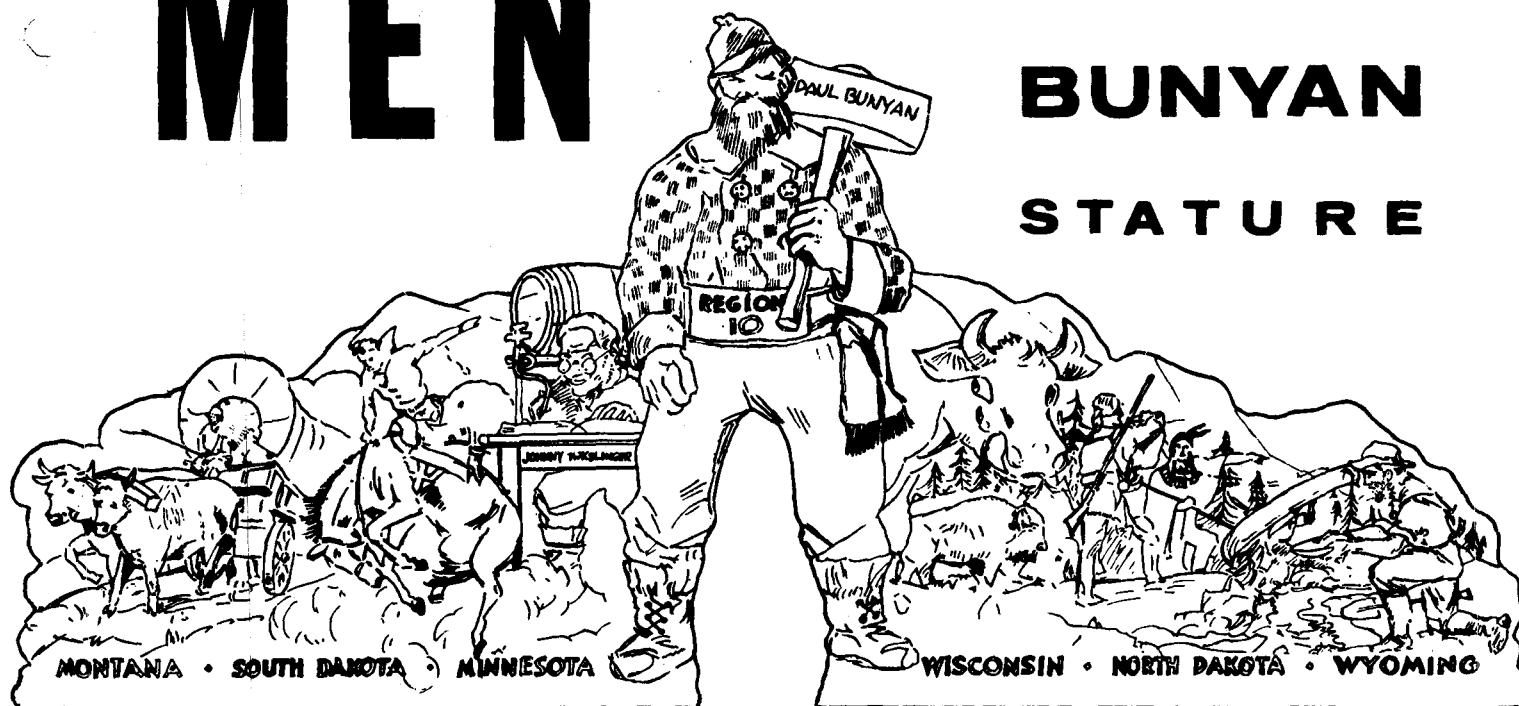


MEN

of

PAUL BUNYAN STATURE



.....a history of Region Ten that attempts to show what a Boy Scout Region is, what it does, and how it is guided by the men who give it leadership.....

"Time present and Time past
are both perhaps present
in Time Future and Time
Future contained in Time
Past."

T. S. Eliot

Region Ten

Boy Scouts of America

St. Paul, Minn.

INTRODUCTION

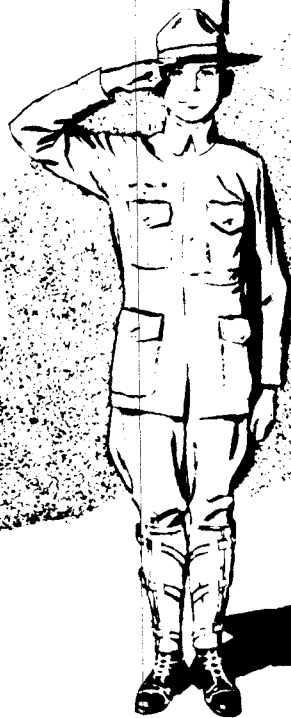
The purpose of this Region Ten history is to create a permanent record of the Scouting activities in Region Ten. Willis V. Elliott, assistant to the regional executive, devoted several years to compiling the information and writing the history. A great deal of the information was secured by personal interviews and reviewing very complete records, kept in the regional office, of past years.

Region Ten has had a glorious history and is proud that it became the first organized region in the country. The region has also been famous for great pioneers in Scouting who made their start in Paul Bunyanland.

I extend special thanks to Willis V. Elliott for the splendid manner in which this history was written.


HENRY W. SCHREIBER
Regional Executive

April 19, 1968



F O R E W O R D

In the fall of 1962, Henry W. Schreiber, Regional Executive of Region Ten, called me into his office and asked me if I would like to write a history of Region Ten. I replied that I would like to try. The history of the Region would cover a span of more than forty years-actually forty-seven years before it would be done.

Not until I began to delve into minutes of the Regional Committee, annual reports, correspondence and attempted to compile information on some two hundred men who had been or were members of the Regional Committee did I fully comprehend the complexity of the task and appreciate my lack of training and skill. Still it was fun attempting to recapture the mood of days past and savor the triumphs and failures now dimmed by the dust of time.

The editorial portions of the story are entirely my own responsibility and where necessity was the mother of invention I have tried to so indicate. The intent of the material presented is encyclopedic in nature.

In one sense, any story of Region Ten is the story of Charles L. Sommers of St. Paul who for twenty-six years served as Regional Chairman, and Frank A. Bean of Minneapolis who served for twenty-one years concurrently with Charles Sommers as Vice Chairman. However, this history is much more than a chronicle of two men. This Sommers and Bean would have been the first to affirm.

Over two hundred volunteer Regional Scout leaders and twenty-six career executives on the Regional level supported, guided and inspired the efforts of several thousand volunteer Scout leaders in councils and a hundred or so professional leaders who served councils.

Aiding, abetting and supplementing Region Ten's own leaders were a host of dedicated professionals and volunteers from the National Council and elsewhere who contributed their skills and knowledge.

Speaking before the Region Ten Council Presidents in 1956, Harold F. Pote, former Director of Personnel and former Regional Executive of Region Ten, used a phrase as title for his talk that fits our need for title and

dedication. So we borrow the phrase and dub the thousands of men, both volunteer and professional, who have **served** the boys of Region Ten for all or part of the past **forty-five** years as -

"M E N O F P A U L B U N Y A N S T A T U R E"

* * * * *

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgements could easily fill several pages. The Bibliography contains a list of contributors of stories and personal information and to each of these the writer expresses thanks. Particular mention **must** be made of the tremendous help of Harold Pote and Paul Love in helping to reconstruct the early days.

Henry W. Schreiber, O. B. Evenson and the late Elmaar Bakken examined their portions of the total story and made useful suggestions. The patient help of the Region Ten Secretarial Staff must not go unnoticed, especially the assistance of Kathryn Marquardt whose excellent memory was invaluable in locating many sources of information. As for the Region Ten Executive Staff who suffered a thousand, "Say, did you know that...", a special aspirinic note.

The Region Ten story, largely a story of the good deeds of men, nevertheless, has a heroine, Mrs. Henry W. Schreiber, who read almost every word, corrected punctuation, spelling and syntax. The errors that remain, however, may be credited to the writer.

WILLIS V. ELLIOTT

October 1967
St. Paul, Minnesota

MEN OF PAUL BUNYAN STATURE

C O N T E N T S

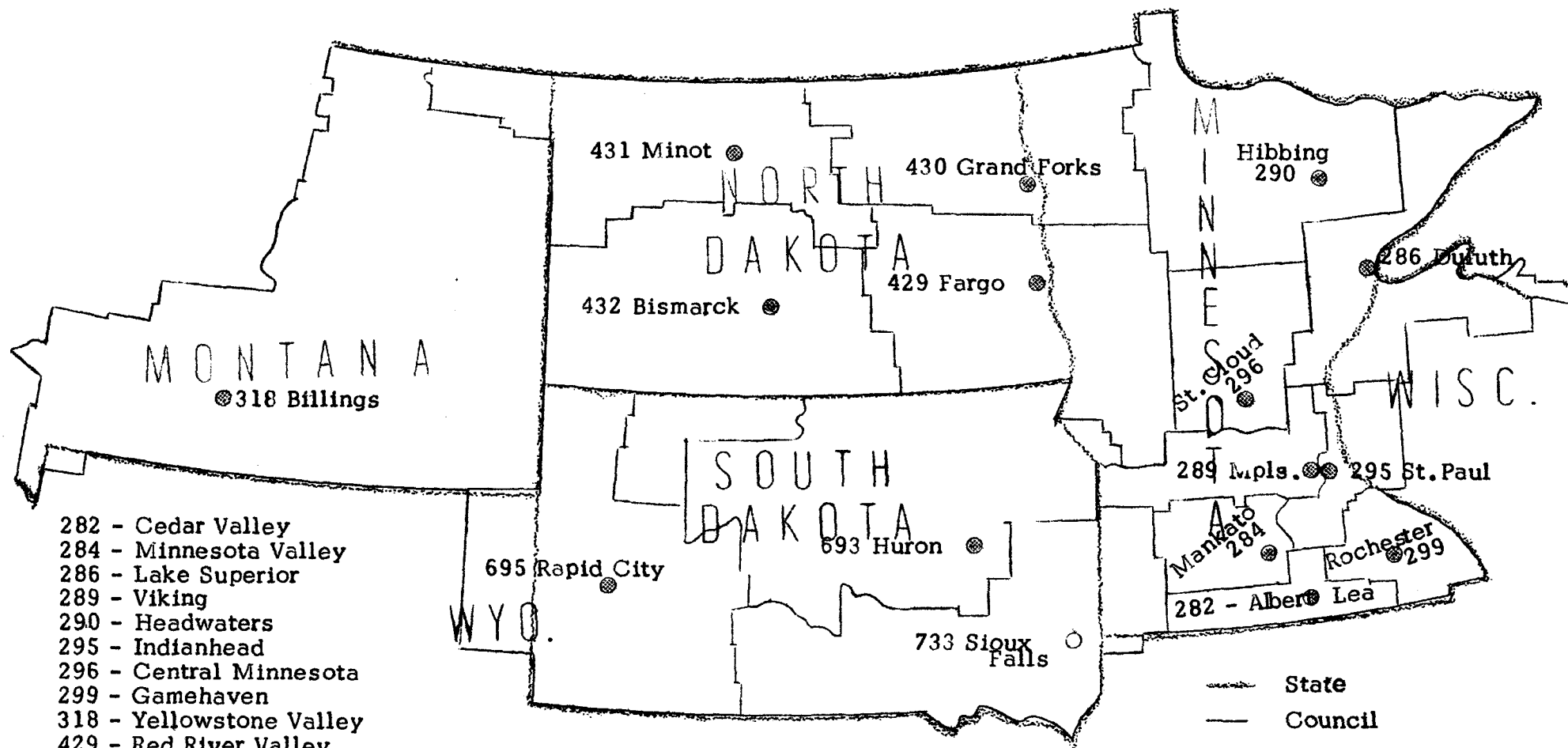
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Contains Biographical Sketches of all Regional Chairman, Regional Executives and holders of the Silver Buffalo; rosters of all members of the Regional Committee and Regional Executive Staff; data sheets on all Region Ten projects and activities; information on council development; terms of Council Presidents and Scout Executives.

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REGION TEN - 1967
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
238 Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.



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- 693 - Pheasant
- 695 - Black Hills
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REGION TEN - 1965

There are twelve Boy Scout Regions in the United States. REGION TEN includes the states of Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, twenty-five counties in eastern and southern Montana, eight counties in northwestern Wisconsin, one county in Michigan, two counties in Wyoming, and one county in Iowa. Thus the region stretches from the western-most county of Michigan on Lake Superior in the East, to the source of the Missouri River at Three Forks, Montana in the West, and from the Canadian Border in the North to the Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa borders in the South. Roughly an area 1000x400 miles at points of greatest length and width; or 307,296 square miles.

Today, sixteen Boy Scout Councils are chartered by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America to bring the Scouting program to all the boys in this vast area in which, according to the 1960 census, 5,181,077 people reside. Of the Twelve Regions, REGION TEN is the twelfth in population and fifth in land area.

THE FACE OF THE LAND

The face of Region Ten-Land, as we know it today was not the result of any one set of geological circumstances, but a series of geophysical events occurring over periods of a time measured in millions of years. Thus, aeons ago, volcanoes belched forth molten lava to form the basic materials that eventually coalesced and became the great Iron Ranges of northern Minnesota. Volcanic action in Montana gave rise to the mountain ranges of south central Montana. Six hundred miles southwest of the Iron Ranges, across the Dakotas, the earth's crust ruptured and thrust upward very old layers of rock to form mountains that contained the precious elements of gold and silver. We know the eroded successors of these mountains as the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Once an arm of the Pacific Ocean covered the entire state of Montana and the high plains of the Dakotas were covered by primeval seas on several occasions, but all finally disappeared. In western-Dakota-land, it is thought that great beds of coal caught fire and burned out; then time and erosion etched the strangely beautiful minarets and tortured gullies of the badlands.

But, the really great Michaelangelos, that sculptured the land as we know it today, were four massive glaciers that sucessively crept down from the North. The last of these retreated some 10,000 years ago scooping out the myriad lake beds of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Canada, filling them with water as the glacier retreated northward. Thus were formed the almost endless chain of northern lake and river highways found no where else in the world in such convenient and useful profusion.

In similar manner, the ancient and giant Lake Agassiz was formed on the present day border of North Dakota and Minnesota. When this lake finally dried up it left behind the deep rich soil of the Red River Valley of the North. The melting ice of the glaciers had much to do with the formation of the big river systems in Region Ten, particularly, the Minnesota and Mississippi in Minnesota, the St. Croix in Wisconsin, the upper Missouri in Montana and North Dakota, the Yellowstone in Montana, and the Red River of the North, which now forms the North Dakota and Minnesota boundary.

THE ARRIVAL OF MAN

When did man first arrive upon the scene in Region Ten? No one can say for certain, but the evidence indicates that man was on the scene before the end of the last glacial period about 10,000 years ago. Whence came man? The most commonly held opinion is that the forebears of the Indian were of Mongoloid descent, having crossed over a land or ice bridge that at one time spanned the Bering Straight between Alaska and Russia. There are those, however, that argue that the American Indian is of Western Hemisphere stock.

By the time man had evolved into the Historical Indian Tribes, we find Region Ten a vast wilderness territory teeming with game, wildfowl, fish, and harboring magnificent forests of evergreen and hardwoods, abounding in one of the most lush grassland prairies the world has ever known. Lapping at the feet of the towering green timber lay thousands of sparkling lakes, like diamond necklaces, scattered Northward in orderly profusion, as though tossed from some lavish hand. Thriving on the luxurious prairie grass were herds of shaggy, humpbacked, cowlike beasts, the Buffalo, that numbered in the millions. These, together with numerous herds of deer and antelope provided food, shelter and clothing, not to mention assorted occupations for the Great Plains Indian Tribes.

Hidden beneath the overburden of soil, forests, and rock were the sinews of progress so important to the white

Man; gold, silver, lead, coal, oil, and the greatest supply of high grade iron ore in the United states.

THE INDIAN TRIBES

There were many Indian Tribes of historical import that call Region Ten-land home. The greatest of these were the Sioux, a dynamic tribe or nation who were really made up of seven divisions and many subtribes. For example, one division, the Teton Sioux, was made up of seven subtribes; the Ogala, Blackfoot, Brule, Hunkapapa, Two Kettles, Minneconju, and the Sans Arc. Originally, the Sioux probably came from the Ohio Region and were pressed Westward, finally taking temporary root in northern Minnesota. But, the Chippewa, who lived along the North Shore of Lake Superior eventually pushed the Sioux South and Westward into the Minnesota River Valley. As the horse became plentiful, the Sioux moved on to the Dakota plains as far West as Wyoming and Montana. They adopted the familiar tipi as a dwelling and became nomadic as they followed the great Buffalo herds. The original name of the Sioux was "Dacotahs", meaning friendly or allies, but their prime enemies, the Chippewas called them "Nadewesioux", a French corruption of the Chippewa "Nadowe-is-iw", meaning serpents or enemies.

In North Dakota the Mandan was the principal tribe. They built permanent earth covered lodges, tilled the soil, and played host to many of the early explorers during the winter months. Historical tribes arrived in North Dakota in the following order; Mandan, Hidatsa, Assiniboin, Sioux, Arikara, Chippewa.

The most prominent of the early tribes in South Dakota was the Arikara, who had moved North from the central plains of Kansas and Nebraska. There was of course, the Sioux with several tribes and subtribes such as the Yanktons, Wahepetons, Sissetons, etc.

In eastern Montana we find the Crees and the Sioux as dominant tribes. The Nez-Perce of Idaho ended their fight against the white man in the Bear Paw Mountains of northern Montana just outside the Region Ten territory.

Out of the East they came:

Voyageurs, Black Robes, and the Seekers,

To follow the Wilderness uncharted way --

THE EXPLORERS

Most of the early adventurers and explorers were lured across this untamed midcontinent by the dream of finding a Northwest passage to the western sea, or making their fortune in furs, or adding luster to their name with discovery and conquest on behalf of their sovereign. But, quite a few were impelled to adventure by the promise of sheer danger and excitement. Some of the most intrepid of all the men who probed the wilderness were missionaries, particularly Jesuit priests.

The earliest explorers in the Northwest were French. Using the Great Lakes and the chains of lakes and connecting rivers in Wisconsin and Minnesota as canoe highways, the first white men to be in or near Minnesota were Pierre Raddison and his brother-in-law Sieur des Grossielliers in 1654-1660. They may have attended an Indian council near Knife Lake north of Mora in 1660. Father Louis Hennepin discovered St. Anthony Falls near present day Minneapolis in 1680 while on a hunting trip as prisoner of the Sioux, but might not have lived to tell the tale had he not been later rescued by Sieur du Luth who claimed the Minnesota area for Louis XIV of France.

Following these men from 1700 to 1840, came the Voyageurs, famed in song and story, to add a most vital and romantic chapter to the history of the Northwest. The colorful spirit and dogged courage of these canoemen holds a special fascination for explorer Scouts who today dip their paddles in the same water trails and scuff the same portage stones when they stroke-off from the Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base and head into the wilderness paradise of the Superior National Forest and the Quetico Provincial Park of Minnesota and Canada.

The first white man, we know about, to explore the upper Missouri Valley of the Dakotas was Sieur de la Verendrye in 1737 - 1738. Later, his two sons, Francois and Louis, traveled along the little Missouri toward the Black Hills. On January 1, 1743, they stood in the shadow of what they called, "the shining hills", possibly the Big Horn Mountains, but probably the Black Hills. They believed the western sea to be just over the range, but did not cross the mountains.

In 1913, school children playing on the bluffs overlooking the Missouri River near present day Pierre, South Dakota, discovered a lead placque buried by the Verendrye brothers 150 years before. The placque proclaimed title to the territory in the name of the King of France.

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson, determined to follow-up on the Louisiana Purchase, commissioned Captain Merriweather Lewis and Captain William Clark to mount a full scale expedition and explore the Northwest, particularly the upper Missouri River and a possible water route to the Pacific Ocean. By October, 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition had reached the juncture of the Knife on Missouri rivers near present day Bismarck where they found Hidatsa and Mandan Indian Villages. Here they spent the winter, built Fort Mandan and raised the American Flag for the first time in North Dakota.

In April of 1805, they followed the course of the Missouri River into Montana where three rivers met to form the Missouri. They named these streams the Gallatin, Jefferson and Madison. This juncture today is the western-most point of Region Ten. From here they broke a virgin trail down swift moving rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

About the time Lewis and Clark were viewing the Pacific Ocean in 1805, Lt. Zebulon Pike, having traveled up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Minnesota River, was raising the American Flag for the first time in Minnesota while encamped on Pike Island.

Other explorers followed, of course, but the great era of virgin exploration in the Northwest was about over. The next forty years would see the fur trade rise to its height and then decline. Many of the trading posts along the river routes would remain for a while longer and a few would form the nucleus of great cities of the future.

Out of the East they came:

Homebuilders, Farmers, Merchants,
Men to build along the old trails,
To carve the Minnesota of tomorrow,
Out of the prairie sod and woodland,

THE SETTLERS AND THE STATES

The stage was set, the vanguard of land hungry pioneers was about to arrive and the tidal wave of settlers was waiting in the wings for its cue. Preceding these pioneers had come the military. Posts and cantonments had been well established in many areas by 1850, though many of the so-called "forts" were short lived. Military intrusion into the northwest territories continued until Sitting Bull's voluntary surrender in 1881.

The first step in the long struggle for statehood began when the United States, thru the Louisiana Purchase acquired the western part of Wisconsin, most all of Minnesota, and all of the Dakotas and Montana.

The first step was made official with the raising of the American Flag in Minnesota by Pike and in North Dakota by Lewis and Clark.

The second phase of statehood evolution involved a series of treaties with the Indians which combined with a resulting influx of traders and military forts opened up the gates to the Northwest. The first treaty was made by Zebulon Pike in 1805, by which the Sioux ceded two tracts of land in Minnesota for military posts. Fort Snelling, the first military post in Minnesota, was built on one parcel of this land in 1819. The wedge of territory that lay between the St. Croix and Mississippi River, destined to form the eastern portion of Minnesota's slender waistline, was ceded by the Sioux and the Chippewa in 1837. The climax for southern Minnesota land came with the treaty known as Traverse des Sioux in 1851, which in effect ceded to the white man almost all of southern Minnesota and portions of south-east South Dakota. The northern half of Minnesota was ceded by the Chippewas in six different treaties from 1844 - 1889.

In 1858, a treaty was signed with the Yankton Tribe in South Dakota ceding a triangle of land formed by the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers and a line drawn roughly from Ft. Pierre to Lake Kampaska. But, not until 1876, following the Indian troubles in the Powder River country of Montana and Wyoming, did the Indians cede the Black Hills country. Congress ratified this treaty on February 28, 1877. In South Dakota alone, there were fourteen other cessions of Indian territory; two of these as late as 1911.

Almost all of these treaties designated certain lands as belonging to the Indians. Several adjustments were later made on these lands and the price to be paid for them.

Much of North Dakota and the Yellowstone Valley country of Montana was acquired with the defeat of the Sioux following the breakdown of the Sioux Treaty of 1868. This treaty had given the Sioux 22,000,000 acres roughly bounded by the North Plate, Missouri and Yellowstone rivers and North to the 46th parallel. The blame for breaking the treaty falls primarily on the white man. The Whistler and Stanley Railroad Expeditions of 1871 - 1872 across North Dakota were violations, and Custer's Expedition of 1874, into the Black Hills was a violation. In December, 1875, the United States issued an ultimatum for the return of the Indians to assigned reservations by January 21, 1876 - an impossible task. The war with Sioux followed with the so called "massacre" of Custer's Command at the Little Big Horn and the eventual defeat of the Sioux, their escape into Canada, and the final voluntary surrender of Sitting Bull in 1881.

An Episcopalian Bishop, Henry B. Whipple, characterized the American system of making Indian treaties in these words, "....the treaty is usually executed in fraud. The ostensible parties to the treaty are the government of the United States and the Indians; the real parties are the Indian agents, the traders and the politicians." The Minnesota Seal portrays the Indian galloping toward the setting sun. One pioneer writer depicts the gallop with these colorful lines:

"Give way, give way, young warrior,
 Thou and thy steed give way -
 Rest not, though lingers on the hills
 The red sun's parting ray.
 The rocky bluff and prairie land
 The white man claims them now.
 The symbols of his course are here,
 The rifle, axe, and plough."

MINNESOTA THUMBNAIL HISTORY

Minnesota, land of sky-tinted water, is an honest and descriptive name. Water, whether sky-tinted or not, has played a most vital role in the development of the state. Early growth came from the magnificent water highways with which the embryo state was so richly endowed. The northern border lakes west from Grand Portage on Lake Superior, the St. Croix River, the Mississippi River, the Minnesota River, and the Red River of the North were the principal highways. Along these liquid routes, fur trading posts flourished long before the white man had legal claim to an acre of Minnesota ground.

Besides the lakes of Voyageur fame, Minnesota was blessed with 10,000 lakes scattered from south to north and east to west. Roughly speaking, the land was forested with virgin stands of pine in the northern half and deciduous hardwoods in the southeastern quarter. The southwestern quarter was mostly prairie, except for the rich valley of the Minnesota River.

As a result of his trip into Minnesota in 1805, Zebulon Pike thought he had discovered the source of the Mississippi River at Leach Lake, but the discovery of the true source of the great river must be credited to Henry R. Schoolcraft, who located Lake Itasca in 1832 and correctly claimed it as the river's source.

The territory of Minnesota was created by an act of the Congress of the United States in 1849, but only the land at the "waistline" was available to the white man. Treaties with the Indians followed in fairly rapid succession and soon most of the state was open to settlement, although it would be 1889 before the last cession of land was made.

In 1858, Minnesota was installed as the 32nd state of the Union. By 1860, there were 400 communities reported and St. Paul, the largest city, had 10,141 residents. Across the river, the giant to be, Minneapolis, had 2,654 residents. Foreign born peoples had just begun to filter in and represented about 29% of the population; mostly of German, Irish, English, Norweigan and Swedish origin. In the later decades of the century came the Scandinavians; the Swedes, Norwegians and Finns.

In August of 1862, the Sioux went on the warpath. Minnesota was the scene of massacre, burning buildings, savage looting, confusion and panic. The war was brief, if bloody, and by late September General Sibley had appointed

a military tribunal to try some 392 cases of Sioux warriors. Three hundred and seven were finally sentenced to death, but since the number was so large, the matter was referred to Abraham Lincoln who asked for all the trial papers so a careful investigation could be made. On December 6, Lincoln acted, naming only 39 of the 307 for the death sentence. Thirty-eight were hanged at Mankato, Minnesota on December 26, 1862, before a crowd of onlookers.

Fortunes were quickly made in the '70's and '80's as railroad construction was pushed westward under the genius of the Great Northern Railroad's "Empire Builder", James J. Hill and others. The axe and saw were wielded with demonic fury in the pine forests, as attempts were made to keep up with the demand for lumber in the closing decades of the nineteenth century. Fortunes in lumber resulted, such as that of Frederick Weyerhaeuser. The boom in wheat coincided with rail and lumber and the milling industry brought great wealth to men such as John S. Pillsbury. By 1882, Minneapolis was acclaimed as the milling capitol of America. Not all was smooth in agriculture, however, the blizzard of '73 and the insect plague of '74 to '76 added to the farmers discontent and, in part, led to the growth of the Grange movement.

The first official reports of iron ore in northern Minnesota occurred in 1852, but it was not until 1880 that abundant ore deposits were reported and even then the magnitude of the Mesabi Range was not comprehended. In the 1890's iron mining went into high gear and by 1901 the Mesabi Range shipped 9,000,000 tons of ore. This gave quite a boost to the economy of the state and required a large labor force. The city of Duluth became a major inland port and grew rapidly in population.

In the late 1890's the farmers and laborers found a common cause in discontent and formed the Populist Party with Ignatius Donnelly as its most popular leader. This force waned somewhat, but then blossomed forth in the 1920's as the Farmer - Labor Party and was long powerful.

By 1920, Minnesota's population was 2,387,125 of which 55.9% was rural. The dynamic Hill had left the scene and the railroads were to enter difficult days. Mining was still prospering on the iron ranges, but the first signs of rich ore depletion were evident. Following World War I, industrialization made great strides. From 1921 - 1929, doors were closed by 320 state and 58 national banks. Farm crop values sank from \$506,000,000 in 1919 to \$310,000,000 in 1929. The depression that came in the early

twenties subsided somewhat in the remaining years of the decade and business boomed, but farm mortgages mounted and foreclosures increased. Urbanization expanded rapidly. The great depression was just around the corner.

DACOTAHLAND

Heartland of the mighty Sioux Nation, cut on the bias, northwest to southeast by the great Missouri River, carpeted by a generous portion of the Great Plains grasslands and jeweled in the southwest by the Black Hills, North and South Dakota are cut from similar geographic and economic cloth. Yet, like many twin brothers, each retains a distinctive personality.

NORTH DAKOTA THUMBNAIL HISTORY

North Dakota is bounded on the North by the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, on the East by the Red River, on the South by South Dakota, and on the West by Montana. The 39th state of the Union, it was admitted in 1889 with an area of 70,655 square miles. Situated in the geographical center of North America, it has a continental climate of severe cold and blizzards in the Winter and intense Summers of scorching heat. It is a completely rural state. There were only three cities of over 10,000 population in 1920. They were Fargo, Grand Forks and Minot. The capitol city of Bismarck did not break into the 10,000 circle until 1930.

North Dakota was a travel-way for many early explorers seeking a Northwest passage. The first attempt at a permanent settlement was at Pembina in the extreme northeast corner of the state in 1819, but a permanent settlement was not accomplished there until 1851.

In the 1880's the final defeat of the Sioux opened the way for two railroads to build westward across the state with the help of European immigrants of Scandinavian, German, and Russian extraction. These people worked the bonanza wheat fields, staked claims, broke sod, and built homes on the western prairies.

The flood of settlers that followed in the wake of the super-salesmanship of James J. Hill, the Empire Builder of the Great Northern Railroad, overcrowded the land with the resultant story of tragic failures to survive the rugged life of a prairie farmer. Many did survive, mostly the Scandinavians, and they formed farm cooperatives like those

found in their homelands. This provided a great arena for political power struggle between agrarian and corporate groups. Much of the farmers discontent was against eastern grain marketing interests. Finally, in 1919 a state owned mill and elevator was established. Politically, North Dakota has been conservative, but the non-partisan league and the Independent Voters Association, strictly North Dakota political groups, have kept state politics lively.

By 1920, North Dakota, in spite of drouth, insect hordes and rugged politics have continued to grow in population and numbered 646,872 inhabitants.- 86.4% was rural. But, times were extremely hard and ahead was 1929 and dust-storm laden thirties.

SOUTH DAKOTA THUMBNAIL HISTORY

South Dakota is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, on the west by Wyoming and Montana. Comprising 77,047 square miles, it is slightly larger than its twin in the north. Besides a good share of the Great Plains, this predominantly agricultural state, has two notable geographic features, the Black Hills and the Badlands. Foremost is the Black Hills in the southwest corner of the state. Rich in scenery and precious metals, the Black Hills boasts of Harney Peak, highest point between the Atlantic and the Rockies.

In August of 1874, the discovery of gold in the Black Hills led to the breaking of the treaty with the Sioux and the war that followed eventually found its climax in the total destruction of Gen. George A. Custer's command at the battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana.

The gold rush stimulated the raising of cattle to feed the hungry horde of miners in the west and also increased settlement in the east. All this was a prelude to the settlement boom of 1878 to 1886 when the population of the state increased threefold. The census of 1890 showed Sioux Falls as the largest city in the state with a population of 10,177. By 1920, Sioux Falls had grown to 25,202; Aberdeen had 14,577 and Watertown and Huron were in hot pursuit of the 10,000 mark. Pierre, the capitol city had 3,209. The same census showed the state with a population of 626,547 of which 84% was rural.

Generally speaking, in the north central portion of the state they raised wheat, in the west cattle, in the east where there was greater rainfall and richer soil, there was general farming.

Recurring droughts were a real problem to the farmer. In the late 1890's cooperative ventures were sought by the Farmers Alliance and the Populist Party and they won a resounding victory at the polls. But, as prosperity returned, the state reverted to conservative politics and the Republican Party. Following droughts in 1910 and 1911, the Populist Party, acting as a sort of branch of the Republican Party entered into experiments with state ownership which did not prove successful. Following the boom after World War I, the cycles of depression and boom began again and this is about where we find South Dakota when the Region Ten story begins.

MONTANA THUMBNAIL HISTORY

Where the high plains of the Northwest meets the mountains is Montana. This northern portion of the great American frontier adds an exciting chapter to old west and was, in fact, the last bit of the frontier to submit to law and order.

Probably crossed by Francois and Pierre Gaultier, two Frenchman, before 1800, the first exploration of note was by Lewis and Clark in 1805. The first trading post was established at the mouth of the Big Horn River in 1807 by Manuel Lisa who came up the Missouri River from St. Louis.

In 1864, Montana was designated as a territory in order to provide some semblance of law and order. Following the Civil War in 1866, the grasslands in eastern Montana attracted ranchers and the first cattle were driven over the Bozeman Trail from Texas. The vanguard of sheep arrived in 1875 and the Eastern Stockgrowers Association was organized in 1883. In April of 1885, they merged with the stockmen who had belonged to the Wyoming Association and became the Montana Stockgrowers Association. Miles City became the center for the annual meetings of the association and in the 1880's Theodore Roosevelt attended one of the meetings.

Perhaps the most famous incident of all the Indian wars occurred in 1876 when the command of George A. Custer suffered total defeat at the hands of the Sioux in the battle of the Little Big Horn, popularly known as the Custer Massacre.

The first settlement in the Yellowstone basin was at Bensons Landing between Fort Ellis or Bozeman, and the Crow Agency.

Montana achieved statehood in 1889 along with North and South Dakota to become the 41st state of the union. The

census of 1890 showed 142,924 persons living in Montana. By 1920, this had increased to 548,889, but after 1920 the population leveled off and the rural areas showed a decline. Billings was the largest city in eastern Montana in 1920 with a population of 15,100, third largest in the state.

Overpopulated and overfarmed in the 1900's, 25,505 Montana farmers lost their farms from 1921 to 1925 thru mortgage foreclosure. Bankruptcies during this period were the highest in the nation. The first world war left Montana bankrupt in land, money, and men. By some freak circumstance, Montana's population was figured at 900,000 instead of 500,000 during World War I, with the result that draft quotas for Montana were based on the higher figure. Thus, Montana contributed 25% more men for her population than any other state in the union.

This gives us some idea of the economic status of Montana in 1920 and what is true of the entire state applies in equal measure to the eastern 25 counties which were finally assigned to Region Ten in 1926.

Out of the East they came:

Faith, Hope and Boundless Courage,

Men with vision for the future.

Pioneers! Oh, Pioneers! We will remember

To pass your torch to those who follow.

THE BOY SCOUTS

Genesis of the Boy Scout Movement

Conceived prior to the South African Boer War for use in training soldier scouts, revised during the siege of Mafeking, converted to fit the boy in 1903, Lt. General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell's book, "Aids to Scouting", became the foundation for the Boy Scout Program. The whole idea outlined in this book was tested by Baden-Powell at a camp held at Brownsea

Island in August of 1907. The test met his expectations, so in 1908 "Scouting for Boys" appeared in book form, launching the greatest program idea of action and ideals ever conceived for youth.

Scouting Crosses the Atlantic

In the Fall of 1909, occurred the famous good-turn incident in which Chicago publisher William D. Boyce, lost in a London fog, was befriended by a British Boy Scout who refused a tip for the courtesy rendered. Boyce was so impressed by this good-turn that he brought back to the United States a trunkful of Scout literature and uniforms. By February 8, 1910, Boyce had incorporated the "Boy Scouts of America" in the District of Columbia. W. D. Boyce was a native of Region Ten. He was born in Lisbon, North Dakota and published a newspaper there. The Great Plains Council borrowed the hand press Boyce used at Lisbon from the Ward County Independent at Minot and carted it to the 1937 Jamboree where they published a small newspaper telling the Boyce story. But, Boy Scout troops had been organized in many cities and towns across the country prior to 1910; many under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. It is fair to state that the Y. M. C. A. became attending physician and midwife to the founding Boy Scout movement. The first two councils in Region Ten were organized in Minneapolis and St. Paul. A news story in the Minneapolis Tribune dated October 1, 1910 tells us that C. J. Proctor of Birkenhead, England met with local men to discuss the organization of Scouting in Minneapolis. Organization was completed and a constitution finished by October 20; Prof. W. F. Webster elected chairman. Another story on November 10, announced that W. G. Cartlich, Y. M. C. A. Boys Work Secretary, had been appointed "commander" for Boy Scout work in Hennepin County.

C. J. Proctor met with the Minneapolis group in the morning of October 1, and then traveled to St. Paul for a meeting at noon according to the St. Paul Daily News. Preceding the Proctor visit articles appeared in the Daily News and the Post-Dispatch thruout the month of September announcing the progress in formal organization. On Sunday, October 2, the St. Paul Post Dispatch carried a story noting that on the preceding day, the Scout Council had met, elected C. J. Gregg as chairman, Grier M. Orr as vice-chairman and Ernest Fagerstrom as secretary. Also, a Constitution and By-Laws was approved. In the earliest official registration records of the Boy Scouts of America dated September 9, 1910, we find that the 149th Commission as a troop leader was issued to Loren Miller of the YMCA at Fargo, North Dakota and the 151st

Commission was issued to E. Fagerstrom, YMCA secretary in St. Paul. Since the first one hundred numbers were reserved for Commissioners, these two men were actually the 49th and 51st commissioned troop leaders in the Boy Scouts of America.

Professional guidance of the fledgling Boy Scout movement was under the tutelage of YMCA trained E. M. Robinson until James E. West became the first chief Scout executive and opened offices in New York on January 2, 1911.

Like a prairie wildfire out of control, Scouting had swept across the nation. The national headquarters at 200 5th Avenue in New York, was literally swamped with appeals for training, literature, and help of all kinds. These created a pressing need for increased financial support. As councils were chartered they were given financial quotas for national support, but the money was slow to come in. National finance campaigns were tried, but this idea proved impractical and insufficient funds were raised. There were several years of trial and error in attempting to find an answer to this vexing problem. Also, during these years, other problems accumulated including a demand for more local control of the program. Then a step was taken that would eventually lead to the solution of the quota and control problems and much, much more.

B O O K O N E

1920 - 1929

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Chapter I

THE DAY AND THE MAN

In the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Wednesday, November 17, 1920, dawned as a typical November day. The temperature had dropped to eighteen degrees the night before, but would reach a high of thirty-eight before the day was over. Skies were a bit cloudy, but the events of the day were destined to forecast a bright future for generations of Boy Scouts to come in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, eastern Montana and north western Wisconsin.

Dr. George J. Fisher, of New York, Deputy chief Scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and Judson P. Freeman of Chicago, national field Scout executive, had arrived in Minneapolis the night before and taken rooms at the Raddison Hotel so as to be on hand for the meeting that had been called for the next morning.

Some twelve miles away in St. Paul, Charles L. Sommers, 50, businessman, civic leader, and staunch supporter of the St. Paul Boy Scout Council, arose at 6:30 a.m., had breakfast, and a quick glance at the morning paper. He noted with pleasure the encouraging weather report and with considerable interest the fact that Lotus D. Coffman would officially be welcomed as the new president of the University of Minnesota that evening. Sommers had served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University since 1910. He and his wife planned to attend the banquet that evening in honor of Doctor Coffman. His eye, also, caught the story headline, "Organizer of New Scout District Expected Today". Setting the newspaper aside, his thoughts turned to the meeting he was scheduled to attend that morning. The morning article stated, "Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana will comprise the 13th National District of the Boy Scouts of America according to the announcement today by Frank Neibel, Executive of the Ramsay Boy Scout's Council. Dr. George J. Fisher, National Field Scout Executive, will direct the organization of the District".

When Charles Sommers left his home at 9 Crocus Hill in St. Paul that morning he had little idea that he would be elected chairman of a new Boy Scout "District" or Regional Committee. However, he was not unknown to members of the National Boy Scout Staff and National Executive Board. In 1918, at the National Council meeting in St. Louis, he had joined a small group of vociferous men representing various local councils to clamor for more local jurisdiction over certain aspects of the Scout program. Charles Sommers tells the story this way. "In 1918, at the National Convention,

a group of us "Bolsheviks", mostly from the West and South, created quite an uproar. We shouted and yelled and danced on the table. I remember one man blew a horn. We had a marvelous time asking the National Council to decentralize the government of Scouting. To my surprise it received very favorable attention from the executive board who then and there appointed a committee to study the project."

"The next thing I knew, about a year and a half later, was when I got a letter. I don't know whether it was from George Fisher or Jud Freeman who at that time was the entire Field and Extension Committee of the Boy Scouts of America. Fisher was from New York and Freeman from Chicago. This letter asked me if I would come to a meeting at the Raddison Hotel sometime in the morning, I suppose about 9:30 o'clock."

A copy of a letter dated November 8, 1920 addressed to Mr. H. N. Wells of Grand Forks, North Dakota, is captioned "District Ten - Minnesota - Montana - North Dakota - South Dakota" and invites some twenty-eight men to a meeting on November 17. The twenty-eight men were invited on the basis that they were members of the National Council each representing their local council; included were all council presidents. The letter stated that the time and place would be sent later. An Organization Committee consisting of Charles Sommers, Foster Hannaford, J. S. McLain and Charles D. Velie was noted. The letter was signed by Frank H. Zeller, National Field Scout Executive.

Actually, the National Council had long been aware of the need of some sort of sectional organization that would decentralize efforts to promote and at the same time guide and control the growth of local councils giving supervision to the struggle for finance sufficient to meet local needs and National Quota. In 1941 the country had been divided into eight divisions called "Districts". The idea was to have a paid Field Commissioner and raise about \$5,000 in each district. the North-western District was to include Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. But, apparently this scheme was not too successful.

In March 1920, according to an article in the "Scout Executive", the country had been redistricted into twelve districts and the appointment of several new executives announced including Mr. F. H. Zeller for Region Ten, the Region to encompass the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota. A month later "Scouting magazine" carried an article in which Mr. Judson P. Freeman, National Field Scout Executive, for District Four reported on the activities of that district which included the states of Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, plus the states of Region Ten noted above. A bit confusing?

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Yes, but it is evident that the whole idea of a National "District" plan had been in a state of flux since 1913.

Finally, on September 27, 1920, the National Executive Board took action to resolve the problem and officially created twelve national "Districts", roughly analogous to the Federal Reserve Bank Districts. These "Districts" to be non-legislative in character, but among other things, "to devise ways and means whereby all the full quota for the "District" may be met". This, of course, referred to financial quotas assigned to councils for support of national services.

So, Charles Sommers and twenty-seven other national council members, plus several active Scouters both volunteer and professional leaders, received letters to meet with George J. Fisher and Judson P. Freeman on Wednesday morning, November 17 at the Raddison Hotel in Minneapolis. The oldest Region Ten document in the regional files are the minutes of the meeting is held Wednesday, November 17, 1920. Here they are:

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION MEETING

REGION TEN - BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. - NOV. 17, 1920

On the above date at the Raddison Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a regional committee for the promotion and extension of Boy Scout work in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. The meeting was called to order by F. F. Zeller, National Field Scout Executive who introduced Mr. Charles Sommers of St. Paul as the temporary chairman. The roll call showed the following men present:

Chas. Sommers, Foster Hannaford, Frank Neibel of St. Paul
S. W. March, Ludwig Dale of Minneapolis
H. N. Wells of Grand Forks, N. D.
F. B. Bartlett of Aberdeen, S. D.
Frank Zoubek of Faribault, Minn.
Geo Keller of Winona, Minn.
Capt. C. W. Trow of Rochester, Minn.
Dean E. M. Freeman, University of Minn.
Edgar G. McClay, Great Falls, Mo.
Dr. Geo J. Fisher, J. P. Freeman, F. H. Zeller of the National Council Staff

Moved by Mr. Dale, seconded by Mr. Bartlett and carried that Mr. Sommers of St. Paul be made permanent chairman.

Moved by Mr. Deamer and carried that the chair appoint a committee of three as a Findings Committee to report back to the entire committee their findings and recommendations on reports and business submitted.

The chair appointed Dean Freeman, Mr. Bartlett, and Capt. Trow members of the Findings Committee.

Mr. Sommers introduced Mr. George J. Fisher, Deputy Chief Scout Executive and Director of the Field Department who by means of charts and maps clearly showed the remarkable growth of the Scout movement and the need for extension work in the smaller cities along county or other natural lines.

Dr. Fisher outlined policies of the National Council for decentralization and discussed the duties and scope of the regional committee about to be formed. The budget plan and general method of financing the national Scout work was explained by Dr. Fisher, who also answered many questions from the floor.

At lunch, representatives of the various councils told of the work being done in their respective cities, all of them showing progress, but at the same time realizing that they had many more boys in their communities who should receive the Scout training. Mr. C. D. Velie, president of the Minneapolis Council, arrive in time for the discussion that took place in the dining room.

After the luncheon the meeting was turned over to the chairman of the committee on Findings and Recommendations, who presented his committee's report. After a discussion, the following resolution was adopted.

"Moved that the Regional Committee be composed of:
 one additional member of each chartered council
 one additional member for each one thousand Scouts
 in a council
 eight members at large to be selected by the
 executive committee as they are discovered
 from time to time".

Moved by Mr. Hannaford, seconded by Mr. Deamer and carried that the membership at large never be allowed to exceed 33 1/3% of the membership of the committee.

Moved by Mr. Bartlett, seconded by Mr. Keller and carried that it be the sense of this meeting that the members at large of the National Council should not exceed 1/3 the total of regular members of the council.

Moved by Dr. Freeman, seconded by Mr. Zoubek and carried that the executive committee consist of seven members, one each from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and four to be chosen at large.

Moved and carried that a nominating committee of five be appointed to nominate candidates for an executive committee to be elected by the Regional Committee.

Moved and carried that the Regional Committee directly, or through its executive committee suggests to the National Executive Committee such revision of quotas as may seem necessary and then apportion the national quota to the various councils in the region.

Moved by Mr. March and carried that as notice of quotas were received after budgets had been made, and owing to local conditions, it is impossible for the region to meet its full quota this year, but the committee will do all in its power, upon the receipt of quota in 1921, to apportion and raise the amount needed.

Moved and carried that the matter of locating Montana in Region Ten or Eleven be referred to the National Field Committee for referendum to Montana Councils.

Moved and carried that it is the sense of the committee that the invitation to subscribe to the National Council Fund be eliminated from commission applications.

The chair appointed the following men on the nominating committee: McClay, Bartlett, Deamer, Dale, Neibel. The nominating committee recommended the following for election to the Regional Executive Committee and upon motion of Mr. March, the secretary cast the ballot electing the same.

W. P. Chestnut, North Dakota

Edgar G. McClay, Montana

F. B. Bartlett, South Dakota

John Mitchell, Minnesota

F. A. Silberstein, Duluth, member at large

Foster P. Hannaford, Duluth, member at large

Chas. Sommers, St. Paul, member at large

Mr. Sommers to be chairman of the Executive Committee.

The National Field Scout Executive for the Region to be ex-officio member and secretary of the Regional Committee and the Executive Committee.

Moved that the meeting adjourn subject to the call of the chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. Zeller

These minutes are a "First"; the first minutes in Scouting wherein the term "Region" is used to designate one section of the divisional organization of the National Council.

Sometime during the interim between September 27, and November 17, 1920, the term "Region" had evolved. This was a wise and necessary change to avoid confusion with the use of the term "Districts" in local councils.

Several rather fascinating questions are posed by these minutes. Exactly how many men were present? Fifteen men were present at the time of the roll call; C. D. Velie is noted as arriving "in time for the discussion that took place in the dining hall". That makes a total of sixteen. But, there was Mr. Arthur Deemer of Fargo, N. D., who made one motion, seconded another and was appointed to serve on the nominating committee; yet he was not listed as being present. Six men were elected to the Region Executive Committee. Of the six, Mr. W. P. Chestnut of Fargo, and Mr. F. A. Silberstein were not acknowledged as being present at the meeting. Mr. Silberstein does not appear in any other records. Mr. Chestnut did serve on the Regional Executive Committee from 1923 to 1925. Mr. McClay of Montana, deserves special mention. He was president of the council at Great Falls, Montana, and later became the originator of the Eagle Scout Trail building program in our national parks. Montana was dropped as a Region Ten state shortly after the meeting and not until 1926 was eastern Montana returned to the Region Ten fold.

To sum up; of the eleven Scout leaders that we know were present, only five ever became active in Regional affairs. They were, Charles Sommers, Foster Hannaford, Dean E. M. Freeman, S. W. March, and C. D. Velie. Of the five professional leaders present, George J. Fisher would continue to play an important role in national and regional affairs for years to come, Judson P. Freeman would later join the Home Office Staff and became director of the National Training School for Scout Executives, Ludvig Dale resigned as the Scout executive of Minneapolis in 1922, and F. H. Zeller resigned his position with the region in June of 1921. Frank Neibel continued as Scout executive at St. Paul until his death in September, 1937.

One further question is worthy of some speculation. Why was Charles Sommers selected as regional chairman? There were other capable men present. Yet, Sommers was apparently asked on the morning of the meeting to serve as temporary chairman. Almost immediately it was moved by Ludvig Dale, Scout executive of Minneapolis, and seconded by Mr. Bartlett of South Dakota, that Mr. Sommers be elected permanent chairman. This appears to have been planned. It was good "politics" to have the motion made and seconded by men representing two different states, and best of all to have

a note of friendly agreement between the two big cities. But, more important than any display of harmonious politics was the man himself. Charles L. Sommers was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and a proven money raiser, having served as Finance Chairman of the Ramsey County Council since 1911. One of the avowed purposes of the regional plan was to devise ways and means to help councils pay their national quota. His selection was no accident. He was a natural. Harold Pote reminds us that, "Charles Sommers was the only man who really had a clear knowledge of the National Council's objectives and further was generally in step with them. The Minneapolis group and the University people were 'doubting Thomases'. Reflecting on his election Sommers said, "I was on the Board of Regents at the time. I think that's why I was elected Regional Chairman".

The first-born Region Ten had found quite a man in Charles Sommers. But, had anyone told him that day that he would serve for the next 25 years as Regional Chairman, he might well have shouted, yelled, and danced on a table again.

The day following the meeting, the Minneapolis Tribune carried a complete story of the meeting, including sketches of the principal leaders involved. The headlines read, "BOY SCOUTS AIM AT 30,000 ROLL IN NORTHWEST"....."District and National Officers Outline Five Year Program"....."Minneapolis Meeting First Step Toward Centralization". Mr. Zeller was quoted as saying that there were 24 councils in the four states and 10,000 boys enrolled. Also, that there were troops in 224 towns in Minnesota. These figures were, to say the least, on the optimistic side. It is interesting to note the use of the word "Centralization" in describing the reason for organizing the region.

All in all, it had been quite a day.

DUTIES OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE - NATIONAL STATEMENT

The 1921 Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America contains a rather complete statement on the organization and the duties of the Regional Committee. A brief digest of this statement may be helpful in visualizing the Regional Committee makeup and its place in the scheme of Scouting organization as it existed in the 1920's. It is worthy of note here that very few changes in operation or basic purpose of the region takes place over the years.

Council presidents and National Council members residing within the region comprise the base for membership on

the Regional Committee. Region Ten, at its organizational meeting in 1920, voted some additions to the basic membership, but there is no way of telling whether or not these changes were followed. The Regional Committee was empowered to elect a Regional Executive Committee of at least nine members; each state to have at least one member on the committee. Staggered terms of three years was suggested so as to give the Executive Committee continuity. The Regional Committee was required to meet annually, elect officers and an Executive Committee, and hear reports. It was recommended that the Executive Committee meet at least quarterly. The functions of the Regional Committee were listed:

1. Assemble the representatives of local councils at least once annually.
2. Cooperate with the National Council in the operation of the quota plan.
3. Develop a program for the Region.
4. Develop a plan for the occupation of the field.
5. Each member of the Executive Committee shall be assigned a definite area to study, develop and advise.
6. The Regional Executive shall determine the status of Scout Executives in reference to attendance at Regional Meetings. No Scout Executive may be a member of the Regional Committee nor serve as a proxy for a member.
7. The Regional Executive Committee shall share in the selection of a Regional Executive and approve his selection.
8. Present charters to new council.
9. The chairman of the Regional Executive Committee shall become a member of the National Field Committee.
10. Assume additional duties from time to time as assigned by the Field Committee.

Other details of how a Regional Committee should function and matters pertaining to correspondence were covered. It was also provided that once all councils in the Region had paid their quota due the National council, the Region might raise supplementary funds, but could not add such funds as a "tax" on council quotas.

Chapter 2REGION TEN TAKES ITS FIRST STEPS

The first-born Region had to learn to crawl and that wasn't easy. Charles Sommers explained the difficulty this way. "Of course, when Region Ten was organized it was the first in the country and there wasn't anyway of getting anybody trained to go into the Regions. There I was, chairman of a Region that I didn't know anything about running, and nobody else did, because there had never been a Region. I think our first executive was a man by the name of Zeller. He knew nothing about Scouting and resigned after about six months. He was succeeded by a man by the name of Meserve who didn't know anything about Scouting either".

While the operation of Scout councils had been underway in the larger cities of the country for some ten years, the regional organization was a new concept, somewhat remote from the boy, involving by necessity inexperienced and not too well informed adults. The only glue these men had to the Regional idea was a desire to create more opportunities for boys to become Scouts, but they had little idea of what to do or how to go about making a Region effective.

Scouting Leadership, over the years, has been developed by an unusually successful blend of the professional's know-how and the volunteer's ability, prestige, and practical influence in the community, council, Regional, or National scene. Both possessed a sincere dedication to the boy and willingly rolled up their sleeves to work long and hard, each at the task he could do best. In the beginning, this partnership had to be hammered out by trial and error. Failures, disappointments, and some confusion were to be expected.

As Mr. Sommers pointed out, Mr. Zeller's service after the Region was organized was short lived, although we do know that in March of 1924, he became Scout executive at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, where he served until 1926. Mr. Clarence Meserve who followed him came from Kansas City, where he had been in County YMCA work. He had been employed by the National Council and sent to Region Ten by Dr. George Fisher, much to the surprise of Mr. Sommers who had not been consulted about Mr. Meserve's employment.

At first, there was some question of accepting Mr. Meserve, but since he had come to St. Paul, with his family, in good faith, no issue was raised. However, this was the last time the Regional Executive of Region Ten was employed without first consulting with the Regional Chairman and the Executive Committee. The Regional Committee, of course, has never had the authority to hire Regional employees. This is a prerogative of the National Council Executive Board thru its delegated agent, the Chief Scout Executive.

The Chief Scout Executive consulting with Regional lay officials has generally been a happy arrangement.

TIME IN THE SHADOWS

The period from November 17, 1920, to October 13, 1923, will always be a bit shadowy so far as detailed Regional history is concerned because all the men who were active in those days are now gone from the scene and almost no records survive. However, we do know that Region Ten held a meeting in the fall of 1921, and our witness is none other than Dr. George J. Fisher who made the following report in the Scout Executives magazine of December 1921. "I attended on this tour, seven Regional Committee meetings including Regions 10, 11, 12, 8, 5, 6 and 9, in the order named."

Dr. Fisher's impressions and observations of these meetings is quite revealing and so far as Region Ten was concerned, encouraging. Not that he mentions the Regions specifically, but rather that what he says is quite prophetic so far as all the fledgling Regions are concerned. George Fisher continues, "The committees have not yet found themselves. They have not yet arrived. Like a boy with a new toy they do not know how to use it...give them time. They will eventually list their powers and reveal their destinies. The attendance this year was not up to the previous years, and in three instances the chairman of the Region was not present. In one Region an entirely new set of men was in attendance." Fisher then goes on to analyze the broad requirements of the Regional Committee for action, authority, and most important the urgency for the Executive Committee to assume responsibility for the needs of the Region.

Then from October 1923, until April 6, 1925, we have another gap in Regional reports and minutes. Nevertheless, progress defied all of these missing paper hazards and when the Region emerges from the shadows there is ample proof that the crawling stage had been successfully passed and the first steps forward accomplished.

HAROLD F. POTE BECOMES REGIONAL EXECUTIVE

Early in 1924, when it became known that C. N. Meserve was to leave the Region, Charles Sommers reported the following conversation with Dr. George Fisher, Dr. Fisher said to me, "You're going to the convention in St. Louis aren't you?", I said, "Yes". He said, "Well, I want you to meet a young fellow from Iowa whose name is Pote and see what you think of him." I was introduced to Pote (at the meeting) and we sat on a sofa together and I said to Harold, "Would you like to come up to Region Ten as our executive?"

Pote said, "That's been my one great ambition", and I replied, "I'm not appointing you because we're never going to have a Regional Executive after this that isn't selected by the Executive Committee. I want you to come to St. Paul and meet members of the committee." So, I took him around and introduced him to members in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Everybody liked him, and so I told Dr. Fisher he was our choice."

Harold Pote tells us about his arrival in Region Ten, "When we went to Region Ten, the welcome of Charles Sommers was a letter telling us that he and his family would be away for September, and for us to go to his office, get the key, and live in his house while hunting for an apartment. We did not need to do this, but how much that impressed us! As I have previously indicated, we found a garret room in the old Capitol Building, entered through the local (council) office, with a old oak desk, two chairs, a four drawer file and the only other equipment, an old typewriter. When we saw it, we about folded. As soon as Charles Sommers came back we made plans to move early in the spring of 1925 to the Merchants Bank Building".

For the first time, Region Ten had an executive with a background in Scouting. Harold Pote entered the movement in 1922 and served as the Scout Executive of the council at Sedalia, Missouri, and then as Deputy Regional Executive of Region Eight.

Between Charles Sommers and the young, vigorous, ambitious Regional Executive there grew a rapport that augured well for the future of Region Ten.

THE FIRST REGIONAL DEPUTY - FERN B. MONSON

The first Deputy Regional Executive was employed in 1925. The story behind this began in 1922 when Mortimer L. Schiff, Chicago banker and member of the National Council Executive Board as well as Chairman of the Field Committee, had offered money to be matched by Regions for the expansion of the Regional Program. At first Region Ten had not been able to raise the funds required, but finally on December 6, 1924, the Regional Executive Committee recommended that the Region attempt to finance a Deputy. Charles Sommers wrote a letter to Mortimer Schiff on this matter and although the original time limit on Schiff's offer had expired, Sommers received an immediate reply offering \$3,000 if the Region would first raise that sum. The plan was to employ one

Deputy Regional Executive to work in North and South Dakota.

"In 1925", relates Pote, "We began to fight for local money to add a Regional Deputy; my total budget was less than \$6500. Mr. Sommers and I called on leaders in St. Paul and lined up \$1200 (12 men). Then we maneuvered C. D. Velie (president of the Minneapolis Council) into forcing support for \$1600 more from Minneapolis. J. H. Hearding helped with \$6-\$800 from Duluth. Mortimer Schiff met the other half. In any event we got the Deputy."

* * * * *

When its Ho! for old Itasca

Far away from noise and strife

For another inspiration

And a better view of life.

from a poem by C. W. Hadden, 1921

THE BIRTH OF ITASCA TRAINING

The fortuitous circumstance that brought Charles Sommers and E. M. Freeman, Dean of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture together in the organization of Region Ten probably gave the Region an opportunity to take a step forward that would be a "First" in all of America, as well as a "First" in Region Ten. This was the establishment of an outdoor summer Leadership Training School at Itasca State Park under the auspices of the University School of Forestry.

The story of Itasca Park as a Scout Leadership Training School is one of the few items that can be lifted from the shadows of the early twenties. Writing in 1936 Dean Freeman tells us how the development of Itasca Training came about. "The closing year of the great World War 1918, found the Forestry Division of the University of Minnesota without students to use the Forestry School equipment at Lake Itasca. It was decided, therefore, to use the station for a Forestry and Woodcraft School for boys of high school age, taught by the staff of the Forestry Division and under the direction of Professor E. G. Cheyney. A successful four week session attended by approximately eighteen boys was held in the summer of that

year. The Scouts formally entered the picture in the following year. (1919) when at the writers suggestion, the Scout Executive of the Twin Cities Councils were invited to join the Forestry Division in continuing and developing the enterprise begun the year before. A four week course in Forestry, Nature Study, and Woodcraft was organized. Mr. Frank R. Neibel, St. Paul Scout Executive, was asked to direct the Scout and camp activities and the Forestry staff furnish the instructions. Fifteen boys and eighteen men attended."

"It became immediately clear that the contribution of the course would be greatly enhanced and increased by offering it to Scout leaders rather than younger Scouts. With such an objective, experience also showed that a two weeks course would not only be more suitable for the vacation periods of older Scout leaders, but also adequate for the essential developing program."

Actually the boys were not abandoned; a trail building program for older Scouts was carried out during the next several years, largely attended by Scouts from the St. Paul Council.

In 1920, the Itasca Training program in Forestry, Woodcraft and Scouting was held under the direction of C. W. Hadden, Scout Executive at Duluth. Twenty men were enrolled. In 1921 the same course was repeated with Frank Neibel again at the Scouting helm. Twenty-six men participated. In 1920 the course had a registration fee of one dollar and a meal cost of \$6.00. The university registration fee was upped to \$5.00 in 1921, and there it remained during the life span of Itasca Training.

The 1921 teaching staff consisted of Prof. E. G. Cheyney, Director of the School of Forestry, E. M. Freeman, and Associate Professor of Forestry, J. P. Wentling. Representing the Boy Scouts was Frank Neibel as Camp Director, James M. "Dad" Drew, rope work and cooking, and W. E. Longfellow, National Red Cross Life Saving and Swimming expert. Longfellow was National Advisor to the Boy Scouts of America on Aquatics and familiarly known by Scouters as the "Whale". In later years he was awarded the Silver Buffalo by the National Council in recognition of his outstanding contributions to youth. The Rev. F. L. Palmer of Stillwater, Minnesota, served as instructor in Astronomy and completed the staff. This was a rather impressive faculty. The training dealt quite obviously with outdoor skills emphasizing Forestry and Nature. We suspect that administration and the theory of Scouting practices were at

a minimum, but these probably received their fair due in the "bull sessions" that have always been an integral part of Scout Leader Training.

