated in the canoeing class took one overnight hike per week and made a trip at midnight to Charlie's Island for a ghost story session. Weekly trips to the Ledges State Park were also common.

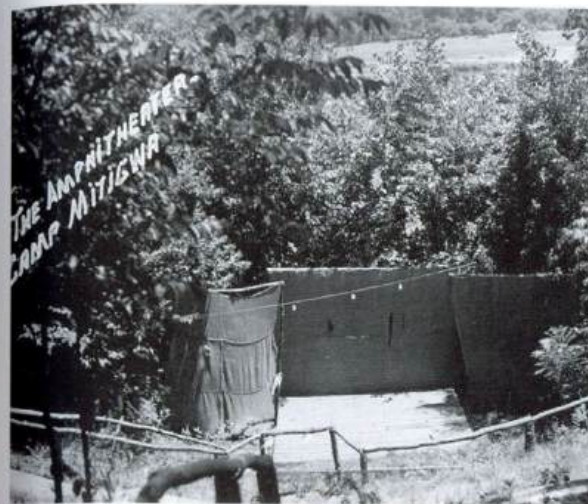
Scouts inspect one of the Indian mounds, located across the Des Moines River.



The history of 'the hills above the river' began long before Scouts began using the area as their long term camp. Seven Indian mounds, located across the Des Moines River, were used as burial sites. A canoe trip to explore these mounds was a common experience for most Scouts. Many arrowheads, hammers, and agates were found near the creek beds in camp, further indicating that the Indian tribes did frequent the area. Other areas of camp that interested campers included Mystery Grave, Petrified Valley, Hidden Falls, Pedros Grave, Old Baldy, Arrowhead Bar, and Scoutmaster Springs.

1931 was the first year that Camp Mitigwa was 'run' by Scouts elected to the *camp government*. During the first hours upon arrival at camp, the Scouts held a 'town meeting'. One Scout was elected mayor; he served as the official camp leader and assisted in running the entire camp. Two 'commissioners' assisted the mayor: a *commissioner of public safety* and a *commissioner of public service*. These 'officers' appointed other Scouts to serve as department heads, including Engineering Head, Sanitation Head, Campfire Head, Good Turn Head, and so on.

A new twist to the 1932 season at Camp Mitigwa was prompted by the Council's Reading Program Committee. This committee developed a program of labeling the trees at Camp Mitigwa. The purpose was to promote and assist Scouts working on the Forestry merit badge, and to increase interest in the hiking trails around camp. Scouts were also encouraged to bring their band instruments to form a camp band. Camp Mitigwa literature listed a tennis racket as one of the 'optional' items that a Scout could bring.



Views from above and below the Amphitheater.



1934 marked the first year that the camp sessions at Camp Mitigwa were held for all weeks that school was not in session. The Rotary Club of Des Moines and the Junior Chamber of Commerce donated funds to allow over 100 Scouts to attend camp who otherwise couldn't afford to go. Timing for their generosity was especially good, as the Council leadership felt that financial constraints had kept even more boys away from camp. The country was still feeling the effects of the Great Depression, and few individuals had money for items other than basic necessities.

Also new to Boy Scouts during the 1934 season at Camp Mitigwa was a 'wilderness camping' program. This program allowed troops to check out equipment and, under their own troop leadership, establish a campsite of their own in the woods. Troops cooked over an open fire, and prepared all of their

Scouts demonstrate the buddy system at the 'new' Frankel Pool and steel fence.



own food. Scouts still participated in standard camp program activities such as swimming, handicraft, and horsemanship.

By the end of 1934, a five-year plan established by the Council in 1930, was completed. Accomplishments to this point included the following: a 35' x 100' (Frankel) swimming pool with a filtration system for the pool, a rebuilt road to minimize the hazardous curves, two new Scoutleader cabins, two other cabins, a first aid building, a quartermaster's building, and a new well and pipe line. More than 400 people attended the dedication service for the new facilities that was held on August 11, 1935.

Scouts and Scout Leaders pose in front of Frankel Lodge. Robert Richey is in the back row, second from the right.



CAMP HONOR SYSTEM

The Following Points Count on Your Camp "M"

EXPLANATION

It is the desire of every Scout who comes to Camp Mitigwa to "make good." Those Scouts that do are awarded a Camp "M." Everything except "Good Turns" counts toward this prized honor.

THE HONORS

1. A Blue "M" is awarded for 700 points.
2. A White "M" is awarded for 500 points.
3. A Red "M" is awarded for 300 points.

ADVANCEMENT

1. Tests Passed in Camp
Second Class—15 points each.
First Class—25 points each.
Each CAMP Merit Badge—60 points.
2. Receiving Badge at Camp Court Honor
Second Class—25 points.
First Class—35 points.
Star, Life or Eagle—35 points.

PROGRESS

1. Swimming
Learning to swim (50 feet)—50 points.
Regular swimming tests—as above.
Junior Red Cross Life Saving—100 points.
Scout Life Guard—125 points.

CAMP DETAIL DUTIES (Done by cabins)

1. Engineering
2. Campfire
3. Wood
4. Good Turn
5. Kitchen
6. Sanitation

35 points per day if satisfactory. Miscellaneous DETAILS such as Flashlight Squad—10 points each night.

CAMP LEADERSHIP

1. Department Heads
Mayor—700 points.
Commissioners—500 points.
Engineering—200 points.
Sanitation—150 points.
Kitchen—200 points.
Campfire—100 points.
Wood—100 points.
Good Turn—100 points.
Publicity Editor—100 points.
Camp Editor—100 points.
Cabin Leaders—100 points.
Senior Patrol Leader—150 points.
Postmaster—100 points.
Bugler—150 points.
Yell Leader—100 points.
Life Guards—100 points.
2. Assistant Department Heads
Assistant Bugler—50 points.
Assistant Cabin Leader—50 points.
Assistant Editor of Camp paper—50 points.
Assistant Yell Leader—50 points.
Corporal of the Guard—50 points.
Flag Bearers—50 points.
Lost and Found—50 points.
Flashlight—50 points.
"B. K." Detail—50 points.

NOTE: Department Heads are also allowed to work on their regular cabins' detail if they so desire and have the time.

BY CABINS

1. Stunt Nite
First Place—35 points for each cabin member.
Second Place—25 points for each cabin member.
Third Place—15 points for each cabin member. (Original stunts, such as those pertaining to Scouting, given first consideration.)
2. Inspection (May be twice daily)
First Place—15 points for each cabin member.
Second Place—10 points for each cabin member.
Third Place—5 points for each cabin member.

CAMP CRAFT

1. Leathercraft
Plaster Paris casting—miniature model work, such as bridges, towers, archery, paper knives—square knotting—and so on—15 points and up. (Article must be completed in order to secure credit.) (To be decided by Camp Staff.)

CAMP CONSTRUCTION

1. Assisting Approved Permanent Camp Construction
Such as nature trails, bridges, slabbing buildings, planting trees, developing rustic seats, etc., etc.—25 to 200 points.

The Camp "M" is worn on right shirt pocket just below point of flap.

Just wait until you see those keen monograms and you will sure want one to wear on your uniform.

We've gotten—you can gettem—let's go!!!

Incidentally, Scout Leaders too who spend one full week in camp and give satisfactory service during the period are entitled to receive the highest Camp Award, The Camp Mitigwa Blue "M."

OH, YES! !

The Belt Award system will be continued. "Scalps" are daily honors won by the camper through a display of the proper camp spirit. They are announced at the "TOWN MEETING" which is held every morning or at the "Campfire" in the evening.

The "Scalp" outline will be stamped on the Scout's belt each day and he will color them properly with waterproof inks himself. How many can you win? It all depends upon you. "Jump right in" with a smile the first day and keep on smiling and it's hard to say what the result might be.

The "Red Sun," "White Waterdog," "Foot Print," "Tent," "Campfire" and many more may be yours if you can work well with your cabin mates. Be sure than to bring a NEW SCOUT BELT. Let it be a part of the history of your camp achievement for 1931. Take it home as a display of Camp spirit and also the extent to which you have contributed to Camp Mitigwa Tradition.

CAMP GOVERNMENT AT MITIGWA

As announced in the last Camp Bulletin, Camp Mitigwa this year is to be run "by the Scouts" in camp. This is the Commissioner Form of Government.

There will be four troops in Camp in charge of a Scoutmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, and all troop officers. The total of the four troops will make up the "City of Mitigwa."

Within the first hour of Camp on the opening morning, we will hold our first "Town Meeting." Then, we will have a "hot" political convention. Certain Scouts, because of their rank in Scouting, their leadership ability and former camp experience, will be elected to "Cit" offices. We will elect a CAMP MAYOR. The Camp Mayor is the highest honor a Scout can have in Camp Mitigwa. He will be the camp leader and will be assisted in running the entire camp of four troops by two commissioners.

One Commissioner will be known as the COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY. The other as the COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

After these three camp officers have been elected, they will hold a "Town Council" and officially appoint Department Heads. These include such important offices as Engineering Head, Sanitation Head, Campfire Head, Good Turn Head and lots of others.

The various Department Heads are responsible for the particular job they head up to the Commissioner in charge of that detail.

Every morning in camp we will hold a "Town Meeting." At the town meeting, we sing songs, give our troop and camp yells, call for Lost and Found Articles, and since the Scouts in Camp Mitigwa RUN the camp, we will have an opportunity to offer suggestions for the good of camp, and so on. We will also have "Big Idea Talks" at these town meetings. We'll never forget 'em. They are almost as "keen" as the campfires.



The Camp Honor System encouraged Scouts to earn felt emblems by participation in advancement, camp detail duties, and camp craft. These emblem requirements are shown from a 1932 edition of The Camp Mitigwa publication.

The Wilderness Camp at Camp Mitigwa was a program initiated during the 1934 camping season.



The area known as Sugar Valley, as seen from Camp Mitigwa.



Ojetirna Cabins at Camp Mitigwa.

Camp Mitigwa was soon to receive another significant facility. On October 8, 1939, Richey Nature Cabin was dedicated at Camp Mitigwa. The cabin was given in memory of Eagle Scout Robert Richey, a former camp staff member from 1934-1936. Richey died of cancer at the age of 22, three years after serving as a nature expert for Camp Mitigwa. In his will he gave the camp \$500 that he had been saving to open a law office after he graduated from the University of Iowa. He requested that the money be used to start a nature study cabin and museum.

The Kiwanis Cabin remained the predominant site used by troops in the Des Moines area for weekend campouts.



Trading post at Frankel Ridge.

The First National Jamboree

The 'significant' outing of the decade was the first-ever National Scout Jamboree.

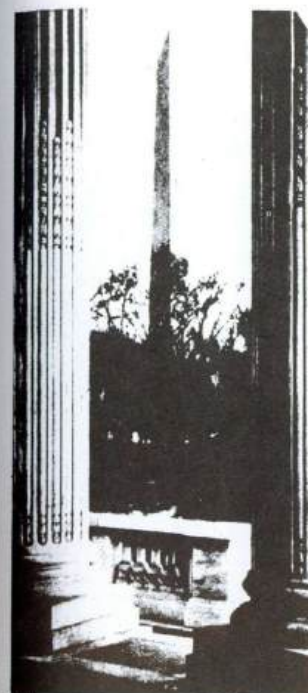
Fifty-seven boys and leaders (and one pig!) formed the Tall Corn Council contingent to the 1937 National Scout Jamboree held in Washington D.C. Serving as Scoutmaster of the Jamboree troop was J. Walter Coones. His Assistant Scoutmasters were Dallas Roemer and Clyde Short. The contingent included five Sea Scouts and John Hurst, one well-known 'camp naturalist and ranger'. A total cost of \$70 covered a Scout for the entire trip—including transportation, the \$25 jamboree registration fee, and the pre-jamboree sessions at Camp Mitigwa.

The Council contingent won first place in camping, sanitation, and the health and safety competition among the 34 troops in the Region 8 encampment. William Findley of Des Moines was selected as one of 12 Eagle Scouts who ate dinner with President Roosevelt and accompanied him (serving as an honor guard) at the Major League Baseball All-Star game. Upon returning from the Jamboree, Findley had only a few days to recover before assuming his duties as camp bugler at Camp Mitigwa.



Members of the Tall Corn Council contingent at the 1937 National Scout Jamboree

Adult leaders at the Jamboree visit with Iowa congressmen and their wives. On the far right is J. W. Coones. Coones was not only Scoutmaster of the Jamboree troop, but also served as the youngest member on the committee that selected the present site for Camp Mitigwa.



THE SILVER JUBILEE



NATIONAL JAMBOREE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
AUG. 21-30, 1935

INFORMATION BULLETIN

THE
NATIONAL JAMBOREE
August 21-30, 1935
Washington, D. C.

IT IS appropriate that we are planning for the celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, which will culminate in a great National Jamboree here in the Nation's Capital. . . .

"I much hope that it will be possible to have every nook and cranny, every section of our Nation, represented."

Franklin D. Roosevelt



TALL CORN COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
230 INS. EXCH. BLDG.
DES MOINES, IA.

Tall Corn Council



Boy Scouts of America

Council Offices 230 INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING

DES MOINES, IOWA

PHONE 4-3113

December 30, 1936

Dear Scouter:

We were very happy indeed that you filed your preliminary reservation fee of \$5.00 for the 1937 Jamboree. We're looking forward with a great deal of pleasure and anticipation to one of the finest, most outstanding gatherings of boys throughout the entire country.

I am very pleased to enclose the "Scouter's Preliminary Application", which I wish you would have filled out, properly signed and turned in as soon as possible.

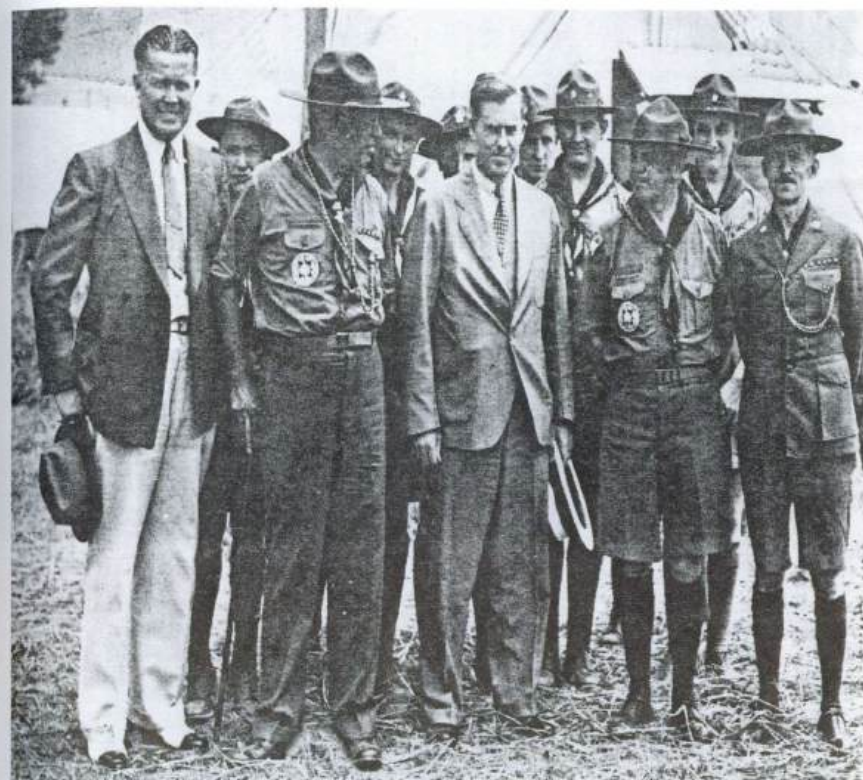
Very sincerely yours,

J. C. Underwood
J. C. Underwood,
Scout Executive.

JCU:JFM

ENC. 2

Lucky was the Scout who received a letter similar to this one.



Tall Corn Council Scouts (in the background) pose with dignitaries at the Jamboree. Scouts in the background are Jim Meyers, Wallace Forman (to Henry Wallace's left), and Lawrence Van-Vlack. In the front row is James E. West, second from left, Henry Wallace, center, and on the far right is E. Urner Goodman, founder of the Order of the Arrow.

Several Iowa adult leaders helped staff the Region 8 camp at the Jamboree. Iowans serving on this staff included: J. C. Underwood, Des Moines; Glen D. Custer, Des Moines; C. N. Brodrick, Des Moines; E. K. Behrend, Mason City; Glen G. Fordyce, Dubuque; James Kiner, Jr., Davenport; T. F. Antony, Waterloo; H. Harold West, Cedar Rapids; Jean R. Bader, Ottumwa; and Roy M. Land, Clinton.

Roughly 500 Scouts and adult leaders from Iowa attended the Jamboree, including boys from Ottumwa, Centerville, Oskaloosa, and Bloomfield who helped make up the South Iowa division.

Those fortunate enough to attend couldn't have imagined that another National Jamboree wouldn't be held for another 13 years. During the next decade, more surprises were in store for the Boy Scouts of central Iowa.

This July 2, 1937 photograph showed Lewis Kurtz, Dan Fischer, Kenneth Myers, and John Wertz giving the daily scrubbing to Iowana, a Hampshire pig, who served as the contingent's mascot at the National Jamboree.



The Tall Corn Council gateway at the 1937 National Scout Jamboree. From left to right: Lyle Minert, Lawrence Van-Vlack, James Meyers, Edgar Collins, Dick Godfrey, Earl Bruce, James Lynch, and Wallace Forman.





Members of Troop 31 are off to work on their victory gardens in Oak Park. The Scouts (L to R) are: George Fox, Bob Fox, Dick Wood, Jack Culp, Keith Ankeney, and Leonard Sayers. All but Dick Wood had their own gardens—Wood worked as a 'farm hand' during the summer at a nearby farm.

1940 - 1949: Scouting Reacts to World War II

The country's involvement in World War II demanded that the Scouts and Scouters of this generation become focused on one thing—VICTORY! Just as during the previous World War, the BSA once again answered the call for war-related civic service. Consequently, many programs and activities during the 1940's focused on efforts to help 'win the war'. This idea was welcomed by boys and supported by both adults and older boys who didn't end up actually joining the armed forces. Like World War I, Boy Scouts responded promptly and enthusiastically when service was requested. By the end of the war, the Tall Corn Council had participated in many of the government's 69 different requests for home-front service to the Boy Scouts of America.

Even though many older boys enlisted in the armed forces, total membership in Region 8 grew during the war-time years, and again during the post-war era. 1947 figures represented a 43 percent gain over the prior year, prompting the region to adopt its new slogan *The Active 8'ers* at the March 16-17 Region 8 meeting.

Not surprisingly, the popularity in the Council of both Senior Scout programs—the Sea Scouts and the newly formed Air Scouts—peaked during this era. The National Council launched the new Air Scout program in 1942. By the following year, the Council had fully supplemented their Senior Scouting program with the new Air Scout program.

By the early 1940's, Cubbing was becoming a more established and accepted part of the Council's program. The number of boys in Cub Scouting increased rapidly. This was due in part to the fact that the Council increased to thirteen the number of counties that it served on December 1, 1942, when the Central Iowa Council merged with the Tall Corn Council. More importantly, however, the popularity of the Cubbing program continued to exceed even the expectations of Chief Scout Executive James E. West.

For Boy Scouts, traditional Scout advancement remained important, and camping activities remained as popular as ever. New program activities and new facilities were added at Camp Mitigwa. For most Boy Scouts, however, the dominant theme during the first half of the decade was related to World War II home-front service. Directives from the National Office helped the Scouts structure their efforts.

Working for Victory During World War II

Resolutions adopted by the Boy Scouts of America's National Council at the 1941 meeting indicated that should the United States enter the war, all Scouts should be trained in *emergency service*.

Scout Executive West mobilized Scouts on June 20, 1942 at the Paramount Theater in Des Moines to kick-off the Tall Corn Council's rubber drive. At 8:45 a.m., West initiated the drive by a surprise radio and telephone mobilization. Scouts assisted with the state-wide rubber drive by contacting households and reminding them of the importance of scrap rubber, and to ask them to take their old rubber items to designated gasoline filling stations.

Based on a request from the office of production management, Tall Corn Council Scouts combined their efforts at (1) waste paper collection and (2) solicitation of public participation during their scrap metal drive. (The country used scrap aluminum for defense purposes, and freed up new metals for other military use.) While collecting paper in their 1942 campaign, Scouts used the motto 'Scrap to Win Scrap' to encourage the public to collect and sell scrap metals.

The 1941 *Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America* mentioned the aluminum collection project done by Troop 143 of Ames, led by Scoutmaster R. A. Higdon, as a 'typical' activity that a community might consider as a *dividend* on their investment in the Scouting program.

Scouts participated in waste paper drives in 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945. Because the military used paper for over 2,800 items, paper always seemed to be in demand. Nationally, the Scouts collected over 720,000 tons of scrap paper during World War II.

On January 17, 1942, over 500 Cub Scouts and 1,250 Boy Scouts from the Tall Corn Council started a paper drive to collect newspapers, magazines, boxes, and coat hangers. Scout Executive N. Harold West assigned a certain portion of the city to every troop and pack. The Council coordinated their work with Salvation Army workers, churches, and other civic organizations to avoid

duplication of effort. Each Scout unit determined whether weekly or monthly collections were made.

By the end of January, the Scouts had collected the following amounts of paper:

Story County:

17 tons - Ames
4 tons - Nevada
1 ton - Colo
6 tons - Roland
8 tons - Story City
4 tons - Zearing

Warren County:

2 tons - Norwalk
2 tons - Hartford
5 tons - Indianola
1 ton - Martensdale

Dallas County:

3 tons - Perry
1 ton - Woodward
3 tons - Dallas Center
5 tons - Redfield
2 tons - Linda
7 tons - Adel
4 tons - Dexter

Guthrie County:

4 tons - Stuart
6 tons - Guthrie Center
3 tons - Panora
3 tons - Yale
2 tons - Bayard
2 tons - Bagley

Madison County:

2 tons - Earlham
4 tons - Winterset

Boone County:

10 tons - Boone
1 ton - Madrid

Polk County:

3 tons - Ankeny
1 ton - Grimes
3 tons - Urbandale
3 tons - Fort Des Moines
2 tons - Mitchellville
40 tons - Des Moines

Dr. Ray O. Wyland, the BSA National Director of Education and Relationships, underscored the Scouts contributions while speaking at a Region 8 meeting held in April, 1942, at the Hotel Fort Des Moines. Concerning the paper drives, he claimed that about 50 million pounds of waste paper was saved. Wyland also reported that nearly half of all Boy Scout leaders nationwide had been called into military service.

The 1943 paper drive was based in part on a direct appeal from the State Salvage Committee. During the 1944 and 1945 paper drives, Scouts had the opportunity to earn awards for their collection efforts. General Eisenhower sponsored the 1945 paper drive, which ran in March and April.

A May 10, 1945 *Knoxville Journal* article described the collection efforts of Boy Scouts in Marion county. Twenty-seven Scouts earned the General Eisenhower Waste Paper medal. The War Production Board awarded this to a Scout who collected 1,000 pounds or more of paper during the campaign. In addition, 23 of the Knoxville Scouts also earned a free week of camp at Camp Mitigwa for their efforts.

Production

Food production was another significant project for Scouts during the war. In February, 1942 the Tall Corn Council initiated plans to mobilize older boys to meet the anticipated shortage of farm labor that was expected to develop as the war progressed. Among the civic and Scout leaders who jointly developed the

These Knoxville Boy Scouts show some of the scrap paper that was collected by Scouts in Marion county during 1945.



The importance of Boy Scouts is discussed by Dr. Ray O. Wyland (right) and Scout Executive N. Harold West. Wyland reported that the Boy Scouts paper collection efforts prevented national rationing of paper.



plans were Scout Executive N. Harold West, Wayne Crew of the Scout-Farm committee; A.J. Loveland, chairman of the Iowa War Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; Hampton Hall, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture; Harold Hoyt of the Federal Employment Service; J.E. Tucker of the State Employment Service; Paul Morris of the Dallas county AAA committee; county agents Herman Hayes of Polk county and Roger Leinbach of Dallas county; Paul C. Taff and John S. Quist of the 4-H Division of the Iowa State College Extension Service; Clarence Johndreau and Herbert Pike of the Agriculture Department of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, and Professor A. H. Hausrath of Iowa State College. This group hoped to attract 200-300 Scouts and develop a program that, if successful, would serve as a model program for Scouts nationwide.

Based on the plans developed by Harold Hoyt of the Federal Employment Service and implemented in part by the Tall Corn Council, high schools were surveyed to determine the number of boys available for employment at the end of the school year. Many high schools eliminated the customary spring vacation in order to complete the school year sooner and make farm hands available for planting spring crops.

Underscoring the importance of the program was the fact that many Iowa counties virtually stopped Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects. The civilian conservation corps program was also restricted in attempts to bolster the farm labor shortage.

Implementation of the plans began with several training sessions. The first was held on March 1, 1942 at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines. Nearly 100 boys participated in the program. Implement dealers instructed the Scouts on how to operate farm machinery. Local 4-H members demonstrated such skills as how to milk cows and how to harness a horse. County committees in Polk, Story, and Boone counties lead initial efforts in this 'farm-Scout labor project'.



These Scouts helped Norman Bergstrom of Ogden detassle corn during the summer of 1943.

Scouts over 14 years of age received a letter asking for their assistance as farm hands. Over 100 Scouts responded with a willingness to help with corn detassling. The Pioneer Hi-Bred Company followed through with the respondents to implement this phase of farm service.

The Bankers Trust Company issued a proclamation stating that the Boy Scouts were contributing to the welfare of the country by encouraging Scouts to help with the farm labor shortage.

In addition to becoming 'farm hands', Scouts also planted *Victory Gardens* under the slogan 'Food for Freedom' to help alleviate food shortages.

Distribution

Local Scouts also assisted the war effort by distributing materials for the government. In July of 1942, for example, Des Moines Scouts distributed leaflets entitled 'What You Should Know About Wartime Price Controls'. The pamphlet detailed the meaning of a price ceiling, and what foods currently had been regulated.

Service to Local Government Agencies

The Boy Scouts in Polk County formed the major part of the Polk County Citizens Defense Messenger Corps. R.V. Haverkamp, Field Executive of the Tall Corn Council, served as director of the Office of Civilian Defense (OCD) messenger service. Frank Bryan was also later recognized as Chief of Messenger Service both by the Commander of the OCD and the Tall Corn Council.

The messenger service was formed in August of 1942. The purpose of this civilian defense messenger service, according to Haverkamp, was to prepare the city in case the communications system should break down or be overloaded on account of an air raid. When on duty, the messengers were stationed at the defense control center and at designated air raid warden posts. OCD messengers received instruction in first aid, fire and gas defense, and knowledge of the city.

Any boy or girl, ages 15-21, was eligible to enroll in the 1,280-person messenger service. Boy Scouts of any age were eligible and encouraged to volunteer as Emergency Service Apprentices. Each of the 65 Boy Scout troops in the county selected one adult to serve as a trainer for the youth. Dispatch Bearer Units, as they were referred to, existed in Des Moines, Marshalltown, Newton, Grinnell, Iowa Falls, Boone, and Perry.

Scouts that were active in the messenger service were awarded a Dispatch Bearer Certificate based on successful participation in the program. Certificates were commonly awarded at district Courts of Honor. Scout Dick Wood, however, received his certificate in Washington D.C. from Elmer Wood. It was the first certificate that Wood had presented. The Retail Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and the Tall Corn Council sponsored Wood's trip to Washington D.C. The May, 1943 Tall Corn Council's Executive Board Minutes indicated that the event generated much publicity for the Tall Corn Council and Scouting in general from WHO, KRNT, and KSO radio, the Iowa Broadcasting Company, Paramount Newsreel, and even a brief story in the Associated Press and United Press.

Cub Scouts, Sea Scouts, and Air Scouts Become More Established

By the time of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Cubbing program was rapidly gaining momentum. There was one fourth the number of Cubs and Cubbers as there were Scouts and Scout Leaders, but this was changing fast.

Post-war membership saw huge gains in the number of Cub Scouts. The number of Cub Packs increased from 59 packs in 1945 to 94 packs in 1950. The entry age for Cub Scouts was lowered from 9 to 8 during 1949, which helped attribute for part of the membership increase.

Marshalltown Cub Scouts work on crafts at the Cub Day Camp, July 18, 1944. Pictured (left to right) are Mahlon Piper, Robert Bonanature, Den Chief Dale Wilson, Robert Mills, Philip Barker, Jack Mack, and Wayne Rickens.



Participants at Cub Day Camp at Union Park in Des Moines concentrate on pitching horse shoes during July, 1944.



Future Hall of Fame baseball pitcher Bob Feller chats with some lucky Scouts following his speech at a December, 1940 Scout meeting. The Scouts (left to right) are Loren Miner, from Indianola; Dick Wood, Des Moines; Jim Langridge, Des Moines; and Carl Brandner from Ames.

Motion picture star Gene Autry was brought to Iowa by his good friend A.H. Bank to participate in the Council's 1948 Fall Round-up activities.



Lake Okoboji was the site of a Sea Scout Regatta which was held June 17-21, 1940 for Scouts from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming. Approximately 60 of the 450 Scouts attending represented the Tall Corn Council.

In March of 1943, Ralph Mozo, National Director of Air Scouting, held a series of meetings on the new Air Scouting program. The program was established as an alternative for Senior Scouts. The program, Mozo stated, 'is designed to equip boys to take their place in the greatly enlarged field that aviation is expected to occupy after the war, such as pilots, mechanics, in airplane construction, and

even as airplane salesmen'. As Mozo met with various groups, he delivered the message that the Air Scout program has a practical basis because it was developed by the Boy Scouts of America with the cooperation of the Army, Navy Air Forces, and the Army Air Corps. "The Scout who will devote 18 months of earnest effort to it will receive the same basic ground school training as he would get in six months in the army air forces" he asserted.

The 1947 Region 8 Air Scout Encampment attracted 75 Air Scouts. The Iowa State Fair Service Camp, which attracted 100 Scouts and leaders, was another significant event for Senior Scouts during this same year.

The S.S. Trident won the 1948 Sectional Regatta trophy at Lake Okoboji. Over 130 Scouts and leaders attended this 11th annual event. In addition to the Tall Corn Council, participating Sea Scouts represented the following councils: Winnebago Council, Prairie Gold Council, Covered Wagon Council, and the Jayhawk Council.

Air Scout encampments and Sea Scout regattas weren't the only activities for Senior Scouts. Another older-boy function was the opportunity to camp at the new, 40-acre 'Explorer Base' camp near Backus, Minnesota. This site was donated by Dr. and Mrs. Frank E. Foulk of Des Moines. Camp Florence was named after Dr. Foulk's wife, Florence.

New Facilities Help the Camping Program

Since no National Jamborees were held during the World War II era, the big camping experience for many Scouts continued to be summer camp. Somehow, money was available so that Camp Mitigwa enjoyed regular improvements, both in terms of program and facilities.

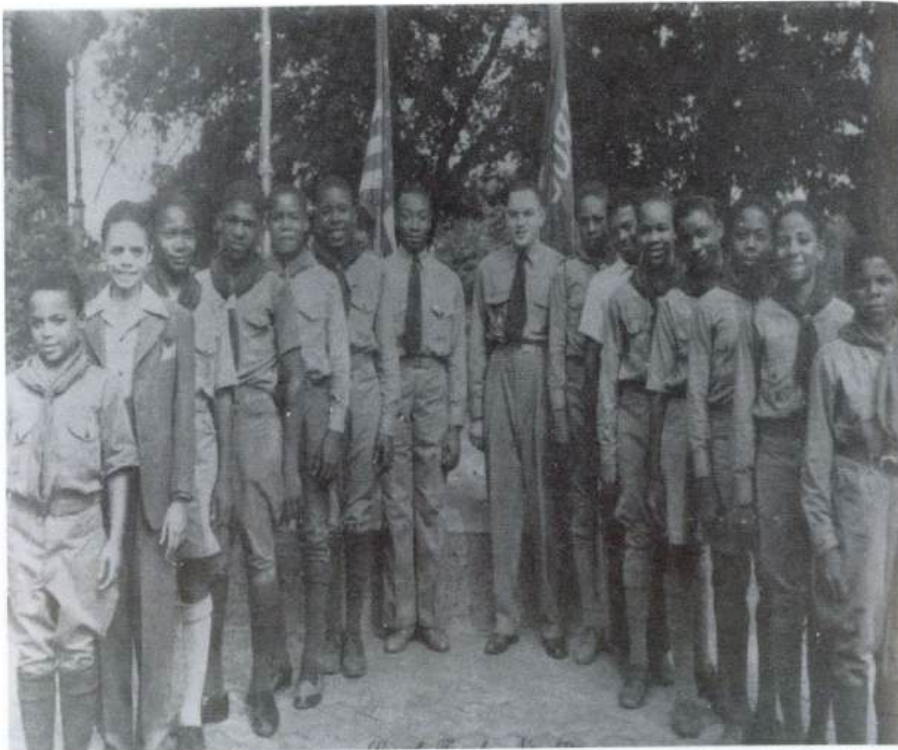
In the fall of 1943, the Council purchased an additional 8.5 acres which became and is now Buffalo Ridge at Camp Mitigwa. Five years later, the Hoxie cabin, located on Frankel Ridge, was donated by Hiram Hoxie.

War service activities didn't hinder development of program activities related to Camp Mitigwa. Rope spinning, the use of a bull whip, and horsemanship were all popular program features at Camp Mitigwa. Another popular fea-



John "Uncle Bade" Hurst demonstrates how to make fire by friction.

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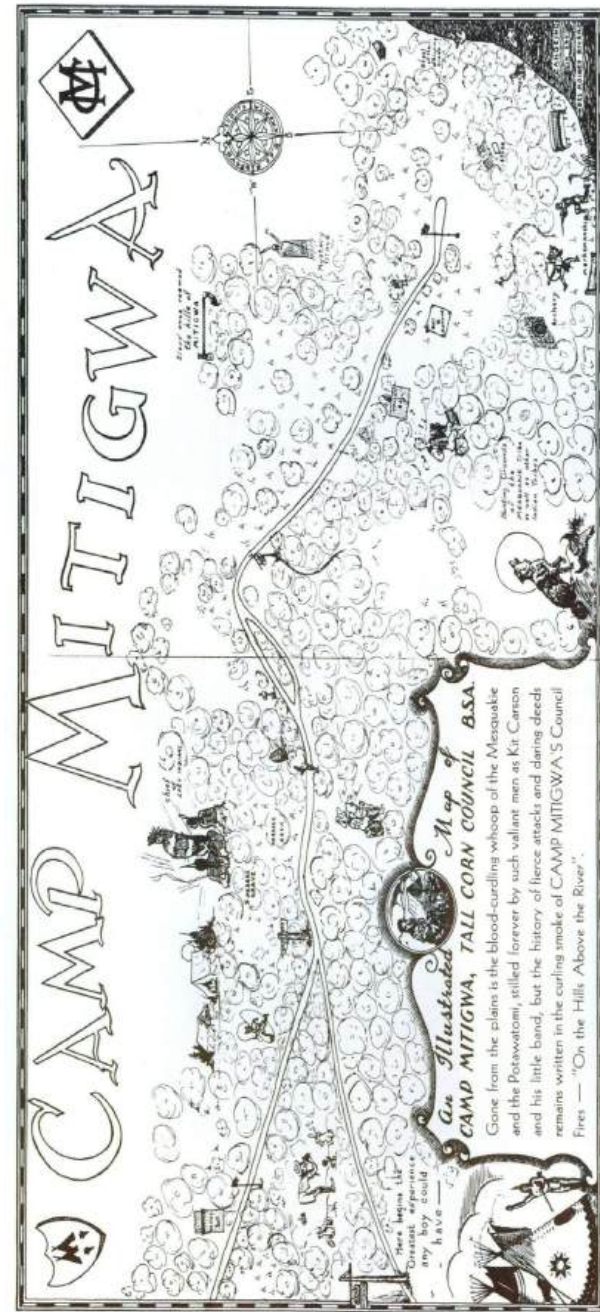


Members of Troop 59 pose for a photo at Camp Mitigwa during the summer of 1941. From left to right: Harold Wolders, Fred McCracken, Thomas Wallace, Nathaniel Harvey, Robert Taylor, Walter Miller, Scoutmaster Irvin White, Assistant Scoutmaster Aurthur Clay, William Cropp, George Bolden, John Estes Jr., Admiral Ross, Julian Burke, James Dixon, and Scotty Rowland. (In December of 1944, Walter Miller became the first African American Scout in the Council to receive the Eagle Scout award.)

ture was the Lapidary (rock cutting and polishing) shop, located in Frankel Lodge. (Contributions from the Marshalltown Lions Club allowed lapidary and photography to be added to the camp program.) The Mitigwa Pioneers was initiated in November, 1949. With 25 hours of conservation work completed under the supervision of the camp ranger, Scouts and Scouters could earn a "Mitigwa Pioneers" patch.

Like prior years, honor campers continued to be inducted into The Old Guard Honor Society at Camp Mitigwa. This group maintained many of the camp's customs and traditions, as well as to provide service to the camp.

The Grinnell Scoutland camping facilities were given to the Council from the Brande Estate on December 31, 1945. The property features an activity shelter, camp sites, activity areas, and a parking lot. The area was primarily used for weekend camping, as it is today.



1940 Map of Camp Mitigwa.

Scouts working in the Lapidary shop in the basement of Frankel lodge.



In July, 1943, many adults and boys were pre-occupied with the war effort. These Scouts from Troop 31 in Des Moines may have been future heroes, but for the day, they enjoyed studying nature at Camp Mitigwa.

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The end of the war, and the first few years of the post-war period marked another period of transition for Scouting in central Iowa. While not abandoning the strong service emphasis, the next few years would see a renewed interest in camping and advancement. Additional opportunities, both locally as well as several National and World Jamborees, would soon present themselves. Some of the brightest years of Scouting were soon to come.



April 7, 1945 at Camp Mitigwa. Scouts and Scouters planting trees along the roadway into camp. Approximately 5,000 Black Locust and 750 evergreens were planted.



Before an excited group of Scouts, pilot Richard B. Ravitts (with goggles) transfers ownership papers for the P-38 fighter-bomber to Tall Corn Council President, Arthur T. Gromley. In the center is Scout Richard Robinson from Troop 55. Purchased by the Council from the Army for \$150, the plane was to be taken to Camp Mitigwa and used for instruction as part of the Air Scout program.



The study of moths and butterflies was one of the common activities inside Richey Nature Cabin.