An Itasca Training Bulletin issued by the university in 1923 lists such men as L. D. Coffman, University President and A. V. Storm on the Administrative staff. We find the Scout courses had been placed under the university's short course administration. National Boy Scout leaders such as J. P. Freeman of Chicago and L. L. McDonald, National Director of Camping appear on the faculty.

Although leaders from several councils participated in Itasca Training, the administration and direction of the Scouting portion was under the enthusiastic leadership of Frank Neibel representing the St. Paul Council. But, as the Itasca program blossomed forth, involving more and more councils, there was obvious need for coordination, promotion, and direction on a Regional level. Tact and firmness on the part of Harold Pote, aided by Charles Sommers and A. V. Storm, accomplished this in time for the 1926 season. Subjects dealing with administration and organization appeared on the program outline and the Scouting training effort came under the personal supervision of Harold Pote in 1926.

Itasca had become the focal point for Regional leadership training, building an "esprit de corps" that permeated the entire Region.

Though the spirit and warmth of long quenched campfires is difficult to recapture some idea of the fellowship that enriched the Itasca courses might be caught from a few doggerel verses of a many verse song written by Dean Freeman and Professor Cheyney in 1927.

"Cheyney is a forester; his other name is Bill.
He starts you out upon a trail over hill and dale,
And while you're waddling in a swamp he rides along
the roads
Or sits upon the section post and laughs until he
explodes.

Young Bakken is a towhead boy who collects the
property
He's cussed by everyone in camp and's busy as can
be;
McDonald gives advice to him; Pote rules him like
a son,
But, it looks to me that with Bakken gone there
would be nothing done.

The Black Hills is a famous place where Collidge
started out

To say he didn't choose to run, but would rather fish
for trout.

But, it's the place where Cleveland lives and preaches
just for fun,
He didn't preach to Coolidge 'cause Coolidge chose to
run.

Cap. Mills a mighty man is he: well modeled beef and
brawn,
He shows to best advantage when he has his panties on,
But, where he got his title is a mystery to me.....
Army, Navy Devil-Dog or Salvation Army."

OTHER TRAINING

The University of Minnesota and the school of religion of South Dakota, Wesleyan at Mitchell, S. D. were the first two institutions of higher education to offer college credit courses in Scouting. By 1929, there were twenty-two Region Ten colleges and Universities offering credit courses in Scouting. L. D. Coffman, who was officially welcomed as the President of the University of Minnesota the same day Region Ten was organized, became a member of the National Council Education Committee in 1921 and served until 1936.

Training courses in local councils steadily increased during the decade reaching a climax in 1929 when seventeen councils awarded 800 certificates in that year.

100% COUNCIL TRAINING COURSES AND CHARTER RENEWALS

In the 1929 Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America the Region proclaims the fact that Region Ten was first in the country to have all councils conduct a certified training course. The Region also noted with obvious pride that all council charters have been renewed by January 1, for the past three years; 1927, 1928, 1929.

SCOUT EXECUTIVE'S TRAINING SCHOOL AND CONFERENCES

Training for the Professional Scout Leader became an important segment of Regional Leadership Training in the early twenties. The Educational Committee of the Region took quite an active part in the early Regional Scout Executive conferences which were usually held just prior to or just following the Annual Regional Conventions.

The National Council had set up a plan whereby they would conduct Biennial National Conferences and the Region

hold a Regional Conference in off year.

The First National Conference for Scout Executives was held at the New York City Bear Mountain Camp in 1920. Region Ten won a bit of publicity by having the best attendance at the Fourth National Training Conference at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1926, winning a silk American Flag as an award. The first Regional Training Conference of record was in 1925 and was held at the Nicollet Hotel April 6; an afternoon and evening session just prior to the Annual Regional Convention, April 7. In the minutes of October 13, 1923, a reference is made to five executives who attended a Scout Leaders Training School in Iowa City, probably a course conducted by Region Eight and the National Office. In 1926, an Executive Fellowship Dinner was held on April 9, at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul just prior to the Annual Regional Convention on April 10. In 1928, the fifth National Training Conference was held at Cornell University Sept. 5 - 12. Two three-day seminars for Scout Executives were held in 1929; one in April at the University of Minnesota and the other in October at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis following the Regional Annual Meeting.

CAMP LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The first Camp Training Conference was conducted by William C. Wessel of the National Camping Department at Winona, April 26 - 27, 1927. Some sort of Camp Leadership Training or Aquatic School or both has been conducted in the Region every year except three. Camp and Aquatic schools have always been conducted by National Camping Department personnel. In 1929, a Camp Director School was conducted with a steller cast of instructors which included W. L. McDonald head of the Camping Department, Fred Mills Aquatics and Safety expert, Gunnar Berg of the Professional Training Department and Judson Freeman who later became Director of the National Scout Executive's Training School. The course was held at Rochester, June 2 - 7, and in many ways was a prototype of present day camp schools. The Appendix, contains a chronological list of all Camp and Aquatic Schools held in the Region.

HAROLD POTE MEETS FRANK BEAN

Surely one of the most significant meetings of the 1920's occurred in 1925, as a result of a camp visit by Harold Pote. He tells this story, "In the summer of 1925 I inspected the New Prague, Minnesota, Boy Scout Camp, Camp Pahuca, and found an eight cabin camp with dining hall, etc. The camp was about two years old, located on beautiful Fish Lake.

It had twelve boys in it at the time. I learned that Mr. Frank A. Bean was the builder, so I arranged a date with him. When I met with Mr. Bean, I told him that a pity more boys in that section of the state do not get to use the camp." "He said," 'How?' 'This is what I want.' "In the end, 1927, we organized a three county council around Faribault. He agreed to put up the last \$1000 of a \$5000 budget. This was all set up at the first interview." "Mr. Bean, later, in 1925 and 1926 gave the last \$1000 on the small budgets in Albert Lea and Mankato as well as for some councils in North and South Dakota. Perhaps he gave \$10,000, in all, during this period including the start of the Canoe Trips."

Frank Atherton Bean was in the milling business in New Prague. A year or two before the above incident, he had read about the Boy Scouts, and like thousands of other men secured a Boy Scout Handbook and organized a troop in New Prague. Most of the Scouts were sons of mill employees.

In this story of Harold Pote's meeting with Frank Bean, we find justification for the regional organization and prophetic overtones. Here was an example of professional - layman relationship that was to affect the lives of boys in Region Ten during Frank Bean's lifetime - some thirty years more - and is still enriching the lives of boys through two sons, John Bean and Atherton Bean.

THE FIRST BOY SCOUT CANOE TRIP

One of the first Boy Scout troops to succumb to the lure of the vast canoe wilderness of Northern Minnesota and Canada, was led by Scoutmaster Carl Chase of Virginia, Minnesota, in 1923. Their itinerary we do not know, only that this trip was limited to First Class Scouts. The first written record of a Boy Scout canoe trip was made by Carl Chase concerning a trip held in August of 1925. Six Scouts and three leaders made the seven day trip starting at Winton, Minnesota, and going up to Emerald Lake and return. The cost of the trip was \$5.85 per person. The newly organized council at Virginia contributed \$9.00. Each Scout brought a supply of food with him based on a carefully prepared list. This 1925 trip was billed as the "Third Annual" so it is a fair assumption that a trip was held in 1924, and 1923. But, it was the 1925 trip that caught the attention of the new Region Executive Harold Pote, and thus began a chain of events that was to bring the Wilderness Canoe Trip Adventure, eventually, to several thousand Explorer Scouts each year from all over America.

Later in 1925 Harold Pote made a field trip to the Iron Range visiting Carl Chase, who by now was Scout Executive of the Virginia Council. Pote asked Chase if he would conduct a canoe trip under regional auspices in the summer of 1926 providing the Region would furnish the canoe trip

equipment and pay the cost of a good camp director for the Virginia Camp. Carl Chase agreed to this idea. Pote returned to the Twin Cities, discussed the matter with Charles Sommers, receiving his approval. Pote then presented the idea to Frank Bean whose prompt reaction was, "What do you need? How much will it cost?" Pote replied that it **would** cost a thousand dollars. Frank Beans characteristic reply was, "You'll have a check in the morning". Pote in commenting on this gift from Bean said, "I spent only \$742 of this (\$1,000) and thus made a lasting hit with Mr. Bean".

Very little is **known** about the canoe trips of 1926 and 1927. George Hedrick, in his history of the Canoe Base, relates that the first trips were operated out of a brick building in Winton, Minnesota; probably the old power-house or defunct saw mill. The Winton Resort Hotel served as a sort of headquarters. In 1928 the record lists 74 canoeists; in 1929, 68. Also, in 1928 the fee was set at \$15.00 and it is presumed that this rate was continued in 1929.

The suggestion that the Region find a permanent site as a base for the **canoe** trips was noted for the first time in the minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of November 25, 1928. The matter was **referred** to the camping committee. Accurate figures are not available, but probably 175 to 200 Scouts enjoyed Scout sponsored trips during the twenties.

FIRST COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

The first endorsement of the Boy Scouts of America by the National Convention of the American Legion was made at Minneapolis in 1919. Region Ten scored a first in relationships when they signed a cooperative agreement with the Minnesota American Legion in 1922.

WORLD JAMBOREES IN THE 1920's

There were three International or World Jamborees held during the decade. The first world jamboree ever held was at Olympia England in the summer of 1920 and to our knowledge Region Ten was not represented. The minutes of Minneapolis Executive Board reveals that the council decided not to attempt to sponsor a representative.

In 1924 the second World Jamboree was held at Ermlunden Copenhagen, Denmark. Scouts, Harvey J. Collins of St. Paul, and Edgar H. Pierson of Minneapolis were Region Ten's representatives. Fifty-six Scouts and four leaders

formed the American contingent.

Forty years later Harvey Collins recalling his Jamboree experience relates this story, "Three candidates were selected through a city-wide contest held at the St. Paul Scout Camp at Square Lake. We were tested in many Scouting skills and three Scouts were selected as finalists. Then on a Sunday afternoon the three boys were asked to meet at Charles Sommers home at 9 Crocus Hill in St. Paul. They were interviewed by Mr. Somers, Frank Neibel, St. Paul Scout Executive, Harry Bartelt, Ass't. Scout Executive, and Foster Hannaford, St. Paul Council President. I was the lucky boy selected to represent St. Paul at the second International Jamboree. Since I was only a star Scout, it was agreed that I would attend Scout camp early in the summer and earn the Merit Badges required for Eagle; the Star rank in those days was the equivalent of the present day Life rank. So, when I left for the jamboree I was an Eagle Scout. I didn't meet Edgar Pierson of Minneapolis until we arrived in New York. We spent two weeks at the New York Bear Mountain Camp where we trained for various competitive events that would be held at the jamboree in Denmark. Since I was 17 years of age, I was too old to enter the competition, but served as a coach for several events."

"The night before we sailed for England, while aboard the S. S. Leviathan, we heard a talk by President Calvin Coolidge. This was relayed by telephone and amplified over loudspeakers. Will Rogers also gave us a talk. We sailed for England and spent five days crossing during which time two of us, and I was one, earned a special award for hiking one hundred miles on ship board. We toured England for five days and then went on to the jamboree at Ermlunden, Denmark. The jamboree proper lasted a week; following which we spent a week in a Danish home. On our way back we visited Frankfurt, Brussels, Amsterdam, Paris and left France from Cherbourg."

Harvey Collins' most vivid memory of the entire trip home was a glorious, if not very Scout like, pillow fight in New York's Pennsylvania Hotel.

He also recalls that there was very little swapping at the Jamboree although there was some exchange. The Americans won very few first places in the individual events of the jamboree competition, but they took over-all first place because they placed high in almost every event. Collins tells us that in the canoeing event, which the American team won, they lost time in order to help a team from another country that was in trouble.

Of the four Jamboree troop leaders, Collins' fondest memories are for a Dr. Norman B. Cole of Baltimore, a physician and Assistant Scout master of the Jamboree troop. Collins recalls that Dr. Cole was a good listener. On the first trip East after his marriage, Collins and his wife paid a visit to Dr. Cole in Baltimore. Several of the Jamboree Scouts became doctors because of their deep admiration and respect for Dr. Cole.

It is reassuring and heartwarming to note, that although some details of such an exciting adventure as an international Jamboree might be dimmed by forty years, a Scout leader who had won the heart of a boy remains in sharp focus and affection for he does not diminish with years.

The Third World Jamboree of the decade was held in August 1929 at Arrowe Park in Birkenhead, England, and Region Ten had a contingent of twenty-four Scouts and four leaders. William S. Blcok of Minneapolis was the Scoutmaster. The group called themselves the Itasca troop. The United States was represented by a contingent of 1300. Attending this Jamboree was an Eagle Scout from California, John C. Parish and Scoutmaster, Henry W. Schreiber from Ridgewood, New Jersey, both of whom will play an important role in Region Ten History.

FIRST HONOR MEDAL AWARDS - THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Scouting's participating in the Minnesota State Fair dates from 1911 when the first Minnesota Boy Scout State Encampment was held on September 7 - 9 with some 500 Scouts from all over the state taking part. Governor Eberhardt attended and presented Honor Medal Awards to three Minnesota Scouts for life saving; the first such awards to be presented in the Nation. The recipients were; Edward Grout of Troop #12 of St. Paul, George Moyer of Morris, Minnesota, and Glen Dudley of St. Cloud, Minnesota. Mr. S. A. Moffat of the National Boy Scout Headquarters was present for the Award ceremony.

Not until 1927 did the Boy Scouts become officially recognized as fair participants when they were included in the fair budget under Regional auspices. One of the projects that Elmaar Bakken gave leadership to during his stint as Region Ten's Director of Rural Scouting was the exhibit and demonstration at the Minnesota State Fair. Mr. Bakken says, "The first rural exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair was in 1928. John Mitchell of Minneapolis was Chairman of the fair effort. Mitchell's son, Ed., helped me as Senior Patrol leader and I served as a sort of Scoutmaster and we put on demonstrations of all kinds. We had regular shows at two in the afternoon and in the evening."

Presumably, the same type of program was carried out in 1929.

ADVENTURE AWARDS FOR REGION TEN SCOUTS - 1928

There were three National High Adventure opportunities for Scouts in 1928 and Region Ten scored in two of them. Eagle Scout David Martin of Austin, Minnesota was one of three Scouts chosen from over 200 applicants to accompany the Martin - Johnson Expedition to Africa. Here are Dave Martin's comments on that trip to Africa.

"It is 'rough' to go back in my memory to 1928 when I went on Safari into Kenya and Tanganyika, East Africa with Martin and Osa Johnson. At that time I was living in Austin, Minnesota. I was an Eagle Scout and in Central High School--when word came out from the National Council, that three Boy Scouts were to be selected for an African Safari. The selection was to be made on Scouting record, scholastic record, and general all-around abilities and interests. I submitted my record -- and was surprised one day to receive a telegram from James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, to report to the National Headquarters, New York City, to be one of six Eagle Scouts to be interviewed for the African Safari.

The trip to New York City was plenty of adventure for a Minnesota boy in those days -- no jet airplanes! In New York we were interviewed by the Chief Scout Executive and a committee including George Palmer Putnam, Jr. No decision was made then, but by the time I arrived home my folks already had word; I was one of the three chosen. I spent two hectic weeks getting my "gear" ready plus taking all the inoculations, etc. -- and again left for New York. My two companions were Doug Oliver, Atlanta, Ga. and Dick Douglas, Greensboro, North Carolina.

From New York we traveled by ocean liner to Mombasa, East Africa. From Mombasa we traveled by train to Nairabi, East Africa, where we met for the first time the Martin Johnsons. For the next six weeks we were on Safari in the big game country of East Africa. The Johnsons were completing a photographic expedition so we were privileged to see Africa as probably few American boys ever have. We also did some big game hunting. My trophies were given to the Minneapolis Public Library Museum and were on display there for many years (they may still be, I don't know).

When we returned home we published a boys adventure book "Three Boy Scouts in Africa" which had wide acceptance -- and one of the most pleasing things to happen was the fact that parts of that book were re-published in "grade school readers". Even today I meet youngsters who are reading those stories. When I lived in New York my nephew, Michael

(a nephew by marriage) proudly told his teacher one day that they were reading about his "Uncle Dave" -- and his teacher couldn't believe her ears until my wife sent a copy of the original book and a note to explain the "situation".

"I owe much to this boyhood experience. When I finished high school in 1931 the Minnesota Harvard Club awarded me a Freshman Scholarship to Harvard and that started me to college. My book royalties helped me -- and in 1935 I graduated from Harvard "Cum Laude". Since that time I've spent almost all my adult working life in the Professional Service of the Boy Scouts of America. All of these good things, I've always felt, I owed in large measure to that unusual boyhood adventure."

Doug Oliver is now a Professor of Anthropology at Harvard and Dick Douglas is an attorney in Greensboro.

Dave Martin is presently a Deputy Regional Scout Executive in Region Twelve where he has served since 1957.

Carl Zapffe of Brainard, Minn., was one of four Eagle Scouts chosen to mark the Lincoln Highway on a caravan trip across the United States. These boys traveled in a simulated covered wagon, a converted Reo Speed Wagon with appropriate canvas top. The Byrd Expedition to the Antarctic was the third of the high adventure trips. Jack Hirschman of Minneapolis was one of six finalists. However, Paul Siple of Erie, Pennsylvania, was the winner. Some thirty-two years later Paul Siple was the luncheon speaker at the Region Ten Annual Meeting and displayed his merit badge sash and spoke on how various merit badges had helped him in his work in Antarctica. He was introduced at the luncheon by the man who had been his immediate superior on the Byrd Expedition, Dr. Laurence M. Gould, who was the expedition's geologist. Dr. Gould in 1960 was the president of Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and a member of the Region Ten Committee.

FIRST REGION TEN SCOUTER ON THE NATIONAL COUNCIL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman Charles L. Sommers was paid a signal honor when in 1922 he became the first Scouter in Region Ten to be elected to the Executive Board of the National Council. At this time Regional Chairmen did not automatically become a member of the National Board.

THE FIRST NEIGHBORHOOD PATROL

The first Neighborhood Patrol in America was organized in 1928 at a small crossroad outside Austin, Minn., according to Elmaar Bakken who organized the Unit.

100% PAYMENT OF COUNCIL QUOTAS ACHIEVED

One of the important reasons for the organization of a Region was to effect better payment of Local Council Quotas. Region Ten accomplished many "firsts" in the early years, but the payment in full of council quotas remained an elusive objective until 1928 when the Region was able to report that all quotas had been paid 100%.

ADDITIONAL TERRITORY FOR REGION TEN

In 1926, Region Ten was given a shot in the arm as an answer to the perennial request for additional territory, when twenty-five counties in Eastern Montana, and three counties in the northwestern corner of Wisconsin were transferred to its jurisdiction. At the time it was felt that the Region had acquired a distinct liability in Eastern Montana, but a real asset in Wisconsin. Time would serve to alter this judgement somewhat.

Chapter 3CHARLES D. VELIE AND THE MINNEAPOLIS FOUNDATION

Rivalling Harold Pote's call on Frank Bean as the stand-out "First" of the 1920's was the establishment of the Minneapolis Foundation on December 15, 1926 by Charles Deere Velie of Minneapolis. Mr. Velie had been an ardent supporter of Scouting since October of 1910 when he became Treasurer of the Minneapolis Council. He became President of the Minneapolis Council 1918 and served in that capacity until his death in 1928. Velie was a farm implement dealer. The Velie automobile was manufactured by his brother, Willard Velie.

Although an early proponent of Boy Scout administrative decentralization, he did not at first warm up to the new Regional organization. Charles Sommers tells us that one time when the Minneapolis Council failed to pay its quota or National Council dues, Mr. Sommers threatened to raise the money in St. Paul. Mr. Velie promptly sent a personal check to cover the delinquent quota.

Harold Pote adds a footnote to amplify this story, "Mr. Block, Minneapolis Council Commissioner agreed with Mr. Wycoff, Scout Executive of the Minneapolis Council, and myself that it was time for Minneapolis to pay its full quota of \$1500. At this time 1926, Mr. Sommers was raising a Regional fund to pay one-half the cost of a Regional Deputy. We had raised \$1,000 in St. Paul, and Mr. Sommers told Mr. Block that we would raise Minneapolis' share if they refused to cooperate. Block, a delegate to the National Council Meeting, dropped a bomb shell on the next Minneapolis Board Meeting when he announced, 'Unless Minneapolis pays its quota and contributes \$1,000 to the Regional Fund, I won't attend the National Meeting--I'd be too embarrassed.' Mr. Velie wrote a check for \$2,500 and told the Board members he wanted some reimbursement."

Velie felt strongly about local area control and Mr. Sommers relates an instance when he and James E. West, the Chief Scout Executive, called upon Mr. Velie, but received a very cool reception. A clue that might account for Mr. Velie's coolness to Mr. Sommers and Mr. West might be found in a letter written by Velie to James E. West dated May 17, 1918. He said in part, "Deere and Company, Moline, Ill., years ago established fifteen branch houses. Each of these branch houses are managed by men who control the business area. I am thoroughly wedded to this manner of doing business." Velie then offered his help to organize a district. Later, on September 9, 1920, just two months before the Region was organized, the Minneapolis Council Executive Board authorized an expenditure of \$1,500 to help establish a national district providing other councils did their share.

Four months following the organization of the Region, the Minneapolis Council in a memo to the National Council complained that there was no communication between councils without going thru the district headquarters in Chicago. An examination of Executive Board minutes of the Minneapolis Council following November 17, 1920, reveals no mention of the Region Ten organizational meeting at the Raddison Hotel.

However, in spite of all this, in 1926 Velie established the Minneapolis Foundation with an initial grant of \$10,000. He further promised to leave an additional \$40,000 in his will and to persuade his friends to contribute until \$500,000 was in the foundation fund. The foundation instrument stipulated that one-third of the proceeds from investments would go to the Minneapolis Council and two-thirds to the National Council for distribution in Region Ten to aid Rural Scouting.

Charles Sommers relates the story of how this probably came about. "After two or three years of Region Ten, I went to call upon Mr. Velie and I told him that we were making pretty good progress in the big cities, but we weren't reaching any country boys and I'd like to have him help us. He said, 'Now your talking, that's my chief interest in life -- the country farms -- and I'll do anything to help the country boys!' I said, 'will you be Chairman of a Rural Committee?' He replied, 'Yes, and I'll put in \$10,000 to hire a man to canvas the field.'

In telling this incident, Charles Sommers apparently compressed time a bit, Harold Pote relates, "In the Spring and Summer of 1926, long after Charles Sommers had his conversation with Mr. Velie, Mr. Block, Scout Executive George Wycoff and myself had many sessions with Mr. Velie relative to the establishment of a foundation. Under Mr. Dale, Minneapolis Scout Executive from 1919 to 1923, Velie had run against everything the National Council wanted and therefore Charles Sommers' earlier cultivation of Mr. Velie, which he mentions, was put to sleep for several years."

Pote notes that the matter was further complicated by fact that George Fisher felt that O. H. Benson, new National Director of Rural Scouting, should meet with the group involved in the foundation preparation. Benson did so and pressed the idea that all the foundation income should go for National and Regional Rural work. There was apparently a wide difference of opinion and finally Velie is quoted as saying, "I guess we'll adjourn the meeting, since you boys don't seem to know what you want." In the end though, Pote, Wycoff and Block prevailed, and Mr. Benson withdrew his suggestion.

James E. West felt the Minneapolis Foundation to have National import and put out a special printed bulletin on February 11, 1927, to all Council Presidents and Scout Executives in the country with complete details of the foundation and its aims.

Harold Pote tells us this story about Charles Velie's generosity. "On his death bed, C. D. Velie called me back from Fargo, and said he wanted to put some immediate cash into the weak North and South Dakota councils. His secretary sent a check for \$5,000 and this kept five councils alive in 1928 when the going was tough."

In Velie's will he left \$200,000 to the Foundation which was quite an increase over his original plan. That he urged his friends to participate is evidenced by the fact that D. N. Winton of Minneapolis, a friend of Velie's left the Foundation \$20,000 when he passed away in 1930.

The Boy Scouts of America honored Mr. Velie in 1928 for his outstanding service to youth by presenting him with the Silver Buffalo award at the Annual Meeting of the National Council. He was the first man to be so recognized in Region Ten.

Chapter 4

THE ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

A brief synopsis of the Annual Meetings held on October 13, 1923 and April 7, 1925 will serve to illustrate the important changes that occurred in that two year period and reveal the emergence of an Annual Meeting format that is still in use today.

On October 13, 1923, at least twenty-six men assembled at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul at 10:00 A.M. in the morning with Charles Sommers presiding and C. N. Meserve acting as Secretary. Of those present, there were eleven professional executives, four Council Presidents, four Commissioners, two Scoutmasters, and Dr. George J. Fisher from the National Office was present. Ten councils were represented. From several statements in the minutes it appears that this was the first meeting since October 25, 1922. Here are the meeting highlights:

1. Mr. Sommers made an opening statement and a plea for more territory.
2. Dean Freeman reported for John Mitchell on Itasca Training and Herbert Watson reported on the University of Minnesota summer school Scout training. Dean Freeman noted that his committee was not very active, but that the University of Minnesota and South Dakota Wesleyan were offering credit courses in Scout training.
3. Payment of quotas was urged to avoid embarrassment to the National Field Department in preparation of its budget.
4. George J. Fisher showed the Region's growth in membership and advancement by means of charts. Goals were set. Boys' Life magazine was plugged; Fisher noted that Region Ten had 1,432 subscriptions.
5. At the noon luncheon, talks were made by St. Paul Scoutmasters, Rev. F. M. Elliott and Father W. S. Howard.
6. Clarence Meserve, Regional Executive, reported as follows:
 1. Two First Class Councils had been organized. Total, 16.
 2. Three more First Class Councils voted: money yet to be raised.
 3. Charters pending for three more Second Class Councils.
 4. Membership increase of 2,518 Scouts from December 31, 1921 to October 1, 1923.

7. The following were elected to the Executive Committee: Charles Sommers, Foster Hannaford, George Gillette, James A. Lawrie, Ben C. Tighe and E. W. Clark. Sommers was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Regional Committee.

The minutes closed with this editorial comment. "All of the delegates were optimistic regarding the future of Region Ten, although nearly all felt the acute financial depression the Northwest is going thru now." The minutes were written by C. N. Meserve and is the only document to bear his name.

Eighteen months following the meeting outlined above, we find a printed program for the 1925 Annual Meeting held April 6 and 7. Harold Pote assumed his duties as Regional Executive in August of 1924; C. N. Meserve having resigned prior to that. So it would seem that the Annual Meeting that normally would have been held in October of 1924 may have simply been postponed to April of 1925 to allow Pote to get his feet on the ground and make preparations for an Annual Meeting that would be vastly different in content, style and size.

First we should explain the two-day date of the 1925 Meeting. April 6, was a conference for Scout Executives that began in the afternoon and closed with a banquet in the evening. Discussion and presentation of various subjects filled the afternoon and James E. West made an address at the dinner entitled "Executive Leadership". This talk was broadcast over radio station WCCO of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Here is the format for the Region Ten Annual Meeting April 7:

<u>Morning:</u>	<u>Registration</u>	
	Opening	G. Sommers
	Welcome and Response	Mayor of Mpls.; Ben Tighe
	Regional Report	Harold Pote
	Address	James E. West
	Discussion	
	Election; Regional Executive Committee, Officers	
	Luncheon	3 Council Presidents speak
	<u>Afternoon:</u>	
	<u>Discussion Groups</u>	
	Camping	J. H. Mitchell
	Courts of Honor	C. B. Randall
	Commissioners	W. S. Block
	Finances	H. C. Matzke - Community Chest
		A. H. Sanford - Scout Campaigns
	Extension	Rev. G. S. Keller
	Training	Dr. A. V. Storm, Prof. L. D.
	Scoutmasters not under council	Zelleny

<u>Evening:</u>	Dinner	
	Scout Orchestra - Minneapolis	
	Invocation	Rabbi A. C. Minda
	Five Minute Talks	"What Scouting Means to me" - R. A. Trubey, E. W. Clark, J. J. Lumm, W. E. Haydon, Foster Han- naford
	YMCA	Double Quartet
	Service to Boyhood	Rotary Governor - E. F. Flynn
	Citizenship	Hon. Theodore Christianson, Gov. Minnesota
	Address	James E. West

All the principal ingredients of the modern Annual Meeting are there. The program was printed and contained a picture of James E. West. Eighteen councils are listed with the names of the Presidents and Scout Executives.

This was Harold Pote's first Annual Meeting and this general plan was followed during the next four years. In 1926 the meeting was held in St. Paul and Dr. Fisher was the principal speaker; in 1927 the meeting was held at the Kahler Hotel in Rochester and the Scout Executives enjoyed the Region's first Camping School at Winona the day before; 1928 saw the meeting held at Spaulding Hotel in Duluth and a return to a fall date. The 1929 meeting was held at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis on October 11th and 12th and was significant in that George Ehler, National Council Statistician, made a presentation on "Membership and Comprehensive Objectives", a rather unexciting topic in cold print and perhaps over the heads of those that listened. But, the talk was a prophetic forerunner of modern statistical information that was to have a profound effect on the evaluation of the Boy Scout Councils in both qualitative and quantitative analysis. This talk may well have been based on the **groundwork** for the Ten Year Program launched as a national effort in 1932. A Scout Executives Seminar was held the day following the meeting. This Annual Meeting set a record for attendance; 147 men participated in the daily sessions and 300 men and their wives attended the banquet. The ladies had been invited to participate for the first time!

Chapter 5THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

It is very difficult to adequately evaluate the activity of the Regional Executive Committee for the first four years. Yet we know that a few things did happen that took effort on the part of someone other than the Regional Executive; the cooperative agreement with the American Legion, Itasca training, membership gains, eight to nine new First Class Councils, 73% of the quota paid, although this slipped backward in 1924. Probably the most active members of the Executive Committee during this period were Charles Sommers, John Mitchell, Foster Hannaford, and Dean Freeman. It is interesting to note that the first Vice Chairman of the Region was John Mitchell who was elected in 1926. He served only one year, although he continued to be active on the Executive Committee for several years. Frank Bean was elected Vice Chairman in 1927 and continued in this capacity until 1946 when he voluntarily retired as Vice Chairman, but continued to serve on the Executive Committee.

The last five years of the decade were filled with vigorous action on many new fronts as well as the projects noted above. Rural Scouting came to the fore, the Special Fund was created, the first Deputy employed, quota payments reached the 100% goal in 1928, Region Ten Canoe Trails began, and the Minneapolis Foundation came into being. All of these required action by the Executive Committee and considerable effort on the part of individual members.

Who were the most active and effective members of the decade? In all there were eleven meetings of record. There is no way, of course, to calculate the number of phone calls or personal contacts over luncheon or dinner when regional business was discussed. But, based on attendance records and the personal opinion of several men qualified to know, we submit the following list of men as worthy of special note for their service to the Region in the 1920's. They are: Frank Bean, Minneapolis, Wm. S. Block, Minneapolis, W. L. Buttz, Aberdeen, S. D., F. U. Davis, Fairbault, E. M. Freeman, St. Paul, Foster Hannaford, St. Paul, Dr. H. H. Healy, Grand Forks, N. D., J. H. Hearing, Duluth, J. H. Mitchell, Minneapolis, Charles Sommers, St. Paul, Dr. A. H. Sanford, Rochester, A. V. Storm, St. Paul, Ben C. Tighe, Fargo, N. D., C. D. Velie, Minneapolis.

SUB COMMITTEES

Again, we are pretty much in the dark about any sub-committees that may have existed before 1925. We do know, however, that John Mitchell had been designated as Chairman of the Leadership Training Sub-committee in 1923 and served in this capacity until B. C. Tighe was appointed

Chairman of the Education Committee in 1928. A. V. Storm succeeded Tighe in 1929. John Mitchell is also acknowledged as Chairman of the Camping Committee in 1927. Apparently he served as Chairman of two committees that year, but may have been Camping Chairman in previous years. In 1928, A. H. Sanford became Camping Chairman and served thru 1929.

The Rural Extension Committee was established in 1926 with Frank Bean as Chairman and C. D. Velie and Wm. S. Block, members. Bean retained the Chairmanship thru 1929.

The last Sub-committee to be appointed during the twenties was the committee on Sea Scouting. J. N. Collins of Minneapolis was appointed chairman.

The most active of all the Sub-committees was Leadership Training or the Education Committee. Dean Freeman and A. V. Storm assisted by the faculty of the Agricultural College, Prof. Cheney in particular, did Yoeman service with the training program at Itasca Park. In November 1928, the Camping Committee was delegated the task of finding a permanent site for a Regional Canoe Base, and we know John Mitchell took an active part in the State Fair of 1928.

THE SPECIAL FUND

The Region Ten Special Fund really had its inception in the last paragraph of Harold Potes first report to the Regional Executive Committee in April of 1925. In summing up the need for new councils and extensions, the report stated, "This would mean a total of twenty-six different projects and we should realize on this plan within a three year period." Six months later, in his second report to the committee, dated September 23, 1925, Pote submitted a definite outline for a three year program. This report was unanimously accepted and approved by the committee. But, it was not until almost a year later, on August 27, 1926 that a special sub-committee titled, "The Administrative Committee", consisting of Frank Bean, C. D. Velie, Wm. Block and Charles Sommers, met with Harold Pote to put life into the three year program and as a result gave birth to the Special Fund.

Attached to the minutes of this meeting was a sheet entitled, "Region Ten's Special Three Year Fund"; "Administrative Policies". Three main purposes for the fund were outlined. 1. To provide a nest egg for rural areas to get councils started. 2. To reorganize councils in difficulty. 3. Provide Training for leaders.

A tentative estimate of needs and division of the proposed \$16,500 fund was outlined. Penned in ink on this sheet was the notation that \$8,500 had already been pledged, leaving \$8,000 to be raised. In the minutes it was noted

that a gift of \$500 had been suggested as a challenging gift to encourage embryo councils. Pote's original outline had suggested \$750.

C. D. Velie agreed to see some of his friends and sell them on the idea of sponsoring a town. Towns mentioned were, Rapid City, Watertown and Sioux Falls in South Dakota; Bismarck in North Dakota; New Ulm, Wilmar in Minnesota; Havre, Bozeman and Billings in Montana.

So, a new source of funds was created to bolster the pressing financial needs of an expanding Regional program. We found it impossible to follow the success or failure of the three year program. Records are not available. The success with which the Region seemed to meet the demands for new councils, extensions, membership and leadership training indicates that the plan succeeded. One thing we do know, the Special Fund outlived all those volunteers who gave it the initial start including Chairman Sommers who watched and helped it grow in size and service for 38 years more.

PLAN OF MEETINGS

The meeting plan of the Regional Committee was quite simple. Two meetings a year were held. One in the Spring and one in the Fall; the Fall meeting being designated as the Annual Meeting at which time election of officers and an Executive Committee was held. Other than the original Executive Committee, we have no minutes to record who was elected to serve on the Executive Committee until October 1923.

In 1924, we again find a gap in Regional minutes, although reference to a meeting held on December 6, 1924, is made by Harold Pote in the minutes of the Annual Meeting held in April of 1925. This leads us to suspect that an Annual Meeting was not held in 1924. Be that as it may, from 1925 on, we have minutes and program outlines for all Annual Meetings and we believe the great majority of Executive Committee Meetings.

REGION TEN EXECUTIVE STAFF - 1920-1929

In various records there might seem to be some quarrel about who was the first Regional Executive of Region Ten. Charles Sommers was reluctant to give F. H. Zeller that title. But, regardless of title, Zeller was, in the writers opinion, the First Regional Executive, even though his tenure was very short. C. N. Meserve, who followed Zeller,

remained on the job for about two years, but his lack of training and knowledge of the Scouting program was a real handicap. Harold Pote arrived in August of 1924, not only with a trained background in Scouting and Executive Leadership, but well equipped with other strengths attested to by the record.

The first Deputy, Fern B. Monson, was employed in 1925. Elmaar Bakken became a Special Deputy and Director of Rural Scouting in 1927 and Harry Nagel joined the Regional Staff in that same year as a regular Deputy replacing Fern Monson. It is interesting to note that Pote, Nagel and Bakken later served on the Home Office staff, concurrently, for several years. In the Fall of 1928, B. W. Slayton replaced Elmaar Bakken. By October of 1929 the Regional staff consisted of Harold Pote, B. W. Slayton, and a new Deputy, Kenneth G. Bentz.

COUNCILS

Many of Hal Pote's successes are herein chronicled, but there were times when his efforts did not meet with immediate approval. W. G. Fulton, Scout Executive at Bismarck, North Dakota, from 1928 to 1932 tells of a trip he and Hal Pote made to Dickinson, North Dakota to sell Scouters there on the idea of affiliating with the council.

Hal Pote, according to Fulton, did a very good job of presenting the reasons and procedures, but the men at Dickinson did not agree. This aggravated Pote and to quote Fulton, "The fire began to flame". Finally, the Dickinson men asked Pote to leave and take Bill Fulton with him. Reports Fulton, "We left! But, a few months later we got them going and they finally affiliated with the council."

This story illustrates one of the great tasks of those early years that faced the Regional Executive staff. Much of Harold Pote's time on field trips was given to the task of selling men on council affiliations; selling established city councils on rural extensions and Second Class Councils of financing professional manpower so as to acquire First Class council status.

The early goals set by the Region as to the number of councils that might be organized were based on potential city councils, but as the idea of rural extension advanced the number of potential councils became less. The controlling factor, of course, was finance. It became almost an economic necessity to attach a rural area to an urban center.

The change of direction in council organization can best be shown by: 1.) An old map of the Region showing only the states of Minnesota, North & South Dakota. The legend bears an underscored caption, "Goal - 100 Councils". The states are divided into approximately 100 councils including the 11 First Class and 10 Second Class councils in existence when the map was made; which was probably sometime before 1925. 2.) Citing the goals listed in the 1925 Annual Meeting Program which indicated that the Region would organize 13 new councils in addition to the 18 already listed on the folder; or a total of 31 councils.

By the 1929 Annual Meeting, 21 councils are listed including two from the additional territory acquired in Montana and Wisconsin, and no goal is expressed for additional councils. One section of the 1929 folder deals with "Area Development and Rural Extension", and we quote in part, "Closely associated with Rural Extension is the development of the area council. We have the skeleton organization and must now give our attention to the building of Administrative units charged with the responsibility of carrying out area council policies and programs in their own territory. Here lies our future emphasis."

There were twenty-one Local Councils on the Region's roster by the close of 1929. This was close to the high water mark of twenty-two councils reached in the 1930's. The appendix contains an organizational chart of council progress by decades.

THE NATIONAL ROUNDUP

A National Council sponsored Roundup for new boy members was launched in December of 1921 to be completed by February 15, 1923. Membership on December 31, 1921 was to be used as a base. By December 30, 1922, ten Region Ten Councils having total membership of 4,635 had pledged a gain of 1,835 boys or a net increase of 39% by February 15, 1923.

In the final accounting, ten councils earned the President Warren G. Harding Award for achieving a 25% gain in membership during the Roundup period. These councils were: Austin, Duluth, Eveleth, Faribault, Hibbing, St. Paul, St. Cloud, Rochester in Minnesota; Devils Lake and Minot in North Dakota. The Region made a net gain of 1,893 boys or 19%.

GROWTH - 1920 - 1929

In spite of all hazards of geography, the weather and man, boy membership grew from 11,061 at the close of 1920 to 24,103 by the end of 1929. This represents a 110% gain for the decade.

The appendix contains a chart on membership by years.

Chapter 7HOME OFFICE SERVICE

During the 1920's we are able to record twelve different members of the national staff or home office who resided in New York, but provided training and other services to Region Ten during the 1920's. George Fisher and James E. West alternated with each other at Annual Meetings with Fisher attending several executive committee meetings in between. Oscar Benson of the Rural Service and George Ehler of the Troop Service Department each attended one Annual Meeting.

In 1929 the Region hit the jackpot and seven members of the home office staff were in attendance at the Annual Meeting. J. P. Freeman and Fred C. Mills, waterfront expert and later to head the Health & Safety Service, L. L. McDonald, Camping Service, gave much leadership to the Itasca Training Program. W. C. Wessel, Camping Service, conducted the first Camp Training School at Winona in 1927. Many of these men gave service to the Scout Executives Training Conferenes usually held just prior to or immediately after the Annual Meetings.

National President, Walter W. Head, attended a special meeting of the Regional Executive Committee on March 9, 1928.

Chapter 8COME DOWN FROM OLYMPUS!

When viewed from the Olympic distance of some forty years, the first decade of Region Ten might seem to be an ordinary procession of meetings and rather unexciting, everyday events.

But, if one descends from this Olympic haven of time, and allows the mind to enter the arena of those days and catch the shock wave reflections of a depression era, tumbling farm prices in a predominately farm area, banks closing almost every week, lack of trained professional leadership, strong minded, impatient volunteer leadership seeking direction, boys joining troops faster than Scoutmasters can be found much less trained, camps being built without much planning, the struggle for funds to keep council and Region afloat, new programs and ideas crowding the scene in rapid succession, you find an excitement and urgency that quickens the imagination.

B O O K T W O1930 - 1939C O N T E N T SREGION TEN TAKES TO THE
COUNTRY ROADSPage

Map of Region

INTRODUCTION

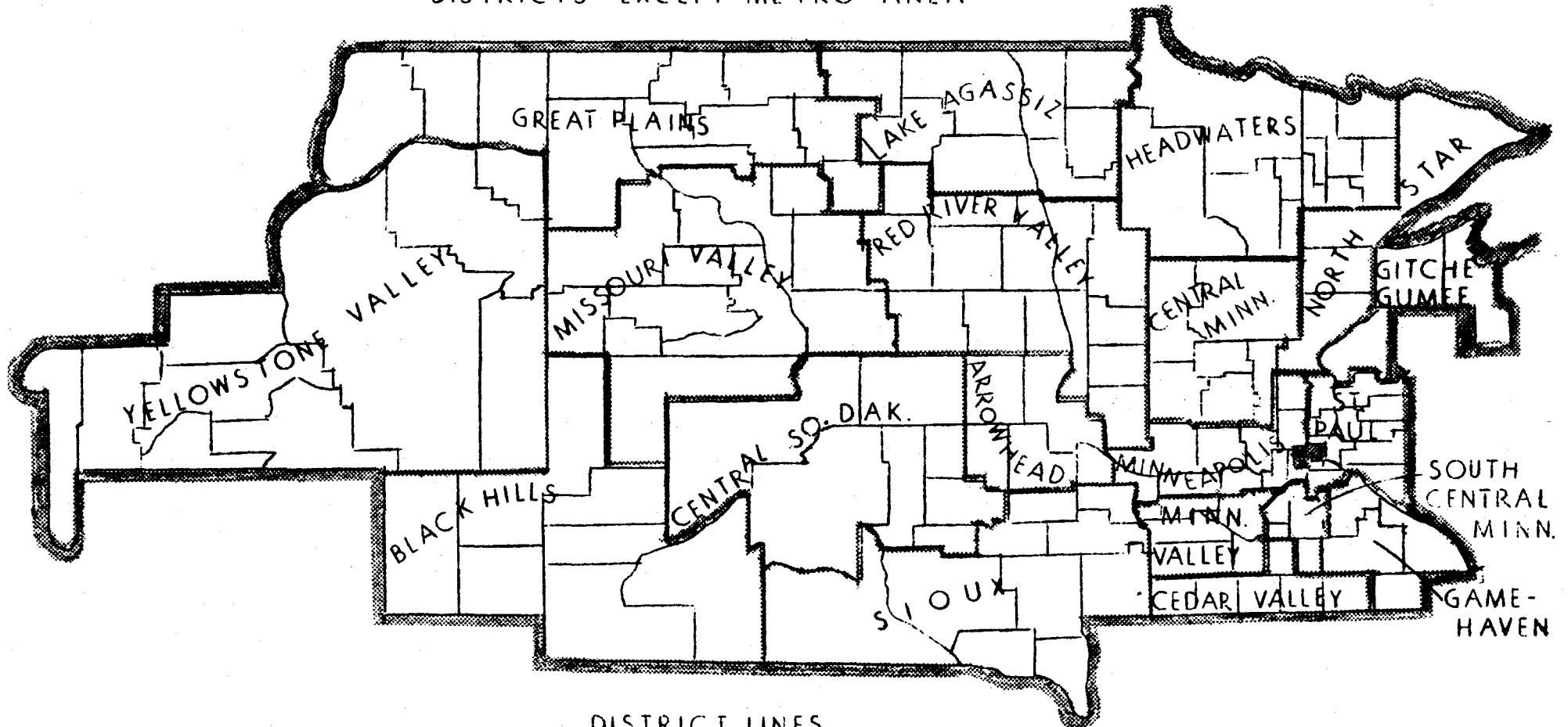
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REGION TEN

FROM A 1938 MAP SHOWING COUNCILS AND
DISTRICTS - EXCEPT METRO AREA



— DISTRICT LINES

- - - COUNCIL LINES

INTRODUCTION

THE BATON IS PASSED

The Baton of Executive Leadership was passed by Harold F. Pote to Paul H. Love at the Regional Annual Meeting held at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul on October 12, 1930. The Regional Chairman, Charles L. Sommers, and the Vice Chairman, Frank A. Bean were both unanimously re-elected. Paul Love spoke briefly to the members of the Regional Committee assembled and the Region was off to a running start with pretty much the same crew and captains, but with a new coach to call the signals.

THE DIVISION OF FIELD OPERATIONS CREATED

The National Council Executive Board at its December meeting in 1930 authorized the Divisional plan of operations for the National Council, as recommended by the Mark Jones Study Report on National Council organization. Dr. James E. West in his Annual Report stated, "This I regard as one of the outstanding events in the history of the Boy Scouts of America." A division of Field Operations was established as a part of this plan and the Regions were to be administered by this division. Arthur A. Schuck became the first Director of the Division of Field Operations with the responsibility of giving leadership to the Regions. Dr. George J. Fisher, as Deputy Chief Scout Executive, continued his relationship with the Regions through Arthur Schuck as Director and Marshall Field as Chairman of the Field Operations Division.

DROUTH - DUST - DEPRESSION - AND GRASSHOPPERS

Paul Love who served as Regional Executive from 1930 to 1936 sets the stage for the decade with this story, "The early 1930's were the years of depression, drought, dust, grasshoppers, bank closings and general economic distress. Great dust storms rolled over the plains, especially in the Dakotas and Montana, but also spilled over into Minnesota and even darkened the skies in the Twin Cities. Snow ploughs pushed grasshoppers from the roads. I saw the ploughs at work. Folks would close their windows in spite of the summer heat, only to have dust seep in and cover everything. Try writing a letter, as I did, in a tightly closed hotel room and watch the dust settle on the page as you write. Some fled, but those that counted stayed!"

"Dr. C. K. Walker was President of the council at Huron, South Dakota, and a valued member of the Regional Executive Committee. One day in Huron, in midst of a dust storm, I asked if he was tempted to move out. He looked at me and said, 'Who me?' 'This is my home. Besides, the Dakotas

always have a bumper crop every seven years and next year is the seventh!'

"The spirit of the people was evident in their stories, some of them awfully 'corny'. For example, a farmer's horse disappeared. He finally located its carcass near a dried up creek bed. The grasshoppers had devoured it and were picking their teeth with the horseshoe nails, and four of them were pitching a game of horseshoe."

Against this backdrop, the drama of Scouting in Region Ten, during the 1930's, unfolded. Slowly, but surely, Scouting began to find its way out from the centers of population on to the country roads that led to the rural areas of the second decade in the history of the Region was the pioneering efforts to bring Scouting to the rural boy. Although Region Ten was not the only Region making such an attempt, the techniques, experiments, and devices tried in the Region became nationally known through the articulate efforts of such volunteers as Charles Sommers, Frank Bean, former Governor R. A. Nestos of North Dakota, and the elevation to national prominence of such proponents of rural action as Elmaar Bakken, O. B. Evenson, Harold Pote and Paul Love.

Undergirding such of the efforts at rural expansion were the many anonymous gifts of Frank Bean and the funds of the Velie Minneapolis Foundation.

Chapter 1

RURAL SPADEWORK

The Special Deputy and Director of Rural Scouting

The groundwork for the intensive rural efforts of the 1930's really began in 1925 when Frank Bean discovered that matching money was a successful way to help councils to organize.

In 1927, Harold Pote, fortified by funds from C. D. Velie and Mr. Bean secured approval to employ a young graduate of the Minnesota School of Education, Elmaar H. Bakken, as Special Deputy Regional Executive and Director of Rural Scouting. Elmaar Bakken, former Lone Scout, Eagle Scout Scoutmaster and a graduate of the first Itasca University of Scouting course, was well qualified for the job. Bakken explains how this came about.

"Actually, I had intended to become a college professor in Natural Science, but the volunteer interest in Scouting was so strong and the continued interest in training was so great that ultimately I accepted Hal Pote's offer to do a very special kind of job. This was to make a study and analysis of what boys throughout rural sections of Region Ten were doing with their spare time, and whether or not there was actually a need for the Boy Scout program in small towns and open country. Even before graduating from the university I had put on radio programs over station WCCO which covered quite a bit of the Northwest. With these programs which were broadcasted weekly for thirty minutes we got playback from the field. Boys would write in and say, 'Yes, we're interested in the Boy Scouts.' 'Won't you send us some more information.' For a period of three months I carried on correspondence personally with hundreds of small town farm boys. About this time Hal Pote offered me a job in Scouting full-time with the title of Special Deputy Regional Executive in charge of Rural Scouting."

The Rural Survey

Elmaar Bakken continues, "Now in 1926 Mr. O. H. Benson, who had helped organize the 4-H Club program, was employed by the Boy Scouts of America to become the first National Director of Rural Scouting. At first, Mr. Benson had a feeling that there was no possibility of building one program which could serve both country boys and city boys. He was quite convinced that the Boy Scouts of America would have to create two handbooks not one. In part, at least, he was right because all the evidence up to that time and all the writings seemed to back up their point of view. I went through every book to be found in the library on Rural Socialogy and Youth work and there seemed to be a

great difference of opinion as to the kind of youth programs that were usable. I remember Harlan Paul Douglas had written a book called, "How Shall Country Youth Be Served". He advocated the principle that you could serve rural youth only through a special ruralized program. The 4-H program, of course, had come along and sort of proved that boys were interested in activities of many kinds including agricultural projects that could be done right on the farm. This led in the direction of anticipating a very rural or farm oriented program for rural Scouts, if the program was to succeed."

"I will never forget the closing line of Douglas' book it was one of discouragement, questioning whether anything of significance could be done by volunteer agencies. Here's the closing line of the book, 'The field is so fertile and the laborers so few, God bless anybody who is willing to do anything'."

But, to return to the story of Bakken's effort as Region Ten's Rural Director. Bakken continues, "I did radio programs every week for about a year and one half. We brought rural boys in, we brought Scouts in, we did a great many things almost unheard of in radio. I remember bringing in Dad Drew of Itasca fame, a specialist in knot tying. Who in the world ever heard of trying to teach boys to tie knots over the radio? But, we tried and I think to a degree succeeded. There was H. B. (Dad) Truman, a great craftsman and Merit Badge Counselor of the Minneapolis Council, who spoke on the broadcasts and in ingenious ways actually taught boys how to do many things. Then we had songs; Eagle Scout Horace Gorton now a national Scouter, was our favorite accompanist on his guitar. Occasionally we awarded Tenderfoot badges over the air, later sent by mail to the youngsters who were signed up as Lone Scouts. During that year and a half we answered two thousand or more letters from boys. They tended to tell us a little bit of what their interests were. As a result of these programs and constant traveling, making speeches at Rotary clubs, Kiwanis clubs, farm organizations, grade school groups, and high school assemblies, I gathered up quite a bit of information as to what boys interests really were in the small communities of Region Ten."

"At the end of that year I made some recommendations to O. H. Benson through Hal Pote. These recommendations were first screened, I am sure, by the Rural Committee under C. D. Velie and Frank Bean. The recommendations indicated that it would be far better to create one handbook into which all of the good programs of Scouting could go with electives of one kind or another."

"We already had Merit Badges in 1927, but not very many, and there weren't any Merit Badges in agricultural or rural life subjects. So we indicated that if we could broaden this Merit Badge program, we could have variety enough so

that all boys regardless of their environment could enjoy the Scouting program. At that point, O. H. Benson began to create the so called agricultural Merit Badge series."

This Merit Badge effort is borne out by the Rural Department's account of its activities in the National Annual Report for that year. Included in this account, but survey made by him in some six councils of southeastern Minnesota. This survey of the field was the one suggested by Charles Velie when he agreed to make the initial sum of money available to the Region.

An interesting sidelight to the thinking of National and Regional leaders on Rural Scouting was revealed at the annual meeting held April 29, 1927, at the Kahler Hotel in Rochester, Minnesota. A discussion group was chaired by Charles Sommers, and a panel consisting of O. H. Benson, Dan Wallace of the "Farmer magazine", James E. West, C. D. Velie, and Elmaar Bakken. According to the minutes, "Suggestions that received unanimous endorsement were:"

Serve the farm boy with a program that meets his need on the farm.

....O. H. Benson

Interview Parents; sell council leaders on the need.

....Dan Wallace

The need is there; the method of procedure is not so important as the getting the job done.

....C. D. Velie

Troop Scouting first; Patrol Scouting second; and individual Scouting or Lone Scouting third; with a committee of three men responsible for the three approaches.

....Elmaar Bakken

Mistakes will be made, but the proposition is being developed in a way that will bring results.

....Charles Sommers

Rural Background of Paul Love

About this same time, a young man by the name of Paul Love was completing a three year experience as Scout Executive at Marshalltown, Iowa. Love had been recognized by Chief Scout Executive James E. West for doing an outstanding job in the successful application of district organization in a four county area.

In 1925 at St. Joseph, Missouri, before a Region Eight Layman's Conference, West had subjected the President and the Executive of the council at Marshalltown, to an interesting cross examination on the details of its District operations. Says Paul Love, "I assure you, when the legal-minded Dr. West conducted a cross examination, it was an experience!"

Thus, in 1930, when Harold Pote accepted the position as Director of Personnel for the Boy Scouts of America, Region Ten, once again, looked toward Region Eight and found Paul Love who had just completed three years as a Deputy Regional Executive and chose him to succeed Harold Pote.

A glance at the Regional Executive Committee agenda for October 12, 1930, when Paul Love spoke briefly, reveals that he had the opportunity to meet many of the Region's key leaders and get some idea of the extent of Regional Committee organization.

1. General statement of the Regional staff covering the years work.
2. Report of the Rural Extension Committee - F. A. Bean, Chairman
 - a. State Fair Village - Dan Wallace
 - b. Cooperation of the Farmer - F. J. Clark
 - c. Supplemental Service Policy - Regional Staff
3. Report of the Education Committee - Dr. A. V. Storm, Chairman
 - a. Itasca Training - Dean E. M. Freeman
 - b. Executive's Seminar - Dr. A. V. Storm
 - c. Local Council Training - B. C. Tighe
4. Report of Camping Committee - Dr. A. H. Sanford
 - a. Camp Directors Schools - Dr. Sanford
 - b. New Camps in the Region - Frank S. Gold
 - c. Regional Camp Inspections - R. A. Dunning
 - d. Canoe Trips - Dr. Sanford
5. Report of Sea Scout Committee - J. N. Collins, Chairman
 - a. Statistics which indicate growth
 - b. Program for 1931
6. Discussion of proposed Rural Extension Budget for 1931 and tentative budget adoption.
7. Boys' Life Concession Plan - Leo Sandefur - Boys' Life Circulation Mgr.

8. What Region Ten Needs in Interracial Work - Stanley Harris, Director of Interracial Service
9. Summary, comments, and a look forward - George J. Fisher

The rural Extension Budget was adopted on a motion made by Frank Gold and seconded by Frank Bean. The budget was based largely on available funds from the Minneapolis Foundation (Velie Fund). The most important item: the employment of a third member of the Regional Staff.

Chapter 2

REGION TEN BRINGS SCOUTING TO THE RURAL BOY

Rural Scouting Via Radio

Although not sponsored by the Region, one of the Rural Extension devices that began in 1930 and flourished for several years was the Boy Scout Radio program over KYFR in Bismarck, North Dakota. W. G. Fulton, at that time, Scout Executive of the council at Bismarck, gives us this story. "I do recall very vividly that we started out with a program that we put on the air once a week for boys who lived in small communities and on farms. After a few weeks experience, we interested the Elks Club in Bismarck in providing some funds. With their help, we prepared some printed material that could be mailed to boys who wrote in expressing an interest in becoming Lone Scouts. A little later on, we organized a Scout band and eventually got everyone in full uniform."

"We were then all set to go into a full-fledged production and for a period of three or four years we broadcasted a half hour program on a weekday night at 7 O'clock. The program included several numbers by the band and a skit, using two or three Scouts as the main characters, in which we tried to add a little adventure to the series."

"The main part of the program was used to encourage boys to become Lone Scouts. When they wrote to us for information, we sent them some printed material and an application form. When we received the application with their registration fee and a statement that they had completed their Tenderfoot requirements, we sent a notice to the boy and his father that they should be at their radio for the next program. Over the air we called the boy's name and asked the boy and his father to stand in their home while the boy took the Scout Oath. The father then presented him his Tenderfoot Badge. We followed their procedure as they advanced into Second and First Class. As a result of this program, we registered 600 boys as Lone Scouts, not only in the Missouri Valley Council around Bismarck, but in several nearby councils. We also had honorary members who lived in Canada."

"As time went on, we discovered that there would be several boys in a community or who lived near each other on farms, so we started promoting the organization of Neighborhood Patrols. This often led to the organization of a regular Scout Troop."

"The program was carried on for several years, but then we got into the problem of using prime radio time, and shortly after I left Bismarck in 1932 the program was dropped."

Originally the programs were written by Eagle Scouts, Robert Edick and Bud Munger with Frank Fitzsimonds as announcer. The series was titled, "The Adventures of Bud and Bob", Today, (1966) Edick is President of the Provident Insurance Company and Munger is an engineer building hydroelectric plants for the government in Pakistan. The Lone Scout band was organized by Curt Dirlam, KYFR engineer. The show had its own theme song, "The Lone Scout March", written by Percy Merritt of Winnepeg as a courtesy to Dirlam.

Fitzsimonds recalls that since the program had an International audience, the station was issued a charter for a Radio Troop direct by the National Office, the only such troop charter ever issued.

Elmaar Bakken who was W. G. Fulton's fellow executive in nearby Minot, North Dakota, made these comments about the KYFR radio program. "It was one of the most effective demonstrations that we had in those early days. After I had gone East as the Director of Rural Scouting, I promoted the idea all over the country. Of course, as area councils and district organizations grew, the tendency was to move to unit organizations rather than Lone Scouts." Bakken notes that A. M. Christianson, President of the council at Bismarck, was an active member of the Regional Committee throughout the decade and a prime mover in establishing the KYFR program.

An interesting side-note to this effort to recruit Lone Scouts, is that on December 31, 1963, there were only 260 Lone Scouts in the entire country.

The Rural Demonstration District

The Rural Demonstration District in Region Ten gained national attention during the 1930's largely through the efforts of former governor R. A. Nestos of North Dakota who became a member of the National Rural Scouting Committee in 1933 and kept the committee well informed on the Region Ten Rural effort. In 1935 Nestos spoke before the National Council Meeting on this subject. Besides Nestos, we cannot ignore the enthusiasm of Regional Chairman Sommers nor overlook the deep conviction of Regional Executive Paul Love who brought to the Region a very successful experience in district operation. At the Regional Committee Meeting at Itasca Park on Aug. 5, 1933, Frank Bean made the statement that he was convinced that district operation was the only permanent way to extend Scouting in the rural field. This opinion represented a milestone in the development of a basically sound approach to Rural Scouting. A little over a year later on Nov. 3, 1934, Paul Love made a firm recommendation to the Regional Committee that every council in the region have at least one rural demonstration

District. The first successful Demonstration District had been carried out in the Red River Valley Council during the executiveship of Elmaar Bakken.

Bakken relates the story of that effort. "When I went to the Red River Valley Council in 1932, we sold the town of Mayville on having their Trail County District put on a Rural Scouting Demonstration. A fellow by the name of Berg who was an instructor at the Mayville State Teachers College and college President Swain agreed to help. There were men of great vision who knew they had some college manpower in this small rural county that could influence and give leadership to the farmers of that area. So, they set up a demonstration in which they brought in farmers from every township. We trained them a bit, taught them how Scouting was organized, how Neighborhood Patrols could be organized, or how individual farm boys could have Lone Scouting. In other words we covered the whole spectrum, including troops in larger towns. The interesting thing about that demonstration was that we knew the facts about every township; how many boys there were and who the main leaders were in other activities. I'll never forget the big investiture ceremony we had. We got the college and some business people to put up the money for some hot dogs and punch and sufficient money to give every new Scout a neckerchief. There were a hundred or so youngsters who received their badges on that May day."

"Well, this demonstration was so well documented that R. A. Nestos picked it up and told the story at the next regional meeting. As a result, Demonstration Districts were set up in all other councils in Region Ten. Nestos then brought these success stories of the Demonstration Districts in Region Ten to the National Council meeting in Chicago, May 16, 1935. He sold it so well that James E. West decided that Field Operations and others responsible for expansion and growth should recommend the Demonstration District idea to every council in America that had rural territory."

"Actually, the first Rural Demonstration was put on by O. H. Benson in the Black Hawk Council of Illinois with the help of Governor Lowden, but on a council basis. The Trail County District Demonstration in the Red River Valley Council of North Dakota was the first recorded District Demonstration."

Paul Love in commenting on Demonstration Districts had this to say, "In Region Ten we encouraged and helped every council to set up a Rural Demonstration District including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, each of which had extensive territory, Notable successes were in Fargo, Minot,

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Huron, and Sioux Falls."

Love gives the Minneapolis Foundation (Velie Fund) much credit for the success achieved in that the fund provided the Special Deputy for rural work. He notes, however, that actually each man on the Regional staff did rural work and district organization, because these were fundamental to the overall growth and effectiveness of the Region. Highest praise is reserved for R. A. Nestos. Love observes, "The Governor was a great and inspiring personality wholly devoted to the extension of Scouting to the boys of Region Ten. His colorful speeches and personal influence became a vital factor."

"In one of the regular monthly get-togethers of Chairman Sommers, Vice Chairman Bean and myself, Mr. Bean, the extent of whose generosity will never be fully known, proposed that since he was not a speech maker, he would take care of Governor Nestos' expenses for as many visits to councils throughout the Region as Nestos could spare time from his law practice in Minot. Mr. Bean made this arrangement personally with the governor and the net result was most productive."

This arrangement apparently continued for several years. In a memo dated December 19, 1936, Frank Bean, Governor Nestos and Regional Executive Kenneth Bentz, met to discuss the Governor's relationship to Rural Scouting development. It was agreed that the Governor should follow up on the District demonstrations. The Region would suggest several councils where help was most urgent.

The Great Plains Council Rural Demonstration

The title above sounds almost like some minor epoch in history; as a matter of fact it was. The Great Plains Rural Demonstration was heard about in the National arena as well as in Regional circles, largely through the eloquent efforts of Governor Nestos. Nestos served as Governor of North Dakota from 1920 through 1924. He became a member of the Region Ten Committee in 1928 and a member of the National Council Rural Committee in 1933 serving on both committees until his death in 1942. The fabric of this early effort to blanket a large rural field with Scouting was largely woven by Nestos.

In 1932 succeeding Elmaar Bakken who became the executive at Fargo, a young Assistant Executive at Sioux Falls, O. B. Evenson became the Scout Executive of the Great Plains Council in the depth of the economic depression. He worked closely with Nestos as the rural demonstration developed.

The story of this original rural experiment can best be unfolded by him, "In those days R. A. Nestos and

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O. H. Benson, Director of Rural Scouting, were the two men most responsible for the up surge of the rural emphasis in Scouting. Besides efforts to occupy every community, there were two most unusual things initiated by Nestos--let me emphasize--they were truly initiated by him. I went along with them sometimes with a degree of reluctance. But, Nestos was an extremely forceful person--I don't mean to say he was rough shod--he was convincing and a great salesman. The first of these two projects was a correspondence training course. This was largely written by Dr. Forest Witcraft of Minot Teachers College, although I wrote parts of it." Dr. Witcraft was a District Training Chairman. He later came into the profession of Scouting and became Scout Executive of the Sioux Council and served one year as a Region Ten Deputy and Director of the Canoe Base.

Witcraft tells this story about the correspondence course, "One Sunday afternoon, R. A. Nestos called me and wanted to know whether I could meet with O. B. Evenson and him in his office. We met there, and the thing R. A. had on his mind was the problem of getting training to new leaders in the far-flung small communities where distance made travel to a regular training course very difficult. He conceived the idea of a correspondence course in which the local committee and Scoutmaster would sit together and work out the material for one of the training sessions. The material would then be mailed to the council office, corrected, and the next lesson mailed out. I was commissioned to develop the training course."

O. B. Evenson continues, "The cost was 50¢ per student and once you were registered for it, the first session was mailed out. There was reading to do and study to do, and then two or more people were required to have a discussion session which was outlined in the course. Each course member was required to have a Boy Scout Handbook and the group was required to have one copy of the Scoutmaster's Handbook. We enrolled 500 people and over half of these completed the course, which is a record almost unheard of in correspondence courses."

"The Second thing Nestos initiated was the use of salesmen who traveled out of Minot into the surrounding territory. He called together 15 or 20 top level salesmen on a Sunday afternoon and asked them if they would be willing, in their travels, to carry Scouting as a sideline. He made the point that as traveling salesmen they were away from the community a great deal and were not in a position to render community service, but Scouting offered them an opportunity to serve. Well, due to his influence, salesmanship and stature, these men went along with enthusiasm. This development was coincident with the correspondence course

and we must credit these fellows with selling most of the courses and, in a large measure, following up to make sure that people completed the course. But, they were also effective in organizing units. They would go into a town and say, 'Do you have a Boy Scout Troop in this town?' 'Why don't you?' 'Could we get a few people together tonight and talk about it?' These men were organized in the fall and met every other Sunday afternoon to tell us where they had been and what they had done. We would say, 'Alright, will you go into such-and-such a community and do this?' Nestos had promised them that the project would be finished in March. He had a dinner for them, thanked them, and that completed the project, except that a number of these men retained their interest. They would drop into the Scout office and find out where they might help on their next weeks trip."

The old Minot Council became the Great Plains Council in 1934 to erase the stigma of connoting a relationship to only one city when the council actually covered eleven counties in Northwestern North Dakota. O. B. Evenson notes that the council had 116 units, thirty of which were Neighborhood Patrols. For two and one half years the council did not drop a unit. Before he left the council in 1936 to become a Deputy in Region Four, Evenson broke the no-drop charm to avoid the idea of becoming an obsession. But, he describes how the no-drop plan worked, "You see, the districts were very proud and sensitive about dropped units. We got them working hard by saying, 'We'll undoubtedly drop a unit, but don't let your district be the first one.'"

"This was compelling enough that in the Williston District, if a small town unit was in danger of dropping, all I had to do was advise the committeemen. He would make up one or two car loads of District Committeemen and regardless of the distance, go up and down the main street and corral community leaders. They might even go up to the schoolhouse and ask the principal to call all the boys together. They just didn't leave the town until they had the registration papers in hand." "Sometimes, if a troop was involved, they would salvage a Neighborhood Patrol for the time being." This device avoided the fear of a dropped unit and was the only 'trick' used to avoid a dropped unit."

"Regarding the occupation of the field, we had an 8 1/2 X 11 sheet on which was listed every community in the council, starting with the largest and going down even to those that were under a hundred. I know that we had a Scouting unit in every town over 100 population and in many places less than 100. One of Nestos' techniques--and he did this personally--was to get from the county superintendant

of schools the names of the teachers in the one room schools out on the prairie. Then we would sit down to his old Oliver typewriter and type letters to these teachers, young girls actually, and affix his large flowing signature. As former Governor of the state, his name had power and magic. The teacher was flattered to be written personally by so prominent a figure. Most often they would respond, at which point I would take up the correspondence and mail the teacher a copy of "What is Scouting".

"Nestos and I collaborated on this pamphlet. We had so many boys who couldn't afford the fifty cents for a Boy Scout Handbook, so we devised this pamphlet not only to tell the basic story of Scouting and give a little sales pitch, but to include the Tenderfoot requirements and an application for a Neighborhood Patrol or a Lone Scout. Many boys went through the experience of Scouting on the basis of having only this pamphlet--never having a real Boy Scout Handbook."

During the years mentioned above, it is well to recall that the Great Plains Council had one professional, the Scout Executive. Although the territory in Montana was not added until later, still the council covered thousands of square miles. Volunteers simply had to do the work--and they did!

No other council in Region Ten followed the exact pattern in rural development as carried out by the Great Plains Council, but many of their original ideas were copied by Region Ten councils and councils all over the country. In 1936, at the French Lick Conference for Scout Executives, Chief Scout Executive James E. West, was so impressed by the Great Plains plan that he arranged for O. B. Evenson to present the story at a dinner meeting.

Did the Rural Extension effort of Region Ten pay off? The answer to that question may be found in the only official history of the Boy Scouts of America published in 1937 and written by William D. Murray, member of the National Council Executive Board. We quote, "In 1925 Region Ten had 15,023 Scouts, in 1936 it boasted 29,327, a growth of 95.2%, the largest percentage of growth of any Region in that period". Actually, the figures taken from the Annual Reports indicate that the gain was slightly over 100%. But, it would seem that the combined efforts of all those who worked to expand Scouting into the rural area paid off in the only measurable Scouting dividend, membership. The basic factors of success as revealed in these stories of rural Scouting are just as valid today as they were some thirty years ago!

Scouting and the Indian Boy

Perhaps no boy in America could be said to be more rural than the boy of Indian descent, most of whom lived on Indian Reservations. Region Ten had quite a number of Indian Reservations within its borders, so it was appropriate that the first institute or conference in the interest of the Indian boy should be held in Region Ten. This first conference was conducted at Flandreau, South Dakota, from June 6 to 11, 1931. It was directed by Mr. Stanley Harris, Director of the Inter-racial Service of the Boy Scouts of America. A report on this conference was made by Mr. McPherson, Principal of the Red Lake School, at the Red Lake meeting of the Regional Executive Committee meeting on June 26 to 28, 1931. Ways and means to improve Scouting service to the Indian boy were thoroughly discussed. A seven point program was adopted including boy survey, training, camping, advancement, leadership participation in council affairs, council service to Indian troops and Scouting in Indian boarding schools.

The institute was repeated in 1932, again at Flandreau, from August 24 to 27, with Stanley Harris as Director, 43 men representing 10 states attended. The Executive Committee met at Itasca Park on July 30-31, and heard Mr. M. A. Welsh formerly of the Indian Service tell of a survey he was making at the Regional Stabilization Employment Office in St. Paul. He promised a further report in October, but the minutes do not reveal that a report was ever made. A year later, at the Itasca Park meeting of the Executive Committee, Paul Love revealed that he and Charles Sommers along with Stanley Harris had met with Mr. Welsh in March and reviewed the Indian Survey and Plans.

Paul Love in his final report in 1935 made this comment, "Up until early in 1934 good progress was made in the establishment of troops in Indian boarding schools as well as in nearby reservations. However, as a result of the closing of many boarding schools by the government, a number of these troops were lost." However several troops under new sponsorship replaced them and many Indian boys were served in "mixed" troops in councils where they lived.

Chapter 3SCOUTING ADOPTS A "YOUNGER BROTHER", CUB SCOUTING

After years of careful study, preparation and experimentation the Boy Scouts of America launched the Cubbing program for boys 9, 10, and 11 years of age. In the early days of this program great care was taken to avoid the use of the term "Cub Scouts" so as not to offend the older brother. But, we need not be so careful here and will refer to the name now officially accepted, "Cub Scouts".

The first Cub Scout Packs in Region Ten appear on the membership roll of 7 councils in 1931 with a total of 280 Cub Scouts as of December 31, 1931. By 1939, Cub Scouting in the Region had grown to a total of 177 Cub Packs and 5,007 Cubs in all 22 councils.

The first mention of any regional effort to promote Cub Scouting is a report made by David W. Raudenbush, St. Paul attorney on November 3, 1934, at the annual meeting of the Regional Executive Committee. He had been appointed by Regional Chairman Sommers to the chairmanship of the Region Ten Cub Scouting Committee just prior to that date. Following the November 3 meeting, the Region conducted Cub conferences in 8 councils over a ten day period, November 20-30, covering the entire Region except Montana. Then on December 1, the Regional Cub Committee held a meeting. Cub Scouting in Region Ten was off to a good start.

The original "How Book of Cubbing" was developed for Region Ten by Gerald Speedy, Director of Cubbing Minneapolis. This was done at the suggestion of the Regional Office and with the cooperation of William Wessel, National Director of Cub Scouting. A mimeographed version of the book was first presented at the Itasca University of Scouting in August of 1936. The Region footed the bill of \$125.00 for the first 1000 copies. The How Book was later adopted and revised by the National Council and became a best seller in the printed version.

Chapter 4SHIP AHOY! SEA SCOUTS CLAMBER ABOARD!

If such a thing as a "negative first" is possible, Region Ten qualified for that dubious honor in June of 1921, when a report appeared in the Scout Executive Magazine of that month showing that the only Region in America without a single registered Sea Scout was Region Ten. The December, 1928, issue of the "Sea Scout Log", official publication of the National Sea Scout Service, reports no Sea Scouts in Region Ten. On April 7, 1929, Thomas J. Keane, National Director of Sea Scouting, visited Region Ten and spoke before the Regional Executive Committee on that date. In December of 1929, J. N. Collins of Minneapolis was appointed Chairman of the Region Ten Sea Scout Committee. In the April 28, 1930 minutes of the Regional Executive Committee we find Mr. Collins reporting as follows, "Mr. Collins reported a growing enthusiasm for Sea Scouting throughout the Region and told that already a number of interest getting projects were underway." "He remarked that we must be patient as we do not want too rapid growth."

We find a set of mimeographed membership sheets put out by the Region showing a five year membership comparison for all Region Ten Councils from December 31, 1929 through June 30, 1933. These bear a notation that the figures were taken from the National Council Index Reports of June 30, 1933. No registered Sea Scouts are shown in any council for 1929 or 1930, but as of December 31, 1931 a total of 280 Sea Scouts are accounted for in 11 of the 22 councils listed. In the printed program of the 1929 convention we find the statement, "We had no Sea Scouting in 1928". "Several units have been reached during the year 1929 with Minneapolis, St. Cloud and Duluth leading off." Apparently none of those "reached" were registered by the end of the year. Yet, the Sea Scouting Department in the 1926 Annual Report to Congress notes that on February 15, 1927 (reports for the year are printed the following Spring) the Region had four Sea Scout ships and sixty-three Sea Scouts. These ships and all aboard had apparently been scuttled before the close of 1928. But, thats not quite all. In the April, 1929 issue of the Sea Scout Log, we find the Region had pledged support to the Sea Scout program and that the first Sea Scout ship in Region Ten was the "North Star" of St. Cloud, Minn. There were ten Sea Scouts and the skipper was John M. Welch. To add a final note to the uncertainty of Sea Scout membership, the Sea Scout Log lists membership as of December 31, 1930, showing 9 councils with 23 ships and 206 Sea Scouts representing a gain of 91% over the previous year (1929).

It is only fair to report that one of the reasons for the confusion on Sea Scout membership was the fact that the

National Council did not, in the beginning, separately inventory Sea Scout membership. When the push on Sea Scouting began in 1929, too many sources of membership figures were relied upon.

Tom Keane in 1966, while on a speaking tour in Region Ten, when asked if he recalled the 1929 visit to the Region, commented, "I sure do." I'll never forget a bus ride I made from St. Cloud to St. Paul. Gazing out the bus window and reflecting on prairie countryside I said to myself 'What in blazes am I doing out in this country organizing Sea Scouting?' By December 31, 1939 he had a solid answer to his question. There were 485 registered Sea Scouts in 10 of the 19 councils of Region Ten; mostly in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

The first Regional cruise took place in 1933 aboard the U. S. S. Paducah in Duluth Harbor. There were 46 Sea Scouts and 7 leaders who took part under the Directorship of R. A. Dunning of Duluth. In November of 1934 Chairman Sommers appointed Mr. Dunning as Regional Sea Scout Chairman. One of the devices used to maintain a high program standard in Sea Scouting was the selection of National and Regional Flagships. In 1933 the S. S. S. Admiral Byrd of Minneapolis was the first Regional Flagship selection.

The first Regional training course for Sea Scout leaders was offered at Itasca Park in 1933; eight leaders received certificates. Six Sea Scout Conferences were conducted from April 30 to May 5, 1934. They covered the Region except for the western Dakotas and Montana.

The cancellation of the 1935 Jamboree led to the Second Sea Scout Cruise at Duluth's Camp Lawrie and Duluth Harbor August 14 to 24. Mr. Carl Gates of Minneapolis and scheduled Skipper of the Jamboree ship was in charge. Twenty-eight Sea Scouts and 10 leaders participated. The 1936 cruise was held at Lake Minnetonka, August 16 to 19, with 35 participating, mostly from Minneapolis.

The last cruise of the decade was held at Duluth in the summer of 1938. Sixteen Sea Scouts and 5 leaders took part under the supervision of C. S. Chase. They ate and slept ashore, but during the daytime held cruises and visits to points of interest in the harbor. A Sea Scout Rondevouz was also held in 1938 at Lake Minnetonka. Ninety-three Sea Scouts from four councils participated. This was probably a Minneapolis council invitation affair.

The drums of war were already rolling as the decade fades and the infamous day at Pearl Harbor was only two short years

away. Many Sea Scouts and Sea Scout leaders would serve with distinction in the greatest Navy the world had ever seen, but Sea Scouting would no longer hold the spotlight as the Scouting program for older boys. The Explorer program was already in the nascent stage from which would spring Air Scouting and a host of Civil Defense duties to absorb the restless energy of the teenager not old enough to don his country's uniform.

LEADERSHIP TRAININGItasca's Golden Age 1930 - 1939

Region Ten's unique University of Scouting training continued to flourish during the thirties at Itasca. In 1931 a significant change of direction was made when the Regional Committee proclaimed that it was the purpose of Itasca to train council trainers. Unit leaders were not encouraged to attend. Emphasis was shifted in the direction of helping the councils to help themselves.

At the Regional Executive Committee meeting held at Itasca on July 30-31, L. L. McDonald, National Director of Camping, and others noted the maturity of Itasca training and Dean Freeman said, "The Region Ten University of Scouting Training, thus becomes geometrical rather than arithmetical in its influence." Gunnar H. Berg, National Director of Volunteer Training, spoke at the Regional Executive Committee Meeting at Itasca on August 5, 1933. Paul Love reported on Berg's talk in the minutes of that meeting as follows, "He spoke in glowing terms of the University of Scouting pointing out that this project, pioneered by this Region, stands alone in the entire country. He stated that his major purpose, in attending the school at Itasca this year, was to make a detailed study of content, faculty, equipment, and men enrolled as a basis for the possible establishment of similar schools in other Regions in the United States."

A detailed study of the 1933 session was published, probably as a result of Mr. Berg's visit. Here is a digest of that survey:

1. One hundred and fourteen persons were involved including students, faculty and Scout Service Patrol.
2. The average age of the 54 students was 32.8 years of age.
3. The average Scouting experience of the students was 2.4 years.
4. Twenty-three of the students could be classified as administrative people.
5. Thirty-one of the students were leaders in Scouting Units.
6. The 54 men earned a total of 169 certificates; 78 were in regular Boy Scout Training courses; 91 in nature and craft subjects.
7. Twenty men were on the faculty and staff; 8 of

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these were professionals. In addition there were 8 men who gave special lectures.

8. The occupations of the students ran the gamut from the Secretary of State of North Dakota to an aviator from Virginia, Minn. The largest group represented the Field of Education.

From 46 students in 1930, Itasca attendance averaged 58 for the decade and reached a high point of 90 in 1938. Some men attended several years taking different courses each year. While the official attendance **emphasis** was on men who would return to their councils and help conduct training, the Scoutmaster and other unit-centered leaders still represented a fair sized percent of the attendance.

The cost of the course was \$12.00 in 1930 and rose to \$15.00 by 1939.

"The Founder of the University of Scouting" was the title conferred on Dean E. M. Freeman by action of the Region Ten Executive Committee at its Annual Meeting at the Somerset Club on October 24, 1936.

A scrutiny of the courses offered at Itasca in 1938 is quite revealing:

Major - Elements of Scoutmastership Troop Camping
Elements of Cubbing Health and Safety
Course for Council Officers Senior Scouting
Principles of Scout and Cub Leadership

University Specialization - Forestry, Plant Life,
Conservation, Soil Management, and Geology

Scouting Specialization - Archery, Leathercraft, Rope
Craft, Wood Carving, Horncraft

The Itasca Infirmary - A Gift to the University of Minnesota

It all began on July 30, 1938, when the Regional Executive Committee met at Itasca and discussed the advisability of building an infirmary at the Itasca Forestry School in honor of the Twentieth Anniversary of the University of Scouting.

Professor Cheyney offered some cost estimates and it was suggested that all former graduates of Itasca be given the opportunity to contribute to a fund to build an infirmary. It was also suggested that Council Leadership Training Chairmen might be asked to help with solicitations. The minutes state, "On formal motion, the committee decided that we would underwrite the construction of the hospital at \$600.00. The members to make up the difference".

It was planned to make presentation of the infirmary to the University at the Regional Annual Meeting to be held November 4 and 5. However, on October 31, a letter was mailed to all former Itasca alumnae and faculty members appealing for funds to build the infirmary. Apparently the plan to secure funds had not been too successful. Nor were sufficient funds received in time as evidenced by the rather extraordinary plea made by Chairman Sommers just before the presentation at the annual banquet. Sommers said in part, "Your Chairman is embarrassed. Something is proposed that is sensible, that is gracious, that is appealing, that is worthwhile, that will no doubt have your approval--and yet is embarrassing."

Sommers then went on to explain about the idea of the infirmary; that university officials were present to accept the gift, but that they were short of funds. He pointed out that there was a brochure with attached card and envelopes on the tables. Banqueteers were invited to contribute. Next, with perfect aplomb, Sommers quotes the "Great Hindu Philosopher, Hakkem, the Wise" who once said, "Only that which has value can neither be bought or sold." He then, forthwith, tendered the gift to the university, expressing the hope that the Infirmary would seldom be used. Dean Walter Coffey accepted the infirmary on behalf of the university. Sixty-two dollars was collected at the banquet. Funds came later, however, and all was well. The infirmary was dedicated at Itasca on June 30, 1939, with appropriate ceremonies. The thanks of the university was extended to the Region by Professor E. G. Cheyney.

Scout Executive's Training Conference 1930 - 1939

Scout Executive seminars or conferences continued to be held following the Regional Annual Meetings and were two days in length until 1937 when the time was lengthened to 6 days. In 1936 the 6th National Scout Executives Conference was held. In 1939 the 7th National Conference was conducted. Regional Conferences were not held these years. Home Office leaders served on the faculties of Regional Conferences, usually holdovers from the Regional Meeting. The Appendix contains a listing of all Scout Executive Conferences during the decade.

REGION TEN PROJECTSEagle Scout Trail Building Project - 1930 - 1939

The Region Ten Eagle Scout Trail building camp was born in 1930 as a Regional project. It was probably the outgrowth of the St. Paul Council's trail building camp which was conducted at Itasca Park following the adoption in 1920 of the Itasca training program as a strictly adult affair.

Eagle Scout Trail building was not a Region Ten invention. In 1924 Edgar McClay, President of the Great Falls Montana Council developed the first Eagle Scout Trail Camp in Yellowstone National Park for 32 Eagles. McClay was one of the men present at the organization meeting of Region Ten on November 17, 1920. From August 2 to 12, 1930, the first Regional sponsored Eagle Scout Trail Building Camp was conducted at Itasca Park with 40 Eagle Scouts representing 12 councils under the direction of Kenneth G. Bentz, Deputy Regional Executive. We quote from K. Bentz' report to the National Office, "Under the leadership of Pat Bayle, Forest Ranger at Grand Marais, Minnesota, the Scouts spent each morning rebuilding a trail from Desoto Lake, which is the true source of the Mississippi, to Southwest Cabin, a distance of two miles through the woods. The trail proper was cut two feet wide and all the brush and timber was cut two feet on either side of the trail. On completion of the trail, the Eagle Scouts made blazes every hundred yards, painting them with their own unique designs. The trail was named, 'The Eagle Scout Trail'. Credit for the success of this first years enterprise must go, in large measure, to Mr. Grover Conzet, head of the Forestry Department, and to Mr. Carl Lang, Superintendent of Itasca State Park. Many of the boys learned to use axes, shovels, hodags, brush scythes, and will not soon forget the experience. Extertainment features of the camp, aside from the trail building were fishing, some boating, tree study, archery and camp fire programs."

Several Eagle Scouts who participated in this first trail building camp achieved a bit of fame in assorted ways. Melvin (Bud) Munger became the Scout Executive of the Black Hills Council in Rapid City, South Dakota, and served from 1938 to 1942. Al Gross became the Scout Executive of the same council in 1945 and is still (1965) serving in that capacity. Clarence Johnson served as Mayor of Minot, North Dakota. Horace (Hod) Ludlow who came from Sibley, Iowa, served as Director of the Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base from 1941 though 1944.

Eagle Scout Trail building continued at Itasca Park through 1932. In 1933 it was shifted to nearby Elbow Lake, but in 1934 was returned to Itasca where it continued through

1936. In 1937 the base of operations was changed to Thistledew Lake northeast of Hibbing, Minnesota, where the camp continued through 1939.

In April of 1939, E. A. Foster, State Director of Forestry, wrote to K. Bentz who was now Regional Executive, questioning whether the Trail Building Camp could be held that summer because of a slash in Forestry appropriations by the state legislature. He suggested that the Eagle Scouts pay for their food and the state would again provide the expert supervision. We don't know what happened, but we suspect that the Regional Committee may have exercised their powers of persuasion. In any event, the Trail building program was continued as in the past, once again at the Thistledew Lake site.

Although there were a number of men, both Scouters and Foresters who gave outstanding leadership during the decade, two men stand out. P. J. Bayle, who by 1939 was Forestry Supervisor at Grand Marais, affectionately known as "Pat" to the Scouts, and Deputy Harvey H. Prescott who represented the Regional Office 7 out of the 10 years.

In May of 1939, H. G. Weber, acting Director of the Division of Forestry, wrote a letter to Pat Bayles suggesting the Trail Building Program might be improved by enlisting the help of the State Historical Society to designate trails or portages of historic significance that needed improvement. This idea was to bear fruit in the forties.

Four hundred and nineteen Eagle Scouts earned the right to wear the coveted Trail Builders Patch during the decade. They built or improved 25 miles of forest trail.

Wilderness Canoe Trails - Moves - Grows - Plays Host - 1930

THE PADDLE SONG

Our paddles keen and bright,

Flashing like silver.

Swift as a wild goose flight,

Dip, dip and swing.

The siren call of the Quetico-Superior Canoe Wilderness continued to lure Scouts and their leaders during the 1930's. Eleven hundred and sixty-eight of them dipped their paddles in the cool lake waters and wet their lines in search of Great Northern and Walleye.

The cost remained about the same during the decade with a modest increase from \$10.00 to \$11.50 for a week's trip. Carl Chase continued as the Canoe Trail Director through 1938 when Deputy Ben Conger took over for the 1939 season.

In 1930 Fred Mills, National Health and Safety Director and Wally Van Claussen made a trip to Curtain Falls. Both of these men were canoeing experts and would later have great influence on Scout training in the skill of canoeing. Scouts Paul Moore and Horace Ludlow also made the trip. Paul Moore would later become a Region Ten Scout Executive and Horace Ludlow, the first Director of the Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base.

In 1933, the base of operations was moved eastward to the Canadian Border Lodge on Moose Lake and in 1936 a move was made to Hibbards Lodge further east on Moose Lake.

The outstanding Canoe Trails event of the 1930's did not involve boys, but rather some of the top leaders of the Boy Scouts of America and Region Ten. Here is an eyewitness account of this trip as seen by Paul Love, "A canoe trip for the Regional Executive Committee was planned and promoted under the leadership of Dr. A. H. Sanford, Chairman of the Regional Camping Committee for August 7 to 14, 1934. The group left the Canoe Base with Lake Gabimichigami the destination. The ladies were guests at the Base while the men were on the trip. National Council President Walter W. Head and Mrs. Head were there. After some rugged paddling and portages through several lakes, bountiful catches of lake trout were taken at Lake Gabimichigami, and smoked on the spot. These were brought back to the Base for a final supper for all; accompanied by wild tales and much boasting on part of the men. It was here that Walter Head told of Charles Sommers claiming the prize for the heaviest fish. The fish was stuffed with rocks. Sommers declared it was a "Rock Bass". Mr. Sommers related that midway on the trip, with black storm clouds rolling up, they gladly would have "lynched" Paul Love and his staff. But, now that they were all safely back, they considered themselves "glittering heroes".

The ladies had prepared a special award for the worst looking man returning from the trip. Mr. Bean won it hands down and was proud to receive the award. Mrs. Head came prepared for more civilized accommodations and dress, but the ladies rounded up some rough clothes for her including a Scouts shirt from Mrs. Sommers. Mrs. Head remarked that

she knew only Scouts could wear the Scout shirt, but if the wife of the President of the Boy Scouts of America couldn't wear one, she didn't know who could."

Some thirty years later Charles Sommers recalling this trip said it was Mrs. Head who provided the ladies with the **biggest** fashion sensation of the affair, when she displayed the very latest in pedicures - complete with red fingernail polish..

Besides the above mentioned, the following participated in the trip: Ray O. Wyland, Boy Scout Director of Relationships, Deputies Lee Cornell and Harvey Prescott, Mr. Frederick, Edward Leach, Harry Van Vleek, O. J. Jerde, Dr. C. H. Walkers, Mr. Simerech, Dr. A. H. Sanford and Mr. Topping. Guides for the trip were, Carl Chase, Edward Leach Jr., R. C. Kirkpatrick; Jim Seller was the cook.

We quote from George Hedrick's "History of the Canoe Base", "For a while, in the middle thirties, it looked like the attendance had stuck on a plateau. From the peak year of 1935, when the jamboree was cancelled, it had dropped to 85 in 1937, but practically doubled to 163 in 1938. The trips were spreading in many directions, though most stayed on the American side. Something was growing too, the "desire for a place of our own". The facilities and arrangements with the Canadian Border and Hibbards Lodges, while better than basing in Ely or Winton, still left something to be desired and stimulated a feeling of frustration."

The finding of a permanent Canoe Base site, its development and dedication, as well as a tremendous growth in attendance, awaited the advent of the 1940's.

Pack Saddle Trips in Montana

The first Pack Saddle Trip into the Beartooth Mountains of South Central Montana was conducted under the auspices of Region Ten in July of 1934. The trip was an outgrowth of previous trips conducted for Scouts of the Yellowstone Valley Council under the leadership of George Roskie, Scout Executive and Walter J. Derrick of Billings, a member of the Regional Camping Committee. On Mr. Love's suggestion, the first trip was limited to a small group; only 18 Scouts participated. Fifteen from the Yellowstone Valley Council, two from Minneapolis, and one from Bismarck. Leaders on the trip were, George Roskie, and R. J. Hagman of St. Paul, a member of the Region Ten Camping Committee. Upon his return to St. Paul on August 4, Mr. Hagman wrote a letter to Paul Love and we quote, in part, "Got back from the Pack Saddle Trip today. It was a grand success. The mountain country was all that was claimed for it. Ben (Greenough, the wrangler) did a grand job, even if seven of his pack horses

ran away one night. Mr. Roskie was an ideal leader...I found the trip rather strenuous. We rode sixteen miles the first day."

Scout eligibility for the trip was set at 15 years of age, Star Scout, and excellent physical condition. The cost was fixed by Mr. Roskie at \$15.00 per Scout from Billings and return to Billings. The budget notes \$50.00 as a "special contribution", but the trip showed a loss of \$29.32 which the Region paid.

The pack Saddle Trips continued through 1939 under the aegis of George Roskie and the Yellowstone Council, but attendance never met expectations. Financially the trips lost a small amount each year which was covered by the Region. The best attendance was in 1939 when 23 scouts representing four councils enjoyed the trip into the Gallatin Range. The costs were boosted to \$16.00 in 1935 and then to \$17.50 in 1936, where they remained through 1939.

In all, 100 Region Ten Scouts, during the thirties, rode the mountain ranges of Montana and found the adventure they sought.

Regional Camporall

All we know about this event is that it was held in Fergus Falls, May 18 through 20, 1934. Paul Love tells us that while he can't recall the program details he does recall that Charles Sommers and Frank Bean made an appearance. The Camporall was never repeated on a Regional basis, but in local councils and districts this type of activity often became an annual event.

Minnesota State Fair - North & South Dakota State Fair

An Indian Village display was the novel approach to Region Ten's participation in the 1930 Minnesota State Fair. Under the chairmanship of Dan Wallace and the executive direction of Deputy Lee Cornell, over 2,000 Scouts took part in the mobilization. The Indian Village remained for the entire week as did many Scouting exhibits. In 1931 the Indian Village was again presented along with Scout exhibits. Scouts opened the fair with a parade before the Grandstand and raised the American flag. The novelty this year was a land sea Scout ship about thirty feet long and six feet high to the first deck. The sides were covered by canvas. Regional Chairman, Charles Sommers dedicated the ship in a formal ceremony with various dignitaries present. The ceremony was quite complete, even to the traditional bottle of "champagne" broken on the bow. Sommers appeared in a formal Scout leaders uniform.

The 1932 Fair presentation was quite an improvement over 1931. Over 4,000 Scouts and leaders participated in the opening day mobilization and 132 Scouts and leaders were permanent campers during the week. An estimated 100,000 people saw the exhibit. The Indian tipis were again in evidence, but an attractive entrance to the camp area had been added as well as a large tent for the exhibits. A rustic fence set off an area where demonstrations and games of all kinds were carried out. There was much pioneering work displayed such as signal towers, bridges, etc. Uniforming was greatly improved; all Scouts wore shorts and the campaign-type Scout hat. A 40 member Sea Scout Band, uniformed in summer whites, appeared in the parade before the Grandstand.

Eight Scout troops had been selected from eight different councils to take apart in the actual exposition for the duration of the Fair. Travel costs were subsidized by the committee on a zone basis. Troops purchased their **own** food from a commissary operated by the committee and provided their own camping equipment. Each troop prepared a demonstration as a part of the program. R. A. Dunning of Duluth was program chairman and Lee D. Cornell represented the Regional Office. F. A. Bean was General Chairman. The year 1932 seemed to have marked the high point of the Region's participation in the Minnesota State Fair. The same format was repeated in 1933.

A Scout Merit Badge Show in which Scouts displayed skills, in keeping with Merit Badge requirements, was the plan used for Scouting Expositions presented at the Minnesota State Fairs from 1936 through 1939. No reference could be found to the Fairs in 1934 or 1935.

In his mid-summer report of August, 1933, Paul Love comments as follows, "Development of Scout Exhibit and Program for South Dakota State Fair by the Central South Dakota Council. Scouts of entire state to participate." Later he reflected, "Fair projects served a good purpose in spreading Scouting especially in the rural sections. They ran their course and the Region moved on to other things."

In 1937 it was noted that the Merit Badge Show at the South Dakota State Fair was put on largely by the Central South Dakota Council. A Merit Badge Show was held in connection with the North Dakota State Fair in 1938. Few references were found relative to Scout participation in the State Fairs of North and South Dakota, but more activity than noted above was probably the case.

Camping Schools 1930 - 1939

Some sort of Camping School or Aquatics course as conducted by Home Office experts every year during the decade. They had various titles. The 1930 affair was dubbed "Camp Director's School"; 1931 it was called "School of Camping";

1933, "Troop Camping"; 1934 and 1935 "Camp Conferences"; 1939 "Midwest Camp Institute". Several years these involved more than one Region, usually Region VIII and Parts of Region VII. A Boat and Canoe School was held in 1933 and an Aquatics Course in 1936 and 1938. The most frequent directors of these schools were, L. L. McDonald, National Director of Camping, Fred W. Mills, Director of the Health and Safety Service, Gunnar Berg, Ass't. Director of Professional Training.

The great change in emphasis during these years was camping by troops as opposed to mass camping by Scouts on the council camp site.

The Minnesota Safety Award

In 1939, Minnesota Governor Harold Stassen gave the prestige of his office to the Minnesota Safety Council's all embracing statewide safety program, and this program was expanded at this time to include an award to be made to Minnesota Boy Scout councils. Thus was born the Governor's Boy Scout Safety Award Plaque. The program was actually carried out by the Minnesota Safety Council Inc., a private, non-profit safety organization active in Minnesota since 1934. But the Governor's sponsorship brought the agencies of the state solidly behind the Safety Council's program.

All Minnesota Boy Scout Councils were asked to submit a record of their Safety Program of the past year. A special committee was appointed by the Safety Council to review safety programs in each Minnesota Boy Scout Council and a winner was selected. The winner in 1939 was North Star Council in Duluth.

Governors since that time have continued their support of this program and it has become an annual award. A list of winners for each year will be found in the Appendix.

Chapter 7

JAMBOREESFirst National Jamboree - 1937

The first National Jamboree was originally scheduled for the summer of 1935 and it was planned to assemble over 30,000 Scouts and leaders in Washington D. C.

Dr. George Fisher discussed the coming Jamboree at some length at the annual meeting of the Region Ten Executive Committee on November 4, 1934, urging the Region to appoint a Jamboree Committee. Sommers appointed the following men to serve on such a committee; C. L. Sommers, Chairman, Frank A. Bean, Vice Chairman, and Frank S. Gold, W. S. Block, Ralph A. Dunning, R. J. Hagman as Committeemen. The first meeting of the committee was held on February 2, 1935 and individual responsibilities assigned; Sommers and Bean, Administration; Gold, Promotion; Dunning, Program; Hagman, Mobilization and Transportation. Both Gold and Block had attended the 1929 International Jamboree in England, and Dunning and Hagman, the 1933 Jamboree in Hungary.

They met again on February 9, March 9, and May 11. At the May meeting, Chairman Sommers reported on the latest information he had gathered at the National Council Executive Board Meeting in April. Other members of the committee made reports which revealed that all members of the committee had taken their assignments seriously. The Region Ten contingent of 1,300 was pretty well set to go. A tremendous amount of effort and planning had gone into the Jamboree preparation by hundreds of Scout leaders, most of whom were not able to attend the Jamboree.

Late in July there were disquieting rumblings of a polio epidemic in the area around Washington. On August 1 the Washington papers carried front page headlines proclaiming that the Jamboree would definitely be held. Boy Scout and national health officials were quoted. Suddenly on August 8 Chief Scout Executive, James E. West went on the radio to announce that to assure the safety of the boys and upon the advice of health officials the National Jamboree had been canceled. This was the biggest mass disappointment that American youth had ever sustained, but Boy Scout officials and troop leaders went to work to substitute activities for the 30,000 shocked and somewhat bewildered Scouts.

The Region Ten Jamboree Committee was called into emergency session and met on August 12 at the Minneapolis Club to discuss the situation. A bulletin from James E. West was read and Paul Love read a copy of a telegram sent to all councils by the Regional Office after consultation with the

Regional Chairman. The telegram urged the safeguard of Jamboree funds and requested Regional clearance for an substitute plan. It was announced that the Canoe Trails would be extended two weeks and that an additional Pack Saddle Trip could be passed.

Foreign contingents presented a problem to the National Council, and so the committee, at the suggestion of Mr. Block, voted to invite Dr. DeMolnar, Hungarian International Commissioner, to be the Region's guest before he returned to Hungary. Charles Sommers was instructed to issue the invitation. In August of 1932 Dr. DeMolnar was the guest of the Region visiting Duluth, Billings, Bismarck, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. He was also the personal guest of Wm Block, Ralph Dunning, and Frank Gold. There is no record to indicate that the 1935 invitation was accepted, but Paul Love assures us that, "Dr. DeMolnar came".

The Jamboree was rescheduled for 1937 and Chairman Sommers reappointed the same Jamboree committee.

The Region Ten Jamboree contingent in 1937 consisted of 1281 boys and leaders. Only 5 councils in America sent more than 100 boys and Minneapolis Council led the nation with an attendance of 178.

From a Post-Jamboree Bulletin mailed out by K. Bentz, Regional Executive, we quote the following, "Our Paul Bunyan sign was the talk of the Jamboree. Next to the Washington monument, it was the most photographed structure in Washington. Passing the Region Ten Camp, Paul Bunyan stood out like a sore thumb to furnish background for all the Region's activity".

If paper is any measurement of the thoroughness in preparation for a Jamboree, then those responsible for mounting the 1937 Jamboree may be said to have lived up to the Boy Scout Motto, "Be Prepared". Three bound books measuring eight inches thick, contain most of the written plans, both National and Regional.

Regional Executive, K. Bentz served as Sectional Director of Region Ten's Section I (eye), supported by Deputies Elmaar Bakken and Harvey Prescott as aides. L. L. Wittbecker of St. Paul was the Director of the Region Ten Band of nearly a hundred members. There were 261 men who served as Jamboree Troop leaders, including a Regional staff of 40.

The Region Ten official neckerchief slide was a Silver "X" mounted on a circular band. Three thousand five hundred of these were used--a good portion of them swapped.

International Jamborees - 1933 - 1937

There were two International Jamborees in the thirties. The Fourth International Jamboree was held in Godollo, Hungary in the summer of 1933. The Region Ten contingent consisted of 33 boys and leaders under the Scoutmastership of R. A. Dunning of Duluth, Minnesota. This troop called themselves the Itasca Troop. R. J. Hagman of St. Paul who went along as a leader wrote and published a small booklet describing the visit to Hungary. We quote one sentence from Mr. Hagman's little book because it is significant of the changes that have taken place during the past thirty years; the quote, "If you were curious and examined the insignias on your companion's uniform you might find a Portugese Scout on your right and a Czecho-Slovakian at your left." The entire American Contingent totaled 400 Scouts and leaders.

The Fifth International Jamboree was held at Vogelenzang in Haalem, Holland in 1937. Kyle G. Cudworth of Minneapolis led the Region Ten group of 57. Marvin Hanson of Alexandria, Minnesota served as Scoutmaster of the Provisional Troop in Holland. Dr. F. W. Bilger of Hot Springs, South Dakota, served as Medical Officer for the contingent. Robert Bugge Ass't. Director of the Boy Scout Service in the Home Office and Willard Conradi, Scout Executive of Lake Superior Council, were contingent Scouts.

This Jamboree was destined to be the last one until 1947 as World War II intervened.

The Paul Bunyan Story in Region Ten

Nothing dies harder than a legend, even when based on fact. A legend fabricated out of whole cloth is, apparently, doomed never to die, but to attain an immortality often denied the truth. The story of Paul Bunyan, Region Ten's patron saint, is such a legend. Theodore Blegen, in his History of Minnesota published in 1963, did quite a bit of research on Paul Bunyan and reluctantly comes to the conclusion that the Paul Bunyan stories did not originate in the lumber camps. Indeed, they weren't heard of until 1910 when someone in Oregon wrote about Paul and his ox. In 1914 the Red River Lumber Co. brought out a Paul Bunyan pamphlet, complete with cartoons and drawings which became a company trademark. From there the saga of Paul Bunyan burst forth upon an eager public whose appetite for stories about the grandiose Paul could not be satiated.

But, legendary fraud or no, Paul Bunyan has made the grade in the minds of Region Tennesers as something great, bigger than big, and no amount of humbug proof is going to dissuade them that Paul Bunyan is not a bonafide, 24 carat, lumberjacks bunkhouse hero! The St. Paul Library

lists 27 different books about or telling about Paul Bunyan. That's probably more than can be found on 'most anybody but Abraham Lincoln.

No person could be found who knew exactly how and when Region Ten adopted Paul as a Regional symbol. The facts may not be complete, but the results of our search follow. First we discovered that a Paul Bunyan felt patch was awarded to Region Ten Canoe Trails participants as early as 1930. Next mention of Paul Bunyan was found in the log of the 1931 Eagle Scout Trail Building Camp when Patrol No. 4 referred to itself as the "Paul Bunyans". The patch is mentioned in the 1932 Canoe Trails Bulletin, but was apparently abandoned in 1933. In 1935 there was another Paul Bunyan Patrol in the Eagle Trail Building camp.

The carving of a neckerchief slide, with no thought for eventual glory, probably helped push to the forefront the image of Paul Bunyan as the Region Ten symbol. Amadeo Mattioli who was Scout Executive at Superior, Wisconsin, from 1934 - 1938 attended the Itasca Park Training session each summer. There he met Frank B. Watson, craft instructor, whose speciality was wood carving. Under Watson's tutelage Mattioli practiced the skill of neckerchief slide carving, especially, Indian heads. Later Mattioli and his wife paid a visit to Watson's home and during the visit Watson got out a block of wood and proposed they do a bit of "whittling". Mattioli explains, "The block somehow suggested a Paul Bunyan head with the typical Scots cap, so with Frank's expert help, I ended the evening with a pretty fair slide. The next summer at Itasca, Ben Conger and Elmaar Bakken and others made slides for themselves, using this as a pattern".

The first slide was made in the winter of 1936 - 1937. Later the slide was cast in plaster of paris and used for swapping at the Jamboree. K. Bentz had some made commercially to give away as special awards and gifts to guests in the Region.

In 1937, the Region Ten contingent to the first National Jamboree erected a huge likeness of Paul Bunyan with feet astraddle as a Regional gateway. Flanked on each side of Paul were panels picturing the pioneer heritage of the Region. Chief Scout Executive, James E. West brought Lowell Thomas famous radio commentator and adventurer, to see the gateway. They spent over an hour at the Region Ten Exhibits and viewed the giant Paul Bunyan which towered some thirty feet in height. Paul caught Thomas' fancy, we are told, used him as a springboard for his Jamboree radio broadcast.

It is the writers opinion that the 1937 Jamboree Paul Bunyan Gateway crystallized the idea of Paul Bunyan as the Region Ten symbol.

FINANCES - GIFTS - PROPERTYT. Carsten Borg Gift

On November 5, 1938 the Minutes of the Regional Committee contain this statement, "Dave Raudenbusch reported on the progress toward a settlement of the Borg will." The story of the Borg will and the bequests made by him make a fascinating drama involving two wills, dissatisfied heirs, and international Boy Scout relationships. In brief, T. Carsten Borg of St. Paul, President of the Borg-Powers Furniture Co. died on December 18, 1937. and except for some small bequests to relatives in Norway, left the bulk of his \$500,000 estate to various Twin Cities charities including a twenty-year, \$100,000 Trust Fund, the proceeds of which were to go to the Boy Scouts of Norway, the Girl Scouts, Inc. and the "Executive council of the Boy Scouts of America". Funds accrued to the latter, to be used for the Boy Scouts of America. He had made two wills a short time apart. The earlier will left his money to his estate in which the heirs would have shared equally. Thus a legal battle ensued over the later will which left the bulk of his estate to charities. David W. Raudenbusch, St. Paul attorney was selected to look after the interests of the Boy Scouts of America. A compromise was finally effected and the later will admitted to probate on June 10, 1938, but it would be 7 years before Region Ten would receive a check for their share of the estate.

Trust Fund Encouragement

On November 1, 1931, Charles Sommers announced, on behalf of Frank Bean, an offer to match the first \$100 of trust fund monies received by the first ten councils establishing a Trust Fund, and up to \$500 for the first five councils to achieve trust fund deposits of at least \$1000. The time limit was to be January 1, 1933. In November of 1934 Sommers announced that seven Region Ten councils had established Trust Funds, so Frank Bean's offer was not taken up to the limit. Paul Love reports to Arthur Schuck in January of 1936 that six councils had Trust Funds.

From K. Bentz's notes of July 8, 1936, in a conference with F. A. Bean, we learn the following:

- "2. Mr. Bean was advised of the establishment of a \$1000 Trust Fund in the Southern Minnesota Council and a \$200 fund in the Gitchee Gumees Council. Per his agreement, he agreed to send us \$500 for Southern Minnesota and \$200 for Gitchee Gumees."

At the Regional Executive Committee Meeting at Encampment Forest on August 15 - 16, 1936, K. Bentz's agenda notes reveal the following councils with Trust Funds:

Minneapolis	\$250,000 (1/3 of income)
Black Hills (Rapid City)	\$ 200
Red River (Fargo)	200
Sioux (Sioux Falls)	200
Gitchee Gumee (Superior)	200
Southern Minnesota (Albert Lea)	1500
Headwaters (Hibbing)	?

It would seem apparent from the foregoing that the deadline date to meet Frank Bean's offer had been extended. At first glance it seems surprising that Bean's offer was not met in full, but when we remember that these were years of severe drouth and depression, the real surprise is that any of the councils could meet the offer.

By 1939 K. Bentz was able to report that Trust Funds in the Region totaled \$249,025.28. Eleven of the twenty councils having some amount in trust which varied from \$10.00 to the nearly one-quarter million dollars in the Minneapolis Foundation (Velie Fund).

Council Finances

Although the writer is quite certain that council officers and the Regional staff were constantly concerned with Finance in the various councils, the subject of council finance seldom appeared in Regional minutes or reports. In fact the first mention of a training course in finance for councils was made in Paul Love's yearly report when he notes that in March, 1933, "Special Council Finance and Budget Service in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Headwaters and other councils."

K. Bentz leaves us the first comprehensive analysis of council finances in his personal workbook. The total expenditures for all councils in 1935 amounted to \$132,947; by 1939 this had risen to \$177,321. Other figures reveal that 62.8% of all council funds were raised in association with Community Chests. Also, that 48 cents of every dollar spent was spent for executive salaries.

The Steamboat Lake Property - A. E. Boyeson Gift

The first mention of the Steamboat Lake property was made in the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting held at the Red Lake Indian Reservation, June 26, 27, 28, 1931. We quote the entry, "The committee which inspected the site on Steamboat Lake which Mr. and Mrs. Boyeson deeded to the Region last year, (June 25, 1930) reported, and the matter of an offer of Mr. Boyeson to deed the entire farm to the Region, if acceptable, was thoroughly discussed." "It was moved by Mr. Tighe and seconded by Mr. Collins that a committee composed of the Regional Chairman and other members appointed by him, be authorized to accept the property from Mr. Boyeson providing no reservations are made,

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INTRODUCTION

THE DRUMS OF WAR AND THE HURRICAN'S EYE

Just as it was appropriate to portray Region Ten Scouting in the 1930's with a backdrop of drouth and depression, so the 1940's, particularly the first five years, must be approached to the unsymphonic drum beats of war and threatened war. The roll of war drum thunder was, at first, faint across the seas, but it gathered force like an approaching hurricane. And once the winds that had borne the frightening sounds had passed, America found itself during 1939 and 1940 in the hurricanes ominous but quite eye.

On Monday, January 1, 1940 the St. Paul Post Dispatch had comment to make on this disquieting quiet. We quote in part, "Actually, nothing has been settled and the year 1939 will go down in history as one of those momentous dates from which tremendous events are set in motion". A far better prophecy than the editorial writer could know.

The Selective Service Act of September 1940 had the greatest effect on Scouting in terms of adult leadership. On October 16, 1940, 16,565,037 men registered under the act and by November of 1941, 921,722 men had been inducted into the armed forces. Suddenly the "eye" moved on and the "hurricane" returned with the surprise and shock bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. This all but numbed the American people and brought the United States into the war against Japan. Congress at the request of President Roosevelt on December 8th declared a state of war to exist. Three days later on December 11th war was declared on Germany and Italy. Fortunately, some heed had been paid the Boy Scout Motto, "Be Prepared", as on December 8, 1941, there were 2,000,000 Americans under arms.

This was only the beginning of the difficulties for Boy Scout leaders, volunteer and professional alike, for besides the draft of manpower there was the almost indescribable maze of governmental regulations imposed. These were designed to win the war, but they created many stumbling blocks for the Scouting program and its leaders.

In the vast rural areas of the Region, the two regulations that caused the greatest stress were gasoline and tire rationing. Later, the summer program of camping was affected by sugar and food rationing.

In addition, there was the extensive movement of people to man the burgeoning war industries in great metropolitan centers, shipyards and bases for the armed forces. Since boys move with their families, there were attendant losses in membership and leadership as well. By the end of the war in 1945, this had stabilized somewhat, but even then necessary readjustments kept the American population in a constant state of movement which continued until the end of the decade.

* * * * *

Hap Clark Talks on Camping

"Hap Clark made a forceful talk on camping for 1943 urging all of them to make certain that our boys camp more than ever before this summer", thus reads a paragraph in the minutes of the May 1943 Minutes of the Regional Executive Committee. Hap Clark was the Assistant National Director of Camping upon whom the Region would call for its executive leadership in just a short eighteen months.

* * * * *

The New Deputy in Region One

The newly appointed Deputy Regional Executive of Region One and his wife were enjoying the banquet at the Region One Annual Meeting at Swampscott, Mass., in 1942, when to his surprise his name was called and he was asked to come forward, which he did. The banquet chairman then introduced a representative of the American Red Cross who briefly told the graphic story of how the man standing before him had saved a life by quick thinking and persevering application of artificial respiration, and of the many other services performed by this man as a volunteer Red Cross worker. Generous applause from the 1,200 Scouters at the banquet followed Henry W. Schreiber as he returned to join his wife at the table.

CHAPTER 1"BLIZZARDS" SWEEPS THE NORTHWEST -- SCRAP-PAPER THAT IS

While the land of Paul Bunyan is at home to the ordinary blizzard of a cold and blustery Northwest winter, nothing, we are told, has ever equaled the giant drifts of scrap-paper collected house to house, farm to farm, store to store, street to street, warehouse to warehouse, boxcar to boxcar, by the Boy Scout pulling behind him little brother's wagon or pushing baby's buggy. Cartoonists had a field day picturing the Boy Scout as the nations champion scrounger for scrap, and champion he was! Not only paper, but tin, aluminum, iron, rubber and what have you. Volunteer leaders and Boy Scout executives on all levels got involved in this nationwide effort and the Regional staff was no exception. Men and boys on the home front did chores of gigantic proportions probably never quite understood by the man in uniform. The importance of the scrap material to the war effort was considerable, but the real value in all the collecting effort was the opportunity thus afforded the nation's youth to actively participate in the struggle for freedom.

Scrap collecting was anything but a picnic and the stories that stem from this activity are almost endless and often humorous. A delayed action story is told about Deputy George D. Hedrick who fought the weary scrap battle during the war period. It seems that Hedrick and a group of former service men were seated at the same table for a luncheon at the Region Ten Scout Executive's Conference held at Lutsen's Resort on the North Shore of Lake Superior in 1957. The conversation at the table revolved around each man relating some of his war experiences. When it came Hedrick's turn he gave a graphic, but slightly exaggerated tale of how he fought the scrap drive battle at home inventorying his wounds from baling wire and other sundry scratches and bruises, even displaying a scar on one leg. Commented Hedrick, "I ought to have a medal for some of these wounds." Unfortunately for George he was surrounded by a host of good friends.

That evening just before the session closed, Byron Smalley, ex-marine lieutenant and executive of the Pheasant Council, called a much surprised George Hedrick forward to the platform and extolled his bravery, fortitude and wounds, endured beyond the call of duty, in the big "Battle of Scrap". He then handed to Air Force Liaison Officer Capt. Arthur Purcell a huge "battle ribbon" fashioned from various colored pipe cleaners, Purcell pinned on Hedrick's coat the authentic "looking ribbon", kissing George on both cheeks in the ceremonial French manner.

Hedrick was not alone. Ben Conger relates, "I recall spending more than one day in small towns in North Dakota loading boxcars with newspaper and cardboard for shipment to Minneapolis."

The Boy Scout effort in various war endeavors did not cease until 1946. In 1945 the list of projects included: Waste Paper Collection, Scrap Rubber, Scrap Metal, Tin Can Salvage, Grease Salvage, Books for Military Camps, United National Clothing Collection, Distribution of Poster and Circulars, Bundles for Britain, Messenger Service, and a myriad of literature distribution for many local causes.

It was rather interesting to discover that no compilation of total scrap collected by the councils in the Region was ever made, by the Region at an annual meeting. The entire scrap drive effort was basically a council centered project. For the most part, there was no attempt to effect Regional director or coordination.

The only Regional coordinated projects were the Potato Camps where some Regional direction was given to providing labor in harvesting potatoes. Ben Conger recalls Potato Camps at Hollandale, Minn., and Watertown, South Dakota. He comments, "We organized and in some cases ran Potato Camps."

In 1943 the potato camps were directed by Deputy Charles Kendall who used camping equipment provided by the Sioux and Pheasant Councils. The Scouts who picked potatoes were housed and fed in the camp supervised by Kendall for which each boy paid \$1.00 per day. The farmers, for whom the potatoes were being picked, paid the Scouts regular wages for their work.

However, in a letter of 1943 from K. Bentz to L. W. Elstad of Faribault the following statistics were garnered:

- . "14,535 Scouts worked in truck gardens"; 185 troops in 11 councils".
- . "Viking Council operated a 35 acre truck farm. Two thousand Scouts earned part of camp fee".
- . Cedar Valley operated a garden at Hollandale and 118 boys earned \$48.00 a piece!".
- . Scouts in the Region collected 240,000 pounds of aluminum, 889,000 pounds of rubber and glutted the market with 4,700,000 pounds of paper."
- . 10,000 Scouts served as Dispatch Bearers, distributed poster and leaflets".

Chapter 2THE "GET OFF THE PLATEAU" PROGRAM - 1941 - 1944The Apprentice Plan - 1940

Final references to the Apprentice Plan begun in 1936, are found in some notes made by K. Bentz on April 26, 1940, in preparation for a meeting with Charles Sommers and Frank Bean. We reproduce them, in part, as follows:

1. Apprentice Projects Underway -

Red River Valley - Bob Marquart	
Sioux Area - Cliff Hanson	
Great Plains - Fritz Hines	
Yellowstone Valley - to be named in May	6 men at
Central So. Dak. - to be named in May	\$600 each
Central Minnesota - Percy Gilbert	\$3600.00

2. Additional Possible -

Lake Agassiz, Grand Forks wants an	\$600.00
Apprentice in May	
Cedar Valley, Albert Lea could be	\$600.00
sold on an apprentice in May	

3. Apprentice Prospects Now in Training - available
May 1st -

Frank Buck
Marvin Hanson
Bob Rowell

There is no way to accurately evaluate the Apprentice Plan, but from the eventual success of many of the men who came into Scouting under the program, it would seem to have played a most helpful and fruitful role. Bob Marquart later became a Region Ten Special Deputy and directed the Canoe Base from 1946 through 1949. Cliff Hanson became a Region Ten Deputy in 1956 and has directed the Canoe Base from that time to the present, 1966. Fritz Hines became the National Director of Program Resources in February, 1966.

The Apprentice Plan was destined to give way in another year to a plan of far greater scope as the Region embarked on the dynamic "Get Off the Plateau" program.

The Special Study of Region Ten by Dwight Ramsay

Sometime in 1940 or early 1941 the Region decided that a close examination of the Region's slow growth in Boy Scout membership was in order and they decided to call upon the National office for help. Someone from the outside was needed

who could see the Region's problem objectively and recommend a course of action. The request for help was probably made by Charles Sommers and K. Bentz direct to Field Operations. Arthur Schuck, Director of Field Operations, assigned his assistant, Dwight Ramsay to make a study and recommend a course of action.

In May of 1941 Dwight Ramsay spent a week in Region Ten conferring with K. Bentz, Charles Sommers, Frank Bean and others. A detailed report was made and excerpts presented to the Executive Committee on June 27.

The report first observed that Arthur Schuck had asked Dwight Ramsay to direct his study to three principal areas, Membership, Special Projects and Regional Service, and Further Projects for Regional Special Funds.

Under "Membership" Ramsay posed three questions and suggested some answers.

1. What is the Cause of the Present Downward Trend? Two factors were pointed out: (1) the high record of accomplishment attained by the present executive staff index (ratio of executives to boys enrolled) made growth in new Scout troops and new Boy Scouts very difficult. (2) the unusual number of personnel changes in the past three years. These were analyzed in detail.
2. What can be Done to Immediately Produce an Upward Trend? Noting that conditions were favorable for an advance, two points of attack were proposed through visits to councils: (1) with Organization and Extension Committees (2) Recruiting.
3. What are the Further Needs for Expansion? Pointing out that this had been thoroughly discussed with K. Bentz and Chairman Sommers, it was recommended that action be taken to expand council budgets and that the Regional staff be used to help councils in money raising efforts, especially in those councils needing additional staff.

Under "Special Projects and Regional Staff" recommended that through careful planning and long-range scheduling the Regional Staff provide a more intensive service to local councils emphasizing Finance, District Organization, Organization and Extension, Staff Management, Adequate Training, and Camping.

Under "Further Projects for Special Regional Funds" the report recommended that 11 councils be added in order that they might be able to employ new Field Executives.

Five of these councils, it was felt, could raise their own funds and Charles Sommers and K. Bentz had agreed to help interview prospective contributors in these areas. Six councils were listed that would probably need help from Regional funds to be matched, in part, by local funds. Each council would be asked to study its needs and place its request before the Regional Committee.

At this point, it is important that we make clear that the concern over membership was largely confined to Boy Scouting. Sea Scouting was holding its own and Cub Scouting was growing rapidly. In fact from 1930 through 1939, as we have previously pointed out, the Regional total boy membership grew 43%, but Boy Scout Membership in the same period grew only 19.1%, and most of that gain had been made in the first half of the decade. It was Deputy Ben Conger who coined the phrase, "Get off the Plateau" that was adopted by K. Bentz and became the membership battle cry of the next three years.

Actually, there was very little new in Mr. Ramsay's study. Most of his suggestions merely served to underscore standard operating procedures. The real "heart" of the entire study was contained in the suggestions made under "Further Projects for Special Regional Funds" in which he, in effect, sets forth a plan to increase the professional staff in the majority of Region Ten councils. Important as any specific proposal was the fact that the study gave the Region a sound platform around which all the Region could rally. The Regional Staff under K. Bentz's leadership went to work to fill in the details and implement the recommendations.

The first item to be given careful attention was the plan to increase council staffs and we find an undated mimeographed outline titled, "Proposal for a Region Ten Five Year Expansion Plan" listing Five Projects. The Five Projects represented an elaboration in detail of the Ramsay Study. This was undoubtedly worked out by K. Bentz and his Deputies and approved by Charles Sommers and Frank Bean.

This is confirmed by Deputy Ben Conger who comments, "As we plotted the membership of the Region on a graph, it was clear that we had come to a leveling off period, a definite plateau. For breakthrough we needed more staff. This would require more money. Hence the matching money idea which we had observed in Region 9 and Region 8 with the help of the Phillips Foundation. We benefited from the experience of these two Regions by setting goals large enough to cover a man for a period of two years, rather than one. The theory was that new towns could be developed and new money secured during this two year period to insure the expanded staff as a permanent increase. The theory proved sound. To the best of my recollection not one of these new positions was lost."

excepting that pertaining to the use of the summer cottage on the property by Mr. and Mrs. Boyeson and Mrs. Boyeson's brother (Dr. David Pay) during their lifetime. The motion was unanimously carried."

The amount of land deeded in 1930 was 22.10 acres. At the Annual Convention of the Region on November 1, 1931, a letter from Mr. Boyeson was read in which he states that he plans to convey the entire farm, some 200 acres or more, in his will and substantially agrees to all the conditions of the motion passed in June. He does say, however, "While I do not desire to place any conditions in the conveyance of the property may be preserved for the benefit of the Scouts of the future, as there are few pieces of land, even in Northern Minnesota, where the original pine forest has not been touched by the lumberman's axe." Later, on September 28, 1933, Boyeson wrote to Charles Sommers saying he would like to convey the 200 acres immediately to the Region. This proposition was apparently accepted by the committee and the deed for 199.55 acres was conveyed, effective May 1, 1934.