1950 - 1959: A Decade of Good Turns

The post-World War II era was a golden age for the Boy Scouts of America. For many it was a time of a constantly rising standard of living. Families were enjoying more leisure time, and "baby boomers" were reaching Cub Scout age.

Many Scouts took advantage of opportunities to participate in Scouting activities outside of the Council. More National and World Jamborees were held during the 1950's than in any prior decade, and local Scouts welcomed the chance to experience Scouting in a different way.

The Boy Scouts of America was having record membership gains of 200,000 per year during the mid- 1950's. During Scout week in February, 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that the Boy Scouts of America had registered its 3,000,000th active member during the past year. Activities such as the Wagon's West membership drive helped the Tall Corn Area Council to register its 10,000th member in 1954.

Highly visible national 'good turns' attracted enthusiastic participation among the increasing number of Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Explorers. Throughout the decade, Scouts participated in a National Good Turn every two years.

Scouting's prosperity also lead to more Scout advancement. The first of what was to become an annual, council-wide Eagle Recognition Ceremony was held.

Special emphasis was given by the Council to promote the Senior Scout Exploring program. State-wide opportunities such as the Farm Youth Tour allowed some local Explorers to tour parts of Iowa with selected youth from other social agencies. The Mitigwa Dancers Explorer Post enjoyed much success. Performing Indian ceremonies at such venues as Camp Mitigwa, Blue and Gold Banquets, and even a National Jamboree earned the group admiration from both Scouts and non-Scouts.

Camp Mitigwa said hello to a new dining hall, yet sadly said good-bye to one of its long-time residents, John 'Uncle Bade' Hurst, who served as Camp Ranger from the initial opening of the camp until he retired in 1947.

Jamboree, Here We Come!

1950 National Jamboree

The 2nd National Jamboree was held at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania in 1950. Like the 1937 National Jamboree, the Tall Corn Council was well represented. Rev. Frans A. Victorson from Grace Lutheran Church served as a tour director for the 904 Iowa Scouts who traveled as a contingent to participate in the Jamboree (128 Scouts were from the Tall Corn Council). Included as part of the \$150 per person round trip expenses was the train ticket, a stop at Niagara Falls, a tour of New York City, and a tour of Washington, D.C. on the return trip. Assisting Victorson as tour directors were Julius Fidler, Jr. of Des Moines and Tall Corn Council Assistant Scout Executive L. E. Moody. Fidler and Moody both also served as Sectional Activities Directors. Other leaders from the Council were Bob Ditzler, who served as Assistant Commissary Director.

Victorson also served as director for the Lutheran chaplains at the Jamboree. Rev. John Clinton from Des Moines served as Protestant chaplain for Iowa Scouts, and Rev. E. L. Cooley from West Union ministered to the Iowa Catholic Scouts.

Scouts Joe Hall and Gerald Carnes of Indianola and Ronald Kyhnle of Urbandale are shown leaving the contingent's gateway.



Of the 14 Iowa Boy Scout councils, only one failed to send any Scouts to the Jamboree. Scouts from two of the Iowa councils (Southwest Iowa and Sergeant Floyd) traveled to the Jamboree with a Nebraska Scout contingent.

1951 World Jamboree

The 7th World Jamboree, held August 3 - 13, 1951, in Austria, attracted 13,000 Scouts from 59 countries. Counted among the attendees were Ralph Harley of Des Moines, Jay Fazel of Perry, and Byron Swedburg of Bagley.

1953 National Jamboree

The 3rd National Jamboree was held July 17-23, 1953 at the Irvine Ranch in southern California. Forty-two Scouts from the Tall Corn Area Council were among the 376 Scouts from Iowa who attended the Jamboree.

This Jamboree was especially memorable for eight Scouts from the Council. The Scouts, all members of the Mitigwa Dancers Explorer Post, performed several dances at the Monday night regional campfire. Bill Emeis of Marshalltown also had an unforgettable experience. After one of the event shows, he received a kiss from Hollywood film star Dorothy Lamour, and even got written documentation testifying that it really happened!



The leaders for the Tall Corn Area Council contingent to the 1953 National Jamboree discuss plans. Picture left to right: William Klunschradt, Donald Lomen, Ed Jones, Fred Fass, Richard Denzler, Robert Mannheimer, Kenneth Best, Robert Smith, Burt Dowden. Not pictured: Simeon Dowell, Frank Engard, and Arthur Heinman.

1955 World Jamboree

In 1955, the Council sent five boys and one adult to the Eighth World Jamboree in Ontario, Canada as part of the Region 8 contingent. Making the trip were Ex-

plorers Robert Floto of Ankeny, Vernon Simmons of Toledo, Robert Norris of Indianola, David Mollenhoff of Des Moines, and Scout James Samuelson of Des Moines. Robert Smith of Newton served as Scoutmaster for one of the Region 8 contingent troops.

1957 National Jamboree

A contingent of 103 boys and 8 leaders represented the Tall Corn Area council at the 4th National Jamboree at Valley Forge. (Six other Scouters from the council served on the Jamboree staff.)

The itinerary enjoyed by the three Council troops included a railroad trip via the Rock Island railroad to Chicago. After touring the Chicago area, they left for Washington D.C., where they toured Mt. Vernon, the Capital, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, and finally the Senate and the House. Before arriving at the Jamboree, the group visited New York, a side-trip that included a tour of the United Nations, the Empire State Building, and an evening show at Radio City Music Hall.

1957 (World) Jubilee-Jamboree

England extended an invitation to American Explorer Scouts to attend the Jubilee-Jamboree held at Sutton Park, Warwickshire, England. The event, held August 1-12, 1957, commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lord Baden-Powell and the 50th anniversary of the Scouting movement. Charles Silkett from Post 23 in Des Moines; Tim Oberg from Post 45 in Des Moines, and Vernon Simmons, Troop 305 from Toledo were among the 35,000 Scouts from 62 countries who attended the Jamboree. They flew to England directly from Valley Forge, where they had participated in the 4th National Scout Jamboree.

Scouting Recognizes Membership Plateaus Nationally and Locally

Membership grew consistently throughout the 1950's. This was partly attributed to the lowering of minimum entry ages for youth that went into effect in 1949. For Cub Scouts, the age was lowered to 8; for Boy Scouts, to age 11; and for Explorers, to age 14. Men returning from World War II also were raising families, and the boys from these families accounted for much of the increasing Boy Scout membership.

Other factors also contributed to the membership gains. In 1954, for example the Region 8 'Wagons West' membership-recruitment program helped the Council to break the 10,000 membership plateau for the first time. Phase 1, from January through June, was the rendezvous period where concentration was on new 'wagons' (units) and getting 'old wagons' back in proper condition. Phase 2 consisted of the 'trek'. Scouts could earn a Wagons West patch for recruiting new boys during the July through December timeframe.

The Boy Scout Show, which ran for 13 weeks on WHO television during Saturday mornings, also helped to promote Scouting to local Scout-age youth.

Alfred French, who on December 4, 1954, joined troop 159 in Ames, was recognized as the Council's 10,000th registered Scout. The Council recognized



Increasing popularity and public acceptance led to many TV appearances and radio publicity. Shown here is the Walnut Creek Chorus, who sang on the Bill Riley Show during 1956 Scout Week.

French by presenting him with a complete uniform, a bugle, and camping equipment. He received his gifts while enjoying 'special guest' status at a Council's Executive Board Meeting.

Another 'milestone recognition' for a central Iowa Scout happened just a few years later. Hans Kollscheff a Scout from Troop 7 who attended Grandview Lutheran Church, was honored during 1958 by the National Lutheran Committee on Scouting as the 5,000th Scout to receive the Pro Deo Et Patria award. Hans, a German immigrant, had been a member of Troop 7 for nearly three years.

A 10-year comparison, presented in the 1959 *Annual Report of the Tall Corn Area Council*, indicated the following year-end comparison:

	1949	1959
Boy Membership	6,710	13,674
Adult Membership	1,981	4,691
Units	214	418
Camp Attendance	857	2,080
Rank Advancement	5,297	8,634*
Commissioners	35	110

*(64 Eagle badges awarded)

National Good Turns

The first of 5 National Good Turns was conducted in late 1950 and in 1951. Scouts nationwide collected two million pounds of clothing for domestic and foreign relief. A *Get Out The Vote* campaign during 1952 was the BSA's second National Good Turn.

The third BSA National Good Turn, implemented in 1954, was a National Conservation Good Turn. Nationally, Scout units completed 135,000 local projects. Scouts in the Tall Corn Area Council participated in thousands of

A color guard of Boy Scouts stand around a miniature Statue of Liberty after it was unveiled and presented to the state of Iowa on July 24, 1950. The statue was purchased by the American Legion and given to the state in the name of the Boy Scouts who were conducting a national crusade to Strengthen the Arm of Liberty. The statue stands on the East lawn of the state capitol.

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hours of projects for conservation of soil and water, forests, and wildlife. A Certificate of Merit was awarded to 75 units for outstanding work. More than 275 units in the Council performed related projects, including

- 60 soil and water conservation projects
- 125 forestry projects
- 300 fish and wildlife conservation projects
- 500 in outdoor manners

Some of the projects resulted from the efforts of Terry Shoemaker of Post 45, who received the William T. Hornaday Award for distinguished service to conservation in July, 1956.

Approximately 11,000 Cubs, Scouts, and Explorers in the Council participated in the 1956 *Get Out The Vote* campaign. Through their efforts, they distributed 120,000 of the 'Liberty Bell' doorknob hangers to homes in the counties served by the Tall Corn Area Council. William Blackburn of Des Moines served as chairman of the Council's *Get Out the Vote* committee. The official 'command' to begin distribution was issued at 6:15 p.m. on WHO radio. In addition to the doorknob hangers, miniature ballots prepared by the Des Moines League of Women Voters were also distributed.

The 1958 National Good Turn focused on safety.

"In our land each individual is of inestimable worth, yet in no other land do accidents cause more terrible loss of human life and limb. This fact cannot be passively accepted. We must seek good ways to save the basic resources of our Nation, its people"

Dwight D. Eisenhower



Members of Troop 4, sponsored by Unity Lutheran Church, clean up the corner of 33rd St. and Cleveland Ave. in Des Moines as part of Junior Chamber of Commerce Clean-up, Paint-up, and Fix-up week.

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The response to this message was strong. Troop 57, lead by Scoutmaster Marvin Mindorff, conducted the opening ceremony on the safety theme at the quarterly Operating Committee Meeting on January 15, 1958. Over 90 Scouters witnessed their demonstration.

Council-wide kick-off activities were held three weeks later, during the National Boy Scouts of America Week. Leaders from several agencies and commissions assisted in the safety programs. Ed Kingery served as the Tall Corn Area Council Health and Safety Chairman. Assisting Kingery as advisors for the safety Good Turn were Russell Brown, Iowa State Commissioner of Public Safety; Major Rockholtz, Assistant Chief of the Iowa State Safety Patrol; and Leonard C. Murray, State Department of Health Education. Emmett Butler from Newton was Chairman of the Region 8 Safety Good Turn Committee.

Members of this Health and Safety Committee visited Cub Packs, Scout Troops, and Explorer Posts to promote the safety theme. The units were then given a Safety plaque after they signed a safety pledge. The unit could earn three seals for the plaque if they completed three safety projects during the year—one each in outdoor safety, traffic safety, and home safety.

Packs, Troops, and Posts worked with the following agencies in their year-long focus on safety:

- **Iowa Farm Safety Council.** They made available 125 safety personnel available for talks, demonstrations, and presentations.
- **State Division of Safety Education.** They provided free booklets for distribution, and also offered safety films for use by units.
- **State Division of Health Education.** This agency offered free literature available for distribution.
- **Federal Safety Council.** Personnel were available for talks about specific safety programs.
- **State Conservation Commission.** In addition to free films that were available for use, Scout units could contact this agency for information about such topics as gun safety and boat and water safety demonstrations.
- **Iowa Farm Bureau.** Speakers were available, in addition to a traffic safety program available for high school age youth.

Cubmaster Dr. George W. Lee from Winterset reported that Pack 121 completed a bicycle safety campaign that grew beyond his wildest dreams. A project that began as a window display on traffic and bicycle safety grew to the extent of showing safety movies and having demonstrations by highway patrolmen. The activities developed so much interest that the Mayor issued a bicycle safety proclamation and the pack helped the sheriff's office and police office register and license over 300 bicycles.

Consistent with the safety theme was the Explorer Citizens Safety Conference, held November 15-16, 1957 at Iowa State College. Jerome Winston from Post 317 in Marshalltown served as the event director. Featured speakers at the conference were Russell Brown, Iowa State Commissioner of Public Safety; C. E. (Ben) Fowler, Director of Civil Defense; and Frank Ulish, State Director of Traffic Safety.

Sam Miller of Des Moines is presented with a 'get-out-the-vote' doorknob hanger by Scouts Carlton Bishop (left) and James McKinsey. The 1960 campaign would prove to be the BSA's last National Good Turn until project SOAR in 1970.

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The First Eagle Recognition Class

The first council-wide Eagle Recognition Ceremony was held at Grinnell College on October 24, 1954. The ceremony, for a class of 36 Eagle Scouts, was dedicated to Fred L. Maytag, II. The event honored those who had earned the Eagle rank since January 1. Scouts that were honored in the first 'Eagle class' were

<i>Custer District</i>		<i>Sunrise District</i>	
James Underfer	Troop 31	Richard Smith	Post 19
Merle Shank	Troop 34		
<i>Daniel Boone District</i>		<i>Ta-ma-ha District</i>	
Rock Severson	Troop 146	Karl Rinehart	Post 317
Thomas Reed	Troop 147	Rodney Western	Post 322
Robert Sellers	Troop 147		
Dennis Shickley	Troop 147	<i>Three Rivers District</i>	
Donald Rogan	Troop 147	Robert Norris	Post 123
David Gibbs	Troop 147	Thomas Norris	Troop 142
Gerald Smith	Troop 147		
Jack Kelly	Troop 147	<i>Trailblazing District</i>	
Peter Fleming	Troop 147	Clifton Cushman	Troop 142
		William A. Brindley	Troop 142
<i>Frontier District</i>		<i>Walnut Creek District</i>	
Charles Lamb	Post 117	Del Podrebarac, Jr.	Troop 26
Rick Drum	Troop 38		
<i>Jasper District</i>		Terry Shoemaker	Post 45
Tommy Faulkner	Troop 351	Richard Hanson	Post 45
James Gass	Post 352	Michael McBride	Post 45
Kelvin Davis	Troop 353	David Mollenhoff	Troop 50
Hal Wert	Troop 353	Wm. Gissendanner, Jr.	Troop 57
Richard Sylvester	Post 355	Dennis Burke	Troop 57
Thomas Stokes	Troop 357		
David Higdon	Troop 357	<i>Pioneer District</i>	
		Bowen Campbell	Post 26

A college or university within the Council territory hosted the first five ceremonies; an alumnus of the college was selected as the speaker and sponsor of the class of Eagles. The class-sponsored Eagle Scout recognition ceremonies were

- 1954 Grinnell College. Class of Fred L. Maytag II
- 1955 Simpson College. Class of Harold F. Pote
- 1956 Drake University. Class of Charles F. Wennerstrum
- 1957 Iowa State College. Class of Holmes M. Brown
- 1958 Grinnell College. Class of Frank R. Burns

This focus changed in 1960; the tradition of having a class 'sponsor' and the association with a university were discontinued.



Members of the first "Eagle Class"

Cub Scouting

Many council-wide activities allowed Cub Scouts to participate in activities along side of Boy Scouts and Explorer Scouts. Scout Exhibitions or Scout Circuses were held each year during the decade. The 1951 Scout Exhibition attracted 15,000 spectators.

Exploring

Older boys benefited from the added emphasis that the Council placed on the Exploring program during the 1950's. Sea Exploring, angling, signaling, camping, and forestry were common subjects that Explorers demonstrated during the annual Scout Expositions and/or Scout Circuses.

Some new program ideas supplemented these traditional activities. From August 5-12, 1951, Explorers used Camp Mitigwa as a 'base camp' and enjoyed week long activities such as emergency service training in orienteering, trail first aid, survival skills, canoeing, back packing, burro packing, and horsemanship. The Council even 'provided' the girl dance partners for the Saturday night square dance.



Scout Ronald McCracker from Troop 353 in Newton helps install the new Tall Corn Area Council President Emmitt F. Butler.

A Ranch-O-Ree, held at the Stanzel Ranch in Stanzel, Iowa, from September 22-23, 1951, was an event open to Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts in addition to Explorers. In addition to a traditional barbecue, Boy Scouts and Explorers got to try roping a calf. Explorers had a square dance on Saturday night, while the Boy Scouts enjoyed a campfire which included story telling by George Youngbear, a Mesquakie Indian. Activities for Cub Scouts included a milking contest and a greased pig catching contest.

During 1953, the Council was selected as one of two councils in Iowa and only ten in Region 8 to place a special 2-point emphasis on Exploring. An increased emphasis was placed on implementing at least two Council-wide events for Explorers each year. This was part of a larger program, sponsored by Region 8, to promote growth and program excellence in Exploring.

One such 'new' Council-wide event was the 1st Council Wide Explorer Rendezvous, held from November 6-8, 1953 at Iowa State College. The event allowed over 200 attendees to enjoy a sports tournament, an Iowa State-Nebraska football game, and a square dance. The success prompted a similar event the following year.

Explorers from Sea Scout Ship 64 of Des Moines are shown unloading at the 1955 Sea Scout Regatta at Nashua, Iowa. The regatta, on Cedar Lake, was sponsored by the Wapsipinicon Area Council and by Nashua businesses. It was a significant event for Sea Scouts and Explorers throughout Iowa during much of the decade.



Jockeying for position, five sailboats get under way in one of the races at the 6th annual Sea Scout Regatta at Nashua, Iowa during 1957.

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An Explorer Field-O-Rama held in June 1956 at Rock Creek State Park allowed Explorers to develop conservation skills, survival skills, and to enjoy several field sports activities.

Over 80 Explorer Scouts and leaders participated in the Citizens Now conference, held November 23-25, 1956 at the Iowa State College. Explorers from the Council also hosted the event again in 1958.

PHOTO COURTESY

Flood Fighters

Volunteers toiled round-the-clock in blistering heat to hold back a rampaging river that threatened the heart of Des Moines • By GORDON KNAPP

THE BATTLE TO save the city of Des Moines and nearby Iowa communities from record-high floods last June is a story of sweat and sandbags. Thousands of volunteers, including Explorers from the Tall Corn Council, toiled night and day in temperatures close to 100° to hold the rampaging Des Moines River in check. Hour after hour they shoveled and shouldered bags full of sand, building up levees just inches ahead of the rising water.

Without this volunteer labor force, the heart of the city would have been hit by the worst flood in its history. Damage would have been in the hundreds of millions, and undoubtedly a heavy loss of life would have been sustained. But when the battle ended, total damage was estimated at \$40 million, and more important, there wasn't a single life lost.

During the fluid siege, the water rose to more than 30 feet—18 feet above its normal flow and the highest Des Moines River level on record. In the city, the flood was confined to a small park area. Hardest hit were rich farmlands near the metropolis. One thousand families had to be evacuated from homes along the river banks.

On Monday, June 21, a major flood was threatening central Iowa. In Des Moines the water had already reached the flood stage of 23 feet and was rising fast, fed by torrential rainstorms. It was a matter of hours before the river, flowing through the center would spill over into the city. The (To page 56)

The September, 1954 Boys Life article titled 'Flood Fighters' documented the heroic efforts of Explorers in the Tall Corn Area Council. From June 21 - 24, the Explorers battled 100 degree temperatures and a rapidly rising Des Moines River to protect a pump station that supplied the town of Woodward and a large state hospital with their only source of water.

Flood Fighters

(Concluded from page 20)

Iowa National Guard was immediately called out and put to work building sandbag levees. But by Wednesday morning, the water was only inches from the tops of the levees in some spots, and a call went out for volunteer workers.

Every available Explorer in the area reported for duty. Some 200 Explorers were put to work filling and tying sandbags, loading them on trucks, riding the trucks to the levees, and dumping the bags wherever the river was in danger of overflowing. It was blistering work, and dangerous, particularly on the levees, where great chunks of earth would suddenly drop into the river.

One group of Explorers helped save the office books and files of a factory that was flooded.

On the levees, Explorers kept working all day Wednesday, into the night and on through the next morning.

Shortly before noon, Thursday, the river reached a record crest of 30.2 feet and stopped rising. The levees held, and the city was safe. As the crisis passed, men and boys all along the river banks sank to their knees in exhaustion. Some sat on sandbags with their heads in their hands. Others sprawled on the levees and fell into a deep sleep.

While the defense of the city was going on, an equally courageous struggle was being fought at the town of Woodward, a few miles upriver. Here, Explorers, guardsmen and townspeople worked desperately to save a vital pump station which supplied the town and a large state hospital with its only source of water. If the station were lost, hospital patients would suffer severe hardship.

THE PUMP STATION, located about 300 yards from the main course of the river, was protected on three sides by a permanent levee about five feet high. A hill formed the fourth protective side. But the river had flooded the surrounding fields and was inching its way up to the top of the levee.

Explorers from nearby towns,

guardsmen, and the other workers began building a board wall around the top of the permanent levee. They brought in truckloads of sand, and when the wall was in place, filled sandbags and piled them up against it. A mobile pump was also brought in to pump out water that seeped through the levee.

THE WORK WAS progressing smoothly, when suddenly, somebody yelled: "There she goes!" And everybody looked, startled for a second, at a menacing sand boil that had broken through the surface of the ground behind the levee. Pressure of the flood had forced water underground, causing it to gush up at a spot near the pump building. Everybody grabbed a sandbag and rushed for the spouting water hole and plugged it up. Water that did get through was pumped back over the top of the levee.

At midnight, Tuesday, Explorers from nearby Scout Camp Mitigwa relieved Explorers from the town of Woodward. The new group picked up where the other one left off, shoveling and shouldering sandbags to keep the levee higher than the water.

Meanwhile, the water outside the levee was rising fast. At 3:00 a.m., Thursday, the flood rose four inches in 30 minutes. But with superhuman effort, the Camp Mitigwa Explorers and other workers built up the levee several inches in just 20 minutes!

At 6:00 a.m., the water in the field stood at a depth of 12 feet. The total height of the levee was about 13 feet. That was the climax. At that point, the water stopped rising. The flood crest had been reached, and the Woodward pump station was still dry. It had taken some 48,000 bags and about 2,600 tons of sand to do the job.

Everywhere that help was needed along the river the story was the same: the call for assistance was answered by the teamwork of Explorers, other volunteers and national guardsmen. Their success prevented tremendous loss of life and property and is a credit to them. **THE END**



These exhausted Explorer Scouts were some of the 200 Explorers who helped the Iowa National Guard fill 48,000 sand bags.



Some of the original Mitigwa Dancers. Seated (L to R): John Sanders, Sherlock Johnson, Darrel Logsdon, and Lester Sherer. Standing (L to R): John Westfall, John Mack (nearly hidden behind Westfall), James Langridge, Harold Wimmer, Bob Millhaem, and Nat Hull.



The Mitigwa Dancers, (shown here in a 1969 photo), were active off and on from the 1940 through the 1980's.

Mitigwa Dancers

Many Scout-related newspaper articles throughout the 1950's featured members of an Explorer post known as the Mitigwa Dancers. The post was founded in the late 1940's by Nat Hull, who would later become Scout Executive of the

Hawkeye Area Council in Cedar Rapids. The focus of the dancers was to learn and imitate Indian customs, and each of the 'clans' in the Mitigwa Dancers studied and performed dances specific to a tribe or region.

Activities of this group included performing dances at schools, county fairs, Cub Scout Blue and Gold Banquets, and Eagle Scout ceremonies. In 1949, they entertained 650 spectators at McHose Park in Boone. This first-ever exclusive show consisted of over two hours of dances and ceremonies. In 1952, the group performed on stage at the KRNT Theater in Des Moines. The also danced with Sac and Fox Indians on the Tama Reservation during this same year. The group frequently performed at camporees and Scout circuses. The highlight for several members was their performance at the 1953 National Jamboree.

Iowa Farm Youth Tour

The Iowa Farm Youth Tour was an all-expense paid tour that allowed youth to visit industries in several Eastern Iowa cities. The tour was an annual Iowa event, co-sponsored by the Iowa Development Commission and the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Representatives of youth agencies in addition to Scouts (preferably Explorer Scouts) also participated in the event.

To be eligible for selection, an Explorer Scout had to be between 18-21, an Eagle Scout, and be registered as an Explorer or Assistant leader, and live on a farm. He got to go on a week-long tour of Iowa cities, farms, parks, and industries.

Franklin Riemers, Troop 332, was selected to represent the Tall Corn Area Council in the 4th Annual Farm Youth Tour in 1954.

Explorer Scouts from the Tall Corn Area Council were selected as three of the eight Boy Scouts in Iowa to participate in the 7th Annual Iowa Farm Youth Tour. Larry Gillespie of Elberon, Don Brush from Brooklyn, and Jim Eichhorn from Brooklyn represented the Tall Corn Area Council.

David Finestead from Granger and Verlin Symmy from Yale participated in the 8th Annual Iowa Farm Youth Tour in 1958.

Camp Mitigwa

A new dining hall was a welcome addition to Camp Mitigwa during the early 1950's. A.H. Blank presented Camp Mitigwa with the new dining hall as a memorial to his Eagle Scout son, Raymond. The ground breaking ceremony was held May 22, 1949; the dining hall was completed in time for use in the summer of 1950. However, in the fall of 1951, lightning struck the building and it burned to the ground. A new dining hall was rebuilt in time for use during the 1952 camping season.

The Council dedicated the new building in May, 1952 at the Council's Annual Meeting. Prayers for the new facility were offered by Rev. Frederick Ries, Dowling College; Rabbi Irving A. Weingart, of Tifereth Israel Synagogue, and Rev. John D. Clinton of the Iowa Council of Churches.



Construction of the original Blank Lodge.



This was all that was left of the original Blank Lodge after a lightning bolt caused the lodge to burn to the ground on August, 15, 1951.

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Blank dining hall after reconstruction.



A.H. Blank stands below a portrait of his son Raymond. A. H. Blank (L) at the dedication of Blank dining hall.

A view from outside Fort Jaycee.



In the spring of 1951, the Order of the Arrow replaced the Old Guard as the service group for honor campers. The Order of the Arrow program was a national program that had been officially approved by the Boy Scouts of America in the 1930's. Recommendation for replacing the Old Guard with the Order of the Arrow program came from leaders representing the Old Guard, the Camp Mitigwa Camping Committee, and Officers of the Tall Corn Council.

Listeners of KIOA radio couldn't easily forget about Mitigwa during the summer of 1956. Every Saturday morning from June 16 through August 11, there was a 15-minute broadcast from Camp Mitigwa. Both campers and staff members reviewed the past weeks activities and highlights during the 10:45 a.m. broadcast.



Scouts relax at the campsite known as Fort Jaycee during the summer of 1950.

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Scouts inspect a totem pole outside of Richey Nature Cabin.

Astronomy was introduced as a program activity during the 1958 summer camp season. Another new 'addition' was a special communications tent that was dedicated for use in training Morse Code to Scouts.

Perhaps no one will ever know the early history of Camp Mitigwa and its natural surroundings better than John "Uncle Bade" Hurst. Uncle Bade lived in the area of Mitigwa almost his entire life and served as naturalist and camp ranger from the camp's beginning in 1922 until he retired in 1947. In addition to leading daily nature hikes, Uncle Bade also enjoyed telling Scouts about visits he received from Indians when he was a boy and about his visits to Johnny Green at Elk Rapids. Until he was in his mid-20's, Uncle Bade used to visit and share meals with Sac & Fox and Pottowattamie Indians and visit their wigwams.

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The following passages are from "Sixty Sketches of Iowa's Past and Present", an illustrated guide and narrative by William J. Wagner.

Thousands of boys, now men, will long remember Uncle Bade telling stories of the Indians he knew as a boy. He taught the boys how the Indian made his arrow, and the boy who became the owner of one of Uncle Bade's arrow points felt he had the greatest treasure.

His love for boys, understanding of their needs and desires, his homespun manner and keen appreciation of God in all nature drew boys to him easily. When I was first in Scouting in 1927-1928, the world's size meant nothing to me. I knew, or learned that Baden-Powell started the Scout movement, and I remember that it was quite a let down the day I found out that the Uncle Bude I knew wasn't the one and same Baden-Powell. Through Uncle Bude's actions and 'sermons' on nature, his boys grew taller in character and spirit.

John Hurst passed away in September, 1952. His tombstone, located in Sparks Cemetery 1.5 miles North of camp, is the destination of hikes taken by Scouts who are at Camp Mitigwa for the week. The inscription on the stone reads 'Grand Old Man of Camp Mitigwa'.

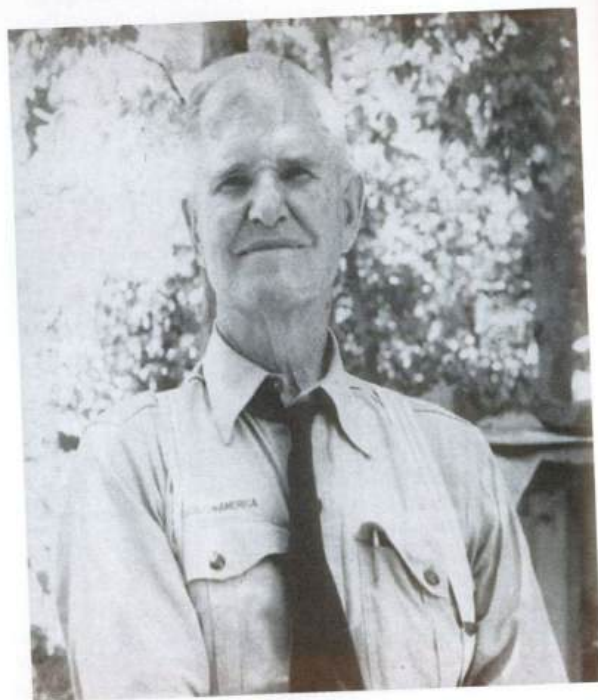
Home of John 'Uncle Bade' Hurst

Sketch by William J. Wagner is reprinted with permission



• HOME OF JOHN HURST, GRAND OLD SCOUTER • NEAR WOODWARD, IOWA •

John 'Uncle Bade' Hurst (1864 - 1952).



In nearly every year, during the 1950's attendance at Camp Mitigwa increased or remained constant. More Scouts than ever before took advantage of the opportunity to attend National and World Jamborees.

Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Explorers all participated in and received public support for their National Good Turns. Membership increases for 9 years in a row resulted in part from programs and activities specifically designed for older boys. As the Boy Scouts of America approached its 50th anniversary, however, some Boy Scout officials began to question whether the organization was indeed reaching all of the boys who needed Scouting the most.



Rev. John Clinton. He received his Silver Beaver award from the Wapsipinicon Area Council in 1933, was a prominent figure in the Tall Corn Area Council, and was an ardent supporter of the Des Moines Lincoln Pilgrimage.

1960 - 1969: 50th Anniversary for the Tall Corn Area Council

Scouts and Scouters who were active in the early 1960's helped the organization to celebrate several milestones. Golden Jubilee activities at both the national and local level helped Scouts and Scouters to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. The Tall Corn Area Council would celebrate its 50th Anniversary four years later.

Patriotic activities and civic service were prominent themes for many Scout units in the early part of the decade.

The popularity of camping and of the outdoors continued to increase. The high percentage of National Camping Awards earned by Scout units indicated that the 'lure of the outdoors' was still strong. For the first time in the history of the Council, a troop earned the Hornaday Award for distinguished service in conservation.

By the late 1960's, 65% of all troops in the nation were attending summer camp each year. A Camp Capital Development Fund drive significantly improved the facilities at Camp Mitigwa. Many Scouts took advantage of the opportunity to experience a national or world jamboree.

In addition to participating in activities previously offered to Sea Scouts or Air Scouts, local Explorer Scouts welcomed the opportunity to participate in national events specifically targeted towards them, such as the first-ever National Explorer Delegate Conference.

In the mid-1960's, the Boy Scouts of America adopted an urban emphasis program, known as the Inner City Rural Development program, to help address the needs of youth caused by a changing social climate.

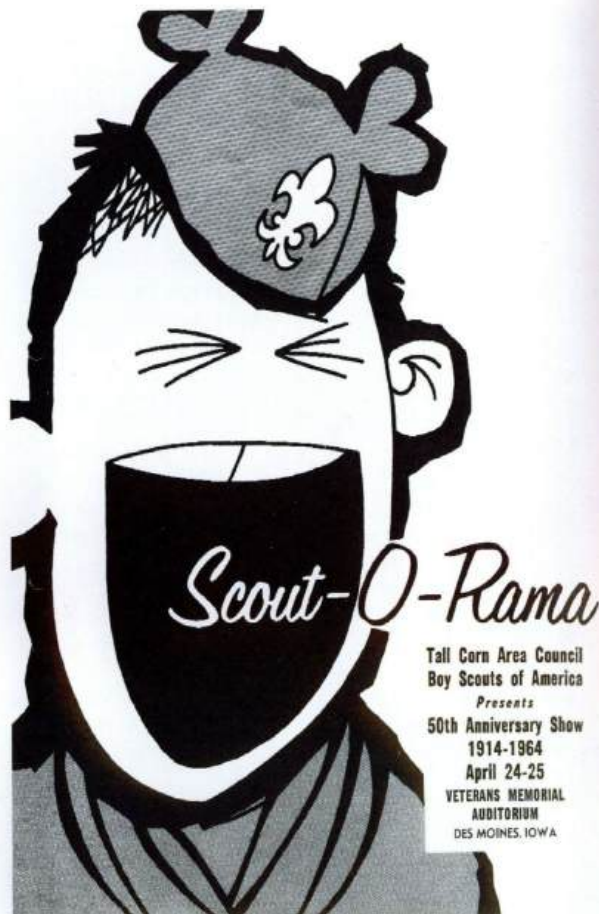
Celebrating Milestones

1960 was the Golden Anniversary year for the Boy Scouts of America. Several events helped Scouts and Scouters celebrate this milestone, including a National Jamboree.

Veterans Memorial Auditorium hosted the Jubilee Circus on May 6 and 7, 1960. More than 4,000 Cubs, Scouts, Explorers, and Scouters paraded before an audience of 10,000 each night. The theme of the circus was 'The Cavalcade of Scouting'. Scout units performed six acts, with each act portraying a significant event in the 50-year history of the Scouting movement.

Other Golden Anniversary activities included a council-wide Jubilee Camporee, held July 22-24 at the Iowa State Fairgrounds. The Jubilee attracted 1,774 Scouts and leaders from 104 troops. Activities in the Jubilee included a conservation county fair, field sports, physical fitness events, a cooking fair, a skill-rama, and a Jubilee campfire. The Jubilee officially began on Friday with a

Over 7,000 boys and 2,800 adults participated in the show. Through a series of acts, the show portrayed the development of the country from the era of Indian dominance to the space age, and the corresponding growth of the Scouting movement in relation to the American heritage.



statehouse ceremony where Governor Loveless lit 10 torches, representing each of the 10 districts in the Council. Runners then relayed the torches to the Iowa State Fairgrounds, where Des Moines Mayor Reinhold Carlson welcomed the runners and all Scouts at the opening ceremony at the fairgrounds.

The Cub Scout Jubilee, held July 23 (also at the Iowa State Fairgrounds), attracted 2,604 Cubs and their parents from 91 different Packs.

Local as well as national membership continued to climb, and on January 18, 1963, Council President Richard Bryan introduced Bobby Jon Stanley of Des Moines to Governor Howard E. Hughes as the 15,000th Scout in the Tall Corn Area Council. Governor Hughes presented Bobby with an autographed copy of the Boy Scout Handbook during a ceremony at the Governor's office. Also attending the ceremony were his parents, Scout Executive Melvin Tudor, and Troop 22 Scoutmaster William Herker, Jr. Tudor presented Bobby with a certificate for a week of free camp at Camp Mitigwa.

The Tall Corn Area Council celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 1964, and many council-wide activities helped commemorate this milestone. The monthly *Tall Corn Kernels* newsletter featured council-related historical articles by Council Historian Wayne Keck that highlighted items such as past Scout Executives, Presidents, and their present-day activities. The March 11 Eagle Recognition program, as part of the Council's 50th anniversary celebration, included a reunion of over 100 'alumni' who had previously earned the Eagle rank.

Demonstrating A Patriotic Spirit

The Des Moines Lincoln Pilgrimage, sponsored by Troop 201 and first held in 1962, is now an annual event that provides Scouts and non-Scouts alike the opportunity to remember and commemorate Lincoln.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln and his son Tad, located on the Iowa Statehouse grounds, was dedicated on November 19, 1961—the 98th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. At the time of dedication, it became one of at least 90 monuments dedicated to the former president, and the only one to show Lincoln as 'a family man'. The \$25,000 necessary to build the statue was raised from donations from 5,867 individuals, schools, and companies over a four year period.

The sculpture was made by Fred and Mabel Torrey, who were Des Moines residents and nationally renown sculptors. Scout David Graham from Troop 201 in Des Moines served as the model for Tad.

The efforts of Troop 201 were not the first in the Council that helped to honor the memory of former President Lincoln. Advisor W. L. Kent and Post 15 from the Walnut Creek District were awarded the Historic Trails Award in



Dave Rick, right front, explains the history of the Lincoln and Tad statue to members of Troops 201 and 184.

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1959. The post purchased and placed a gravestone on the previously unmarked grave of Tommy Lincoln, brother of former president Abraham Lincoln. The grave is located at Redmon Cemetery in Hodgenville, Kentucky.

Patriotic spirit was again very visible immediately following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Boy Scouts and Scouters responded to a call from Council President Richard Bryan which asked each Scout unit to hold a special memorial service in memory of the slain president. Over 300 units, including 7,500 boys and 5,600 adults, participated in special memorial services on November 25, 1963.

During June and July of 1964, the Council participated in the 'Strengthen America's Heritage' program. In cooperation with the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, a patriotic program was developed in conjunction with the National Jamboree. The stated purpose of the program was to:

- Help American youth understand and appreciate our inheritance of freedom
- Give American youth an opportunity to express their feelings about our nation
- Help American youth meet their responsibilities to enrich and pass on our heritage to future generations

Scouts observed 'Strengthen American Heritage Day' at Camp Mitigwa on July 18. Flag raising ceremonies were identical to those conducted at the National Jamboree. Special events were also conducted at the National Jamboree to commemorate the 'Strengthen America's Heritage' program. Individual Scouts could become an honorary youth member of the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge by completing the following requirements:

1. Advance one rank in Scouting in the coming year.
2. Give another boy an *Invitation to Adventure* and arrange for him to join Scouting.
3. Display the American flag correctly at his home on appropriate holidays.