The property was constantly in the Region minutes during the remainder of the decade. It was much discussed, visited, etc. The Headwaters Council made some use of the camp site for a week or two in the summer, but no really satisfactory use for the property was ever found. In 1936 Charles Sommers appointed a Board of Trustees to hold the property for the Boy Scouts of America to whom the property had been legally conveyed. It is the writers guess that by 1939 there may have been some discussion of selling the property, but no action was taken.

Chapter 9

PROGRESS IN RELATIONSHIPS

Rural Understanding

O. H. Benson, National Director of Rural Scouting paid a three day visit to Region Ten April 26 - 29, 1933. This visit was largely related to developing Rural Relationships. The formal adoption of an agreement between the Minnesota 4H clubs and Region Ten, Boy Scouts of America was effected. On April 27 a general meeting to discuss cooperative efforts was held at Fargo between representatives of North Dakota State College of Agriculture, 4H club leaders and Scout officials. A similar meeting was held April 28 at Brookings, South Dakota. O. H. Benson and Regional Representatives were present on both occasions. A formal agreement with South Dakota was signed in May. Frank Bean hosted a luncheon meeting of Minnesota rural leaders on April 26 in St. Paul to introduce Mr. Benson.

The American Legion

A renewal of the Memorandum of Understand between Region Ten, Boy Scouts of America and the Minnesota Department of American Legion was signed in March of 1933.

Development of Catholic Diocesan Committee

In Region Ten there are nine Catholic Diocese. The Archdiocese of St. Paul was the first to organize a Diocesan Scout Committee. Archbishop John G. Murray appointed Judge C. F. McNally of St. Paul and the Chairman, Rev. R. E. Nolan of Hastings as Chaplain and George Ghizoni as Secretary.

The Lutheran Church's Committee of Six

The Committee of Six, representing a number of Lutheran Synods, with R. A. Nestos' as Chairman grew out of the Lutheran Brotherhood's long association and interest in Scouting. William G. Fisher, Brotherhood Chairman of Fraternal Activities, long time Scouter, as well as a member of the Region Ten Regional Committee tells this story, "Dr. Ray O. Wyland, National Council Director of Relationships often spoke of his first cooperation with a religious group. Dr. Wyland has recorded that he called on one, William G. Fisher in Madison, Wisconsin relative to possible Lutheran Scouting in 1924. The co-founder and President of the Lutheran Brotherhood, Herman L. Elkern, lived in Madison at the time; he had already commissioned me to work on Lutheran Scouting in Madison as a prelude to Scouting in the Lutheran Brotherhood. Really, the committee of six began in 1935, personally financed by the Honorable Herman L. Elkern. Mr. Elkern asked me to contact Gov. Nestos on the possibility of hiring a Scout leader and we financed his trips to Minneapolis."

"Governor Nestos 'did not consider himself a candidate, for some reason I do not recall. No choice was made from the names suggested at the meetings. Later C. O. Teisberg agreed to spend half his time as a National Lutheran Scout Director, financed by the Brotherhood. As Executive Vice President and Director at that time, it was my privilege to select Mr. Teisberg. Upon Mr. Teisberg's death, I again had the privilege to select S. H. Holstad as Teisberg's successor."

"The Committee of Six was designed to be National in scope, but really Region Ten dominated all the action in the formulative period. The committee did finalize the agreement of the Boy Scouts of America with the Brotherhood but cooperation already existed with Gov. Nestos three or four years before the formation of the committee".

In 1937 the committee issued a pamphlet on the use of the Boy Scout Program, and made it available to all Lutheran Pastors. On October 15, 1937 Nestos mailed a letter to all Scout Executives in Region Ten asking for the names of Lutheran Scouters and other information that might help the committee in promoting Lutheran Scouting.

International Peace Garden Dedication

In 1932, R. A. Nestos served as Chairman of a committee to arrange participation of American Scouts in the dedication of a park on the Canadian border between North Dakota and the Province of Manitoba. The park was designated as the "International Peace Garden". The ceremony took place about a stone marker in the park and American Boy Scouts from the Minot Council and Canadian Scouts from Manitoba participated. Officially, the Boy Scouts of America was represented by Deputy Regional Executive Harvey Prescott. In charge of the American Scout contingent was the new Minot Executive, O. B. Evenson. This affair was one of the early American - Canadian Boy Scout cooperative efforts.

First Chapter of Alpha Phi Omega

The first Region Ten chapter of Alpha Phi Omega, National Scouting Service Fraternity was installed at the North Dakota State Agricultural College at Fargo, N. D. on November of 1934 by H. Roe Bartle of Kansas City, Missouri, and Regional Executive Love. Bartle was the founder of the Fraternity, and at the time the Scout Executive of the Kansas City Boy Scout Council. Paul Love and Elmaar Bakken, Fargo Scout Executive at the time, were charter members of A. P. O.

Chapter 10SILVER BUFFALO AWARDSSilver Buffalo Awards 1930 - 1939

Four Region stalwarts were honored by the National Council at various annual meetings during the decade with the board of the Silver Buffalo for Distinguished Service to Boyhood. They were:

- 1930 - Charles L. Sommers St. Paul, Minn., at New York City
- 1931 - Victor F. Ridder St. Paul, Minn., at Memphis, Tenn.
- 1932 - Frank A. Bean Minneapolis, Minn., at New York City
- 1936 - Dr. Charles H. Mayo Rochester, Minn., at Atlantic City

There may be some question as to what Region should claim Victor Ridder. He was a member of a St. Paul family which published a St. Paul daily newspaper. A Catholic faith, he was destined to play an active role in the development of a Catholic Scouting in Region Ten. He spoke at several conventions, serving as toastmaster of the convention banquet at St. Paul in 1924. The National Annual Report of 1914 states that Ridder had been appointed National Scout Commissioner of Catholic Scouting. This rather affirms the fact that he was an Easterner, nevertheless, we take the privilege of listing him above. Ridder was voted the award in 1930, but was unable to attend the National Meeting that year.

Dr. Charles F. Mayo, was a member of the Regional Committee through his association with the National Health and Safety Committee. Although his Regional activities were limited, he took a tremendous interest in the Scouting movement and boosted local efforts in Rochester. Dr. James E. West was a frequent visitor to the famous Rochester clinic.

Chapter 11ANNUAL CONVENTIONSSilver Beaver Recognition

By action of the National Council and the National Executive Board there was established in 1931 the Silver Beaver Award so that local councils might recognize men for outstanding service to boyhood within the local council. At the Regional Annual Meeting in 1932, 1933, and again in 1937, recipients of the Silver Beaver and the Silver Buffalo were recognized.

National Ten Year Program Launched * 1932

The Ten Year Program launched at the 1932 Annual Convention was certainly one of the most far reaching steps ever taken by the Boy Scouts of America. This program proposed a Ten Year goal for Scouting to achieve one out of four new male citizens being a four year Scout trained man and faced up to the fact that although the Boy Scout membership appeared as a large figure, actually the percentage of boys available being served left much to be desired.

A deluge of statistical information descended upon the professional Scout leader to show him how many boys were available, where the boys were, and what efforts would be necessary to recruit a given number of 12 year olds if the goal was to be reached. The program as it was revealed to the volunteer was largely slanted in simpler terms of recruiting more 12 year old boys, and then by means of a better program, to hold these boys for four years. Statistical information in the Annual Reports to Congress increased from 36 pages in 1932 to 335 pages in 1939, which gives some idea of the impact of the program.

Charles Sommers in a closing address at the 1932 convention, having covered a brief history of the country's economy from 1837 to date said, "What is our present situation? The depression 1939 to 1932 has already lasted three full years, the longest and possibly the most severe depression the country has ever known. Well, what of it? We know that good times have always succeeded bad times...The wise and forward looking man is he who, in such times, gets his house in order and lays his plans well in advance...I believe that more wealth will be acquired within the next six years than in any six years in our history...We adopted in this convention a forward looking Ten Year Program. Let us put heart and soul behind the program. Let us bring out our drum and bugle corps, unfurl

our banners and move in solid ranks toward the victory...." Thus spoke the jaunty, optimistic, 63 year old Chairman of Region Ten when the membership and financial picture was indeed bleak for the Region and some had despaired for the future.

Genesis and Metamorphosis of Regional Annual Reports 1930-1939

The "Book" is Regional Office parlance for the written Annual Reports that the Regional Executive provides for the Regional Committee each year on the occasion of the Regional Annual Convention. The first "book" that we find in the files was really a resume of both the 1932 Annual Convention and the Scout Executives Conference prepared after these events and mailed to the participants. It contained entire speeches, election results, resolutions, and a brief resume of the various meetings.

Nineteen hundred thirty-three saw a resume similar to 1932, but containing membership charts, forecasts, and committee reports. In 1935 detailed membership reports by councils appeared for the first time. The 1936 "book" represents the modern prototype and the resume was eliminated. The material in the "book" was used to supplement various parts of the Annual Convention program.

These "books" have been an invaluable in writing the history of the Region, but they occasionally lend to confusion on membership figures because some of the conventions were held in the spring when end-of-year figures were used, while the fall conventions used September 30 or October 30 figures.

Below the Table of Contents, boxed in, was this quote credited to "Byron",

"They accordingly formed a Greek Committee which met at the Crown and Anchor, and like most committees published useless documents, gave excellent dinners, and did very little"

The 1939 "Book", the year of the Homecoming Convention, was even more elaborate, totaling 102 pages with 7 committee sections, each in different colored paper and separately stapled. The sections were Advancement, Camping and Activities, Organization and Extension, Finance, Leadership Training, Health and Safety and Boys' Life. Presumably few men at the convention received all sections; a Scouter interested in Advancement would attend the Advancement session and receive the appropriate section. A full set of all sections may have been given to each council.

Chapter 12THE REGIONAL COMMITTEEWelcome to Bentz.....Farewell to Love

The caption on the banquet program, "Welcome to Bentz... Farewell to Love", sounds almost like a Broadway musical song title. In fact, the evening of February 15, 1936 was most tuneful. The beautiful program, with a heartshaped first page cut out, revealed a full color picture of a smiling Scout saluting smartly. On the rear page were four songs; "How Do You Do" song for Mr. and Mrs. Bentz, a "Song of Love" to the tune of "Aloha Oe" with appropriate verses, a Region Ten song to the tune of "Spring Time in the Rockies" entitled, "Region Ten You Are a Wonder", and "Auld Lang Syne" which capped off the evening.

The banquet was held at the Women's City Club in St. Paul. Frank Gold, H. G. Irvine, Wm. S. Block, Clarence Randall, Reuben J. Hagman, Charles Sommers, Harvey Prescott and Jno. Tilden were the committee on arrangements. Frank Gold served as toastmaster, W. N. (Bill) Brown made the welcoming speech, C. B. Randall, brought greetings from the Rotary Club, Dr. Lotus B. Coffman spoke on "Scouting and Education", and Charles Sommers proffered a farewell message.

Paul Love in recalling this event tells this story about the affair, "This was quite an occasion in spite of the fact that the temperature outside was 32 degrees below zero! President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota was a good friend, and that night when he spoke he cautioned me not to take the compliments too seriously, but to remember the elephant, 'The flea', he said, 'rode across the old wooden bridge in the elephant's ear. After crossing, the flea said to the elephant, 'We sure gave that bridge a hell of a shaking, didn't we?' K. Bentz assumed the toga of Regional Executive on February 1. Paul Love went to Region Three as Regional Executive.

Emphasis on the District

Just as the first decade of Regional history saw the growth and development of the council, so the second decade saw the organization and stabilization of districts within the council. The very heart of the rural effort was centered in the district.

In 1931, it was reported that the Region had 133 organized districts. By January of 1936 Paul Love was able to report to Arthur A. Schuck, Director of Field Operations, that the Region had 165 districts. In that same month he advised James E. West as follows, "District organization in all councils reached a stage of completion which made it possible for us to establish district boundaries within each council and publish a map showing the boundaries of 165

districts within the Region."

The Annual Report of 1938 reveals ~~that~~ the district count was now 169, all but 14 were fully organized. Consolidation of districts would become frequent during the next decade and the number of districts fewer. Increased funds, the Apprentice Plan, better roads and other increased means of communication would tend to allow the efficient enlargement of the area comprising a district in the 1940's.

The Speakers Bureau and W. N. (Bill) Brown's Famous Breakfasts

On April 28, 1930 at a meeting of the Executive Committee it was moved by Ben Tighe of Fargo that the Region Create a Speaker's Bureau; this motion was unanimously approved. Following this meeting, Charles Sommers appointed W. N. (Bill) Brown of Minneapolis to serve as Chairman. Later at the Red Lake meeting in June of 1931 the appointment of Bill Brown was approved by formal action of the Executive Committee.

At the Regional Annual Meeting held in the Lowry Hotel, October 10, 1930, Bill Brown conducted one of the three breakfasts and it was billed as "Area Morale Building". The breakfast was a huge success and Brown presided over similar breakfasts in 1932, 36, 37, 38 and 39.

Bill Brown was a journalist, philosopher, poet and excellent speaker which made him highly qualified to head a Speaker's Bureau and lead the Fellowship Breakfasts. Ben Conger, Regional Deputy from 1939 to 1945, tells us, "The Bill Brown Breakfasts were popular and well attended. They were built entirely about Bill, his stories and his poetry; only a man with Brown's peculiar talents could have gotten away with this".

In 1936 the Executive Committee voted \$75.00 to finance a series of mimeographed articles on Scouting to be distributed by the Western Newspaper Union to small town and rural papers. Brown wrote the articles.

The Speaker's Bureau consisted of a number of Regional Committee members who made themselves available to Brown upon call. When there was a request for a speaker in some community or at some council function, Brown would ask one of these men to do the job. Funds to finance the bureau came from the Regional Special Fund. The bureau was a sub-committee of Frank Bean's Rural Extension Committee. In 1938 Brown reported to the Annual Meeting that 10 men had made 36 talks around the Region during the year and R. A. Nestos was the champion speaker with 19 talks to his credit.

Apprentice Plan - 1930 - 1939

Just when the Apprentice Plan began is impossible to tell. The term was used for the first time in some notes made by K. Bentz on December 16, 1936 when he records that Frank Bean had promised to give \$3,000 toward a \$9,000 Special Fund Budget providing at least a portion of the money be used to place one apprentice. The essence of the plan probably had existed several years prior to 1936.

Approval of funds for the first series of Apprentice Plan Projects was given at a special meeting called on April 28, 1937. Present were K. Bentz, Charles Sommers, and Frank Bean. The amount of money and the number of projects were not specified in the minutes. Later, in July of 1937, at the summer meeting of the Executive Committee at Itasca Park, the following projects were reported. Material under "Comment" added by the writer.

<u>Council</u>	<u>Apprentice</u>	
Sioux	Gale Frost	(Became Ass't., Great Falls, Mont.) (First SE in Alaska)
Gamehaven	Keith Berkner	
Minnesota Valley	Melvin Munger	(SE Black Hills; Military Serv.) (Engineer in Venezulle)
Great Plains (Montana)	William Roberts	
Minneapolis	Paul Moore	(SE Nampa Inda.; SE Red River) (Valley; Exploring Service)
Red River Valley	Robert Hughes	
Cedar Valley	Kenneth Pringle	(SE Sioux Falls; Military Serv.) (Pres. Great Plains Council)

In December of 1937, the committee discussed the progress of their Apprentices and the approved \$2,650 for the 1938 program. In April of 1938, \$2,150 was approved for Projects No.'s 9, 10, and 11. All men reported doing well. The final Apprentice funds for the decade were approved in April of 1939 when \$5,000 was voted for a "fresh start". This money was to be expended by working through and with Harold Pote, National Director of Personnel, in other Regions as well as Region Ten. The sources of these funds were probably three, Frank Bean, the Special Fund, and the Minneapolis Foundation.

The minutes do not make clear how much money was used for each project, but in general a sum of \$600 was made available to a council to help defray the cost of the first year's salary of an apprentice. There is reason to believe that in some cases the apprentice's expense to the National Training School was paid, wholly or in part. But, many men were employed during these years without the help of Regional monies.

Towards the end of the decade, with the advent of better times economically, and with the world situation rapidly worsening, it became exceedingly difficult to recruit men for the profession at the comparatively modest salaries then being paid. The Apprentice Plan helped to somewhat bridge the widening gap.

Executive Committee and Sub Committee

The most novel change in the Regional Executive Committee operations for the decade was the innovation of a summer meeting to replace the spring meeting. This was the idea of Paul Love and the first such meeting occurred in 1931 at the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota on June 26, 27, and 28. It was the best attended meeting of all the summer executive sessions. Besides the business transacted, those attending enjoyed moose meat, Indian-style fried fish, and a side-wheeler steamboat trip about the 54 mile long lake. Some of the ladies present were invited to participate in the Chippewa "scalp dance".

Twenty members of the committee were present, and counting the wives, children, and guests, attendance totaled 45. Notable business at the meeting was the first report on Cub Scouting for the Region which showed that 5 councils were using the program; Yellowstone Valley, Fargo, Headwaters, St. Paul, Cedar Valley at Austin, and South Central South Dakota., 209 Cubs were enrolled.

Five summer meetings were held at Itasca State Park, 1932, 1933, 1937, 1938, and 1939. One was held in Ely in 1934, one at Minneapolis in 1935, and one at Encampment Forest near Duluth in 1936. The one at Minneapolis dealt entirely with the canceled Jamboree. Of course, the one at Ely was the famous canoe trip to Lake Gabimichigami, described in detail under wilderness canoe trails activities.

A most significant change in the membership of the Regional Executive Committee was brought about at the Annual Business Meeting of the Region in 1937 when a resolution was approved to the effect that all Council Presidents were to be ex-office members of the committee. Actually, many active

Presidents had been elected to the Executive Committee from time to time, but the resolution assured every council of at least one representative on the Regional executive Committee. Also, in 1937, a motion was made and passed to have the Chairman prepare By-Laws for the Region. No record of By-Laws has been found.

Certainly the canceled Jamboree of 1935 and the Jamboree of 1937 received a great deal of attention from the Executive Committee, not to mention the many meetings of the Jamboree Sub Committee.

Of course, there were the annual business meetings of the entire Regional Committee held in conjunction with the Regional Conventions at which time the election of the Executive Committee and officers was held and usually the appointment of committee Chairmen was made. Charles Sommers and Frank Bean were returned as Regional Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, every year during the decade.

Sub-Committees

Sometime during 1936 a plan was apparently formulated to create, on a Regional basis, the operating committees found in most local councils. We find typed sheets of committee duties and tentative names of committeemen listed with a chairman for each designated, but no evidence these were appointed. In 1938 a set of goals was formulated for the Regions on a National basis. One of the goals was a "simplified council committee plan." In November, 1939 we find a roster of committees for 1940 showing six operating committees with a chairman named. They were: Organization and Extension, Frank Bean; Leadership Training, Dean E. M. Freeman; Camping and Activities, R. J. Hagman; Health and Safety, Dr. F. W. Bilger; Advancement, Judge C. F. McNally; Finance, A. B. Dygert. Listed as Advisory Committees were: Rural, R. A. Nestos; Cubbing, D. W. Raudenbusch; Senior Scouting, R. A. Dunning; Speaker's Bureau, W. N. Brown; and Boys' Life, W. S. Block.

Chapter 13THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE STAFFThe Region Ten Executive Staff - 1930 - 1939

At the beginning of 1930 the Regional Executive Staff consisted of Harold Pote as Regional Executive and B. W. Stayton and K. Bentz as Deputies. During the year Paul Love replaced Harold Pote as Regional Executive. By November 1, L. D. Cornell had replaced Stayton. In March of 1931, K. Bentz moved to Atlanta, Georgia, as Regional Executive of Region VI and was replaced by Harvey Prescott on April 1. The Staff then remained stable until 1935 when Lee Cornell moved to Region II as a Deputy. He was replaced by Elmaar Bakken. Paul Love left Region Ten to become the Regional Executive of Region III and K. Bentz returned to the Region Ten fold February 1, 1936 as the Regional Executive. In October 1938 Ben Conger succeeded Elmaar Bakken who had left earlier in the year to accept the Executiveship of St. Paul. The team of Bentz, Prescott, and Conger wound up the decade at the close of 1939 as Region Ten's Professional Staff.

The Role of the Deputy Regional Executive

By the 1930's, organizationally speaking, the Boy Scouts of America had well developed line of Professional Executive authority. The Regional Executives and Deputies are appointed by the authority of the Chief Scout Executive upon the recommendation of the Director of Personnel and the Director of Field Service. In the case of Regional Executives, the Regional Committee is consulted and in the case of Deputies, the Regional Executive.

We do not hear much about Deputies as we recount Regional History, undoubtedly because much of their work was behind the scenes, as very much of it is today. The ratio of Deputies to councils was much lower than it is today and problems and crises more numerous. As one early Deputy put it, "We only attended the big fires".

During these years Deputies gave invaluable help to the struggling councils and successfully guided Regional projects as assigned by the Regional Executive. But, there was a growing belief that the Deputy, just like the Field Executive in a council, should serve a regular area of the Region. K. Bentz and Charles Sommers discussed this idea on April, 1936, but no conclusions were reported. However, in the early forties Ben Conger in referring to his work in the statewide United War Funds says, "At that time I was serving the

councils in North Dakota." He also refers to Harrauld Alvord's work in South Dakota. Apparently area assignments in Region Ten began about that time.

Deputies that served in Region Ten were of two types: the Special Deputy and Regular Deputy. The Deputy with the word "special" in his official title was usually employed for several years to concentrate on a special project and his salary came from Regional funds. Thus Elmaar Bakken was employed in 1927 as a Special Deputy to concentrate on Rural work. Eight years later Bakken served as a regular Deputy for two years before becoming the Scout Executive at St. Paul.

Region Ten First in the Retirement Plan

Deputy Ben Conger pays a tribute to Wheelock Whitney, of St. Cloud, Chairman of the Region Ten Retirement Committee who says Conger, "Carried the ball in presenting the idea and helping to convince those councils that had not accepted the plan that they should come aboard." Whitney was very successful, because the 1938 Annual Meeting Report announces the fact that Region Ten Councils were 100% in support of the National Council Retirement Plan, the first Region to attain this status.

On December 1, 1939, George Roskie, for 12 years Scout Executive of the Yellowstone Valley Council at Billings, Montana, was the first Region Ten professional leader and one of the first two in the nation to retire under the National Plan. Roskie initiated the idea of Pack Saddle trips for Scouts in Montana and led the Region Ten sponsored trips for several years.

George and Mrs. Roskie, upon retirement, moved to a cabin home at Seely Lake, Montana, to enjoy the advantages of mountain living.

MEMBERSHIP - DEPRESSION AND DROUTH CAST THEIR SHADOWS

In 1937 at the Annual Regional Business Meeting in October, a motion was made and passed to have Chairman Sommers appoint a committee to study membership losses. There is much evidence that the Regional Professional Staff under the leadership of K. Bentz made charts and studies that reflected the slowing up of Regional membership growth, but as far as can be determined no committee of volunteers was ever appointed. But, the problem was never clearly defined or stated in so many words.

During the decade Regional membership grew from a total of 24,999 on December 31, 1930 to 35,910 on December 31, 1939, or a growth of over 44 percent. During the same period the National growth was 68 percent, so Region Ten had not been keeping pace with national growth. Towards the end of the decade the National Annual Reports were filled with comparative statistics based on every conceivable angle that might affect membership. Part of the trouble with some of the indices, so far as Region Ten was concerned, was that the census figures by this time were nearly ten years old and the Region had passed through the combined hazards of drouth and depression. There was no way to statistically equate these twin evils.

Elmaar Bakken who is well qualified to speak about the times, tells this story, "K. Bentz was instrumental in developing Scouting during those later depression years which were also years of terrible drouth, a combination of evils through which it took courageous men to carry on. I recall that L. D. Cornell was a Deputy during those years and he organized the Arrowhead Council at Watertown, South Dakota in 1934. Marsh Ammerman was the first Scout Executive. I remember going out to Watertown just before Christmas. I was supposed to help them raise some money. For weeks the Scout Executive had received no salary. There was no money to spend for groceries or Christmas presents. But no one was in the mood to work on fund raising, so since I was to be there five days, I thought the best way to help was to figure out what my expense would be to maintain myself - which I did - and then I wrote a check for that amount and had them put it in the council treasury."

"How they (the volunteers and executives) saved these councils, I'll never know! I'll never forget when the president of North Dakota State Agricultural College was cut back to \$2,400 per year and a full professor's salary to

\$1,200 per year." In the Red River Valley Council, Scout Executive Bakken and his Assistant, A. Mattioli, voluntarily cut their salaries with the proviso that if the budget was raised the Executive Board would restore the cut. The money for the budget was raised and the board restored the cuts.

The 1930's were "the grapes of wrath" years, and thousands of farm families left the dust and drouth stricken central north west for greener pastures. South Dakota was hardest hit sustaining a loss of 77,068 in rural population. North Dakota had a loss of 57,527 people in the rural areas and Montana a loss of 8,648. Minnesota showed a small gain in rural population. In spite of the losses in rural areas, the Region showed a slight gain in total population due to the increase in urban areas, particularly in Minnesota.

All this rural population loss, especially when considered in light of the principal causes, drouth and depression, would certainly affect the ability of Scout leaders to bring Scouting to more boys -- even though, over all, there may have been a few more boys available in the Region. So, a plateau of Boy Scout membership became evident in the late thirties. Now that was squarely faced and successfully surmounted, in spite of the gathering storm that soon broke into the fury and agony of armed conflict across the entire world, is one of the big stories of the forties.

Chapter 15THE CRUCIBLE OF FIREThe Crucible of Fire - 1930 - 1939

It was Paul Love who suggested the title of this chapter when he wrote, "As in all Regions Scouting was strengthened by these tough years, a sort of 'Crucible of Fire', but it seemed that Region Ten had a little bit more than its share. Yet nobody complained, facing what seemed to be unsurmountable odds of drouth and depression, they held steady under the magnificent leadership and inspiration of Charles Sommers and Frank Bean as well as the hard core of valiant and hardworking Scouters throughout the Region who refused to admit defeat."

The Crucible certainly held with its firey bowl the priceless ingredients of dedicated leadership. Ladled from its depth were such men as Governor R. A. Nestos whose contribution to rural Scouting was not only Region-wide but, Nation-wide as well. Out of the toughening heat came the great fellowship and the rich resources of Itasca's University of Scouting, the molten enthusiasm of Bill Brown's Speaker's Bureau and Breakfasts, the bright sparks of high adventure illuminating the lives of boys through the Wilderness Canoe Trails, Pack Saddle Trips, Eagle Scout Trail Building and Jamborees. None of these were symbols of defeat nor of a Region crushed by adversities. The evidence is abundant and clear, Region Ten enjoyed a decade of progress and displayed great and original initiative in the 1930's.

The professional Scouter toughened his skills in executive leadership and emerged from the "hard" years better able to see the needs of Scouting and the role he should play in meeting those needs. This was true of K. Bentz and his Deputies, Ben Conger and Harald Alvord, as they hammered out the details of the "Get off the Plateau" program to meet the first challenge of the 1940's.

B O O K T H R E E1940 - 1949C O N T E N T STHE FORTIES SHAPE THE FUTURE

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- Project 1 - To increase the staff in 14 of the 19 councils; to employ 16 - 18 men; to raise \$72,000 for a two year period; \$36,000 to be raised by the councils and \$36,000 by the Region; Deputies to help councils raise their share.
- Project 2 - The Region to raise \$12,000 for the two years to employ a Special Deputy to fill in on Projects normally handled by regular Deputies.
- Project 3 - "Special Service to Rural Boys"; 4 men to do rural work; Yellowstone, Great Plains, Missouri Valley and Central South Dakota Councils; \$3,500 per year per man; total cost \$28,000.
- Project 4 - Full time men to supervise Region Ten summer Adventure Projects; two years, \$10,000.
- Project 5 - Regional Office; additional office help and supplies; for two years , \$4,000.

Summary for two Year Plan

	<u>Councils</u>	<u>Regional Comm.</u>	<u>Outside Help</u>
Increased Council Staffs	\$36,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
Continue Present Special Deputy		10,000	
Full Time Camp and Activities man		10,000	
Rural Boy Service			28,000
Additional Office Help and Overhead			4,000
One Additional Deputy		12,000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$36,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

On page two of the plan was the following statement, "To the Regional Executive falls the responsibility of coordinating and administering the entire plan."

We reproduce the final page of the Expansion Plan below.

The major conclusion reached by Dwight Ramsay on his analysis of Region Ten's program for growth was:

- that 14 of our 19 councils would probably have to increase their professional staff.

We have reviewed each council case history, and feel that the approximate need to bring these councils up nearer the National standard would be as follows:

Immediate Needs on Two Year Basis

<u>Council</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Council To Raise</u>	<u>We To Raise</u>
1. Cedar Valley, Albert Lea, Minn. (1)		\$ 2500.00	\$ 2500.00
2. Headwaters, Hibbing, Minn. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
3. St. Paul Area, St. Paul, Minn. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
4. Gamehaven Area, Rochester, Minn. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
5. Yellowstone Valley, Billings, Mont. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
6. Red River Valley, Fargo, N. D. (3)		5000.00	5000.00
7. Great Plains, Minot, N. D. (1-3rd man)		2500.00	2500.00
8. Missouri Valley, Bismarck, N. D. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
9. Black Hills, Rapid City, S. D. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
10. Gitche Gunee, Superior, Wisc. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
11. Sioux Area, Sioux Falls, S. D. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
12. North Star, Duluth, Minn. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
13. Central South Dakota, Huron, S. D. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
14. Central Minnesota, St. Cloud, Minn. (1)		2500.00	2500.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$37500.00	\$37500.00
			For 2 Yrs.

Each project would be carefully worked out with survey, interview, and guarantees of responsible council members.

It is understood that the above is to be considered simply as an expression of immediate needs. After the field has been intensively canvassed with surveys, interviews, and council guarantees, it may be found that it is more advisable to temporarily drop one or more of these projects and double up in other cases.

"Getting of the Plateau" Launched

The cartoon on the cover of the 1941 Annual Meeting program book shows Charles Sommers clinging to the side of a rather precipitous hill arising from a plateau on which is posted small signs displaying the membership figures of the Region from 1930 through 1939. The mountain to which Charles Sommers clings represents the years 1939-40, and the top of the mountain depicts the membership goal for 1941. Back of the mountain a genial sun is rising and above the sun's warming rays is the slogan, "Come on! Let's Get Off The Plateau And Climb To The Heights." The viewer wonders a bit how the plateau can be called such when the Boy Scout gain is nearly 6,000 as shown on the signs or a 23.9 grade so to speak. A gain of 3,500 Scouts is indicated as the goal for the year ending Dec. 31, 1941. That was the picture as portrayed to those who met on October 10, 1941, at the St. Paul Hotel in Minnesota's Capitol City.

A little over five months had elapsed since Dwight Ramsay's Report and amplification of that report with a Five Year Expansion Program spelled out in dollars and men. During this interim K. Bentz and Regional Finance Chairman A. B. Dygert, along with Charles Sommers and Frank Bean had been quite busy in finding sources for the dollars needed.

On the afternoon of October 10, at a general conference session of the meeting No. "5" Regional Annual Meetings, Charles Sommers gave a report which he begins with a typical humorous reference, and we quote in part..."In the phraseology of the boy and the apple core, 'There ain't going to be no report!' "A report necessarily deals with the past. On the whole, as a Region we are not proud of the showing of the past five years. The figures given for the years 1935 to 1940 show a total gain in Boy Scout Enrollment of 1803..this is percentage gain in Boy Scouts for the five year period of 1.2%. Contrast this, if you will, with the National gain in Boy Scouts of 4.6%."

"We are as our Regional Executive so aptly describes it, on a plateau; sitting there, but not sitting pretty."... "There are alibis, yes, plenty of them, but who of us are interested in alibis? What we are interested in is 'Getting off the Plateau'".

Sommers then quickly sketched the improved economic conditions, declared that it was the right time to begin climbing, but reminds the group that the facts are needed first and then plans must be made to meet the facts. Dwight Ramsay was then introduced and he gave a resume of his report of last May. Following Dwight Ramsay, Sommers issued a challenge to the council representatives present based on the broad outline of the Five Year Expansion Plan. Next, he called upon each council president to speak for three minutes each on the theme, "What does my council plan to do this fall toward putting on an expansion program?" He adds the comment, "We do not expect any speaker to make definite advance commitment on behalf of his council."

Finally he observed that the first council president to speak would be A. B. Dygert from Minneapolis and that he would not be confined to the three minute limit because he will report on..."the special trips he made with Regional Executive K. Bentz, and of their several interviews with a representative of the Phillips Foundation".

Thus, the "Off the Plateau Expansion Program" was launched. Paradoxically a program to secure more men in a period when manpower shortage would become a great national problem.

Deputies Divide the Region for Better Service

The first indication that Deputies had been assigned definite territories was brought to our attention when Ben Conger writes,... "Haarald Alvord and I split the Region and each of us took nine councils. I worked with four North Dakota councils, Red River Valley at Fargo, Lake Agassiz at Grand Forks, Missouri Valley at Bismarck, and Great Plains at Minot; plus Cedar Valley at Albert Lea, Gamehaven at Rochester, South Central Minnesota at Faribault, and St. Paul..." Haarald Alvord served the councils in South Dakota, and the other councils in Minnesota and Yellowstone Valley Council in Montana. This division is borne out in the assignment of Deputies as advisors as listed in K. Bentz's "11 Step Plan" record sheets.

Thus in 1941 territorial assignments discussed as early as 1936 finally took place and would become the modus operandi for Regional Deputies in the future.

Eleven Steps to Expansion

Thanks to the carefully kept records of K. Bentz, we are able to follow the progress of the "Off the Plateau" Expansion Program to January 1, 1943. A Record Sheet containing Eleven Steps was kept on every council. We shall follow one council, Cedar Valley, through its eleven steps and summarize results in other councils and add references of special circumstances.

The Eleven Steps are as follows:

1. Explanation to President and Executive
2. Regional Advisor assigned
3. Establish Planning Committee (council)
4. Make survey; copies to Phillips, Region Ten, National
5. Planning Committee correlates report
6. Council meeting approves
7. Region Ten "Off the Plateau" Committee approves
8. Raising Funds
9. Funds Paid; Phillips, Region Ten
10. Staff increase
11. Growth

The first "Step One" to be carried by the Region was with the officers of the Cedar Valley Council on Dec. 4, 1941, just three days before the "Infamous day" at Pearl Harbor. Charles L. Sommers, A. B. Dygert and K. Bentz represented the Region at the meeting held in Austin, Minn., "Step Two", the Regional Advisors assigned were, O. B. Evenson and Ben Conger. Evenson was on loan from the

National Office. "Step Three", George Witter was named Chairman of the Cedar Valley Planning Committee. "Step Four", Survey copies were mailed to the Phillips Foundation, the Region and the National Office. "Step Five", no comment. "Step Six", the Cedar Valley Council, approved the council's plan in December, 1941. "Step Seven", seven representatives of Cedar Valley Council with Walter Schwen as spokesman presented the council's plan to the Region Ten "Off the Plateau" committee. Approved was a plan to add a second man; \$1250 to be paid by both the Phillips Foundation and Region Ten, and the total sum to be matched by the council. Also, a third man with \$2500 to be paid by the Region and same sum matched by the council. "Step Eight", W. Schwen reported to the Region that by May 8, 1942, the council had raised \$10,787.79 which was \$3,911.97 over 1941 and in July Schwen reported a total of \$13,000 raised which was more than \$5,000 over the amount braised in 1941. The council, therefore, was judged to have met the matching requirements. "Step Nine", on May 11, 1942, the Region paid the council \$1250 as did the Phillips Foundation. On July 6, 1942 the Region paid the council \$2500; a total in all of \$5,000 to add two to the staff. "Step Ten", the staff was increased in Feb. 1942, by Leo McCarthy residing at Austin and on June 11, 1943, by William Landeau residing at Fairmont. "Step Eleven", 1408 Scouts were on the council books as of 12/31/41 and 1679 by 11/30/42. Project deemed very successful. It was noted that the third man could not be found until 1943.

Money and Men

Fifteen out of nineteen council submitted expansion projects. Of the fifteen, all were able to raise matching funds except Black Hills and it was granted \$750 by the Phillips Foundation without strings. If we read the record correctly, the Sioux Council lost four men to the draft and were unable to carry out their agreement--though they had raised the matching money--so \$2500 of the funds allotted to them was transferred to aid the Gitchee Gume Council at Superior, Wis., to add Ironwood, Michigan. There were several revisions during the year, all of them were to add an additional man. Red River Valley Council at Fargo received the most money, \$10,000 which included \$1500 from the Irving Berlin Fund.

This fund was developed by songwriter Irving Berlin in 1940 through the royalties accuring from his song, "God Bless America". Herbert Bayard Swope, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. and Lt. Comdr. Gene Tunney were appointed trustees. The trustees decided that they would make allocations to the Boy Scouts of America, the Girl Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Two councils in Region Ten received allocations for special projects. The Red River Valley Council received \$1,500 for a rural project and the Minneapolis Council \$3,000 for an urban project.

The Red River Valley project was reported by James E. West in his final report to congress in 1942, "This project involved three rural districts where the population was only eight to the square mile. Troops had been organized in a sporadic fashion but in many cases had been dropped or had been inactive for a considerable time. Leaders and boys were apathetic. Six months after the project began the three districts had active 20 troops and 3 Cub Packs. A successful summer camp had been held, well attended".

The total sum raised by all participants was \$96,300. The Phillips Foundation contributed \$25,750, the Region \$22,750, and the councils raised \$47,800 more than they had raised in 1941.

It is probable that these figures do not represent the final total cost of the Expansion Program. Quite likely adjustments were made during 1943 and possibly into the early part of 1944, but the figures are substantially correct, based on personal records kept by K. Bentz revised to January 1, 1943 by him and with the latest entry June, 1943.

Eighteen new staff members were accounted for in these plans, but it must be noted that the demands of war made heavy inroads into the effectiveness of these men. In the first 11 months of the plan only five councils showed a growth in membership, but this was not adequate time for comparison as quite a few of the men provided for could not be employed until a year later.

The merger of two councils was the direct result of the expansion effort. At a meeting held October 31, 1942 three councils appeared before the Regional Expansion Committee. They were Black Hills, Central South Dakota and St. Paul. Present at this meeting were several distinguished guests, including James E. West, Harold Pote, Arthur A. Schuck, and W. Clay Smoot, Director of the Phillips Foundation. We quote from the minutes of that meeting, in reference to South Central Dakota. "This was the first time that council officials had formally appeared before the Expansion Committee to discuss their plans. They were included in the outline of our Project Two for a total of \$1750 on a circuit rider project in which the council was to raise \$750. The council reported failure to date in bringing about thorough development in their major city, Aberdeen. The proposal of a merger between Central South

Dakota and Arrowhead Councils was discussed. Mr. Smoot felt that the thesis upon which the entire expansion program had been built was to challenge councils to increase their staff rather than to use Foundation funds for maintaining normal council budgets. He felt, however, that he could hardly do less for Central South Dakota than he had agreed to do for the Black Hills." "Decision; Mr. Smoot made the offer that the council would have \$750 for two years in the development of the merger between Central South Dakota and Arrowhead Councils, and in addition, it could have \$2500 if and when the council developed a similar amount of money for Aberdeen for the purpose of placing a man there. A limit, however, was set on the project; it must be finished by December 31, 1943." On September 25, 1942 the merger was assigned to Haarald Alvord."

If the aim of the "Off the Plateau" Expansion Program was to increase the professional staff of Region Ten councils so as to enable a larger number of boys to become Scouts, then it may really be said that the Expansion Program was a success! At the close of 1939 there were 43 professional jobs available in Region Ten and 39 positions were filled. By May 1, 1944 there were 79 positions available and 74 were filled. This is a real achievement when viewed against the background of war-induced manpower shortage, travel restrictions and rationing.

The Payoff was in Boys, for Boys

The "Off the Plateau" expansion plan was part of what we would call today, "A Long Range Plan". The Region adopted a broad visioned and forward looking program based on a study of council needs. Then the councils were invited and helped to make similar studies of their needs and a program to fit. By means of this Regional and Council effort the professional manpower was almost doubled from 39 men to 74 men. But, of course, the real payoff of the plan can be reckoned by the boys served in Scouting. On March, 31, 1944, K. Bentz was able to report that Boy Scouts had increased 5.9% over March of 1943 and the overall gain in boys served was 8.3%. Sufficient cause to raise the flag of victory over the "plateau".

In fact the cactus burdened plateau of the 1941 cartoon was left far behind as Region Ten climbed into the cool heights of the hills. The men who had brought this about were many, but in the forefront was the dedicated skill of Regional Executive Kenneth G. Bentz and his powerful team of Charles Sommers, Frank Bean, A. B. Dygert supplemented by W. Clay Smoot of the Phillips Foundation. No little credit is due to Ben Conger and Haarald Alvord who gave encouragement and assistance to the great host of

council leaders who really pulled their share of the heavy load up the incline. Nor must we forget the able assistance of Home Office leaders particularly Dwight Ramsay, O. B. Evenson, and Charles N. Miller, Director of Special Field Projects.

Ben Conger sums it up this way, "The 'Off the Plateau' expansion program broke the bottleneck and got the Region off to a fresh start." "Older men were recruited to replace unit leaders and membership in most councils had a substantial growth in the war years as boys gravitated to Scouting because they wanted to become a part of the war effort."

Chapter 3

FINANCE GROWTHWar Chests

A dramatic increase in council budgets took place from 1940 to 1945 due largely to the stimulus of funds furnished by the Phillips Foundation and the Regional committee for the "Get Off The Plateau Program", but these were dramatically aided by the creation of the so-called "War Chests".

Deputy Ben Conger observed, "One of the most significant developments during the world war period were the United War Funds. They were set up on a state, county and township basis with a chairman in every township. This effort was headed by Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York City. It was probably the most thoroughly organized campaign that the nation has ever seen. The campaign embraced all the existing services including Community Chests, Red Cross, etc., and added the additional services for military welfare."

"In the Regional Office we moved as fast as we could to stay on top of this development. At that time I was serving the North Dakota Councils. With the help of Judge A. M. Christianson of Bismarck, we called a meeting of the four council presidents, finance chairmen and Scout Executive for the purpose of drawing up and presenting a budget to be incorporated as a part of the state War Fund. Recognizing that we could be requesting fresh support from rural districts and townships, we increased the local budgets proportionately. Under the impetus of the war effort, these funds went over the top. The net result in North Dakota was four budgets increased by 40 to 50 percent, this was enough to add three or four new field men. The councils in Minnesota could not agree to a similar unified approach, but the South Dakota councils did with the help of Deputy Haarold Alvord."

Facts from K. Bentz's carefully kept notebook bear out Conger's comments, as the following figures for the Region illustrate:

1942	Total operating expenditures	\$246,362
1943	Total council budgets	308,985
1944	War Fund and other drive results	355,001

Other figures tend to indicate that War Fund participation paid off in dramatic increases. For example the North Star Council at Duluth did not participate in any War Fund efforts. They spent \$14,325 in 1942 and raised

\$15,180 in 1944. Missouri Valley Council at Bismarck, which participated 100% in the North Dakota war fund, spent \$3,590 in 1942 and received \$11,000 as their war chest share in 1944.

Council participation in war funds varied greatly. In one instance a council participated in no county-wide war funds out of eight counties in the council, but did participate in funds from four communities in one county.

In December of 1943 councils had reported that they were participating fully in 100 county war funds, some towns in 27 counties and not at all in 132 counties.

With the close of the war, the War Funds for the most part ceased to exist and councils returned to the traditional Community Chest and independent campaigns as their prime sources of income. However, Ben Conger notes that for several years North Dakota continued their Boy Scout campaign on a statewide basis.

Trust Funds - 1940 - 1949

Trust Funds for the Region and for the various councils grew very slowly during the decade, although Region Ten stood fourth in the nation in total funds in trust for Scouting in 1942. The total at the end of that year stood at \$249,659. By the close of the decade the amount was \$326,378 or a 31% gain. These totals include the Velie Fund in the Minneapolis Foundation.

A Regional Trust Fund was approved on October 29, 1943 and we quote from the minutes of a meeting of the Regional Executive Committee held on that date, "Plan for the establishment of a Region Ten Trust Fund, which had been under consideration for sometime, had now advanced to a final stage." "The legal instrument setting it up was reviewed by Chairman Sommers. Mr. Clarence Randall made some technical suggestions which will be studied by the Trust Committee, on motion by Randall, seconded by Andrew Dygert, and passed, the Regional officers were authorized to execute the necessary legal papers and refer them to the home office for approval."

The final trust agreement was then formally executed on December 23, 1943 and signed by Chief Scout Executive, Elbert K. Fretwell and Comptroller, F. S. Pease representing the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Charles Sommers, representing the Region and two officials of the First Trust Co., of St. Paul representing the depository of funds.

T. Carsten Borg Estate Settled

The first big sum to be deposited in the newly created Trust Fund was \$26,000 obtained from the final settlement of the T. Carsten Borg will probated in 1938. The deposit was announced by Charles Sommers at an Executive Committee

meeting held April 17, 1945.

Council Budgets

The seventeen councils in Region Ten had actually spent for the support of the Scouting program \$188,528 in 1940. At the close of 1949 money actually spent amounted to \$543,607. This represents a gain of 188% for the decade.

Chapter 4REGIONAL PROJECTS AND EVENTSPack Saddle Trips

High Adventure in a land nearly two miles high continued to lure a few Region Ten Scouts in the final years of the Pack Saddle trips into the Gallatin Range of Montana. Royal V. Hayden, Scout Executive of the Yellowstone Valley Council like his predecessor George Roskie, gave leadership to organizing the trips. In the three years, 1940, 1941, and 1942, a total of 42 Scouts and leaders participated in the trips. All sang the praises of the sometimes rough and tough camping experience in high altitude, surrounded by snow covered peaks. Fishing was good and the soul well nourished by the splendor of the mountain scenery even if backsides were often sore and weary from a full day in the saddle.

The trips again ran a small deficit each year except 1940 when a surplus of forty-one cents was reported. The Region took care of the small loss. But, 1942 was the last trip. The trips were undoubtedly a war casualty. Actually, during the final three years, only 14 Scouts outside Montana participated. Montana was a long ways off in days of transportation difficulties, and mounting costs were clearly ahead.

So, after nine years, the Region closed its chapter on Regional Pack Saddle trips, not without regrets, but secure in the knowledge that the 142 boys and leaders who had ridden mountain trails of Montana felt pretty much as Joe Eagle of West Yellowstone, Montana, who in 1942 wrote to Charles Sommers about the trip saying, "Coming over a high divide when a thunder and lightning rainstorm was settling in, was a very thrilling experience." "Any boy who likes outdoor life need not hesitate to pay the price to attend the Region Ten Pack Saddle Trip."

The Eagle Scout Trail Building - The Savanne Portage 1940-42

As had been suggested in 1939 by H. G. Weber of the Minnesota Forestry Service, the Minnesota Historical Society and the Eagles of Region Ten joined hands in 1940, 1941 and 1942 to reopen and mark the old Savanne Portage Trail which connects the east and west Savanne rivers; the east Savanne river running to the St. Louis River and thence to Lake Superior; the west Savanne River running to Big Sand Lake and thence to the Mississippi River.

The Old Savanne Portage Trail was and is undoubtedly the shortest route between these two water systems, being used by the Indians and Voyageurs for hundreds of years in the past. It is approximately five and one-half miles in length.

In 1940 about three and one-half miles were cleared in an east north easterly direction from the western terminus on the west Savanne River. Professor Irving H. Hart representing the Historical Society, and Mr. W. P. Ingersoll, Rapids Forestry Station, Mr. Louis Hope, Assistant Supervisor of the Hill City Forestry Station, and Mr. Herman Pittman, Supervisor from the Aitkin Forestry Station worked on the location of the trail in 1940. Mr. Lloyd Hendrickson of Grand Rapids, served as Camp Cook. Also helping was Don Wilson, Supervisor of the Hill City Forestry Station.

The base camp for the Eagles was located just south of and midway on the trail on the North Shore of Shumway Lake, sometimes called Green Lake. The Post Office was McGregor, Minnesota, in Aitkin County and the camp some ten miles northeast of McGregor.

Sixty-six Eagles representing 13 councils formed the 1940 troop and as in previous camps at Itasca, they worked four hours each morning and then explored, hiked and swam in the afternoon. The evenings were given to games and campfires. Many small artifacts were found such as gunflints, beads, pipe bowls, and hand made nails, proving that the trail had been a busy thoroughfare in days gone by. These artifacts were turned over to the Historical Society.

Archie McLane of St. Paul, veteran Scouter, served as Scoutmaster of the troop, Deputy H. H. Prescott again represented the Region.

In 1941 the camp was established at about the same place and 57 Eagles and Leaders representing 13 councils participated. Archie McLane served again as Troop Scoutmaster with Eugene Johnson of St. Paul and Richard Boehm as Assistants, and Haarald S. Alvord, Region Ten Deputy served as Director of the project. Dr. Harvey Hatch of Minneapolis served as camp physician and Hud Ludlow was Aquatics Director.

The program was pretty much the same except that the portage was marked by a historical sign made by the Forestry Service. The sign was installed with appropriate ceremonies on July 15 with Historical Society and Forestry Service officials present, as well as Regional Executive K. Bentz. But, the big innovation in connection with the 1941 camp was the selection of six Eagle Scouts who would make a canoe trip from Duluth to St. Paul using the Old Savanne Trail.

These Scouts were Coleman Fitz and Dick Lavine as Guides, on loan from the Canoe Base, and Eagle Trail Campers; Robert Salvesson of Fergus Falls, Minn., George Twedell of Austin, Minn., Don Freeman of Minneapolis, and Clinton Odell from Hibbing, Minnesota.

The trip had an unusual feature in that the canoeists carried messages on a deerskin from the mayor of Duluth to Governor Stassen. They left Duluth on July 18th and arrived at the Jackson Street boat landing in St. Paul after a 15 day trip. We quote in part from a news story describing the trip, "This (Savanne) portage was the main artery of canoe traffic from Lake Superior to the Mississippi from 1775 to 1866 when it was abandoned."..."The portage is much more difficult today than in the days of the voyageurs... in those days the country had not been ditched and there was enough water in the swamps to float a canoe."

Nineteen hundred forty-two marked the final years of the trail. Only 21 Eagles from seven councils answered the call for service in the North Woods Trail building in 1942. Pete Cory of Fairmont, Minn., was Scoutmaster of the Trail Troop, Harold Alvord represented the Region, Louis Hope of Hill City represented the Forestry Service. No log made by the boys survives, but several letters we find place the Eagle Scout Trail Project in an honored niche in Regional history.

Mark Andrews, one of the 1942 Trail Building Eagles, had this to say about his experience, "Those of us who were selected were very proud to be named and looked forward to the camp with a great deal of expectation"...The experiences I gained from this camp as well as other Scout camps will always stay with me. One learns not only the wonders of nature, but also how to understand and appreciate your fellow man in the relations that build up between the campers". But, all was not of serious intent at the trail building camps. Andrews goes on to add, "Because of the mosquitoes one of the favorite pastimes in the afternoon was to paddle out to the middle of the lake to take a nap. Naturally, it was considered great sport for your friends to come up to your canoe while you were sleeping and tip it over." Mark Andrews presently rates the title of "Honorable" before his name as United States Congressman from the First District of North Dakota.

On July 17, Dr. George M. Higgins of Rochester wrote a letter to K. Bent asking for information concerning the Eagle Scout Trail Camp. Apparently the first knowledge that Dr. Higgins had that his son was registered for the camp was when he received a reservation acknowledgement from the Regional Office. K. Bentz replied briefly but succinctly to the doctor's query. On July 21st, Deputy Ben

Conger received a letter from Dr. Higgins and we quote in part, "I wish to express to you, and through you to the Region Ten Executive officers, my very great appreciation of the opportunity given to my son, Eagle Scout John Higgins, to participate in the restoration of the Savanne Portage"... "The experience has been an decidedly valuable one for him and he was profited much." "He reported great praise for the adult supervision, entire satisfaction with the "chow" and general approval of all that transpired."

Can the Trail Building Camps be properly evaluated? We think so. From letters like the foregoing from parents and from other correspondence from Scout Leaders and forestry officials it seems clear that the work done on the trails was worthwhile. The value the boys received was of far greater worth, which is as it should be. The camps were not conducted without difficulties, although the rough spots were smoothed out as the years went by. There were a few cuts and minor injuries as might be expected when teenage boys handle man-size tools. Reading the "Logs" of each year as written by the boys themselves, leaves no doubt that the Eagles had a wonderful time, greatly enjoyed each others fellowship and viewed their work on the trail with considerable pride. Eagles were selected by their councils on a basis of one Eagle per thousand boys registered. The minimum age was 15, Eagle Rank and in excellent physical condition.

In the thirteen years of the Eagle Trail, 545 boys and leaders participated.

This verse in the "Hiawatha" tradition reflects the spirit of the Trail Building Saga. We know not "Elmer".

Should you ask me whence this story
 Whence this Legend and its pictures,
 With the odors of the forest,
 With the curling smoke of campfires,
 With the rushing of great waters,
 With their frequent repetitions,
 And their wild reverberations,
 As of thunder in the hill tops?
 I should answer, I should tell you,
 "From the forests at the Eagle trail Camp,
 From the great lakes of the Northwoods,
 From the land of the C. C. Camp,
 From the land of the fire tower,
 From the place where a three mile trail was built,
 Where Mahng, the loon, the wild man of Lake Elbow,
 Feeds among the reeds and rushes,
 I repeat them as I heard them,

From the lips of thirty Eagles
 Full of fun and varied knowledge,
 Full of trail building and Jack's cooking."
 Should you ask where Elmer
 Found this story, so wild and wayward,
 Found this legend and remembrance,
 I should answer, I should tell you,
 "Among the birches of the forest,
 In the bay where stood the saw mill,
 In the cutting of the grub hoe and the axes,
 In the splashes of the walleye and the black bass!
 "All the campers sang to him."

(1933)

by Elmer....with apologies
 to Longfellow

* * * * *

ITASCA HYMN

Mirrored in Itasca's waters
 Blue the summer sky
 In our hearts, oh U of Scouting
 Dwells thy spirit high.
 Lift the chorus, send it ringing
 Far o'er lake and dale
 Hail to thee, oh U of Scouting
 Hail! All Hail! All Hail!

Words by Dad Drew.

Requiem for Itasca

The end came swiftly on July 1, 1947 for the most venerated and oldest of Region Ten Projects, the Itasca University of Scouting. With the approval of Charles Sommers, and Training Chairman, Leonard Ekstrand, Hap Clark, Regional Executive, wrote the letter canceling the 1947 season; only 15 men had registered for the course and it was one week past the deadline. Probably no other action ever taken by Region Ten was so charged with emotion, but then Itasca had been the embodiment of Region Ten spirit for volunteer and professional alike for nearly thirty years.

One graduate sent Hap Clark a dozen roses inscribed "In Loving Memory of Itasca". Between the lines of guarded comments on Itasca's demise can be read genuine regret, some bitterness from a few, and much bewilderment on the part of many.

The record is well documented - every possible effort on part of the Region had been made to effect a successful season. A special committee had been appointed, early in the year, to discuss the training program. Suggestions had been solicited from almost everyone. The bulletin announcing the dates, courses, etc., had been sent out well in advance. Reminder notices followed and all essential preparations had been made - materials, staff, small details, etc. But, the men simply did not register for the course. In the final analysis, promotion for Itasca had always fallen upon the shoulders of the local councils. Did local councils fail to promote with sufficient enthusiasm? Scout Executives offered different excuses, all perhaps valid, but not conclusive. Why then did it fail?

Perhaps it is worthwhile to examine some of the contributing factors that led to the final collapse of Itasca. Probably the insistent and constant urging by the National Office that Itasca Training be confined to the "training of trainers" had a somewhat cumulative effort with the Itasca program when the conditions were just right. But, an examination of the Scouting position that men held who attended Itasca indicates that regardless of the stated policy a high percentage of the men were unit leaders. Was the National Council on sound ground in this matter? The evidence seems to show that they were. A 1942 National Training report reveals that Region Ten stood in eleventh place among the Twelve Regions in percent of unit leaders trained, and in tenth place in the percent of units with at least one trained leader.

Apparently great efforts were made to correct this position when Itasca attendance leaped to 109 in 1943 and to the all time high of 156 in 1944. This all time high attendance may have contributed to Itasca's downfall because of the tremendous overload placed on the available facilities. Great emphasis was laid on a maximum attendance of 120 in 1945 and 1946. Also following the 1944 season, there was much discussion about the program content and some differences between university and Scout officials on time allotment to program items. Although never stated in so many words, it is apparent that 1944 was not a happy year administratively speaking.

The telling blow fell in 1945 when the War Committee on Conventions ruled, "Your application to hold the Scouter Training Course at Itasca State Park is disapproved." The Region had to cancel the season. This break in the twenty-seven years of consecutive operation was the proverbial straw on the back.

Itasca made a comeback of sorts in 1946 with an attendance of 48, hardly enough to justify the effort. All but one of the staff members were professionals. Hap Clark in January of 1947 wrote a letter to Harry Bartelt in answer to a query on plans for Itasca. In this letter Clark poses a problem of vital concern to the Region when he wrote, "There is a very serious question as to whether the Regional staff is justified in spending all the time that seems necessary to carry on the program of Itasca for such a small number, when we know that the same amount of time could be used to far greater advantage in other service to the local council."

So it was a combination of policies, events and perhaps personalities, aided and abetted by a completely war-free and ration free summer for family vacations that created a sudden vacuum in the desire of Scout leaders to register for Itasca.

But, there were those who would not let Itasca rest in peace, so at the Region Ten Executive Committee Meeting on April 16, 1948, the matter was again discussed. We quote from the minutes, "There was a lengthy and heated discussion on Itasca. Based on recommendations of the Regional Executive that we make one more intensive effort to revive the Itasca program- giving a group of lay and professional Scouters an opportunity to develop a program as they might desire it, the following action was taken".

"Motion made and seconded and carried that we again promote Itasca as one week program; that the program be along the lines outlined in the December 1947 bulletin to all councils; - that a committee of lay and professional Scouters be appointed with the responsibility of program details and in promotion of attendance; that a fee of \$30.00 be set; that a \$5.00 nonrefundable reservation fee be required; that by June 20th there must be 90 "students" registered by name or the course would be canceled."

"It was further moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of Sectional courses in 1949, similar to Itasca in order that more men might be given this training under conditions involving less time and expense". Regional Chairman Larkin was requested to appoint a committee to develop Itasca for 1948.

So far as we have been able to discover this motion was never implemented. It would have been a miracle indeed if

A committee could have met the terms described in two months time. A committee, as noted in the motion, involving 1949, would probably never have arrived at a satisfactory plan for sectional courses.

In its twenty-eight year history, 1918 through 1946, excepting 1945, 1153 different men received Itasca training and 79 more were special visitors or faculty. There was a total of 400 repeats at Itasca by 197 different men, so only 24.0% of the Grand Total Attendance of 1553 could be labeled as "repeat performers".

Many men who were graduates and instructors at Itasca through the years were asked to evaluate Itasca Training. All gave the quality of training unstinting praise; all spoke of the great spirit and fellowship that grew out of the association so much enjoyed. Let us quote that a few had to say:

"Itasca...made an enormous contribution in terms of spirit, unity and loyalty."

...Ben Conger

"It was a lot of fun, and I still hear from Itasca men who recall Itasca as a grand experience."

...Leonard Ekstrand

"...a most beautiful thing. Itasca was to my notion the American Gilwell at that time. It had fine training...but primarily it was a bright new flame of Scouting spirit which permeated the entire Region."

...O. B. Evenson

"I was tremendously impressed by my every experience at Itasca; by the laboratory, of the out-of-doors thus afforded, by the fellowship, by the 24 hour experience with nothing else to interfere. Itasca accomplished, for its time, exactly what it was intended to do."

...Elmaar Bakken

"It is my personal opinion that many councils were kept in operation, as far as keeping troops in operation (was concerned), through the men trailed at Itasca."

...Harry Bartelt

"Men attending the course at Itasca became "trainers of trainers" in their councils. Itasca was a yeast that leavened the whole Region and produced invaluable results."

...Paul Love

Thus into the limbo of grand and successful Regional Projects passed Itasca, still remembered, still savored,

its spirit being carried forward by a present day successor, but that's a story that we must wait until 1955 to hear about.

Farewell to Minnesota Fair

On April 17, 1945, the Regional Executive Committee approved a motion to relinquish control of Boy Scout Minnesota State Fair participation to the St. Paul Area Council. Fair participation had become largely a service camp project in which Scouts who attended helped park cars and performed other services for Fair officials. A tent camp was established on the grounds and the Fair footed the bill for meals. It was logical that a local council with access to experienced volunteer leadership and with adequate camping equipment have control of the project. Scouts from other councils were invited to participate, but the Indianhead Council retained full supervision.

The Regional sponsorship of Boy Scout participation in the Minnesota State Fair and others had paid great dividends over the years and the shift of responsibility was only another indication of the rapidly maturing local councils in the Region.

Air Scout Encampments 1945 - 1949

In 1942 in order to meet the need for boys of Senior Scout age to identify in some measure with the fast growing science of aeronautics war effort, the National Council authorized a new Senior Scout program called Air Scouting. The program was complete with a new blue uniform and set of rank requirements through which boys could acquire aeronautical skills in addition to regular Scouting training. Several new Merit Badges were authorized that any Scout of the appropriate rank council earn. In short, the Boy Scouts of America recognized the air age.

While camping was still a part of this new program it was recognized that special events had to be created that fitted the aeronautical emphasis. So, into being came Air Scout Encampments fostered by the Regions. These made use of Air Force bases and brought into play the help of many skilled Air Force technicians.