Scouts and Scouters say the Pledge of Allegiance during American Heritage Day ceremonies at a campfire at Logan School in Des Moines. Among the activities, three Scouts spoke on 'What America Means to Me' and Governor Harold Hughes lit the ceremonial camp fire.

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4. Learn about and strive to win the Nathan Hale Award of the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge.
5. Compose a twenty-five to one hundred word statement on what a boy can do to preserve his American heritage. Themes: Cubs - *Why I Love America*; Scouts - *What the Scout Oath and Law Mean to Me*; Explorers - *My Role as a Proud, Modern American Patriot Defending the American Credo*.

Explorer Ron Larson proudly represented Scouts from Iowa and from the Midwest in February, 1966. Larson, a member of Post 159 in Ames, won the Region 8 Report to the Nation contest and presented a 3-minute talk to the President Lyndon Johnson during Boy Scout week. The theme of Larson's talk was *Scouting Makes a Difference*.

Civic Service

Civic service continued to be part of the overall Scouting program. A major annual service project was for the Goodwill Industries. Over 25,000 Goodwill 'Good Turn' bags were distributed on one Saturday in 1960, for example, to homes in Polk county. Over 20,000 bags were collected on the following weekend. Al Waugh, Executive Director of Goodwill Industries, reported that this amount was enough to keep 14 handicapped people employed for a full year, many of whom were not otherwise employable by industry.

The Council expanded the Goodwill 'Good Turn' service project the following year to include all 13 counties in the Tall Corn Area Council. In 1964, Cub Scouts distributed 90,000 bags to homeowners on Saturday, May 2. On the following Saturday, Scouts and Explorers collected and turned in over 70,000 bags to Goodwill Industries. Over 6,200 Scouts from 261 different units participated in the 1965 Goodwill 'Good Turn' collection effort.



Scouts load a truck at Park Fair Shopping Center with 'Good Turn' bags. In the truck receiving bags are Douglas Boyd (left) and Gary Dyer.

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Cub Scouts from the south side of Des Moines, Pack 22, serenade residents of the New Haven Home during December, 1968. The Cubs, most of whom attend Granger Elementary School, also brought Christmas decorations to the residents.

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In addition to the annual Goodwill service project, nearly 500 Scouts gave over 8,600 man hours of community service projects related to complications caused by flooding in the spring of 1965.

Increasing Emphasis on Camping and Outdoor Activities

During the 1960's, camping seemed to be more popular than ever. Over 77% of the troops qualified for the National Camping Award in 1961—the third year in a row for an increase. Units earned the award by camping at least 10 days and nights during the year. Having 69.7% of the top unit leaders trained also contributed to the successful council-wide advancement picture.

Troop 201, sponsored by Glen Echo Christian Church in Des Moines, was the first unit in the Tall Corn Area Council to earn the Hornaday award (a few individuals had previously earned the award). Troop 201 promoted the cause of conservation throughout their neighborhood and the northwest part of Des Moines. The troop was under the leadership of Scoutmaster Bill Darby and Assistant Scoutmaster J. W. Klockentager. The award is given through the New York Zoological Society for distinguished service to conservation.

To focus their efforts on earning the award, Troop 201 designated that all service projects and outdoor programs they performed between September 1960 and September 1961 would be conservation projects. Mr. M.A. Ellerhoff, State Forester for the Conservation Commission of Iowa, assisted the troop with their efforts. Forty-one boys participated and contributed their efforts toward achieving the award. Projects completed by Troop 201 include:

- Removed brush/tree limbs from a 14-acre area designated as a future site of an artificial lake at Jester County Park;

- Distributed conservation/fire prevention posters to 130 businesses and 20 schools;
- Toured the Des Moines Waterworks Plant;
- Secured several conservation films from the Iowa State Conservation Department and showed them to an audience of over 50 people at the troop's sponsoring institution;
- Built bird feeders, and were recognized by the Des Moines Audubon Society for distributing over 500 bulletins promoting ways to help birds survive the Iowa winter;
- Built a 20 x 20 public camping display (that was exhibited for two weeks) inside the Sears store;
- Distributed over 500 Dutch Elm Disease bulletins that informed citizens how to take proactive, preventative measures that would protect trees from this disease;
- Took an educational trip to the Iowa State Nursery in Ames;
- Planted 2,000 Multa Florarose plants, supplied by the Iowa Conservation Commission, to serve as a permanent fence and game cover;
- Provided a weekend of conservation work at Camp Mitigwa;
- Performed multiple public service projects at Margo Frankel Woods State Park

Camp Mitigwa

Camp Mitigwa benefited from many improvements during the 1960's. A public ceremony to dedicate the Health Lodge, donated by A. H. Blank, was held on June 28, 1961.

Significant work was accomplished for developing the Order of the Arrow ceremony ring at the 1961 Fall Conclave of Mitigwa Lodge, Order of the Ar-



A. H. Blank at the dedication ceremony for the new Health Lodge.



row Advisor Julius Fidler reported to the Council Executive Board how pleased he was with the significant amount of labor-intensive work accomplished by the 327 Arrowmen. Much of the work involved carrying cement and other materials to the ceremonial ring.

An additional thirty acres of land was purchased for Camp Mitigwa in January, 1963. Another 6 acres adjacent to the North portion of Camp Mitigwa was purchased in November, 1964. By 1966, Camp Mitigwa consisted of 520 acres.

Camp Capital Development Fund Drive

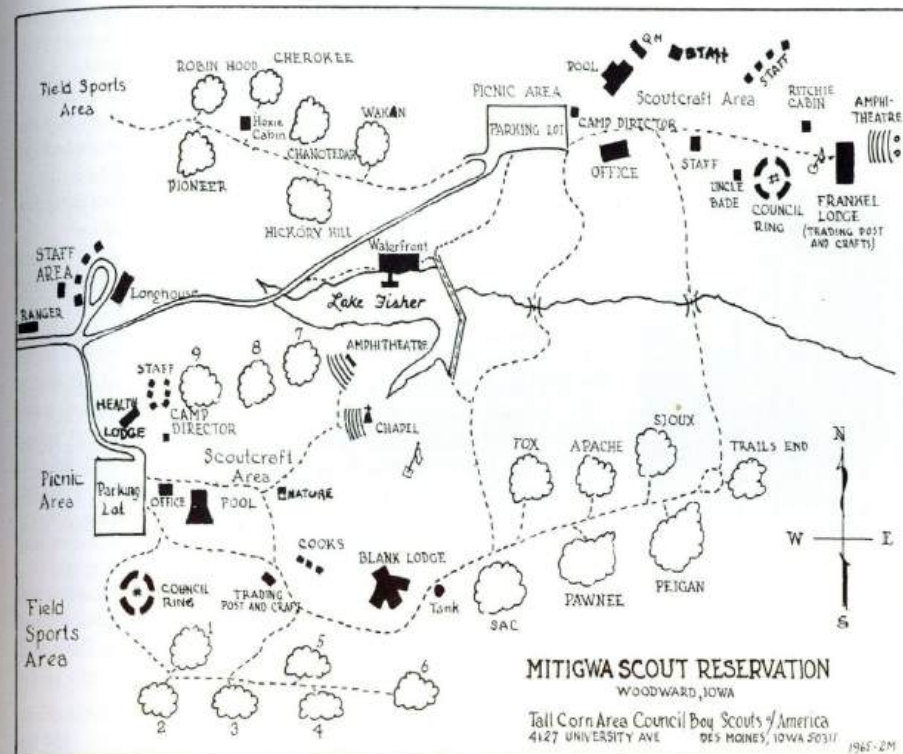
On June 19, 1965, Camp Mitigwa hosted a formal dedication ceremony and open house to showcase the results of a two-year, \$400,000 Boy Scout Camp Capital Development fund drive. Jo S. Stong, a 1953 Silver Antelope recipient, was the speaker at the dedication ceremony. Among the dedicated items:

	<i>Blank Ridge</i>
New (Maytag) swimming pool	Camp entrance way
Firestone Trading Post	Register & Tribune shower facility
Clayman Chapel	Telephone system
Improved roads and parking lot	Younkers office and Deere meeting room
Grubb Director's cabin	Council ring
Rifle and archery ranges	Amphitheater
Six new campsites	Improved basement of Blank Lodge
Six new staff cabins	Fisher Lake (permits canoeing and rowing)

	<i>Frankel Ridge</i>
Telephone system	Improvements in Hoxie cabin
Improvements in six campsites	Family duplex

Members of the committee who regularly checked on progress, reviewed plans, and expedited development whenever possible were

N.F. "Bing" Crosby - chairman
William Wagner - architect



1965 map of Camp Mitigwa.

Frank H. Mendell - conservation
Ray L. Thurston - sanitation
E.C. Jacobson - electrical
Lambert Trowbridge - camping chairman
Richard L. Bryan - ex officio
Harold E. Kersey - vice chairman
Al C. Jensen - roads and parking
H. H. Specker - construction
Frank L. Pulley - mechanical
Robert P. Keehn - comptroller
Ken Gethman - advisory
Mel Tudor - secretary

Completion of the major projects produced as a result of the campaign were done in stages. The Council awarded contracts totaling \$101,668.00 during 1963 for the first phase of projects completed:

1. **Water system on Blank Ridge.** Creation of over 7,000 feet of water main and secondary lines, installation of two large underground pressure tanks, and establishing several fire and service hydrants.
2. **Electric system.** An entirely new and improved underground cable system to supply both sections of camp. Over 13,000 feet of primary and secondary cable was laid; eight new transformers; service connections made to all facilities; feeder lines, and street lights.
3. **Telephone system.** A completely new telephone and inter-communications system was installed.
4. **Primary roads and parking lot.** Road improvements for the Blank road were made to widen the road and improve the grade. The roadway across the culvert to Frankel Ridge was raised to be above the higher water line that was created by the new lake. The Blank Ridge parking lot was also surfaced.
5. **Lake and dam.** The 4.5 acre lake was made possible by the Fisher Foundation of Marshalltown. Fisher Lake includes a 400 foot dam. The dam is 35 feet high and has a 14 foot walkway. Approximately 30,000 cubic yards of dirt was moved from the borrow area to form the earth fill for the dam and for compaction of the reservoir bottom. A 21 inch spillway pipe carries overflow from the lake to the valley below. Construction on the lake began in July of 1963.

Most of the above five projects were completed in 1963; some were completed in early 1964 due to weather complications. Projects for phase 2 were all completed prior to the opening of the 1965 summer camp season. These projects included:

1. **Five new campsites.** The new campsites were created on Buffalo Ridge in time for pre-jamboree training by Scouts preparing for the 1964 National Jamboree.
2. **Camp office and meeting room.** The Deere Conference Center & Younkers Office, a 41 x 47 foot building, serves as the hub of camp operation. It also serves as a meeting room for Scouters.
3. **Trading post and Scoutcraft lodge.** These buildings were provided courtesy of the member banks of the Des Moines Clearing House (banking industry) and Firestone.
4. **Two-family staff cabin.** This 41 x 26 foot duplex unit houses adult members and their families during the entire summer. Each unit will have a bedroom, living room, bath, and kitchen.
5. **Swimming pool.** The 75-foot swimming pool was made possible by Mrs. Fred L. Maytag of Newton as a memorial to her husband.
6. **Shower house.** The 52 x 28 foot shower house was provided by the Register and Tribune Company of Des Moines.
7. **Director's cabin.** The 26 x 30 foot structure was built through the courtesy of John R. Grubb. The building provides living quarters for the Camp Director and family during the camping season.
8. **Entrance to Blank Ridge.** The pre-cast and stone structure marks the entrance to Blank Ridge. The entranceway was donated in honor of A.H. Blank by his close friend and past Tall Corn Area Council President, Mr. Leonard Neufeld.

9. **Chapel.** The present chapel area was improved and a new covered sanctuary was built. The chapel was a memorial gift by long time Scouter Abe D. Clayman.
10. **Blank Dining Hall improvements.** The basement was revised/re-done and the kitchen remodeled to more efficiently handle daily food preparation.
11. **Additional land.** Purchase of an additional 60 acres of land, North of the present camp boundary, bringing the total acreage to 520 acres in 1965.

In addition to Camp Mitigwa, other popular camping facilities used by troops and posts were Camp Florence, Grinnell Scoutland, and the Charles Grayson Memorial Camp (a 10-acre camp, located South of Boone, that was donated to the Council in June, 1961 by the Charles S. Grayson estate). Scouters from across the Council were instrumental in promoting camping in these and other facilities.

For most of the 1950's and 1960's, Julius Fidler was the Tall Corn Council's *Mr. Philmont*, assuming responsibility for organizing treks and promoting the New Mexico Scout Ranch. Assuming these responsibilities after Fidler was Bill Darby from Des Moines. Since 1969, Bill Darby has been a contingent organizer and leader for annual Philmont Scout Ranch expeditions.

Another 'champion' of the outdoors is Larry Hart, Scoutmaster of Troop 223 in Des Moines for over 30 years. Larry began taking his Scouts on hiking trips soon after he became Scoutmaster, and took his troop on nearly 30 registered trails, most of them multiple times, and has personally logged over 2,100 miles hiking with his Scouts.



Larry Hart

Jamboree Bound

A National or World Jamboree supplemented fond camping memories of many Scouts and Scouters.

The 1960 National Jamboree was held from July 22-28 in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The contingent from the Tall Corn Area Council consisted of 240 Scouts, Explorers, and leaders. The Jamboree troops were troops 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89. Two Japanese Scouts, Tadoa Sugihara and Makota Fukushima, joined troop 89 during the Jamboree. The two also spent time with Scouter Robert Smith and his troop from Newton both before and after the Jamboree.

The Council contingent for the 6th National Jamboree, held July 17-23, 1964, included 132 Scouts and Explorers. Adult leaders for the Council contingent included Murray Applegate, Knoxville; Donald Coon, Des Moines; Curtis Daggs, Eldora; William Darby, Des Moines; Delbert Kneeland, Marshalltown; Dr. Dale Onnen, Newton; Richard Peters, Des Moines; Rodney Western, Marshalltown; Arthur Williams, Des Moines; Max Woods, Mitchellville.

Also part of the Council contingent were eight Scouts and their leader from Taiwan. The Scouts traveled to and from the Jamboree with the Tall Corn Council contingent, and even had their picture taken with Iowa Governor Hughes.

The Lion Patrol of Jamboree Troop 50 won medals that rewarded a first place finish in the regional wood chopping event. They finished with the best time nationally, but were defeated in the final national competition.

Patrol members included Patrol Leader William Heaton of Ames; Edsel Godlove, Milo; Bob Rogers, Des Moines; Steve Emanuel, Ames; Steve Hall, Ankeny; Roger Coover, Nevada; Steve Hughes, Council Bluffs; and Peter Lee from Taiwan.

In addition to Jamboree activities, Scouts experienced the following site-seeing activities: one day at the World's Fair, a visit to Radio City Music Hall, a tour of NBC studios, a boat-ride tour of the Statue of Liberty, a tour of the United Nations, and also a visit to the Empire State Building.

Eagle Scout Walter Smith from Troop 354 in Newton attended the 11th World Jamboree held August 1-11, 1963 in Marathon, Greece. Smith was a member of the troop representing Region 8.

Scouter Lee Leuthauser and son James, both of Des Moines, inspect the campsite entrance at the 1960 National Jamboree.



One hundred boys from 56,000 were honored by selection to open the Jamboree by hoisting their state flag on the Avenue of Flags. Bruce Anderson (left) and Walter Smith (right) both of Newton, hoisted the Iowa flag. After the photograph was taken, Smith fainted from the opening day heat and excitement. In 1995, Smith became the Mid-Iowa Council President.



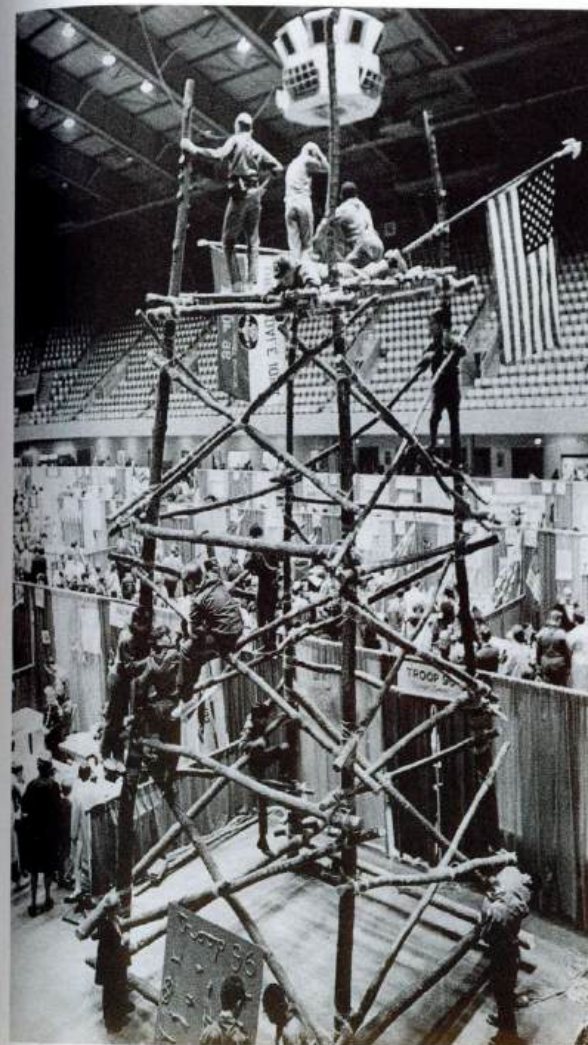
Representatives of the Boy Scouts of America present 10 portable typewriters to the International Scout Association during ceremonies at the 1964 National Jamboree. These typewriters had American keyboards, which allowed foreign associations to type English letters and thus correspond to other Scout Associations around the world. Mike Pickett of Des Moines watches as National Executive Board member Gilbert Pirrung presents a typewriter to Long Hwei Lee of China.

Twelve boys and one adult represented the Tall Corn Area Council as part of the Region 8 contingent at the 12th World Jamboree held in Idaho in 1967. The contingent included Dean Hatch, Grimes; Andrew Hauser, Eldora; Bill Cruzen, Pella; Craig Boylan, Ames; Duane Lepeska, Urbandale; Eric Ahrens, Boone; Dale Watson, Montezuma; Dennis See, Dysart; Craig Tweedt, Slater; Joseph Weinman, Indianola; Robert Skow, Des Moines; and Craig McCoy, Des Moines.



Scouts and leaders prepare to leave for the 1967 World Jamboree.

1966 Scout Exposition drew more than 20,000 spectators.



Troop 96 from Urbandale won 1st place for outstanding display at the 1966 Scout Exposition.

New Opportunities for Explorer Scouts

Thought at the time to be one of the Tall Corn Area Council's largest Explorer activities ever, 250 Explorers from the Council visited Lincoln Air Force Base during the weekend of May 7-8, 1962. Activities included watching the base fire department extinguish a mock fire in an aircraft, observing the training of dogs for guard duty at air bases, and an inspection of the B58 Hustler Bomber, which on March 6, 1962 flew from Los Angeles to New York and back in 4 hours and 42 minutes.

The fact that Sea Scouts had been incorporated into the standard Exploring program meant little more than a name change in terms of its program. Shown here is a 1963 group of Des Moines Sea Explorers. Front row, left to right: Joe Staler, Mark Henney, Kim Dreher, Mike Scout. Back row, left to right: Mel Andresen, (Skipper), Jack Textor, Jeff Riggs, Duane Hotchkiss, Glen Hansen (group trainer).



A delegation of 14 Explorers and adult leaders represented the Tall Corn Area Council at the first National Explorer Delegate Conference, held August 26-30, 1962 at the University of Michigan. Approximately 3,500 elected delegates, representing every BSA Council, attended the event. The conference theme was *Our Best Today—for a better Tomorrow*. Highlighting the conference was the Explorado, an outdoor demonstration of Exploring in action. Explorers representing the Council:

Clint Conover, Post 58, Des Moines
Lee Ray Liljegren, Post 53, Des Moines
James Shuey, Post 313, Grinnell
Earl C. Williams, Post 66, Des Moines
Oscar E. Twedt, Post 162, Roland
Mike Kinter, Post 49, Des Moines

William Batschelet, Post 125, Guthrie Center
Peter Ferguson, Post 317, Marshalltown
Mike Mahon, Post 19, Des Moines
Wayne A. Shimer, Post 123, Indianola
Richard Aycock, Post 68, Des Moines
Craig E. Davis, Squad 224, Thornton



In the control tower at the airport in Des Moines, Explorers listen as air traffic control specialist (left) gives landing information to a pilot in the traffic pattern. At far right in the white shirt is Norman Ritzen, also responsible for air traffic control.

Urban Scouting

During the late 1960's, America experienced civil rights demonstrations and increasing protests against America's involvement in the Vietnam War. This new social climate made it difficult to organize Cub packs, Boy Scout troops, and Explorer posts, especially in inner cities. It became more fashionable than ever before to show disrespect for authority figures such as Scout leaders.

To combat this situation, the Boy Scouts of America began the Inner-City Rural Development Program in 1965. The program was the largest research and development effort ever undertaken by the Boy Scouts of America. For 6 years the BSA implemented special projects and approaches in an attempt to bring Scouting to poor boys in the inner city and depressed rural areas.

The Tall Corn Area Council, like the Boy Scouts of America, began making special efforts to combat the perception by some that Scouting's primary appeal was to 8 to 14-year-old boys from white, middle-class to upper-middle class homes. The Urban Scouting program helped the Council to focus efforts on reaching more boys from lower-income families and from the inner city.

The Council hired Monroe Colston in 1968 to develop a program in the new Capital District to focus on inner-city Scouting for Des Moines.

"It was a time of BOYPOWER '76, a program that attempted to reach a representative one third—one in three of all eligible youth would be served by the Boy Scout program. We strove for this by developing character, value, team building, commitment to God, country, and to self, and made the concept available to inner-city youth with new opportunities for growth and a positive experience."

Monroe Colston

Scoutmaster Ken Poage admires the Eagle medal on Tom Hamilton, the first youth in inner city Troop 184 to earn the distinction. All others in the photo (from left to right) would later become Eagle Scouts: Bob Long, John McCarthy, Darrell Cook, Larry Davis, Leslie Stone, and Merle Carter.

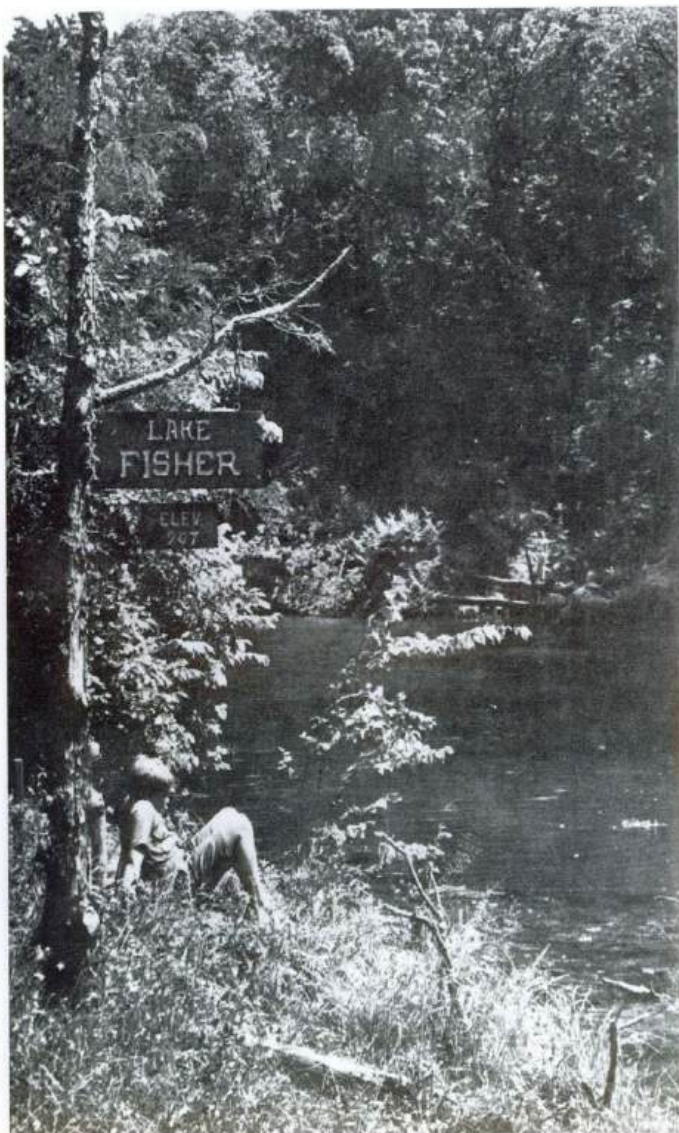


Local agencies such as the United Way offered their support, as did companies such as Northwestern Bell, America Republic Insurance, and the Des Moines Register. Through their combined efforts, they provided funding for salaries and program. Charles Gabus from Charles Gabus Ford supplied a van that was used for transportation.

During the first year of the inner-city program, a 9th week of camp was added at Camp Mitigwa for the Scouts. In subsequent years, they were integrated into the standard camp sessions.

Several adult volunteers were key pioneers to the success of the inner-city program. Evette Newcomb served as Cub Scout Chairman; Bob Parks, Boy Scout Chairman; and Manfred Kiess, District Chairman, and Larry Carter, District Finance Chairman. Ken Poage provided leadership to what was to become an outstanding troop and post. LeRoy Owens, Jr. and Charlene Owens also were active unit leaders. Scout Steve Kitchen would later be an active adult Scout leader, and was recognized by the Mid-Iowa Council with the Silver Beaver award.

As the 1960's came to a close, the upbeat, patriotic mood that greeted the decade was replaced with social unrest. In the decade ahead, the Boy Scouts of America would help to address this by introducing national programs (such as a drug abuse program—Operation Reach, and a conservation program—project SOAR) that Scouts could rally around.



1970 - 1979: A New Council and a Time of Transition

The new decade ushered in what was for some only a cosmetic change—the name of the local Boy Scout Council changing from the Tall Corn Area Council to the Mid-Iowa Council. To many, it also meant an additional council camp.

To help address the drug abuse epidemic among youth, the BSA launched a program called Operation Reach. The Mid-Iowa Council served as one of four pilot councils to evaluate the program, prior to the national adaptation of the program in the spring of 1972.

National programs such as project SOAR (Save Our American Resources), which focused on conservation, promoted many outdoor projects, as did enthusiasm for participation in National and World Jamborees.

Lennox Industries, Inc. presented the Council with a new headquarters building on May 27, 1975. The 2,800 square foot building is located at 1659 East Euclid Ave. in Des Moines. The building was constructed in 1957 and was formerly used by Lennox as a two-classroom school building to “study and determine the advantages of a climate-controlled thermal environment on learning”.

Camp Mitigwa received national attention when the new Jackson Bridge, built at camp by Explorer Post 46, was featured in Exploring magazine. A local Scout would also later receive national attention. In 1977, Alan Richard became the first Scout from the Council to win the National Reader’s Digest Public Speaking contest. Richard’s winning speech was titled “Why I am a Scout”.

The ‘Early Days’ of the Mid-Iowa Council

The Southern Iowa Council and the Tall Corn Area Council consolidated in April, 1970, making the new Mid-Iowa Council the 46th largest council in the country in terms of number of youth served. The result most obvious to Scouts from the former Tall Corn Area Council was that they would now have an additional long-term Council camp alternative: Camp Wapello.

1971 was the first full year as the Mid-Iowa Council. Comments from outgoing Council President Warren Winslow summarized the first year of the Mid-Iowa Council into three categories:

- ordinary things expected of a Boy Scout council
- additional assignments/responsibilities
- unexpected internal upheavals

Ordinary Things:

The Council operated a quality program for 20,000 young boys. Over 2,300 boys were recruited during the annual School Night for Scouting. Almost 100%

of the units participated in Boy Scout week activities. At the 'Boypower in Action' Scout Show held at the Iowa State Fairgrounds, 182 units and over 6,000 boys participated. Over 11,000 boys distributed and collected Goodwill-Good-turn bags. Finally, there was active council-wide participation in project SOAR by both Cub Packs and Scout Troops.

The Council operated on a fiscally sound, business-like basis. A highly successful sustaining membership enrollment (SME) campaign saw the Council exceed its \$104,000 goal.

In order to strengthen the Exploring program, an Exploring Division was created in the Council. This resulted in a new professional position which allowed a staff person to concentrate exclusively on special interest Explorer Posts. Responsibility of the Exploring program was removed from District Executives.

Additional Assignments:

The Council served as a pilot council for National Operation Reach drug abuse program. The program was implemented nationally in 1972.

In conjunction with IBM, the Council developed a Sustaining Membership Enrollment (computer software) program and was successful in merchandising it to the National Council. The software helped the Council to maintain both boy and leader membership, track SME contributors, produce mailing labels, and perform some general ledger functions that would help the Council to monitor cash flow.

Unexpected Internal Upheavals:

Personnel changes included vacancies in three District Executive positions, a Camp Ranger, a Program Director, and hiring an outside bookkeeping service. These changes, in addition to administrative challenges presented due to the consolidation of two councils into one, made it challenging to serve Scouters in the manner that the professional staff would have liked.

Bookkeeping problems forced many additional hours for the Scout Executive and the auditors. In addition, cash flow problems existed due to operating revenues that failed to materialize and due to the failure of several United Fund cities to raise 100% of the Council's allocation (\$12,000 short). When Frankel Lodge burned to the ground on November 22, it required among other things many unbudgeted staff hours for insurance claim purposes.

Reaching Out to the Handicapped

The Boy Scouts of America made a special emphasis during the 1970's and 1980's to serve handicapped youth. More than 60,000 handicapped youth were enrolled in packs, troops, and posts during this period. One who felt the rewards of helping those with special needs was Marshalltown's Jack Schrader. In the fall of 1970, Jack started troop 403, a troop for boys with mental and physical handicaps. (Jack later started and served as the leader for Cub Scout Pack #403, a Girl Scout troop, and a Brownie troop, all for handicapped youth with various handicaps.) Orville Grimes was the Assistant Scoutmaster for much of the 16-year history of troop 403. The Marshalltown Optimists also helped provide leadership on camping trips.

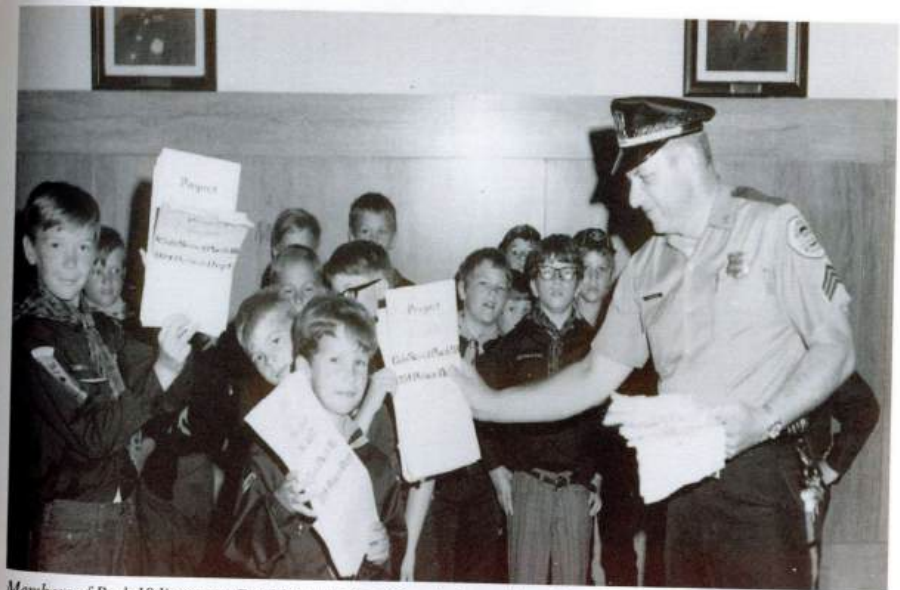
Troop 403 met at the Pleasant Hill Development Center in Marshalltown. The troop met for 2 hours every Thursday during the day in a classroom-like setting. Although the Boy Scouts of America had special material for handicapped youth, Jack presented the Scout program using the standard Scout Handbook. Since many of the Scouts had mental disabilities, the number of badges earned were limited, although the boys did participate in standard Scouting activities and advancement programs.

Throughout the troop's history, they attended summer camp at both Camp Mitigwa and at Camp Wapello. Schrader recalled that "A Scout who attended Mitigwa one year with the troop was deaf, dumb, and confined to a wheelchair".

Membership in Troop 403 averaged 35-45 boys. Although most of the youth had mental disabilities, the troop at various times served 3 blind boys and 10 Scouts who were restricted to wheelchairs. One of Jack's Scouts, Terry Brooks, became a First Class Scout and was elected to the Mitigwa Order of the Arrow Lodge. The troop disbanded only when the schools began mainstreaming the handicapped youth into schools with non-handicapped youth.

Operation Reach

In 1971, the Council served as one of four pilot councils who participated in the experimental phase of the National Council's drug abuse program known as Operation Reach. Barry Pidgeon served as overall chairman of the program; R. R. Howdle was the Boy Scout chairman, and Richard Koch served as Explorer chairman. Dr. Dwight Davis, Superintendent of Des Moines Schools, served as chairman in 1972. All districts participated; the positive feedback helped encourage national adoption of this program in the spring of 1972.



Members of Pack 18 listen to a Des Moines police officer during a visit to the police station.

Conservation Emphasis Dominates Outdoor Activities

Numerous program activities helped the Council to rebound from the administrative challenges that surfaced early in the decade. A major success was the Council's participation in the Save Our American Resources (SOAR) campaign during 1971, under the leadership of Ralph Schlenker.

Unlike previous good turns, which were limited to a few weeks or months, project SOAR was renewed for several years. Emphasis of project SOAR was not limited to tree planting, erosion control, and habitat improvement on open lands. Scout units attempted to understand and address issues such as ecology, ecosystem, and biosphere.

Most Cub Scout Packs and Boy Scout Troops incorporated project SOAR activities as part of their normal program activities. A total of 6,948 Cubs and Scouts, and 1,199 adults participated in the June 4, 1971 Keep America Beautiful Day. Their efforts resulted in 271 miles of roadside and shoreline being cleaned, 1,331 acres of lots and parks being cleaned, and 137 tons of trash being collected. Project SOAR was the BSA's first National Good Turn since the 1960 Get-Out-The-Vote drive.

Other numbers also highlight the support of the Mid-Iowa Council toward project SOAR. A total of 310 Packs and Troops (50.9% of those registered in the Council) participated in one or more activities. Nine Posts performed year-round activities. The following list categorizes the 1,121 different unit-planned events:

- 206 soil and water conservation projects
- 62 forestry projects
- 73 fish and wildlife projects
- 422 anti-litter projects
- 38 community improvement projects
- 210 campsite projects
- 115 Conservation of Natural Resources merit badges were earned

Kirk Highfill, from Troop 63 in Altoona, next to his troop's project SOAR display at the 1971 Scout Fair.



The Council was recognized in 1974 when Wilson Boone, representing the U.S. Department of Agriculture, presented the Council with the Green Seal Conservation Award.

The outdoor adult leader training program received a boost when Homer Rinehart of Marshalltown served as course director for the second Woodbadge course ever held at Camp Mitigwa. Twenty-five of the thirty-six attendees at the August, 1971 training event were from the Mid-Iowa Council.

Ken Crabb, chairman of the 1973 Council Committee, reported that 128 Scouts from five troops attended the Jamboree-West, and one troop attended Jamboree-East. Several Scout leaders served on both Jamboree staffs.



During June, 1971, these Scouts are ready to begin hiking the new Chief Wapello trail. Pictured from left to right: Bob Tierney, Kim McDonald, Ricky Biddle, Jimmy McDonald, Gary Whicker, Tom Farrell, Brian Shumaker, and Bob Rivey.

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Several Scouts represented the Mid-Iowa Council at World Jamborees during the 1970's. Steve Kitchen from Des Moines attended the 1971 World Jamboree in Japan, as did Kevin Flagg. Carroll Talbot served as an Assistant Scoutmaster for one of the troops from the Region 8 contingent. Scout Jeff Powers from Troop 206 in Urbandale attended the 1975 World Jamboree held in Oslo, Norway.

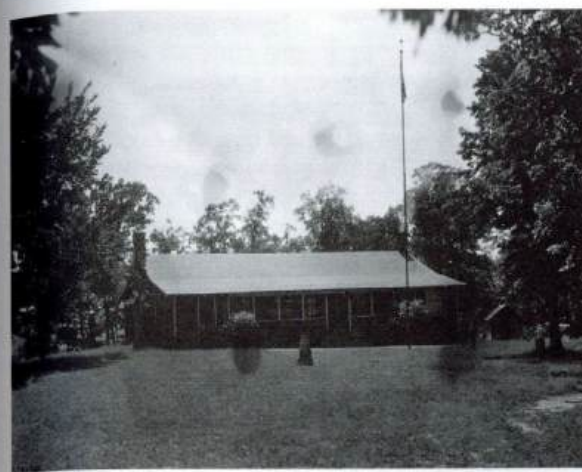
A major council-wide event in 1978 was the Camporall, which was held at Camp Mitigwa. The event, led by Chairman Bob Clark and Youth Chairman Ted Madison, attracted over 1,100 Cub Scouts, Scouts and Scout leaders. Over 2,000 Cub Scouts participated in the Cub Scout Day Camps during 1979. The Lad'n Dad weekend during this same year attracted over 1,000.

Camp Mitigwa

The first building constructed at Camp Mitigwa was a gift from Anselm Frankel and was known as Frankel Lodge. It was originally used as a dining hall, but later was the site of the trading post. It was located southwest of Richey Nature Cabin, on what was then known as the North Ridge.

Bill Darby became the lodge advisor of the Order of the Arrow lodge in June of 1970 and was faced with the task of facilitating the merger of the Mitigwa Lodge, from the Tall Corn Area Council, and the Bo Qui Lodge, from the Southern Iowa Council. The merged lodges retained the name of Mitigwa; however, they were now the honor camping society for Scouts and Scout leaders from both Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello.

For years, the ravine dividing Blank and Buffalo Ridges was known as Cardiac Ridge due to the steep descent and difficult climb required to cross the ravine. However, that title was essentially put to rest in 1972 when members



Frankel Lodge, which served as the handicraft headquarters until burning to the ground on November 22, 1971.

of Explorer Post 46 set out to span the ravine with what became known as the Jackson Bridge.

In 1970, William R. Jackson, chairman of the board of Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel (PDMS) as well as a member of the BSA National Executive Board and National Exploring Committee, directed each PDMS branch to sponsor an Explorer post. PDMS-Clive, Iowa, sponsored Post 46. At the third post meeting, the thirty members took as a task the design and construction of such a bridge.



The bridge was dedicated by Post 46 in October, 1972, in the name of William R. Jackson. (Jackson would later serve as chairman of the 1973 National Jamboree—East. The ceremony was attended by state and local government officials as well as officers of PDMS and the Boy Scouts of America.)

A BRIDGE FOR CARDIAC RIDGE

By Charles E. Anderson

which had to be repeated many times per day for some camp inhabitants seemed, on the surface, simple. Sometimes.

"On rainy days the sides of the ravine turned to mud," one camp ranger explained. "That's when a lot of people, even the best of climbers, would slip and slide up and down the gorge. A lot of people sustained scraps, cuts, and bruises. Have you ever tried climbing up a wet, muddy, steep hill with nothing to pull yourself up on? Man! What misery!"

That was also the reaction of young Scouts and Cubs who crossed the ravine. Even under dry conditions many Scout leaders and older adults found the climb exhaustion. So it earned the nickname of "Cardiac Ridge."

But all that was before members of engineering Post 46 of Des Moines urged their sponsor, the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. (PDMS), to spearhead a drive to build a footbridge span across the ravine. Members of the post decided to make the bridge their year's project.

"What I think all of us envisioned," recalled post president Russ Lautenbach, "was maybe putting several boards across the ravine and nailing little railings along the side to hold onto. We didn't imagine it would turn out the way it did."

Nearly a year after voting to make the bridge a project, members of the post were putting the finishing touches on a 35-foot steel steel-girder span that by modest estimates would have normally cost \$100,000.

Thanks to some public-spirited citizens, not a single cent was spent of the bridge by Post 46 or the Mid-Iowa Council, BSA, which operates Camp Mitigwa. Building materials, engineering designs, machinery for constructing the bridge's foundation, and professional and technical manpower were all donated by PDMS and 20 other Des Moines area businesses.

A lot of non-technical labor was provided by members of Post 46, who got to watch up close every aspect of the bridge's construction from design to finish.

Photos by Brian Payne

Post 46 was started two years ago when William R. Jackson, PDMS board chairman as well as a member of BSA National Executive Board and National Exploring Committee, directed that PDMS should sponsor at least one Exploring post at each of its 13 branches. Post 46 started out with 30 members—all male.

"The young men of this community jumped at the chance to be associated with PDMS," said post Advisor Lyle Morse, who runs his own engineering consultant firm. "It's a fine company and, of course, is most well known for its design and construction of the famous Gateway to the West arch, now a national landmark in St. Louis."

At the post's third meeting the members decided to take on the Camp Mitigwa bridge project.

At about the same time, PDMS had been contracted to fabricate a number of steel girders for a bridge being built in Montana. One the way to the construction site several of the girders were damaged in a train wreck. The damaged material was returned to the Des Moines plant.

"It went just like clockwork," said engineer Gordon Warner, the PDMS official liaison with the post. "From the moment we heard about the post's plan to build a bridge, we knew that those girders would be used after all."

One day in early 1972, members of Post 46 visited Camp Mitigwa with the PDMS chief engineer, who pointed out all the factors that had to be considered in building the bridge. Then the group helped the camp ranger pick out the exact spot where the bridge would be built.

By the time of the next post meeting, two weeks later, the chief engineer had not only drawn up the designs for the bridge but had constructed a scale model of it as well. Using the model for demonstration, he showed the Explorers how he had designed the bridge and answered all of their questions concerning it.



Explorers of a Des Moines post (shown here) span a gap with the help of their sponsoring industry.

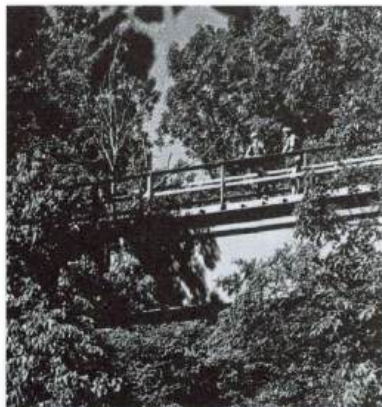
Until a year ago one of the most memorable experiences everyone had at beautiful Scout Camp Mitigwa, located some 30 miles north of Des Moines, Iowa, was crossing the 140-foot-deep gorge that separated the camp's two halves.

"Buffalo Ridge," on the one side of the gorge, was the site of the swimming pool, some campground, and a play area. On the other side, called "Blank Ridge," was the dining hall and administrative offices. Any one going from one side to the other first had to climb down one side of the gorge, jump across a tiny stream, then climb up the other side. The whole five- to six- minute process,



During the next six months, while the bridge was being constructed in the PDMS Clive Plant, just outside Des Moines, 20 other local firms were contacted for their help in preparing the camp site for the installation. For instance, one firm donated 30 cubic yards of ready-mixed high strength concrete and delivered it to the site for use in constructing the bridge's foundation. Another company loaned a \$60,000 cement pump and four operators to pour the cement into the giant molds used to make the bridge's foundation. Still another company donated several 2,6000-pound steel reinforcing rods for the foundation.

Once the bridge was built at PDMS, it was loaded on a truck and hauled to Camp Mitigwa. It took one full day for members of



The new bridge is shown at left, while below it is the crude log structure at the bottom of the gorge that preceded it.



Post 46 and PDMS employees to install the bridge on its foundation. The following weekend post members came back to paint the bridge and to put on all the finishing touches. Among those touches was a plaque naming the bridge the Jackson Bridge and giving full credit to Post 46 for coordinating its construction.

The plaque was unveiled three weeks later at a ceremony attended by state and local government officials, officials of PDMA and the BSA, and, of course, members of Post 46.

After cutting the ribbon to open the bridge officially, William Jackson said, "I am truly proud and honored that members of Post 46 would name this bridge after me. I am particularly pleased because it was the work of a lot of different people who donated their effort, time, and resources. But none of this would have ever come about if the members of Post 46 had not seen a need and sought to fill it."

Camp Mitigwa was already closed for the summer when the bridge was dedicated in October of '72. So the bridge was first used extensively this year by those attending summer camp.

Walking across the bridge on the anniversary of its dedication, Vernon Horch, a Scouting volunteer who helped coordinate the bridge's construction, beamed and said, "This certainly beats crossing the ravine the old way. But I doubt if any of us old-timers will ever stop referring to this place a Cardiac Ridge."

As for members of Post 46, they're still building bridges. Recently, several members of the post entered a model bridge building contest sponsored by the Engineering School at the University of Iowa. The entry that could support the strongest amount of weight would be the winner. Members of Post 46 came away with first and fourth prizes, and cash awards totaling \$400. The money has been placed in the post's treasury to be used as scholarships for any member who majors in engineering in college. •

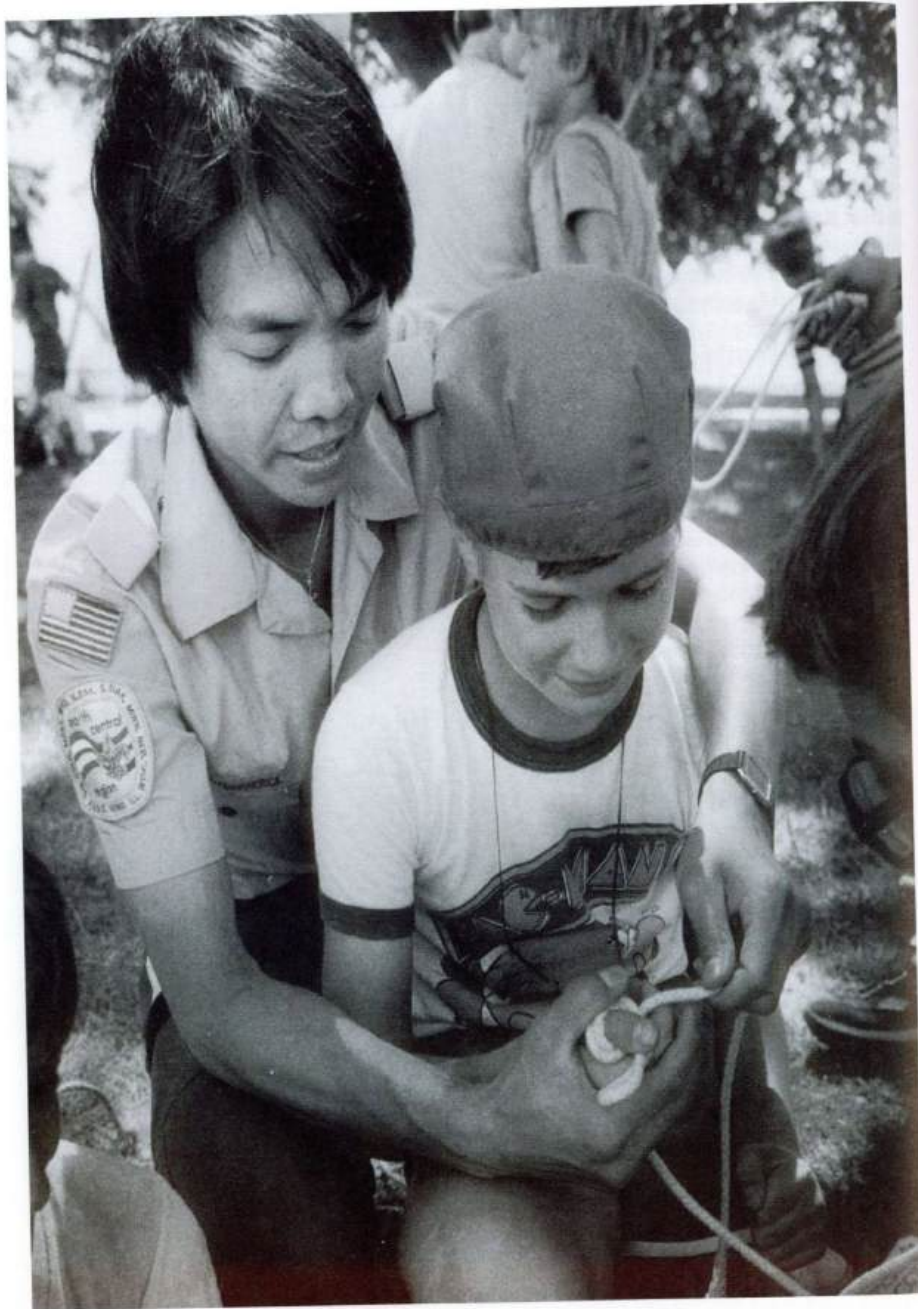
PDMS, famous for its design and construction of the 'Gateway to the West' arch in St. Louis, had been contracted to fabricate steel girders for a bridge in Montana. However, several of the girders were damaged enroute to the construction site in a train wreck and were returned to the Clive plant.

Almost immediately the company realized the girders could be salvaged for Post 46. The girders were promptly donated to the Post. After visiting Mitigwa with the PDMS chief engineer, the post worked out the construction details. During the following six months, while the bridge was being constructed at the PDMS plant, twenty other local companies donated concrete, reinforcement rods, a cement pump and four operators to pour the bridges foundation. When the construction was complete, the bridge was hauled to Camp Mitigwa and members of the post spent a full day installing the bridge on its foundation.

An account of the bridge project and Post 46 was a feature in the December, 1973 issue of Exploring magazine.

By the end of the 1970's, membership had dropped significantly, in spite of the additional counties that resulted from the merger with the Southern Iowa Council. During this era, many national-level changes were implemented as the result of a 3-year study for the BSA's national Executive Board by the research firm of Daniel Yankelovich, Inc. The results of this study convinced the BSA to bring significant changes in terms of program and image.

Many changes, however, met with resistance from many long-time Scout leaders. Fortunately, new program activities and strong professional leadership would help the Council to rebound during the subsequent decade.



Paraprofessional Zeume Baccam teaches knot tying to Bryc Richard of Urbandale. "The Great Outdoor Quest" became the national theme for Scout camping in 1983, as troop camping increased more than 6% and Scout attendance increased by 5%. Over 1,200 Scouts and Scout leaders attended Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello, an increase of over 300 from the previous four years. Copyright The Des Moines Register and Tribune Company. Reprinted with permission.

1980 - 1989: A Focus on New Social Concerns

If serving a larger amount of youth is a barometer for success, the 1980's was the start of a long, successful road for the Mid-Iowa Council. Between 1981 and 1998, the Council membership grew 85.6%. Perhaps even more remarkable was the fact that the Council has enjoyed membership growth every year from 1982 through the 1990's.

Several factors contributed to this growth. The new Tiger Cub program allowed boys to enter the Scouting program at an earlier age. Trained adult and youth leadership provided better implementation of program activities.

New council-wide activities included the start of the Dutch Oven/Black Powder Days, camping programs directed at Cub Scouts and family camping, and a renewed emphasis on social issues such as hunger, youth protection, and drug abuse. Several Scouts earned special recognition such as a Hornaday Award or lifesaving recognition.

The Council hired A. Ely Brewer Jr. as Scout Executive in 1986. Under Brewer's leadership, the Council grew not only in terms of the number of youth served, but starting in 1986 has achieved the National Quality Council Award for 13 consecutive years.

The New Look of Scouting

Boy Scouting advanced into another decade of service to the nation in 1980 with colorful new uniforms designed by Oscar de la Renta. New tan uniforms replaced the olive green uniforms that had been worn by Boy Scouts for decades.

Perhaps more significant to the new 'look' of Scouting, however, was the younger age that a boy could become a scout. In 1982, two years after Cub Scouting celebrated its 50th anniversary, the Tiger Cub program was introduced. Along with his adult partner, a boy could now enter the Scouting program at age 7. The Council registered nearly 600 Tiger Cubs during 1982.

Training Programs Continue to Strengthen Program Activities

Trained Scout leaders provide quality programs, and thus retain both Cubs and Boy Scouts longer in Scouting. District training events such as monthly Roundtable meetings and Scoutmaster Fundamentals continued to offer training for adults.

Among the successful periodic training efforts by the council was the 1982 University of Scouting, lead by Myrna Brown. The event attracted over 300 participants who received training related to Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting,



A. Ely Brewer Jr.

Exploring, Commissioner Service, Roundtable instruction, and advice on working with handicapped youth.

Other training activities included Knohocado and Wood Badge. The Council hosted a weekend Wood Badge Course at Camp Mitigwa during 1985. Ken Poage served as Course Director. The following year, Poage was the Course Director for a Wood Badge Training Course held at Philmont Scout Ranch. Homer Rinehart and George Billmeyer delighted this Wood Badge class when they traveled to Philmont and unexpectedly showed up to attend the 1986 Wood Badge feast.

Order of the Arrow: Allowing Youth to Become Leaders

The Mitigwa Order of the Arrow (OA) Lodge, under the leadership of Lodge Advisor Jim Goodding, continued to grow and become an outlet for older Scouts to develop leadership skills outside of their immediate unit. Order of the



John Barker, Supreme Chief of the Fire, and Jim Goodding at Order of the Arrow Winter banquet during the early 1980's.

Arrow members focus their efforts on camping promotion and to provide cheerful service to both Scout and non-Scout activities.

One of the most anticipated events at family night at both Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello is the Order of the Arrow callout ceremony. Scouts previously selected by their fellow troop members as 'honor campers' are called out for induction into the Order of the Arrow in an impressive Indian ceremony that was prepared by youth lodge members, and performed under the observation of both the Scouts and their parents.

A strong Mitigwa Lodge program helped to develop Scouts that have become leaders on a larger scale. Several Mitigwa Lodge members served in OA leadership positions at the section level (a grouping of several Order of the Arrow lodges). During the 1980's, the following Mitigwa Lodge members were elected by youth representatives of other Order of the Arrow lodges to serve as Section Chiefs: Royal Spragg, Ed Ohnemus, Steve Palm, and Steve Huber.

Traditional Scout Activities Enjoy Renewed Success

Several traditional council-wide Scout activities enjoyed renewed success.

A contingent of 108 Scouts and 24 leaders represented the Council at the 1985 National Scout Jamboree at Ft. A.P. Hill, Virginia. (The Mid-Iowa Council also sent troops to represent the Council at the 1981 and 1989 National Scout Jamborees.)

Closer to home, the Diamond Jubilee Camporall, held October 4, 5, 6, 1985 at the Saylorville campground, attracted over 3,000 Scouts and Scout leaders.

Over 225 units participated in the 1986 Council-wide Scout Show. Shows were also held in Ames, Newton, Marshalltown, and Ottumwa. Handicap awareness was one of the many action booths. (The BSA 'Scouting for the Handicapped' program was cited for its innovative approaches in serving the handicapped and was the recipient of the 1985 National Organization on Disability Award.)

Dutch Oven-Black Powder Days

The Council's first ever Dutch Oven-Black Powder Day was held in March of 1983 at Camp Mitigwa and was attended by approximately 25 Scouts and Scout leaders. All activities were held in the Blank Ridge parking lot. Due to poor weather during the first few years of the event, organizers later moved it to an April date to increase the likelihood of favorable weather.

The originator of the Dutch Oven outdoor cooking demonstration and training in 1983 was Earl Swan from the Broken Arrow District. In 1984, District Executive Donald Suedemeier joined the Mid-Iowa Council in the Broken Arrow district and under his direction, along with expertise provided by Earl Swan, the Dutch Oven event added the Black Powder activity. Suedemeier continued as the council representative for the development and presentation of the event until his retirement in 1994. Suedemeier, as a volunteer, was chairman of the event in 1995.

The Dutch Oven-Black Powder event allowed Scouts and Scout leaders to learn about early pioneer life including outdoor cooking and pioneer living. Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Scout leaders who have attended past events have received demonstrations from such groups as the Beaver Creek Plainsmen and

The Urban Scouting area waits for judges during the Dutch Oven/Black Powder days held at Camp Dodge in Johnston.



from Buckskinner Explorer Posts. Literature promoting the 1995 event proclaimed activities for everyone:

- Tiger Cubs** Participate in many Cub Scout activities and receive a special memento
- Cub Scouts** Shoot a cross bow (several shots)
Enjoy a fitness challenge
Mind and body challenge (Ethics in Action games)
Visit the Midway Iowa for *Hands On* booths and displays
- Boy Scouts** Visit outdoor cooking area with *Hands On* experience
Visit the Midway Iowa for *Hands On* booths and displays
Shoot a black powder rifle
Learn about the international cook-off contest
- Everyone** Enjoy American History books by the Black Powder and Buckskinner display
Participate in Guinness Book event making the world's largest root beer float. (sponsored by Council Executive Board member Kirk Tyler and the Atlantic Coca Cola Bottling Company)
Have a tasty old fashioned meal with a root beer float to drink

The Dutch Oven-Black Powder event was held at Camp Mitigwa in 1993, with over 1,900 in attendance. All camp sites were in use during the weekend, with multiple Scout units in several camp sites. Vehicle parking extended as far as 1/2 mile from camp.

From 1994 through 1996, the event was held at Camp Dodge near Des Moines, with attendance averaging around 1,800 Scouts and Scout leaders. Several program additions were made during these years, including the addition of a midway, expanded camping facilities, and several related-activity organizations have been represented.



Scouts practice for a Klondike Derby race. The event is a common winter activity for most districts.

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Cub Scouts and Family Campers Benefit from New Camping Opportunities

A new program, launched at both Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello in 1982 for Cub Scouts, was known as Akela camps. Over 450 Cubs and leaders participated in this program in its first year. The Akela camps were held during the time that Boy Scout troops left on Saturday at noon, and a new group of Scouts arrive on Sunday afternoon. The Akela camp allowed Cub Scouts, their dads, and their leaders to enjoy a weekend of fun. Available activities included swimming, fishing, archery, handicraft, BB gun shooting, and a campfire at night. Over 700 Cub Scouts also enjoyed a 3-day Cub Day Camp during the summer of 1992.

In 1984, the advancement program at Camp Mitigwa combined the block system (longer, but fewer sessions to work on merit badges or crafts) and the one-hour system in order to accommodate computer instruction, which was being introduced at camp for the first time. The instruction was in conjunction with the Des Moines Science Center, who provided new VIC-20 Micro-computers for Scouts to use as they worked on the Computer Science merit badge. Science Center personnel became Camp Staff members for the summer and provided instruction on programming and operating principles, in addition to regular merit badge work.

The Campmaster Service Corps, originally formed in the 1969-1970 camping season, was re-established in the 1980's. Working in conjunction with the Council Camping Committee, Jim Sawtelle led the Campmaster Corps; the Corps provided both program and administrative support to units using Camp Mitigwa on the weekends. Upon request, the campmasters offered hands on demonstration of various aspects of Scouting skills. In addition, the campmasters assisted units with checking in and out of Camp Mitigwa, as well as providing information about the camp.

In 1988, the Camp Service Corps was formed. Led by Jim Goodding, the group met three times per year to plan and/or implement various projects to the Council's properties. Encouraged to join this group was anyone with carpentry, electrical, plumbing, masonry, or other labor skills or with access to specialty tools or heavy equipment. In their first year, the Camp Service Corps rebuilt the wall to the swimming pool shower building, and replaced stoves and stove pipes in troop cabins. Accomplishments in subsequent years included the construction of shelters, re-roofing cabins and supply buildings, and reconditioning the ranger's house.

This group also organized 'beaver days' where Scout leaders and older Scouts could gather and work like beavers to get Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello ready for campers.

The Challenge Course

Building confidence in oneself and others is the goal of the Challenge Course. This high and low ropes confidence course, constructed on Frankel Ridge at Camp Mitigwa in 1981, became part of the Council program in 1982. Over twenty different events were featured, including some challenges over 35 feet in the air. Scouts 14 years and older could participate in such things as rappelling, a 'trust' fall, a tire traverse, scaling a wall and climbing the giant's ladder.



The Giant's Ladder and the 12' Scaling Wall were two parts of the Challenge Course at Camp Mitigwa.

der followed by a 6-second ride to the ground on a 200 foot zip line. Participants earned a special 'I Met the Challenge' T-shirt.

The Challenge Program was adopted from a successful Project Adventure program conducted at Hamilton Wenham High School in Massachusetts. Jim Goodding, Council Camping Chairman, and Jim Thompson, Chairman of the Challenge Program, were instrumental in implementing the program in the Mid-Iowa Council. The Northwestern Bell Telephone Company also played a key role in terms of providing materials and manpower that turned the challenge program into a reality for the Council.

The Challenge Course Committee, a sub-committee of the Council Camping Committee, occasionally sponsored special weekends that promoted use of

the course. In 1986, for example, three such courses were offered. In the last week of October, the course hosted a Life to Eagle weekend; in subsequent weekends, theme weekends were held for Boy Scout Leadership and for Explorer Leadership.

Changes to Council Facilities

As the result of countless individuals, Camp Mitigwa has been blessed with some of the finest camping facilities in the country. Because many volunteers know and believe that the 'outing' in Scouting is essential to the Scouting movement, thousands of Scouts have enjoyed facilities made possible through the thoughtfulness of others who have preceded them. One example of this is the John D. Clinton Chaplain Cabin.

On Tuesday, July 18, 1989 the John D. Clinton Chaplain Cabin was formally dedicated at Camp Mitigwa on behalf of The Mid-America Foundation by Ex-



Mort Miles congratulates Mrs. June Rutt, Rev. Clinton's daughter, at the dedication of the John D. Clinton Chaplain Cabin.

ecutive Board member David B. Hawkins, President of the Mid-America Group, to honor John D. Clinton for his many years of service to Scouting. His service to Scouting, which began in 1912, spanned 77 years. Among those present at the dedication ceremony was Mrs. June Rutt, Rev. Clinton's daughter.

While use of Camp Mitigwa grew, participation in activities at Camp Wapello diminished. Lack of use of this camp facility and an approximate \$15,000 operating deficit prompted the Council to sell the property in 1981. The Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation purchased the land used for Camp Wapello for \$68,500 in 1983.

On June 14, 1982, the Iowa Conservation Commission formally undertook management of the Camp Wapello property. At this time, the Mid-Iowa Council and the Commission signed a 5-year lease agreement. Terms of the agreement stated that for a 5-year (renewable) period, the Boy Scout Council could operate its traditional on-site summer camp for at least four weeks per year. In 1987, the Council signed a one year lease option made available to them, and renewed the lease on a year-to-year basis for seven consecutive years.

Local Scouter Helps Develop a New National Sea Base

In 1980, the Boy Scouts of America was introducing a new high adventure program called the Florida Gateway to High Adventure (presently known as the Florida National High Adventure Sea Base). Among the seven members who were on the original staff of this base was John Cole, an Eagle Scout from Troop 206 in Urbandale.

When Cole arrived in Florida at the 7-acre site on Lower Matecumbe Key, the facilities consisted of an old hotel, restaurant, and marina complex. During the two weeks, Cole and the other staff members made the facility presentable for the first crews. He then spent 10 weeks aboard the Sea Explorer, a 65-foot sailboat that had a 6-person professional crew, Cole, and up to 25 Scouts and leaders. Cole served as the program director for the week-long trips to the Bahamas, and continued to serve on the program staff for the first three years that the sea base was in existence. The early days of this national high adventure base are featured in the cover story of the November/December 1980 issue of *Scouting* magazine.

Response to Social Concerns

In 1984, the Council was called upon by the Variety Club of Iowa to raise money to provide needed help for youth with handicaps. Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts collected beverage cans with 5 cent redemption value and gave these cans to the Variety Club for redemption. The program was directed by David Vanahn and the annual income realized by the Variety Club ranged from \$9,000 to \$14,000. The Boy Scouts eventually turned this project over to the various school districts.

The Boy Scouts of America began programs to address 'unacceptables' in American society during 1987—programs that included information about child and drug abuse.

A youth protection program was adopted by the Council as part of a national program designed to prevent sexual molestation. Portions of the program included a video, directed at educating troops. The Council also promoted the National Council's policy concerning child abuse.

The Mid-Iowa Council also responded to Chief Scout Executive Ben Love's national campaign 'Drugs - A Deadly Game' which addressed the dangers of drug abuse. A donation by Dennis Elwell on behalf of the J. Paul Elwell Foundation enabled the Mid-Iowa Council to distribute a booklet, supplies, and all other needed material necessary for the Council's implementation of the program. Scout leaders previewed a video tape presentation at the April and May Roundtable meetings.

Nearly 200 people served as volunteers in the program; all units received a packet that included a fact sheet, Unit Leader Guide, and booklets for each unit member. The 17-minute video was made available not only at the Scout Service Center, but was distributed for community access at public libraries in Ames, Boone, Centerville, Chariton, Fairfield, Grinnell, Indianola, Knoxville, Lamoni, Marshalltown, Nevada, Newton, Osceola, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, and Tama. Public service announcements by celebrities such as NBA basketball star Julius Erving helped Scouting to emphasize the anti-drug message to Scouts as well as those no longer involved in Scouting. Over 13,000 families participated in this prevention program during 1987. The United Way of Central Iowa proclaimed the Boy Scout drug abuse prevention program 'Drugs - A Deadly Game' the most widely used in Central Iowa.

Special Recognition for Council Scouts and Scout Leaders

The following awards are a just a few of the special recognitions that have been presented to local individuals. Some of the stories involve activities that directly related to Boy Scout events, perhaps even documented in magazines such as *Boys Life*. Other stories, such as the Curt Bader story, show how Scouting can have an impact on a persons' life, even outside of traditional Scouting activities.

Curt Bader. Curt Bader, a member of the United States kayak team that competed in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, learned his basic canoeing skills on Lake Wapello. Bader, a Bloomfield, Iowa native, was a member of Explorer Post 91. Bader's first 'coach' was Dr. R.E. Rasmussen, who has been a Skipper and Post Advisor for over 40 years.

Bader attributed his Olympic start to participation in a canoe race in a Council Explorer Olympics held in Des Moines. His performance qualified him to compete in the 1979 National Explorer Olympics in Fort Collins, Colorado. The exposure Bader got at the Explorer Olympics won him an invitation to train at the Squaw Valley Olympic Training Center in Lake Placid, New York.

Charline Owens. Near Northside Scout leader Charline Owens was honored with the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Service Award in the fall of 1988. The award is presented to recognize outstanding service to low income Scouts. Evelyn Davis, Director of the Tiny Tot Child Care Center, presented the award to Charline. Charline had been active in the Near Northside Scouting program for 16

years and was responsible for forming 4 packs and troops in the Des Moines area. Ken Poage was later presented the same award in 1993 for his service as Scoutmaster of Troop 184, an inner city troop which produced 40 Eagle Scouts during his tenure as Scoutmaster from 1960 - 1995.

Allen Niedermann. In 1988, Allen Niedermann, an Eagle Scout from Troop 182 in Ankeny, received the William T. Hornaday Bronze Medal for exceptional service to conservation and environmental quality. Only 12 awards are given each year. The William T. Hornaday conservation-awards program was initiated in 1914 to inspire Scouts to work constructively for conservation. Applicants must work on a specific project under the guidance of a conservation professional. (Scout Chris Knisley of Des Moines was presented with a Hornaday award in 1971, and Explorer Myron Swenson of Ames was presented with a Hornaday award in 1967.)

Troy Stoeber. Congressman Jim Lightfoot presented the Bronze Congressional Award in the fall of 1989 to Troy Stoeber, a Norwalk Eagle Scout and member of Explorer Post 135. The award is the only award authorized by Congress for youth. The award recognizes initiative, achievement, and excellence of young persons who accomplish high goals in voluntary public service and personal development activities. Stoeber was the first recipient recognized in Iowa's Fifth Congressional District.

Andrew Kockler. Scouting provides many young people with a lifetime of memories. For Cub Scout Andrew Kockler of Nevada, Iowa, his memories include meeting President George Bush.

In February, 1988, Andy was riding home in a van with several passengers, including his aunt and uncle. A car struck the van, causing it to roll at least twice and finally come to a stop on its side. Darkness and a 13 degrees below zero wind chill made the situation even worse. Andy escaped from the van and helped his 5-year old sister crawl out a window. In the midst of blood from facial cuts, cold temperatures, night-time darkness, confusion, and disorientation, Andy's 8-month old cousin, Haley, had been thrown from the van. By listening for her cries, Andy was able to locate his cousin and then shelter her and his sister until help arrived.

On July 17, 1988, Andy received the Boy Scouts of America Honor Medal for "demonstrating unusual heroism in saving a life at considerable risk to his own". Andy's story was documented in the February, 1989 *Boys Life*. Andy was notified in December, 1989, that he had been selected to represent all Cub Scout members of the BSA at the Report to the Nation. Andy met Governor Brandstad at the signing of the proclamation declaring Scout week in February, 1989.

On February 13, 1989, Andy met President Bush in the Roosevelt Room at the White House as a member of the Report to the Nation contingent. While there, Andy also appeared on national television standing next to the President. Following the Presidential visit, Andy spent the rest of the week-long trip with visits to Annapolis, the Pentagon, the Lincoln Memorial, dinning with Army generals, and eating breakfast with Chief Scout Executive Ben Love and BSA President Harold Hooks.

A True Story of Scouts in Action

THE CAR CRASHED INTO THEIR VAN!



Andy Kockler with President George Bush.

Helping Ensure Scouting's Present and Future in Central Iowa

Under the leadership of Council President Richard J. Noyce and new Mid-Iowa Scout Executive Ely Brewer, the Council received the *National Quality Council Award* from the National Council for the 1986 Scouting year. The 'Quality Council' award is the highest recognition possible from the Boy Scouts of America. It was the first of 13 consecutive years that the Council was to receive the award. From more than 350 Boy Scout councils in the nation, only two other councils have matched this achievement. This award is earned by meeting a large list of pre-defined criteria, not the least of which is the requirement concerning sound fiscal management and the attainment of a balanced budget for the year.

The Council began recognizing Distinguished Iowa Citizens in 1983. One person each year is selected for this award which is presented at the special Distinguished Iowa Citizen Award Dinner. Corporate tables are sold to raise money for Scouting in the Mid-Iowa Council. The annual award recognizes

significant social, political, and/or economic contributions to the community and state. Recipients of the award include:

- 1983 Governor Robert D. Ray
- 1984 James W. Wallace
- 1985 John Ruan
- 1986 Robert N. Houser
- 1987 Bishop Maurice J. Dingman
- 1988 Robb B. Kelley
- 1989 Madelyn M. Glazer
- 1990 Marvin A. Pomerantz
- 1991 Sister Patricia Clare Sullivan
- 1992 Daniel J. Krumm
- 1993 Congressman Neal Smith
- 1994 William C. Knapp
- 1995 Stanley J. Reynolds
- 1996 Governor Terry E. Branstad
- 1997 Sam C. Kalainov
- 1998 Donald F. Lamberti

The Council Finance Committee initiated Troop 1 in 1985. Now known as the Central Iowa Scouting Heritage Society, members help to ensure the future of Scouting in the Mid-Iowa Council by including the endowment fund of the Mid-Iowa Council in their estate planning. The endowment fund is held in perpetuity by the Council with the interest of the fund supporting the annual programs of the Council. The Central Iowa Scouting Heritage Society presently includes more than 150 members.

Other important fund-raisers for the Council include the annual popcorn sale, an event that during its first year in 1985, saw participation from 85 packs and troops. The event has grown significantly each year, and is now the second largest annual fund raising event in the Mid-Iowa Council. The annual Polar Bear Winter Golf outing, first held on January 28, 1984, was also used to raise funds for operating expenses of the Council, but was discontinued due to 'good weather' following the 1993 event.

As Scouts in the Mid-Iowa Council prepared for the 1990's, there were many things they could do in the Council that Scouts a few years earlier didn't get to enjoy or experience. The Council had improved facilities at Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello, new program activities had been added, a stronger Order of the Arrow lodge continued to provide leadership opportunities for older Scouts. In addition, many adult leaders were taking advantage of training opportunities that would ultimately help make the Boy Scout experience a more enjoyable one for youth as well as themselves.



Nationally, the Catholic Church has endorsed Scouting since 1912. Continuing this tradition was Bishop Dingman, recipient of the Distinguished Iowa Citizen award in 1987. He is shown here with Scout Mike Mays (left) and Don Salem (right). Bishop Dingman worked with the Catholic Committee to organize recruiting meetings designed to interest potential Charter Partners in starting Scout units at their institutions. Bishop Dingman proudly wore a wooden cross, made from wood that he picked up on one of his trips to Camp Mitigwa. His other 'prized' Scout-related item was a red Scout leaders jacket given to him by the Catholic Committee on Scouting.

Brian Seel of Troop 96 organized collection efforts and gathered cleaning supplies to give to victims of the 1993 flood as part of his Eagle Scout service project. His efforts received follow-up coverage in the August 2, 1994 Des Moines Register and the July 29 issue of the Urbandale News.



Scouts were among the many who helped to sandbag during the flood of 1993.

1990 and Beyond: Preparing for the Future

Leadership at the council, district, and unit level, and the dedication of both professional and volunteer scouters have helped to provide an excellent program to youth in 27 counties now served by the Mid-Iowa Council. A successful capital campaign helped to ensure that facilities were available when they were needed to provide the best program possible. Community service, such as flood relief efforts, and state-wide recycling projects, have provided Scouts as well as Scout leaders with the opportunity to demonstrate and develop leadership while providing needed community service.

Record turnouts at Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello, as well as highly successful Council-wide events such as council-wide camporees continue to promote the fun of traditional Scout camping. Both council-wide camporees held during the 1990's were held at Water Works Park in Des Moines—the same site as the very first camporee ever held in the Council.

The Council currently serves over 534 Scouting units. The oldest, Troop 50, sponsored by Plymouth Congregational Church in Des Moines, celebrated their 75th anniversary in November, 1995. Whether the tenure of the Scout unit is one year or 75, however, the opportunity to experience Scouting at its best continues to exist. Recent studies such as *The Values of Men and Boys in America* have documented the effectiveness of the Scouting program as well as show that the longer a person's involvement in Scouting, the better his chance of success in life.

A Capital Campaign: the First in 30 Years

By the end of 1998, it was the 13th consecutive year that the Mid-Iowa Council was recognized as a National Quality Council by the Boy Scouts of America. The Council also enjoyed its 17th straight year of membership growth. Fortunately, the Council had anticipated the growth, and established long range plans during the first part of the decade.

In 1991, then Council President Steven W. Roberts appointed Council Executive Board members Jerald A. Jewett, Jr. and Des Moines City Manager Cy Carney III to co-chair a Long Range Planning Committee that consisted of volunteers and aided by outside consultants. The committee concluded that the key to unimpeded membership growth was the Council's ability to provide exciting new programs, contemporary services, and expanded facilities. In May of 1991, the Council Executive Board received, reviewed, and approved the council long range plan, which included a \$862,800 capital campaign.

Abe Clayman participated in dedication ceremonies of the Abe Clayman Scout Service Center on December 5, 1993. Also helping to dedicate the new facility was Governor Terry Brandstead, who is standing behind Clayman.



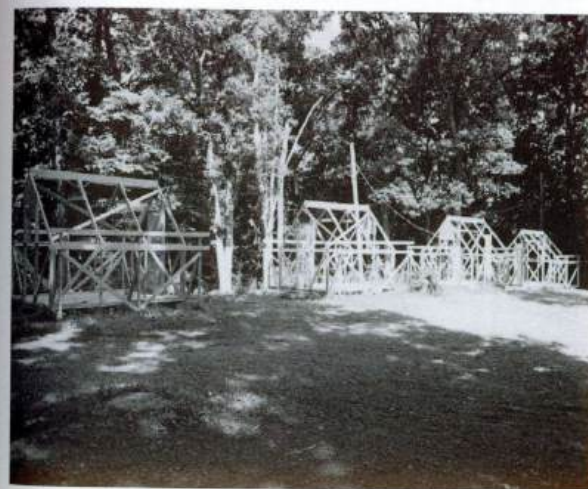
The improved road at Camp Mitigwa.



By December of 1995, a Capital Fundraising Campaign, chaired by Bruce G. Kelly successfully attained and exceeded this goal. Improvements were made to both Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello. Among the numerous improvements at Camp Mitigwa were repairs to the camp office, Quartermaster building, road grading, a new maintenance building (including contents), a



The kitchen in the Blank dining hall was completely re-built and ready for use in the 1996 camping season.



Construction of new staff cabins, first used in 1995.

challenge course, a new Cub Scout theme camp, a frontier fort, bathrooms, and camping equipment.

The Council again formed a long range planning committee in 1997. Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller served as chairman of that committee which developed a strategic plan to lead the Council into the future.

A rear-view of foundation work done on Blank Dining Hall.



The shelter at Grinnell Scoutland.