This new Air Scout program also brought to each Region the services of an Air Force Liaison officer assigned by the Air Force to help councils with the development of Air Scouting and serve as liaison with Air Force installations in the Region. Pliny H. Powers, Deputy Chief Scout

Executive wrote to Hap Clark on July 1, 1945 and we quote the first paragraph of the letter, "A program of cooperation has been developed whereby the Army Air Forces have given recognition to the Air Scout Program through which to further recognize the Air Education of Youth". Mr. Powers then goes on to explain the ways in which a newly authorized Air Force Liaison officer assigned to each Region can be used.

The First Air Scout Encampment was held at Truax Field at Madison, Wisconsin, September 2 to 9, 1945. Deputy Regional Executive Horace Gorton represented the Regional Staff. Lt. C. M. Taylor, Jr. former Eagle Scout and Region Ten's First Army Air Force Liaison officer, carried out the coordinating with Region Seven and the Air Force because this first encampment was a joint Region Seven - Ten project and somewhat experimental.

Fifty-two Senior Scouts or Air Scouts and leaders participated and since the Region Ten "Squadron" was organized under the wing of the Minneapolis Council, the majority of the boys were from Minneapolis, although both St. Paul and Duluth were well represented. Several other Minnesota Councils were represented and three boys from two South Dakota Councils.

The program was designed by a Lt. Colonel at Truax Field who was Director of Training and Operations at Truax Field. The program content as might be expected was military oriented, but in spite of getting up at five in the morning and frequent close order drill, The activities were crammed with subjects which if not of special interest to a given boy were at least novel and challenging. A dance was held on September 8. Senior Girl Scouts had been invited to participate. This was surely successful.

A bit of an administrative "rhubarb" developed from a report to the home office written by Deputy Horace Gorton in which he made some constructive criticisms. These caused Deputy Chief Scout Executive Pliny Powers some concern. But Hap Clark fashioned a letter quieting any alarm. A few quotes from this letter ably sums up the First Air Scout Encampment. Wrote Clark, "So long as we here at this end of the line are exceedingly happy over the outcome of the encampment, we doubt if anyone else should be greatly disturbed..." "We have all undoubtedly learned much from this first experience and will take full advantage of it for more successful encampments next year." This last comment is simply a restatement of the time tested Scouting method, "Learn by doing".

A fascinating sidelight to this first encampment is the fact that the "Radio Post", the Truax Field newspaper had a side by side two headlines, "AIR SCOUTS ARRIVE HERE FOR TRAINING" AND, "V-J DAY RECEIVED QUIETLY BY TRUAX FIELD PERSONNEL". The date was September 5, 1945. The peace treaty with the Japanese had been signed aboard the battleship Missouri on September 2nd; hostilities had ceased August 14.

The Second Air Encampment for Region Ten Senior Scouts was 100 percent a Region Ten project and held at the Rapid City Army Air Base near Rapid City, South Dakota. Deputy Horace Gorton again represented the Region and Lt. C. M. Taylor did the spade work in arranging the program which was again crammed with the science of aeronautics, but better balanced with recreation and Link Trainer simulated flying. In the original bulletin a B25 Flight had been promised. At the last moment the Air Force canceled all Air Scout flights in the interests of economy in spite of telegrams that followed to higher commands and a personal conversation between Chief Scout Executive Fretwell and Secretary of War Patterson. This was held August 16 - 25, 1946

Thirty-two Scouts and leaders participated. Again a dance was graced by Girl Scouts in formal gowns and the event was voted a great success. Overall the encampment in spite of the "no flight" order was acclaimed a successful operation.

The 1947 Air Scout Encampment was again held at the Rapid City Air Base from June 18 - 28. Ninety-three boys and leaders participated and for the first time North Dakota was represented. We quote from the mimeographed report published by the Region.

"Air Scouts and leaders arrived by plane, bus, train, auto and motor bike - quarters and bedding assigned - health rechecks, everybody in the "Pink" - Tour of the Black Hills and 250 speckled trout for the fish fry, guests of the Jr. Chamber of Commerce - "More pep than 20 carloads of vitamin pills" - group of 20 from the Twin Cities arrive at 1:30 A.M. - get Col. Curtice out of bed - colonel delivers complete service with a smile - instruction in all phases of aircraft structure, flight, traffic control, navigation, instruments, weather, engines, electric and radio fundamentals, signaling, life raft, use, etc. three big meals a day at only 25¢ per - formations, dress parades, drill, more good meals, and restful slumber - rubbing elbows with fine Army Air Force personnel, all of whom had just returned from Arctic operations in Alaska - the 28th Bomb Gp. - a big social gathering - dance and all with 75 of Rapid City's most charming young ladies present."

Air force Liaison Officer, Captain Robert Klotz and Deputy Horce Gorton gave the event direction.

The 1948 Encampment was again held at the Rapid City Base, June 18 - 26, now called the Weaver Air Force Base. Captain Klotz and Deputy George Hedrick gave leadership Region wise. The big event was a flight by all who attended in C47's. For the first time Explorer Scouts in general were invited to participate. Seventy-one boys and leaders participated representing seven of the seventeen Region Ten Councils.

A Second Air Encampment was held in 1948 at the Wold-Chamberlin Air Station- August 17, 18, 19th. It was open to all Senior Scouts. Captain Klotz did the Liaison work and Horace Gorton represented the Region. Fifty-eight boys and leaders participated. Two bands played for the big dance at the close of the encampment.

The final Air Scout Encampment of the decade was billed for "All Senior Scouts". It was held in 1949 at the Weaver Air Base at Rapid City, June 17th through the 25th. Eight states were to be included and, after many TWX's between Air Force Units, a C-47 was made available for a flight. But, the expected eighty or more boys dwindled to a mere fourteen.

Wilderness Canoe Trails 1940 - 1949

Exciting, inspiring, reassuring are three words that might be used to describe the three important events in the expanding life of the Region Ten Wilderness Canoe Trails Program in the 1940's. Exciting, because on September 23rd, 1941, the U. S. Forest Service issued a permit for 1.6 acres out on the south shore of Moose Lake in the Superior National Forest of Minnesota upon which the Boy Scouts of America could build a permanent Canoe Base. A year to year lease at an annual rental of \$25.00 per year climaxed a search of long duration and an intensive effort for several years made by Camping Chairman E. H. Ryneerson, Ben Conger, Hod Ludlow, C. S. Chase and others.

George Hedrick concludes the story of this event when he writes, "So the Exploring came to an end - the Canoe trails had found a home! True it was just a rocky, precipitous and wooded hillside a mile from a road, but in the minds eyes of the men who picked it could be seen log cabins,

tents, and racked canoes, and moving boys in Khaki uniforms. And over it all, intermingled with bird and song was a happy sound - the sound of boyish laughter. Some how, all that would come too, in time."

Inspiring, because the indefatigable and irrepressable enthusiast of the wilderness canoe trails, Charles Sommers, was honored in 1941 by having the Canoe Base named the Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base. Then following the National Council Annual Meeting in St. Paul in May of 1942, Chief Scout Executive James E. West dedicated the Base on May 17, with its new official name.

The only speech of record ever made by Frank Bean was on this occasion.

Dr. Eddie Ryneearson who had brought to a successful conclusion the finding of a Canoe Base site served as master of ceremonies at the dedication. Towards the end of the ceremonies he called on Frank Bean, saying, "Mr. Bean wants to make a talk". This announcement surely brought into play raised eyebrows by all those who knew Mr. Bean, First Frank Bean with a minimum of words introduced the chairmen of Region Eleven and Nine both of whom made a few brief remarks. Then Frank Bean made his speech saying, "These aren't my words. They are the words of Rudyard Kipling written of someone who was dead. Mr. Sommers is still alive."

We scarce had need to doff his pride
Or slough the dross of earth --
E'en as he trod that way to God, so walked he
from his birth,
In simpleness and gentleness, and honor and
clean mirth.

Speaking of the ceremony that day Dr. Ryneearson wrote, "I am sure that the dedication of the Canoe Base was my most rewarding moment in Scouting " He adds..."The dedication of the Canoe Base was a most thrilling event for Charles Sommers whose name it bears, for Frank Bean who was his close friend and paid most of the bills, and for a lot of the rest of us who had enjoyed our respective roles in making it possible." One of the Regional Committeemen who should be mentioned is Dudley Fitz of Albert Lea who assumed the leadership of raising quite a bit of money for the initial capital outlay.

Reassuring, because the attendance continued to grow in numbers and scope and leadership on the trails moved from the era of provisional crews made up of individual boys with

Canoe Base leadership to homogeneous crews from a patrol, troop, or explorer group with their own leadership. By 1948 "home leadership" became a requirement, and the base began to furnish guides for crews as a regular part of the Canoe Base fee.

During the decade 3,532 Senior Scouts and Explorers enjoyed the exhuberant wilderness freedom and challenge of the canoe trails. See appendix for detailed figures.

Fees ranged from \$11.50 for 7 days and \$20.00 for two weeks in 1940 to \$27.50 for the 10 day trip in 1949. No great increase in fees during the decade but, a change to a one length trip and 100% guide service for crews.

KFYR Radio Program Revived

KFYR, the Bismarck Radio Station that sponsored a Lone Scout Tribe in the middle thirties revived the idea for three years from 1945 through 1947. The Rev. A. E. Smith of Bismarck, Scoutmaster of the Kiwanis sponsored troop at that time, wrote the scripts for the 15 minutes once-a-week program entitled, "Redfeather and his Scouts". Three of his Scouts, Oscar Will, Robert Brown and Jack Kenny were the regular participants with P. R. Jaynes, known as "Doc" playing the part of "Ole", a frost-bitten Norweigan wise to the ways of the out-of-doors and nature. There was a Stellar Tribe Committee consisting of Governor Andahl of North Dakota, Governor Thye of Minnesota, Governor Sharp of South Dakota, Governor Samuel Ford of Montana and A. C. VanWyck, President of the Missouri Valley Council, plus Curt Dirlam as Tribe Committee Chairman and P. J. Meyer, President of the Meyer Broadcasting Company. Frank Fitzsimonds of KYFR was Secretary. Dirlam and Fitzsimonds were active in the original program in the thirties. Enrollees in the tribe were enrolled by states and were mailed a picture of the "mike" gang. Jaynes became ill and the program folded in the summer of 1947.

The Paul Bunyan Awards 1943 - 1945

As a stimulus to membership gain and friendly rivalry among Region Ten Councils the idea of the Paul Bunyan Awards was devised by the Regional Staff and launched as a Regional contest beginning in January of 1943.

There were four awards:

<u>The Paul Bunyan "himself"</u>	<u>For most boys from Jan. 1, 1943</u>
(carved statue of Paul)	(awarded each month)
<u>Babe the Blue Ox</u>	<u>For the most units since Jan. 1</u>
(carved statue of Babe)	(awarded each month)

Paul's Axe

(Carved Wood axe)

For largest gain in Scout over
previous year

(each month)

Paul Bunyan's Inkwell

(Carved Ink barrel)

For most boys since Jan. 1, 1943

In this contest councils were divided into three groups according to size; Big Four, Husky Four, Big Ten

(awarded each month)

As councils succeeded to the top of the list each month in the various categories they gained possession of the appropriate carved trophy. In 1943 the South Central Minnesota Council kept Babe The Blue Ox for the entire 12 months. Paul Bunyan was won by the Cedar Valley Council for 7 months. Paul Bunyan's Inkwell was apparently a come lately idea because the winners are only shown for the month of December in 1943. They were: Red River Valley, Central Minnesota, South Central Minnesota.

The contest was continued until December, 1945. Figures were published each month by the Region. These became the forerunner of the membership figures now published each month by the Region.

Chapter 5

RURAL SCOUTINGRural Scouting Breakfast - 1944

A rural Scouting breakfast for people interested in Rural life was sponsored by the Region following the 1944 Annual Meeting on the morning of September 7, at the University of Minnesota Center for Continuation Study. The invitation list for this breakfast included almost everybody who was any body on the top level of the rural scene, including the Secretary of Agriculture who was not able to attend.

But, the list of those participating was quite impressive and included the Chief Scout Executive, Elbert K. Fretwell, Elmaar Bakken, National Director of Rural Scouting, Governor of Minnesota, Edward J. Thye, Frank White, President of the Minn. Farm Bureau Federation; C. H. Bailey, Dean of the College of Agriculture; William B. Pearson, Master of the State Grange; A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club leader; Dan A. Wallace, Director of Public Relations for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal, and many others of equal calibre.

W. C. Coffey, President of the University of Minnesota, had sent out the invitations and he served as chairman of the meeting. While Coffey was the official host it is quite likely that this event was another of Frank Bean's anonymous enterprises.

No agenda of the program survives and no mention of results or follow up was ever made. A newspaper article notes that Elmaar Bakken was the principal speaker.

Rural Emphasis Finale

In 1945 at the April 17th meeting of the Regional Executive Committee, it was announced that a friend of the Region had made \$4,500 available for a special rural demonstration project. It was agreed that the Red River Valley Council be given an opportunity to match funds for such a project; if this council failed to accept the offer, the Regional Executive and Chairman should look elsewhere. Eight months later, in the minutes of the Executive Committee we find the following statement, "Clark on reasons why the special rural project did not materialize." "Briefly it was found that such a special demonstration as was contemplated was not necessary- that there was sufficient proof in at least three councils that rural boys could be reached if there was sufficient men, money, and desire to do the job."

Rural population was shrinking particularly as it related to the percent of the population as a whole. Small towns were not longer isolated. Urban population was in the

initial stages of expansion that would see entire counties with a fairly large urban center fall to the onslaught of the bulldozers blade and developers would create forests of gleaming homes and shopping centers from the filled in swamps and contour-leveled hills.

Thus came to a close Region Ten's sustained rural effort that had spanned nearly forty years. All of the rural expansion experimenters were gone from the scene with the exception of Charles Sommers and Frank Bean. The days of this dynamic leadership was about to end although their strong influence in Regional affairs would continue for another ten years. This was not necessarily the sad note of a cause lost, but rather a sign of progress. Hap Clark's minutes had put it quite simply and clearly. Times had changed.

Chapter 6NATIONAL COUNCIL EVENTS IN THE REGIONNational Council Meeting - St. Paul - 1942

The Thirty-second Annual Meeting Of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America was held in Region Ten May 15, 16, 1942. Billed as a St. Paul - Minneapolis affair, the meeting headquarters was at the Hotel St. Paul and the final banquet held at the Coffman Memorial in Minneapolis.

The outstanding event of the meeting, from Region Ten's standpoint was the award of the Silver Buffalo to former Governor R. A. Nestos of Minot, North Dakota. Elmaar Bakken recalls, "One of the greatest joys of my life was to return to Region Ten in 1942...and see R. A. Nestos get the Silver Buffalo Award." "R. A. Nestos was very ill and Dr. McCannel of Minot said he would go with him every step of the way." "The two came together, roomed together, and Dr. McCannel took care of him every minute." Just two months later on July 15, the former Governor and great proponent of Rural Scouting passed away, so the award was a most fitting benediction to a great Scouter's dedicated service to boys.

The meeting also marked the close of the long career of Chief Scout Executive James E. West whose truly dynamic leadership had played a most vital and important role in building a sound organization for the Scouting movement. We are told that it was Charles Sommers who presented the resolution at the National Council Executive Board Meeting that paved the way for Dr. West's retirement.

Among the banquet speakers was Governor Harold E. Stassen who made a strong plea for Rural Scouting. Eight hundred and ninety-six delegates were registered and the final banquet was attended by over 1,000 persons.

Following the National Meeting Dr. West accompanied by a distinguished group of National Council members journeyed to Ely, Minn., via Duluth and visited the new Canoe Base on Moose Lake where he formally dedicated it as the "Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base".

Report to the Nation Inaugurated - 1948

In a sense the Boy Scouts of America have always made a report to the nation since 1916 through its report to congress each year. Often the Chief Scout Executive and perhaps the president of the Boy Scouts of America would visit the White House for some appropriate ceremony with the President of the United States who was also Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America. Not until 1948 did someone conceive the idea of having representative Scouts make a

report to the president in person and thus dramatize the achievements of the Scouting movement during the past year.

Late in the fall of 1947 or very early in 1948, the 12 Regions were asked to select one outstanding Eagle Scout to represent the Region in a "Report to the Nation" project the highlight of which involved making a report to the President at the White House.

The selection of the Regional Representative has varied somewhat in the 12 Regions, but generally councils submitted the names of their outstanding Eagle Scouts as candidates. The Regional Representative was chosen from these by means of a written record or a personal interview, or both.

The first Region Ten Representative for the Report to The Nation was Myron T. Shervheim of Troop 179 of Kensington, Minnesota, Red River Valley Council. Myron was 18 years of age. In 1966 we wrote to Myron Shervheim and asked him to recall the events of that First Report to Nation. Here is his reply, "Eighteen years have passed since I represented Region Ten in the first Report to the Nation. Although the events of the trip are crystal clear in my mind, the entire trip still seems like a dream. I traveled by train and our schedule allowed for three days in Washington and two in New York.

"I remember with fondness the genuinely warm reception President Truman gave us. He took time to shake hands with each of us, to learn where we were from and then to share a fact or anecdote relating to our section of the country. Our time with the President was pleasant and unhurried. I had been selected the previous evening to present the statuette to President Truman. Certainly that presentation had to be the high point of the trip."

"We met and visited with J. Edgar Hoover, Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton J. Anderson, and I personally met and breakfast with Senator Joseph Ball and Representative H. Carl Anderson from Minnesota. There were other national leaders that we were introduced to as well. Each of these men expressed a high regard for Scouting and the principles of the Boy Scout movement."

"The friendships with the other representatives, the lessons in history and government, the sightseeing in New York and Washington, the visit to the United Nations; each of these in its self would have made the trip worthwhile. Together they combined to form a never to be forgotten week."

"Following high school I attended Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota for two years. In 1950 I entered the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry from

which I graduated in 1954. That same summer I was commissioned a first lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force Dental Corps. Since then I have served in bases in Montana, Ohio, Texas, Alaska and South Dakota. I am presently a Major with the 821st Medical Group.'

"In 1955 I was married to Ardys Moen, a high school classmate. We have three children; Jan (a boy) 7, Maty Lu 4, and Lee Allen 5 months."

"I am now 36 years old. During my college days and my service career I have met many men who have been active in Scouting as boys. Without exception these men have been of the highest calibre and I have been proud to recognize them as Scout brothers."

"You may wonder about my association with Scouting at the present time. At the moment I am not active but I am looking forward to re-entering the program with my own boys. While in college I was active with Alpha Phi Omega. Following college I served for a time as Scoutmaster and have worked several times with troops in other capacities."

"The Representative chosen in 1949 for the Report to the Nation was an Eagle Scout from Mankato, Minnesota, Alan Fritts, a member of Troop 11."

International Jamboree - 1947

The only Jamboree held during the 1940's was the International Jamboree at Moisson, France August 8, to 19, 1947. The Region Ten Contingent consisted of 37 Scouts and leaders. M. D. Towell of Minneapolis was the contingent leader. The American delegation consisted of thirty troops. A five day training period was conducted at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey before embarking on the United States Transport, General Muir, for France.

Emergency Corps - 1942

Although the Emergency Service Corps idea, which came in 1942, did not require great attention from the Regional standpoint, nevertheless Deputies did urge councils to set up the necessary training courses for Unit Leaders and training was given to executives and volunteers through the services of Home Office personnel.

Training for the boy concerned ten subjects: Physical Fitness, Observation, Communications and Movement by Signal, Wartime Messenger Service, Outdoor Living, Personal Safety, Personal First Aid, Fire Safety, Preservation and Human Life,

and Food Supply and Production. All of these involved excellent program material and the Messenger Service and Food Production through Victory Gardens were perhaps the most practical.

An attractive emblem was available to First Class Scouts at least 15 years of age who could qualify through training as members of the "Emergency Service Corps". These Scouts were also required to have earned about 7 Merit Badges in applicable fields.

The Corps carried on after the war with the idea that the Emergency Training be applied in such natural disasters as floods, hurricanes, etc. But, the intensity of interest naturally waned with the war's close.

Chapter 7

THE DEBUT OF A SONG-"ON MY HONOR"

The lights dimmed again in the vast, comfortable, air conditioned auditorium and 3,000 professional Scout leaders and their wives attending the 8th National Scout Executives Conference at Indiana State University readied themselves for the next Regional stunt. The spotlight played on the slowly rising orcestral plateform and illumined the bright red caps of some forty men whose torsos were proudly displayed in gleaming white "T" shirts emblazoned with a blackbearded Paul Bunyan. Several men were emulating the famous Paul, slashing chips from rough logs as they swung their axes. Behind the men were evergreen trees -- a truly effective and colorful scene. For the writer, it was a scene to be long remembered, especially as the group of men swung into their songs. One of these was, in effect, the Scout Oath, set to music. It was sung through once, then hummed softly as Robert Bugge repeated the Scout Oath. It was a new song beautifully staged and competently sung. The applause that followed, as the platform disappeared into auditorium depths, was a genuine tribute to the nation's smallest Region and to a new song.

Harry Bartelt, Scout Executive of the North Star Council at Duluth, Minnesota, was the composer of the new song and its story is best told by him, "The attempts to write a song that had within it the spirit of the Scout Oath were carried on by me over a period of many years. Although I possessed great interest and enthusiasm for music, I lacked experience and good training in composition. The reason for the effort in the first place was the hope that the Scout Oath might be sung instead of being verbally repeated. It seemed to me that on certain occasions a musical Scout Oath might be especially effective.

After many trials at the piano, only frustrations were the result. The exact words as they appeared in the Oath just simply would not fit into lyrics. After being inspired at a particularly effective Court of Honor ceremony, another session at the piano resulted. This time, for an entirely unknown reason, a change took place, not only in the sequence of words but the wording itself. Here's what happened:

The Scout Oath

On my Honor, I will do my best
to do my duty to God,

and my country

Words of the Song

On my Honor, I'll do my best
to do my duty to God,

On my Honor I'll do my best
to serve my country as I
may

To help other people at all times,

On my Honor I'll do my best
to do my good turn each day,

To keep myself physically strong

To keep my body strengthened

mentally awake

And keep my mind awakened

Morally straight

To follow paths of
Righteousness,

On my Honor I'll do my best.

"But no effort was made to expose the song to the public ear. Then one day, George Hedrick, a Deputy from the Region Ten Office, was in my home. He saw the original score on the piano. (this original score is now held by the Johnson National Scout museum at New Brunswick, N. J.) George liked the song and urged its use."

Following the presentation of the song at the Bloomington Conference in 1947 several hundred recordings were purchased, mostly by professionals in Region Ten. The song was copyrighted in 1948. Bartelt continues, "Since that conference the use of the song spiraled beyond belief. It has been used at International and National Jamborees, in fact, I received a copy of the Japanese Boy Scout songbook and found "On My Honor" included, the only song printed in English. In preparation for the National Jamboree at Santa Ana, California, a boys choir group from "the Little Church Around the Corner" in New York cut a recording of Scout songs and "On My Honor" was among the songs used. The Church of the Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake, Utah asked for and received permission to publish the song in their educational materials."

"This is the story of the how and why of the song "On My Honor".

There never has been an official Boy Scout song -- and there probably never will be, but Harry Bartelt's "On My Honor" has come closest to reflecting the spirit of Scouting and it continues to have great appeal and a cordial reception from the passing parade of Scout Leaders.

Chapter 8Regional Annual Meetings 1940 - 1949

The Regional Annual Meetings of the 1940's followed the general format established in the 1930's, but the individual years were endowed with more than the usual highlights; it was a decade of honors bestowed on Charles Sommers, Frank Bean and other Regional leaders of long service.

Opening the decade in 1940 the Annual Meeting was held for the first and only time at the Alex Johnson Hotel in Rapid City, South Dakota, September 13, 14, and 15. The principal address by Chief Scout Executive James E. West was made out-of-doors with Gutzon Borglum's giant carvings of the four presidents; Lincoln, Washington, Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt, looking on from the granite face of Mt. Rushmore. We quote part of Dr. West's opening remarks, "But, first, before launching into what I have on my heart to say, I want, in all humility, to apologize for having confused this splendid Region with Region Nine. Mr. Sommers tells me that three times today I asked you people to believe you were down in Texas..." "I should have known that Region Ten, and Charles Sommers, and Frank Bean and a good many of you Scouters have been carrying on for ten, fifteen, twenty and more years - are synonymous, and I do most humbly apologize."

A Boy Scout Rally was held in connection with the affair. Those attending the Annual Meeting lunched on Buffalo Steaks. James E. West received a framed picture of the Mt. Rushmore Memorial as a memento of the occasion. West's visit was featured in both the Scouting Magazine and BOYS' Life.

The 1941 meeting held at the St. Paul Hotel, October 10, and saw the launching of the "Get off the Plateau" program. The well kept secret of the Regional Committee to name the new Canoe Base after Charles Sommers was announced. Frank Bean was the prime "conspirator" in this tribute to Sommers, and Dr. Eddie H. Rynearson, Regional Camping Chairman, made the presentation at the meeting. George J. Fisher delivered the principal address at the meeting entitled, "Scouting's Responsibility for the Preservation of the American way of Life". The title of Fisher's talks were frequently long, but the talks themselves comparatively short with a worthwhile theme. This talk survives, and is as timely today as in 1941.

"Ready for the Climb" was the theme for 1942. James E. West, Arthur A. Schuck and Harold Pote were present at the

Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis, October 31. There they represented the National Office.

Honored guest for the occasion was, however, Clay W. Smoot of Bartlesville, Oklahoma representing the Phillips Foundation. Chief Scout Executive James E. West appeared for the last time at a Region Ten Meeting and spoke on the topic, "Scouters in War for Freedom". Judge A. M. Christianson of Bismarck paid a glowing tribute to Governor R. A. Nestos who had passed away during the summer.

George J. Fisher and Lew Hall, Director of Health and Safety represented the Home Office in 1943. The meeting was held at the St. Paul Hotel, November 19, 20. Fisher also made a statement concerning the new Chief Scout Executive, Elbert K. Fretwell who had been a member of the National Executive Board since 1933 and for many years an ardent supporter of the Boy Scout Professional. He had been Professor of Education at Teachers College at Columbia University. Fretwell had been an active volunteer on the National scene since 1922.

The 1944 meeting at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis was held at a very early date, September 5, so that the new Chief Scout Executive, Elbert K. Fretwell could make his first appearance at a Region Ten Meeting. Fretwell made the principal address at a luncheon meeting as the one day conference opened at 9:00 A.M. and closed at 4:30 P.M. The First Silver Antelope Awards were given at the luncheon. This was K. Bentz's last Region Ten Annual Meeting.

Nineteen forty-five saw the Annual Meeting split into sections and were the first meetings engineered by the new Regional Executive, Mr. M. G. ("Hap") Clark. Meetings were held at Faribault, October 2; Fargo, October 5; Duluth, October 8. A team of coordinators - volunteers - and the Regional staff drove to these meetings in two cars. Dwight Ramsay, Harry Eby and Harry Nagel represented the Home Office. These were one day meetings.

The 1946 Annual Meeting was held November 2 at the St. Paul Hotel and marked the close of an era in Region Ten History with the retirement of Charles Sommers and Frank Bean as Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively of the Region. The banquet provided a nostalgic review of twenty-six years of Regional History by means of a cartoon slide show depicting highlights in the Scouting careers of both men. The cartoons were the work of A. V. (Del) Newman of the St. Paul staff and the script, light and humorous, was fashioned by new Deputy George Hedrick.

"Dr. Eddie Rynearson who presided at the banquet has a unique story to tell about a stunt that backfired a bit. He writes, "Unless I am mistaken, this was the meeting where Leonard (Eckstrand) and I pulled a crazy stunt that had unpleasant circumstances. The Governor of our state was Luther Youngdahl and he and his wife together with other dignitaries were at the head table. By pre-arrangements, at one place in the festivities, Leonard Eckstrand rose and in his normal bellow shouted some insulting remarks to me. We had pre-arranged a little banter, which was terminated when I pulled a 38 calibre revolver from its hiding place under speakers stand and let fly at Leonard. I had, of course, obtained blanks from the Rochester Police Department (although there were those who thought I should have used bullets)".

"There were at least two unpleasant circumstances - - one was that, when Leonard slumped back in his chair, Mrs. Bean damned near collapsed herself; the second was that the noise from the barrel of the revolver came very close to one of the Governor's ears and caused permanent damage to the auditory nerve. He was a very good sport about it - - both then and later - - and just two years ago when I had dinner with him in Washington, he said he had no difficulty remembering the event!"

Former Governor of Minnesota, Edward J. Thye, presented each man with a memorial scrapbook containing letters from friends all over the country. The theme for the meeting was "The Joy and Fun of Being a Scouter" which appropriately summed-up the vigorous leadership years of the honored guests. Frank Bean continued his "Joy and Fun" in Scouting for ten more years and Charles Sommers for eighteen years.

Elected the new Regional Chairman was Arthur J. Larkin of Minneapolis. Four Vice Chairmen were selected; Sever Knutson of Hutchinson, Minn., Andrew Palm of Huron, S. D., Allen S. King of Fargo, N. D., and Phillip Moore of Duluth.

Present at the meeting were Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive, Dr. George J. Fisher, retired but now serving as the new National Scout Commissioner, and former Regional Executives, Harold Pote, Paul Love and K. Bentz. Of the four hundred persons present, only Charles Sommers and George Fisher had been on hand on November 17, 1920 some twenty-six years before, to help organize the first Region in America.

For some reason in 1947 it was decided to shift the Annual Regional Meetings to a spring date, therefore no Annual Meeting was held.

The unusual feature about the 1948 meeting was the Northwoods atmosphere created by Paul Bunyan costumes at the Annual Banquet. Pseudo Northwoods names were given to the Regional Officers, speakers, etc. Charles Sommers was

characterized as "Hot and Breezy", Ray O. Wyland, one of the main speakers, "Double Jaws". The luncheon was called "Chuck House Feed" and the banquet, "Cook Shanty Spread". It was a meeting with much fellowship and fun. The story is still told about Clifford Pay, Sioux Council President, making the Sioux Council report in an Indian headdress and blanket. When he mentioned something good in his report he ended the account with a loud "How" but when the report was unfavorable he closed the item with a deep "ugh"! Pliny H. Powers, the new Deputy Chief Scout Executive attended his first meeting in Region Ten and spoke at the luncheon. Ray O. Wyland gave the address at the banquet. This was Hap Clark's last Region Ten Annual Meeting.

On April 21,22, 1949, the national theme, "Fortieth Anniversary Crusade - Strengthen the Arm of Liberty", was launched for Region Ten with a very effective torchlighting ceremony. Minnesota State Senator Elmer Andersen spoke at the luncheon and E. Urner Goodman at the banquet.

One of the new features inaugurated at this annual meeting was the Presidents Dinner held on Thursday evening, Apr. 21. The program was directed entirely toward the work of the Council President especially matters of staff, including relationships with the Scout Executive, salaries and finance. Charles N. Miller in making his report to the home office had this comment, "The evening banquet was 'out of this world'." "Never before have I attended a banquet that started at 5 pm and closed at 7 pm. This represented a phenomenon of planning and executing." A most prophetic statement about the man who gave the affair staff leadership.

Another innovation in the 1949 meeting was the separation of regional business items. Previously election of officers, the Regional Executive's Stewardship Report as well as other reports including all regional business requiring executive committee action was lumped into one meeting.

This year, for the first time a breakfast was held for the Regional Executive Committee to act on important business items and then a meeting designated as the "Regional Business Meeting", open to all, was conducted and the election held and Stewardship report given. This plan has been continued until the present day.

This was the first Annual Meeting for Regional Executive Henry W. Schreiber who replaced Hap Clark in October of 1948. Phil Moore of Duluth was elected Regional Chairman and Whitney Eastman of Minneapolis replaced Moore as a Vice Chairman, Allen King, Andrew Palm and Leonard Ekstrand continuing as Vice Chairmen.

Chapter 9RELATIONSHIPSDiocesan Chaplains Conference - 1943

The first Diocesan Chaplains Conference was held in St. Paul at the Minnesota Club, Friday, September 24, following the Regional Annual Meeting and Scout Executive's Conference. The date was probably selected so that many who had attended the other two meetings could conserve on travel.

The meeting was sponsored by His Excellency, John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul. Bishop Murray had long been a strong supporter of Scouting and the Archdiocese had employed a man for several years to help parishes organize Scouting units. But, it was now felt that since there were several dioceses in Region Ten, it might be better to employ a Special Deputy to promote Scouting in a Region-wide effort. This conference was designed to acquaint Diocesan Chaplains appointed by the several Bishops and certain key Catholic leaders with the opportunities Scouting offered Catholic Youth.

The speakers and leaders of the conference were distinguished National personages in Scouting and the Catholic Church. The presiding officers were Msgr. Edward Robert Moore, National Director for the Catholic Committee on Scouting, and Msgr. Edward Mahowald, St. Cloud Diocesan Chaplain. Advisors were Victor F. Ridder, Secy. Treas. of the Catholic Committee on Scouting, Dr. Ray O. Wyland, Director of Education and Relationships of the Boy Scouts of America, and Judge Carlton F. McNally, St. Paul Archdiocesan Scout Committee Chairman. Mr. Kenneth E. Cook, National Boy Scout Director of Catholic Relationships served as Secretary.

Special Deputy for Catholic Relationships

The conference served as the springboard for the employment in 1944 of Horace Gorton as Special Region Ten Deputy to promote Scouting in the Catholic Church. Following the conference a drive for funds to support the Special Deputy was launched in several Diocese within the Region, and by the close of 1943 a total of \$2,617.51 had been raised. Archbishop Murray made a contribution of \$2,000. This special project was aimed at a three year period and pledges were made by 52 persons on this basis. The Special Deputy budget was set at \$5,000 per year three years. By June 1, 1944 a total of \$14,382 had been raised in cash and pledges.

On Wednesday, June 14, 1944, a luncheon was held at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul to introduce Mr. Horace Gorton, a former Scout Executive of the Central Minnesota Council at St. Cloud, as the new Special Deputy Regional Executive who would specialize in Relationships particularly between Region Ten and the Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of St. Paul and the other eight diocese in the Region which would not cover western North Dakota or eastern Montana.

Horace Gorton tells this story of his experience as Special Deputy, "Shortly after I assumed my job as Special Deputy, Mr. Kenneth Cook, National Director of Catholic Relationships gave me special training in this new work. Then we spent two weeks traveling throughout the territory, meeting Bishops, Chaplains, and prominent Catholic laymen."

"Of the ten diocese in the Region in 1944, four had active Catholic Committees. During the two years of the special project, four more committees were activated. Little was accomplished in the Rapid City and Bismarck diocese largely because of the illness and old age of both Bishops. The active Diocesan Committees were developed as follows: St. Cloud, St. Paul, Crookston, Duluth, Winona, Fargo, Sioux Falls, and Superior."

"Besides the work of organizing committees, I assisted with plans for religious retreats, corporate communions, and vesper services. An attempt was made to refrain from describing the project as "Catholic Scouting"; the term 'Scouting for Catholics' was encouraged. Several committees in their enthusiasm organized Scout rallies and camporees exclusively for Scouts of Catholic faith. This, of course, was discouraged, and the problem satisfactorily solved.

"Much work was done in Catholic Parishes. Almost every Boy Scout Council had some reluctant pastors who would have nothing to do with our movement. Part of my work was to call upon these men and attempt to induce them to support Scouting."

"Much progress was made during the life of the project. There is no question that the work done helped bring Scouting to more Scouting parishes and more Catholic boys."

At the completion of Mr. Gorton's work on the Special Project he was employed as a regular Deputy, although he remained a handy expert on Catholic relationships.

Diocesans Chaplains Conference - 1948

Ray O. Wyland, National Director of the Relationships Division spoke to about fifty Catholic Diocesan Chaplains from out over the Region. The conference was sponsored by the Region and coordinated by Deputy Horace Gorton.

Father Robert Brown, Chairman of the Catholic Committee on Scouting, spoke to the group about his trip to the Jamboree and his visit to Rome. A number of laymen were present.

Amos Meader - Specialist in Cub Leaders Training - 1940-1941

On December 27 at the Regional Executive Committee Meeting, Mr. Amos Meader of St. Paul was introduced. It was explained that he would do some special work around the Region in Cub Leaders Training. In April of 1941 Mr. Meader made a report on plans for a Cub Leaders Conference. Clifford Hanson who was at that time serving as a Field Executive in Sioux Council recalls that Mr. Meader traveled in his district with him conducting training and helping to organize Cub Packs.

Mr. Meader's position was apparently unofficial. He did not have the title of "Special Deputy", but he performed such a function in relation to the cub Scout program. Later Mr. Meader joined the professional ranks of Scouting and transferred to a position out of the Region. He served about two years in his semi-professional role in Cub Scouting.

Chapter 10COUNCILS - DISTRICTS - MEMBERSHIPMerger of Sioux and Arrowhead Councils

The Arrowhead Council with headquarters at Watertown, South Dakota, had been formed in 1934 out of the merger of the Northern South Dakota Council at Aberdeen and the Central South Dakota Council at Huron. But, it became a difficult struggle for the Arrowhead Council to remain afloat as Elmaar Bakken's story of his pre-Christmas visit illustrates. So, in 1942, with the help of the Region, a merger of the Arrowhead Council and the Pheasant Council at Huron was effected. The new council with its office at Huron retained the Pheasant Council name.

Merger of South Central Minnesota Council and St. Paul Area Council

The merger of the South Central Minnesota Council with headquarters at Faribault, Minn., and the St. Paul Area Council took place in 1945. This merger was dictated by better communications over the years and good business procedure in consolidating overhead costs.

These two mergers left Region Ten with a total of 17 councils.

Districts

The number of districts organized and unorganized ceased to be a matter of Regional focus. Undoubtly there were districts in all degrees of organization throughout the 17 councils. Good district organization became a prime concern of the council Scout Executive and the related Deputy and the effort for better organization continued throughout the decade.

Membership

The struggle for increased membership never ceased during the 1940's. Boy membership increased from 37,455 to 65,948 or a gain of 76%. Cub Scouting accounted for most of the gain. During the same period the national gain was 74%.

THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Additional Vice Chairmen

Mr. Andrew B. Dygert who had been Chairman of the Finance Committee for several years and spearheaded the financial effort of the "Get off the Plateau" expansion project was elected in 1943 to serve along with Frank Bean as a Regional Vice Chairman. Then in 1944 Arthur E. Larkin was elected as Vice Chairman to replace Andrew Dygert.

In 1943 another change was made in the make-up of the Executive Committee of the Regional Committee. Named to the Executive Committee, besides the Chairman and Vice Chairmen, were the Chairmen of the four principal operating committees: Camping, Health & Safety, Speakers Bureau and Leadership Training. A State representative was also added for each of the five principal states comprising the Region.

Regional Board of Directors

This same plan was continued in 1944, but an additional suggestion was voted upon; namely that the Executive Committee be known as the "Regional Board of Directors" so as not to have two groups known as "Committees". This term never came into use, however, and the Region continued on with the use of the term Regional Executive Committee. The term "Board of Directors" infers legislative powers, and the Regional Executive Committee did not have such powers.

Hap Clark Becomes Regional Executive - 1945

M. G. (Hap) Clark came to Region Ten as its Regional Executive following a long and successful career as a Scout Executive in Appleton, Wisconsin, and Grand Rapids, Michigan and fresh from four years as Assistant National Director of Camping.

He remained three years as Regional Executive in Region Ten and then was promoted to the Regional Executiveship of Region One in 1948.

Henry W. Schreiber Accepts the Regional Executiveship in 1948

After more than thirteen years as a Scout Executive in which he served three different councils and seven years as a Deputy Regional Executive in Region One. Henry W. Schreiber assumed the responsibility as Region Ten's mentor in the fall of 1948 when he became Regional Executive of the Paul Bunyan Region.

His record in Region Ten is still being written, but as of this date he has held the Regional Executiveship longer than any predecessor, and the ability to "wear well" for so many years is an accomplishment in itself.

Steamboat Lake Property Sold - 1941

The Steamboat lake property continued to be of concern for the Regional Committees as no adequate use could be found. Offer of sale to the Headwaters Council did not bring a successful response and in June of 1941 it was reported that the layout for the upkeep of the property amounted to \$767.11 while the income was only \$367.00. Finally, after considerable negotiations, the committee on October 11, 1941 by motion of F. U. Davis, seconded by Judge McNalley approved the sale of all but 22.10 acres to W. Gockstetter who owned adjacent property. The bill of sale for the property was dated September 23, 1941, for 199.55 acres in the amount of \$1500. It was agreed that the money would be used to help build the proposed Canoe Base, 20 miles east of Ely, Minnesota, on Moose Lake.

Forty Acres Purchased Near Canoe Base

It was announced on May 5, 1943 that forty acres, almost adjoining the new Canoe Base, had been purchased. Approval to the purchase was given by the Executive Committee on this date. The idea was to effect a swap of ground with the Forestry Service so as to increase the area immediately adjacent to the Canoe Base, but the swap was never negotiated.

First Salary Study

The first formal study of professional Salaries ever made in Region Ten was compiled by a committee under the leadership of Allen S. King and presented to the Regional Committee at the Annual Meeting on November 11, 1946.

Bill Brown Honored

At the Executive Committee meeting of February 26, 1943, at the St. Paul Athletic Club, Wm. N. (Bill) Brown who had served on the Regional Executive Committee for twenty years was presented with a deerskin bag containing eighty silver dollars on behalf of the Scouts of the Region in recognition of his 80th birthday. Just a little over a year later Bill Brown passed away on May 1, 1944.

Bill Brown will best be remembered by Region Tanners through the famous Bill Brown Breakfasts over which he presided for many years at the Regional Annual Meetings. One of his often quoted "Sez Things", 'Better go hunting with your boy than go hunting for him' - is perhaps the best summation of his life and character.

Regional Executive Staff Changes

The changes in the Regional Executive Staff during the decade were the greatest in the history of the Region. The 1940's saw three Regional Executives and seven Deputies

serve the Region. The decade opened with K. Bentz as Regional Executive and Ben Conger and Harvey Prescott as Deputies. K. Bentz was succeeded by Hap Clark in 1944 and Hap Clark by Henry Schreiber in 1948. C. T. Kendall, Haarald Alvord, Robert Marquart, served as Deputies during the decade, Bob Marquart was Director of the Canoe Base from 1946 through 1949. The decade closed with Henry Schreiber, Horace Gorton and George Hedrick, forming the Regional Executive staff. Details of years served may be found in the Appendix for all members of the Regional Staff.

Home Office Services

In spite of the difficulties of travel during the war years the Home Office continued to make available members of the National Staff to supplement the work in many Regional Annual Meetings, Scout Executive Conferences, Emergency Service Corps Training and a variety of other training services. Names of all the Home Office men who served are not available, but the sum total of their efforts certainly bolstered the Regional and council programs. There were no more battles over council quotas, the National Council returned far more service in terms of cost than was raised in the Region through quotas, not to mention the service in terms of program enrichment.

Chapter 12ON THE ROAD TO MATURITY

Region Ten shed much of the aura of adolescence as it progressed forward into the 1940's. Just as Deputy Chief Scout Executive George J. Fisher had predicted in his report of 1921, in which he referred to the Regions saying, ".... Give them time. They will eventually list their powers and reveal their destinies."

In spite of the outside pressures of war and attendant shortages of material and manpower, the Region continued to grow, and "grow up"! During the late forties the Region found new and capable leadership, both volunteer and professional and continued to experience healthy expansion.

The Region retired to the wayside many familiar props to its vitality, like Itasca, the Minnesota State Fair, the direct leadership of the famous team of Sommers and Bean. But, new aids for strength were sought for and found.

Perhaps most important was the subtle evolution of Regional organization with special reference to the Regional Sub-committees. These became less active and important as local councils began to successfully function in these areas. The once vitally important Rural Committee with its emphasis on rural demonstrations is a good example of this. This trend would continue in the fifties. Yet the function of the Region did not drastically change - only the direction and the means.

Deputies were assigned definite service areas; there was less of the "dire emergency" service required.

The Regional Special Fund continued to support special Regional projects, but the importance of the long range planning was recognized with the establishment of a Regional Trust Fund.

By 1949, the Region stood refreshed with new volunteer leadership, yet still backed by the old team. A great infusion of professional leadership had taken place made possible by volunteers with vision. Like the adolescent who turns the page of nineteen and faces the early twenties with a strong body, an eager but newly disciplined mind, Region Ten stood on the brink of young manhood with *poise*, confidence, and strength, ready to tackle the enormous opportunities that lay ahead and surmount the obstacles that always go hand in hand with opportunity.

Was Region Ten, "The Young Man", prepared? It was! The proof lies in the record of the 1950's.

Adventure - Romance - Canoeing Camping - Fishing

WILDERNESS CANOE TRAILS

Before the advent of the white man, Sioux and Chippewa Indians stalked proudly over the portages and paddled their graceful canoes from lake to lake in the north woods country. Here, 300 years ago, the dashing, adventuresome Voyageurs paddled their birchbark bateaux to the rhythm of their rollicking songs.

Today modern Voyageurs, Explorers of the Boy Scouts of America, scuff the stones of the same portages and skim swiftly along the same chains of lakes. You will follow routes used by the first Voyageurs — those brave, gay pioneers who traveled this region in the fur trade before our country was born. You will pitch your tents on campsites they used; you

will see rugged cliffs and virgin forests that still seem to echo with their merry voices.

You will pitch your camp among age-old



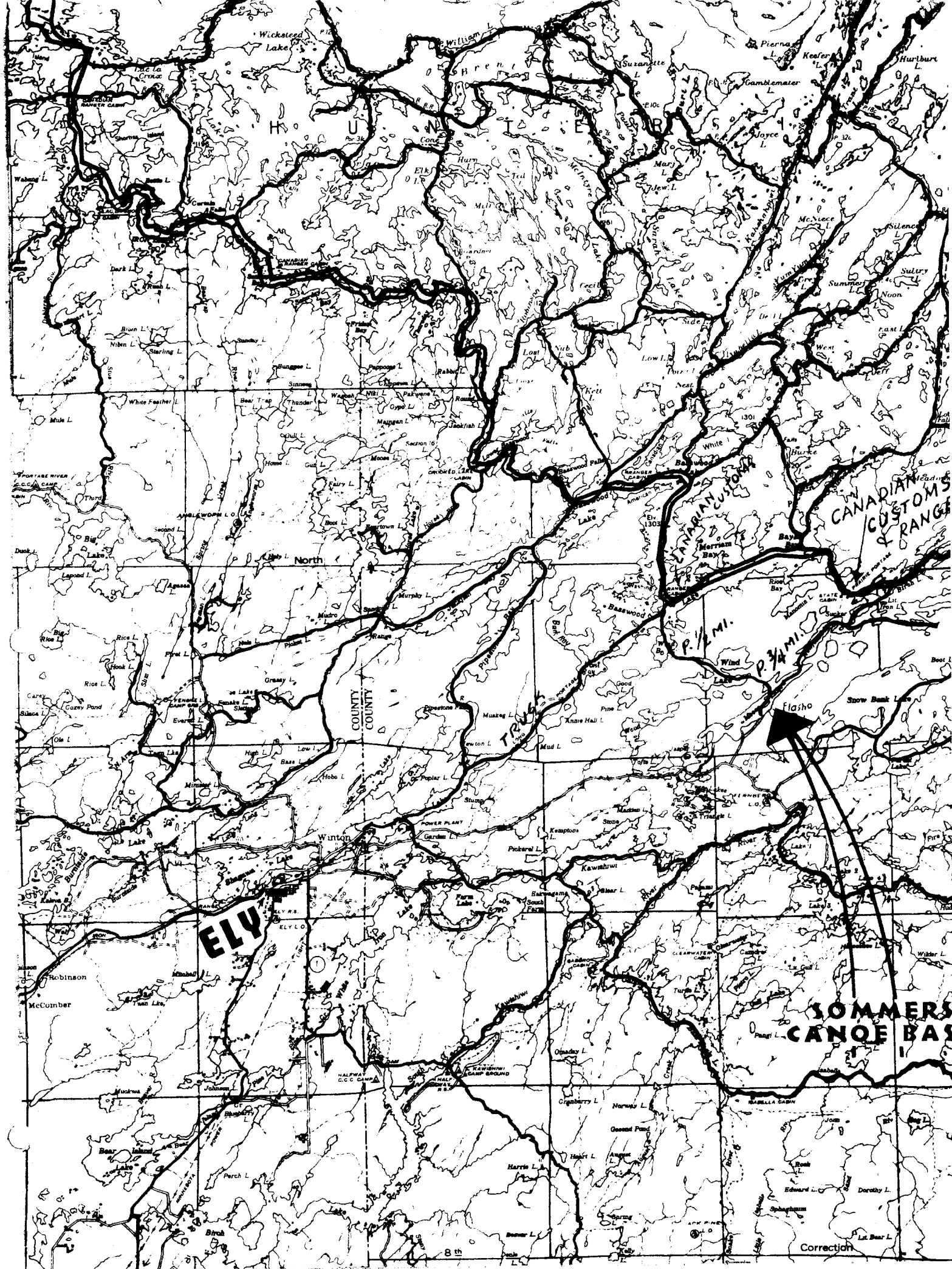
pinetrees that tower overhead. You will sit at night before your campfire listening to the voices of the forest as the dancing flames point to the brilliant stars above. You will hear the haunting cry of the loon; you may see bear, deer, moose and many smaller animals.

Here is adventure found nowhere else in America. You go by canoe and portage from lake to lake, far beyond the end of the road to where the spirit of the wilderness still lives. You will carry on your back everything you will

need for eight days — there is no source of resupply if you miscalculate or overlook things you need. You will have the thrill of survival in a truly rugged experience. Your muscles, arms, legs, shoulders, body, will be hardened as nothing else can do and you will be in the best physical condition of your life.

You will fish in a sportsman's paradise. The lakes teem with northern pike, walleye pike, bass and lake trout. In a few minutes time, your crew can catch enough for a fried-fish supper. With casting rod and line and a few inexpensive lures, you will hook the finny denizens of the deep like an expert angler. Most of the area is accessible only by canoe and relatively few fish these lakes.

Superior National Forest on the United States side and Quetico Provincial Park on the Canadian side include an area of roughly 4,000 square miles commonly used by Explorer Scouts making trips out of the Sommers Canoe Base operated by Region Ten of the Boy Scouts of America. Since 1930 thousands of Explorers have made such trips from the base.



B O O K F O U R1950 - 1959C O N T E N T STHE FAST AND FURIOUS FIFTIES

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Chapter 1ERA OF NATIONAL THEMES

The 1950's were given a rousing head start in 1949 when Chief Scout Executive, Arthur A. Schuck announced a program entitled, "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" a crusade destined to be the first of a series of three National program efforts with a patriotic theme that would spark plug the decade. The crusade was officially launched in February by the twelve Scouts chosen as Report to the National representatives, by the twelve Regions. They met at the Statue of Liberty on Bedloes Island in New York Harbor. Here these twelve Scouts symbolically caught the flame from Miss Liberty's torch and in a ceremony with appropriate speeches promised to carry back to their own Region the symbolic flame of American's freedom so that all Scouts and leaders might in turn catch the "flame" and pass it on to all parents, and as many friends as might be within their reach.

Region Ten officially launched the crusade program at the Regional Annual Meeting in April, 1950. A torchlighting ceremony was led by Report to the Nation Eagle Scout, Allen Fritz of Mankato, Minnesota, who transferred the symbolic Statue of Liberty flame to the torches of council representatives charging them to go back to their councils and pass the flame on.

Few ideas on a national scale have ever so stirred the Scout and his leader as did this idea of "passing the flame on". Thousands of torches were constructed across the entire nation by Cub Packs, Scout Troops and Senior Units. The flame, by means of lighted candles, was passed on with appropriate ceremonies to parents and friends who surely numbered in the millions. Ceremonies were held in state capitols, city halls, district meetings and courts of honor.

Miss Liberty, often portrayed by some local beauty queen, appeared in hundreds of Scout shows across the land. A book could be written on the ingenious schemes invented to help Miss Liberty hold aloft her electric torch while the grand entry or finale of a Boy Scout show took place.

Unprecedented coverage was given by the press and radio. But, the passing on of the flame was only an attractive window dressing, for the larger goals of the crusade which included among other things increased membership, better programing, and more training for leaders.

Henry Schreiber tells us, "The Strengthen the Arm of Liberty program was a 'steal' from Region Two's program of the same name." "It was so successful in Region Two that Chief Scout Executive Arthur Schuck borrowed the idea and made it nationwide."

The "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty Crusade" was carried on through 1951 and was again so very successful nationally that a new program entitled, "Forward on Liberty's Team" was launched in 1952 and was continued through 1955. In 1956 the national theme became "Onward for God and Country" and with slight variation carried on through 1959. Each of these themes had appropriate slogans and programs that would involve the individual Scouting units and the individual boy and his leader. They had goals designed to improve the program of the unit, district and council and thus attract more boys to the program.

Chapter 2JAMBOREES 1950 - 1959

In oriental lands the years are often designated by the name of an animal or ancient event. The decade of the 1950's could well be called the "Jamboreeing Decade". There were three National Jamborees and Four International Jamborees. The Region Ten statistics on all of these are to be found in the appendix so we shall concern ourselves with the special features and highlights.

We asked Regional Executive Henry Schreiber about the Jamborees of the 1950's and here is his comment, "I would say that in the 1950, 1953 and 1957 National Jamborees, Region Ten, without a doubt, had the highest percent of boy membership in attendance of any Region in the country. The only Region that would give us any competition at all would be Region Eleven. One of the highlights of the 1950 Jamboree was the fact that the Great Plains Council at Minot, North Dakota, sent seven and one-fourth troops or 269 boys and leaders. I don't think that before nor since has any council the size of Great Plains sent that many boys to a National Jamboree. The total Scout and Explorer membership in the Great Plains Council in August of 1950 was 1914; or a total of 14.1% of the eligible boys. Carl Kaepfle was the Scout Executive at that time," continues Mr. Schreiber, "and did an outstanding job."

"Another interesting highlight of this Jamboree was that a future Governor of the state of Minnesota served as Sanitary Officer on one of the Regional Sectional staffs. It was not uncommon to see Elmer Andersen cleaning out garbage cans with a hose early in the evening so they would be ready for the boys the next morning. Governor Andersen often spoke of his Jamboree experiences as being one of the highlights of his life."

Another story concerns Arthur A. Schuck, long time Director of the Division of Field Operations and later Chief Scout Executive. Schuck was known primarily for his rather tough executive skill, but he also possessed a sense of humor. Following the 1950 Jamboree someone signed Paul Bunyan's name to the following letter and addressed it to Arthur Schuck:

Dear Mr. Schuck:

We read in your Jamboree book about how high the pile of pancakes were that you poured syrup on from all those Empire State Buildings. We didn't believe it so we decided to try it. When we got a pile as high as five ax handles and two plugs of tobacco, it tipped over. How did you get them to stand up so high when you

tried it?

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Paul Bunyan

Schuck's reply followed, addressed to Paul Bunyan.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of December 7, which you wrote on behalf of the Gang in Region Ten. We regret that your ego was such that you did not see fit to inquire of us the method used in piling pancakes to a height greater than the Empire State Building. It would have saved you a lot of trouble and inconvenience. Should you ever attempt this procedure again, I will tell you the method which we used here.

To make certain of the right height, of course, we laid the Empire State Building on its side. On a line parallel with what had been the bottom of the building, we moved the Chrysler Building. Then in a line parallel to, but considerably beyond the top of the spire of the Empire State Building, we placed the Lincoln Building. Using both of these buildings in accordance with the same principle one uses book-ends, it was a simple matter to stand the pancakes on edge until the entire space was filled. There were a few left over which we had for lunch.

Please in the future do not waste time experimenting on things for which the scientific formula has already been developed.

Sincerely,

(signed) Arthur A. Schuck,
Chief Scout Executive

The highlight of the 1957 Jamboree was the visit of President Truman. The Scouts thoroughly enjoyed his visit. He spoke before 55,000 at a campfire program. Each boy seemed to have a camera and a supply of flashbulbs and they were constantly taking pictures of President Truman

As he tried to give them his message. Finally, he became very excited and very angry and tried to persuade them to stop taking pictures, but the more he talked about stopping the flashes the more flashes seemed to take place--so even the President of the United States doesn't always get his own way."

The four International Jamborees included the British Jubilee Jamboree celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Brownsea Island Camp conducted by Baden Powell in 1907. The other three were held as follows: 1951, Bad Ischl Austria; 1955, Niagara on the Lake Canada, and 1959, Phillipines, the first International Jamboree ever to be held in the orient.

Deputy George Hedrick recalls one story about the 1955 Canadian Jamboree. "Flies were quite a problem", says Hedrick, "and we had almost no shade on our campsite". Nevertheless, we invited Chief Scout Executive, Arthur A. Schuck to be our luncheon guest one day and in preparation for the distinguished visitor we arranged the tables in a square, decorated them, and made the dining area as attractive as possible."

"Arthur Schuck came. The flies seemed to sense the occasion was something special and literally covered every inch of the tables. There was nothing we could do and our guest simply had to eat his meal like the rest of us, brushing away a herd of flies before each bite. I will never forget those flies."

"The Jamboree was a great success in spite of the flies and Region Ten was the only American troop in the sub-camp to which we were assigned. The association with Scouts and leaders from other countries was the outstanding event of the Jamboree".

Deputy Hedrick also tells this story. "Just prior to the 1957 National Jamboree I was making a report to the fall sectional meeting at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul in reference to the Regional Jamboree Staff. I had made the comment that with the exception of the doctors, there were no special requirements for staff members. Charles Sommers arose and addressed me, 'George, do I understand you correctly that with the exception of the M. D.'s there are no special requirements for other members of the Regional Jamboree Staff?' I answered quite emphatically, 'That's right, Mr. Sommers! Sommers displayed a mischievous grin as he seated himself saying, 'In that case I'd like to volunteer to be the Catholic Chaplain.'"

Chapter 3ITASCA REVIVAL - 1955 - FIRST WOOD BADGE COURSE

Henry Schreiber reports, "When I first came to Region Ten in 1948 I received a challenge from many men in the Home Office to revive the Itasca Training program...but I found I had more important things to do than reviving Itasca. Besides, there didn't seem to be a great deal of interest in the Region. But in 1952, 1953 and 1954, a lot of conversation took place about reviving Itasca, so we set the revival date for 1955, announcing it a year in advance, promoted it enthusiastically and outlined a fine program with men from the national staff to help".

In connection with the University of Scouting at Itasca it was decided to conduct the first Wood Badge Course in Region Ten. The latter being a close adaptation of the training given at Enland's famous Gilwell Park, center of British Boy Scout Training. The Region had the unusual privilege of having John Thurmund, Camp Chief of England's Gilwell, present for several days to get the course off to a good start. E. E. Hoisington, Ass't. Director of Volunteer Training, served as course Scoutmaster. The date was July 24-30.

The attendance and interest shown in the revival of the University of Scouting course was disappointing and the Executive Committee in November, following the revival, voted to discontinue the course. Thus the ghost of Itasca was laid to rest once and for all.

The old Esprit de corps engendered by the Itasca of old found a new host in the first Wood Badge Course and the flame that had almost flickered out was fanned again into a warm spirit of fellowship that would among other things, brighten up Regional Annual Meetings for at least the next ten years. By the end of the decade, Region Ten would lead the nation in the percent of men who complete the Wood Badge course by doing the required written work and conducting training courses in their own councils. Wood Badge courses were held every year during the remainder of the decade though not at Itasca - see appendix.

"Par 100" Camp Inspection Plan

Early in 1958 John Parish who was a member of the National Camping Committee was appointed Chairman of a Sub-committee to develop a rating plan for long term camps. The plan was to be developed primarily for use by lay Scouters in inspecting their own camps.

Mr. Parish sought the advice and help of the Region Ten staff and Mr. Schreiber asked Deputy Max Clark to give the

the idea some study.

Both John Parish and Henry Schreiber would give much of the credit for the development of Par 100 to Max Clark who had this to say about the plan, "It was my thought that the current plan of camp inspection then in use was too technical in design especially in light of the fact that the object of any new plan would be primarily for use by lay Scouters and was to be used in inspecting their own camps."

"After careful examination one hundred items from the current plans were selected and then restated so they could be given a yes or no answer. A camp rating depended simply on the number of 'yes' answers received during the inspection. Certain items were given extra weight and required a 'yes' answer before the council could receive a high camp rating. A title was needed for the new plan and somehow the phrase 'Par 100' leapt into my mind and seemed to fit, so 'Par 100' it was".

Clark then submitted a suggested outline for the "Par 100" plan to John Parish. After some refinements in grammar, etc., the plan was presented to and tentatively approved by the National Camping Committee, and permission was granted to Region Ten to use it experimentally during the 1958 camp visitations. The experiments were deemed satisfactory and the Par 100 plan was released for national use during the summer of 1959.

Citizens Now Conference - 1956

The first and only "Citizens Now Conference" for older Scouts and Explorers was held at Moorehead State Teachers College, June 14 - 16, 1956. The purpose of the conference could best be stated by quoting in part from a telegram sent to the delegates by Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive. Mr. Schuck wired, "There is a great need for character and dedication to God's will in the world today. We must avoid thinking of citizenship passively, complacently, as something in the future, and be constructive citizens now!"

There were eighty-one delegates present from twelve of the seventeen Region Ten councils. Deputy Regional Executive Maynard E. Hanson directed the affair for the Region.

One of the objectives of the Regional Conference was that councils might have a cadre of trained Explorers who

could return home and put on a similar conference. In fact the attendance from one council was limited to five Explorers, one adult volunteer leader and one staff member.

Henry Schreiber recalls, "It was a fine conference and a forerunner of our present day Explorer Delegate Conferences. I am at a loss to say why the conference was not repeated. We did try to follow a program called the Explorer Reserve in a rather meagre way in 1957 and 1958 with very poor luck".

Air Lifts and Sea Lifts for Explorers

Air Lifts and Sea Lifts sponsored by the Air Force and Navy added a bit of spice to the lives of a few Region Ten Explorers during the 1950's and also added a new excitement to Explorer-age Scouts of foreign lands in a sort of exchange program.