The Strother Activity Building, located in Ottumwa, was built in 1995 in memory of Paul Strother.

Service to Communities

The floods during the summer of 1993 brings back frightful memories for many residents and business owners. For many Scouts, it will bring back memories of long hours filling sandbags in strategic locations throughout Des Moines and surrounding cities. The 1994 Mid-Iowa Council Annual Report followed the theme "When the Situation Calls for Courage, That's When Character Counts". The report's theme featured the efforts of Scouts who participated in the flood relief efforts during the summer of 1993.

In addition to sandbagging, other flood relief activities included water distribution, evacuation and resettlement, nursing home assistance, and clean-up assistance. The efforts of Troop 50 of Des Moines and Troop 96 of Urbandale were documented in a 4-page January, 1994 *Boys Life* article entitled *Water, Water, Everywhere...*

It wasn't the first time that Scouts from the Council provided flood control assistance. During the week of March 19, 1962 for example, more than 250 Scouts from Marshalltown helped fill sand bags to assist their community with flood control efforts.

Service to the community was not based solely on responding to a crisis situation. BSA's national Scouting For Food drive continues to be a community good turn that the Council has participated in since 1991. During its first year over 5,000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Scout leaders helped collect 88,000 pounds of food. The 273 participating Scout units gathered food from 40 towns throughout the 27-county area served by the Mid-Iowa Council. The Food Bank of Iowa and other local food pantries were overwhelmed with the volume of food they received.

The food collection effort over the 1991-1995 period proved to be the single largest food collection effort in the entire state.

The 'visible' community good turns did not diminish the Council's focus on programs aimed at its own membership that supplemented traditional Scouting activities. Thanks to the support of the Mid-Iowa Health Foundation, for ex-



When rain hammered the Middle West in 1993 for what seemed like 40 days and 40 nights, First Class Scout Jason Willis did not build an ark as Noah did. The 15-year-old in Des Moines, Iowa, did the next best thing. He picked up the phone. Jason knew that flooding rivers in Des Moines threatened homes and businesses in this city of 200,000. But volunteers could help save the property by filling bags with sand and stacking them into walls. On July 11, Jason made the phone calls needed to get Scouts in action.

From Kansas to Minnesota, Missouri to Wisconsin, the scene was the same all over the flooded Middle West: People pitching in to help one another. In Iowa, these Des Moines-area Boy Scouts proudly wore troop shirts as they fought deadly flooding. Top and Right: Troop 96, Urbandale, fills sand bags to save a water treatment plant. Middle: Des Moines Troop 50 fills water bottles. Below: T. J. and Artie Brewer pass bags to Sam Pullen for loading.



Since the annual food drive began, Scouts in the Mid-Iowa Council have collected more than 600,000 pounds of food for community food banks.

ample, the Council was able to participate in the *Drugs: a Deadly Game* program in 1991.

Helping Iowans to Recycle

Jim Power of Troop 50 in Des Moines knows that individuals can also make a difference when it comes to community service. Nationally, only seven Scouts received the William T. Hornaday Silver Medal in 1991. One of these was Jim Power.

The award is presented for unusual and distinguished service to conservation on a state or regional basis. Jim began his project as a 16-year-old Eagle Scout in 1989. Jim's project involved establishing collection centers for plastic milk jugs so that they could be recycled instead of being dumped in landfills.

The idea of Jim's project was simple: the collection centers were large barrels located outside of food and dairy stores. In addition to establishing the centers, Jim did the following as part of the over 525 hours he alone dedicated to this project:

- Received permission from the store owners to place the collection centers outside of their stores.
- Solicited help to empty the barrels every three days. Fellow members of Troop 50 assisted with one collection center. Troop 201 handled a second center, and the members of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity from Drake University handled the third center.
- Met with the Des Moines City Council to explain the project.
- Arranged to have city trucks move the jugs from the collection points to the recycling company.
- Informed citizens about the program through news stories and letters to the editor, interviews on the radio and television stations, and announcements on signs and posters.



Within a one year timeframe, three collection centers were operational, and a total of 450,000 jugs (25 tons) had been collected. By 1991, the amount of jugs that were collected had tripled. Jim's program won high praise from Robert H. Meddaugh, a recycling expert in the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. The Mayor of Des Moines, John Pat Dorian, proclaimed April 22, 1991 as "James R. Power Day". Jim also received Governor Branstad's Earth Day Youth Award and the Iowa Wildlife Federation's Youth Conservationist of the Year award.

In 1992, inspired by Jim's project, the city of Des Moines began its own city-wide recycling program. Jim's project was also featured in the December, 1992 issue of *Boys' Life* magazine.

Bringing Scouting to those with Special Needs

The annual Saylorville Connection is an overnight campout that teams Boy Scouts with special education students from the Heartland Area Education Agency. This activity has given Scouts the opportunity to learn from and with special education students.

The event, first held in 1982, began with the intent of addressing the recreational needs of special education students and has mastered this goal. During the overnight campout, Boy Scouts are teamed with special needs students and work together in camp set-up, group learning sessions, games, and recreational activities such as hiking, canoeing, and fishing.

Urban Scouting

Increased emphasis on promoting Scouting for youth in the inner city began with the creation of an Urban Scouting Committee in 1987. Its mission was and is to develop a comprehensive service plan for Scouting to meet the needs of diverse populations in the central city, open doors to community-based organizations, secure funding sources to support Scouting in these areas, and serve as the Council's advocate for Scouting in low-income, urban areas.

1991 was the second year that Camp Mitigwa was used as a field trip resource by the Des Moines Inner City/Near Northside youth agencies as part of their summer program. Over 300 youth visited the camp, up 100% from 1990. The daily 'camps' allowed youth to spend a day or two away from the city and experience a structured and clean outdoor environment, away from the social negatives that they may be exposed to in the inner city atmosphere. While at Mitigwa, the youth were supervised by the Youth Agencies staff and Mitigwa staff, and were treated to such activities as swimming, nature hikes, handicraft, and observing Scout troops in action.

Mohammed Dabo professionally led the Urban Scouting program from 1987-1999. The program far exceeded the initial expectations of the Council by serving the greatest market share of any district in the Council.

Jerome Marshall, a member of Troop 480 chartered by the Corinthian Baptist Church, was selected to represent the Mid-Iowa Council at the XVII World Jamboree held in Seoul, South Korea in 1991. Jerome, an Eagle Scout and veteran of the Urban Scouting program, served on the Council's summer camp staff. In 1999 he replaced Mohamed Dabo as District Executive of the Urban Scouting Service when Dabo was promoted to serve as Senior District Executive in the Council in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ethics in Action

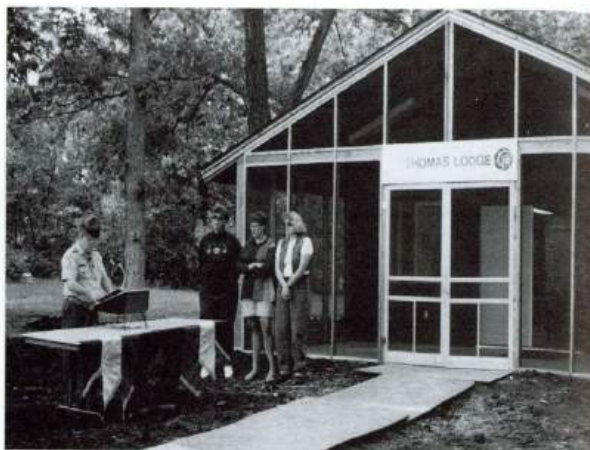
The North Central Region recognized the Mid-Iowa Council at a Regional Meeting held in Kansas City on May 18, 1991, with the Ethics in Action award. Ethics in Action is an ethics program of decision making that was adopted as an official part of the Scout program in 1991. The program is designed to help Scouts make responsible, ethical choices through 'action opportunities' at weekly meetings. The Mid-Iowa Council served as a field test council for the Ethics in Action program from 1989-1990.

The Council still offers ethics training to adult leaders to help them incorporate Ethics in Action games and lessons into their regular pack and troop activities.

Camp Participation the Highest in the Nation

In 1998, 80% of the eligible Boy Scouts from over 97% of the eligible troops attended Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello. This was the highest ranking of any council in the country. With such a strong camping program, it doesn't seem surprising that in 1994 the Council awarded 140 Eagle badges to Scouts, its highest yearly total ever.

The Thomas Lodge at Camp Mitigwa was dedicated in memory of Ron Thomas. Shown standing in front of the Thomas lodge during the 1996 dedication ceremony is Ron's wife and two daughters.



The Tew building at Camp Mitigwa.



Boy Scouts weren't the only ones camping, however. Cub Scout weekends and Webelos Camp provide the council with a barometer for gauging the future need for expanded camping facilities. The level of interest among Cubs and Webelos was high in 1996, with over 300 Cub Scouts participating in a camping experience, and more than 600 Webelos participating in the Adventure Camp.

The Challenge Course

Part of the camping program at Camp Mitigwa for several years was the Challenge Course, built in 1981. The course was built deep in the woods of Camp Mitigwa, and was so remote that when foliage was on the trees and shrubs, none of the stations could be seen from any other station. The high ropes portion of the course was anchored high above the ground in live trees or in utility poles which were set for that purpose.



Fort Pella at Camp Mitigwa.

Although the Forestry Department felt that the trees had not been weakened by the eye-bolts and U-bolts which were used to build the course, they were unable to document the safety of the course. Without this endorsement, the Council chose to close the course. "If safety cannot be certified, we must close the course. Safety is the expectation of our members and parents," said Council President Dr. Robert A. Kemp, "only the safest programs will be conducted in our council camps". The Challenge Course was officially closed in 1994.

A new rappelling tower was dedicated on November 9, 1996. The "Tower" serves as the cornerstone for high adventure programming at Camp Mitigwa. The 5-sided, 30-foot tower was funded by the Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Iowa Foundation. The unique design was engineered by Shuck-Briston and built by the general membership of ABC Builders and the Sargent Group. Construction was led by Paul Sondgeroth, vice-president of Todd and Sargent and president of ABC Builders.

A new high ropes portion of the challenge course was completed in the summer of 1997 under the leadership of Steve Solberg. The course, located on the west end of Frankel Ridge, was constructed by MidAmerican Energy employee volunteers who were permitted to use company equipment.

Recent Changes to Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello

The future of Camp Wapello as a Council camp was in doubt during the early 1990's. However, Camp Wapello is still available as a long term summer camp thanks to a group of interested individuals.

In March, 1993, the state chose not to renew the lease with the Council; eventually, the Department of Natural Resources offered to sell the Camp Wapello property to the Mid-Iowa Council. *The Camp Wapello Preservation Group* successfully purchased the camp from the Department of Natural Resources in 1995. The Council now leases the camp from this group for Scout-ing activities including long term summer camp.

Program facilities at Camp Wapello and Camp Mitigwa soon began to improve, thanks in part to the Council's Capital Fundraising Campaign.

Camp Wapello enjoyed improved restroom and shower facilities, an updated boat tower, and a new dining hall roof.

At Camp Mitigwa, an Adirondack Village was built for use as part of the 1997 summer camp season, and also was enjoyed by hundreds of Scouts during the first Dragoon Days.

Civic groups and other concerned citizens continue to demonstrate their belief of the benefits of Scout camping with financial support. At the 1996 Mid Iowa Council Annual Meeting, for example, the Council presented the Rotary Club of Des Moines with a community service award. The award was to recognize the Rotary Club for providing camperships to needy Scouts in the Des Moines area for over 60 years.

Camp Mitigwa celebrated its 75th Anniversary throughout the summer of 1998. The Council invited the general public as well as targeted Scouting groups to see the camp and enjoy special programs offered during the entire summer. Targeted groups for Scouting reunions include:

- camp staff members
- Eagle Scouts
- Old Guard and Order of the Arrow members
- Woodbadge trained Scout leaders
- Endowment contributors
- James E. West Fellows
- capital campaign contributors

Don Coon (left) and John Cole share stories at the Camp Staff reunion. Coon, from Des Moines, worked on camp staff from 1964 through 1973. Cole, from Urbandale, worked on staff from 1972 through 1976.



Mitigwa lodge chiefs gathered at the Old Guard and OA reunion during 75th Anniversary of Camp Mitigwa. Pictured (L to R): Robert Gideon (1997-1998); Joe Samo (1996-1997); Rob Kinsey (1995-1996); Mike Guthrie (1993-1995); Chris DeSaulniers (1990-1992); Ron Hodges (1982-1984); and Lee McMillen (1953-1954).

1998 was a busy year for the Order of the Arrow. Not only did they perform duties as Service Lodge for the National Order of the Arrow conference, they also implemented a 'trail crew' program at Camp Mitigwa. The program saw two teams reconstruct the trail between Blank and Frankel ridges. A total of 17 youth and three adults spent a week at Mitigwa performing the initial work on the trail.

Council Camporees

Long term summer camp wasn't the only camping opportunities offered by the Council. The Mid-Iowa Council sent 3 troops of Scouts to the 1993 National Scout Jamboree, and 2 troops to the 1997 Jamboree. Closer to home, jamboree-style Council-wide camporees, also known as a 'camporall', were held every four years. Although the event wasn't new, the number of boys that participated indicated that popularity of the event continued to increase.

Camporall of Your Life—1991 Camporall

Camporall of Your Life was the theme of the 1991 council-wide camporee, held at Water Works Park in Des Moines—the very site that hosted the Council's

first camporee. Camporall Chairman Walter Smith and staff organized the highly successful event to include jamboree-style, patrol-oriented activities for Cub Scouts and Webelos as well as Boy Scouts. Over 3,000 Scouts and leaders participated in the weekend activities, and another 2,000 parents attended the Saturday night show.

The Saturday night extravaganza, dubbed 'Red, White, and You' included several local celebrities in addition to the Air Force Top 40 Band from Offit Air Force Base in Omaha, entertainer/singer and Des Moines native Connie McDowell, and the 'Teen Age Mutant Ninja Scouts'.

During the campfire show, KCCI news anchor Kevin Coonie announced the Des Moines Waterworks plant had been shut down, and the largest population in the metropolitan area with water (provided by the National Guard) were the Boy Scouts at Waterworks Park!

Skills and Thrills—1995 Camporee

The camporall theme for 1995 was *Skills and Thrills*, and the event helped Scouts to celebrate the 85th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. Chairman David Oman hosted 7,000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and parents and visitors at the camporee and evening show.

Saturday activities for Cub Scouts included broom stick golf, a crafts tent, archery, tug-of-war, and BMX bike riding. Boy Scout activities featured a map and compass scavenger hunt, pioneering (get out of the flood waters), a challenge course, a disabilities awareness challenge, and carnival games of strength and skill. The Midway area included over 20 displays that featured woodcarving, a Bucksinner village, the Iowa National Guard, and backpacking.

Mid-day activities focused on the theme *A Salute to Citizenship*. Mayors from most towns joined their home troops for lunch. Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller, himself an Eagle Scout, visited with Scouts about the value of community service. Scouts also gathered to listen to presidential candidate (and Distinguished Eagle Scout recipient) Lamar Alexander speak on what

A potato sack race, part of the Cub Scout activities at the 1995 camporee held at Water Works Park in Des Moines.



Flag ceremony at the 1995 Skills and Thrills camporee.

Scouting meant to him as a boy growing up in Tennessee, and how it influenced his life—both as a youth and an adult. He emphasized to Scouts the importance of participating citizenship and for taking responsibility for your own actions.

The Saturday night show featured the 'Red Sneakers Band' along with a spectacular laser light show and fireworks display.

Dragoon Day

On October 4, 1997, the first-ever Dragoon Day was held at Camp Mitigwa. Over 3,000 participants testified to the success of the event. The theme was in the Dragoon era of the early to mid-1800's, and activities of the day helped to recreate the sights, sounds, and aromas of life in Iowa during the 1800's. Crafts, cooking, apple cider pressing, games, rope making, and other activities were featured at various stations throughout Camp Mitigwa.

The Dragoon Ghost Regiment from Ft. Dodge came in uniform and set up their camp site just North of Blank Dining Hall where they displayed their equipment and visited with Scouts and answered questions. In another area of camp, a large number of 'bucksinner' were in costume.

By the end of the day, all attendees were able to relive Iowa's early years when the land was inhabited by Indians, settlers, and the Dragoon soldiers.

Activities at the first Dragoon Days, held October 4, 1997 at Camp Mitigwa.



Philmont Bound (Again!)

The Mid-Iowa Council's annual contingent arrived at Philmont Scout Ranch on August 4, 1997. That evening at the Philmont Leaders Meeting, national Director of High Adventure, George W. Spice, introduced Scout Executive Ely Brewer, who recognized Bill Darby for having served as Philmont Contingent Leader for the Mid-Iowa Council for the past 28 years.

Brewer stated that "the Council was grateful to Darby for enabling Scouts from across the Council to participate in the Philmont experience". Over 1,350 Scouts and Scout leaders have experienced Philmont expeditions as a result of his efforts. Darby himself has hiked Philmont treks 18 times.

Many adults who have attended a Philmont experience with Bill Darby remember it as a highlight of their Scouting years. "Dedicated leaders like Bill not only provide a highlight experience for local Scouting members," says George Spice, "they built Philmont and its reputation as the premier high adventure program for youth in America."

1997 National Scout Jamboree

Seventy-two Scouts and eight adult leaders from the Mid-Iowa Council attended the 1997 National Scout Jamboree July 28-August 6 at Fort A.P. Hill near Fredericksburg, Virginia. More than 35,000 Scouts and troop leaders took part in Scouting skills development, national heritage studies, physical fitness activities, conservation, and fostering the spirit of brotherhood. Theme for the jamboree was "Character Counts, Be Prepared for the 21st Century".

The contingent's trip to the National Jamboree included a stop in Washington D.C. for a visit to the Smithsonian Institution, a tour of the White House, and a night tour of the city's well-known national monuments.



Bill Darby was presented a resolution at Philmont Scout Ranch that was signed by the Council key three leadership—Bruce Kelley, President; Charles D. Biskner, Commissioner; and Ely Brewer Jr., Scout Executive. All three had attended Philmont as part of one of Darby's contingents.

Council Calendar Suggests that Scouting Has a Lot to Offer

The School Night for Scouting, held each September, continues to serve as a kick off for the Scouting year. The 1997 celebrity chairman was Iowa State University basketball coach Tim Floyd (who would later become head coach of the NBA Chicago Bulls). The new boys who became Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, or Explorers that night found out what their peers already knew: Scouting has a lot of fun and variety to offer its participants.

In the upcoming year, special events for Cub Scouts included 'The Fascination Station Camp-In', an overnight activity that provided Cub Scouts and Webelos the opportunity to see special demonstrations, a slide show, a movie, and other hands-on activities related to the U.S. space program.

Cub Scouts and Webelos also had their choice of 13 different weekends for Cub Day Camp. 'Me & My Pal' weekends, for any Tiger Cub or Cub Scout and parent, were held on 4 different weekends at Camp Mitigwa and on another weekend at Camp Wapello. Webelos had their choice of 3 different 'Webelos Activity Badge Super Camp' weekends.

Boy Scouts had 7 summer camp sessions at one of the council camps. Older boys could not only choose to actively participate in their troop, but could become active in district-level or lodge-level Order of the Arrow activities.

Opportunities in the Exploring division presented even more choices for older boys and girls. In addition to the dozens of career awareness and special interest posts, leadership opportunities exist through the Explorer Officer Association.

For Some, Service to Scouting Never Ends

Like many Boy Scout councils, the Mid-Iowa Council has been blessed with many adults who have donated countless hours to make the Scouting program in their area the best it can be. Unlike other councils, however, two groups of volunteers were formed in the mid-1990's that make many behind-the-scenes contributions to the Boy Scout program and its supporting facilities.

Jim Goodding's ORF's

The Old Retired Folks (ORF's), is a group that is organized and led by Jim Goodding. The group's slogan is "Jim Goodding's ORF's—We Build Council Dreams into Realities!". The ORF's have worked on many property improvements and new construction projects at Camp Mitigwa.

Evidence of their contributions include renovating the kitchen, replacement of the windows and rebuilding the tables in the Blank dining hall. They have constructed the frames for staff tents, built 250 tent platforms, and have even added specialty items including the Fort Clatsop Palisade and flag poles for Fort Pella and Fort Clatsop.

The ORF's don't limit themselves to large-scale projects, either. Anyone who stops by Thomas Lodge at Camp Mitigwa can see for themselves some of the craftsmanship of two very talented members of the ORF's—Bob Bernhard and Jim Goodding.

Bob and Jim worked together to create the beautiful wood mantle on the fireplace in Thomas Lodge at Camp Mitigwa. They prepared the smooth wood



Paul Lewis (left) with Jim Goodding at the 75th Anniversary of Camp Mitigwa Celebration.



Group photo of ORFs.

veneer for the mantle's base. Bob then carved a Scout 'history' of Ron Thomas. The mantle includes replicas of items such as Uncle Bade's cabin, a Silver Beaver award, Ron's Woodbadge patrol symbol, and Woodbadge beads. Scouts and visitors to Camp Mitigwa aren't the only ones who have enjoyed Bob's willingness to share his talents. He has served as an instructor and counselor at the Woodcarving booth at the Merit Badge Midway at several National Jamborees, including the most recent one in 1997.

The roster of the ORFs includes John Baker, Bob Bernhard, Willis Biddle, Don Coon, Wally Depenning, Bill Darby, Ed Deskin, Wayne Garrett, Marv Gay, Jim Gerhard, Jim Goodding, Ralf Hoifeldt, Dennis Horner, Jack Hoyt, Ron Johnson, Tom Mays, Mort Miles, Francis Mowery, Norm Reid, Ray Sackett, Al Sandstrom, Bob Scheetz, Jack Schrader, Jerry Selover, Ken Simmons, Chuck Stairs, Bob Trembly and Walt Trembly.

Council Volunteer Corps

Another group of dedicated Scouters is the Council Volunteer Corps. Organized in July of 1995 and led by Mort Miles, this group of volunteers is composed of retired and current Scout leaders. Each of the volunteers work one day each month at the Clayman Scout Service Center, and assist with various office projects and helps with customer service.

It is the goal of this group to greet every visitor to the Service Center as they enter, and to either provide personal assistance or to direct them to the proper area for assistance.

The concept of forming a Volunteer Corps to help at the Service Center was the idea of Scout Executive Ely Brewer and long time Scout leader Mort Miles. Miles was appointed the first Volunteer Coordinator when he retired from the business world in June of 1995.

Brewer noted that "since its inception, this group of dedicated Scout leaders has offered an invaluable service to our operation and we owe each of its members our thanks".

Miles said of the group that "the idea of asking retirees, current Scout leaders, and others to provide service at the Council Service Center was so simple and novel that we wish that we had thought of it years ago! Not only does it provide a great service to our Council, but it also gives its members a great sense of satisfaction".



MID-IOWA COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
VOLUNTEER CORPS



A Thankful Scout

John Stoddard witnessed, or was part of, many of the events in this council history. As a result, he and his wife Lilyan left a legacy to ensure that the Scouting program would touch the lives of future Iowa Scouts.

John Stoddard joined Troop 51 in Des Moines in January of 1923. The troop was sponsored by the Hubbell School Parent Teacher Association. As a member of Troop 51, Stoddard met and befriended Scoutmaster Howard Bump, a prominent Des Moines attorney who would become John's lifelong mentor. John remained active in the troop and advanced in rank while first attending Camp Mitigwa in 1923, the first year of the camps operation. Mr. Bump also took the troop to his summer cottage, allowing the troop to camp on the lake's edge while he was vacationing. It was Howard Bump who inspired eight Scouts, including John Stoddard, to attain the rank of Eagle Scout.

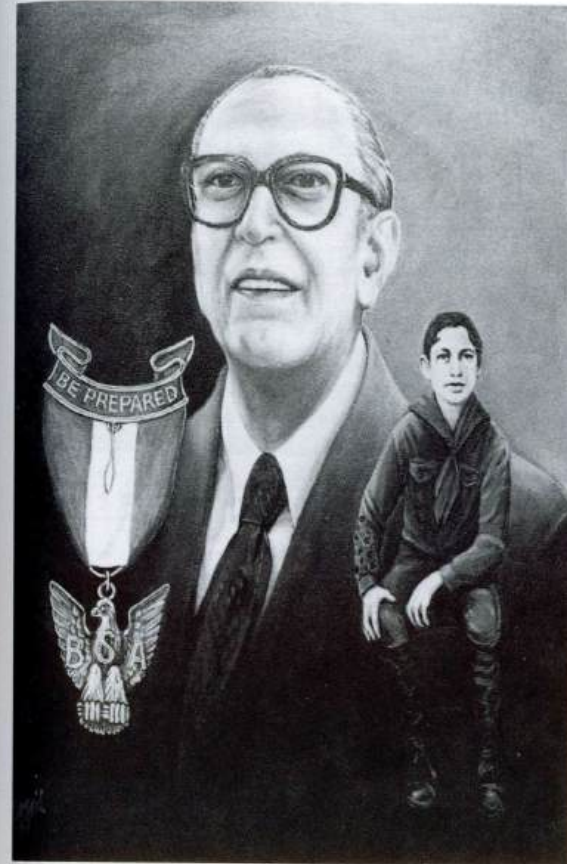
John Stoddard attended the Council Courts of Honor hosted by Judge Utterback and accompanied the group of Eagle Scouts who traveled to Kansas City to have their Eagle Scout badge presented to them by Scouting's founder, Lord Robert S.S. Baden-Powell. Mr. Stoddard would frequently comment on the high regard he held for his Scoutmaster, and stated "Howard Bump used the Scouting program to positively influence my life and that of my friends".

John Stoddard returned to Camp Mitigwa during the summer of 1997. He eagerly anticipated the camp visit and the opportunity to surprise camp leader and Council President Bruce Kelley at lunch. It was a pleasure to watch John engage in conversation with Scouts as they discovered he was an Eagle Scout, had actually met Baden Powell, and camped at Mitigwa in its first year. They were most impressed when he raised his right hand in a Scout sign and flawlessly repeated the twelve points of the Scout Law. The Scouts in camp were delighted to meet a man who earned his Eagle badge seventy-one years before.

Upon leaving the dining hall he stood below the picture of his friend Raymond Blank, for whom the dining hall is named. Before leaving Camp Mitigwa, he explored Frankel Ridge and immediately found his 1923 campsite. He then raved about the addition of Fort Pella and the challenge course as a great place for boys to be.

John Stoddard appreciated the legacy of Scouting and its ability to place boys in a mentoring relationship with a Scoutmaster.

A. Ely Brewer, Jr.



*John D. Stoddard The Boy and the Man
He Would Become*

What Does Scouting's Future Hold for Scouts in Central and Southern Iowa?

In this age of the personal computer and the internet, it seems as though boys of Scouting age have more free-time opportunities than ever before. It would be easy to ask 'why should a boy or girl join or stay in Scouting rather than do something else'?

In his book titled *The History of the Boy Scouts of America*, William Murray talks about the five major areas in which the Scout program has provided attractive experiences through which values have been brought both to the troop and to the individual Scout. These areas were:

- 1) the promotion of health
- 2) the learning of skills and the exploring of vocations
- 3) the stimulation of education and progress
- 4) the building of stalwart character
- 5) action as a participating citizen

Murray's book was written in 1937, as he summarized the first 25 years of the Boy Scout movement. Not surprisingly, the values that Scout leaders taught in the early years of the Boy Scout program are just as important part of the Boy Scouts today as they were then.

In 1995, the Boy Scouts of America commissioned one of the world's leading research firms, Louis Harris & Associates, to help obtain a comprehensive understanding of the 'values' held by men and boys in America. The study, identified as *The Values of Men and Boys in America*, addressed the attitudes and behaviors of men and boys regarding the following:

- right or wrong - ethics and morals
- helping others - citizenship and societal responsibility
- personal outlook - perspective on life/society/the world

The survey data was further analyzed to identify any contributions made to the above critical areas by an individual's membership in Scouting. The survey concluded that the longer one stayed in Scouting, they were more likely to have higher ethical and moral standards than non-Scouts, be better educated and earn higher incomes than non-Scouts. In addition, many *leaders* (men listed in *Who's Who in America*) who were not Scouts endorse the Scouting movement as beneficial to society in general.

The study represented individuals nationally, not just in the Mid-Iowa Council. A 1996 graduate thesis by Delores Crumm served as a follow up to this Harris study, however, emphasized that these same conclusions held true for adults who were Scouts during the mid-1980's in the Mid-Iowa Council.

Such findings help explain why many adults stay active in Scouting, perhaps even after their own children have left the program. While it can't answer all of the questions about how morals and values develop in youth, details of the study show that Scouting experience does make a lasting, positive impact on both values and achievement.

Is Scouting in central and southern Iowa meeting the needs of Scouting age boys? *The Values of Men and Boys in America* survey indicates that nationally, the program is meeting its goals. Locally, record turnouts for events such as camporees and summer camp participation, as well as increases in overall membership, would indicate that boys are attracted to the programs being offered. The large number of Eagle badges and other advancements that have been awarded indicates that adult leaders are not only well-trained, but are running quality programs. All of this, with the addition of outstanding professional leadership, point to the fact that Scouting is alive and well in the Mid-Iowa Council.

Council Growth: Early Years Compared to Today

The following table highlights the growth in membership from the early days of the Des Moines Council and attendance at Camp Mitigwa with comparable figures for the Mid-Iowa Council in 1990's.

The substantial increases in 1942 reflect Cubs and Scouts that became part of the Tall Corn Council as the result of the merger with the Central Iowa Area Council. Similarly, when the Tall Corn Area Council merged with the Southern Iowa Council in 1970, it also resulted in a substantial membership increase.

	Packs	Troops	Posts / Groups	Cubs (also Tiger Cubs)	Scouts	Explorers (also Air Scouts, Sea Scouts & LFL)	Total Youth	Membership % Change	Camp Attendance
1916		18			364		364	NA	
1917		28			648		648	78%	
1918		29			539		539	-20%	
1919		22			451		451	-20%	
1920		33			703		703	36%	
1921		39			986		986	29%	
1922		50			1209		1209	18%	
1923		57			1319		1319	8%	282
1924		61			1474		1474	11%	470
1925		49			1143		1143	-29%	444
1926		60			1458		1458	22%	618
1927		65			1595		1595	9%	646
1928		99			2165		2165	26%	501
1929		99			1849		1849	-17%	414
1930		82			1711		1711	-8%	405
1931		88			1787		1787	4%	417
1932	2	108		33	2124		2157	19%	193
1933		93			2,005		2,005	-6%	259
1934	2	100		58	2,091		2,149	7%	447
1935	2	104		72	2,177		2,249	4%	672
1936	7	112		133	2,219		2,352	4%	748
1937	12	116		370	2,362		2,732	14%	740
1938	12	94		438	1,761		2,199	-24%	619
1939	21	101		776	2,056		2,834	22%	750
1940	27	112		850	2,339		3,181	11%	676
1941	26	115		918	2,237		3,155	-1%	746
1942	37	163		1,237	2,959		4,196	25%	816
1943									
1944	57	159		2,084	3,217		5,301		
1945	59	150		2,266	3,175	138	5,579	5.2%	1,508
1946	65	147	12	2,433	3,064	150	5,647	1.2%	1,267
1947	62	126	14	2,427	2,609	163	6,199	9.8%	1,074
1948	68	125	11	2,654	2,813	136	5,603	-9.6%	
1949	75	127	12	3,191	3,367	152	6,710	19.8%	1,032

	Packs	Troops	Posts / Groups	Cubs (also Tiger Cubs)	Scouts	Explorers (also Air Scouts, Sea Scouts & LFL)	Total Youth	Membership % Change	Camp Attendance
1950	94	144	29	3,947	3,560	385	7,892	17.6%	
1951	101	154	31	4,056	3,770	437	8,263	4.7%	1,508
1952	108	163	39	4,221	3,140	513	8,577	3.8%	
1953	121	176	42	4,495	3,545	542	9,280	8.2%	1,361
1954	131	179	47	5,180	3,868	635	10,407	12.1%	1,723
1955	139	169	51	6,218	3,652	601	11,264	8.2%	1,611
1956	152	172	62	7,365	3,849	523	12,650	12.3%	2,042
1957	168	184	61	7,830	3,857	602	13,219	4.5%	2,050
1958	173	189	56	7,801	5,062	811	13,674	3.4%	2,264
1959	169	184	65	7,756	5,044	840	13,640	-.02%	2,156
1960	182	194	72	8,262	5,273	857	14,392	5.5%	
1961	181	203	79	8,114	5,200	969	14,283	-.01%	2,405
1962	189	215	81	8,286	5,850	1,065	15,201	6.4%	2,514
1963	192	222	79	8,092	6,145	1,032	15,269	.4%	2,660
1964	195	231	79	8,280	6,246	1,016	15,542	1.8%	2,674
1965	204	232	72	8,510	6,198	877	15,585	.3%	2,431
1966	202	229	71	8,983	5,796	949	15,728	.1%	2,449
1967	204	221	74	9,079	5,615	1,013	15,707	-.1%	2,293
1968									
1969	229	240	75	10,046	6,379	907	17,332		
1970				11,552	7,634	1,248	20,437	17.9%	
1971				11,532	7,266	1,346	20,144	-1.1%	2,823
1972				10,582	6,813	1,630	19,025	-.5%	
1973				9,448	6,279	1,687	17,465	-.9%	
1974				9,554	6,263	1,648	17,432	-.1%	
1975				9,003	5,603	904	15,570	-.11%	
1976	258	279	72	8,627	5,020	1,033	14,680	-.6%	
1977	238	255	60	8,175	4,323	790	13,288	-9.5%	737
1978	243	240	53	8,211	3,786	682	12,679	-4.6%	1,757
1979	225	215	42	7,274	3,282	574	11,130	-12.2%	1,304
1980	222	197	41	6,776	3,228	502	10,506	-5.6%	2,360
1981	216	186	34	6,273	3,259	382	9,914	-5.6%	2,567
1982	214	179	34 / 0	6,403	3,199	462 / 0	10,324	4.1%	1,604
1983	215	186	40 / 4	6,403	3,393	466 / 740	11,002	6.6%	1,197

	Packs	Troops	Posts / Groups	Cubs (also Tiger Cubs)	Scouts	Explorers (also Air Scouts, Sea Scouts & LFL)	Total Youth	Membership % Change	Camp Attendance
1984	202	182	36/13	5,831	3,296	436/2,472	12,035	9.4%	1,496
1985	208	182	41/15	6,441	3,362	479/2968	13,250	10.1%	1,511
1986	208	183	42/13	8,731	3,363	547/2328	14,969	13%	1,530
1987	221	182	37/15	9,870	3,093	424/2075	15,462	3.3%	1,478
1988	221	186	36/17	9,903	3,283	378/2454	16,018	4.2%	1,548
1989	219	180	38/19	9,759	3,147	392/2731	16,029	.1%	1,650
1990	211	178	44/18	9,763	3,165	654/2604	16,186	1%	1,359
1991	210	177	52/19	9,806	3,261	620/2663	16,350	1%	1,751
1992	209	180	61/20	9,822	3,432	673/2665	16,592	1.5%	1,940
1993	212	178	61/19	9,823	3,490	856/2668	16,837	1.5%	2,097
1994	219	175	82/19	9,824	3,491	1027/2669	17,011	1%	2,000
1995	211	181	87/21	9,845	3,619	1086/2670	17,220	1.2%	2,011
1996	206	176	106/21	9,884	3,622	1404/2671	17,581	2.1%	2,172
1997	202	173	128/22	9,955	3,647	1728/2673	18,003	2.4%	2,161
1998	200	203	107/24	9,981	3,659	1723/2678	18,396	2.1%	2,511



Campfire skit at Camp Wapello.

Appendices

Early Councils in Central Iowa

The rapid membership growth that the Boy Scouts of America enjoyed from its earliest years required an organizational approach that could accommodate this growth. Thanks primarily to the administrative talents of James E. West, the Boy Scouts of America developed a suitable structure.

There was little decentralization of how Scout units were originally organized. All Scout troops chartered directly with the National Council in New York City. Soon geographic groupings, known as councils, were formed to help provide more direct support for both the individual troops and for their adult leaders.

It's uncertain how many troops existed without bothering to send in a charter fee to the National Council. Troops were even using the British Boy Scout handbook prior to widespread availability of the first BSA-issued handbook. Some believe that this was the case with an early Boy Scout troop which met at the First Methodist Church in Des Moines.

By January, 1920, there were 13 Iowa councils registered as either a first class or second class council. Nationally, the number of second class councils peaked in 1921 when there were a total of 181. A 1922 national policy prohibited communities with a population larger than 20,000 from organizing a second class council.

At the end of 1921, there were still over 6,500 troops nationwide that were not affiliated with a council. By the end of 1923, however, Scouts in most large cities were served by a council.

Significant to the present Mid-Iowa Council territory were several councils that are listed in the *15th Annual Report to Congress of the Boy Scouts of America*. The following councils are identified, along with whether they were a 'city', 'county', or 'area' first class council: Boone Council (county); Des Moines Council (city); Mahaska, Poweshiek, and Jasper Counties Council (area); Marshal and Tama Counties (area), Ottumwa Council (city); and Story Council (county).

By the end of 1924, only one third of the Region 8 (also known as the Great Central West) Scout population was served by councils, and establishing councils as 'area' councils helped to service troops that were isolated from larger cities. When the Des Moines Council became the Des Moines Area Council in 1926, for example, the Council expanded in order to also serve several counties that surrounded the city of Des Moines.

Understandably, the present territory of the Mid-Iowa Council once consisted of several councils. The following pages contain a brief history of Scouting in each council whose territory is now part of the Mid-Iowa Council.

Geographic Territory of the Mid-Iowa Council



Des Moines Council 1914-1923



Des Moines Council 1923-1926



Des Moines Area Council 1926-1932



Tall Corn Council 1932-1938



Tall Corn Council 1939-1942



Tall Corn Council 1942-1969
Tall Corn Area Council (name change in 1951)



Mid-Iowa Council 1970-1987



Mid-Iowa Council 1987-1999

Ames Council/Story County Council/ Tall Corn Council #169

In Ames, Walter Fiss was the Scoutmaster of a troop that was chartered in 1910. This is one of the first records of Scouting in Central Iowa. Formal organization of a council would not occur for another three years.

On March 11, 1914, several adults held an organizational meeting at the Alumni Hall on the Iowa State College campus to organize a local Boy Scout council. Present for this initial meeting were Prof. Herman Knapp, Prof. E.C. Potter, Rev. L.C. Harris, Prof. Pomeroy, Prof. H.A. Scullen, Prof. J.C. Cunningham, Rev. Wm. Hints, Rev. J.P. Clyde, and L.W. Forman. This group voted to name the council the Ames Council, and it was chartered as such with the National Council on April 3. Knapp was elected president, and Scullen was elected Scout Commissioner. This first charter included 14 individuals.

At the first Annual meeting, held in October, 1914, Scout Commissioner Scullen reported one active troop (Troop 6) with 10 active boys. By April of 1915, there were 25 active Scouts in the Council and approximately 15 adult Scout leaders.

Week-long summer camp was held for Scouts in 1914-1916. No permanent camp existed at that time, however. In 1916, the week-long summer camp was held on a farmer's pasture in Gilbert, Iowa. In 1918, the council leased land on the farm of Dr. W.B. Niles located on the Iowa River just north of Eldora for use as both a short term and a long term camping facility. (Niles would later serve as president of the Ames council.) Troops used this site (Wild Cat Canyon Scout Camp) for several years.

Newspaper clippings in *The Boone News-Republic* referred to a Camp Kooroq, which was located near Boone just north of the Kate Shelley bridge. Meeting minutes from the Ames Council executive board referred to another camp site known as Camp Scullen. The Scouts 'adopted' and maintained a Scout cabin on this site. Pioneer Scouts and Camp Fire Girls also used this camp during the summer of 1921. A camp known as Camp Machacammae was used for overnight cabin-camping during the mid to late 1920's.

Local Scouts were active in war service activities during World War I. To support the war effort during 1917, Scouts sold nearly \$4,000 worth of bonds in the Liberty Bond campaign to Ames-area residents. The council boasted membership of nearly 50 Scouts plus adults by the end of this year. Nationally, membership in the Boy Scouts of America soared more than 60 percent during the war, as youth were anxious to play a part in the war effort. Active participation by Boy Scouts in activities such as the Liberty Bond campaign helped to make Boy Scouts a household term.

Trained adult leadership was an important aspect that was necessary for the movement to grow not only in Ames, but nationally. The Iowa State College Conference on Boy Scout training was among the 1918 conventions that the BSA's Department of Education organized. Organizers provided instruction on various Scouting activities, and also provided a forum where adults could discuss common problems.

On November 6, 1919, the council leaders held a public meeting to obtain support for a paid Scout Executive. The Ames Council offered the position to

E. G. Stowell. From 1922 - 1931, he served as Scout Executive for the following councils: Ames Council (1922-1923); Story County Council (1924 - 1925); Mahaska, Poweshiek, & Jasper Counties Council (1925 - 1926); and Tri-Valley Council (1927 - 1931).



Fred G. Eggers of Victor, Iowa, and he became the Council's first Scout Executive on June 1, 1920.

During his first year, Eggers served full time from June 1 through September 15, 1920, and part time the remainder of the year in order to allow Eggers to take courses at Iowa State University. As Scout Executive, one of the first functions he performed was to receive approval from the Council to purchase a Scout tent and six pup tents.

By October of 1920, the Council hired Arthur Francis as a 20-hour-per-week Assistant Scout Executive. (Justification for the assistant was to help Eggers during the peak times of the year when school was not in session.) Francis, who earned his Eagle Scout rank as a Scout in Dubuque, had attended the World Jamboree in London in 1919. E.G. Stowell of Des Moines became the council's second Scout Executive when Eggers resigned on January 1, 1922 to assume the Scout Executive position in Iowa City.

By the end of 1923, the Ames Council had 11 troops, and a reported membership of over 200 Scouts. The council had presented Eagle Scout awards to three Scouts by this time. The Ames Council's ability to exceed the National Council's voluntary financial quota for 1923 (used for the operating budget of the field and services departments) implies financial stability of the Council.

The 15th Annual Report to Congress of the Boy Scouts of America reported that both the Ames Council and the Des Moines Council were among the increasing number of councils that held week-long (or longer) winter camps during 1924.

The National Boy Scout Council awarded a Harmon Foundation scholarship to Harold Barber of Nevada in 1930. Barber, who earned his Eagle badge in 1927, and Le Rue Thurston of Clinton were the only Iowa Scouts to earn the scholarship for the 1929 calendar year.

The Ames Council changed names several times before merging with the Des Moines Area Council. The council existed as a first class council known as the Ames Council from 1920-1923. From 1924-1929, the council was registered with the National Council as the Story County Council. The name change reflected the Council's expanded territory and that it was no longer a 'city' council.

The Story County Council registered 206 Scouts at the end of 1927. No summer camp was held this year due to organizational problems. However, the council did hire Clyde Hesse as Scout Executive in August of 1927. Hesse brought several years of experience in the program. He had been a volunteer Scout leader for several years in Des Moines. As a professional, he served as Scout Executive for the council in Jefferson City, Missouri for three years. Immediately prior to coming to the Story County Council, he had served as Scout Executive for the Nemaha Council (Nebraska City, Nebraska) for one year.

Marking the Lincoln Highway

Activities related to the development, pavement, and marking of the Lincoln Highway occurred between 1913 and 1928. The highway, built as a lasting tribute to Abraham Lincoln, was the first transcontinental highway in the United States. It's route covered 14 states, including portions of central Iowa.

At the request of the Lincoln Highway Association, the Boy Scouts of America agreed to place markers along the highway to help mark the trail. Each marker, a 300 pound cement post, included a bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln.

Involvement by the Boy Scouts began in the summer of 1928. Four Eagle Scouts, referred to as the Demonstration Patrol, made the 3,000 mile transcontinental trip from New York to San Francisco to generate enthusiasm for the highway and to promote public safety. Scouts selected for the Demonstration Patrol were Mark Hughes of Joliet, Illinois; Edward B. Pratt of Fairfield, Connecticut; and Bernard Queneau of New Rochelle, New York. Accompanying them were C. H. Mills, national director of the BSA, and Vimo M. Lombardi, director of demonstrations.

Gael S. Hoag, field secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, arranged for the Boy Scouts across the entire route to place the markers all along the highway on September 1, 1928. Holes were dug and the markers shipped to various cities prior to the markers being set.

An official ceremony in Ames launched the September 1 activities. Speeches were given by the head of the botany department at the Iowa State

This original Lincoln Highway marker still stands at the corner of Lincoln Way and Beach St. in Ames. Around Lincoln's profile are the words "This highway is dedicated to Abraham Lincoln."



college, a civil war veteran, and the mayor of Ames. Representatives were also on hand from civic organizations such as Kiwanis and Rotary. Following the ceremony, Scouts placed 29 markers—from one mile east of Ames to three miles east of Boone.

Scouts in the Story County Council were not alone in their efforts to mark the Lincoln Highway in Iowa. In the Central Iowa Area Council, Scouts placed 60 markers along the highway in Marshall and Tama counties. Forty Boy Scouts placed 71 markers between Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley, and Woodbine.

Membership Growth

By 1929, the Ames Council completed the year with 564 registered Scouts and 25 troops. The *20th Annual Report to Congress of the Boy Scouts of Amer-*

ica reported that in 1929, the Story County Council was extended to include a total of three counties. This extension brought the entire state of Iowa under first class charter. Soon after this extension, the council name changed to the Tall Corn Council.

The Des Moines Area Council officially merged with the Tall Corn Council on March 1, 1932, although the merger was documented in the February 18, 1932 *Des Moines Tribune*. At the time of the merger, the Tall Corn Council served Scouts from Story, Greene, Boone, and Carroll counties. Clyde Hesse, the Scout Executive of the Tall Corn Council, became Field Executive of the new expanded Tall Corn Council, and served Scouts in the following towns: Madrid, Winterset, Rippey, Jefferson, and Ames.

Boone Council #170

The Boone Council was registered as a first class council from 1923-1926. The Weekly Boy Scout Column in the March 24, 1923 *The Boone News-Republic* reported that there were four troops in Boone. By the end of 1924 this number had increased to 12 troops and 201 Scouts.

The Council was formed after Scoutmaster Gustave H. Zastrow attended a conference in Iowa City on April 2, 1923 for Scout Executives. Region 8 Executive John H. Piper chaired the conference. Two months later, Piper came to Boone to explain the functions of a council to the local leadership.

The Story County Council absorbed the Boone Council in 1926 (except the town of Madrid, which was under the jurisdiction of the Des Moines Area Council).

Marshall-Tama Council

Around 1913, E. E. Dawkins, then the Physical Director at the YMCA, organized the first Scout troop in Marshalltown. This troop disbanded after Dawkins left. A troop was also organized at the YMCA for a short time in 1914. By 1917 there was enough interest in Scouting that a second class council was formed. During this time, five troops existed. All of these troops actively participated in the Liberty Loan campaign during World War I.

In June of 1924, the Marshall-Tama Council was organized as a first class council. At this time, the council only included Marshall and Tama counties. Paul H. Love of Des Moines became the council's first Scout Executive in September, 1924. Love had received a 5-year Veteran pin from the Des Moines Council, and was president of the Scout Leaders Association prior to leaving Des Moines.

Officers listed on the 1924 Council charter included: Allyn. R. Cooper, Council President; vice-presidents H.J. Ferguson, Fred Wilbur, J.H. Wiley, and L.A. Larson; C.C. Sinclair, treasurer; and Rev. William R. Yard, secretary. (Cooper would later receive the Silver Beaver award from the Tall Corn Area council in 1958.) The Scout headquarters was located at the Chamber of Commerce in Marshalltown.

In 1926, the Mahaska, Poweshiek & Jasper Counties Council #183 combined with the Marshall-Tama Council to form the Central Iowa Council #658. This newly-formed council included the counties of Marshall, Tama,

Poweshiek. A short time later, the council absorbed Hardin county, which at the time had only one troop. (Scouts from the Mahaska and part of Jasper counties joined the Des Moines Council, which was re-named the Des Moines Area Council.)

Mahaska, Poweshiek & Jasper Counties Council #183

The Mahaska, Poweshiek & Jasper Counties council was registered as a first class council from 1924-1926. By the end of 1924, the Council registered 18 troops and 348 Scouts. Camp Ne-Ja-Wa served as the long-term camping facility in 1926.

Newton, Grinnell, and Oskaloosa were among the communities with the largest membership. In 1927, Scouts from Newton became part of the Newton Council (later known as the Tri-Valley Council), while Scouts from the remaining cities became part of the Central Iowa Council.

Central Iowa Council #658

In March of 1925, the Council registered 330 Scouts from 16 different troops. Ten different towns had at least one Scout troop. The Council originally served Scouts in Marshall, Poweshiek, and Tama counties, but added Hardin county in 1926 as well as Scouts that previously were part of the Mahaska, Poweshiek, & Jasper County Council. The Central Iowa Council had around 660 registered Scouts on December 31, 1927. Membership had increased to 1,092 Scouts from 31 troops by the end of 1929. The Central Iowa Council also began serving Scouts in Jasper and Marion counties when the council absorbed the Tri-Valley Council in 1931.

Homer Rinehart was the first Scout to earn the Eagle rank in the Central Iowa Council. This accomplishment proved to be the start of a 60+ year Scouting career. The Tall Corn Area Council awarded him the Silver Beaver in 1954.

In 1926, the Central Iowa Council purchased the Wild Cat Canyon Scout Camp. The Council used this camp as the long term camp from 1926-1942. The camp, located 2 1/2 miles northeast of Eldora, overlooked the Iowa River. A mess hall was built in time for the 1926 summer camp season, which was undoubtedly appreciated by the several hundred Scouts who attended the camp during its inaugural season. The 1926 summer camp season saw 181 Scouts, representing 24 troops, attend camp.

Scout Executive L. B. Echols reported that during 1927, the Scouts provided 5,000 hours of service projects to communities within the council boundaries.

Prior to helping with the national project of placing markers along the Lincoln Highway, the headlines of the August 30, 1928 *Times-Republic* addressed the Boy Scout traffic count project. The Scouts had counted 2,113 cars through Marshalltown, including 691 from out of state. On September 1, the Marshalltown Scouts joined other Scouts from across the country as they placed cement markers along the highway in Marshall and Tama counties.

Over 500 Scouts attended summer camp in 1932. The camp had 4 permanent structures at this time: a mess hall, camp headquarters, trading post, and a

hospital. This same year, the council initiated a Sea Scout program. The Skipper of the new ship, named the *Bird*, was Alfred Schmalfeldt.

Four years after leaving the Central Iowa Council to become a deputy regional director in Lincoln, Nebraska, Paul Love was appointed Regional Executive of Region 10. He thus became the third leader with a Scouting background in central Iowa that currently held regional responsibilities. The list, at the end of 1930, included:

- Gilbert Gendall, Regional Executive of Region 2, was the Scout Executive in the Des Moines Council from 1916-1921.
- Fred Davie, Regional Executive of Region 8, was the Scout Executive in the Des Moines Council from 1922-1924.
- Paul Love, Regional Executive of Region 10, was the Scout Executive in the Marshall-Tama and later Central Iowa Council from 1924-1926.

In 1941, the last full year prior to merging with the Tall Corn Council, the Central Iowa Council finished the year with 924 Scouts, 20 Sea Scouts, 7 Lone Scouts, and 57 troops. When the Council merged in 1942, it brought the following counties within the jurisdiction of the Tall Corn Council: Marion, Hardin, Tama, Poweshiek, Marshall, and Jasper.



Paul Love

Tri-Valley Council #778

The Tri-Valley Council (1927-1931) served Scouts in Jasper and Marion counties. Communities that supported Scouting during this time included Newton, Baxter, Colfax, Prairie City, Knoxville, Pleasantville, Pella, Kellog, Kilduff, and Sully.

The 1927 council charter listed the name as the Newton Council, the 1928 charter referred to the Newton Area Council, and from 1929-1931 it was officially known as the Tri-Valley Council. It was a first class council during its entire existence.

Adult leadership in the council's first year, in addition to Scout Executive E. G. Stowell and Council President H. C. McCardell, included Chester Fleming, H. B. Bunz, L. A. Hough, Lyle B. Tyler, H. C. Kore, E. H. Maytag, H. L. Ogg, R. H. Smith, and B. C. Berg.

Scout troops from Newton camped at Camp Mitigwa during 1926. With the formation of the new council in 1927, \$10,000 in bonds were issued to raise money to pay for a permanent summer camp (to be known as Camp Majawa). The 40-acre camp was located on the Des Moines River, southeast of Red Rock and six miles north of Knoxville.

At the end of 1927, the Council registered 63 Scouts and four troops. By the end of 1930, the Council registered 525 Scouts (including 5 Lone Scouts), 98 Scouters, and 21 troops. Council level committees had been established for finance, troop organization, leadership and training, camping, publicity, civic service, reading, health and safety, and rural Scouting.

The first Scouts from the city of Newton to earn the Eagle rank include:

07/25/27	Troop 5	Claire William Smith
09/07/27	Troop 6	Frederick L. Maytag II
09/07/29	Troop 2	Thomas R. Smith

TRI-VALLEY COUNCIL

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

(JASPER AND MARION
COUNTIES)

AREA OFFICE AT
NEWTON, IOWA

BOY SCOUT BONDS

ISSUE OF \$10,000

In Denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100

(Authorized Issue \$20,000)

*They pay 4% in annual interest and 100%
in good citizenship.*

Secured by Trust Deed and First Mortgage on the Lands and Buildings of the Jasper and Marion Counties Scout Camp, representing 450 boys—21 Scout Troops—1 Scout Council—21 Scout Troop Committees—150 Scout Leaders—and the undersigned Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America in Jasper and Marion Counties, Iowa.

This issue of Boy Scout Bonds needs only a word of explanation to establish it in your mind as the highest grade of security in which you could invest. The Executive Board of the Boy Scouts in Jasper and Marion Counties (Iowa) having decided that a Permanent Summer Camp is essential for the further growth of the Scout Movement have secured about forty acres of land on the Des Moines River southeast of Red Rock, and about six miles from Knoxville, and

about twenty-five miles from Newton.

The purpose of this Bond issue is to pay for the land and provide for immediate improvements such as grading, fencing, water supply, and erecting camp buildings, etc. The estimated expenditures of the \$10,000 required during the first year are as follows:

1—Purchase of land	\$ 2,000
2—Road grading and fencing, water supply, clearing, etc.	1,000
3—Central building and dining hall	2,250
4—Ten or twelve cabins	3,000
5—Store building, pump plant	750
6—Repairs for old residence now on property	1,000
	\$10,000

The Tri-Valley Council issued Boy Scout Bonds to raise the money needed to purchase the site used for a permanent summer camp.

06/06/31	Troop 7	James Kirkman
06/06/31	Troop 3	Robert Smith
10/11/32	Troop 52	Don Jennings
10/11/32	Troop 52	Robert Blizzard

Ottumwa Council #184

The earliest documented attempt to organize Scouting in this area was in Centerville, where an application for a charter for a local council was submitted to the National Council following an April 24, 1913 meeting. A permanent council didn't exist until 6 years, later, however.

The Ottumwa Council registered with the National Council as a second class council after a March 26, 1919 organizational meeting. Recently-hired Scout Executive Albert Burgess filed an application for a charter as a first class council following an October 19, 1919 meeting. Council leadership during this first year included J.P. Cummings, president; Walter H. McElroy and H. H. Harris, vice-presidents; L.A. Andrew, treasurer, and E.M. Brooks, secretary. Other original members listed on the first charter include D. A. Emery, W.B. Rice, M. L. Toulme, W.H. Powell, V.L. Wilson, J.H. Morrell, E.J. Eigenmann, E. P. Canny, Dr. D. E. McElderry, C.O. Warren, Dr. C.M. Work, Chas Redman, John Wormhoudt, C. L. Garner, A.J. Stump, John Denefe, H.G. Andersen, Frank Gibbons, B. A. Hand, Ed Haw, T. Henry Foster, Newton W. Roberts, and C.S. Hareer.

By the end of 1919, 249 Scouts and 16 troops were registered with the Council. Membership grew to 13 troops and 347 Scouts by the end of 1921.

In 1926, the Ottumwa Council, the Des Moines Council, the Story County Council, and the Central Iowa Area Council, were among the councils that conducted one or more nationally-certified training courses for adult leaders. At the end of the year, the Ottumwa Council had 313 Scouts, 45 Scouters, and 20 troops.

Camp Ottumwa served as the long term camping facility in 1926. Scout Executive Rex Gary, however, identified the need for a permanent camp site with equipment as one of the top needs of the council at that time. The Council wasn't able to accomplish this objective, however, until 1932, when 88 acres for Camp Wapello was purchased.

The first Eagle badges awarded in the council went to a group of five Scouts in October of 1921. In 1926 four Scouts from the Ottumwa Council were awarded Eagle Scout badges by Sir Robert Baden-Powell at a Region 8 meeting in Kansas City, Missouri.

Lamoni Youth Benefit from the Wolf Cub Program

The Cub Scout program didn't officially become part of the Boy Scouts of America until the early 1930's. Youngsters in Lamoni got to participate in Wolf Cub activities earlier, however, thanks to George Mesley. Mesley had received training at Gilwell from Baden-Powell prior to moving to Lamoni, Iowa to attend Graceland college.

The following text is a portion of a speech given by George Mesley at a Regional Wood Badge meeting in Kansas City on March 4, 1989.

In 1924 an Empire Scout Jamboree was held in London, England and an international one in Copenhagen, Denmark. The British Jamboree was held at Wembley Exhibition, a new stadium. As a Scout leader at the time, Australia's National Scout headquarters selected me to be one of the leaders for our contingent of 250 Scouts.

After these Jamborees, I took the official Scoutmaster Woodbadge training course in Gilwell Park under Lord Baden-Powell and his Camp Chief—Robert Wilson. I enjoyed and learned so much from this Scouters Course experience that I enrolled in the next Cubmasters Course at Gilwell.

Both camps for leadership were a delight and the Cubmasters course gave me the opportunity to get acquainted personally with Lord Baden-Powell.

One day he asked me to meet him in Gilwell's outdoor chapel. He said that during the Boer War siege of Mafeking he had, as a personal support, a Captain George Mesley from Australia, and asked me if we were related. I said "George Mesley is my father".

Baden-Powell also asked me what my immediate future plans were. I told him that I was enrolled at Graceland College in Lamoni, Iowa to prepare for an appointment into the ministry. Due to the USA 1924 change in its immigration laws, I had to wait some months for my visa before I could enter the USA as a college student.

Baden-Powell said he hoped I would be free to accept a position as his associate in international Scouting. This was a great honor, and he regretted that I had made other service commitments. I told him that in the USA, I planned to contact a Scout troop to help them, and also gain leadership of a Wolf Cub Pack and thus achieve my two years requirement for my Wood Badge Cub yellow colored bead.

Baden-Powell stated that he was unaware of any Cub program or pack organized in the USA. I was amazed, but said "then I'll have to organize one there". At the conclusion of our visit, Lord Baden-Powell stood, removed his wood badge from his neck, and placed it over my head. He stated that the wood symbols there were from the original captured Mafeking Zulu Chieftain's necklace, and that the two on this badge were among the last of these originals available.

I eventually arrived in the USA nine weeks late. Lamoni's faltering Scout troop was without a leader, so I accepted that responsibility. I also wanted to receive my Cubmasters' Wood Badge so I gathered a group of twenty-four 8-10 year old boys and in January, 1925, formed the Lamoni Iowa Wolf Cub Pack.

I then wrote to the USA Boy Scout National Office to register this pack and these boys. Chief Scout Executive James E. West wrote me stating that there was no Wolf Cub movement in the USA, and that ours was the first registration request for a Pack in this country. He suggested that I could register the Lamoni Pack in Toronto to get uniforms and badges from Canada. This I did and they then met all our particular Cub needs.

Mr. West stated that just recently, in 1925 a research psychologist-Scoutmaster had been authorized by BSA to study the British Wolf Cub Movement with a view to organizing it in the USA. He had set up an enlarged committee to explore and experiment with British ideas and program.

In view of Gilwell Park Cubmasters training under Lord Baden-Powell, Mr. West requested me to report to him and this committee every six months. Specifically, I was asked to report on the reactions and results of the British Wolf Cub ideas among the boys and parents of a small rural town in USA. This I did. I sent a copy of these reports to Gilwell and 2 years later received my Cub Wood Badge yellow bead.

In 1930, Cub Scouting formally was launched in the USA, changing the earlier title of Wolf Cubs used in Great Britain to Cub Scouts.

I have been glad to have had the privilege of initiating and organizing the first Cub Scout Pack in the USA.

George Mesley

The following article, which appeared in the March 11, 1925 issue of the *Saints' Herald*, (the newsletter for the Lamoni Saints' Church), documents some of the early activity of the Lamoni Wolf Cub Pack.

Through the efforts of Brother George Mesley, of Australia, who is student at Graceland, a Wolf Cub Pack has been organized among the boys from 8 to 12 years of age. The Wolf Cubs is an organization whose work is preliminary to the Boy Scouts. Through story-telling and games they are taught the principles of teamwork, unselfishness, service, and other ideals which are later required as a part of the Boy Scout ritual. The organization is national in England but has not yet been introduced in America, though such action is contemplated by the nation scout organization of this country. Our pack will be enrolled in England for the present. Thirty-seven boys of the local Religio are organized in a Wolf Cub Pack, which is divided into six groups known as *sixes*, under a leader known as a *sixer*. They meet regularly on Wednesday evening preceding the prayer meeting. Brother Mesley is assisted by Brother Leonard Bish of Des Moines, another Graceland.

The July 15, 1925 issue of the *Saints' Herald* contained this article:

One of the leading events in Lamoni this week was a meeting held on the church lawn Friday evening when 40 parents answered invitations sent out by Scoutmaster George Mesley to meet him and his Scouts and Wolf Cubs in an effort to establish a better understanding of the work he has undertaken and encourage a closer cooperation between these organizations and the home. Each group of boys put on a demonstration of the work they are doing, after which Mr. Mesley explained the object and benefits of the work in detail. "Scouting," he said, "is making real men



Lamoni's Wolf Cub Scouts, along with Graceland student George Mesley. Mesley served not only as the Cubmaster for 4 years, but also as a Scoutmaster for the local Boy Scout troop at the same time.

out of real boys by a real program. It is a game with high stakes—the development of good citizenship.

The Wolf Cubs is an organization of boys from 8 to 12 years, the work of which is preliminary to scouting. It is not a national organization as yet, but is of European origin, organized out of a definite realization on the part of Boy Scout originators that group training should start before a boy reaches Scout age. Lamoni had the first Wolf Cub organization in America, started last winter. Since that time two others have been organized, one in Oklahoma, the other in California. The Cubs will be in camp during the Stake reunion and the Scouts will go into camp for 10 days following the [church] reunion. They hope to have their uniforms by that time. Brother Mesley has had thorough training for his work and is accomplished much with the young boys of Lamoni.

Southern Iowa Council #184

The Ottumwa Council enlarged in 1929 to include additional counties. The new Southern Iowa Council served Scouts from Wapello, Mahaska, Jefferson, Davis, Keokuk, Monroe, and Appanoose counties. At yearend, the Council registered 550 Scouts from 30 troops. Approximately 30% of the Scouts from the new Southern Iowa Council participated in one of the two week-long summer camp sessions during this first year. Winter camp was also attended by 31% of the Scouts in Ottumwa.

Council jurisdiction grew again when in April, 1930, it began serving Scouts in Van Buren county. Previously, these Scouts belonged to the Burlington Council. Membership in the Southern Iowa Council had increased to 748 Scouts from 44 troops by the end of 1934.

In 1931 Council President Russell Buss, was the leader of a group of Scouts that were interested in Sea Scouting. By 1932, a ship of Sea Scouts from the

CUB SECTION

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS
JUNE 1916.

This is to Certify that

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

having made proper application through its duly authorized representatives to carry out the program of the Cub Section Boy Scouts of America for

GROWTH IN CHARACTER AND CITIZENSHIP

is hereby granted this annual charter subject to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws and rules and regulations of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America for one year.

Cub Pack
#3, LAMONI, IOWA

ROY A. CHEVILLE, CHM'N. M. A. MAC ALLISTER	PACK COMMITTEE	RALPH E. SILVER WILLIAM A. MARSH
---	-----------------------	---

CUBMASTER
ROLLIN S. WHITE

ASSISTANT CUBMASTER

The above-mentioned officials, having been duly certified, are officially registered by the National Council to meet the responsibilities of their respective offices in accordance with the provisions of the Cub Section—Boy Scouts of America.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America has caused this charter to be signed by its officers and its corporate seal to be affixed.

HONORARY PRESIDENT

NATIONAL SCOUT COMMISSIONER

CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE

DATED July 31, 1938
184

"THE CUB GIVES GOOD-WILL"
"SQUARE" "OBEY"

1938 BSA Charter for Pack 3 in Lamoni. The Wolf Cub Pack that was founded by Mesley in 1924 would later be chartered in the Boy Scouts of America as Cub Pack 3.

council placed first in a contest of Sea Scout ships in the Region 8 (The Great Central West). This ship placed third in a nationwide contest later this same year.

The Council territory was again enlarged in March 1938 to begin serving Scouts in Lucas, Wayne, Clark, and Decatur counties. These counties were previously part of the Tall Corn Council.

At the end of 1941, the Council consisted of 1,274 Scouts and 73 troops.

At a fall 1943 Scouter's conference, the Tribe of Knohocado originated. The Scouters at this first conference decided to make this an annual event, and chose the name Knohocado since the theme of Scouting that year was "Know How - Can Do". Jo Stong from Keosauqua (later a recipient of the Silver Buffalo award) was the first "chief" of the Tribe of Knohocado. The final meeting of the Tribe of Knohocado was held in September of 1994, and the activities are no longer an official part of the Mid Iowa Council program.

Camp Wapello hosted a Region 8 aquatic training session in 1947 that attracted 31 participants. In 1953, the Southern Iowa Council registered 1,129 Cubs, 1,218 Boy Scouts, and 238 Explorers.

Several scouts attended World Jamborees. Donnie Koons participated in the 7th World Jamboree in Austria. James Lofgren attended the 8th World Jamboree in Canada in 1955. Dr. R. E. Rasmussen attended the World Jamboree in Idaho in 1967.

Camp Wapello

The original 88 acres used for Camp Wapello was purchased in October, 1932 with funds from the James W. Quigley estate. George Foster, President of the John Morrell Packing Company and first president of the Southern Iowa Council, also donated land to the camp. Foster also encouraged additional contributions of land to the camp. Through the efforts of Foster, the George Foster Fund, the Exchange Bank of Bloomfield, the Union Bank of Ottumwa, and many others, Camp Wapello was able to grow and expand.

Increased camp use necessitated the need for the following improvements during the early 1940's:

- 1943 - 1.3 mile rock surface road to the main highway, remodeled the kitchen
- 1944 - new rifle range, \$500 purchase of tents and beds
- 1945 - new archery range, trading post, and waterfront

A 1945 Camp Wapello brochure described several camp awards that were available to Boy Scouts during this timeframe. Four awards were available: White Diamond, Blue Diamond, Black Diamond, and Black Diamond Veteran. Requirements involved camping, advancement, Scoutcraft skills, Scout citizenship, and a camp improvement project. These camp recognition awards were earned in progression. A Boy Scout had to earn the White Diamond award, for example, before he was eligible to earn the Blue Diamond.

In 1965, 80 acres of land was donated from the nearby historic Steckel Ranch, a ranch that was founded during the Civil War. After that addition, Lake Wapello Scout Reservation reached a size of 188 acres.

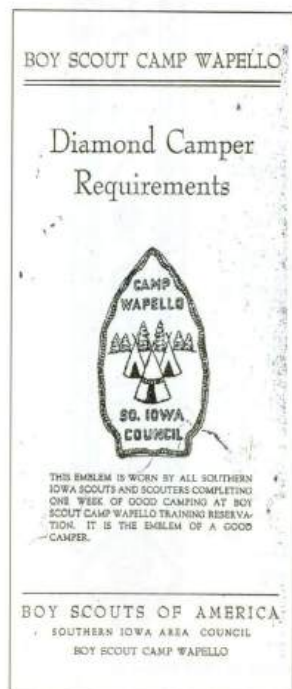
Order of the Arrow

The Winnebago Order of the Arrow Lodge was chartered by the Southern Iowa Council in March, 1951. This followed a visit to an Order of the Arrow lodge in Waterloo, Iowa, by the following Scouts from Explorer Post 91: Wilber Dale Adams, Don Koons, David Lewellyn, Bill Huggins, and Bobby Hubbart.

The lodge disbanded in 1952, but rechartered under the name Bo Qui in January, 1953. The lodge merged with Mitigwa lodge in 1970. The last charter of Bo Qui lodge included the names of 266 members.

Foster Acres (60 Acres) in Ottumwa Metro Area

On February 26, 1929, John Carrow filed the deed for the land to (Southern Iowa Council president) George M. Foster and the Ottumwa Council. Foster deeded the property to the Southern Iowa Council trust fund in 1952. The property, located in the heart of the Ottumwa Metro Area, is used for weekend and day camping.



Council Leadership and Awards

Des Moines Council #177 (1914 - 1926)
Des Moines Area Council #177 (1926 - 1932)
Tall Corn Council #177 (1932 - 1951)
Tall Corn Area Council #177 (1951 - 1970)
Mid-Iowa Council #177 (1970 - present)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1914	J.F. Shaffer	Robert Orriny	None
1915	J.F. Shaffer	Robert Orriny	None
1916	J.F. Shaffer	E.O. Wallace	Gilbert H. Gendall
1917	H.H. Polk	E.O. Wallace	Gilbert H. Gendall
1918	George W. Mercer	E.O. Wallace	Gilbert H. Gendall
1919	Robert Orriny	E.O. Wallace	Gilbert H. Gendall
1920	H.H. Polk	E.O. Wallace	Gilbert H. Gendall
1921	H.H. Polk	E.O. Wallace	Fred G. Davie
1922	Col. E.S. Olmstead	E.O. Wallace	Fred G. Davie
1923	Col. E.S. Olmstead	E.O. Wallace	Fred G. Davie
1924	Anselm Frankel	E.O. Wallace	Carl A. Bryan
1925	Anselm Frankel	E.O. Wallace	Carl A. Bryan
1926	Dr. Erwin Schenk	E.O. Wallace	Joseph S. Flemming
1927	Dr. Erwin Schenk	E.O. Wallace	Joseph S. Flemming
1928	Nelson Royal	E.O. Wallace	Joseph S. Flemming
1929	E.J. Kelly	E.O. Wallace	Joseph S. Flemming
1930	E.J. Kelly	E.O. Wallace	Joseph S. Flemming
1931	Everett Davis	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1932	Everett Davis	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1933	Gen. Guy E. Logan	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1934	Gen. Guy E. Logan	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1935	James K. Turner	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1936	C. R. Ives	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1936	C. R. Ives	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1938	Harry Ginsberg	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1939	Harry Ginsberg	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	Joseph C. Underwood
1940	George J. Pflanz, Jr.	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	James Hiner, Jr.
1941	Clarence N. Bigelow	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	N. Harold West
1942	Clarence N. Bigelow	Dr. Charles H. Henshaw	N. Harold West
1943	Harry M. Wilson	Clarence Harvey	N. Harold West
1944	Harry M. Wilson	Cress O. Hoyt	N. Harold West
1945	Harry M. Wilson	Bert L. Woodcock	N. Harold West
1946	Arthur T. Gromley	Everett M. Griffith	N. Harold West
1947	Arthur T. Gromley	H. C. Engelbrecht	Marion R. Disborough
1948	Albert C. Berkowitz	H. C. Engelbrecht	Marion R. Disborough
1949	Albert C. Berkowitz	Clarence Harvey	Marion R. Disborough
1950	Robert K. Goodwin	Clarence Harvey	Marion R. Disborough
1951	Robert K. Goodwin	Clarence Harvey	Marion R. Disborough
1952	Sherry R. Fisher	Reuben F. Smith	Melvin Tudor
1953	Sherry R. Fisher	Reuben F. Smith	Melvin Tudor

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1954	Emmett F. Butler	Reuben F. Smith	Melvin Tudor
1955	Emmett F. Butler	Tom Dusenberry	Melvin Tudor
1956	Frank Burns, Jr.	Tom Dusenberry	Melvin Tudor
1957	Frank Burns, Jr.	Robert L. Smith	Melvin Tudor
1958	Robert N. Carney	Robert L. Smith	Melvin Tudor
1959	Robert N. Carney	Warren Winslow	Melvin Tudor
1960	Leonard C. Neufeld	Warren Winslow	Melvin Tudor
1961	Leonard C. Neufeld	Warren Winslow	Melvin Tudor
1962	Richard Bryan	Warren Winslow	Melvin Tudor
1963	Richard Bryan	Warren Winslow	Melvin Tudor
1964	Richard Koch	Don L. Bostwick	Melvin Tudor
1965	Richard Koch	Don L. Bostwick	Melvin Tudor
1966	Dr. C. T. R. (Ted) Yeates	Don L. Bostwick	Melvin Tudor
1967	Dr. C. T. R. (Ted) Yeates	Don L. Bostwick	Melvin Tudor
1968	Dr. C. T. R. (Ted) Yeates	Don L. Bostwick	Wayne R. Taylor
1969	Robert L. Smith	Don L. Bostwick	Wayne R. Taylor
1970	Robert L. Smith	None	Wayne R. Taylor
1971	Warren Winslow	None	Wayne R. Taylor
1972	Warren Winslow	None	Wayne R. Taylor
1973	Warren Winslow	Ralph Schlenker	Robert M. Mills
1974	Ralph Schlenker	Roger Morgenstern	Robert M. Mills
1975	William A. Singer	Dick Koch	Robert M. Mills
1976	William A. Singer	Dick Koch	Robert M. Mills
1978	Barry Pidgeon	Dwight Davis	Robert M. Mills
1979	Barry Pidgeon	Dwight Davis	Robert M. Mills
1980	Dick Benneke	Bob Hardsill	John W. Barker
1981	Simon W. Casady	Bob Hardsill	John W. Barker
1982	Simon W. Casady	Bob Hardsill	John W. Barker
1983	Simon W. Casady	Bob Hardsill	John W. Barker
1984	Don Stockton	Bob Hardsill	John W. Barker
1985	Richard J. Noyce	Dr. Robert A. Kemp	John W. Barker
1986	Richard J. Noyce	Dr. Robert A. Kemp	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1987	James D. Aipperspach	Dr. Robert A. Kemp	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1988	James D. Aipperspach	Morton J. Miles	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1989	Cy Carney III	Morton J. Miles	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1990	Cy Carney III	Morton J. Miles	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1991	Stephen W. Roberts	Morton J. Miles	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1992	Stephen W. Roberts	Morton J. Miles	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1993	Dr. Robert A. Kemp	Cy Carney III	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1994	Dr. Robert A. Kemp	Walter W. Smith	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1995	Walter W. Smith	Charles Biskner	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1996	Walter W. Smith	Charles Biskner	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1997	Bruce G. Kelley	Charles Biskner	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1998	Bruce G. Kelley	Charles Biskner	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.
1999	Ron Johnson	Charles Biskner	A. Ely Brewer, Jr.

Ames Council #169 (1914-1923)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1914	Prof. Herman Knapp	Prof. H.A. Scullen	None
1915	Prof. Herman Knapp	Prof. H.A. Scullen	None
1916	Prof. Herman Knapp	Prof. H.A. Scullen	None
1917	Prof. Herman Knapp	Prof. H.A. Scullen	None
1918	Prof. Herman Knapp	Prof. H.A. Scullen	None
1919	Prof. Herman Knapp	Warren E. Pollard	None
1920	Prof. Herman Knapp	A.S. Miller	Fred G. Eggers
1921	Prof. Herman Knapp	H.F. Brown	Fred G. Eggers
1922	Prof. Herman Knapp	Harry F. Brown	E.G. Stowell
1923	Prof. Herman Knapp	Harry F. Brown	E.G. Stowell

Story County Council #169 (1924-1930)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1924	Dr. W.B. Niles	Craig Stephenson	E.G. Stowell
1925	Dr. W.B. Niles	Craig Stephenson	E.G. Stowell
1926	John Shaw		W.A. Francis
1927	G. B. MacDonald		
1928	G. B. MacDonald		Clyde Hesse
1929	G. B. MacDonald		Clyde Hesse
1930	G. B. MacDonald		Clyde Hesse

Tall Corn Council #169 (1930-1932)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1930	G. B. MacDonald	W. Norris Wentworth	Clyde Hesse
1931	G. B. MacDonald	W. Norris Wentworth	Clyde Hesse

Boone County Council #170 (1923-1926)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1923	J. B. McHose	Dr. R. D. Cruikshank	
1924	J. B. McHose	Merle D. Shippey	

Marshall-Tama Council (1924-1926)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1924	Allyn R. Cooper		Paul H. Love
1925		William R. Yard	Paul H. Love

Central Iowa Area Council #658 (1926-1942)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1926	F. M. Wilbur	William R. Yard	Paul H. Love
1927	F. M. Wilbur	William R. Yard	L. B. Echols
1928	F. M. Wilbur	William R. Yard	L. B. Echols

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1929	F. M. Wilbur		L. B. Echols
1930	F. M. Wilbur		L. B. Echols
1931	Joseph A. Whitacre		L. Osam
1932	Joseph A. Whitacre		L. Osam
1933	H. L. Robertson		L. Osam
1934	H. L. Robertson		L. Osam
1935	J. J. Noonan		L. Osam
1936	J. J. Noonan		L. Osam
1937	T. O. Bishop		L. Osam
1938	T. O. Bishop		L. Osam
1939	T. O. Bishop		L. Osam
1940	David Hennox, Jr.		Ken Davies
1941	L. O. Tisdale	J. H. Knutson	James Hiner, Jr.
1942	L. O. Tisdale	Dr. R. K. Campbell	James Hiner, Jr.