The Air Force and/or Navy provided transportation and coordination. Scout officials in the various countries being visited arranged for tours of their country. In most cases there was also afforded the opportunity for visits to Scout homes where boys could live for a few days and get a first hand view of how their Scout host lived.

The first project of this type occurred in 1955 with an airlift to Europe for sixteen Explorers and Region Ten selected Explorer Scout, Reese C. Johnson of Billings, Montana, to represent the Yellowstone Valley Council and the Region.

In 1956 Region Ten was involved in a Sea Lift which involved the hosting of nine Scouts and one leader from the Philippines, and six Explorers and one leader were entertained in Japan. Nationally this was a major undertaking involving three hundred boys in exchange between eleven countries.

Details varied but the basic plan was the same. Scouts toured the country they were visiting, stayed in the home of a Scout during the visit, attended Scout camps, Jamborees and whatever Scouting activities were available.

In 1957 Region Ten again entertained boys and leaders from the Philippines, but this time just two boys and a leader. The World Friendship Fund assumed the fiscal responsibility for the 1957 exchange of Scouts, although transportation was still furnished by the Air Force. Two Region Ten Explorers made the trip to the Far East including Japan and the Philippines. It should be pointed

out that these trips were not entirely free. In 1956 and 1957 Region Ten Explorer paid \$150 noted as a "participation fee". The World Friendship Fund helped defray most of the expenses of foreign Scouts visiting the U.S.A.

The coordinating of these trips between the armed services involved the Foreign Scout Association, the Boy Scouts of America, the Region, and councils, and was incredibly complicated. All the usual visas, passports, and immunizations had to be met. Instructions, correspondence, armed service orders, and all kinds of coordinating personnel had to be kept informed with last minute changes geared on an international scale. But, the Explorers involved were not too much aware of all this, they had a great adventure in a foreign land. Deputy George Hedrick in a letter to James Gelwicks, National Coordinator of the 1956 event wrote, "It was a great program. The boys returning from Japan reported a wonderful experience and so did the Philippine boys and leaders when I got them back to the airport on the 12th of August. All the people I talked to or played host or had anything to do with the Philippine boys said that they were an outstanding group and enjoyed every minute of their presence."

Clothing Campaign - 1951

Another cooperative effort launched by the Boy Scouts of America in 1951 was in the collection of used clothing in which the Region played only a minor role. In fact, this program for a variety of local reasons could not be carried out by many local councils. Four councils in Region Ten collected 13,000 pounds of clothing. The effort was confined mostly to the larger cities. A total of 866,416 pounds of clothing was collected in the country.

Conservation Programs - 1954-1958

One of the greatest cooperative efforts ever undertaken by the Boy Scouts of America was a conservation program coordinated with every organization both national and state interested in the general area of the conservation of our natural resources. The literature produced was superb dealing with every aspect of conservation and how it might be used as program material for Cubs, Scouts and Explorers. The reports submitted by councils showing the projects accomplished by units, districts, and councils, and the hours of time given to complete them totaled up to a staggering number of projects and an almost bewildering number of hours and even allowing for enthusiastic over estimating the results are very impressive.

The second Air Scout Encampment to be held in the Region was also conducted at the Wold Chamberlin Naval Air Base, May 14-15-16, 1954, under the direction of Major Fred D. Stockdale, Staff Explorer Officer for the Region. The encampment opened late Friday afternoon May 14, and closed at 3 pm, May 16. It was attended by one hundred sixty-nine Explorers and leaders from seven Region Ten Councils. The program contained a well balanced mixture of military-type demonstrations and Explorer Training including emergency service. Meals were served by the Naval Air Station mess at the very modest cost of \$1.80. The fee for the event was \$2.50.

Air Scouting had served its purpose and after the advent of the Exploring program as the successor to Senior Scouting the Air Scout section was finally dropped by the National Council.

Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base 1950-1959

The Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base is the one sole survivor of all the old-time Region Ten projects. There is a sound reason why. The Canoe Base provides a unique type of program with a special method of operation that is probably not within the province of a local council. Most councils would not have the necessary attendance potential to make such a project self sustaining and probably could not justify the expenditure of capital funds for equipment. In fact it is extremely doubtful if the Canoe Base could be justified today were it dependent entirely on Region Ten for attendance support.

The big story of the Canoe Base in the 1950's is its emergence as a national program project, although managed by Region Ten leadership. Funds for capital improvements have always come from within the Region. Of course, in a sense the deputy assigned as Canoe Base Director and the overall supervision of the Regional Executive are in reality National Council services. Naturally the Region avails itself of expert advice and help from the National Camping Service, Engineering Service, Health & Safety Service and others.

The Canoe Base Committee approves the policies under which the Base operates and takes the leadership in raising Capital funds. It is composed entirely of Region Ten Scouters. The committee meets at least twice a year; one meeting is held at the Canoe Base. This committee generally approves a budget each year and expenditures for canoe, trail equipment and any construction of permanent buildings or other installations.

Deputy Clifford Hanson has been Director of the Canoe Base since 1956. In addition to serving as Canoe Base Director, Hanson also serves the councils of South Dakota in his regular Deputy capacity.

One of the most significant developments in Canoe Base operation during the late 1940's and early 1950's involved Canadian Canoe Base relationships. These relationships have quite a long history as George D. Hedrick points out in his chronicle of the Canoe Base. As more crews from the Base went into Canada the problems involved in getting permits and clearing customs became more complicated. At first it was necessary for crews to cross Basswood Lake and go to the Bayley Bay ranger station and then to Ottawa Island to clear customs. This meant a rather dangerous trip across "big water", not to mention a day wasted if a trip through northeast lakes was planned.

In 1948, "Through special arrangements with Canadian officials...a Canadian customs officer was stationed at the Base. The Boy Scouts of America paid his salary and provided room and board."

Henry Schreiber tells us, "In 1951 it was rumored that the customs officer at the Base would be removed and so with the help of General D. J. Spry, Chief Scout Commissioner of Canada, I paid a visit to Ottawa and discussed this problem with the minister of customs, David Sims, CMG, who was a former Boy Scout and very sympathetic. Later I talked the problem over in considerable detail with Mr. G. M. Bunker, Director of Customs and Excise Inspection and Mr. L. H. Taylor, Secretary of the Customs Division, who handles legal aspects. The issuance of Canadian fishing licenses was also discussed. The trip afforded not only the opportunity to discuss our problems, but the privilege of thanking the Canadian authorities for past courtesies and to let them know how appreciative we were for their cooperation."

The visit paid dividends because in 1952 a customs officer with only a tent for living quarters was placed at Prairie Portage; two years later a tent-based ranger was added and by 1955 permanent buildings had been erected to house the two officials. As Hedrick commented, "Now the long, dangerous detour into the crook of Basswood could be avoided".

Explorers and leaders who participated in the Canoe Base adventure totaled 14,087 for the decade. For the first time, attendance from outside the Region topped that of Region Ten; 7,422 boys and leaders came from outside the

Region. The corner was permanently turned in 1956 when the outside attendance was 1,073 compared to Region Ten's 899, although outside attendance did top Region Ten's in 1954.

Chapter 4The Silver Antelope Awards to Charles Sommers
and Frank Bean

Although in the strictest sense Silver Antelope Awards were not given by the Region in 1952; nevertheless, Charles Sommers and Frank Bean received these awards and Henry Schreiber tells us how this happened, "Back in 1948 when I became Regional Executive, Dr. George J. Fisher was still very active and was Chairman of the National Court of Honor. He had a very strong feeling that a man who had received the Silver Buffalo Award could not later receive the Silver Antelope Award. He told me on numerous occasions that it would just be like giving a general his corporal stripes or colonel's insignia. But, we went on hoping that we could recognize Charles Sommers and Frank with this highest of Regional awards."

"A few years later when George Fisher, perhaps, mellowed a bit he finally gave in and agreed that these two men could be awarded the Silver Antelope. A presentation ceremony was held in a private dining room at the Minneapolis Club in 1952 at noon with about twenty close friends of the men present."

"Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive, made a special trip to Region Ten to present the Silver Antelope Awards. While they came a bit late, both men cherished these awards and were very proud of them".

Chapter 5The Functional Deputy - 1957

How did the position of the Functional Deputy Regional Executive evolve? We asked Henry Schreiber and he replied, "The genesis of the functional Deputy idea is a rather interesting one. Technically speaking, and as far as our present terminology is concerned, Max Clark became Region Ten's first Functional Deputy in December of 1957. I outlined some twenty responsibilities and they were approved by Field Operations. However, Region Ten had men who were in a sense Functional Deputies long before this.

"One of these was Horace Gorton who was employed in 1944 to promote Scouting in the Catholic Church, primarily in the Twin Cities. Special funds were raised by prominent Catholics. Then there were Deputies such as Robert Marquart, Forest Witcraft and Oren Felton who were special Deputies assigned to direct the Canoe Base and serve councils throughout the Region primarily in the field of camping."

"About 1955 Charles Sommers and Frank Bean invited Deputy Chief Scout Executive Pliny Powers to come to St. Paul and we held a meeting at the Minnesota Club. We pointed out the need for having a man on the full-time payroll to perform the duties of what is now the Functional Deputy; the salary not to come out of Regional Special Funds. We saw no reason why Region Ten Special Funds should be used to employ a member of the Professional Staff."

"At first Dr. Powers was very reluctant to accept this proposal because he said, 'if we do this for Region Ten we will have to do it for all the Regions in the country.' Bean, Sommers and Eastman replied to this point saying, 'What do we care, let's have a Functional Deputy in every Region.' Dr. Powers returned to the home office and placed the idea before Chief Scout Executive Arthur Schuck who bought the proposition and in a few months every Region was given a Functional Deputy. Its documented--the idea of this program did start in Region Ten".

Chapter 6FINANCECoordinated Statewide Council Finance Campaigns

Region Ten following a successful experiment in Iowa in 1951 launched two statewide finance campaigns in North and South Dakota in 1952. The Scout Executives of each state were called together to approve the idea in February of that year and subsequent meetings brought together key volunteers to sharpen up the campaign organization and train district campaign leaders.

Henry Schreiber always alert to use someone else's good idea, wrote Deputy Earl Behrend of Region Eight, who had developed the Iowa effort, and received outlines and material describing the Coordinated Plan. Mr. Schreiber describes the Region Ten Coordinated Campaign efforts, "It was discovered after a very careful survey that the best time to raise money in Region Ten was in the early part of October, even though that was the strongest hunting season. It was the period of the year when people felt the best, it was before winter set in, the farmers in most cases had successful crops so it was the best time to raise money. Governors of both Scout and North Dakota were enlisted to help."

"Probably the strongest of the statewide campaigns and the one that lasted the longest - some twelve years was the one in South Dakota. There outstanding leadership was given by Governor Joe Foss. He was an active member of the Sioux Council Executive Board then became Governor. He coordinated the South Dakota campaign. In fact, when a town had raised its share, the town campaign chairman would call in to Governor Foss collect, and report the amount raised. Besides publicity, the main benefit derived from these campaigns was that every community in the state started at the same time and supposedly concluded at the same time. These campaigns were very successful".

A study reveals that the increase in money raised was modest, but as Mr. Schreiber has pointed out money raising was pretty well confined to one period of the year. Also, a substantial increase in the number of towns conducting campaigns was realized.

The state of Minnesota joined the coordinated campaign effort in 1955 and all three states continued coordinated efforts through 1958. In 1959 Minnesota fell by the wayside and North and South Dakota continued their coordinated effort, but a statewide starting date was only the real feature of coordination.

In commenting on the discontinuance of the coordinated campaigns, Regional Executive Henry Schreiber notes two reasons, "First, sixty to seventy percent of the money throughout the Region is now raised by chests and united funds. Second, coordinated campaign benefits did not justify the work involved in the opinion of many Scout Executives. I believe we lost a great deal when we gave up this coordinated idea. We gave up a lot of worthwhile public relations, and a lot of starting and concluding on time. I do hope the day will come when these coordinated campaigns will be revived".

Sustaining Memberships

Local councils began to raise so-called supplemental funds at an increasing rate during the late 1940's in order to close the gap between funds that could be furnished by the Community Chest and their actual budget needs.

There were all kinds of names given to supplemental fund efforts. "Friends of Scouting" was a very popular title and larger gifts of a supplemental nature were often called "Century Club Memberships". But, near the close of the 1940's the name "Sustaining Membership" gained favor and with establishment of the National Finance Service this title was given national approval as a name to denote supplemental funds to be raised, particularly in community chest areas. However, it was not long before this term came into general use when money had to be raised to make up losses sustained in independent campaigns.

This use of the sustaining membership campaigns to make up for council budget deficit soon found councils once again campaigning for funds almost year around. In 1951 the National Council formally recognized the sustaining membership by adding to the by-laws an official Boy Scout membership designated as "Sustaining". This recognized men who could not serve as active Scout leaders, but could through additional gifts, help sustain training and maintain council service.

Some idea of the growth and importance of sustaining membership is revealed by the following figures covering the states of North and South Dakota.

1952 - \$2,406.00	Supplemental Designation
1954 - 8,780.00	Sustaining Membership
1958 - 25,625.00	

Chapter 7Regional Annual Meetings 1950 - 1959

The format for the Regional Annual Meetings did not under go much change from the 1940's. Workshops varied from year to year depending on the need for training in a particular field. The noon luncheon and the banquet continued to hold spotlight with the luncheons serving as a means for the recognition of such awards as the Wood Badge and the banquet notable for outstanding speakers and the award of the Silver Antelope.

One innovation at the luncheons, as indicated above, was the award of the Wood Badge Beads and Neckerchiefs to those men who had completed their Wood Badge Training by doing the required written work--and most important having conducted training courses in their own councils. This type of recognition probably had much to do with Region Ten soon having the best record in the nation for completion of Wood Badge Training. Frank Preston, Assistant Director of volunteer Training was usually on hand to present the awards.

Attendance at the Annual Meetings more than doubled during the decade taking a sharp increase in 1956. Meetings were always held in the Twin Cities alternating between St. Paul and Minneapolis. Details of each meeting may be found in the Appendix.

In 1956 Harold Pote was the speaker at the Presidents Dinner. We found a copy of Mr. Potes notes and quote that part from which the title of this history was borrowed.

Stature of Men - Paul Bunyan Mold--

There are great men and little men - little men of the early days - great men of the early days.

Erwin Haskell Schell - "New Strength for Leadership" - His philosophy was that great men drew upon special resources - each according to his need and interest.

Let's look at the Region Ten's Hall of Fame in these terms - who were they and where in did their strength lie?

I. The man with the driving zeal for growth

"Abiding faith that growth is the essence of human character"

C. D. VELIE - WM. S. BLOCK

- II. - The man with great and devoted family resources
 "To honor the expectations of those, care is the price of their affection"
CHARLES L. SOMMERS - J. H. HEARDING
- III. - The man who finds great sustenance in nature
 "When pressures are intense, feeling high withdrawal to some spot where nature's rhythms may be sensed, provides new harmony, new perspectives."
WHITNEY EASTMAN
- IV. - The man who has outreach for wisdom - a seeker after knowledge
 "The ever present human outreach for wisdom and understanding brings assurance of a hereafter."
DR. A. H. SANFORD - DR. A. V. STORM
- V. - The man with diligent application to an avocation
 "Coordination of skills - absorbing interests - community interest - desirable end - creative ability."
BILL BROWN
- VI. - The man who has supreme dedication to a cause
 "The inescapable duty of the man of talent is to get into trouble-heavy trouble for people".
GOV. R. A. NESTOS
- VII. - The man with great and obvious depth of character
 "Great men do more than act - they stand. New strength to inspire, no less than to lead - to personify, no less than to perform - to be, no less than to do."
FRANK A. BEAN

Annual Business Meeting & Election

The main purpose of the Annual Meeting as it was originally conceived was for the Regional Committee to meet and elect officers and a Regional Executive Committee for the coming year. This function has always been carried out, but became a bit lost in the welter of luncheons, banquets, workshops and breakfasts that over shadowed the business meeting. Over the years this multi-meeting plan has proved to be a wise course because the influence of the annual meeting widened its scope to include Scouters of all levels and thereby increased its usefulness and effectiveness. There are few substitutes for a big crowd at a regional annual meeting. Good attendance means the meeting must have a wide appeal.

Two new Regional Chairmen were elected during the 1950's at the Annual Business meetings. Whitney Eastman of Minneapolis was first elected in 1952 succeeding Phil Moore of Duluth. Mr. Eastman served until 1956 when he was succeeded by John Parish of St. Paul who served until 1960. Six new Vice Chairmen were elected during the decade; Dr. A. F. Jensen 1952, Lyman Powell, Jr., 1953, John Parish, 1955, Herman Stern, 1955, John B. Faegre, 1957 and Dr. J. F. Schafer in 1958. A list of officers served and home town, may be found in the appendix.

Besides the election of officers the Annual Business Meeting provides the opportunity for Sub-committee reports and the Regional Executive's Stewardship Report of the past year.

Regional Executive Committee Breakfasts

These meetings were all business. They would normally include resolutions approving the expenditure of Regional special funds such as the monies from the Minneapolis Foundation, Regional Trust Fund and Regional Special Funds. Approval would also be given to any actions taken by during the interim by the Advisory Committee of the Regional Executive Committee. A detailed financial report of all Regional funds was made by the chairman of the Finance Committee.

Other Regional business such as where the next Regional meeting would be held, approval of Sectional Executive Committee meetings, and any other business that required committee action was brought before the meeting. Usually the appointment of special project committees would be announced and new members present for the first time introduced. The Regional Chairman presided or a Regional Vice Chairman and the Regional Executive, Henry Schreiber served as Secretary.

Chapter 8

REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sectional Meetings of the Regional Executive Committee

Perhaps the most important development in the scheme of Regional Executive Committee meetings began in 1949 at the suggestion of Regional Chairman Phil Moore when he and Regional Executive Henry Schreiber conducted a "Sectional" meeting of the South Dakota Councils in Rapid City in 1949.

"This type of meeting," explains Henry Schreiber, "was not held generally throughout the Region, but the idea was that it would be a chance for Scouters on a sectional basis to get-together with the Regional Chairman and decide what could be done to help Scouting in that area. The following year a series of meetings involving council presidents were held in Minneapolis, Duluth, Rochester, Fargo and Rapid City. The first series of Sectional Meetings to cover the entire Region was held in 1951 at the following place: Duluth, September 25; St. Paul, September 28; Grand Forks, October 2; Huron, October 4."

These were under the leadership of Phil Moore. The attendance was surprisingly good for a first attempt and totaled fifty different men with Regional Executive Henry Schreiber and Regional Chairman Phil Moore attending all four of the meetings and Deputy Horace Gorton three and Deputy Oren Felton two. An unusual feature of this first round of Sectional Executive Committee meetings was the return of Victor Ridder to Regional affairs. The men who met at the Kitchi Gammi Club in Duluth were his guests. He was also present at the meeting in St. Paul.

The agenda for these meetings varied slightly at each meeting, but covered the following topics:

1. President's Report
2. Review of Membership
3. The Three Year Program - Strengthen the Arm of Liberty
4. Annual Regional Meeting Plans
5. Canoe Base Report
6. Philmont
7. Executive Personnel Report; Vacancies, etc.

There were no formal speeches or presentations, but a healthy, informal discussion following the various reports. The meeting at Duluth was a luncheon meeting; all others dinner meetings.

In 1952 Whitney Eastman became Regional Chairman and took the Sectional Meeting idea and really developed it. In a letter to Deputy Chief Scout Executive in October 1952, Chairman Eastman reports on the 1952 meetings and

we quote in part, "...I am delighted to report that we are extremely well pleased over the success of these meetings. I am sure Henry Schreiber ~~has~~ explained to you the procedure we are following this year...dividing the Region into five sub-regions and assigning a Regional Vice Chairman the responsibility for all Scouting activities in the councils assigned to him". Thus Whitney Eastman with the extraordinary background of having been Vice-President or President of some thirty-two firms and clubs including the huge General Mills Corporation finally tackled a division of Regional responsibility in much the manner recommended as far back as 1920 by the National Council. Eastman continues in his letter to Pliny Powers, "...The job we have to do in the Region..is a big one-- we are getting organized to do it. After visiting the councils in the Region and getting first hand reports... I believe the system...is going to have good results."

The Vice Chairmen that presided over the five meetings in 1952 were: Andrew Palm at Huron, Leonard Ekstrand at Rochester, Dr. A. F. Jensen at Minot and Lyman T. Dowell at Superior.

The agendas were similar to the 1951 meetings except they included finance and the National Jamboree. But, the pattern established in 1952 has been followed ever since with agenda topics varying to meet the needs of that particular year or year ahead.

From time to time someone questions whether the Sectional Meetings should be continued. They are costly in time and money both for volunteer and professional alike. The first men on their feet to insist they be continued, come what may, are the former Regional Chairmen. They are promptly followed by those men who represent councils also urging continuance. Thus it would seem the future of this valuable tool of communications and better understanding is assured.

According to Regional Executive Henry Schreiber, Region Ten was the first Region to adopt the Sectional idea of regular meetings of the executive committee.

The appendix contains statistical information on place and attendance of these sectional meetings.

In his usual positive manner Whitney Eastman sums up the value of the Regional Sectional Meeting with these words, "No one can question the value of sectional meetings. Here you get at the "grass roots" of council problems.

"Discussion of various council problems on a 'face to face' basis with several neighboring councils participating many times brings forth a solution of some vexing problem for a council. Such meetings promote and encourage enthusiasm. The sectional meeting has made Regional Chairman and the Regional Executive more effective in carrying the Scouting program to the council."

Sub-Committees

As local councils became more efficient and need for Regional Sub-committees became less; also as Regional projects such as the Itasca University of Scouting, Special Rural Scouting efforts were phased out, the need for related sub-committee ceased to exist.

By the close of the 1950's only two sub-committees were fully staffed, the camping committee charged primarily with the operation of the Canoe Base and the finance committee which recommends the use of Regional Special Funds and Trust Funds. However, in 1958 Dr. Joseph Schafer of Owatonna agreed to serve as Regional Explorer Chairman and represent the Region on the National Explorer Committee.

Dr. Schafer did a splendid job of representing the Region on the National Committee and headed up annual meeting workshops on Exploring. In 1959 Kim Whitney agreed to serve as Regional Health & Safety Chairman and represent the Region on the National Health & Safety Committee. He served as advisor for many Regional activities on Health and Safety matters.

Of course, such short term committees as the Nominating Committee, Silver Antelope Committee, and Jamboree Committees were appointed as needed.

Steamboat Lake Property Finale

The final chapter of the Steamboat Lake Property was written at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis on May 3, 1952, when a motion made by Charles Sommers, seconded by Whitney Eastman and unanimously approved, authorized the sale of the remaining 22.10 acres of the property to W. Gockstetter for the sum of \$747.00.

This acreage was the original gift of property made by Mr. A. E. Boyeson in 1930. Apparently this final sale of property was done with the approval of Mrs. Boyeson who was to have lifetime use of the original acres. She passed away at the age of ninety in 1965.

Chapter 9COUNCILSFirst Council Built and Owned Service Center

The Wheelock Whitney Memorial Building in St. Cloud, a gift of the Whitney Family and a host of Wheelock Whitney's friends, was a gift to the Central Minnesota Council in 1958.

It was the first council office building or service center built in Region Ten. The full story of how this building came to be built may be found under the biographical sketch of Wheelock Whitney in the appendix.

Wheelock Whitney served on the Regional Executive Committee for a number of years, served as President of the Central Minnesota Council for three terms and was a long time member of their executive board.

Merger of North Star and Gitchee Gumee Councils

In the early 1950's financial difficulties were mounting in the two councils located at the western tip of Lake Superior. Both the North Star Council with headquarters at Superior, Wisc., depended on the shipping of iron ore for their basic livelihood. But, the iron mining industry in the area had been going downhill for a number of years and the entire region was a depressed area economically.

Therefore it was thought by officers in both councils that a merger would cut office costs and other overhead, and might be a logical solution to possible financial difficulties.

With the help of Deputy George Hedrick, talks were begun in April of 1959. Finally in November of that year, with the approval of the Region the merger of the two councils was effected and the new council became the Lake Superior Council with the office in Duluth.

This reduced the number of councils in Region Ten to sixteen.

Chapter 10The Regional Staff - 1950 - 1959

The decade opened with Henry Schreiber as Regional Executive and George D. Hedrick and Horace Gorton as Deputies. Special Deputy Robert Marquardt, Canoe Base Director and camping expert for the Region had resigned late in 1949 and Forest Witcraft, Scout Executive of the Pheasant Council replaced him in 1950 and ran the Canoe Base that summer. Oren Felton joined the staff in 1951 to replace Witcraft who joined the home office staff. Felton, besides the assignment as Director of the Canoe Base became a regular Deputy and was given the responsibility of serving the councils in South Dakota.

The same year Horace Gorton moved to Minneapolis as Director of the Volunteer Training and Maynard Hanson, Scout Executive of Cedar Valley joined the Regional Staff to replace Mr. Gorton. In 1956 Oren Felton became a Deputy in Region III and was replaced by Clifford Hanson, Scout Executive of the Crater Lake Council at Medford, Oregon. In 1957 Max L. Clark, Ass't. Scout Executive of the Indianhead Council joined the staff as the first Deputy with functional responsibilities. Then in 1958 Maynard Hanson joined the Finance Service with headquarters in St. Paul and in early 1959 Willis V. Elliott on special assignment as Advisor to the Boy Scouts of Korea replaced Mr. Hanson.

The decade closed with Henry Schreiber still at the helm aided by Deputies George Hedrick, Clifford Hanson, Max Clark and Willis Elliott.

Associated closely with the Region Ten Staff was Frank Preston of the Volunteer Training Service headquartered in Chicago and Maynard Hanson of the Finance Service whose office was in St. Paul. Both of these men served councils in Regions Ten and Seven.

The Regional Funds

Described in these pages at various times were certain aspects of the several Regional funds - the Minneapolis Foundation or Velie Fund, Regional Special Fund and the Region Ten Trust Fund. No attempt has ever been made to reveal a detailed report of these funds or a detailed report to the use that has been made of them. Accurate facts and figures for all but a few of the early years are readily available.

All monies were spent by appropriate motion of the Regional Executive Committee upon the recommendation of the Regional Finance Sub-committee. We have not given these figures as a part of the Region Ten history because to do so, and make the figures come out right, it would be necessary to reveal the amount of contributions from sources that have requested anonymity. Also, we would display without necessary warrant the financial difficulties of certain councils.

These difficulties were not secret when grants were authorized, but no good purpose is served by perpetuating a council's financial embarrassment. The figures and facts are accessible to those who need to know.

Growth, Growth, Growth

Boy membership during the decade expanded from 73,355 to 114,016 or a 55% gain. This was not the greatest percentage gain ever recorded in our arbitrary decade periods, but it was the largest numerical gain ever recorded. In fact, the gain of the fifties equaled the total membership of the Region in 1943. This gain for the decade was 5.5% ahead of the boy membership growth nationally.

Growth of course, is measured in more ways than membership. Region Ten had matured. All along the line of its various avenues of operation were evidences of stabilized events and steady administration. Yet innovation was not dead. Improvements came in already established Regional programs like the sectional meetings of the Regional Executive Committee and the functional duties assigned to one extra Deputy.

There was increased participation of leaders and boys in Regional events. Regional Annual Meetings trained more and involved a more varied and larger audience. The Canoe Base attracted more Senior Scouts and Explorers. A greater percent of Boy Scouts enjoyed a long term camping experience in the respective councils camps and more leaders received a basic training.

Only in one vital respect did the Region fail to grow commensurately and that was in the area of professional leaders. The increase for the decade was thirteen men or fifteen percent.

Twice as many Scouts attended Jamborees in this decade than in the entire history of the Boy Scouts of America. In percent of attendance Region Ten has probably led all other Regions.

Net council expenditures rose from \$651,000 to \$982,000 in the decade, or slightly over 50 percent. This reflects rising costs, but also a genuine gain in expenditures for a better program.

B O O K F I V E1960 - 1965C O N T E N T S

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Space-Age Scouting Begins - 1960

Although two Sputniks had circled the earth as early as October and November, 1957, the Space Age really began when the Russians hurled Maj. Yuri A. Gargarin into Orbit around the earth on April 12, 1961. It was not until February 20, 1962 that the United States of America placed Marine Lt. Comdr. John H. Glenn into a three orbit tour around the earth.

Since these events, progress in space has rushed forward on many fronts with a landing of men on the moon as the first spectacular objective.

So Space Age Scouting begins. Who knows, it might well be a former Boy Scout who is the first man to set foot on the moon. Of the first thirty astronauts, twenty-seven of them had Scouting backgrounds. In the meantime Scouting on earth has a tremendous challenge to face in the 1960's. We shall chronicle the first years of the decade--the second five years will surely follow and some scribe may again dip his pen and record the deeds and accomplishments of Region Ten's "Men of Paul Bunyan Stature".

Chapter 1REPORT TO THE NATION CANDIDATES SPEAK

Until 1965 all Report to the Nation Representatives in Region Ten were selected by a special committee appointed by the Regional Chairman using as a basis the written record of each nominee as submitted by the council. In 1965 council candidates were personally interviewed in four sections and then the four sectional winners brought to St. Paul for a final interview by the special committee.

The Report to the Nation Scout has always appeared at the Regional Annual Meeting and given a brief talk on his experiences while in Washington. Often these Scouts have "Stolen" the show with their effervescent humor and poise.

In 1964 James Gelwicks, National Coordinator of special events who guided the Report to the Nation Scouts through their paces wrote to all former representatives of all Regions asking for a brief run down of their life since they had participated in the report. Twelve out of fifteen Region Ten young men responded. Here are brief, brief, excerpts from their letters:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <u>Dr. Myron T. Shervheim</u>
1948 | - Major in Air Force - Dentist
"Scouting...benefited me both in Arctic wilderness survival during a tour in Alaska and in my daily association with my God and with those with whom I work." |
| <u>Mark Millea</u>
1950 | - Capt. Oceanographic research vessel "Acona" operating out of Juneau, Alaska for the University of Alaska.
"...As you can imagine the knot tying and compass work has been most useful." |
| <u>Harald C. Bakken</u>
1953 | - Graduate, Magna Cum Laude, Univ. of Minn.; President of Student Body, U.S. Nat'l. Student Assoc.; Studying Harvard for Ph.D. in History; Recruiter for Peace Corps. "The experience, I think helped nurture and focus an interest in public affairs..." |
| <u>Charles L. Braun</u>
1955 | - Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from the Univ. of Minn. 1st Lt. in Army administering a training program in health physics and process Chemistry. "However, I am looking forward to getting back into Scouting soon." |

Russel Williams

1956

- Graduate of George Williams College - YMCA Training School in Chicago. Presently Youth Secretary for the South Branch, St. Paul, Minn. "I have maintained this interest in camping and hope to make it a major part of my professional career in the YMCA."

Kenneth E. Larimore

1958

- (letter from his mother, Mrs. K. W. Larimore) "He is a volunteer in the Peace Corps stationed in Beyla, Guinca, Africa." Graduate of Mankato State College with a B.A. in Political Science and Economics. "He is in an agricultural unit and has been experimenting with various kinds of rice and also, a first for Guinea, in a small experiment with corn."

Don A. LaBar

1959

- He graduated first in high school of 680. Phi Kappa Phi. First year of Law School at Missoula, Montana. "In Scouting I learned that if you take care of your body it will take care of you. In college I attained the rank of Ni Kyu brown belt in Judo through competition."

Steven B. Melnick

1960

- Graduate of Air Force Academy. "My experience in Scouting was a prime factor in my winning an appointment to the academy and Scouting experience has often helped me here." "...an Eagle Scout has greatly improved chances of winning an appointment."

Robert F. Hoel

1960

- Graduate of Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. Graduate student at Indiana University in School of Business Administration. Plans a career in the field of marketing management.

Robert M. Wold

1960

- Dr. of Optometry from Pacific University, presently on a Fellowship at Pacific University for a Master in Science in Physiological Optics. Served on the camp staff of the Seattle Council in 1962. "Scouting has given me a great background in leadership as well as the ability to follow others."

Joseph A. Cope

1962

- Political Science Major at the University of Colorado. Active in Student and fraternity affairs. Received the Vigil Honor in the Order of the Arrow in 1963. Is in the College Scouter Reserve.

Van Johnson

1963

- Yale University Student -plans to be a doctor. "My Scouting experience made possible a Yale education."
"I cannot as yet look backward with real wisdom and point out exactly how Scouting has helped me..."

In 1962 the Relationship Division of the Home Office, under whose aegis the Report to the Nation comes, announced that the ~~Readers~~ Digest Foundation would offer a three hundred dollar scholarship to the Regional Representative and a two hundred dollar scholarship to the runner up. Joseph Cope and Van Johnson were the first recipients of these scholarships. These scholarships have continued through 1966.

See appendix for Regional Representatives through 1966.

Chapter 2Annual Meetings 1960 - 1966

Annual Meetings of the Region continued to be well attended and the successful and time tested formula of program remained substantially the same. One new feature in 1960 was a Wood Badge breakfast. This breakfast was open to anyone, but of interest only to Wood Badge men. It was strictly an opportunity to renew old friendships and was the only program in the entire Regional Annual Meeting without an agenda. The meeting was informal and spontaneous. In fact the only complaint was, "Don't hold our meeting close to the Wood Badgers, they make too much noise singing."

The home office expressed some concern though because they did not want Wood Badge men to organize some exclusive club which might overshadow the real purpose of Wood Badge training. Chief Scout Executive, Joseph A. Brunton, Jr. who was present at the annual meeting as a guest speaker in 1966, dropped in on the Wood Badge breakfast for a few minutes to say, "hello". When the informal nature of the program was explained to him and the fact that most of the men were present to receive their awards at noon, he was quite pleased with the Wood Badge breakfast idea.

Regional Officers 1960 - 1965

In 1960 Lyman Powell Jr. of Superior, Wisconsin, was elected Regional Chairman. Mr. Powell was re-elected in 1961 and 1962. In 1963 he was succeeded by J. Kimball Whitney. Regional Vice Chairman can be found by consulting the Appendix.

Chapter 3NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL JAMBOREES

The 5th National Jamboree was held near Colorado Springs, Colorado. The site was a mile high and in the shadow of the famous Pikes Peak. A short distance away was the Air Force Academy. The Jamboree was highlighted by the visit of President Eisenhower. Region Ten again had an outstanding contingent of 2,375 boys and leaders. Deputies George Hedrick and Max Clark served as Sectional Directors and Henry W. Schreiber as contingent Director with Deputy Willis V. Elliott as his assistant.

The 6th National Jamboree was once again held at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania in 1964. There were 2,118 in the Regional contingent headed by Regional Executive Henry Schreiber. Deputies George Hedrick and Lloyd Kraft served as Sectional Directors and Deputy Max Clark as Regional coordinator.

Perhaps the most interesting item concerning this Jamboree, from the Region's standpoint, was the fact that former Regional Chairman, John Parish, served as General Chairman of the Jamboree representing the National Camping Committee. He attended the International Jamboree as an Eagle Scout in 1929.

Chapter 4REGIONAL PROJECTSThe Explorer Delegate Conference

The outstanding Regional project innovation for the 1960's to date is the Explorer Delegate Conference. The idea was conceived in late 1960 by the National Exploring Service as a means of providing a forum for Explorers to discuss problems as well as provide a public relations vehicle for the Explorer program as a whole. Each Region was asked to hold a conference preferably in the spring or early summer of 1961. The program for the conference was to be devised and conducted by the Explorers themselves along a certain broad outline that would insure a worthwhile program but leave lots of room for Regional originality.

Realizing that to line up a place to hold the conference had to be done well in advance and was primarily an adult responsibility, Regional Executive, Henry Schreiber made arrangements with Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., to hold the conference there from June 14 - 17, 1961. Then on December 27, 1960, a group of outstanding Explorers from Region Ten Council were asked to meet at Carleton College, view the facilities and organize a conference steering committee. Deputy Willis Elliott who at that time was the Functional Deputy was to be the Regional Coordinator assisted by Deputy Max Clark. Explorer Representatives of five councils and their adult advisors met and elected officers. Also taking part were District Executives Roy Swanson of Indianhead Council, Bruce Foster of Gamehaven, Director of Activities, Russell Smith of Viking, and Scout Executive, Russell Ziegahn of Minnesota Valley and Gil Thompson of Cedar Valley.

Explorer Robert Reedal of Indianhead was elected conference chairman. Burr Garrison of Viking, Vice Chairman and James Bachman of Indianhead, Secretary. These three Explorers met with their advisors and determined the committees needed and then the conference chairman made the appointments by letter. Each officer agreed to supervise several of the committees.

A meeting of many of these chairman and many of their committee members was held January 28, 1961, in St. Paul. General discussions were held on conference rules and a set of rules adopted. Basic features of the program were voted upon. This was the last meeting attempted of the entire conference committee. Committees met individually with their advisors and the Regional Coordinator. On the afternoon of the day prior to the conference, the entire committee met to make final preparations.

A skeleton outline of the conference is as follows:

June 14

1 - 4:30	Check in - Registration
6 - 7:00	Dinner
7:30 - 9:00	Opening Session - Speaker
9:15	Cracker Barrel and Council Causes for Nomination of Region Ten Representative to National Con- ference in 1962
11:30	Lights out

June 15

7:30 - 8:15	Breakfast
9:00 - 11:45	Discussion Groups
12:15 - Lunch	Lunch
1:15	Speaker
2:15 - 5:00	Demonstrations and Skills - Recreation
6:00 - 7:00	Dinner
7:30 - 8:45	Speaker
9:00 - 10:00	Big Entertainment Show
11:30	Lights out

June 16

The same general routine except that a formal dance was held at 8:30

June 17

The conference closed with a General Assembly that began at 8:15 and included:

- . Report of Nominating Committee Nominees for National Representative
- . Short Presentation by Nominees
- . Election
- . Resolutions
- . Awards and Recognitions
- . Final Challenge - Henry W. Schreiber

Following the council Caucuses, the first evening, when council candidates had been selected for National Conference Representative, the conference steering committee choose three of the council candidates to stand for election. This was done by the Steering Committee personally interviewing every candidate. Lively campaigning then followed by partisans of the three candidates complete with signs, impromptu rallies and parades. Robert Junnila of the Indian-head Council was elected by the conference at the election of the final morning.

Setting up a conference of this sort is a tremendously complicated task with a myraid of details. The conference would be judged by adults with adult standards; indeed the Explorers themselves were apt to judge the quality of the Conference by adult standards. This fact posed a problem that was met realistically. Adult advisors were assigned to all the committees and were asked to stay close by the committees work without either doing the work or making all the decisions.

The success of committee work prior to the conference varied. In one or two cases the Explorers were almost entirely self sufficient. Most needed quite a bit of help and guidance and only one really failed. We are speaking here of pre-conference preparation. At the conference itself, after all the details had been planned, the Explorers proved themselves highly capable of handling all the committee work that needed to be done with a minimum of supervision or help.

It was discovered that obtaining speakers required adult help. Regional Executive Henry Schreiber was the adult advisor and the speakers were outstanding. These were Dr. Larry Gould, President of Carleton College, Maggi Vaughan, Teenager Columnist of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Don Piccard, Balloonist, and Paul Moore, Ass't. Director of the Exploring Service. Regional Executive Henry Schreiber became an impromptu speaker when Dr. Gould was late due to a time misunderstanding. Earl Battey, catcher for the Minnesota Twins, was on hand at lunch one day.

Overall the weakest of all the program items were the exhibits. The recreational program was well attended and well received.

The dance on the final evening was graced by the presence of Miss Minnesota, who led the Grand March. One thing was learned - all Explorers do not dance and far too many girls had been invited. The evening was quite a success in spite of this.

The discussion groups were so planned that an Explorer could attend four different groups, two each morning. This perhaps provided too much choice, but the groups that were well attended came off in good style and were chaired by Explorers with adult advisors in some cases.

A word about discipline. The Explorers were not quiet little angels who went about their tasks in soft-winged silence. Neither were they rowdy or unduly noisy. A very few caused some concern, but these were pretty well handled by the Explorers themselves. Of course, Deputy Willis

Elliott learned to his sorrow that the three conference officers were regular boys when he attempted to crawl in bed. He was a victim of the old army routine "the short sheeted bed". They had done a splendid job of keeping the conference in motion and on schedule, and deserved a little relaxation at Elliott's expense.

Two hundred ten Explorers and twenty-three leaders participated in the conference. Dr. Joseph Schaefer of Owatonna, Minn., and this chairman of the Region Ten Exploring Committee gave general supervision and aided with several important details.

Deputy Max Clark succeeded Willis Elliott as Functional Deputy in the fall of 1961 and so fell heir to the Regional responsibility of the National Explorer Delegate Conference in 1962 and subsequent Regional Conferences.

Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base

At the drop of a hat or less, Canoe Base Director, Clifford J. Hanson will expound on his favorite subject, The Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base, hereafter referred to as the Canoe Base. According to Hanson, it is the "Number one Canoe Base in world" and he does not confine this number one status to attendance, but enthusiastically adds food, equipment, facilities and staff.

Cliff Hanson doesn't brag--he believes! In the tradition of Carl Chase and Hod Ludlow it is this whole hearted dedication to the spirit of the canoe country program that has made his leadership as Director so effective.

No attempt has been made to discuss a Regional Sub-Committee in depth, but it seems fitting that the oldest Region Ten Sub-committee, the Camping Committee should merit this attention. So, we asked Cliff Hanson who has directed the Canoe Base for the past ten years to highlight the changes and progress made during this period and to tell us a bit about the members of the Regional Camping Committee.

It might be asked why this sub-committee is called the Camping Committee when its prime function is the operation of the Canoe Base? Henry Schreiber comments on this saying, "This name identifies it with the National Committee of the same name and is broad enough to encompass other outdoor activities should the need arise. For example, members of this committee quite frequently participate in summer inspection of Region Ten Council Camps. Committee Chairman Robert Banks is a member of the National Camping Committee as is former Regional Chairman John Parish."

Now back to Cliff Hanson. Says Hanson, "The greatest change is the total number of participants that go to the Canoe Base each summer. The attendance has almost doubled in the past ten years. In 1956 the attendance was a bit over 1,900; in 1966 the total was 3,447. Also, along with the growth has naturally come an increase in the number of young men who serve on the Canoe Base staff. The first year I served as Director, 1957, we had twenty-one guides on the staff. The guide staff has now grown to sixty-six.

"Another important change has been the improvement in the status of young men serving on the Canoe Base staff as opposed to those serving as trail guides. Today it is considered a privilege to serve on the base staff and no longer are guides the only 'top' men."

"In a sense, members of the Base staff are the 'unsung heroes' of a wilderness canoe trip. They make all the detailed advance preparations for the incoming crew so that its reception is friendly and proceeds smoothly. Then they help the trail guides with preliminary training. The impression thus created helps set the stage for guides to carry out their program in the wilderness. However, the guide receives the credit from the average crew member for the smooth running reception. This is exactly the idea the Base staff has in mind."

"In 1957 the Regional Camping Committee was just reorganizing under the leadership of Camping Chairman John Bean. Mr. Bean served as Chairman until 1959 when he asked to be relieved because of the pressure of business which frequently took him out of the country. Mr. Robert Banks of Superior, Wisc., succeeded him as Chairman."

"Bob Banks was a man with thorough knowledge of the canoe country, canoeing and he possessed a deep feeling for the need of a wilderness canoe program. With his progressive attitude toward base improvement he was able to quickly pick up from where Mr. Bean had left off giving the necessary leadership to carry the whole project forward to new heights".

Much of the credit for the recent waste disposal project is due to Mr. Banks. Several years ago he pointed out to the Camping Committee the need for improved sanitary facilities. Once it was determined that a rather elaborate system was required Mr. Banks appointed Mr. Ed Chapin of St. Paul to "bulldog" the project through. The project took three years and cost over \$45,000; the single most costly improvement ever made at the Base. It was incredibly complicated by the fact that the disposal system would operate in the summer only and the Canoe Base rested on solid rock. Further, the state had to approve a project with factors for which there was no precedent, and the Forestry Service had to go along with state approval.

Financing the cost of the project was no easy task and much credit is due Regional Chairman Kim Whitney, Ed Chapin and Henry Schreiber for raising the additional funds needed from a few friends of Scouting without any handicap to local council finance.

Hanson also had praise for other members of the Canoe Base Committee and the special qualities they contribute to the overall Canoe Base program. Mace Harris of Cloquet, Minn., who is a watchdog on the point that the Canoe Base program is for boys and young men. John Parish who has been a stabilizing influence over the years and most effective in securing financial aid. John Budd of the Great Northern Railroad who is the man to go to when the

project get rugged. Hanson cites the water tank problem as an example and quotes John Budd as saying, "I'll simply cut one off from one of our railroad tankers". This he did and today a 10,000 gallon water supply tank rests atop the Canoe Base hill thanks to John Budd.

Robert Wood, President of the Minneapolis Electrical Steel Casting Co., who has the knack of finding electrical supplies. Lyman Powell who has ~~been~~ provided advice on legal items. Former Committee Chairman John Bean, though unable to be active, continued his intense interest in and support of the Base.

Luther Ford, Bob Lamont and Bill Lowe, all recent members, who have been most helpful. Dr. Joseph Schaefer who serves on the National Exploring Committee and represents this committee has been an excellent advisor.

Cliff Hanson is also loud in his praise of former Canoe Base Directors, but particularly former Deputy Oren Felton who did most to establish the philosophy of Base operation as it is being used today.

Parly Tuttle is credited with establishing much of the trail philosophy for guides. Henry Bradlich, a former trail guide and member of the Canoe Base staff for seventeen years has been the most influential staff member in developing an esprit de corps among the young men on the staff. Hanson also cites Bradlich for developing sound maintenance practices and conservation projects which have added greatly to the appearance of the Base.

Ron Walls former Trail Guide and an eleven year member of the staff, serving the past three years as Assistant Base Director, has contributed much to the mechanical maintainence of the Base. His ability to build and repair almost anything is almost a Base legend. Walls, also, has a good understanding of Base financial operation. Michael Miler, eight year staff member who rose from Base Secretary to Assistant Base Director was also singled out by Hanson.

It was Mike Miler who established the idea of a Canoe Base staff reunion during the Christmas holidays. The reunion idea began by invitations to Miler's home, but when the reunionists reached fifty about 1951 it became necessary to rent a hall to handle the crowd. Staff members have come from Kentucky, Georgia, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania. The reunion group normally numbers about ninety. Says Hanson, "I believe the Staff Reunion is one of the basic factors in maintaining a staff constancy - year after year. This is a vital factor in building staff experience and skill. Our turn-over is only about 20% each year, although it seems probable

that the draft will increase our turnover in the year ahead".

In the field of International Relations Hanson notes, "We work very closely with the Canadian Lands & Forest Department. This department issues the fishing licenses and guide permits for the Quetico Park. It is with the Rangers of the Quetico Provincial Park that we work, for they know of our efforts to keep campsites clean and they are the ones who call upon us to help fight forest fires. We are often able to get into areas that they cannot easily reach. Our most recent innovation in conservation practices that appeals to Canadian authorities is the bringing back of all the tin cans that our crews take with them into the wilderness."

"In November of 1966 Ernest F. Schmidt, Executive Director of the American Camping Association had a son who was a Base Guide and had just returned from a trip out of the Sommers Canoe Base. He presented his father with a...'solid tin can about 3½" in diameter and 5" high'. The son explained, 'Well, Cliff told all the guys to bring back the tin cans and all the bottles used on any of our canoe trips instead of burying them in the water or in the land. I took all my tin cans, burned them and beat them--all the tin cans a party of twelve used on a ten day canoe trip-- forty-two cans in all'".

Schmidt was impressed by this unique conservation effort and promised to spread the story to various people in this field of conservation.

In connection with the tin can project and other trail conservation efforts, Cliff Hanson boasts that the Canoe Base qualifies more Scouts and Explorers for the national "50 Miler" award than any other activity in America. In addition to hiking or canoeing fifty miles or more, at least ten hours of conservation work along the trail is required.

Mr. Hanson also had many good words to say about the efforts of Regional Executive Henry W. Schreiber, as related to the Canoe Base. Mr. Schreiber's contributions have been many, but principally in giving executive guidance toward keeping financial operations so that the Base is self supporting and merits the continued support of the Canoe Base Committee and the Regional Executive Committee. This has been a key factor in securing funds for capital development which since 1952 has amounted to over \$275,000. Yet, Canoe Base fees have always been modest without being subsidized. A modest increase in fees was made for the first time in ten years for the 1966 season. This in spite of the fact that food costs had gone up steadily and taxes on certain food items had been

imposed by the Canadian Government.

The operation of the Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base by Region Ten is not unique in the Boy Scouts of America because Region Seven conducts a similar operation, but the Region Ten operation is nearly double that of Region Seven and is the only one that operates in international waters.

Some idea of the growth and the scope of Canoe Base operations can be judged by the total expenditures, both capital and operating since 1960:

1960 -	\$ 79,791
1961 -	93,401
1962 -	123,623
1963 -	128,552
1964 -	134,403
1965 -	170,007
1966 -	149,971

The impact of the sanitation project is quite noticeable in 1965.

Certainly it is fair to say that the smallest Region in the nation makes a very great contribution to the Explorer Program in America.

From the foregoing it must not be assumed that the Canoe Base attracts Explorers only because Cliff Hanson reminds us that, "Approximately half of the boys attending the Canoe Base are boys fourteen and older registered as Boy Scouts". This would not be possible without the contributions of heart and head and money by the men we have so briefly surveyed.

What of the future? Cliff Hanson comments briefly, "The Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base is now operating almost at capacity. Future growth in attendance is limited by the ground area allotted to us by the Forestry Service which in turn limits the expansion of facilities".

Chapter 5COUNCIL SERVICE CENTERSFour New Council Service Centers

The Gamehaven Council erected a new Scout Service Center in the city of Rochester, Minn., in 1965. Funds were made available from several sources, but particularly generous a gift from Mrs. Gilbert McCarthy of Rochester. The center is known as the "McCarthy Service Center" in memory of Gilbert McCarthy.

No general campaign for funds was conducted.

In 1964 the Headwaters Council at Hibbing received the gift of a substantial downtown office building in Hibbing from the Cleveland Cliffs Mining Company. The building was renovated for use as a Council Service Center and space not needed for the council was leased to others, the income from which will help maintain the building. It is known as the "Cliffs Scout Building".

The Charles L. Sommers Memorial Building was erected by the Indianhead Council, St. Paul, Minn., at a cost of about \$300,000. A council-wide campaign was not made, but substantial gifts were made by a few Scouters. This building was dedicated on February 12, 1967.

The Red River Valley Council at Fargo erected a new Service Center in late 1966 and moved into the new office building in February 1967. Once again funds were not raised by a general campaign, but substantial gifts were contributed by a few friends of the council.

It is important to add that the National Engineering Service served as a consultant on all three, both new buildings and the renovation of the Hibbing building.

Chapter 6REGIONAL COMMITTEEPlan "124"

As early as 1958 Henry Schreiber and the Regional Committee had recognized a possible weakness accompanying the great spurt in membership growth. That was, of course, the addition of sufficient professional leaders to keep pace with the membership. So, a program of adding additional District Executive was evolved that affected every council in the Region. The idea was to increase council staffs from ninety-five in 1958 to one hundred twenty-three in 1962. Apparently one additional man was added for good measure and the program was dubbed, "Plan 124". It was approved by all those present at the "Key 3" session at the annual meeting in 1958.

However, Plan 124 was never pushed in a big promotional fashion, but was brought before sessions of Council Presidents in the years that followed. Late in 1966 discussions arose concerning Plan 124 and the need for increasing council staffs as the only logical way to strengthen the flatering Regional membership. Figures below seem to indicate the need for some sort of plan to bring professional manpower in line with membership.

<u>Year</u>	<u># Boy Members Served</u>	<u># Professional Staff</u>
1950	NR 4747	85
1959	4747	101
1965	5364	98

One move in this direction was made in September when the Regional Executive Committee expressed the point of view that any Regional special fund made available in the future would be given to councils on the basis of helping them to increase their staffs.

Region Ten Special Finances

One of the prime reasons in 1920 for establishing the Regional Plan was to create a supervisory subdivision of the National Council that could bring about a regular flow of quota money from the councils in the Region. This purpose was accomplished in a comparatively few years and while the council quotas are still in effect, they are no longer a prime Regional objective. The cost of services to the councils within a Region such as Training, Camp School, Engineering Services, Wood Badge courses, Regular Deputy consultation and a multitude of other services

far exceeds the amount received from council quota contributions.

Even more important to the general welfare of councils has been the Regions ability to tap certain sources of financial support and thus to provide special aid for worthy Region-wide program and succor to councils that need help during periods of financial distress. These special finances have also been used to help councils increase their professional staff.

There are three sources of special finance in Region Ten. The oldest is the Minneapolis Foundation or Velie Fund established in 1926; two thirds of the income from this trust accrues to the Region and one-third to the Viking Council. The trust proceeds must be used to further rural Scouting. The second source was termed the Region Ten Special Fund until December 1943 when a Region Ten trust fund instrument was approved by the National Council a variety of incomes for specific purposes as well as for general purposes were placed into the original special fund.

Since the establishment of the Regional Trust Fund in 1943 only the accrued interest has been used for special projects or help to councils. Today a third source of special finances account which is a special fund maintained on deposit with the National Council and on which the Region earns interest. With proper approval, the principal sums of this fund can be used. In the case of the Regional Trust Fund only ten percent of the total amount in trust may be used in any one year. Incomes that make up the present day special funds come mostly from Regional projects. Today then, there are three sources of special Regional finances; Velie Fund, Region Ten Trust Fund and the Regional Special Account.

Some idea of the tremendous help these funds have been to the Regional program may be gathered from the following figures:

1953 - 1966	Minneapolis Foundation -	\$91,925.11
	Velie Fund	
1953 - 1966	Region Ten Trust Fund	31,690.69
1956 - 1966	Interest on Special Funds	8,932.29

Most of these funds were channeled back to the various councils in the Region, either to aid in debt retirement or to add a district executive. All grants given to councils were usually matched by the council with twice the amount of the grant. The following figures reveal how the "pump-priming" works.

... to the ... by ...

... by ...

... by ...

... by ...

... by resolution ... the recommendation ...

... by ...

... by ...

... by ...

... by ...

... by ...

... by ...

... by ...

... by ...

Four Decades Plus Six

The decades from 1920 to 1960 plus six, starting with zero and ending in nine, were merely convenient and arbitrary mileposts around which could be wrapped a given amount of Region Ten history. Of course, we hope the word, "finis" will never be written about the history of the Boy Scouts of America. Yet, the very study of history reveals one unchanging fact, namely that changes will take place. The name might be altered, the Regions be dissolved, councils be merged, for the inexorable progress of history is change. Names, titles, designations are not really important--only convenient and perhaps useful.

In its first sixty years Scouting has experienced many changes in terminology, uniforms, program skills and leadership, but we express the hope that the one unchanging factor, so simply stated in Robert Baden Powell's title to his first handbook:

"S C O U T I N G F O R B O Y S"

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Visit

With Joseph A. Markley to Camp Pahuca at Fish Lake
 and New Prague.

Films 16mm Black & White and Color

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B I O G R A P H I C A L S K E T C H E SForeword

No task in the gathering of material for this History of Region Ten afforded more real pleasure to the writer than putting together these biographical sketches. Source acknowledgements are found under "bibliography", but it should be stated here that the main source being the man himself an over-abundance of modesty leads to a rather brief supply of material.

The majority of these men are still busy in service to their fellow man and their stories are by no means complete. Also because we are viewing these men primarily from the Regional viewpoint we cannot do justice to any of these men in recording the tremendous leadership all of them have given to their local councils.

Finally, restrictions of space have required that we limit our sketches to Regional Chairmen, Regional Executives and Region Ten holders of the Silver Buffalo Award.

F I F T Y Y E A R S O L D
A N D B R O K E M I L L E R
R E P A Y S \$ 2 0 0 , 0 0 0

F. A. BEAN REFUSES TO STAY
DOWN WHEN RUINED
BY COMPETITION

Loses Mill, Goes Out
and Gets new Fortune

Fails in Faribault Comes
Back in New Prague -
Pays Outlawed Bills

The headlines above tell the gist of the amazing story of Francis Atherton Bean, Sr., father of Francis Atherton Bean, Jr., the latter, better known as Frank A. Bean. The news story that followed the headlines was written by Merle Potter and appeared in the Minneapolis Journal, October 7, 1930.

In the lead paragraph of that story, Potter sums up the extraordinary action of F. A. Bean Sr., with these words, "Few men have the same sense of responsibility, the same will to leave behind such a heritage of honorable conduct." Francis A. Bean Sr., died in 1930 at the age of 90.

Frank A. Bean's patrimony was far more than a thriving milling business, for as Potter suggests, he was the recipient of an unusual "heritage of honorable conduct." The story that follows will reveal how Frank Bean met the challenge of his inheritance.

Francis A. Bean, Jr., was born October 1, 1878, at Faribault, Minn. Five years before he was born his father had given up hunting for gold and decided to settle down and raise a family. He joined his father in a milling business in Faribault, Minn., the county seat of Rice County. The business thrived and then fierce competition from the outside caused eighteen out of nineteen mills in Rice County to fail and Francis A. Bean's mill was among the failures.

When the economic dust settled he was broke and owed over \$100,000. Undaunted, he attempted to manage a mill in the process of being built at Duluth, Minn., but that failed. Finally in 1892 he rented a mill at New Prague, Minn., and moved his family there. In 1896 that mill was sold by court order. However, the towns people of New Prague showed faith

in the industrious Francis Bean and raised some \$30,000 to build a new mill.

From this venture came success and mills were soon added at Blue Earth, Wells, Davenport, Iowa, Buffalo and Moosejaw, Canada. The enterprise had become international in scope and the firm became known as the International Milling Co.

In 1912 Francis Bean Sr., disposed of some of his interests in the company and did a startling thing. He decided to pay the long outlawed debts resulting from the failure of the late 80's. The cost of this with accrued interest amounted to over \$200,000.

Frank Bean was about 15 years of age when his family left Faribault and moved to New Prague. There he continued his preparatory schooling and later attended Winona Normal. He entered the Law School of the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1900. Following graduation he returned to New Prague where he joined his father in the milling business serving in most of the official positions of the company. He became General Manager when his father retired from active participation.

As a young man Frank Bean, although only 5 foot 6 inches in height, was barrel chested and kept himself in good shape. He played tennis and loved to swim. His red hair was already beginning to thin a bit. His son, John Bean comments, "He owned one of the first automobiles in Minnesota and was known as that wild redheaded young man with the horseless carriage. He wasn't really wild though."

According to J. A. Hendrickson who was associated with the milling company, the "horseless carriage" Frank Bean drove was known as a Dayton Special-Knight, a species of auto long lost in the dusty roads of time.

In June of 1907 he married Bertha Juanita Boynton. Bertha and Frank spent their honeymoon on a canoe trip. Their first son Atherton was born September 14, 1910, in New Prague.

During the early years in New Prague, Grandfather Francis Bean had always shown quite an interest in supporting church activities and other programs to circumvent the undesirable influence of saloons. So it was in family character that Frank Bean, in about 1920, having read about the new Boy Scout program, should write the National Boy Scout office to obtain a handbook. He read the handbook through; here was a code of ethics to which he could subscribe; here was a program for the sons of mill employees with ideals and activities all rolled into one.

His own son Atherton was fast approaching Scout age.

Characteristically he acted and in 1922 organized a Second Class Boy Scout Council, serving as President until 1925. In 1925 Rice County became a part of the Rice-Scott-LeSieur County Council with headquarters at Faribault; later named the South Central Minnesota Council.

His son, Atherton Bean, today Chairman of the Board of International Mills comments, "Father became interested in the Boy Scouts in the early history of Scouting itself. I am sure it was an outgrowth of two factors.

1. A desire to broaden the education of his sons
2. To be helpful to the youth in the small community where we lived, New Prague. He saw clearly, even at this early time, the problem for the youngster who was not closely tied in with the family discipline of a farming operation. This subsequently led to his bringing to the faculty of the New Prague High School Joseph H. Markley a graduate of Carleton College."

Mr. Markley, besides coaching and teaching, became a sort of executive leader of Scouting activities in New Prague.

Two troops were organized in New Prague and the Scoutmasters were Art Jelinek and Charlie Koktavy. Joe Markley had been an outstanding athlete at Carleton College. His game was football, but upon arrival in New Prague one of his first assignments from Supt. of Schools, Critchet was to coach the basketball team. There was no gymnasium and the team had been thrown out of a big room over a saloon.

Joe Markley tells a rather hilarious story of how he, a teetotaler, convinced the saloon keeper to allow the basketball team to resume games in the room above the saloon. He simply purchased a few drinks for the "boys" in the saloon who acclaimed him a regular fellow and resistance collapsed in face of the persuasive tactics of an athlete who obeyed the old adage, "If you can't beat'em, join'em". Says Markley, "I never told Frank Bean who was on the school board how I got that job done".

Later Joe Markley and J. F. Wrabek, the latter manager of the New Prague Mill, selected a spot on Fish Lake to build a camp. The land, about ten acres, was purchased and Markley was authorized to draw upon several mill employees to build the cabins, etc. Of course, a close tab on the expenses was kept as well as mill supplies that were used. But, Joe Markley confesses some forty years after that when they ran short of lumber, they just sort of "borrowed" a bit from the mill's lumber storeroom and forgot to make a tally. This was not a new tactic for Markley.

Earlier he had "borrowed" some railroad lumber to build a warming house for the skating rink at the mill pond. When the camp project was about completed Frank Bean and International Milling Company President, W. L. Harvey came out to inspect the camp, Harvey said to Frank Bean, "Frank, if we don't look out Joe Markley will have the entire mill out here".

Joe Markley ran the camp for two summers and then in 1924 went to Central High School in Minneapolis where he coached for some thirty years.

At Central High Markley did not lose his touch for "borrowing" things. There he found the school lacked a proper athletic field and he promptly undertook a campaign to clean up an available area and erect a fence, but he lacked gates. Then he discovered that the University of Minnesota had a pair of gates that were not any longer used, but were suitable for his field. However, the university's athletic director couldn't give them to the high school without permission of the university regents. So with connivance of one of the university's football greats who was a graduate of Central High, Markley, late one night simply "borrowed" the gates. Thirty years later this story made Minneapolis newspapers. Today Central High's athletic area is appropriately called Markley Field.

A second son, John Boynton, was born to Bertha and Frank Bean, July 21, 1919. He was born in Minneapolis although the family still resided in New Prague. Another son died at birth. One daughter, Mrs. Harold Fluich was born March 21, 1914.

By 1923, International Milling Company had outgrown New Prague and Minneapolis became the base of the company's operations and so the Bean Family moved to Minneapolis. This ended the participation in Scouting for Atherton Bean who had become a First Class Scout in New Prague. He went to Blake School in Minneapolis where the demands of this school's curriculum and activities left little time for Scouting.

John Bean did not become of Scout age until 1931 and says about his Scouting experience, "I became a Tenderfoot Scout. Actually, I would have liked to have gone on with Scouting, but I changed schools--from public to private (Blake)--and we got home late. There was much studying at night, Scouting was the kind of thing that appealed to me--I was of that nature. I would go with Father to Scouting affairs and what I saw, I liked". John goes on to explain that his father neither encouraged nor discouraged participation in Scouting and points out that Frank Bean thought one of the important things in life was for an individual to have a free choice.

What kind of a father was Frank Bean? Atherton Bean recalls this story of fatherly discipline and understanding, "When I was ten or eleven years old, the family together with other milling company families in New Prague were going off one weekend for a picnic in the countryside. It so happened that I was the oldest of those who would be left behind rather than the youngest of those that would be able to go. I got terribly angry and when the cars left our house enroute to the picnic grounds which was eight or ten miles away, I got on my bicycle and followed them."

"Along about the middle of the picnic I arrived hot, resentful, and dusty, at which point father instead of giving me the dressing down I deserved; merely invited me to join everybody at the picnic. He knew that the instant I arrived at the picnic, both my rebellion and the foolishness of it had been clearly apparent to me. To have commented on it would clearly have spoiled the effect he saw dawning in my mind."

John Bean tells us a story that reveals another facet of Frank Bean's concern for his sons. It seems that the family spent a vacation near Sante Fe, New Mexico, and the boys learned to ride horseback. John was about six years of age at that time. Says John, "Well, then he wanted me to ride when he got back home. One day father, Atherton and I were riding by the park near Kenwood School at the North end of the Lake of the Isles. I don't recall whether I was in the lead or not, but a little dog came up and started to bark. My horse took a dim view of that and we were off and running. Father yelled at me to haul back on him. Good lord, I was hauling back and that had about as much effect as holding back a locomotive."

"Father was annoyed with me and I was scared, but I was quite reassured because father and Atherton, one on the port side and one on the starboard side, hell-bent-for leather, were coming right up along side. Suddenly, there was a limb in line with my head, Atherton grabbed one rein and father the other, and they pulled that horse back and I went right over his neck. Father was not one to lack courage in an emergency. But, he did not take a soft view and say, 'Well, you poor boy'. He immediately got me back on the horse and bawled the daylights out of me for not stopping him".

Atherton and John Bean could be said to be the sons of a wealthy man, but they were not given the proverbial "silver spoon" treatment as these stories attest.

Son John wanted to buy a new bicycle, but he didn't have enough money. So he asked his father for a loan. Frank Bean wrote a carefully worded letter to John explaining that it was alright to borrow money for a business whereby there was some hope for repayment and eventual profit by making the loan, but it was an extremely bad habit to borrow for luxuries such as a bicycle. John didn't get the loan.

It seems that young John Bean had broken his arm and had come downtown in Minneapolis to visit the doctor. A. C. Dahl agreed to accompany him to the Medical Arts Bldg., several blocks away and they set out together. Along the way John picked up a dime on the sidewalk. Holding it tightly in his hand he looked up at Mr. Dahl and said quite seriously, "Mr. Dahl, may I keep the dime? I seldom have any money".

One time grandfather Francis Bean Sr., was trying to think of a gift to buy for his grandson Atherton, and finally decided on a radio which he knew Atherton wanted. Radios were not so common in those days. However, he happened to discuss the matter with his son Frank who persuaded him not to buy the radio because Atherton was busy piling up logs at so much a foot and would soon earn the sum needed to purchase the radio.

Legends tend to grow around a man like Frank Bean. Some of them are based on fact, some on fancy and a few fall in between the two extremes. He was reputed to be a very modest and even shy individual. At first glance these virtues are a bit hard to reconcile with a man who was the president of the second largest milling company in America, and even harder to believe about a man so well equipped with analytical business acumen and so astute a competitor in the rough arena of American business. Yet, men from all walks of life agree that Frank Bean was a truly modest man. Andrew B. Dygert, an executive of the International Milling Company comments, "Yes, Frank Bean was really modest. He did not like to make a speech feeling that it attracted attention to him personally."

Befitting his characteristic modesty was his courtesy. Sometimes his manner appeared to be a bit brusque, but he was never discourteous. His secretary, A. C. Dahl recalls an incident that illustrates Frank Bean's innate courtesy. Dahl and Bean had been preparing some papers for a business conference when a difference between the two arose over the correct pronunciation of a word. The word was looked up in the dictionary and Frank Bean was proven to be correct. During the actual business conversation Mr. Bean's visitor mispronounced the word. It finally became

necessary for Frank Bean to use the word. Dahl noticed a very slight hesitation as Bean purposely mispronounced the word in order to spare his visitor any possible embarrassment.

Like all men Frank Bean had his little foibles. These are remembered fondly by his employees and friends because they tended to make a man quite human. One of Frank Bean's sartorial weaknesses were neckties. He rather favored the bright ones. Often he'd buy a dozen neckties as gifts for the men who worked close to him, giving each man his choice. However, it was learned that he would haggle a bit with the merchant from whom he purchased the ties; he thought he should have a quantity discount.

Frank Bean rented space for his car in a garage near the office. One day he realized that he was paying for space he didn't use when he was away on extended trips. So he had his secretary keep track of the time away and deducted the "unused" time from his bill. Comments A. C. Dahl, "He didn't get away with that very long".

John Bean recalls, "My father was interested in automobiles even to the day he died. He was not one of those 'buffs' that took them apart, but getting a new car for him was a big event. He went into every detail of it. In fact, he used to get two or three of the men in the office to go out and get competitive makes and then he would go out and meet them on a country road, and they'd race them up and down. He'd compare them, open up the hood, etc; he didn't want a salesman around."

He also tells us a few things that illustrates Frank Bean's humanness. For example, says John, "He couldn't stand pickles, and as I recall he hated cheese. Mother loved Trappist Cheese that used to come from Canada and father would bring down the Trappist Cheese whenever he made a trip. Mother would treat him as a hero. I'll never forget, one day he brought down some Trappist Cheese in the old black suitcase which he had used for years. Generally he would unpack his suitcase and someone would put it away for him. Mother went out on the back porch to clean something and this time father had very carefully put the unpacked suitcase in the sunshine. She had to air it out!".

Reflected in almost all of his associations, be they business, family, religious, or pleasure, was the deep seated belief that the freedom of the individual was of paramount importance in life. For example, it would be assumed that Frank Bean's sons would follow in his footsteps and go into the milling business, but son John had other ideas. He tells it this way, "I finally told father I was going to work for the airlines--this may be difficult

I said, but people had better get used to the idea". Frank Bean replied, "Well that's alright, if that's what you want to do. Go ahead and do it, but try and learn all you can about it; try and be the best airline pilot you can be".

Actually, it was Frank Bean who first stimulated John's interest in airplanes. John explains, "I got interested in airplanes when I was seven years old. Like so many, it was a result of Charles Lindberg. Lindberg came to Minneapolis and father and I went to see him. While we were waiting, they were giving airplane rides and father said, 'Do you want to go for a ride?' So, I had my first ride sitting in his lap".

During World War II, John Bean had flown as a Navy pilot and his decision to go it on his own as an airline pilot was respected by his father. Following his father's death he returned to Minneapolis to join with his brother Atherton in the milling business. He did much flying for the company especially to South America where the company had growing interests.

Atherton Bean, who followed in his father's footsteps in the International Milling Company was asked to comment on Frank Bean in relation to the Milling company. He writes, "I think that for a man who has devoted his life to an organization, it is almost impossible to state what his 'greatest contribution' may have been. Quite aside from his superlative business abilities, which he surely had, certainly one of his most wonderful characteristics was his willingness at anytime to subordinate his own personal interest to the demands and interests of the company, or other stockholders or the community as a whole. He knew as few men of his era knew--the kind that was suppose to be rugged individualists--that there are many things in life that are far more important than money; integrity, unselfishness, commitment among them".

"Our father was a Liberal in the classic sense; namely that he felt that the best in man was brought out by having just as little social organization--just as few institutionally prescribed limits on a man's conduct and action as possible."

"It was because he believed so profoundly in the right of the individual to have as broad an area of freedom as possible that congregationalism so deeply appealed to him. It was the reason that he fought the consolidation of the congregational and christian churches into the Evangelical and reformed group that formed the United Church of Christ. It was these very Liberal feelings that made him think that

the Scout movement had something to contribute to the main stream of the basic values of American life."

Some idea of the business skill of Frank Bean can be indicated by two stories. Both deal with the important matter of employee relationships.

In the early days of International Mining Company, it was a rather rare occasion when annual raises in salary were made and Charles Ritz, former Chairman of the Board and presently Honorary Chairman, recalls that when he had been with the company for about four years, he felt he should have a raise in salary. He and another company employee who was in the same situation discussed the matter at some length.

Both wanted the other to be the first to approach Frank Bean for a raise. After sometime of uneasy speculation, Ritz decided he would make the effort. He approached Frank Bean well prepared with all the contributions he felt he had made for the good of the company. Mr. Bean listened patiently and finally said, "Charlie, I agree with all you have said, I'll think about it". The next week Frank Bean called Charles Ritz to his office and showed him a stock purchase agreement. The agreement allowed Ritz to purchase shares of International Milling stock. Ritz said to Frank Bean, "Is this all?" Frank replied, "That's it". Ritz signed the agreement. As the years passed these shares became very valuable.

When Charles Ritz was fairly new with the company, he and Frank Bean were traveling on the train in Canada and had just completed breakfast. Ritz watched Bean very carefully as he placed a tip for the big ebony complexioned waiter who had served them. Frank Bean placed beside his plate one of the smallest Canadian coins, the five cent piece. Ritz recalls, "I was embarrassed at the small tip, so I gave a dime." The small tip was Frank Bean's way of setting an example of the thriftiness for an employee of the company.

Another legend that is only partly true is that Frank Bean never made a speech. This legend blossomed forth in Scouting activities and was sustained and nurtured by the fact that Frank Bean had made the comment at some Scouting affair that, "Charles Sommers does all the talking and I do the thinking". Actually the extrovertish Charles Sommers did make most of the speeches at Scout meetings when both were present, but the relationship between the two men was such that they saw eye-to-eye on most things, including religion and politics.

Atherton Bean comments on this no-speech legend saying, "It is not true that father never made a speech, but he certainly seldom did so and he was not a good speaker. He was an extremely clever and fluent writer, but before an audience he was extremely uneasy and tied to a text."

There probably has never been a partnership of service to Scouting like that fashioned by Frank Bean and Charles Sommers. From the time of Frank Bean's election as Vice Chairman of Region Ten in 1927, the team of Bean and Sommers breathed life and hope into the aspirations of a great predominately rural Boy Scout Region. In many ways their achievements were inseparable, and as Atherton Bean writes, "He (Frank Bean) said to me many times that he felt that the combination of Charles L. Sommers and F. A. Bean was about as good a collaboration as there could be for Region Ten. This was not an expression of pride but rather an expression of pleasure at the way in which he and Mr. Sommers could toss ideas back and forth between them..."

We can easily surmise that Frank Bean sat down in his office May 1, 1944 and his thoughts turned to the problems of Scouting in Region Ten. Whenever Frank Bean focused his attention on a problem, it received his undivided analytical concentration. Probably his mind's eye reviewed the events in Region Ten over the past few years. He had played an important role in the giant effort to bring more boys into Scouting through the Regional "Get off the Plateau" program begun in 1939 and just successfully concluded. He had undoubtedly invested a generous sum of money toward this common effort to help local Boy Scout Councils to be able to employ additional field executives.

He sensed a tremendous public ground swell now rising in favor of the Scouting movement. Ideas occurred to him of ways this favorable public attitude might be used to the advantage of the boy. But, the war had made it almost impossible to employ young professionals.

He called in his secretary and dictated a letter to his Scouting partner, Region Ten Chairman, Charles Sommers. Though only seconds away by phone he wrote a two page letter which we quote in part.

"Dear Charles:

Referring again to the fact that we may be on the start of a tide moving favorably to the Boy Scouts and how to utilize it to the utmost. You recall the story of the man who shipped a carload of oats to market and got back a bill for the deficit because the freight and other charges exceeded the value of the oats. The man

replied that he couldn't pay the bill because he didn't have the money, but he did have some more oats.

Now we haven't anymore executives to take advantage of in this movement, but we do have some volunteers. Couldn't we pay our debt in volunteers since we can't pay it in executives? What I am getting at, is it possible to assign some job to further this movement to every volunteer?"

The analytical mind had struck to the very heart of the problem--the latest and often undeveloped power of volunteer leadership. He then went into specific details of what might be done. In the closing sentence of the letter he writes, "There is the advantage that we could put the volunteer to work immediately. Even if he (the volunteer) does not succeed in putting the thing over himself, perhaps in a month or two from now when we put the professional on the ground he may, like John the Baptist, have prepared the way for him. Anyway this is my suggestion number three."

F. A. Bean wrote Charles Sommers three letters on the very pressing necessity of using volunteer leadership. In letter number two he had quoted from his almost inexhaustable fund of verse a poem appropriately titled:

"Opportunity"

Master of human destiny am I
Fame, love and honor on my footsteps wait.
I penetrate deserts and plains remote.
And passing by hovel and mart and palace
Soon or late,
I knock unbidden once at every gate
If sleeping wake. If feasting,
Rise before I turn away.
It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me
Reach every state mortals desire.
But they who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to penury or woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore;
I answer not and return no more.

In the concluding paragraph of this letter he writes, "As far as Region Ten is concerned, again lapsing into poetry, I would like to see"

Rome's long line of battle
Come rolling on the foe;
Ensigns dancing wild above
Blades all in line below.

In 1957 a very functional building known as the Baypost was erected at the Charles L. Sommers wilderness Canoe Base to store, repair and issue trail equipment. By a resolution of the regional executive committee, the building was officially named the Bean Baypost in honor of Frank Bean.

Base Director, Clifford Hanson, characterizes the Bean Baypost as the single most essential facility at the base around which the success of the trip into the wilderness most importantly depends.

Charles L. Sommers in his 87th year spoke at the dedication of this building on August 17th, of that year saying in part..."No one person, and I say this advisedly, contributed more to the planning, promoting and supporting of this Canoe Base than did Frank Bean. His, in a large measure, was the foresight and the constructive planning that made this wilderness Canoe Base the outstanding success that it has proven to be..."

These were no mere words of polite recognition because Charles Sommers could well recall the day fifteen years earlier when Frank Bean had made one of his rare speeches in dedicating the Canoe Base to Sommers and had quoted a few lines of poetry from Kipling in his honor. Frank Bean might, as George Hedrick comments in his history of the Canoe Base, "...have hung his head had he been present", but he would have been deeply pleased that so useful a building being named after him.

In 1925 it was Frank Bean who had given Regional Executive Harold Pote a check for one thousand dollars to purchase the first canoes for the then non-existent Canoe Trails Program. Pote spent only seven hundred forty-two dollars and returned the remainder to Mr. Bean. No wiser action could have been taken to insure Frank Bean's faith in the Boy Scout program and Mr. Pote.

Since that day in 1957 more than 24,000 young men have trod the planked floor of the Bean Baypost. Accompanying the clatter of their feet could be heard the excited conversational cross-talk about the event ahead, and above all this the sharp and pointed directions of the guide herding his wilderness crew as they collect their trail gear and package the many weight saving foods that would soon refuel their energy-starved and weary muscles during the next eight days. Says Atherton Bean, "From the standpoint of pure fun and pleasure, I suspect that the Canoe Base represented the thing he (Frank Bean) got the most kick out of."

Those who knew Frank Bean were reluctant to categorize any single contribution to Scouting as being the most important. In deference to his wishes while living to cover his philanthropic giving in a cloak of anonymity, we shan't now even speculate on "how much" he gave. The really important thing about his monetary gifts was the philosophy behind each gift. He did not scatter his money about like chicken feed to be gobbled up and fatten the recipients. Each gift was calculated to encourage self effort and increase the service that his gift might perform. In this manner he encouraged "A do for yourself spirit" in the establishment of council trust funds, employment of additional council professionals and the building of Scout camps.

Frank Bean's service to Region Ten began in 1925 when he was elected to the Regional Executive Committee. In 1927 he was elected as Vice Chairman of the Region and reelected every year until 1946 when he voluntarily retired along with Regional Chairman, Charles L. Sommers. His leadership did not cease with his retirement from the Vice Chairmanship. He and Charles Sommers continued their active participation on the Regional Executive Committee.

Besides his regional involvement he became active in the Minneapolis Council and was elected to the Council Executive Board in 1934 serving until he passed away. From 1939 to 1945 he served as Council Vice President.

In the early years of his service to Region Ten the extension of Scouting to rural boys was very close to his heart and it is safe to assert that his interest in the rural boy undoubtedly had great impact on the availability of the Scouting program to rural youth of the entire nation.

In 1931 the Minneapolis Council honored Frank Bean with the award of the Silver Beaver in recognition of Scouting on the local level. The following year, 1932, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America conferred on him the award of the Silver Buffalo for distinguished service to boyhood. A similar Regional award, the Silver Antelope, was not conferred on Frank Bean until 1952 when he and Charles Sommers were both honored in a special ceremony at the Minneapolis Club. The Antelope award was not established until 1943.

In 1935 he joined Charles Sommers as a member of the National Council Executive Board serving until his death in 1955. He served as a member of the National Personnel Committee for twenty years and a member of the Awards for Distinguished Service Committee for fourteen years.

Often times people imagine that the head of a big corporation like International Milling Co., who possessed considerable wealth and a top place in the hierarchy of a big city, lives a life apart from the average being. Such is not quite the case. Frank A. Bean, like most married men, was a husband and a father and therefore subject to many of the vicissitudes of such persons.

John Bean recalls, "He had a wonderful sense of poetic rhythm but he had no musical sense at all. Mother loved music and she could play. She loved opera and loved a symphony and father did go, but I can well remember the conversation that preceded a musical affair. You knew almost word for word what it was going to be." 'Frank, there's a symphony now a week from Friday. Would you care to go?' 'Well, uh--Bertha, --I'm willing, I'm willing.' 'Oh, very well Frank, then we'll go'"

"He had a good sense of humor", says John Bean, "He enjoyed a joke on himself. He got into an elevator one time in a New York hotel. The car had gone up about three floors when the elevator girl said, 'How are you cutie?' Then she saw my father and said, 'Oh! parden me, I thought you were the other gentleman.' Father took great delight in telling that to mother."

Continues John, "Mother's hair had turned very white early. Although father's was bald, he had kept the color of what hair he had--reddish--and did not get grey until very late in life. They were looking at some carpeting--this was in New York as I remember--and mother was with the sales girl. Father came over to them and said, 'Don't you think this is beautiful?' He had a sample in his hand. The sales girl turned to mother and commented, 'My doesn't your son have good taste'.

In the same vein Charles Ritz, Honorary Chairman of Board at International Mills tells this story, "Frank Bean always made it a point to personally inspect the company's mill when he made a visit. He had been to a mill in Buffalo, New York, having clambered over the mill from top to bottom. On his way back to Minnesota he had stopped off in Chicago and was standing on a street corner with a newspaper under one arm and a pair of overalls he wore for mill inspections under the other. A kindly lady seeing him on the street stopped and with obvious charity in her eyes offered a dime for the paper."

Frank Bean had a deep regard for his wife's comfort and welfare. One day he was to pick her up with the car in downtown Minneapolis, but the only way he could avoid having her cross the street in the rain was to buck the traffic and go the wrong way on a one way street. This he

did inching down the block forcing cars to go around. He picked up Mrs. Bean and some called out to him, "don't you know this is a one way street?" Frank Bean unperturbed called back, "Sure, the one way I'm going!" One of Frank Bean's fascinating characteristics in driving a car was that he used his left foot to accelerate and the right foot on the brake--cross-legged as it were.

Religion to Frank Bean was an intensely personal and individual aspect of living. He preached the golden rule by his deeds. One of his deepest convictions was the right of a man to decide the mode of his religious life for himself. Thus as Atherton Bean had pointed out he fought a church consolidation which he believed would infringe on individual religious freedom.

John Bean sheds some light on the spiritual life of Frank Bean saying, "It is interesting that many people thought that he was not a religious man. One man, rather cynically said to me one time, 'Well, you know your father never really got interested in religion until shortly before he died did he?' I replied, 'That's not quite true.' We went to church every Sunday--and we went whether we liked it or not. He did relent a bit when he got older, and we had our choice. We could walk three miles around the lake (Lake Harriet) in the spring time, or go to church. However, he was always interested in the church. He kept a bible by his bed, a very well worn bible, from which he would frequently read. In fact, I remember going in to tell him something and found that he had fallen asleep with the open bible face down across his chest."

One story attested to by a number of men was that to take an auto trip with Frank Bean was one certain way to be exposed to a short course in poetry. Frank would drive and as the miles flew by so did the lines of verse and poetry flow from his lips in unfettered rhythm.

As a young man the late Elmaar Bakken, who became the first Region Ten Special Deputy, Director of Rural Scouting and later the head of the Division of Relationships in the National Council, credits Frank Bean with much helpful advice to him as a young man including exposure to the poem, "Voices" by Whittier, which Bakken says was a great help to him during his first two years in Scouting.

Frank Bean was not only a devotee of verse and poetry, but he was an omnivorous reader on almost every subject. His secretary, A. C. Dahl likened him to Winston Churchill in his wide range and grasp of subjects and curiosity about the world around him.

M. A. Crinkley recalled a visit he and Frank Bean made one winter to Moosejaw, Canada. They were staying in the hotel and there was absolutely nothing to do in that small town so they went to bed. Neither was very tired and after the lights were out Frank Bean called from his bed and asked Crinkley if he knew anything about the Civil War. Crinkley replied that he knew there had been a war between the states. This was enough for Frank Bean, who proceeded to cover the main features and even some of the details of that war for three hours.

Frank Bean had what men called character. He espoused a resolute philosophy of life and lived by the terms of that philosophy. John Bean says, "He was a man who was characterized by very firm adherence to the truth. If there was anything he insisted on from us boys and our sister, it was that no matter how much it hurt, we were going to tell the truth. Father used this illustration; if there is something you don't think is right to do, but you are not sure about it, the best test is to ask yourself how would you like to have it in the headlines tomorrow morning?"

"He was very firm and very persistent. I think the saying is 'Persistence is to character as carbon is to steel'. And that's the way he was. When he went after something, he was absolutely relentless. I don't mean that he was unscrupulous, but his favorite expression if somebody had a problem was, 'Well, don't let go of it, hang on to it like a puppy to a root!'"

"He absolutely insisted that there was no such word in the English language as 'can't'. I quote and unquote, 'Don't you ever let me hear you use the word can't. There's no such word in the English language'.

A strong tenet of Frank Bean's philanthropic philosophy was that he liked to help people who were obviously willing to help themselves. This belief was maintained in connection with his philanthropic gestures in Scouting. To illustrate this point, the story is told of Frank Bean meeting a dentist from Williston, N. D., on a train and the two men discovered their mutual interest in Scouting. The dentist deplored the fact that they had no Scout camp in their area. They had a good spot, but it would cost \$20,000 to buy the land and erect the camp. This was too great a sum to be raised at one time. The dentist thought they might raise \$2,000 a year, but loans in the 1930's were hard to come by. The upshot of this conversation was that

Frank Bean agreed to loan the Scouters the \$20,000 repayable at \$2,000 per year at 6% interest. During the next ten years the loan principal was paid off on time as agreed. This so pleased Frank Bean that the canceled note was returned, paid in full, without the charge for interest.

Another credo credited to Frank Bean by a number of his associates in the milling company is, "The sin of omission is greater than the sin of commission." He could understand a man who tried and failed, but not a man who didn't try.

On August 22, 1955, Dr. Howard Conn, minister of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis closed his memorial meditation on Frank Atherton Bean with these thoughts, "Professor Whitehead had said that religion is what a man does with his solitariness - - what he does when no one is looking, when no public effect is calculated, when only himself and his creator are involved. At such times does he show integrity? Does he have courage? Does he fulfill his obligation?"

"From what I know of, one of the memorable events in the history of the Upper Midwest, I think that Frank Bean learned this integrity from his mother and father before him. Throughout the seventy-six years of his life he added to the tradition of honor and faith which is the richest legacy that he has left the family in the generations following."

"To the very end he trusted in the meaningful integrity of the providence by which he lived. Stricken with an illness that was agonizing, he never doubted or complained. When I last saw him a week ago, he quoted from 'In Memoriam',

O, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.

"When I expressed our regret that he would suffer so, he replied, "It's all a part of the game'. Certainly with faith and courage he played the game stoutly to the end". Frank Atherton Bean passed away on August 19, 1955.

According to his son, John Bean, his favorite poem was Kipling's "IF". This poem is presented as a fitting epilogue to a memorable human being and a great Scouter.

RUDYARD KIPLING 'S V E R S E

IF--

If you can keep your head when all about you
 Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
 If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
 But make allowance for their doubting too;
 If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
 Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
 Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
 And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream-and not make dreams your master;
 If you can think-and not make thoughts your aim;
 If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
 And treat those two impostors just the same;
 If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
 Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
 Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
 And stoop and build'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
 And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
 And lose, and start again at your beginnings
 And never breathe a word about your loss;
 If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
 To serve your turn long after they are gone,
 And so hold on when there is nothing in you
 Except the will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
 Or walk with Kings-nor lose the common touch,
 If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
 If all men count with you, but none too much;
 If you can fill the unforgiving minute
 With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
 Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
 And-which is more-you'll be a Man, my son!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHK E N N E T H G . B E N T Z

The inner sanctum (Regional Executive's office) was wreathed in a swirl of fragrant pipe smoke. The rather broad-shouldered man with the thick brown hair blew another circle of smoke into orbit about his head, and scrambled in his fist a sheet of paper upon which he had been writing. Quickly, he tossed it over his shoulder to join a number of others on the floor. The Regional Deputies recognized the familiar scene and as Deputy Horace Gorton put it, "We remained at a safe distance until the Regional Executive had caught up with his work." Kenneth G. Bentz was wrestling with a problem and the paper tossing and pipe helped relax tensions so he could adequately attack problem at hand.

Kenneth Bentz was popularly know as "K" to almost everyone in Scouting since his early days as a Scout leader in Lincoln, Nebraska. There he had served as Scoutmaster and Ass't. Scout Executive while attending Nebraska Wesleyan and the University of Nebraska. In the summertime he directed the waterfront program for the Lincoln Boy Scout Camp.

K. Bentz had been a Lone Scout as early as 1915 and was very proud of the fact that he had been a member of the Owl Patrol in his home town of Fairfield, Nebraska. Bentz was born in Fairfield, May 23, 1901 and graduated from high school there. On September 3, 1925 he married his high school sweetheart, Hazel Ziggafaos.

After graduation from high school and while attending Nebraska Wesleyan he studied for the Ministry and was pastor for a time of the Methodist Churches of Clatonia and Rockford, Nebraska. Finally, Bentz decided to devote his life to the cause of Scouting, because as Hazel Bentz informs us, "He went into Scout work because he felt he could do more good working with boys than he could preaching."

In 1924, "K" left the University of Nebraska three hours short of a degree and went to Des Moines, Iowa, as Ass't. Scout Exec. A year later he became the Scout Executive at Burlington, Iowa, and served there until he became Deputy Regional Executive for Region Ten in July of 1929. As Deputy he conducted the first Eagle Scout Trail Building Camp for the Region in August of 1930. "K" served Region Ten as Deputy until March of 1931. Of course during that time he became well acquainted with the Region, serving on many assignments made by Regional Executive Harold Pote and

Paul Love. Advancement was rapid for "K" and he received the important promotion as Regional Executive of Region VI in March of 1931. With headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, the Region comprised the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

This Region experienced a growth in Scout membership of 40% during K. Bentz's five years of leadership. The news article announcing "K"'s departure in 1936 made particular mention of the fact that negro membership had reached a total of 2,000 boys in the Region.

With the promotion of Paul Love to the Regional Executiveship of Region Three, Region Ten again looked for a "Head Coach". K. Bentz was eminently qualified by experience and particularly by the fact that he was familiar with Region Ten, so he was invited to return as Regional Executive.

His return to the Northland in February of 1936 gave a St. Paul newspaper reporter an opportunity to write quite a human interest story announcing his arrival in St. Paul. The headline read, "NEW REGION TEN SCOUT CHIEF SNOWBOUND TWICE ON TRIP FROM GEORGIA". The sub-head read, "Minnesotans Shake Heads As They See Southern Tags on K. G. Bentz' Car." The story recounts the vicissitudes of the trip from Georgia which was via Fairfield, Nebraska, and recounted his love of the Northwoods and Camping.

By the time K. Bentz returned to Region Ten as Regional Executive, his family included three boys aged 10, 7 and 4; Don, Jim and Bob respectively. Friends who recall the Bentz' during these years remember them as a camping family. Reminiscing about his father, Jim Bentz says, "Our greatest times were on family camping trips." This was from 1936 to 1943 when family camping was in its infancy." Of course, Jim doesn't remember much of the professional side of his father's career, but he adds, "I have a very clear picture of him running the Canoe Base, Itasca Park University of Scouting, Eagle Trail and the Minnesota State Fair Service Troop. Before the Canoe Base was built we would go with Dad to Hibbard's Lodge for the opening of each new season. We kids helped Hod Ludlow "Kink" the logs in the new Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base Lodge. We swam naked in Moose Lake, but I guess its too civilized for that now."

Jim recalls, "I watched Dad pound many a stake for the big circus tent that served as a dining tent at the fair. Dad worked in a chautauqua show as a boy and learned to swing a mallet with a full circle swing. Our garage was used as a storage for a lot of Region Ten gear. Each year we went back and forth to the Fair Founds with trailer loads of stuff. The only profanity I ever heard Dad use

was caused one day by raccoons, or varmints, which had left their droppings on top of a trailer load of gear at Itasca."

Both Jim Bentz and his mother point out "K"'s love of games. Says, Hazel Bentz, "He liked a good game of bridge or poker, in fact, he played all games with his sons. As for his pipe smoking, she comments, "His pipe became a part of him, even though his secretary said, 'It smelled!'

Two traditions took root under K. Bentz' leadership that are apt to survive as long as the Region. They are, the establishment of Paul Bunyan as Region Ten's trademark, and the "Arrow Chain" ceremony conducted for new members of the Region Ten professional family each time the Region holds a Regional Scout Executives Conference or attends a National Conference for professional leaders. There is no evidence that the now traditional "Arrow Chain" ceremony was "K"'s idea, but it started during his years as Regional Executive. On the other hand, there is fairly conclusive evidence that Bentz was directly responsible for popularizing Paul Bunyan as Region Ten's special "hero".

The years in Region Ten as Regional Executive were busy ones and difficult ones. The depression still lingered on in the rural areas and money was difficult to raise. The great philanthropists of time and money, Charles Sommers and Frank Bean, aided by K. Bentz' diligent leadership, helped keep the Region going. Toward the end of the 1930's, however, there was considerable concern over Boy Scout membership. Cub Scouting membership was booming and Sea Scouting was holding steady. Actually, total boy membership in the Region was gaining, but Boy Scouting seemed to lag.

With the cooperation of the National Council, a study was made to determine the causes of the downward trend in Boy Scout membership and to recommend possible solutions. So, with the study as a base from which to work, K. Bentz and his staff of Deputies created a program named by Deputy Ben Conger as the "Get Off The Plateau Program". This program was essentially one of councils raising sufficient money to add additional field executives by matching funds from the Region and the Phillips Foundation. It was pursued with great skill and energy under "K"'s leadership and in 1944 the Boy Scout membership battle was announced as won. In 1939 there were 43 professional jobs available in Region Ten and 39 filled. In 1944 there were 79 jobs available and 74 filled. So, from 1936 to 1944 Region Ten had almost doubled its professional staff and the total percent of gain in Regional membership was fifty-six percent! This was a substantial accomplishment, especially when viewed in the light of a lingering depression in

the late thirties and the great shift of population from rural areas to urban centered war industries during the early years of World War II.

"K" Bentz, as Region Executive, was a hard worker. Says, former Deputy, Horace Gorton, "'K' was known for his ability to plan meetings and events. No important detail escaped him. His plans for Regional Meetings, Jamborees and other events were complete and could be followed with confidence."

The personal record books that Bentz maintained of council progress were invaluable aids in writing Region Ten History. Yet, "K" was not verbose. His wife writes "'K' was not much for idle conversation". Bill Fulton, Scout Executive at Mankato during "K"'s Regional Executive-ship tells us that once he wrote a two page letter to "K" and the reply to Fulton read, 'Yes. Sincerely, "K"'.

In 1944, "K" resigned as the Region Ten mentor and sought fresh fields of endeavor in Region IX with headquarters at Dallas, Texas. Looking back over the years in Regions VI and IX, son Bob observed, "It would appear that Dad had a key role in bringing Scouting to negro boys in Region VI. I doubt that he would have been in the ranks of a civil rights march today, but I know that he would be pulling for and bringing about positive programs that would give negro Scouts equal opportunity."

Bob continues, "It was not a happenstance that he had me work with him back in 1948 or 1949 when he and I went to East Texas for a negro Scoutmasters' training camp. I taught swimming and helped run the office by waiting on the Scoutmasters. Dad wanted to make sure that my perspective was not narrowed by the Highland Park experience. Among our camping experiences, this trip to East Texas still stands out."

Perhaps its a record of some sort, but all three of K. Bentz' sons were Eagle Scouts. Yet, Jim Bentz confesses "Dad didn't help much with our Cub Pack or Scout Troop". Letters from his sons make it abundantly clear that the Bentz boys, besides being proud of their father--enjoyed being with him.

In 1950 "K" laid his pipe aside for all time, and to the sorrow of his family, left the unfinished battles to his great host of Scouting friends and to his three sons.

Hazel Bentz observes, "'K' would have been proud of his sons if he could see their homes and families and the

way they are doing their jobs and helping in their communities."

James Bentz is currently the Assistant Director of the International Service in the National Boy Scout Office. Dr. Robert Bentz, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, is a coordinator of a youth activity sponsored by the University of Illinois and has served as District Chairman in the Arrowhead Council. Don Bentz is a salesman for Mack Truck at Fort Worth, Texas. His active family includes three boys (all Cubs or Scouts) and three girls. His wife, Jody, is a Denmother.

There is no better way to briefly sum up the life of Kenneth G. Bentz than by quoting his son Jim who writes, "Dad was the greatest".

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHM I L O G. C L A R K

The story of Milo G. Clark begins with a typical story of an "All American Boy". Before we go further, however, we had better clarify the name and refer to the subject of this tale as Hap Clark. No ditto marks are needed to fence in the name Hap. To all in Scouting who knew and respected him, he was always Hap Clark. Though, no doubt, as mothers will do, she called him Milo.

He comes by the All American Boy designation honestly. He was born in Port Huron, Michigan, July 2, 1899 graduating from high school there, having captained the baseball, basketball and football team. Active in the Hi-Y movement, he served as the Vice-President of the Michigan State Hi-Y Conference in 1915. Scouting hadn't reached Port Huron at that time.

In December of 1917, while a Senior in high school, he enlisted for four years as a Marine, but was not sworn in until January 20, 1918. The high school athlete took to army life like the proverbial duck to water; became corporal, then Sergeant, serving as drill instructor, and expert in the rifle and heavy machine gun.

All this did not deter his education, however, and he graduated from high school in June of 1918 with a special furlough to attend the graduation ceremonies. He was placed on reserve in February of 1919 and finally honorably discharged in 1922.

His father died suddenly and his two brothers had suffered service connected disabilities, so instead of college, he found himself going to work, which was nothing new as he had pretty much earned his own way since he was 15.

Hap Clark's long and distinguished career in Scouting began in November of 1921, when he was employed as a Field Scout Executive by the Detroit, Michigan Council.

Promotion to Assistant Scout Executive came in 1924 and he served in this capacity until 1927. Then he graduated from the 11th National Scout Executives Training School for the school did not exist when he began his career. In the next few years, successive promotions were earned as Scout Executive at Appleton, Wisconsin, 1927 - 1934; and then to Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1934 serving that council until

1941 when he became Assistant National Director of Camping.

But, to backtrack a bit, with his first promotion in 1924, Hap Clark added another new responsibility and married Laura Godin of Escanaba, Michigan, in Detroit on February 28th of that year. Their union was blessed with two sons, and like in so many happy stories there is always a note of tragedy; 19 year old Douglas Clark gave his life for his country in World War II while serving in the Air Force. Milo G. Clark, Jr., graduated Magne Cum Laude from Williams College in 1954 and Harvard Business College in 1962 and now resides in LaJolla, California where he is employed by General Dynamics. Hap Clark is a grandfather four times.

Clark was superbly qualified for his new position on the National Camping staff. His hobbies were camping, hunting, fishing, canoeing, bowling and billiards. While in Appleton he pioneered the Troop Advancement and Institutional Court of Honor idea which today is standard Boy Scout Procedure. This same council was one of the first to develop the Council Camporee. Even more important though, was the fact that as Scout Executive of the council at Grand Rapids, he developed a new camp in 1933 of 1,380 acres and pioneered buildings designed for use on the Troop Unit Plan in addition to central dining facilities. In 1935 this same council pioneered the council-wide "Pot Luck Supper" plan for honoring unit leaders. They had 4,000 in attendance for many years. This idea swept the country in the late thirties.

While Scout Executive at Appleton, Hap Clark also directed the Eagle Scout Forestry Camp in Wisconsin for the first two years.

Few men had been better qualified by experience and temperament to serve the councils of America on camping.

He made several visits to Region Ten in the course of his duties in the Field of Camping, notably in 1943. It is evident that members of the Regional Committee were familiar with his abilities when he was chosen as Regional Scout Executive of Region Ten reporting for duty on November 1, 1944.

Hap Clark took over the reins of Region Ten's Executive Leadership at the height of World War II when travel restrictions and many other war time measures were in full force.

Many things of considerable significance occurred during Clarks four years as Regional Executive. The Itasca University of Scouting was abandoned as a Regional project; closed by the Convention Board in 1945, it was revived in 1946. However, in 1947, so few men responded to the opportunity

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offered that the Region had no choice but to cancel the program. Perhaps one of Region Ten's greatest Annual Meetings was held in 1946 under Clark's direction. Charles Sommers and Frank Bean had decided it was time to retire as Regional Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, respectively. At this meeting they were jointly honored in many ways, but in particular, books of letters from well-wishers were presented to each man by Governor Thye of Minnesota.

Hap Clark was pressed to name what he believed to be the outstanding achievement in the Region during his tenure as Regional Executive. Said Clark, "We have a magnificent group of laymen and professionals in our local councils and so often all they need is a nudge in a particular direction and they take off to new heights of achievement for which no one at the Regional level can take credit." "I would like to believe that in my four years in Region Ten, I did every thing possible to fully support our professional family and to strengthen their positions in the local council. As for tangible achievement, I would say that the expansion of Sommers Canoe Base was the most significant."

George Hedrick in his History of the Canoe Base supports this evaluation noting that between 1945 and 1948:

1. In 1945 the effort began to enlist home adult leadership for all crews - this in addition to guide service provided by the Base. By 1948 Home leadership for each crew was required. This was a most vital step forward.
2. A program of expansion was begun to improve basic Base facilities. The first water system was begun in 1945 and in 1946 the Baypost Building was erected from which crews could be outfitted and in which equipment could be stored in the winter; it was also used as living quarters for guides. Also, the first Sauna was built.
3. Another not so obvious step forward was the upgrading of guides; seeking young men in college, and better wages.

The above are just a few of the Canoe Base innovations that can be credited to Hap Clark's leadership. There is little doubt that significant and far reaching improvements were made.

Like most busy men Hap Clark found time to enjoy and give leadership to many clubs, among these were: Lions, Rotary, Jr. Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, BPOE,

Masons and the Shrine, St. Paul Athletic Club, Boston City Club, and American Legion Rifle Teams.

Of course, the Region Ten portion of Hap Clark's long career was really only a welcome pause in his Scouting journey. Upon leaving Region Ten he went to Region One as Regional Executive and there spent fifteen fruitful years retiring in 1963 after 42 years of service--one of the longest records of professional tenure in the movement's history.

But, this is not the end, for in retirement in LaJolla, California Hap Clark is active in the Methodist Church and on the Board of Management of Wesley Homes, a retirement development. Also, he is a neighbor of another great Region Tenner, Harold F. Pote, Region Ten mentor from 1924 to 1930.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHW H I T N E Y H A S K I N S E A S T M A N

Horace Greeley's famous and prophetic dictum, "Go West Young Man, Go West", never had a better disciple than Whitney Haskins Eastman whose westward and vertical progress after his graduation from college is the subject of this story.

Whitney Eastman was born on a farm near Fort Ann, New York, April 24, 1888. There he grew up and joined the Fort Ann Baptist Church in 1905. In June of 1906 he graduated from high school.

In 1907 he entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire and studied for a B. S. Degree. On December 8, 1909 he was initiated into the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity and so thus began an important and life-long association that would bring him to the fraternity's highest office of Grand President in 1923 and much later to serve as President of the fraternity's Board of Trustees.

Eastman graduated from Dartmouth with a B. S. Degree in 1910 and promptly took courses in engineering. He graduated from the Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth in 1911.

Following graduation, Whitney Eastman began his trek westward - if we may be allowed to say that Brooklyn, New York and Staten Island are a bit West. In these two Manhattan boroughs, Eastman began his engineering career in 1911 helping to install sewage systems. By September of that year he had moved to Edgewater, New Jersey to work for the Midland Linseed Products Co. as resident engineer for the building of a new Linseed Oil plant. Thus he began his apprenticeship in an industry that would lead him to become one of the nations foremost experts on the production of Linseed Oil.

Feeling confident about his future, Whitney Eastman won the hand of Miss Anna Marie Nagel of New York City. They were married September 23, 1912. Their first child, Lydia Barbara was born December 7, 1913, but died six months later. In May of 1917 Whitney Eastman and Anna Marie packed their bags and again headed West so that Whitney could accept a position in Chicago as the Manager of the Midland Linseed Products Company there.

The Eastmans were in Chicago only a little over two years, but long enough for Whitney to organize and become the President of the Chicago alumni Chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon and to be elected Secretary of the Dartmouth Alumni Association. Their second child, Betty Ann was born on September 17, 1917. But, the siren call of the West and job betterment beckoned the Eastmans on to Wisconsin. On April 1, 1919 Whitney Eastman became the General Manager of the William O. Goodrich Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Linseed Oil Manufacturers and Refiners.

For the next twenty years the Eastmans would call Milwaukee their home. Here daughter Marie Barbara was born on Washington's birthday in 1920 and Whitney Eastman found ample opportunity for his restless energy to expand and flourish.

He became a member of Rotary International in 1921 and during these years served in the various offices ascending to the Presidency of the Milwaukee Club in 1930. Once again, he organized an Alumni Chapter of his fraternity and a Dartmouth Alumni Chapter for Wisconsin. He became a bank director, director of a paper company, a member of the Izaak Walton League, Knight Templar, joined a number of professional societies, and made several outstanding contributions to the Linseed Oil Industry. These were just a few of his energy outlets. In 1928 at forty years of age he became the President of the William O. Goodrich Company. That same year this company through a stock exchange became the Archer-Daniels Midland Co., but continued to operate under the Goodrich name.

Certainly, one of the most far reaching and significant tasks undertaken by Whitney Eastman during this period was organization of the comparatively new Soybean Oil Industry. He became President of the National Soybean Oil Manufacturers Association in 1930.

It was during the Milwaukee years that Eastman became involved in the Scouting program when he joined the Executive Board of the Milwaukee Council in February of 1929. By 1937 he was elected President of the Milwaukee County Council and re-elected for a second term in 1938. The Boy Scout Council honored him for his services in 1939 with the presentation of a Boy Scout Statuette, as he prepared to leave Milwaukee and again head West for Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Soybean Division of Archer-Daniels Midland Co., had moved its headquarters from Milwaukee to Minneapolis.

He left the great metropolis of Wisconsin with the plaudits of many civic organizations ringing in his ears and we have mentioned only a few of his civic and business involvement during this period.

On January 8, 1940 he was elected to the Executive Board of the Viking Council in Minneapolis. In 1945 he served as Council Leadership Training Chairman and was selected as a member of the Region Ten Executive Committee. In 1946 he was elected Council Vice-President and in 1947 President of the Viking Council; he was re-elected President in 1948. In 1948 the Viking Council honored him with the Silver Beaver Award. The foundation for Minneapolis Boy Scouts Inc., a trust fund, was organized by Mr. Eastman in 1949 and he was elected President and has remained active with this foundation.

In a sense, Mr. Eastman made his final change in his career when he became associated with General Mills in November of 1942, becoming President of the Vegetable Oils and Protein Division. He retired from this corporation in 1955 having held several top corporation posts in General Mills including being a member of the very important Management Committee.

At the Region Ten Annual Meeting in May of 1952, Whitney Eastman was elected Chairman of the Region Ten Executive Committee and served in that capacity for three years. In 1956 he was elected to a full three years as a member of the National Executive Board and in 1958 was elected as a life member of that body. The Region honored him with award of the Silver Antelope in 1950 and he received the award of the Silver Buffalo from the National Council in 1956.

Says Regional Scout Executive Henry W. Schreiber, "Whitney Eastman was a great Regional Chairman. He was the first Regional Chairman who had been the President of a large council, two large councils in fact, the Milwaukee Council before coming to Region Ten and the Viking Council at Minneapolis. He was easy to visit with and one never had to hesitate to ask his advice or counsel; he had a lot of good practical experience. With our wives, he and I went on many trips throughout the Region driving in a car together. Mr. Eastman had a strict policy that each person would drive fifty miles and then change drivers, and almost if you were in the middle of an intersection you would stop to change drivers."

"Another arrangement Whitney Eastman had was that if you got into a traffic problem, particularly with policemen, you worked out your own problem; you don't call upon anyone for help and no one gave you help. One

time when we were going to a meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio we were stopped by a policeman for going too fast in a small Indiana town. The policeman was going to take Whitney, who was driving, to court but this would have held us up for three hours. Whitney left the car and walked a short ways down the road with the policeman. I saw him open his wallet and pull out some cards. They came back to the car, arms around each other's shoulder, and the policeman said, 'Alright, let's get on your way Mr. Eastman, but when you drive your car through our town be careful of the children.' To this day I don't know what was said, but I feel sure it was his Boy Scout Membership Card that did the trick."

We have mentioned several of Mr. Eastman's avocational interests including, his fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Dartmouth College Alumni Associations, and the Boy Scouts of America, but one of the hobbies close to his heart what we have not mentioned was ornithology. Says Mr. Eastman, "My interest in ornithology started at the age of six when my mother suggested that I pursue it as a life hobby. I have now followed this hobby over seventy-two years. I have had so many interesting experiences as a "Bird Watcher" that it is very hard to single out the most exciting or unusual experience...There are 8,600 species of birds in the world and my wife Karen and I have observed about 25% of this number. Having seen some of the rarest and most unusual in our world travels, some of the most brilliant species and beautiful birds are to be seen in our own backyard. We named our home Tanager Hill because the Scarlet Tanager, one of the most brilliantly colored species as well as a gorgeous singer, nests on our property."

Tragedy once again visited Whitney Eastman when his wife, Anna Marie was one of fifty-eight persons lost in a plane accident over Lake Michigan in June of 1950. However, once again his home was brightened with soft laughter and a woman's touch when on July 21, 1951 Whitney Eastman married Miss Karen Bertha Anderson of Minneapolis.

Whitney Eastman is a man of many original ideas. Now, a library for a camp is not unusual and Whitney Eastman donated his considerable nature library to the Many Point Scout Reservation, the Viking Council's great Boy Scout camp in the Northern woods. The unique twist to this camp library was created by Eastman when he asked a number of outstanding Americans to donate an autographed book to the library. The camp library now contains books donated by such celebrities as Herbert Hoover, James

Forrestal, Harold Stassen and Jack Dempsy. He carried out the same program for the Johnson Memorial Museum at the National Office of the Boy Scouts of America.

Like most of the men about whom we are privileged to write, retirement is only a word so far as Whitney is concerned. He is still very active in many of his avocational pursuits, including Scouting, and serves as an advisor or consultant for business enterprises in which he is interested.

It would be most satisfying if we could characterize Whitney Eastman with a few well chosen words and wrap up his career in a neat, readily identifiable package. However, in his case that would be a risky business, he is only 79 years of age, and judging by his past record, we feel sure he can look forward to many years of energetic endeavor in a dozen fields of interest.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHARTHUR T. LARKIN

It would be neat and perhaps laudably succinct to sum up the life of Arthur E. Larkin as a great athlete, a man adored by his wife, loved and respected by his children, a good provider for his family, elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a servant to his fellow man. He was indeed all of these things, but this nutshell characterization ignores many fascinating facets of a man's life which like a photographer's studio lights and camera may help to bring the special characteristics of a man into clear focus. So, let's have Mr. Larkin pose for a few true life word pictures and see if the right expression can be caught.

Arthur Larkin was born in Emmettsburg, Iowa, on December 28, 1882, to Edward J. and Anna Ladd Larkin. In 1892 the Larkin family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. He attended Mechanics Arts High School where he began his athletic career. He entered the University of Minnesota School of Engineering in 1904 on an athletic scholarship, playing football in his freshman year as the rules then allowed. Unfortunately, the rules were changed, and he could not get a scholarship for his Senior Year and so he did not receive his degree.

During the summer years of college, and for a year afterward, Arthur Larkin worked for the Minneapolis Street Railways. In 1909 he joined the Republic Creosoting Company where he eventually became manager of the largest branch of this firm.

During his college years he was best known as a quarterback of one of "Doc" Williams championship teams of 1904 - 1906, and won his letter for the three years he played. In a game with Chicago in 1906 he out-kicked the famous Walter Eckersall. Besides football, Larkin rowed on the Boat Club Eight-Oared-Crew which won the Junior and Senior Championships in 1908. Larkin was President of the "M" Club and a member of the Senate Committee of athletics for ten years.

In 1910, on a farm near Glasston, North Dakota, Arthur Larkin took a bride, the lovely Lou McCabe. Her father had emigrated from Canada and with his brother established the McCabe Brothers Grain Co.

The event that qualifies him as a really great father, athlete and sportsman occurred in 1924 when he replied to a letter from his seven year old son, Arthur Larkin, Jr.

Here's the story.

Since dad was away, Lou McCabe Larkin bundled up all four children on that cold, wintry Saturday afternoon of November 22, 1924, and took them to Memorial Stadium at the University of Minnesota to watch the homecoming game being played against the arch rival, the University of Michigan. Minnesota was badly beaten, 16 - 0. Seven year old Arthur Larkin, Jr. was desolate. His father was in San Francisco on business, so to unburden himself, he wrote his father a letter. His father's reply, written from the Fairmount Hotel atop Nob Hill in San Francisco, was a warm, friendly lesson on what constitutes good sportsmanship. Addressing his son as "My Dear Boy", Arthur Larkin, Sr., said in part, "You are right son, we cannot win everytime and when we lose, the very best kind of a fellow is the one who can hold up his head and say he will try to win next time, and yet be graceful and considerate and kind to the winner. Think how you would feel if, when you won, there were people on the other team or in the other schools who were angry, and made you feel sorry you won, because they were not good sports. Don't you think it would take a lot of pleasure away from the winner?"

"And you know that the best team or the best man or the best boy will always win. Yet, when he loses he can be best preparing to win next time, if he is happy and does not show that he is sorry, and congratulates his opponent or the winner. That is the sort of attitude that will help win battles all through life. Now is the very best time to know that it is the gentleman, only, who is big enough and strong enough to be graceful and courageous in defeat, but all the time saying to himself he will surely win next time." ... "You and I want to be winners" ... "but must get licked sometimes, so let's be the right kind of sports and shake hands with the winners" .. tell him he deserved to win because he had the best team or was the best man."

The closing sentence of the letter reveals the father and the times, "We will surely go to see Harold Lloyd's next picture, won't we?"

Arthur Larkin, Jr., who today is Executive Vice President of General food Corp., says of this letter, "To me it is a classic response to a poor sport letter written by a disappointed seven year old kid...myself." My mother kept this letter for me...returned it to me when I headed for college. Through the years, and now more than

ever, I treasure this letter. It serves as a continuing reminder of how this great guy wants me to react to other people, winners and losers, in this competitive life of ours. Our children had all read it..."

In 1925 Arthur Larkin Jr. became a Scout joining Troop #33 of Minneapolis and his father a Troop Committeeman. Arthur Larkin Sr.'s interest in Scouting increased while his son earned the Eagle rank. He became a member of the Minneapolis Executive Board in 1929 and served as Council President from 1943 through 1946. Although retaining his membership on the Minneapolis Executive Board, he was elected Regional Chairman in 1946, following the twenty-six year tenure of Charles Sommers of St. Paul, and thus became the second Regional Chairman of Region Ten. He served in this capacity until 1948.

The old saying, "Get a busy man to do it", could well be applied to Arthur Larkin. Besides his family, his business and Scouting, he was very active with YMCA from 1917 until his death. He served on the "Y" board of directors from 1927 until 1934. He was an active member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church and served as Sunday School Superintendant, Deacon, Elder and on the Board of Trustees. In addition to his obvious interest in sports, he was an active participant in hunting and fishing and enjoyed the hobby of photography.

From 1922 until 1954 he was an active member of Rotary International and had the unusual honor of serving as Chairman of the International Rotary Convention in 1928. His clubs were: the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Minnesota Club and the Minikahada Club. To this philanthropy of time, he added the Community Chest from its very first campaign in 1918. He served on the Board of Directors of the War Chest, was Chairman of the Citizens Youth Committee and Chairman of the Central Planning and Research Division of the council of Social Agencies.

In the opinion of his children, the development of Many Point Scout Camp for the Minneapolis Council gave him the most satisfaction in his Scouting endeavors.

He passed away at the age of seventy-two at Duluth, Minnesota, October 29, 1954.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHP A U L H . L O V E

Few men in the history of the Boy Scout Movement have served as Regional Executive of three different Regions, yet that distinction belongs to Paul H. Love who served Region Ten in this top executive position from 1930 to 1936.

Paul Love followed Harold F. Pote as Regional Executive and it is not always easy to follow a man who has been a success. The record of Paul Love's six years in Region Ten was one of fine accomplishment. He showed the rare good judgement to assess the gains made previously and build upon them, expanding and improving with occasional innovation. Friends and admirers of Paul Love find it difficult to describe him in some simple fashion, but all agree that he was friendly, considerate, urbane and quietly effective when things had to be done.

Paul Love's work in Region Ten was only a stepping stone to larger service ahead. In 1930 he went to Philadelphia as the Regional Executive of Region Three. He went humbly as we can judge from the fact that before leaving Region Ten he asked Frank Bean if he had any advice to give. Frank Bean had some thoughts and wrote a four page letter to Paul Love. Said Frank Bean, among many other things, "I gathered that your judgment was that your only possibility of any great success would consist of stimulating volunteer effort. Would agree wholeheartedly with this conclusion...."It would seem, therefore, that you and your staff would be most productive in encouraging and stimulating volunteer effort, rather than trying to do the work yourselves".

We don't know that Paul Love needed that advice at this point in his career, but we are assured that the advice was heeded as far as possible. One of Paul Love's strengths, as he faced his new responsibilities in Region Three and later when he assumed the Regionalship of Region Seven, the nation's largest Region, was his ability to work through and with men of considerable ability and thus strengthen the Regional programs.

Paul Love was born in Des Moines, Iowa, June 22, 1893. At the age of twenty-two he participated in the organization of the Des Moines Boy Scout Council.

Two Region Ten Regional Executives spent their childhood and early youth in Des Moines, Iowa, Paul Love and Harold Pote. They were in no way related, yet Paul Love tells this rather interesting sidelight, "You see Mrs. Pote and I grew up together in the same neighborhood in Des Moines.

In fact I have a photo of her mother holding her and my mother holding me, as babes-in arms, taken at a "Reading Club" to which they belonged."

During World War I, Love served in the U. S. Navy graduating from the Communications School at Harvard University and then to duty on the Flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, the USS New Jersey. Prior to entering Scouting professionally, he worked for the Iowa Bell Telephone Co. and the Des Moines Postal Service.

After World War I, he served as Ass't. Scoutmaster, Scoutmaster and Troop Committeeman until he left Des Moines in 1924 to accept the Scout Executiveship of Marshalltown, Iowa, where he served for three years before becoming a Deputy Regional Executive in Region Eight in 1927. He then became the Regional Executive of Region Ten in 1930 at the age of thirty-~~three~~ SEVEN.

Under Paul Love's leadership Region Ten prospered in many ways in spite of the dust storms, drouth and grasshoppers that made the economic situation very difficult in a predominantly rural area. The Itasca University of Scouting grew in size and strength, the canoe trips became more popular and the Minnesota State Fair Camps reached their zenith during this period. The Eagle Scout Trail Building Camp was continued and improved and Montana Pack Saddle trips begun in 1934 under Paul Love's direction.

Regional Membership during Love's tenure as Regional Executive grew from 24,999 at the close of 1930 to 31,046 at the close of 1936.

Besides his duties as Regional Executive over the years, Paul Love found time to become a charter member of Alpha Phi Omega, The Order of the Arrow, and served on the National Retirement Committee. He also attended all six of the National Jamborees.

In Region Three he gave leadership to the Chesapeake Bay Schooner Cruises and in Region Seven the Explorer Canoe Base, Wampum Finance Conferences, Cubbers "Wel-e-ka-How" and the Scouters "Welcome to Adventure".

In 1958, the year Paul Love retired, Region 7 won the Lorillard Spencer Cup for Outstanding Membership and BOYS' Life achievement. The Region closed the year with 737,615 boys and 17,416 units in 83 councils served by 468 executive staff members.

Outside the framework of Scouting, Paul Love was a lifetime Rotarian and became the Senior Vice-President of the Chicago Rotary Club and was given the "Silver Award" in

1958. He served as Chairman of several outstanding Rotary Committees. He was also a member of the American Legion, Argonne Post, Des Moines, Iowa and a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, Des Moines Consistory.

He married a graduate of the University of Chicago, Bessie Little Bleakley, and their union was blessed with two sons and two daughters. Both sons, Paul Gordon and John Bleakley were World War II veterans. Paul Gordon is deceased and John Bleakley is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. Daughter Barbara is a graduate of Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota. Paul now boasts of two grandsons, Paul and Stephen Love.

In 1958 Paul and Bessie Love retired to their home in Hinsdale, Ill., where they had lived for many years. Immediately Paul became involved in the activities of the West Suburban Council as a volunteer and became a member of the Region Seven Executive Committee as well as a member of the National Council. In 1963 at the Scout Executives Conference he was Chairman of the "Scouting's Dynamic Pioneers" project which brought to the conference a great many old timers. The oldest former Scout Executive present at that affair and the oldest living member of the profession was Clarence Hadden, formerly Scout Executive at Minneapolis and Duluth.

In 1960 Region Seven honored Love with the award of the Silver Antelope. He was first Chairman of the Hinsdale Community Relations Board. Once retired he gave some of his energy to politics serving on the Planning Committee, Mid-west Volunteers "Nixon for President". He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago and the Union Church of Hinsdale where he serves on the Board of Trustees.

To very roughly paraphrase the comment of a great soldier, "Retired Regional Executives neither die nor fade away, they just go on, and on, serving their fellow man"--so it is with Paul H. Love.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHP H I L L I P R. M O O R E

Phillip R. Moore who was elected Chairman of Region Ten in 1949 was, we believe, a native of Duluth, Minnesota, where he was born August 1, 1888. He was at the time of his election one of Duluth's most prominent citizens and President of the Klearflax Linen Looms, Inc., of Duluth, as well as President of other fiber companies in LeRoy and Benson. He was also President of the Dakota Fiber Co., of Duluth. He served as Director of the Pioneer National Bank of that city.

Prior to his election as Regional Chairman, Mr. Moore had served as President of the North Star Council at Duluth during 1946, 1947 and 1948. In 1947 he was elected as a Regional Vice Chairman.

Phil Moore was a great joiner. He belonged to every worthwhile civic enterprise in the city of Duluth. He was a veteran member of the YMCA, having completed his 48th consecutive year in 1949. He was a Mason and Shriner and active in the Duluth Commandery.

He could well be very proud of his military service and had a continuous military record from 1914 to 1948, either as a member of the National Guard or on active duty. His record reads:

Mexican Border duty	1916 Sargeant
World War I	1917 - 1920 Captain, Engineers
World War II	1942 - 1944 Major, Engineers

He was an active member of two American Legion Posts in Duluth; the David Wisted Post since 1920 and the Mark Christian Post since 1946.

A list of hobbies and recreation enjoyed by Phil Moore reads like the index to a sports encyclopedia. They were: fishing, golf, canoeing, bird study, skiing, snowshoeing, camping and gardening. He was apparently a better than average boatman. He belonged to the Duluth Boat Club and was a member of the National Championship crews of 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916. How he escaped duty in the navy is one of those military mysteries.

Logically he belonged to Audobon Society and was a staunch conservationist serving on the Minnesota Emergency

Conservation Committee. He also belonged to the Minnesota Arrowhead Association and the National St. Lawrence Association.

Mr. Moore was a Methodist and was a member in the 1st Methodist Church of Duluth where he served as President of the Official Board and a member of the Board of Trustees. His religious outreach was community-wide, having served as President of the Duluth Council of Churches in 1946 and 1947.