Ottumwa Council #184 (1919-1929)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1919	J. P. Cummings	Charles Hallberg	Albert B. Burgess
1920	J. P. Cummings		Albert B. Burgess
1921	J. P. Cummings		Albert B. Burgess
1922	J. P. Cummings		Rex Gary
1923	Carl T. Haw		Rex Gary
1924	Carl T. Haw	H. V. Mercers	Rex Gary
1925	Carl T. Haw		Rex Gary
1926	Carl T. Haw		Rex Gary
1927	Walter H. McElroy		Rex Gary
1928	Walter H. McElroy		Rex Gary
1929	Walter H. McElroy		Edward H. Binger

Southern Iowa Council #184 (1929-1970)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1930	George M. Foster		Edward H. Binger
1931	George M. Foster		Edward H. Binger
1932	Russell Buss		Edward H. Binger
1933	T. J. Madden		Jean R. Bader
1934	T. J. Madden		Jean R. Bader
1935	Clem H. Mikes		Jean R. Bader
1936	Clem H. Mikes		Jean R. Bader
1937	Clem H. Mikes		Jean R. Bader
1938	A. M. Kough		Jean R. Bader
1939	Frank C. Raney		Jean R. Bader
1940	Arthur Carlsen		Jean R. Bader
1941	H. H. Evans		Jean R. Bader
1942	Joe Stong		Jean R. Bader
1943			Hugh L. Rader
1944			Hugh L. Rader

1945 Clyde C. Coupland
 1946 Clyde C. Coupland
 1947 Clyde C. Coupland
 1948
 1949 L. E. Corlett
 1950 Jo Stong
 1951 Jo Stong
 1952 Jo Stong
 1953 Jo Stong
 1954 Jo Stong
 1955 Jo Stong
 1956 Melvin E. Monroe
 1957 Melvin E. Monroe
 1958 Melvin E. Monroe
 1959 Richard F. Parrish
 1960 Richard F. Parrish
 1961 Richard F. Parrish
 1962 Richard F. Parrish
 1963 Richard F. Parrish
 1964 M. K. Long
 1965 M. K. Long
 1966 John Lowenburg
 1967 John Lowenburg
 1968 John Lowenburg
 1969 John Lowenburg
 1970

Jo Stong

Hugh L. Rader
 C. Kenneth Swink
 C. Kenneth Swink
 C. Kenneth Swink
 C. Kenneth Swink
 C. Kenneth Swink
 Hugh T. Lake
 G. W. Putnam
 G. W. Putnam
 G. W. Putnam
 G. W. Putnam
 G. W. Putnam
 G. W. Putnam
 G. W. Putnam
 G. W. Putnam
 William L. Law
 William L. Law
 William L. Law
 William L. Law
 William L. Law
 William L. Law
 William L. Law
 William L. Law
 William L. Law
 C Earl Burum
 C Earl Burum
 C Earl Burum

Mahaska, Poweshiek, & Jasper Counties Council #183 (1924-1926)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1924			
1925			E.G. Stowell
1926		H. C. McCardell	E.G. Stowell

Tri-Valley Council #778 (1927-1931)

Year	President	Commissioner	Scout Executive
1927	H. C. McCardell	H.B. Bunz	E.G. Stowell
1928	Lyle B. Tyler	H.B. Bunz	E.G. Stowell
1929	Lyle B. Tyler	H.B. Bunz	E.G. Stowell
1930	Lyle B. Tyler	H.B. Bunz	E.G. Stowell
1931	Lyle B. Tyler		E.G. Stowell

Silver Beaver Recipients

Tall Corn Council/Tall Corn Area Council/Mid-Iowa Council

1931
 Utterback, Judge H.
 MacDonald, G. B.

1932
 Forman, Lee W.
 Frankel, Anslem
 Schenk, Dr. Erwin
 Wallace, E. O.

1933
 Brown, Franklin
 Slinker, Clay D.

1934
 Brown, Harry F.
 Henshaw, Dr. C. H.

1935
 Braught, Loran K.
 Bumgardner, E.O.
 Cunningham, J. C.
 Hurst, John H.

1936
 Logan, Guy E.
 Turner, James K.

1937
 Harvey, C. W.
 Jones, Ben
 Coones, J. Walter

1938
 Hiland, J. E.
 Linn, Gustav A.

1939
 Francis, W. A.
 Harris, Carl
 Jones, D. D.

1940
 Ginsberg, Harry
 Killebrew, Harry

1941
 Pflanz, George J. Jr.
 Richey, H. W.

1942
 Findley, William C.
 Wright, Frank

1943
 Bigelow, Clarence H.
 Brown, F. E.
 Short, Clyde E.
 Tisdale, L. Owen

1944
 Engelbrecht, Herbert G.
 Foulk, Dr. Frank E.

1945
 Berkowitz, Albert G.
 Pawley, Merle
 Rosenburrough, Carl

1946
 Brewer, Everett
 Bartmes, G. W.
 Malone, Gerald

1947
 Meriam, Harlan R.
 Morris, Alfred Jr.

1948
 Gormley, A. T.
 Porter, Frank
 Warren, Joe

1949
 McCombs, N. D.
 Victorson, Rev. Franz
 Englehorn, A. J.

1950
 Stewart, Walter
 Collins, J. L.
 Costa, Ken

Kersey, Harold

1951
 Fidler, Julius, Jr.
 Harrison, Roland "Tip"
 Wells, Robert
 Wentzien, I. H.

1952
 Crosby, N. F.
 Goodwin, Robert K.
 Ogan, Elden
 Smith, Robert L.

1953
 Best, Kenneth
 Butler, E. F.
 Hopkins, B. W.
 Savage, Arthur

1954
 Brinkman, R. E.
 Munro, Robert
 Raymond, Ira
 Rinehart, Homer

1955
 Airy, John M.
 Fisher, Sherry K.
 Heimann, Arthur M.
 Loudon, Donald
 Parks, Carl B.

1956
 Blank, A. H.
 Davidson, Waid J.
 Haenze, Reuel W.
 Pruch, Harry I.
 Sweet, Roy A.

1957
 Buxton, William III
 Cook, George H.
 Hintz, Paul W.
 Hasbrouck, Ivan O.
 Maytag, Fred L. II
 Wilson, Ralph

1958
 Cooper, Allyn R.



Longnecker, Cecil
 Rosenfeld, James
 Wilbur, Ross T.

1959
 Cole, Thomas A.
 Glasco, Charles E.
 Graves, Oliver W.
 Welch, James P.

1960
 Barbour, Elmer
 Gantt, Frank A.
 Gillespie, Byrl R.
 Horn, Russell
 Keck, Wayne
 Wilson, William V.

1961
 Gill, Dr. Ralph T.
 Kallestad, Mat. L.
 Miller, Dr. John B.
 Priest, Amel
 Wilson, Maurice W.
 Winslow, Warren

1962
 Bostwick, Donald H.
 Burns, Frank Jr.
 Crabb, Kenneth
 De Reus, William E.
 Neufeld, Leonard C.
 Sherman, Leonard D.

1963
 Berry, Don
 Black, Henry M.
 Boyd, Herbert R.
 Carney, Robert M.
 Finley, John
 Gabbert, Floyd K.

1964

Applegate, Murray
Ballard, Gerald R.
Bishop, Oliver
Borg, Jack H.
DeMarce, Nelson A.
Johnson, A. Kenneth
Linder, Leonard

19653

Bell, Hugh
Freeman, Lister E.
Houdesheldt, Wesley Jr.
Jensen, Charles W.
Leuthauser, Lee C.
Swanson, Harold C.
Western, Sherman
Wilcox, George E.

1966

Donhowe, Robert M.
Godfrey, Lloyd E.
Peters, Richard E.
Prall, Arthur M.
Schoppe, Charles M.
Talbot, Carroll E.
Van Driel, Carl E.

1967

Alt, Don D.
Beymer, Gerald J.
Bryan, Richard L.
Eddy, O. Robert
Hockett, Norman R.
Patterson, Lloyd
Reese, David L.
Wormhoudt, Jack H.

1968

Adams, Robert, L.
Coun, Richard
Erbe, Herbert D.
Frost, Dwight
Knott, Oliver
Koch, Richard
Rice, Melvin E.
Robinson, Wm. C.
White, John H.

1969

Carman, Ora
Hammel, Stan

Mathern, Marion K.
Overturf, P. Hope
Taylor, Thad

1970

Billmeyer, George
Brandner, Fred H.
Clayman, Abe D.
Daggs, Curtis E.
Goewey, Richard
Grismore, Ben
Hunt, Clyde O.
Keith, Francis
Kueck, Darwin R.
Neufeld, Edward S.
Singer, William A.
Woody, Hugh

1971

Fellman, Dr. C. K.
Fleck, Egon
Hancock, Rev. Lester J.
Harrison, William J.
Hathaway, Raymond
Kneeland, Delbert
Marine, Lyle
Orin, C. Walter
Rivey, Frank
Smith, Carmey J.

1972

Adams, Ben E.
Carmichael, R. A.
Hatch, Carter D.
Henry, Richard W.
Johnson, Dean A.
Kersey, Arthur G.
Knapp, Charles
Odgen, W. Dean
Radosevich, Carl
Shoesmith, Dick
Thomas, Bill T.

1973

Collins, Edgar V.
Davis, Jerry
Jensen, Lloyd
Logan, John
Poage, Kenneth
Rastilicka, Mary
Ray, Governor Robert D.
Shields, Roger

Simpson, Philip
Spencer, Herbert

1974

Agar, Ralph W.
Betts, Floyd O.
Brown, Myrna A.
Coons, Marion
Du Bois, Milan E. Sr.
Horsch, Vernon B.
Johnson, Walter
Loft, Wallace E.
Powell, Eugene
Reed, Clarence
Stockton, Donald R.

1975

Darby, William W.
Gillespie, Larry K.
Holland, Emmett
Holm, George
McNabb, Harold S.
Rebers, Louise
Richard, Donald F.
Swartslander, Lester

1976

Clemmons, Robert W.
Dahlberg, Robert W.
Deskin, Edward H.
Evans, John F.
Gethmann, Kenneth
Kuehn, Mary
Pidgeon, Barry
Porter, Wayne
Ruby, Eugene W.
Watts, Donald

1977

Axmear, William
Campbell, Julian
Davis, Dwight M.
Donnelly, Robert
Porter, Robert C.
Rinkel, Charles Jr.
Schrader, Jack

1978

Coon, Donald A.
Herker, William Jr.
Kazunas, John A.
Lundstrom, Frederick

Madison, Robert A.
Rebers, Paul A.
Robbins, Ray C.
Sanning, Donald E.
Selover, Jerry L.
Zimmerman, Norman P.

1979

Brown, William E.
Ewan, Richard C.
Harms, Ernest L.
Kazunas, Anna E.
Miles, Morton J.
Mixer, Donald W.
Risse, Arthur
Strogers, Paul

1980

Chiles, William R. (Dick)
Bueneke, Richard H.
Meier, Robert
Revell, Joseph Sr.
Perry, Dr. Henry
South, Steve
Breining, Jim
Smith, Tom

1981

Verle, Arnold
Davis, Jeffrey
Brown, J. Frank
Biddle, Willis
Goodding, James
Romitti, Joseph
Simmons, Kenneth
Hawkins, Herbert

1982

Cooper, Dr. Harold
Hey, Helen
Mixer, Helen
Moss, C. Roy
Needham, Tim
Noyce, Richard
Reid, Norman
Winslow, Roger

1983

Arnold, Alice
Casady, Simon W.
Kelling, Kenneth M.
McPhail, Howard

Scott, Howard H. Sr.
Strickling, Lawrence A.
Swan, Earl A.
Valentine, Phillip Junior

1984

Bernhard, Robert F.
Hart, Larry E.
Kissell, Clarence E.
Messer, Arden L.
Olson, Peggy L.
Rogness, Paul A.
Sawtelle, Stanley W.
Wells, Robert J.

1985

Clark, Vaughn
Ervin, David P.
Johnson, Frank W.
Neal, Victor H.
Rasmussen, Dorothy M.
Runkel, Syllvan T.
Scheetz, Robert C.
Tiffany, William L.

1986

Crum, Mary L.
DeWitt, Jerald R.
Edwards, Gerry E.
Hall, Jack A.
Hodges, Jeanne
Langland, Lowell V.
Sandstrom, Albert
Taylor, S. Elynn
Thomas, H. Ronald

1987

Cotton, Curran D.
Eidahl, Davis
Klein, Michael D.
Ludwig, Thomas
Miller, Rev. Robert A.

Ritter, Nolan
Schlenker, Ralph F.
Shutters, William A.
Strutzel, Eugene E.

1988

Crum, George
Garvey, Donald R.
Kent, Peggy L.
Miller, Ted P.
Owens, Charline
Snodgrass, William K.
Steward, Ernest T.
Trembly, Walter E.

1989

Bullock, Paul E.
Hamilton, Wayne E.
Johnson, William B.
Jordal, Charles B.
Lundstrum, Ida May
Thiel, Douglas J.
Thill, Clarence J.
Van Roekel, M. L.
Young, Gary L.
Zahler, Arthur E.

1990

Biskner, Charles D.
Collins, Forest C.
Klapp, Michael M.
Kuntz, Edward B.
Lamer, Leon
Putney, Scott
Schrier Jr., Hugh
Turk, Tom
Watts, Harry T.

1991

Brown Jr., Wendell J.
Garvey, Rose Ann
Judisch, Donald Paul

Merrill, Dr. Don
Pedicord, Richard L.
Rodgers Jr., Sam
Stinson Jr., Ken G.
Wiskus, Luvern

1992

Anderson, Art
Anderson, Steven
Craddock, Kenneth M.
Johnson, Beverly K.
Proctor, J. Woody
Roberts, Steven E.
Trembly, Reva
Zigler, James

1993

Brown, Jean
Carney, Cy
Gay, Marvin
Havens, Scott
McMillen, Lee V.
Robinson, James
Stogdill, Dr. James L.
Trusty, Robert

1994

Bendixen, De O.
Brandsfield, Robert
Collins, Karen
Dickinson, Marlowe
Douglas, Phillip M.
Mast, Wayne E.
Smith, Walter W.
Swanson, Robert
Wolfe, Paul R.

1995

Barron, Irvin
Collins, Patricia A.
Davis, Kathryn A.
Dehrkoop, Richard

Keeler, Warren W.
Langford, Charles E.
Macklin, Jerome C.
Vobrich, Lynn K.
Waldron, Ernie
Wicker, Glenn E.

1996

Beasley, Keith
Dehrkoop, Janice
Ent, James C.
Kelley, Bruce G.
Kitchen, Steven
Pendry, Stephen R.
Reis, Heather
Reis, Tom

1997

Buchanon, Bruce D.
Gisslen, Barry
Harcourt, Michael
Hobbs, Ronald W.
Latta, Milo Jr.
Porter, Jack C.
Reeves, Gerald E.
Stevens, Roy W. Jr.
Townsend, Steven

1998

Halls, Herbert
Kinter, Mike
McConathy, Scott
Reineke, Fred
Strasser, Herbert Duane
Strohmaier, Alan
Swoboda, Rod
Thomas, Steve
Van Veen, Emmett

Central Iowa Council**1931**

Yard, Rev. William R.

1932

Nelson, Dr. Aurthur W.
(posthumous)

1936

Arnold, Dave
Jennings, E. Harvey
Tyler, Lyle B.

1937

Kinzer, Dr. W.R.

1938

Jensen, Carl

1939

Bishop, A. O.

1941

Knodle, M. G.
Campbell, L. K.

Southern Iowa Council

1931 McElroy, Walter	Winan, Frank	
1932 Foster, George M.	1945 Coupland, Clyde C. Smith, Reuben F.	1952 Carlson, A. R. Coe, Roy A. Klum, Frank G.
1933 Hall, M. G.	1946 Jones, Frank D. Woodcock, Chester C.	1953 Bannister, Burn Castell, Dr. John Partridge, Wayne P.
1934 Kough, A.M.	1947 Adams, Walter Hedges, W. M.	1954 Huff, Harold Downard, Verne J. Smart, Harold D.
1935 Buss, Russell D. Mikesh, C. L.	1948 Elledge, F. B. Fry, Laurence L. Hower, J. W. Mendenhall, E. L. Persels, Floyd	1955 Raney, John F. Deaver, Harry
1936 Foglesong, Rev. Tom	1949 Downing, Edward Wolf, Roy	1956 Rasmussen, Dr. R. E. McElroy, W. T. Treneman, William J.
1938 Smith, Rev. Gordon	1950 Bridley, T. A. Kenpenarr, W. A. McAnnely, E. L. Taylor, David	1957 Lewis, Harold Loveless, Hershel Price, Vern Droz, Harley
1942 Evans, Harry Strong, Jo S.	1951 Long, M. K. Minor, A. E.	1958 Draegert, Carl McCarty, Charles
1943 Corlett, LeRoy E. Gee, Albert Hagan, Forest P.		
1944 Judd, Harold W. Wennerstrum, Charles F.		



Silver Fawn Recipients

In recognition of the outstanding service to Cub Scouting and Scouting by women, the Silver Fawn Award—the equivalent of the Silver Beaver—was awarded between 1971 and 1974. National Council discontinued the award as of June 30, 1974 and made women also eligible for the Silver Beaver award.

1971 Hilma Biddle Shirley Schoop Barbara Thomas	1972 Lois McMillen	1973 Beverly Edmondson Wilma Jones Donna Jean Kelderman Mary Rasplicka
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Silver Antelope Recipients

The Silver Antelope is the National Council's award presented for distinguished service to youth on a regional basis.

1948	Merle I. Pawley
1949	Henry M. Wilson
1953	Joe S. Stong
1954	Albert C. Berkowitz
1956	Robert K. Goodwin
1971	Robert Smith
1973	Warren W. Winslow
1975	Robert E. Campbell
1993	Simon W. Casady



Silver Buffalo Recipients

The Silver Buffalo is the National Council's award presented for distinguished service to youth on a national basis.

1938	John P. Wallace
1965	Jo S. Stong



Distinguished Eagle Scout Recipients

Name and the year they were awarded their Eagle Badge

1925	Phillip Hoffman	1949	Barry Pidgeon
1931	Robert Smith	1961	Walter W. Smith
1935	John J. Kamerick	1957	Stephen W. Roberts
1937	Wallace T. Miller	1969	Bruce G. Kelley

The Old Guard Honor Society

In 1931, Scout Executive J.C. Underwood introduced to Camp Mitigwa *The Old Guard Honor Society*. This was a service organization, composed of 'honor campers' which he initiated previously in Mason City. Eventually the name was shortened to *The Old Guard*, and finally, in 1948, was stated in the new by-laws as the *Old Guard*. *The Tribesman*, the official publication which was created shortly before the group voted to become the nationally accepted honor society called the Order of the Arrow, referred to their group simply as the *Old Guard*.

Although the name may have gone through some minor changes, ideals of the Old Guard remain unchanged. Identified among the official policies of Camp Mitigwa was that the Old Guard was responsible for camp fire decorum, and their suggestions were followed as closely as possible. In addition, the stated purpose of the Old Guard was to assemble veteran and qualified campers to maintain and perpetuate the ideas and traditions of Camp Mitigwa by doing the following:

1. To take an active interest in camp promotion, improvement, and enrollment.
2. To provide for the securing of historical data concerned with Camp Mitigwa and its grounds to be recorded for posterity.
3. To provide ritual ceremonies for campers and members.
4. To provide requirements for Camper, New Guard, and Old Guard awards.
5. To maintain an active interest in prolonging the tradition of John 'Uncle Bade' Hurst.

Prior to becoming a member of the Old Guard, one had to first earn the **Camper** and **New Guard** awards. To earn the **Camper** award, one had to complete the following requirements:

1. Have spent one entire period at Camp Mitigwa
2. Sharpen an ax and use it to cut wood into tent pegs. Also, pitch a tent, fastening the guy line with a tautline hitch, prepare a ground bed, and improvise a piece of camp equipment requiring lashings.
3. Identify ten different birds, plants, or trees.
4. Tie a square knot, bowline, sheetbend, and clove hitch.
5. Contribute one hour of constructive service to Camp Mitigwa
6. Live up to the Scout Oath and Law

Requirements for the **New Guard** award include

1. Complete two periods of approved Scout camping. One must be at Camp Mitigwa.
2. Must hold the Camper award or an equivalent award from another council camp.
3. Be a first class Scout.
4. Identify 15 birds, plants, and trees.
5. Contribute two hours of constructive service to Camp Mitigwa.
6. Live up to the Scout Oath and Law.

When the candidate was eligible, he was voted upon by members of the Old Guard and New Guard in camp at that time. Majority approval was required for acceptance.

To become a member of the **Old Guard** of Camp Mitigwa, a Scout had to:

1. Complete a total of two periods of summer camping at an approved council camp, plus 14 additional days of approved camping.
2. He must have earned the New Guard award during a previous camping season at Camp Mitigwa.
3. Be a First Class Scout with at least four of the following merit badges: First Aid, Life Saving, Swimming, Personal Health, Public Health, Cooking, Camping, Civics, Bird Study, Pathfinding, Safety, Pioneering, and Athletics.
4. Live up to the Scout Oath and Law.
5. Explain before a ceremony team, in his own words, the significance of the terms *physically strong*, *mentally awake*, and *morally straight*. The candidate then had to be approved by a majority of all the Old Guard members in camp. Before new by-laws were approved in April of 1948, Scouts had to be at least a junior in high school or 16 years old, and when eligible, receive a unanimous vote by written ballot of all Old Guard members present in camp during that camp session.

Adult Scouters gained membership into the Old Guard by:

1. Demonstrating leadership, Scout attitude, and Scout spirit.
2. Spending at least 12 days and nights of Scout camping, including one period during a regular camping period at Mitigwa with a Scout unit. Scouters needed a two-thirds majority vote of approval by all Old Guard members in camp.

Camp staff members who had been elected to the New Guard were eligible for election to the Old Guard in the second camp session following their previous election. They had to be at least 15 years of age and had to receive unanimous vote by the presiding Old Guard members.



Old Guard ceremony, 1940.



Seven active officers formed the leadership of the Old Guard.

Chief of the Old Guard. His duties were to supervise and organize the officers and serve as the chairman of the Executive Committee.

Chief of the Braves. Second in command to the Chief of the Old Guard, he was directly responsible for new candidates to the Old Guard during each camp session, including providing requirements to and aiding each candidate whenever possible.

Chief of the New Guard. His duties were similar to that of the Chief of the Braves, except that he worked with the candidates for the New Guard.

Keeper of the Shield. This officer acted as secretary, keeping the minutes of meetings, as well as being responsible for an accurate written record of all Old Guard members.

Keeper of the Wampum. Before being combined with the Keeper of the Shield in 1949, this officer acted as treasurer.

Keeper of the Ashes. This person was responsible for maintaining the history and traditions of the Old Guard, and of Camp Mitigwa, including all land, buildings, and ceremonies. He was also responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Old Guard pouches, which contained a mixture of ashes from all the campfires that were held at Mitigwa.

Keeper of the Ceremonies. His duty was to prepare and organize the presentation at all Old Guard and New Guard ceremonies that took place in camp.

The current chief, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, appointed four members to serve as a nominating committee for selecting potential new officers. Recommendations were then made to this committee for new officers. All elections were done by secret, one-man one-vote balloting. The Executive Committee of the Old Guard, which supervised the actions of the nominating committee, consisted of the seven current officers, the Scout Executive, Camp Director, and three appointed Old Guard Scouters. Uncle Bade served as Honorary Chief of the Old Guard until his death in 1954.

Although similar in intent to the Order of the Arrow, the Old Guard did not require boy leadership. All 19 of the original group of inductees were adults.

It is interesting to note that John 'Uncle Bade' Hurst is the first person mentioned on the roster, since J.C. Underwood was founder and served as chief for the first several years. This provides another clue to how highly Uncle Bade was thought of, even in the earlier years of camp.



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

has been chosen and duly inducted as a member of
the OLD GUARD of CAMP MITIGWA on this
day of 19 and is entitled to
the rights and privileges of this honorary camper organization.

Chief of the Old Guard

Camp Director

1931

John Hurst (Uncle Bade)
J.C. Underwood
Ernest Martin
Roy D. Ridgeway
Art Savage
James Newsome
Homer Schenk
Ray Smith
Loran Braught
Virgil E. Long
George Heidlebaugh
Bill Knehr
Nelse Broderick
Frank Marshall
Charles Hammond
Roy Smith
Fred Beckley
Paul Proctor
Charles Meis

1932

Herbert Boyd
Norbert Ribble
Norman Harvey
Bob Bostwick
Lee Julander
Baker Waterman
Charles Buswell
Dr. C. H. Henshaw
Robert Richey
Robert Root

1933

Ed Nash
George Diehl
E. O. Bumgardner
Edward Brietenkamp
Wayne Crew
Warren Maple
Robert Allen
George Cushman
Joe Bosquet
Ray Matheny
Bill Wimberley

1934

Glenn Custer

John Katzenbarger
Bill Smith
John Vanderlinden
Jenner Whiteley
Marshall Baldwin
Colin Smith
Walter Coones
Vail Farr
Charles May
Russell Craun
Dr. W. P. Jones
Harold Cahow
Willard Windsor

1935

Harry Killebrew
George Pflanz Jr.
Eugene Armstrong
James Swaine, Jr.
John Wentz
Lawrence Wright
Robert DeFore
Paul Perry
Paul Stover
Jack McLaughlin
Leonard Sherman
I. G. Randels
A. W. Madden
Nelson DeMarco
Gordon Fitzpatrick
Francis Convey

1936

Bill Seidler
Charles Rowen
Floyd Dawson
Arthur Eschbach
Kenneth Schwarzenbach
Irving Merrill
Bernard Smith
Charles Beiter
Pat Hannen
Herman Allen
Wilbur Robbie
Monroe Carter
Edward Louthan
Donald Powers
Ralph Mowen

1937

Howard Simmerman
Lloyd Hurlbut
Ted Wood
Gordon Bliss
Melvin Davis
Jim Gillette
Don Schwarzenbach
Dick Winchester
Al Zerwick
Francis Baker
Jerry Burch
Dr. M. R. Francis
John Mason, Sr.
O. F. Carman
S. C. Cowles

1938

Walter Pierce
Leo Wuest
David Gutshell
Joe Warren
Frank Antrim
George Henshaw
Herbert Williams
Bill Findly
R. H. Hostetler
George Wilcox
Jack Swander
John Carroll
Dan Wright
T. J. Burse
Wallace Weller
Lisle Minert
Louis Larson
Don Elefson
Bob Smith
Ed Biondi
J. R. McDonald
Dan Don Carlos
Jack Moore
Frank Keefe
Eddie Finefield
Dick Baker

1939

Phillip Jones
Gerald Martens
James Rasmussen

Ralph Smith
R. V. Haverkamp
James Erickson
Bob Hill
George Starkey
Lee Hill
Dave Baty
Frank Graham
Merle Pawley, Jr.
Neal Wright
Bob Hiland
W. E. Able
Walter Mitchell
Dick Thornton
Bob Whiteley
William J. Ambos
Glenn Wood
Dick Spencer
John Mason
Ralph Cline
Bob Adams
Bill Kanuer
Rev. Browning
Jack Willis
Dr. I. E. Murphy
N. F. Crosby
C. French Payton
Dan Finch

1940

Henry Wonderlin
Henry Friedley
Glenn Cline
Phillip Stover
Walter Weir
D. B. Wymore
Bob Findley
George Cross
Gene Miller
Verne Slaughter
Irvine White
Bill Carahan
Sam Gay
Alton Hagen
Dick Koch
Bud McCoy
French Payton, Jr.
George Starkey, Sr.
Dick Murry

Ben Hannah
Cliff Grund
James Lynch

1941

Duane Greenwell
Ward Linder
Bill Hunsicker
Tom Maine
Dr. A. H. Lekwa
Paul Winfrey
Robert Melvin
S. E. Decker
Wm. L. Flanagan
James Shepherd
Jack Rhea
Weldon Larimore
Guy Carter
Bob Reeves
Troy Chance
A. R. Myers
George Sego
Tom Maney
Charles Cartmill
Bernard Wilson
I. W. Wall
Mark Perkinson
Burton Wilson

1942

James Langridge
Bill Fowels
Bud Stolen
Bill Schulze
Bob Hemming
Bob Friedley
Carl Hall
G. R. Edwards
Ross Taylor
Chas. Raffensberger
Bud Grahl
Bill Hopkins
Clyde Short
Bill Smith
Bert Ward
Bill Mott
Bob Hunsicker
Gene Brockman
Gerald Young

John Franklin
Eustace DeVore
Kenneth Miller
Orval Craig
N. Harold West
James Pike
Owen Sayers
Robert Fink
Fred Brandner
E. A. Hofenstein
Stanley Simpson
Rev. Gilbert Cook
Keith Brandner
Jack White
W. B. Officer

1943

Gilbert Shaver
Gordy Phiooips
Fred Bishop
Eldon Ogan
Jerry Young
Bob Alexander
B. C. McGavern
Leonard Sayers
Jack Culp
Carl Mahnke
Dave Price
Dick Wood
Glen Vauthrin
Rev. David Thompson
K. R. Rudisill
Carlos Langston
Jim Ash
Hugh Pickford
Wendell Marshall
R. E. Brinkman
Norman Dunitz
H. R. Merriam
Frank Ferguson
Dale Pendry
Lewis Weimelskirshen
Henry McMichal
Chester Langridge
Jim Jones
Ernest Neve
Alvin Lewis
Jack Sloan
C. K. Miller

C. Beckel
Robert Munro
Ted Wallander
Charles Spain
Harry Warrick
Gerald Raymond

1944

Don Knight
Herb Fink
Harry Burns
Albert Gay
Randal Paine
Karl Burgett
Russell Myers
Tommy Wolf
Charles Codner
Robert Patterson
Don Abbot
J. P. Moore
Joe Crawford
M. C. Crawford
James Dickson
Dick Berkley
B. R. McClurg
Gail Cline
John Herman
C. K. McNary
Dick Fort
James McMichael
John Nemmers
Charles Schultz
Pete Blom
Dave Maney
Ken Costa
Tommy Wallace
Ed Munzemier
Dick Hammer
Homer Jergens
Harry Watts
Jay Dee Yearous
Bob Wells
Frank Porter
Ted Sell
John Estes
Guy Bradley
Jerry Turner
Bob Mahnke
Harold Scholes

Wayne Miller
Eldon Miers
R. G. Wolf
Dallas Roemer
Bill Cooper
Leo Calvert
Azal Smith
Lawrence Porter
Dale Chadwick
H. C. Englebrecht
R. D. Ewing
Paul Newton
Ted Condon

1945

A. C. Gattelle
Jack Crampon
Everett Gilman
John Harlowe
A. E. Coe
Oscar Stammer
Ralph Rickard
Paul Miles
Eugene Conrad
Robert Briston
Art Marquart
C. E. Lowe
Roger Preston
Phil Ammer
Bill Strauser
LeRoy E. Brain
Charles Tolson
Richard Hoffa
Dean Harper
Bob Knatz
Rodson Riggs
Carl Lofong
Cecil H. Longnecker
Clyde Campbell
Merrill Heavilin
Bob Kennedy
James Ankrum
Rev. Suckow
Dave Manson
James Davis
Max Bell
Harve Jennings
C. C. Smith
Bob Whitehurst

Dick Odell
Roger Crews
Cal Wheelock
Raymond Wilson
Tom Hissem
Harold Wimmer
Gary Dalbey
Roy Hatcher
Chandos Smith, Jr.
Charles Pallas
Clair Wilcox
Dick Christensen
Bill McNamar
Reed Kessler
R. H. Bason
Ken Ward
James Fivecoat
Jack Johns
George Myers

1946

Robert Anderson
Merrill Brooks
Dean Elder
Ben Tweet
Harold Mason
LeVern Goettsch
Ben Jones, Sr.
Bill Barnes
Bob Feller
Curtis Wuest
Murry Kane
Roy Johnson
Harry Broderick
Gerald Laros
Bob Bouma
Bob Jones
Earl Hawkins
T. P. Miller
Jim Schoof
Charles Knapp
Charles Andrews
Harold Brown
Don Wooge

Bob LaPella
Lee Ellison
Emmett Cook
Jack Winters
Jim Buchanan
Ray Dabner
R. D. Pence
Ted Cook
Gordeon Wells
David Marlow
Franklin Brown
Charles Burdick
Don Taylor
Robert Smith
Ronald Brandtman
Jack Lorenz
James Rice
Albert Timm
Ted Snow
E. E. Cheeseman
Beryl Cottingham
H. B. Saylor
Ray Allen
Bill Thornton
John Button
Byron Brain
C. R. Hooper, Jr.
Phillip Jacobson
Robert Sweet
Ronald Holdsworth
Bernard Lammers
John Starrett
Elmer VanArkle
Marving Lanners
Howard Smith
Rev. Frans Victorson
Dr. John Miller
Don Knox
Don Olmstead
Dick Christensen
Jack Macy
C. E. Shillinger
Joe Guye
A. E. Wallingford

Al Gant
Al Englehorn
Homer Groff
E. J. Maloy
Don Bostwick
Floyd Reynolds
Dick Rasmussen
George Wells
Tony Critelli
Jerry Bryant

1947 (Incomplete Listing)

John Sanders
Jim Allen
Harold Bewick
Frank Rose
W. L. Wirthle
Bill Oxley
Roger P. Farnsworth
Ben Jones, Jr.
Robert Gubser
Dick Stern
Darrell Logsdon
Sherlock Johnson
John Malone
Robert Broer
Bradley McMain
Relbert McDonald

1948

Keith Thornburg
Dale Knapp
Nat Hull, Jr.
Lester Scherer
Bob Johnson
Blain Kloppenborg
Rodney Voyce
Bruce Buerkens
Dick Warner
John Eustice
Dick White
Graeme George
Richard Raridon
Don Shaver

Clayton McClintic
E. L. Galloway
Elfred L. Musson
John Maney
Bill Strauser
Bill Thornburg
Lester V. Kuzela
Jack Keeton
Jack Harvey
John Westfall
A. G. Spizzirri
Dean Arney
Dick Henry
Russ Hanson
Grant Shipp
Thomas F. Martin
John LaMar
Duane Neiderman
Dick Richman
Robert W. Lawton
D. T. Miller
James A. Johnson
Duane Drake
Donald Pochter
Richard Harrison
John Schultz
William Wright
Carrol Baughn
Dave Hankinson
Jack Anderson
Richard VerSteeg
Leonard Thomas
Ronald Slaymaker
R. R. Pearson
Jack Mack
Harry Brimmer
Ronald Potts
Dwayne Jolliffe
Charles Campbell

1949 - 1950 Roster is Unavailable

Mitigwa Lodge, Order of the Arrow

At the January, 1951 meeting of the Tall Corn Area Council Executive Board, the board voted to petition for acceptance into the Order of the Arrow as the service group for honor campers. A group of individuals representing the Old Guard, the Camp Mitigwa Camping Committee, and officers of the Council presented this recommendation to the Executive Board.

The July, 1951 issue of the *Tall Corn Kernels* described the first official activities of the new Mitigwa Lodge #450. OA members representing Illinek Lodge (located in Springfield, Illinois) inducted the first members into Mitigwa lodge. The Mitigwa camp staff were inducted as the first lodge members on June 20, 1951. On June 23, an installation ceremony for the new lodge and for members of the Old Guard was held.

All Old Guard members automatically became members of the new Mitigwa Lodge #450 after completing the Order's induction ceremony. The Tall Corn Area Council's 1955 Annual Report reported the lodge membership at 350 arrowmen.

Mitigwa Lodge was part of the Section 8-A regional grouping of Order of the Arrow lodges. On May 20-22, 1955, Camp Mitigwa hosted the 1955 Area 8-A Fellowship conference. Section 8-A Chief Kent Tool presided; 162 Arrowmen from ten Iowa lodges participated in the event. (Don Butterfield of the Cho-Gun-Mun-A-Nock lodge, #467 from Cedar Rapids, was elected 8-A Section Chief for 1955 - 1956.)

The 1956 conference was held April 21-22 at Camp Ingawanis in the Wapipinicon Council. Mitigwa Lodge Chief Dick Barbour was elected 8-A Section Chief at this conference. In August of this same year, Barbour represented Mitigwa Lodge at the National Order of the Arrow Conference (NOAC) at Indiana University. Harold 'Butch' Hammer and John Millen also attended the 1956 NOAC along with Barbour.

In 1957, Julius Fidler, Mel Tudor, and Leonard Rowland became the first Vigil members of Mitigwa Lodge. This year also marked the initial appearance of *The Mitigwa Chief*, the official newsletter of the lodge.

Julius Fidler was the Section 8-A Advisor during 1960. A significant event for Mitigwa Lodge officers during this timeframe was the National Training Conference, held September 30 - October 2 at Camp Cedars near Omaha, Nebraska.

Current Mitigwa Lodge Chief Russ Nussbaum served on the Conference Committee for the 1961 National Order of the Arrow Conference held at Bloomington, Indiana. Mitigwa Lodge members who attended the conference included Scouters Dale Herman and Henry Pollock, and Scouts Dave Pollock, Ed Cota, Robert Bowersox, Claude Thornton, John Cluff, Steve Clarke, and Dale Herman.

~ ORDER OF THE ARROW ~



At the January meeting of the Tall Corn Area Council Executive Board, it was approved that the present Old Guard of Camp Mitigwa petition for acceptance into the Order of the Arrow, National Brotherhood of Boy Scout Campers.

This action was taken only after careful study by the members of the Old Guard, the Camp Mitigwa Committee and the officers of the Council. All present and past members of the Old Guard will be eligible for membership in the Order of the Arrow.

O. A. was founded in 1915 and became a part of the program of the Boy Scouts of America in 1934. It's accumulated membership is over 105,000, with more than 42,000 on the active rolls.

Based upon Indian traditions, the Order of the Arrow has much the same idealism and aims as had the Old Guard. The ceremonials will be as beautiful - the induction as impressive. It is a mystic organization, but this is not to be construed as meaning that any information will be withheld from any person (pastor, parent, public official, Council Scouter) legitimately interested in investigating its purpose and method.

The program is largely up to the local lodge (as the specific membership groups are called) and varies as its members want to vary it, covering service, ceremonial, social, and business purposes.

More information will become public as the organization progresses. Please remember that this becomes not only a camp honor society, but a Council camping society, whether your troop or post camps at Mitigwa or elsewhere.

Notice of the first Order of the Arrow ceremony, printed in the July 1951 council newsletter.

ORDER OF THE ARROW



Order of the Arrow Ceremonies were started with the first initiation of the Camp Mitigwa Staff at an Ordeal Ceremony on June 20th.

A ritual team from Springfield, Illinois, conducted the installation ceremony for the Mitigwa Lodge and members of the former Old Guard on Saturday, June 23.

All members of the Old Guard may be inducted into the Order of the Arrow by attending the ceremonies to be held at Camp every Friday evening during camp.

Thursday evenings will be devoted to the Calling Out Ceremony of Candidates for the Ordeal and the Ordeal Ceremony will be conducted on Friday evenings.

* * * * *

Julius Fidler Jr., the first Mitigwa Lodge Advisor. In addition to being a camp Mitigwa staff member as a Scout during the 1920's, he also was an active promoter and organizer of Philmont expeditions during his tenure as Lodge Advisor.



Dave Pollock was elected Mitigwa lodge chief for the 1962-1963 term. At the national conference committee meeting on December 28-30, 1964, Pollock was elected to serve as a deputy national conference chief for the Camping Carnival at the National Order of the Arrow Conference in 1965. (This conference recognized the 50th Anniversary of the Order of the Arrow.) Eleven Mitigwa lodge members attended this conference.

The October, 1961 edition of the *Tall Corn Kemels* described the Fall Conclave, held September 16-17, as one of the most successful ever. Nearly 350 Scouts and Scouters attended the event. Governor Norman Erbe was a special guest, and Dr. John B. Harris, Des Moines Superintendent of Schools, was a keynote speaker at the Sunday business meeting. Neil Smith, Congressman from the 5th District, gave a keynote address at the Sunday session of the 1962 Fall Conclave, held September 15-16, 1962. Other notable guest speakers at Mitigwa Lodge functions included Judge Luther Glanton, a judge at the Municipal court in Des Moines, who spoke at the 1964 Fall Conclave at Camp Mitigwa.

One of the first major projects of the lodge was the construction of the ceremony ring which was to be used exclusively by the Order of the Arrow. This project started in the 1960's, and was completed in the fall of 1964. Dick Barbour spent many hours doing most of the masonry work. Because of the many volunteer hours of hard work put forth, Mitigwa lodge can boast of a lodge ceremony ring that ranks as one of the most beautiful in the entire country. Its ar-



Council President Ted Yeates presents lodge member Frank Andrews of Post 116, Dallas Center, the Gilbert H. Gendall Trophy at the December 11, 1967 OA Banquet. Andrews received the award for being selected as the 1966 Report to the Nation representative from the Tall Corn Area Council.

rowhead shape, with Allowat Sakima's altar at the point, strengthens an already impressive OA ceremony.

Cheerful service of lodge members has not been limited strictly to Scouting activities. During 1962 local political primaries, for example, 150 youth members and 15 adult Arrowmen gave valuable public service by providing election returns through WHO radio and WHO TV. Lodge members also assisted the Tall Corn Area Council by delivering Trust Fund literature to Council attorneys in the early 1960's.

The Tall Corn Council Executive Board commended Lodge Advisor Julius Fidler in its March, 1963 meeting for its exceptional service to Camp Mitigwa, especially the recent project of building the council ring on Blank Ridge.

A contingent of 33 Mitigwa lodge members were among the 4,158 delegates from 401 different lodges who attended the 1967 National Order of the Arrow Conference, held at the University of Nebraska.

The 1967 Fall Conclave at Camp Mitigwa included over 525 registered Arrowmen.

At the 1969 National Order of the Arrow Conference at Indiana University, Mike Douglas won 2nd place honors in the Old Style Dance - National War

Dance event. (Douglas would later become lodge chief in 1970, but left the office in March, 1971.)

Mitigwa lodge #450 merged with Bo Qui lodge #453 in the fall of 1970. The September, 1970 edition of the *Tall Corn Kernels* (the official Council newsletter) reported that over 700 Scouts and Scouters participated in the weekend activities, which included adopting new lodge rules.

Prior to the adoption of the final version of the Mitigwa Lodge by-laws at the 1970 Fall Fellowship, a lodge consolidation committee prepared the initial draft and worked out plans for the two lodges to become one. The initial Consolidation Committee meeting was held April 26, 1970 and was chaired by Scout Executive Wayne Taylor. Attending this first meeting were Dan Todden, Mark Van, Lee Wiemore, Dennis Holbrook, Ron Teeter, Harold Judd, Greg Abbott, Mike Larson, Julius Fidler, Jim Swallow, Dave Fighter, Dwight Frost, E. J. Pile, Burt Kilderman, Holly Snow, Jim Osborn, Bob Skow, Don Allison, Harold Hamilton, Glen White, Dean Hatch, Bill Tinsley, Steve Little, and Wayne Taylor.

Bo Qui members quoted their membership at 260 active members, with approximately 50% participation in lodge activities. Upon induction, each Ordeal member is given an Indian name. (The name was not associated with the Order of the Arrow's Vigil Indian name.) Brotherhood ceremonies were held each week at Camp Wapello. Mitigwa lodge members quoted their membership at 800 members.

Both lodges operated as separate lodges during the summer of 1970. Leadership of both lodges agreed at this meeting that a committee establish a new set of lodge rules for presentation at the combined Fall Fellowship, which was to be held in the fall at Camp Mitigwa. This committee consisted of the following members: Dan Todden, Greg Abbott, Glen White, Bob Skow, Steve Little, and Mark Bowden. The advisor was Burt Kilderman.

Bill Darby became Mitigwa Lodge advisor on June 24, 1970. Darby entered Scouting as a Cub Scout in 1938 as a member of the Southern Iowa Council. He was a member of Troop 80 in Albia until he entered the Navy in 1946. He started Troop 201 in Des Moines in 1958 and served as Scoutmaster for 10 years. In addition to serving as a leader for the 1964 National Jamboree, he was on the Walnut Creek and later the Raccoon River Valley District training team for over 20 years.

Bill Darby assumed responsibility as Mitigwa lodge advisor on June 24, 1970 following the heart attack and subsequent death of Julius Fidler. Bill served as advisor for 5 years. Upon Bill's resignation in May, 1974, and based on his recommendation, Scout Executive Bob Mills appointed 29-year-old Denny Dowell as the next lodge advisor. (During Darby's tenure as lodge advisor, Dowell had served as associate lodge advisor.)

Mitigwa lodge has issued several emblems to represent lodge membership. Although several 'official' flaps, emblems, neckerchiefs, pins, and other memorabilia have been issued, the following items are the emblems whose sole purpose was to indicate lodge membership.

The first emblem issued by Mitigwa lodge, issued in the early-1950's, was a diamond-shaped emblem that was identical to the Old Guard emblem except that it contained three red WWW's. The first lodge flap, used from the mid-1950's until the mid-1960's, had a white twill background, and a green 'cut

edge' border. The second flap had an identical design, but had a 'rolled edge' border. The fourth and final patch issued by the lodge (prior to the merger with Bo Qui) had an identical design as the first two flaps but was fully embroidered. Each of these patches was restricted to one per life.

After the merger with the Bo Qui lodge, the new Mitigwa lodge adopted a new emblem design that included the totems of each of the previous lodges (Mitigwa - Indian head and Bo Qui - quail). The new design had a blue, vertical-stitch background. Each lodge member received a new flap, along with a letter from Lodge Chief Rick Cave that explained the concept of the new flap. Brotherhood members were allowed to purchase one additional flap, and Vigil members could purchase two additional flaps. The basic design stayed the same until 1975, when the background stitching was changed from vertical to horizontal. In 1979, a yellow fleur d'lis replaced one of the trees to comply with National guidelines of having the letters BSA or a fleur d'lis on each Scout emblem.

When Royal Spragg was lodge chief, the lodge issued a new non-restricted flap that had a red border and a white background. This was the official emblem until the flap was issued that commemorated the 75th Anniversary of the Order of the Arrow. This flap was used for approximately two years. Following this design was the 'Indian in the canoe' issue. Two varieties exist: the first mistakenly had an Indian with a white face. It was later re-ordered to correctly have a black Indian and black canoe. Other minor variations exist on most of the emblems issued by Mitigwa lodge.

Mitigwa lodge in the 1990's is divided into several chapters. It is through these chapters that each arrowman can play an active role in service projects to



Jim Goodding, Mitigwa Lodge advisor from 1975-1994, assists Bob Bernhard (center) with an award presentation. Under Goodding's leadership, Mitigwa became one of the top lodges in the country in terms of membership, program, development of youth leaders, and national recognition.



the camps and to his or her unit. Every spring, chapters organize camp promotions for the units in their own chapters.

Success of Mitigwa Lodge in current years can partially be judged by the success of the summer camping programs held at Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello. In recent years, the Mid-Iowa Council has been one of the top councils in the country by consistently averaging 69.2% or better for Boy Scouts attending summer camp. This must be credited in part to the successful camp promotion efforts that are planned and implemented by Mitigwa Lodge.

Just as important though possibly not as visible to Scouts and Scout leaders who attend summer camp, is the enormous amount of routine maintenance that the lodge performs for both camps. Building new and repairing old picnic tables, painting cabins, repainting latrines, refinishing dining hall tables, and re-setting council ring seats are just some of the many routine tasks that the Lodge does for the Mid-Iowa Council. During one spring conclave weekend, the Blank Dining Hall was completely re-shingled by Arrowmen. Lodge members helped build the 15-mile Bo Qui Trail around Lake Wapello during the summers of 1980 and 1981. They also assisted in building the original Challenge Course at Camp Mitigwa.

Mitigwa lodge has historically provided financial support to the camping programs in the Mid-Iowa Council as well. The Lodge donated \$5,000 to buy cross country skis for use at Camp Mitigwa, and annually donates in excess of \$1,000 to the council camps. Arrowmen also built permanent shelters in campsites at Camp Mitigwa, and have completed restoration projects for Uncle Bade's and Flaming Arrow cabins. In 1978, lodge members donated 2,600 hours of service to Camp Mitigwa and Camp Wapello. In September of 1987, a group of volunteers from the lodge constructed an open-walled shelter in one of the program areas at Camp Wapello. Lodge members also completed renovation to the Blank Ridge Amphitheater at Camp Mitigwa. New steps and bleachers were constructed and dedicated in memory of long-time camp staff member, Richard Carron.

At the May 1992 Spring Conclave, Lodge members dedicated a cabin to former Mitigwa Lodge member Jerry Tew. The cabin, located on Frankel Ridge, is used by chapter ceremony teams during summer camp. The labor needed to construct the cabin was given by Arrowmen, Explorer Post 106, and the Carpenter's union.

Mitigwa Lodge does have several traditional activities that have become part of its regular program. Spring Conclaves are held each year to provide lodge members with the opportunity to perform much needed service projects. Both camps have come to expect and rely on lodge members to complete work projects for the successful opening of the camping season.

The Fall Fellowship brings the annual business meeting, election of new officers, the Vigil call-out ceremony, and fellowship among members.

Starting in the 1970's Mitigwa Lodge began holding a Snowflake Pow Wow each February. Indian crafts such as beadwork, moccasin construction, and bustle construction are among the skills taught. Instruction in dancing is also given. The weekend is highlighted by a Pow Wow, where the participants all have a chance to dance and exhibit their outfits. By 1992, limited winter housing for the increasing number of participants forced the lodge to move the Snowflake Pow Wow to the Camp Dodge Army Reserve base in Johnston. Previously the event had always been held at Camp Mitigwa.

In 1977, the Walnut Creek chapter held a chapter banquet to induct new officers, recognize Arrowmen for work during the past year, and share ideas for the upcoming year. Instrumental in this first winter banquet was Mike Smith, Chuck Haney, Dan Bever, Dale Thompson, and Ed Ohnemus. The 'banquet' idea was soon adopted again at the lodge level. The Lodge Winter Banquet is now held each December. A review of the year's activities and the installation of new officers are among the highlights of this annual event. The Winter Banquet became more formalized in 1992 when the location of the banquet was moved to the Des Moines Convention Center.

Mitigwa Lodge has not limited its service, training, and Scouting knowledge to its own lodge members. Participation in, and leadership given at the Sectional Order of the Arrow level demonstrate lodge member's willingness to serve all, not just 'their own'.

On October 26-28, 1990, Mitigwa Lodge hosted a National Leadership Seminar at Spring Brook State Park in Guthrie Center. This seminar provided leadership training primarily for Arrowmen in the section.

More frequent activity, however, includes participation in Sectional Conferences. Mitigwa lodge participation dates back to the first area conference for 8-A, held in 1953. The lodge has hosted the conclave in the following years:

Section	Year
8-A	1955
8-A	1967
NC-2B	1976
NC-4A	1981
NC-4	1989

Several Mitigwa lodge members have recently served as either section or Region Chief. Steve Huber was elected NC-4 Section Chief for 1988-89.

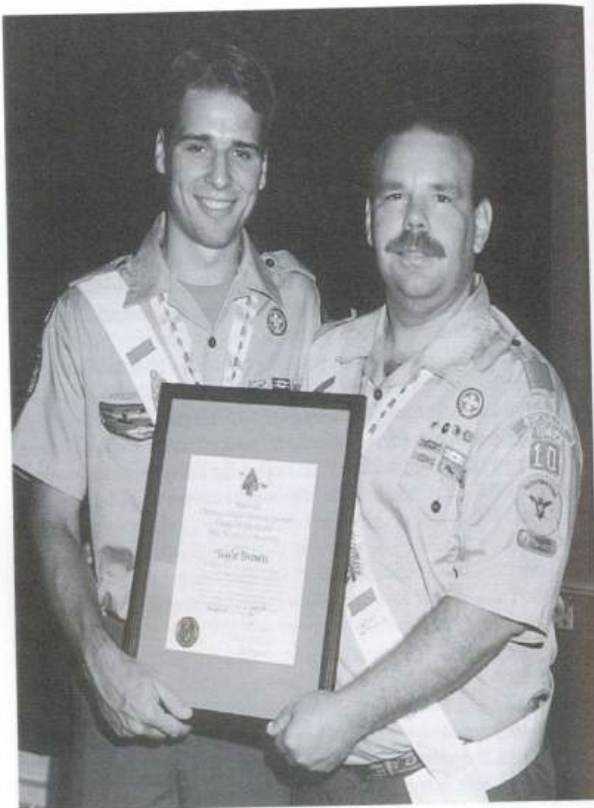
When Kyle Brown received his Eagle badge in May, 1988, little did he realize the leadership roles that he was yet to assume while still a youth member of the Boy Scouts. Kyle was elected Mitigwa lodge chief for 1992-1993. At the 1993 C-7 Conclave held at Camp Cornhusker, 2-time Section Chief Jason Erpelding from Timmeu lodge passed section chief responsibilities to Kyle for 1993-94. As it turned out, the responsibilities that Kyle assumed were far from what could be considered 'typical'.

During this timeframe, the section boundaries had changed twice within the last year, and six lodges were in the process of merging. Kyle and Section Advisor Doug Heller helped facilitate the mergers. At the same time, Kyle was preparing a proposal to the National OA Director that would lead to the 1998 National Order of the Arrow Conference being held at Iowa State University.

In December of 1993, Kyle was elected to serve as Chairman of the Region Chiefs Committee while attending the Assembly of Chiefs meeting in Dallas. He had previously been elected Region Chief for the 1994 term. (Ethan Olberding served as interim section chief beginning in January, 1994, and was elected as the C-7 Section Chief in 1994-95.)

Kyle's responsibilities as Chairman included preparations for the 1994 National Order of the Arrow Conference, held at Purdue University, and establishing a revised National Leadership Seminar in the Central Region. In De-

Steve Palm presented the Distinguished Service Award to Kyle Brown at the 1996 National Order of the Arrow Conference.



ember of 1994, he met with Dabney Kennedy, the National Order of the Arrow Committee Vice Chair in charge of national program. Kyle also initiated some introductions between Dabney and members of the Iowa State Special Conference Staff. Partly through Kyle's efforts, the National Committee voted to accept Iowa State University as the 1998 National Conference site.

The first Distinguished Service Award recipient from Mitigwa lodge was Steve Palm, who was presented the award in 1988. Palm served the North Central Region on the National Leadership Seminar staff for three years, was a Regional Correspondent to the National Bulletin, served as 1986 Section NC-4 Chief and was former Vice-Chief, and served two terms as Mitigwa Lodge Chief. Steve was at this time the first youth from the state of Iowa to receive the award in the 48-year history of the award.

Mitigwa sent 19 Arrowmen to the 1988 NOAC in Fort Collins, Colorado. At the conference, the *Mitigwa Chief* received National Merit Newsletter status, a distinction awarded by judges at the National Newsletter competition. Also at the conference, Mitigwa's Brotherhood Ceremony team finished second. Coached by Jerome James, the team consisted of Steve Huber (Allowat Sakima), John



The Brotherhood ceremony team which placed 1st at the National Contest at the 1990 NOAC. From left to right: Jason Wolf, John Womack, Steve Huber, and Kelly Green.

Womack (Meteu), Jason Wolf (Nutiket), Kelly Green (Kitchkinet). The team finished just one point behind the national champion team.

To recognize Arrowmen who perform outstanding service to the Lodge, a special award is given annually. The Arrowman of Achievement award is presented to lodge members who are nominated by fellow Arrowmen and receive approval from the lodge officers. This award is given for outstanding service to the Order both past and present.

In the spring of 1985, Mitigwa Lodge was recognized with the E. Urner Goodman award for 1984. Only two awards are presented annually in each Region. Mitigwa Lodge also received the award for 1980, 1995.

A contingent of 37 Arrowmen represented Mitigwa Lodge at the 1994 National Order of the Arrow conference, held July 31 - August 4, 1994 at Purdue University. The lodge was again awarded the E. Urner Goodman Honor Lodge award. The Ordeal team was ranked 13th in the nation at the conference, and Eric Dickinson was ranked 4th in the nation for his part as Allowat Sakima for the Brotherhood ceremony.

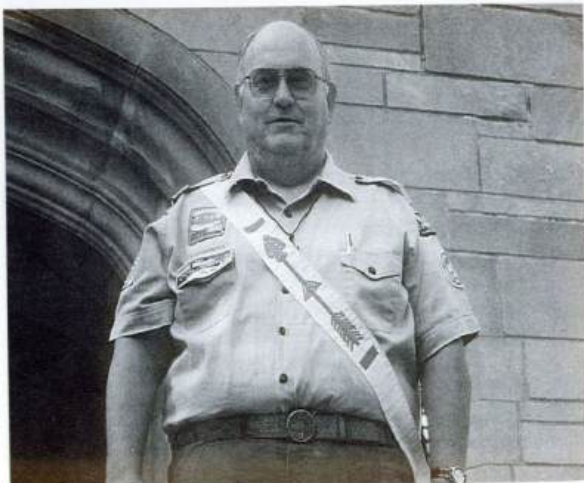
Several events highlighted lodge activities during 1995.

The Snowflake Pow Wow returned to the Camp Dodge location. Several members from the Colorado lodge Ha-Kin-Skay-A-Ki were special guests, and performed Native American dances and taught sessions on drumming, chanting, and dancing. Among the guest Arrowmen was Mike Smith, a former chapter advisor and co-founder of Mitigwa's Snowflake Pow Wow event.

Supreme Chief of the Fire, Ely Brewer, Jr., addresses the lodge at the 1993 Winter Banquet.



Bob Trusty, Mitigwa Lodge advisor from 1994 through 1999.



The Fall Fellowship attracted 411 members. A few weeks later, 102 members from Mitigwa attended the C-7 Section Conclave. The theme for the event, held September 15-17, 1995 at the Rock Island Arsenal, was *Rockin River Rendezvous*.

Mitigwa lodge's first-ever Vigil Weekend attracted 70 members.

The OA Service Corps assisted at two council events. At the 1995 Dutch Oven Black Powder Days, members assisted with preparation and served lunch to all attendees. At the Skills and Thrills Camporee at Waterworks Park, members worked at the concession stand and served as ushers at the evening fireworks and laser-slide show.

At yearend, the lodge roster included 1,271 registered members: 311 were inducted as Ordeal members, 83 became Brotherhood members, and 16 became Vigil members.

In 1996, Mitigwa lodge sent a contingent of 32 members to the National Order of the Arrow conference, held at the University of Indiana. An additional 4 members served on the NOAC staff.

Once again the lodge ceremony teams, coached by Jerome 'Jerm' James, enjoyed success at the ceremony team competition. Unlike prior conference competitions, no rankings were given to teams. However the following members of the Pre-Ordeal ceremony team placed as a medal finalist:

Allowat Sakima	Joe Samo
Meteu	Aaron Thiese
Nutiket	Jay Kucera
Kichkinet	Jed DeHoet

The following members of the Brotherhood Ceremony team finished as Honor Finalist:

Allowat Sakima	Greg Marshall
Meteu	Brad Miller
Nutiket	Jason Kammerer
Kichkinet	Jon Nesbitt

The Mitigwa lodge booth at the Founder's Day festival promoted the upcoming 1998 national conference. Members handed out free wooden nickels with the slogan 'Iowa State in 98'. The 1998 National Order of the Arrow conference offers Mitigwa it's first ever opportunity to serve as the Service Lodge for the conference. The enthusiasm shown at the 1996 conference seemed to prove that they were indeed looking forward to the opportunity to demonstrate their leadership for this national event.

1998 National Order of the Arrow Conference

Significant involvement and planning for the National Order of the Arrow Conference (NOAC) began for members of Mitigwa Lodge when Lodge Chief Robert Gideon and Lodge Adviser Bob Trusty attended the National Planning Meeting in Dallas during December of 1997. The ultimate success of Mitigwa as the Service Lodge resulted not only because of his efforts, but countless others from Mitigwa lodge, many of whom were unable to attend the conference.

The conference, held for the first time at Iowa State University, attracted more than 7,000 Arrowmen. Service Lodge members provided a wide variety of service to conference staff and the attendees. This included activities such as staffing the three shuttle busses from the Des Moines airport to the Iowa State

University campus, helping to provide a good first impression of Iowa, Des Moines, Ames, Mitigwa Lodge, and the conference. The lodge also arrived on campus prior to the conference to help with facilities preparation, such as setting up the TOAP area, which was located near the Maple-Willow-Larch dormitory complex.

Lodge Adviser Bob Trusty said, "Being the host is super. It really gives the youth a great opportunity to work and provide service." When asked about any special preparation that had to be done, Trusty commented, "We had to order all the lumber and paper. The important thing to do was to find all of the stuff at the best cost."

Mitigwa lodge members didn't limit themselves to just service lodge responsibilities, however. The Mitigwa Dancers performed the Sioux sneak-up dance at the historical dance competition. There was a few tense moments for this dance team, however, as the competition began to run behind schedule, and one of the dance team members, Clint Skinner, had a 4:00 train to catch that was leaving for Philmont! Rodney Biggs, Matt Ostrem, and Jon Grooms sang while Stephen Townsend, Kenny Burkhalter and Clint Skinner performed. This is believed to be the first time that the Mitigwa Lodge has competed at NOAC in both Indian singing and group historical dancing.

Mitigwa lodge members continued their tradition of excellence in the ceremonies competitions. The Pre-Ordeal ceremony team received the highest rating that could be awarded. Team members included Jed DeHoet, P. J. Magnussen, Brian Nelson, and Ryan Risse.

The Brotherhood ceremony team, which received a merit rating for their performance in the ceremony team competition, included Chris Tanze, Tomme Tysdal, Joe Feltz, and Ryan Sheldall.

At the time of the conference, Mitigwa boasted an active lodge membership of 1,370 members. Of these, 139 took advantage of the opportunity to serve as a member of the Service Lodge for the conference.



Members of Mitigwa Lodge, the Service Lodge for the 1998 National Order of the Arrow Conference at Iowa State University.

Scouting's Arrowmen

by Rev. John Clinton

In Scouting there's an Order	Order of the Arrow means
Of campers tried and true,	A boy has camped and done
Boys who make a solemn pledge	The things that make his parents
Their every task to do,	Proud that he's their loyal son.
With kindness, yes, and cheerfulness	His Scouting leaders also know
Who are they?	In post or troop or den
Take your pen	When there's a need for service
And write down "cheerful service,"	They'll call on Arrowmen.
That describes the Arrowmen.	
An arrow, when its aim is straight	Must rejoice to see
Will leave the bow and fly—	This Order—kind, obedient,
Watch it arch and sail away	Happy, strong, and free.
Beneath a cloud-flecked sky.	So finally, my brethren,
No wonder Scouting used the word	Remember once again
As designation when—	They're pledged to cheerful service,
We call the honor campers	Are Scouting's Arrowmen.
True and loyal Arrowmen.	

Honor Camping Societies: Leadership and Award Recipients

Old Guard Chiefs

1931 - 1937	J.C. Underwood	1948	Don Wooge
1938 - 1941	C.H. Henshaw	1949 - 1951	James Langridge
1947	Chandoas Smith		

Mitigwa Lodge Chiefs

1951 - 1952	James Langridge	1964 - 1965	Mike Thornhill
1952 - 1953	Bob Nixon	1965 - 1966	Allen Anderson
1953 - 1954	Lee McMillan	1966 - 1967	Bob Thomsen
1954 - 1955	Richard Barbour	1967 - 1968	Glen White, Jr.
1955 - 1956	Richard Barbour	1968 - 1969	Phil Hasel
1956 - 1957	Harold 'Butch' Hammer	1969 - 1970	Bob Skow
1957 - 1958	Mark Stacey	1970 - 1971	Mike Douglas
1958 - 1959	John Millen	1971 - 1971	Rick Cave
1959 - 1960	Robert Horn	1971 - 1972	Craig Reid
1960 - 1961	Russ Nussbaum	1972 - 1973	Rick Cummins
1961 - 1962	Steve Clarke	1973 - 1974	Jim Stewart
1962 - 1963	Dave Pollock	1974 - 1976	Greg Nichols
1963 - 1964	Craig Wells	1976 - 1977	Jim Edmondson

1977 - 1978	Jeff Edmondson
1978 - 1979	Rick Biddle
1979 -	Jeff Fazio elected but did not serve
1979 - 1980	Phil Douglas
1980 - 1982	Royal Spragg
1982 - 1984	Ron Hodges
1984 - 1986	Steve Palm
1986 - 1987	Khushal Wardak
1987 - 1989	Dave Pellegrino

OA Section Chiefs

1956 - 1957	Dick Barbour
1976 - 1977	Steve Kitchen
1980 - 1981	Royal Spragg
1981 - 1982	Ed Ohnemus
1986 - 1987	Steve Palm
1988 - 1989	Steve Huber
1993 -	Kyle Brown (elected to Region Chief in December, 1993)

OA Region Chiefs

1994	Kyle Brown
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Mitigwa Lodge Advisors

1951 - 1970	Julius Fidler
1970 - 1974	Bill Darby
1974 - 1975	Dennis Dowell

Bo Qui Lodge Chiefs

1951 - 1952	Jac Conder
1952 - 1953	Lodge not chartered
1953 - 1954	Donald Koons
1954 - 1955	Don Smart
1955 - 1956	Hugh Castell
1956 - 1957	Tom Gaarder
1957 - 1958	
1958 - 1959	Ron Hallinger

Bo Qui Lodge Advisors

1969 - 1970	Clarence Thill
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1989 - 1990	Steve Huber
1990 - 1992	Chris DeSaulniers
1992 - 1993	Kyle Brown
1993 - 1995	Mike Guthrie
1995 - 1996	Robby Kinsey
1996 - 1997	Joe Samo
1997 - 1998	Robert Gideon
1998 - 1999	Paul Vogtlin

1994 - 1995	Ethan Olberding (replaced Kyle Brown in 1994, served full term 1994-95)
1997 - 1999	Jay Kucera (replaced Jason Accola, who was elected Region Chief in December, 1996)

1975 - 1994	Jim Goodding
1994 -	Bob Trusty

1959 - 1960	Don Linder
1960 - 1961	David Smedema
1961 - 1962	Leland Coil
1962 - 1965	
1965 - 1966	J. L. Stogdill
1966 - 1969	
1969 - 1970	Ron Teater
1970	Greg Abbott

Distinguished Service Award

The Distinguished Service Award was created in 1940 to honor those who rendered service to the Order of the Arrow beyond the lodge level. The award is presented to those Arrowmen who have rendered distinguished and outstanding service to the Order on a sectional, regional, or national basis. It is primarily given for dedicated service to the Order and Scouting over a period of years.

1988 Steven Palm
1996 Kyle Brown

Founders' Award Recipients

The Founders' Award was created to honor and recognize those Arrowmen who have given outstanding service to their Order of the Arrow lodge.

1982 Jim Goodding
1982 Royal Spragg
1986 Steven Palm
1986 Stan Sawtelle
1987 Daniel DeJoode
1987 Doug Thiel
1989 David Pellegrino
1989 Robert Trusty
1990 Steve Huber
1990 Jason Wolfe
1991 Chris DeSaulniers
1991 Jeff Davis
1993 Bob Bernhard
Kyle Brown
Mike Guthrie

1994 Eric Dickinson
Ethan Olberding
Al Sandstrom
1995 Jerome James
Jack Schrader
Jeff VerHelst
1996 Katie Davis
Raymond Johnson
Robert Nelton
1997 A. Ely Brewer Jr.
R. J. DeHoet
Jay Kucera
1998 Chuck Jordal
Sarah Rustio
Paul Vogtlin

Distinguished Arrowman Award

1980 Jack Hoyt

1980 Harold Judd

Arrowman of Achievement Recipients

Mitigwa Lodge first presented this award in 1980. Up to 5 awards can be made each year. In addition, in 1992 a 6th award was presented to Allen Mossman, the National Director of the Order. In 1998, a 6th award was presented to Doug Heller, past Section C-7 Advisor. The award can be presented to any Arrowman regardless of age who has demonstrated continued service to Scouting and/or the Lodge.

1980 Rev. John Clinton
Dave Gibbs
Marion Mathern
1981 Willis Biddle

Bob Bottorff
1982 Al Sandstrom
Bill Schreiber
1983 Bill Darby

Jim Goodding
Barry Romitti
Bob Trusty
1984 John Cramer
Colin Reid
Stan Sawtelle
Mike Smith
1985 Ed Deskin
Ron Hodges
Tim King
Steven Palm
Paul Padhajsky
1986 John Barker
Daniel DeJoode
Herb Hawkins
Doug Thiel
1987 Dave Pellegrino
Robert Phillips
Ken Poage
Jack Schrader
1988 Paul Bullock
Ron Thomas
Dale Kehoe
Steve Huber
Jason Wolfe
1989 Bob Bernhard
Art Anderson
1990 Tom Stoeber
John Womack
Jerome James
Jeff Davis
1991 Ely Brewer
Dennis Orfield
Jay Samuelson
Roy Stevens
Chris Stogdill
1992 Kyle Brown

Mike Guthrie
Mike Watkins
Don Watt
Sam Rodgers
G. Allen Moss
1993 Scott Boone
Roger Brown
Mike Cooper
Jim DeHoet
Chris DeSaulniers
1994 Katie Davis
Jeff VerHelst
Jerry Samo
Don Suedmeier
Jacob Thomas
1995 Steve Hogan
Rob Kinsey
Chris Nash
Robert Nelton
Ted Olson
1996 Dan Dixon
Don Garvey
Ken Kinsey
Brad Miller
Sue Skinner
1997 Keith Beasley
Robert Gideon
Sam Rodgers Jr.
Joe Samo
Paul Votglin
1998 Ken Burkhalter
Marv Gay
Doug Heller
Bob Moss
Joe Roney
Tim Sandler

Jim Goodding Arrowman Award

Recipients are Mitigwa lodge members under the age of 21 who are nominated by their Scoutmasters for continuing to exhibit the purpose of the Order of the Arrow in troop activities. The Arrowman must be active in the Lodge for at least one year.

1993 Kelly Garreau
Scott Grissom
Sean M. Helle
Steve Hilsenbeck
Ted Holland

Adrian L. Homes
B. J. Johnson
Raymond Johnson
Jason Kammerer
Andy Kelley

Sam Pullen
Joe Samo
Jeremy Schultz
Chad Showalter
Jason Sommerfeld
Greg Tew
Jacob Thomas
Jeff VerHeist

1994 Eric Brendsel
Jason Faircloth
Dave Hulet
Charlie Hull
Jay Jucera
Larry Luscri II
Casey Lyman
Pat Murphy
Chris Palmer
Zach Perry
Mike Pierson
Rusty Roustio
Gabe Tramel
John Zuck Jr.

1995 Andy Black
Andy Buchanan
Mike Davidson
Brandon Findly
Greg Haglund
Ashley Hill
Michael Ketcham
Ryan Meier
Charles Michelson
Dave Neibergall
Tony Ratfiff

Seth Reineke
Mike Slatterly
Jacob Snowbarger
Logan Whitmarsh

1996 Tyler Cooper
Matt Cross
Joseph Feltz
Heath Henning
Peter Iacovazzi
Daniel Llewellyn
Fred Lucas
Josh Lyman
Matt Matz
Joe Proctor
Ryan Risse
Joe Roney
Ryan Sheldahl
Clint Skinner
Dan Slatterly

1998 Martin Broyles
Matt Goodrich
Allan Hoisington
Chad Hraha
Gabe Kauffman
John Lossner
Mat Miller
Ben Noack
Randy Reineke
Will Schmitt
Roy B. Stevens
Tyler Sward
Mike Thiel
Paul Vogtlin
Tod Wacht

Songs of Local Interest

Mitigwa (Maker of Men)

(The chant was from the Boy Scout Diary issued by the Des Moines Council in the mid-1920's.)

Mitigwa!
My steps have led me long
Thru trails of weak and strong.
Away from you.
Mitigwa!

I see that dull red glow,
Your watch-fire burning low,
My guide to you.
Your spirit calls, O Maker of Men,
Mitigwa!

Mitigwa Hymn

(The words are from the Camp Mitigwa Song Book, published June, 1938.)

On the hills above the river,
in among the trees,
Floats the flag of Camp Mitigwa,
Waving in the breeze.
Hail Mitigwa! Hail Mitigwa!
With your Scouts so true;
With your spirit of good Scouting,
Hail! Oh hail! To you.

Mitigwa Fight Song

I'm Mitigwa born,
and Mitigwa bread,
and when I die, I'll be
Mitigwa dead!
So rah, rah Mitigwa, 'tigwa.
Rah, rah Mitigwa, 'tigwa.
Rah, rah Mitigwa, 'tigwa.
Reh, rah, reh!

Six more days of vacation,
six more days and we're through.
Back to civilization,
the bus will carry us through.
No more beans,
and no more spuds,

no more washing
our old dirty duds.
Back to civilization,
the bus will carry us through.

The Great Central West

Tune: My Wild Irish Rose

The Great Central West,
The Region that's the best,
You may search everywhere
But none can compare
With the region the Great Central West.
Serve more boys we must,
So please excuse our dust,
Believe us or not
We keep things red hot
In our Region
The Great Central West.

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STAFF
MITIGWA LODGE 450
1981 SECTIONAL
CONCLAVE NC 4-A



SCOUT AWARD

200 Receive Laurel Honor Court.

More than 200 Des Moines Scouts received awards in a

Keep Eye on Scout So

...the Rockies... national...
...it's about respect for the land and being a good citizen. It instructs boys on how to: "quick one-spot camp," how to do the back-... how to clean their ears... how to tie a clove hitch. It how to track an animal... figure out how tall that... on the other side of the... how to carry somebody...
...the book? "I'll say," said Br... was back in Sidney for a visit. "It's kind... a call from Gos... him ask you to... the New Testament... That's sort of the... by started out thin...
...the latest... two edi...
...up close and... nature all around you. There are...
...handbook is the public per-... of scouting."...
...fact, it brings scouting in... a 21st century, and it be... with Troop 77, in Sidney... bluff overlooking the Ma... River.
...Carlson can be reached at... 284-6204.

'SHORTS' PROVE POOR DEFENSE

1,000 Boys Take Part in Outing.

Youths whittled tent stakes and balanced frying pans over open fires as a back-to-nature outing began for 1,000 Boy Scouts of the area at the Iowa state... Friday.
...the beginning of the an-...-day "camporee" for... of central and southern...
...and Sunday the boys... onstrate scouting to the... meet around council... songs and stunts, and... relish their own cooking.
...Mosquitoes were a major problem for many youths attired in... were...
...p. m. of the... Scout... ships around the flag pole in the center of the grounds.
...Camp fires for the five districts of the Tall Corn area were held at 8 p. m. Friday night to enable the Scouts of the area to become better acquainted with one another. Tonight at 8 p. m. another camp fire will be held.

Grows Up!

Magazine Illustrator See Million Americans.

...was estab-... south central Iowa counties, e camporee will last through... Troop 6 as nday.

Scouts' Legs

g with Eagles

For his project, Josh Paul, 16, of LeClaire, overcame the moving from the old sanctuary and off to the new Trinity Lutheran Church in Pleasant Valley. It took him about three months.
All scouts wishing to achieve the Eagle rank must be reviewed, a process to determine if the boy has acquired the ideals set by the organization, such as citizenship, character...
...took him two years.
...Sunday, each boy received a... and Eagle patch for his... Katcher said they also receive... tributory letters from... Clinton and Vice President Al... May. In Stoughton, said th... though the process has been... consuming, the end result is... the effort.
...It's not something the boys... alone a week before it finally...
...and said...
...e-Scout Josh... mferred the... any other... of feels ap...
...where... as to... of at... and...
...p. m. of the... Scout... ships around the flag pole in the center of the grounds.
...Camp fires for the five districts of the Tall Corn area were held at 8 p. m. Friday night to enable the Scouts of the area to become better acquainted with one another. Tonight at 8 p. m. another camp fire will be held.

Bully! D.M. man gets another Teddy visit

By STACI HUPP

Todd McGregor