Phil Moore served as Region Ten Chairman from 1949 to 1952. He was a member of the committee that interviewed Henry W. Schreiber for the position of Regional Executive in 1948.

Henry Schreiber had this comment about Mr. Moore, "He was a very dedicated Scouter and generous with his time. It was Phil Moore who started the Region Ten Sectional Meeting idea. Phil Moore and I drove to Rapid City in 1949 to meet with the councils in South Dakota. This was the only meeting held this year, but it did afford the Regional Chairman an opportunity to get together with Scouters on a regional basis and decide what could be done to help Scouting in that area. The idea was expanded in 1951 to include meetings that encompass the entire Region on a sectional basis".

Shortly after his final year as Regional Chairman, Phil Moore sold his business holdings in Duluth, and moved to Denver, Colorado. It is believed he passed away in Denver, Colorado in 1957.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHR A G N V A L D A N D E R S O N N E S T O S

The tapping sound from the old Oliver typewriter stopped and the typist removed the letter from the machine, glanced once again at what he had typed and apparently satisfied, took his pen and with a flourish added his large flowing signature, "R.A. Nestos", to the letter. He had quite a fistful of letters to mail and he hoped they would result in boys of 12 years and older being given the opportunity of becoming Boy Scouts. All were of a similar nature addressed to teachers in one-room rural schools in several counties surrounding the city of Minot, North Dakota.

It was a Sunday afternoon and the former Governor had an appointment with Dr. Forest Witcraft of the State Teachers College and the local Scout Executive O. B. Evenson in a few minutes here at his office. But, there was still a bit of time so, he took the letters and stuffed each one into the proper envelope from the pile on the table, licked the gummed edge and pounded each envelope flat with his fist stacking the entire lot neatly. Then he leaned back in his chair for a few moments rest before the arrival of his expected guests.

Few men in the annals of Boy Scout History had taken such a direct personal interest in the development of the Boy Scout Program in rural areas as had the former Governor of North Dakota. Not only did he have original ideas on how the Boy Scout Program could be brought to the rural boy, but he was willing to personally involve himself in promoting these plans. Besides writing letters to teachers, and recruiting a group of Minot-based traveling salesmen to sell Scouting in their travels, he had the novel idea of developing a correspondence course on Boy Scout Training that could reach the rural Scout leader in remote areas. To discuss the latter was the purpose of the meeting in his office that Sunday afternoon.

Through his experience in the political life of North Dakota and his gift of oratory he had, of course, become well known. Both of these assets he did not hesitate to use for the good of the Scouting Movement. Although a conservative in politics, he was nevertheless a showman. He would go into a small North Dakota town and sell the local volunteer fire department on giving the community's fire truck a bit of exercise by running down the main street with the fire-bell ringing. This would attract a crowd to which the former Governor would then address a few remarks concerning Scouting.

Ragnvald Nestos had a close affinity with the rural scene and a real kinship with rural boys although he was not born in America, but came to this country as an immigrant at the age of sixteen.

Nestling between two of Western Norway's most beautiful fiords that reach inland over fifty miles was the mountain sheltered district and village of Voss. Here Nestos was born April 12, 1877 and reared on a small farm and in a home where the father and mother by thrift through hard work, religious instruction and a passion for education instilled into a family of ten the principles of right living.

His father was a lay preacher and an effective public speaker as well as a farmer. Devotions were held in the home three times a day and a bible history and the catechism taught.

Public school facilities were meager, but Nestos completed what could be termed the fifth grade in school. He did his share of the hard physical labor on the farm and would spend a portion of the summer at a Chalet near a mountain lake in the higher altitudes herding cattle.

In this same village of Voss had been born in 1843 another Norweigan boy who had been brought to America in 1849; served in the Federal Army during the Civil War; rose to be Governor of his state and for twenty-eight years served as United States Senator from Minnesota. Perhaps young Nestos had heard of the success of Knute Nelson, and in any event, he had probably heard that in America one could get an education if one was willing to work for it.

So in his sixteenth year it was decided he would come to the United States. An uncle, who owned a harness shop in Buxton, North Dakota provided the fare for steerage passage, and Nestos began a modern Viking voyage in 1893 arriving in Buxton on June 4th of that year with just eighty-five cents in his pocket. Soon he was working hard on farms and in the harness shop to earn the money to repay his uncle. At the same time he continued his education in Buxton and progressed so fast that by 1897 he was accredited as a teacher and taught school for three terms.

Next he entered the State Normal School at Mayville, N. D. and completed his course in education in 1900. He also had taken out a claim on a quarter section of government land in Pierce County and proved upon the claim in 1900. He then enrolled in the University of Wisconsin and graduated from there in 1902.

The final step in his formal education was to enter Law School of the University of North Dakota from which he graduated in 1904. In June of that same year, just eleven years after his arrival in Buxton, the immigrant boy from Voss, Norway was admitted to the North Dakota State Bar. Perhaps the daydreams on the slopes of Norway's mountains had come true. He was now prepared for a life of public service which would end only on the day of his death.

Like his father, he had the ease of eloquence that made him a prominent debater in law school where he was a member of the Delta Sigma RHO Fraternity. Thus, it was only natural that he would seek his fame and fortune in the political area. In 1911, he was elected a member of the legislature from the 26th district.

A Republican, he served in the state legislature from 1911 to 1913; from 1914 to 1916, as State's Attorney for Ward County; in 1916 he was defeated for the nomination for the United States Senate; in 1920 a candidate for the Governorship, but defeated in convention. Then in the fall of 1921 he was elected Governor at a recall election, and served as Governor two terms from 1921 until 1925.

Judge A. M. Christianson, a long-time member of the Region Ten Committee and leading Scouter in Bismarck had this to say about R. A. Nestos, "It was my privilege to administer the oath of office when he became Governor. That was one official oath that was taken without mental reservation and scrupulously fulfilled. He was always loyal to his convictions and spoke what he thought. He always sought the path of right and duty and when his conscience told him that he had found it, he followed it without fear of consequence to himself."

One of the Governor's favorite stories of his political experiences in North Dakota involved his visit to a small North Dakota town where he was scheduled to make a speech. As the Governor got off the train in this town, he was met by a group of men and promptly loaded into a waiting car which took off, he assumed, to the place where he was scheduled to speak. Finally, to his surprise, the car bumped over a rather rough road to a farm entrance and came to a halt. His escort promptly led him to the rear of a large barn and one man pointed to a pile of manure and said, "Here is where you can make your talk". Nestos promptly mounted the pungent pile of barnyard refuse and said, "Gentlemen, I have spoken from many places, including church pulpits, lecture rostrums and high school podiums, but this is the first time I have spoken from the Non-

Partisan League's Platform".

From 1925 on, Nestos continued his activity in the political life of North Dakota and was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was not again elected to state-wide public office. His semi-public activities branched out in many directions. He gained a high reputation as a chautauqua lecturer. His deep interest in education caused him to be appointed to the National Illiteracy Board by President Hoover; he was active on the Library Commission, he served as Court of Honor Chairman in Minot and later became a leader in Scouting's struggle to bring the Scouting program to rural boys. In 1928 he became a central figure in Rural Scouting efforts both in his home council and Region-wide.

It wasn't long before Charles Sommers and Frank Bean, recognizing the considerable ability of Governor Nestos to speak, had evolved a plan whereby funds were made available to defray the Governor's expenses for travel about the Region as he spread the Rural Scouting gospel. R. A. Nestos was not a wealthy man and time away from his law practice in Minot was a real sacrifice, not to mention costs involved in traveling about a large Region to meet invitations to speak. One year the Regional Speaker's Bureau reported he had made nineteen talks.

In 1933 he became a member of the National Council Committee on rural Scouting and was active until the time of his death. In 1935 he made one of the principal addresses at the Annual Meeting of the National Council. His subject, of course, was Rural Scouting and he covered the many experiments that had been carried out in Region Ten, particularly the device of setting up a "Rural Demonstration" district in every council in the Region. Chief Scout Executive, James E. West was so impressed by this idea that he urged all Regions in the country to develop a similar plan.

Nestos and O. B. Evenson collaborated on a little pamphlet entitled, "What is Scouting", to meet the needs of the rural boy who couldn't afford the fifty cents for the Rural Scout Handbook. It told the basic story of Scouting and gave the Tenderfoot requirements and incorporated an application for a Lone Scout or Neighborhood Patrol. Says Evenson, "Many a boy went through Scouting on the basis of having this pamphlet, never having a real Boy Scout Handbook."

The interests of R. A. Nestos covered a broad field. Besides several professional societies, he was an active member of the "Sons of Norway". He made several visits to his homeland to see his mother in Voss and on one occasion

was received by the King of Norway and became acquainted with the Crown Prince. When he made his visit to the United States in 1939 Governor Nestos was General Chairman in charge of the arrangements for his reception. He treasured pictures given to him by Prince Olaf and Princess Margret, each autographed and bearing the Royal Seal.

As might be expected, R. A. Nestos was an active member of his church and served for twelve years as a member of the Board of Education of the Norwegian Church of America. In 1935 when William G. Fisher of the Lutheran Brotherhood was looking for a man to head a committee to effect a working relationship between the Lutheran Churches and the Boy Scouts of America, Governor Nestos became a natural choice. The Governor was made Chairman of a group of men representing several synods of the Lutheran Church and that committee under his leadership brought those synods and the Boy Scouts of America together in a partnership under the aegis of the Lutheran Brotherhood.

At the Annual Meeting of the National Council held in St. Paul in 1942, Governor Nestos, though quite ill, was present to receive the award of the Silver Buffalo presented by the National Council for outstanding and noteworthy service to youth.

Three months later, on July 15, 1942, the Governor passed away in Minot, North Dakota. He was laid to rest on the hill overlooking the city of Minot, which he loved.

R. A. Nestos never married. He was survived by six brothers and sisters, three of them in Norway.

From the mountains of Norway to the Governorship of North Dakota; from a penniless and youthful immigrant to a man of national and international fame; from a boy eking out an education under primitive conditions to a man who was a leader in his church, civic life, and in state and national affairs, is the saga of Ragnvald Anderson Nestos.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHJOHN COOK PARISH

Says John Parish, "My pet subject in college was geography". Much of the story of his life to date is related to a geographic motif whether by accident or design. It would seem that his love of exotic places was almost an inborn trait which he early recognized and consciously developed. Geography to him was certainly more than a classroom subject, it was an invitation to a way of life which he was pursued with evident relish.

As a young man this attraction for far away places lured him to seek employment that would provide opportunity for travel. His trip to the International Boy Scout Jamboree in 1929 was almost a homeric voyage enroute. It was a happy accident of geographic penetration that gave him the opportunity to meet the girl he married. As a mature man, this curiosity about other lands and people led to world wide travel and close acquaintance with international Scouting. The latter gave him the opportunity to repay a self-imposed debt by way of a good turn to the Boy Scouts of a cherished land.

John Parish was born in Montezuma, Iowa, March 26, 1910. At that time Montezuma was a town of some 450 people; today it boasts 1,500. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Colorado where they remained for a few years and then migrated to Southern California. Their first home was in South Pasadena and then a short move was made to famed Hollywood.

His father, Ariel Robert Parish, had been a professor at the University of Iowa and also in the high school. He taught history, German and mathematics. However, in California he became a contractor having a natural flair for building. His mother, Ora Cook Parish was an energetic woman interested principally in her church and her three sons. John Parish confesses, "My two younger brothers were the pride of her life, but I believe I had a special place in her heart. We both loved to cook and read, and were some what involved in music."

John Parish went to grammar school in South Pasadena, LeConte Jr., High School in Hollywood and finally to Fairfax High School graduating in 1928. He comments, "In both places, LeConte and Fairfax, I did reasonably well and had very little difficulty with my studies and was able to enjoy some extra curricular activities in journalism and athletics, especially baseball in the latter."

Mr. Parish continues, "When I was twelve or thirteen years of age in Hollywood, I was envious of the boys in our church who were active in the Scouting movement, and so four of us joined the Scout organization in our church together. Shortly afterwards, another close friend of mine joined the troop, so there were five of us. My two brothers were not old enough, so they did not get into the movement until later."

"We were ambitious youngsters, I guess, because we wanted to see how fast we could progress. We advanced from Tenderfoot to Second Class and First Class Scout ranks in about the minimum time. Then it became a contest to who was going to be Star, Life and Eagle."

"We tried the camps that were available to us in Los Angeles at that time. The principal one was Camp Radford located up in the San Bernadino Mountains. Another place that we went quite often on overnights was Camp Baldy. We learned to do the cooking activities which enabled us to pass our cooking merit badge, and before long we were past the first two hurdles."

"In the beginning I had a real problem. I couldn't swim; as a matter of fact I was afraid of swimming. I took lessons madly day after day and week after week and was finally able to struggle through my First Class swimming. However, my biggest worry was the Life Saving Merit Badge. Life Saving finally became my favorite activity and after swimming almost every day and spending some time at Catalina Island, I did come through with my Life Saving Merit Badge. I was ultimately able to make the University of California at Los Angeles swimming and diving team and also made the water polo team. I swam against such stars as Buster Crabbe, Olympic swimmer and one of our greats. Certainly I wasn't in his class, but I had the privilege of being drowned almost regularly in our contests with the University of Southern California."

But back to Scouting. "I was involved in Scouting in the Crescent Bay Area Council when it was organized in Beverly Hills in 1926. I went over there first as a regular camper and then as waterfront Director and finally as Ass't. Camp Director. I was very active in the Crescent Bay Area Council for quite some time."

Perhaps one of the highlights in the Scouting life of John Parish was the achievement of the Eagle Badge. Even more significant was the fact that the four other boys who began Scouting with him received their Eagle Badges at the same time. We can well imagine the pride their parents had on such an occasion which was greatly increased when a

picture of the five Eagles appeared not only in Boys' Life magazine but in the "American Boy" magazine as well. Parish comments, "I still have that picture hanging over my workshop bench."

The climax of his career as a young Scout leader probably came when he was chosen as one of two Scouts from Beverly Hills to attend the 1929 International Jamboree in England. His trip to and from this Jamboree was a true odyssey of geographic exploration with the Jamboree a bright highlight. So International Jamborees are today--though with an important difference. There is quite a bit more supervision enroute. Here is the story as John Parish tells it, "This was an experience that I'll probably never forget. It was the 'coming of age' Jamboree and was held at Arrowe Park in Birkenhead, England."

"It was a unique trip going to England. We drove a car to Texas and then found cheap passage on a French cattle boat going by the way of Cuba, the Bahamas, Dakar and Africa. Up the coast to LeHarve, France, and then on a barge across the channel to Southampton. From that point we hitchhiked to London and Birkenhead."

"We found our campsite at the World Jamboree was under water and so took up our residence, on a part time basis, in the Birkenhead YMCA. But, of course we were up early and in the camp grounds by opening in the morning. The only thing I'll never forget about Arrowe Park was the sea of mud, but it didn't dampen the spirits of any of us."

Henry Schreiber who was Scoutmaster of a troop at this Jamboree also remembers the sea of mud, the rain and the generally chilly weather. Nearly a quarter of a century later Henry Schreiber and John Parish met in Region Ten. John Parish became Region Ten Chairman and Henry Schreiber served as Regional Executive. They did not meet at the Jamboree.

Parish continues, "After the Jamboree was over the other young Scout and myself hitchhiked north to Scotland where we had the opportunity to be guests of a manufacturer of Scottish woolens, a Mr. John McCosh. He entertained us and we were his guests for a golf game at the famous "old course" at St. Andrews. Later he escorted us to Perth, Dundee, Gleneagles, Glasgow and finally back to Edinburgh where we hitchhiked to Holland aboard a channel scow."

"We went through Holland on foot. Meandered around the continent, up to Copenhagen and across to Sweden and back down this peninsula of Jutland to France and then through

France to Switzerland. As a matter of fact, we camped at a place called Leysin at the western end of Lake Geneva where we practiced our Scouting skills by living in a cave for some days cooking our meals and swimming in glacial waters."

Parish doesn't describe the detailed route home, but its easy to surmise that the boys saw much more geography on the way back to California. The era of the jet plane was still a generation away.

Following the Jamboree and during the college years in California, John Parish found work experiences, like most young men, that broadened his experience and his horizon. He notes, "I had one very wonderful experience working in the Imperial Iron works of Los Angeles where I learned to run big machines and found out that there is something vital in the business world of creating things that makes America as strong as it is."

"In about 1930 when I was twenty years of age, one of my friends got me a job on the American Mail Line, a subsidiary of the Dollar Steamship Co. I was a cadet on that line hauling lumber, cattle, flour, and machinery to places in Alaska, Vladivostock in Siberia, North China, Japan, Amoy, the Philippines and LeGaspé Borneo, and other such places. I remember after three months as a cadet, I assumed the responsibility of a junior officer and became acting third officer on the ship. I learned a lot about sailing."

"After about a year aboard the American Mail Line, I did some work again in the Philippines on a second visit out with my uncle working with Ginn & Co. They published textbooks which were used throughout the Philippine Islands and in some parts of Japan and China. Some of these books are still being used. During the war, unfortunately, my uncle was a member of that famous group of Americans and Filipinos who stood at Bataan. Ultimately they were forced back to Corregidor. He escaped from there, but the rest took the infamous 'death march'. However, he was later captured as an active Guerrilla. At his age, he felt that the Philippines was his country."

"He was summarily taken to the great Catholic University of Manila, Santo Tomas, and executed. I have seen Santo Tomas and I have also been in the town of Legaspe where he was captured and made to walk all the way back to Manila. He was a great man and still a legend among the Filipinos."

John Parish came to Minnesota originally because the young lady he planned to marry was a St. Paul girl. Parish relates, "As a matter of fact I met her in Canada where I had been attending a world conference called the Pan-Pacific Relations Conference. I had come representing the Philippine Islands where I happened to be living at that time. I was serving as Secretary to the Philippine government. But, I can assure you we didn't do much in the way of diplomatic work--the girls were too attractive.

"I did meet Laurence Rockerfeller and his wife and many other fine young people, most of them involved in the conference. However, one friend in particular, Dudley Blossom from Cleveland and acting secretary to Mr. Newton Baker, U. S. Secretary of State, located Miss Elizabeth Myers and Miss Carolyn Davis. It was after the first dance that Miss Davis introduced me to my wife."

After this conference Parish enrolled at Dartmouth College for under graduate work and hopefully post graduate work, and there he earned his B. A. degree. Upon graduation, as he has noted above, he came to Minnesota in 1936 and married Miss Elizabeth Myers. This same year he began his association with the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., starting out as a file clerk and advancing through the various departments until today he is assistant vice president.

In 1944 John Parish and his family moved to San Francisco where he was a department manager and then Ass't. Branch Manager for the company until September of 1948, when they returned to St. Paul.

Waiting on their doorstep the day they unpacked was none other than the retired Chairman of Region Ten, Charles Sommers, who asked John Parish if he would accept the job as Finance Chairman of the St. Paul Council. This was the same position Charles Sommers had accepted some thirty-seven years earlier when he began his Scouting career. Says Parish, "Well, who could turn Charlie Sommers down? I've been in Scouting ever since."

He served for several years as Finance Chairman, then Vice President and finally President of the St. Paul Council. He was the last President to serve the council under the name "St. Paul". The following year the name was changed to "Indianhead". During this period he had become a member of the Region Ten Executive Committee and from 1955 to 1956 served as Regional Vice Chairman. In 1956 he was elected Regional Chairman and held this office until 1960. He was the first Chairman to have been a Scout as well as an Eagle Scout. As Regional Chairman of course, he became a member of the national Field Operations Committee. When

he left the Regional Chairmanship he was elected to the National Executive Board by the National Council and has served on that body ever since.

Comments Parish, "I suppose at the outset the National Camping committee to which I was appointed was my most interesting subject for it was this committee that perceived the need for a systematic way of rating camps throughout the United States. A uniform basis of rating camps, one against the other was highly essential. I accepted the task of developing such a plan and with the help of our professional people here in Region Ten the "Par 100" plan was designed. So at least Region Ten has come up with something that is used nationally."

He has served on several other national committees notably, Finance Service, Personnel, Conservation, International Relations, Cub Scouts and Activities, serving as Chairman of the last named. He has served on at least ten different committees at the same time and trying to meet with all of these at a board meeting was quite an undertaking.

In 1964 he served as Chairman of the committee responsible for the National Jamboree at Valley Forge and with characteristic modesty says..."The Jamboree was really put on by the National staff and the Regional teams, who were involved with the local council contingents, all working as a great team. So, my job was more of a figure-head than it was anything else. But I really enjoyed it and was glad to have the privilege of serving Scouting in this fashion."

Do men like John Parish derive satisfaction from the time, money and effort they expend on Scouting? His reply to such a query was, "It is wonderful to see the men with whom you work--on the National board level, and on any board for that matter. I find that every National Board Meeting that I attend is a shot in the arm for weeks and months to come. I suppose this is due to the wonderful men you meet in Scouting. To see men like E. J. Thomas of Goodyear, the Firestones, Harvey Christian of Lockheed in California, Norton Clapp, Irving Fiest, Thomas Watson, and all of the others--the men who actually believe that Scouting is the greatest boys organization there is in existence."

John Parish had warm words of praise for other men as he reflected on the Scouting of his boyhood saying, "I think that the interest that the boys in our community had in Scouting was derived from the fact that the program was appealing and that it was a real boys life with lots

of outdoor activity and a wonderful Scout leader. We had a Scoutmaster by the name of Ray Burdick who was a real drillmaster. He gave us the best training we ever had in wall climbing, fire-by-friction, performing as a drill team, building lean-tos, studying birds, etc. How Mr. Burdick could have known all this as a U. S. Marine in the first World War, I'll never know. He was a taskmaster, but he did a great job for all the boys in his troop."

"We also had a wonderful Scout Executive by the name of Bob Hill in Santa Monica, Crescent Bay Council. He just recently retired."

"It seems strange", continues Parish, "That here I am now on the National Board in New Brunswick, N. J., Boy Scouts of America and one of my associates there is Marshall Ammerman, Assistant Chief Scout Executive, who was one of my close friends that had gone through Scouting with me in the Crescent Bay Council. Also, Marty Bushnell, Ass't. Director of the Health & Safety Service was one of my cronies at Catalina Island in my growing up days."

John Parish has been honored with Scouting's three awards for outstanding service to boyhood. He has received the Silver Beaver Award from the St. Paul Council, the Silver Antelope Award from Region Ten and the Silver Buffalo Award from the National Council.

Of course John Parish qualifies for the title of Civic Leader and the scope of his activities for the community is quite wide and varied. To name a few: The St. Paul Community Chest and United Fund serving in many capacities over the years and now President, Junior Achievement, Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, President of Summit School for Girls. In addition to these civic responsibilities he is a member of the St. Paul Athletic Club, Minnesota Club, Somerset Country Club, Minneapolis Club and the Monterey Peninsula Club in California.

He says, "I love golf, skeet shooting and I swim twice a day in my pool at home to keep up my health. I swim 150 yards in the morning and two or three hundred yards in the evening before going to bed. On weekends perhaps I swim a little more. I love hiking and used to sail."

At 57 years of age, John Parish, in spite of his silver gray hair, looks younger. He is trim and certainly is almost a Hollywood prototype of the distinguished looking business executive. A preeminent presider at meetings and a meticulous master of detail, he chaired Region Ten Annual Meetings with a deft, confident touch

that created excellent audience rapport.

If someone would say, "There is surely a Hollywood story involving a movie star". That someone would be correct. The story combines Scouting and a movie star, the latter we hasten to add not of the feminine gender. Parish tells the story, "We organized a Scout orchestra in Beverly Hills and played at a great many events. The most exciting was at the opening of the Beverly Wilshire Hotel where Conrad Nagel was master of ceremonies and our orchestra was the entertainment. This was quite a thrill for all of us."

Like most parents, John and Elizabeth Parish are extremely proud of their four children. John Jr., the oldest son, is now married and the father of three and lives at Hinsdale, Ill. There he is with the Travelers Insurance Co. Judith, the only daughter, is married to a Mr. Richard Diedrich and lives in Syracuse, N.Y., where her husband is the New York Manager for the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Michael, the second son, a graduate of Dartmouth served four years with the Navy and was Communications Officer on the flagship of the 7th Fleet while in Vietnam waters. Robert, the youngest son attended Hobart College in New York, loved flying, and is now a 1st Lt. in the Air Force. While at Hobart he became a Colonel in the Arnold Air Society, a distinct honor.

As for Scouting, John and Michael both were Cub Scouts but schooling arrangement did not permit them to continue in Boy Scouting. Judith and Bob did not show any interest in the Girl Scouts or Boy Scouts.

World traveler John Parish says, "I have traveled in almost every country in the world from Africa to the orient and have visited Scouting in all of these countries. You have no idea how it stirs you to see a Scout in uniform in another country. You may not be able to talk with him in his language, but you still have that unusual Scout way of communicating with the Scout salute, sign or hand clasp, which is so warm and friendly because Scouting is the same the world over."

"Mrs. Parish and I visited the Philippine Islands a little over a year ago. When we landed at the airport in Manila, we expected to be hurried off to our hotel. Just before we started to deplane there was a band playing, and a lot of young people handclapping. We wondered who the celebrities were. When we walked off the Cathay Pacific Airliner, we discovered that they were waiting for us! We were never treated so warmly as we were in

Manila. They had a whole weeks trip planned for us and all sorts of entertainment. Unfortunately we couldn't do as much as we would have liked, but we certainly were well introduced to Scouting in the Philippine Islands. We were really flattered to have such men as Mr. Gabrielle Gaza, President of the Philippine Boy Scouts spend so much time with us."

"Having spent a little time in the Philippines with my uncle who had gone there shortly after the occupation in 1906, I had a deep and abiding interest in the boys and the life of the Philippines. Much of the money I received to go to college and do the things I wanted to do came from investments in Philippine concerns. My uncle of course, had been very active not only in politics but in the business of the Philippines. He had done much to help establish the Bureau of Education there. These relationships impelled us to want to do something for the Philippines in recognition of that country's contribution to our family. We still have a number of Philippine securities that were quite valuable, but were hard to watch from this side of the world.

We took all these back to the Philippines and presented them to the Boy Scout movement in such a way that would grow in the future. It was only returning to the Philippines that which they had coming. The Boy Scouts were very grateful and I have two lovely carvings at home made of Philippine Narra wood as a remembrance of our visit to that wonderful country."

John Parish has visited Thailand, Japan, Okinawa, Free China, Hong Kong, Malay Peninsula, Africa, Portugal and Spain. Of course, there are no Scouts in Spain but there are lots of boys in Gibraltar and he was intrigued by the way they camped on a small patch of grass surrounded by rock. Mr. Parish recalls the thrill of seeing Scouting revived in Austria and also Greece.

We conclude the story with one final quote. Parish observes, "The inspiration I receive from Scouting in my everyday life also motivates me in my business as well. For whatever I do in my business world, certainly comes from the inspiration of the men I meet in Scouting and in my other activities as well".

The story of John Cook Parish can't really be concluded at this point in his career for there are still a few spots in the world he hasn't visited. The news has just arrived that the Parishes were taking an early vacation to Europe so he can return home in time for the International Jamboree in August.

One of the historical stops of this vacation he hopes will be the birthplace of Scouting at Brownsea Island

where Baden Powell ran the first Boy Scout camp in 1907; also revisiting sites where he had camped and visited during the 1929 World Jamboree, and some new spots in Scotland and Ireland.

We understand besides his involvement as vice chairman of the 12th World Jamboree that he is on the committee appointed to recommend the location for the 1969 National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHH A R O L D F. P O T E

The searching, probing, but frankly interested and friendly eyes of Harold Pote have mirrored more faces of professional Scout leaders than any other man in the Boy Scout Movement. This can probably never be said of any other man who might serve the Boy Scout Movement as its Personnel Director. Harold Pote became the Director of Personnel in 1930 when the professional family of the Scout Movement was relatively small in number and personnel procedures were still in their infancy. When he retired from that position in 1956 he left behind him a well defined personnel policy which was recognized nation-wide as outstanding in concept and procedure by most other social, recreational, educational and youth agencies. In addition, the number of professional leaders had grown from 1,032 in 1929 to 3,165 in 1956.

O. B. Evenson describing Harold Pote in 1930 as, "young, personable, vibrant and vigorous", says, "I was the last man that Pote as Regional Scout Executive recruited for the profession of Scouting and the first man he placed as Personnel Director. I came back from the National Training School to the Sioux Council as Assistant to H. C. Gilbert, Sioux Council Scout Executive. Of course, I tried very hard to succeed, knowing that in a few months I would likely be going to the Regional Meeting and Pote would be there. I became obsessed with concern as to whether Pote would remember me, even recognize me. So, I came to the meeting with this rather dominant thought in mind. At a point in the meeting I remember that Pote came up from somewhere behind me, put his arm around my shoulder and said, 'O. B., I hear you're doing a great job.' 'Keep it up.' 'Good for you'. You can imagine what this did for me. Pote made it a point to know every professional. Of course, he was the last-man who did or ever could, but he worked at this assiduously."

Harold F. Pote was born in Stuart, Iowa on January 9, 1895 and graduated from Stuart High School. He is a graduate of Simpson College and took graduate courses in law at the University of Southern California. In college Pote managed the Male Glee Club for three years and the Ladies Glee Club as well as the Madrigal Singers. This was time well spent because he met the Soprano soloist of the Glee Club, Miss Nellaby Finney, and married her on January 20, 1917.

Along came World War I and so Harold Pote enlisted in the Field Artillery and attended Officer Candidate School at Louisville, Kentucky in 1918.

Following graduation from college, he spent three years in partnership with his father managing a farm implement and hardware business in Stuart. During this period he became Scoutmaster of the Stuart Troop in 1916 and did camping and commissioner work.

Finally, in 1922 he made the decision to make the profession of Scouting his life's work and became the Scout Executive at Sedalia, Missouri in 1922 where his excellent work brought him to the attention of the National Office and he became Deputy Regional Executive of Region Eight, serving for one year. His first big opportunity came in early 1924 when the Deputy Chief Scout Executive recommended his name to Charles Sommers as a candidate for Regional Executive of Region Ten. After a satisfactory interview it was agreed that Pote would become the Region Ten Executive on September 1, 1924.

Fortunately for Region Ten, Harold Pote possessed that quality of personality and leadership that made it possible for him to attract and work with and through volunteers of high caliber. The great potential of Frank Bean was drawn to the larger outreach of the Region. He made the most effective use of the enthusiasm and energy of Charles Sommers. His association with the university helped make possible the cooperative effort on the Itasca University of Scouting. He saw the great possibilities in the Wilderness Canoe Trips led by Carl Chase; harnessed Chase's unusual skills so that all the Scouts in the Region could enjoy this new and vital outdoor experience; his fine rapport with Frank Bean made the financing of Regional Canoe Trips possible.

In the field of adequate financing for the struggling Region, great strides were made with the establishment of the Velie Foundation in 1926. Council quota payments became one hundred percent for the first time in 1928. Pote wraps up his accomplishments in Region Ten when he says, "I started with 7 poorly financed councils with 8 professional executives and in 6 years we had 21 councils and 40 professionals."

After thirty-four years in the profession of Scouting Harold Pote retired pre-normally in 1956 as Director of the Division of Personnel. He was then 61 years of age, an inviting age to take it easy and retire to what is sometimes called the "good life". He and Nellaby Pote decided to reside in the delightful climate of La Jolla, California.

The dictionary definition of the word "retire" is worth a moment's examination, "vb, 1:Retreat 2: to withdraw, esp. for privacy 3:withdrawn from occupation or position 4: to go to bed 5: to withdraw from circulation"...None of these quite fit the life of Harold F. Pote after he left the employ of the Boy Scouts of America. True, he no longer was on the payroll, but his accomplishments for Scouting did not cease one bit and his civic enterprises continued full blast.

He served as Vice-President of the San Diego Council and the writer has it on the good authority of at least one Scout Executive of that council that he filled no honorary niche, but was a hard working and effective volunteer strengthening the hand of the Scout Executive whenever he could. Then he became Chairman of the Camp Development Committee and they raised \$800,000 and spent it erecting a major new camp and training center big enough to camp 1,000 boys a week or house 150 leaders for training.

What was the highlight of his professional career? It was his service as the Executive Director of the American Contingent at the 1937 International Jamboree in Holland.

What gave him greatest satisfaction in his tour as Regional Executive of Region Ten?

1. Bringing local council service to encompass all the boys in Region Ten
2. Association with Charles Sommers and Frank Bean
3. Itasca Park Program, giving the Region essential morale when it was needed
4. Establishing the canoe trips as a Regional project

The San Diego Council honored Pote with the award of the Silver Beaver. He also served as a member of the Region Twelve Committee and was awarded the Silver Antelope.

During his professional career he was an active Rotarian; for seven years now he has been an active Kiwanian in La Jolla, California and is Vice President. He is a member of a professional group called "Torch" and is a member of the La Jolla Town Council.

Both Harold Pote and his wife Nellaby were raised as Methodists. She has put her musical training to great

service directing choirs in Sedalia, Des Moines, St. Paul, New York City, Scarsdale, N. Y. and the La Jolla Methodist Church.

Nellaby Pote wrote several songs for the Region and Scouting during the Pote's stay in Region Ten. One of these was sung by the Region Ten Professional Group at the Scout Executives Conference in 1928. The men wore bright red tams and made quite a "splash" at the conference.

Harold Pote has served in almost every lay capacity of the La Jolla Methodist Church and is now President of the Board of Trustees.

Did we report Harold Pote's retirement in 1956? That report is rather in the same league as the report of Mark Twain's death, about which the great humorist is quoted as saying, "The report of my death has been greatly exaggerated".

Harold Pote is now only 71 years of age, so we suspect that this biographical sketch is only the beginning.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHL Y M A N T. P O W E L L J R.

A man's own analysis of certain skills he possesses does not always coincide with the assessment of others in reference to special abilities, but in the case of Lyman T. Powell Jr. of Superior, Wisconsin, both he and his friends agree that he could chair a meeting with commendable dispatch.

Says Mr. Powell, "I think that one of the most important contributions that I gave to Scouting, both as President of the local council and as Chairman of Region Ten, is that I called all meetings to order exactly on the time specified and conducted meetings with dispatch so that they were adjourned at the time or earlier."

Henry W. Schreiber, Regional Scout Executive most often at Mr. Powell's elbow keeping minutes and watching the flow of a projected agenda comments, "Lyman Powell could always be counted upon to meticulously follow the agenda and never allowed himself to usurp the time allotted to others."

A lawyer by profession, Lyman Powell Jr. came by this skill quite honestly. He made his living by adhering to and interpreting the letter of the written word, but contrary to what is often considered to be a common fault of lawyers, he seldom wasted words. Today, he is the senior member of the law firm of Powell, Sprowells & Gee with offices in Superior.

The name, Lyman T. Powell, first appears in National Boy Scout records when Lyman T. Powell Sr. is listed as Council Commissioner of the Superior Council in 1922. At that time, however, the Superior Council was listed as being in Region Seven, although there is reason to believe that Superior Scouters felt more at home in Region Ten.

It was not until 1927 that three Wisconsin counties including the city of Superior were transferred to Region Ten. Son, Lyman Powell Jr. tells us, "He (my father) was most influential...in teaching the rudiments of Scouting to the Scouts." "He was a very devoted Scouter and spent a great deal of time in this effort."

On November 28, 1902 there was born to Eleanore and Lyman Powell, a son who was christened Lyman Theodore Powell, thereby entitling the elder Powell to add the abbreviation "Sr." after his name and in time the son to add the "Jr." to his name. Lyman Powell Jr. attended public schools in

Superior and attended Phillips Exeter Academy graduating in 1923. He received his B. A. degree from Yale in 1927 and then returned to the University of Wisconsin to attend Law School earning his L. L. B. in 1929. That same year he married Miss Alice J. Creber and was also admitted to the Wisconsin Bar. Like so many fledgling attorneys he sought experience and for three years, from 1930 - 1933, served as Assistant U. S. District Attorney in the western district of Wisconsin.

During the next few years there was born to Lyman and Alice Powell a son, Lyman T. Powell III, and a daughter, Frances. As the children were growing up Lyman Powell Jr. became active in Scouting as a member of a troop committee and served as a member of the Council Executive Board for twelve years including a stint as Council Finance Chairman. Then in 1948 he became Council President of the Gitchee Gume Council serving until 1951. In 1953 he became a Regional Vice Chairman serving in that capacity until 1960.

Powell describes his selection as Regional Chairman nominee in these words...."One of the thrills of my life was the time John Parish and Bob Wood visited me in my office and asked me to be Regional Chairman. I could not understand why they wanted someone for that position who was in the 'sticks' and in a small town in the southern extremity of the Region." But Henry W. Schreiber attests to the fact that no chairman was ever more regular in his attendance at meetings or more willing to give his time. Mr. Schreiber made a monthly visit to Superior to discuss Regional affairs with Mr. Powell.

Powell worked diligently at his Regional Chairman job, but seemed to enjoy the many activities. Says Powell..."I greatly enjoyed my visits to the Canoe Base..."It was a great thrill to know Ellsworth Augustus." "The Sectional Meetings that I conducted through the Region were most inspirational and it was a great pleasure to listen to the discussions between members of the various councils regarding their problems..."

Periodically Powell would call upon the Regional staff to give him a report on council problems and activities. Powell would share these with Regional Vice Chairman through correspondence. Powell served as Regional Chairman from 1960 - 1963.

Powell was honored by the Gitchee Gume Council with the award of the Silver Beaver and in 1956 the Region awarded him the Silver Antelope for outstanding and noteworthy service to youth.

The service activities of Lyman Powell are not limited to Boy Scouting. He is, of course, an active member of the Douglas County Bar Association. His interest in the field of conservation led to the presidency of the Douglas County Fish and Game Protective Association. He has always been most proud of directorship of the American Automobile Association in Wisconsin.

Like most civic minded men, Lyman Powell Jr. has helped raise money for many enterprises including the YMCA, Chamber of Commerce, his church and of course, the Boy Scouts of America.

Powell is a vital force in the community life of Superior. He is a Director of the 1st National Bank; Director of the Duplex Mfg. Co.; Director of the Mont du Lac Ski Area in Wisconsin; Past Director of the Kitchi Gammi Club in Duluth. He admits to being a Republican. A Congregationalist, he is active in the Methodist-Congregational Church of Superior.

To return to Scouting. Powell was a great admirer of former Chief Scout Executive, Joseph A. Brunton whom he came to know quite well during the three years he served on the National Executive Board. One of the highlight experiences he recalls was the privilege of having Joe Brunton visit his office in Superior and later driving him to the Canoe Base.

Another thing in which we are sure Lyman Powell Jr. takes great pride is the service rendered to scouting by Eagle Scout, Lyman Powell III who presently is serving on the Lake Superior Council Executive Board. We feel sure there is not likely to be an end to the Lyman T. Powell Scouting dynasty in the foreseeable future and that augurs well for Scouting in the Superior Duluth Area.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHH E N R Y W . S C H R E I B E R

In the rather dim light of the New York Banks Safety Deposit customer's room, the fourteen heirs of grandfather Henry W. Schreiber drew closer to the table as the attorney set down the long brown metal box and prepared to open it. Speculative conversation had stopped and all eyes were focused on the lid as though they might exert some mysterious force to cause the lid to pop open.

Grandfather Schreiber had been a New York dentist with a flair for business. He soon abandoned dentistry for real estate and other investments including the well known Eldorado Restaurant in New York City. He had done so well, in fact, that he found it possible to take his family of eight on a world tour.

Immediately following his death the heirs had gone to his big farm in Hopewell, New Jersey, only to discover that the house and furniture were to be sold at auction to pay debts. So with great haste they had gone to New York to have a look at grandfather's safety deposit box hoping to find some of his wealth in stocks and bonds.

The attorney fumbled momentarily at the latch and then slowly opened the lid of the box. There was a sharp intake of breath as the focused eyes readjusted to take in the contents. No smile crossed the fourteen faces as the lid dropped back revealing only the sardonic grin from a set of pink and white false teeth. For a long time, most of the heirs had thought grandfather was a bit of an eccentric. The contents of the safety deposit box dispelled all doubts.

There were fourteen children in the Schreiber clan. Only one of them was remembered in the will, his namesake, Henry W. Schreiber III. He had been willed the choice of his grandfather's household effects. Although these household goods were to be auctioned off, the family silverware and a few other items were given to the favorite grandson and his inheritance.

The most fascinating story of the immediate forbears of Henry Schreiber II concerns his maternal grandparents and a most fateful decision made by two people in love. In 1904 Henry Schreiber II became engaged to Anna C. Muth, a native New Yorker and a member of a staunch German Lutheran family.

The engaged couple had been invited to join the Muth family on a German Lutheran picnic to be held aboard an excursion steamer, the General Slocum. Most of the Muth family planned to participate and the date was set for June 4, 1904. The young couple, however, decided not to attend the picnic. They did not relish being surrounded by a large number of relatives aboard the narrow confines of a ship.

The General Slocum was berthed at a pier in the East River and on June 4, steamed out into the river channel as scheduled. The ship had been cast off from the dock only for a few minutes when a fire broke out. Panic quickly spread among the passengers on the crowded vessel and the crew was helpless to prevent one of the greatest marine disasters in the history of the United States. Over fifteen hundred lives were lost in about an hour when the burning ship capsized. No one will ever know the number of lives lost. Fourteen members of the Muth family lost their lives including the mother and father of Anna Muth.

Henry Schreiber II, thanks to the family's world tour had spent two years at Heidelberg University in Germany before returning to the United States to graduate in another two years from Columbia University. Following graduation he and Anna Muth became engaged and were married in the fall of 1904.

His first job was with the famous producers of plays and light operas, the Shuberts of New York City. He translated into English the script of, "The Student Prince" the first time it was used in this country. Anna Schreiber who was a trained secretary took the translation down in shorthand and typed the English script.

On July 4, 1906, Anna Muth Schreiber gave birth to Henry W. Schreiber III. By 1918 the lack of work forced the Schreibers to move to Akron, Ohio, where Henry Schreiber II found work as a laborer with the Goodyear Rubber Company. Soon he found his way into administrative work with this company and finally became credit manager for the Sullivan Rubber Heel Company.

In Akron, young Henry Schreiber became a Boy Scout at twelve years of age joining a troop sponsored by the Goodyear Rubber Company and limited to sons of employees. Comments Regional Executive, Henry Schreiber, "Mother spent a great deal of time with me and taught me to cook 'twist' on a stick. She received signaling messages and played a very important part in my becoming an Eagle

Scout". He continues, "During the four years we lived in Akron, I enjoyed Scouting. We made a bicycle trip from Akron to Wheeling, West Virginia, and a trip by truck to Washington and New York. After we left Akron, we moved to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where I joined a very famous troop--they wore shorts all year around."

"Then we moved to Ridgewood, New Jersey, in 1922 where in 1923 I received my Eagle Badge. I was one of the first Scouts to attend the brand new Camp Yaw Paw in the heart of the Ramapo Mountains of New Jersey."

"At the age of eighteen I became the Ass't. Scoutmaster of Troop #2 in Ridgewood, and later Scoutmaster. Still later I became Sea Scout Skipper of the Ridgewood Sea Scout Ship. One of our Sea Scouts became the champion 'splicer' in New Jersey."

From the foregoing, it is evident that young Henry Schreiber had a rather satisfying experience as a Scout and a well rounded experience as a Scout leader. Nor was all the Scouting confined to young Henry, his mother may have helped him earn the Eagle Badge, but his father contributed such excellence of leadership of the Ridgewood - Glenrock Council that in 1932 he was given the Silver Beaver Award.

As early as 1929 Henry Schreiber had an opportunity to rub shoulders with one of Region Ten's early great Scouters and camp in the same big camp with a future Chairman of Region Ten. Schreiber relates this story, "When I was Scoutmaster in Ridgewood, New Jersey, the local council announced at an annual meeting that I had been chosen to attend the World Jamboree at Birkenhead, England. The cost for the trip was a thousand dollars -- a lot of money in those days--and you can imagine that I was pleased to be so recognized.

The New Jersey Telephone Company for whom I worked gave me leave so I could take advantage of the Jamboree opportunity.

It was my privilege to take six boys from Jersey City, N. J., and serve as their leader. It was the largest World Jamboree ever held. It was on the S. S. Cedric going to Europe that I met Willam Block, Scoutmaster of the Region Ten Itasca Troop. At the Jamboree in Arrowe Park, where we all camped, was Eagle Scout, John Parish, who in 1956 became Regional Chairman of Region Ten. Of course, we did not meet at the Jamboree, but we were both there."

Shortly after his return from the International Jamboree at Birkenhead, England, in 1929 Henry Schreiber embarked on what was to become his life's work when he became the Scout Executive of the Ridgewood - Glenrock Council at Ridgewood, N. J. Reflecting on the first executiveship, Schreiber comments, "I was my own office secretary for the four years I served there. I typed up all charters and letters myself. I was Camp Director and Waterfront Director. Those were the good old days-- I hope we never come back to them, but they were interesting days and boys did get a good Scouting program."

In 1934 he was promoted to the council at Norwalk, Conn., and he characterizes the council as, "A very lovely council, but very much in debt with no office and no camp". By 1940 this council had been put in good shape and Scout Executive, Henry Schreiber became well known through a battle fought in the New York newspapers over a campsite on the property the council had acquired, only later to have a federal agency purchase adjoining property for a federal prison. Politics became involved and Chief Scout Executive James E. West called Henry Schreiber into the National Office. In his most persuasive manner West asked Schreiber to get the matter settled and off the front page. It took a couple of trips to Washington but the job got done and the council got another and more satisfactory campsite.

The Sachem Council at Arlington, Massachusetts, in 1940 called upon Henry Schreiber for his services as Scout Executive. Says Schreiber, "At that time this was probably one of the prize councils in America. It had no financial problems and an ideal summer camp at Antrim, N. H. His stay in this "paradise" was short lived. In 1942 he joined the Region Two staff as a Deputy Regional Executive serving under Don Moyer and thus began another phase of his professional career serving on the national staff.

At this point there are a few things about Henry Schreiber that should be reported because they are a basic strength in his character. He was almost known better in New Jersey and in New England for his ability as an expert rifle shot and an expert archer than as a Scout Executive. His interest in rifle shooting began in high school and during the Ridgewood years. He was a member of the local rifle team which finally became the New Jersey State Champion team. Besides the rifle shooting he qualified as an expert pistol shot.

When he moved to Norwalk, his contacts with the Norwalk Rifle Club were more than avocational and were helpful in Scouting. After a year he became a member of the state championship team of Connecticut. Rifle Shooting became a bit dull and so Henry Schreiber took up archery, organized the Norwalk Archery Club, became club champion, and was soon contesting in Regional and National championships. When he moved to Massachusetts, he became state champion and held that honor for seven years, 1940 - 1946. He also held the New England Championship for six years. He held the Eastern United States record for the sixty yard American Round with a score of 228 out of a possible 270. This stood for five years.

Exactness is certainly a prerequisite for such skill with the rifle and the bow. This same characteristic was carried over into his work in Scouting, an attribute that was quickly recognized by his staff.

If we have given the impression that Henry W. Schreiber lived a life alone with rifle, his bow and Scouting, it is time to amend this notion. During the early New Jersey years, of course, Henry Schreiber was deeply involved in the camping program. Now it is not only boys that go camping, girls go camping. Boys and girls camps are frequently near each other or just across the lake, etc. Since camping began, camp counselors of the opposite sex have been drawn together--sometimes to the despair of Camp Directors. In any event, it seemed that Henry had a date with a certain camp counselor who suddenly discovered she was unable to attend the event planned. Thoughtfully, she arranged with a friend of hers whose father owned a near by camp to fill in. The "fill in" was Miss Greta VanHouten. Not all "blind dates" are successful, but this one was. Henry W. Schreiber and Greta VanHouten were married on September 6, 1930, at the famous "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York City. They have one daughter Carol, who was born on November 1, 1937, in Norwalk, Conn.

Just before going on the Region One staff in 1942, Henry Schreiber became involved in an unusual incident at the council camp at Antrim, N. H. He relates this story, "It was on July 4, 1941, in the early part of the evening. We were encountering a very severe thunderstorm on Lake Gregg. The only access to the camp was by motor boat. We have a big Navy Sailer that would carry thirty-five passengers. All of the supplies, all of the boys and all of the parents visiting the camp had to come by boat or hike along a two mile trail. On this evening the camping committee was working on the dining hall when a bolt of lightning struck.

We thought it had struck the dining hall because the entire building had become electrified. However, in a few seconds we learned that the lightning had struck the hospital."

"The doctor's wife came running into the kitchen and cried out that her husband, Fred Bauer, had been struck by lightning. We rushed to the hospital and found Fred on the floor, his eyeglasses melted, the hair burned off his head; he was unconscious. There was no evidence of a heart beat or breathing. His body was like a piece of stone."

"In the meantime, of course, all the camp lights had gone out as well as the telephone. I immediately administered artificial respiration. After about thirty-five minutes the doctor would breathe from two to three times a minute. A boat had quickly been dispatched to the other side of the lake in spite of the terrific storm to obtain medical help."

"Seven hours later we were able to lift Fred to his bed and next morning he was removed by stretcher via boat to the opposite shore and then by ambulance to the hospital in Manchester where he was hospitalized for six weeks."

Henry Schreiber was honored by the American Red Cross for this display of quick thinking and skill in First Aid. A certificate was presented to him at the annual meeting of Region One in 1942 on the very eve of assuming his role as Regional Deputy.

Henry W. Schreiber spent six years as a Deputy Regional Executive in Region One. In fact he was the only Deputy on the staff for one and one half years. There were forty-nine councils to serve and as the Regional Executive, Don Moyer, had to keep the office, Henry Schreiber did the traveling. Schreiber describes his work this way, "I was a fireman and went around the Region putting out fires. Because of the requirement on my part to jump around from one place to another, J. Harold Williams, Scout Executive at Providence, R. I., nicknamed me "Little Beaver". This title stuck with me all my years in New England."

Four of the six years in Region One as a Deputy were war years. Henry Schreiber was not drafted, being married and having a family. Of course, he became involved in many war time activities that involved Scouting such as scrap drives and directing potato camps. However, he felt he owed some personal effort to the cause of the war. Because of his interest in the American Red Cross, he became Chairman of the Boston Red Cross First Air Committee. Over a

period of four months, this committee with the help of national personnel trained over 200 First Air instructors who in turn went out and conducted many courses. He also worked in the Boston City Hospital Emergency Ward one night a week. The Red Cross recognized him for contributing over 3,000 hours as a volunteer.

When it was decided in 1948 that Hap Clark, Regional Executive of Region Ten, would be transferred to Region One in New England the Region Ten position became vacant. The "Little Beaver" of Region One was given the opportunity to be interviewed and he explains how this came about, "I was first notified by Dr. Pliny Powers that I should call Charles Sommers who was spending part of the summer at Sharon, Conn., with his son, Davidson Sommers. Dr. Powers indicated that if I made a good impression on Charles Sommers, the job would be mine."

"It should be noted at this point that Sommers had retired as Regional Chairman in 1946. Schreiber continues, "So, I was well prepared for the visit...fortunately one of the things I did in New England was to have a close association with the Region One Canoe Base. It was continued only two years, because it was not practical to operate. But, I did know canoeing and had some Hudson Bay experience back in 1936. Sommers said that he couldn't make the decision. It was up to Dr. Powers and seven or eight men in Region Ten."

"In September I was asked to visit with a committee in Minneapolis, which I did. I met with Frank Bean, Fred Waterous, Charlie Sommers, Whitney Eastman, Phil Moore and Regional Chairman Arthur Larkin. The job was offered to me and I accepted, Dr. Powers agreeing".

A sidelight story about the interview in Minneapolis also helps describe four of the men present. Says Schreiber, "As you know I have little hair on my head. During the interview with the committee, some comment was made about my lack of hair. Fortunately for me Frank Bean, Whitney Eastman and Fred Waterous were extremely bald, so I believe that for once my lack of hair made it possible for me to achieve a new height in Scouting. It wasn't the only qualification, I hope, but it certainly helped. Fred Waterous still greets me at Rotary Club with a cheery, 'Hi Baldy!'. I don't mind a person who has no hair kidding me, but when a person who has hair takes such liberty--then it's fighting words!"

Henry W. Schreiber officially became the Regional Scout Executive of Region Ten in October, 1948, and has to date served the Region in that capacity for almost nineteen years.

The 1950's were fast and furious years so far as Scouting was concerned and the Boy Scouts of America experienced the greatest decade of growth in its history. This was partly due to the age change in Cubs and Scouts made effective in 1948. The age of each program was lowered one year.

Complementing this great surge in membership were the five National Jamborees and the four World Jamborees. Henry Schreiber was a strong proponent of the Jamboree idea. As we have noted, he attended the 1929 World Jamboree in England, but he also headed the Region One contingent to the 1947 World Jamboree in Moisson, France. He had this comment on Region Ten's participation in the National Jamborees, "I would say that Region Ten had the highest percent of the boy membership attending the 1950, 1953 and 1957 National Jamborees. The only Region that would give us any competition would be Region XI. One of the highlights of the 1950 Jamboree was the Great Plains Council at Minot that sent over seven troops, 269 boys and leaders. I don't think that before or since has any councils that size sent a delegation that big. Carl Kaepple, now retired, was Scout Executive."

Today's labels on people can be misleading and perhaps even obnoxious. Yet, words must be used to describe a person even when the word may mean different things to different people. Two such words are "liberal" and "conservative". We have heard Henry Schreiber describe himself as conservative and we agree with this designation. We doubt if a Regional Executive would long survive in Region Ten who wasn't conservative. The top leaders of the Region have been and are generally conservative. Yet, Region Ten has been noted throughout the years for initiating many new programs, activities, and forward looking ideas.

Again, treading ground where the winged seraphs of heaven do not tread--why should they, when they can fly--we would say that Henry Schreiber is a "hard money" man. Not stingy, not really frugal--just very careful and very accurate as far as dollars are concerned. He has a woman's intuition so far as figures are concerned--and we intend no pun. He'll spot an error in a budget or a column of figures or chart of percentages, almost at a glance. His staff is wisely wary when they give him such information. He can be acidly sarcastic about careless errors, but usually with an accompanying conciliatory smile or laugh once the point has been adequately etched.

Two moves to improve Region Ten's staff and at the same time conserve Region Ten's available funds should probably be credited to Henry Schreiber's good business sense and financial acumen. Of course, both actions taken were made by the powerful lay-team of Charles Sommers and Frank Bean assisted in the first instance by Whitney Eastman.

The first move was accomplished through a meeting with the above named men and Deputy Chief Scout Executive, Phiny Powers. At this meeting the Region requested that the Special Deputy's salary be assumed in full by the National Council. The Special Deputy who directed the Canoe Base had been paid by the Region. Sommers and Bean pointed out to Pliny Powers that the Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base was national in scope and that base improvements and equipment were entirely supported by the Region.

Following this meeting in November of 1951, Charles Sommers wrote a detailed letter to Chief Scout Executive, Arthur Schuck, referring to the meeting with Powers and requesting that Schuck place his weight behind the request with the National Finance Committee. We, of course, don't know all the fine details but the National Council did agree to assume the entire salary for the Deputy who directed the Canoe Base.

The second move was the addition of a new Deputy on the Regional staff who would take over all the functional jobs in the Region. Charles Sommers and Frank Bean went to work in pretty much the same manner. The result was that all twelve Regions were allotted an additional Deputy to cope with the growing functional affairs of the Regions.

When he first arrived in the Region, he was very pointed about the casualness of dress worn by some professionals in their day to day duty. Old-timers agree that his sometimes biting comments on the subject have raised the care shown by the Region Ten professional in dress and person.

Following the move to Minnesota, Henry Schreiber had to abandon his rifle shooting and archery. However, he increased his interest in stamp collecting and photography and soon became an avid member of the St. Paul Camera Club. In this hobby Greta Schreiber joined him. In 1962 he won the St. Paul Camera Club's yearly award for the most points earned in the monthly competition in black and white photography. As might be expected, his pictures were noted for technical excellence in sharpness and dark-room technique.

He first became a Rotarian in 1934 during the period he was Scout Executive at Norwalk, Conn. He lived in Norwalk, but contrary to the usual custom belonged to the Rotary Club in Danbury. During his years as a Deputy, he was made an Honorary Member of the club at Arlington. He has been a member in St. Paul since his arrival in 1948, so he has had a continuous record as a Rotarian since 1934.

Henry Schreiber will frequently banter and jest with the Regional Office staff who are not always sure if he is serious or joking. He enjoys this sort of friendly deception.

Greta Schreiber plays an important role in the official life of Henry's, particularly important is the part she plays either as the official hostess or coordinator for the ladies' program at the Regional Annual Meeting. Other women enjoy the company of Greta Schreiber. She maintains a friendly, calm air about her that inspires confidence. She is certainly one of Henry W. Schreiber's most valuable assets.

Miss Kathryn T. Marquart, who has been Henry Schreiber's Secretary since 1950 comments, "He is very exacting and demanding, but always fair." The regional staff has long been aware of the excellent rapport between the boss and his secretary. On occasion she will speak up to him, yet always in a manner that makes it clear that he is the "boss".

Scout Executives recall that one of Henry Schreiber's favorite themes when he first came to Region Ten was embodied in his often repeated slogan, "First things first, ten at a time!" Another favorite saying of his is "Don't trust anyone!" Meaning, of course, know first hand, don't ever assume, don't ever take anything for granted and double check everything personally. He operates by this motto himself and recommends it to his staff. Many who attend Region Ten Annual Meetings often express amazement at the smoothness of the program and timing. The extreme care given to all arrangements, facilities and time schedules by applying a generous application of the above motto by both Henry Schreiber and his staff is the reason for surefooted meetings that seldom slip a step.

Deputy Lloyd Kraft tells about one of Henry Schreiber's closing talks made to professional men the first year of the national, "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" theme. With appropriate words he took off his coat, rolled up his right shirt sleeve and flexed his impressively big biceps to dramatize the theme.

The role of the Regional Executive in relation to other professional leaders in the Region is an important one. He is naturally anxious to earn the respect of these men, yet he serves in the role of Regional personnel officer, disciplinarian on occasion, and judge. Decisions affecting all the Regional professionals or the specific problem of one man is almost a daily chore. Henry Schreiber makes these decisions and takes the accompanying responsibility in stride. With all this, he is charged with creating disciplined morale. The so-called spirit of a Region is often energized and recharged at a Regional conference usually held once every three years. These conferences train in professional skills and create good fellowship. Wives attend and the social and recreational aspects are given attention.

At the Region Ten Conference held at Carleton College in 1964, the outstanding social event of the conference was an Hawaiian Luau, complete with palm tree decoration, flamboyant Hawaiian shirts for the men and colorful dresses for the ladies. A lovely Minnesota girl and exponent of the hula dance performed to the music of a Hawaiian string quartet. The graceful dancer then enticed a number of men to come forward. They were furnished with the traditional grass skirt and taught the movements of the Hula. The men enthused by the example of their instructor did a very creditable Hula, but the star performer that "brought down the house" was no other than Henry W. Schreiber.

There were some who said that evening that Henry Schreiber was not the same man who arrived in Region Ten in 1948. We venture to suggest that Henry Schreiber would be among the first to agree.

For eighteen years Henry W. Schreiber has made his Stewardship Report to the Region Ten Executive Committee. In 1966 Chief Scout Executive Joseph Brunton heard this report which was accompanied by slides depicting most of the Region's activities. Following the report, Brunton commented that he was really amazed at the variety of activities that engaged the attention of a Region and extended to Henry Schreiber his congratulations.

Asked to describe Henry Schreiber, former Regional Chairman Whitney Eastman said, "I think of Henry Schreiber in terms of Hard Work - Cooperation - and Devotion to Scouting."

The future still looms ahead for Henry Schreiber and it must be left to some future scribe, to evaluate and sum up his efforts when his final stewardship report has been made.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHESC H A R L E S L E I S S R I N G S O M M E R S

Charles L. Sommers and his wife Rosa, left the log lodge at the conclusion of the dedication of the "Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base" and hand-in-hand walked down the precipitous path to the lakeshore and stood there watching the waves as they broke on the beautiful shore line. No words passed their lips, but their thoughts drifted back to their sons Charles and Frank who had camped many times on these same shores and loved every part of it; and of their son Davidson in the East who had done the same; and of their daughter Elinore and her husband Herman Otto who at the last moment could not make the dedication ceremony as "Elly" was coming down with a sore throat.

These thoughts Sommers expressed in a letter on May 22, 1942, to Dr. Eddie Rynearson who had chaired the dedication ceremony. Wrote Sommers to Rynearson, "It was all unforgettable and my everlasting gratitude is yours".

Who was this man who was so deeply touched at being honored by the Scouters of Region Ten? What kind of a man was he? Whence sprang his roots? Would this dedication ceremony mark the end of his service to Scouting?

Charles Sommers, at the time of the Canoe Base dedication, May 18, 1942, was a 72 year old retired businessman from St. Paul, Minn. Twenty-two years before, much to his surprise, he had been elected as Regional Chairman of Region Ten, Boy Scouts of America, and re-elected every year since. He had been no stranger to the Boy Scout Program, having been active in the St. Paul Boy Scout Council since 1911.

Charles L. Sommers was an exuberant civic leader who could always be found in the leadership vanguard of most worthwhile civic enterprises. His interest in his fellow man ran a wide gamut from Regent of the University of Minnesota, to a Director on the board of Childrens Hospital in St. Paul. His son Davidson tells us a story indicating that Charles Sommers was an indefatigable salesman for Uncle Sam during World War I, although it was son Davidson who was placed in the limelight. Relates Davidson, "I joined the Scouts in 1916 when I became 12, the youngest age at which Scouts were accepted in those days. My biggest Scout experience was in connection with the first Liberty Loan Drive."

"Whether by accident or design, I remember being taken

off a streetcar in downtown St. Paul and being led to the office of Mr. Louis Hill of the First National Bank. I was given something to say to him, supposedly to induce him to buy Liberty Bonds. I recited what I had been told to say, where-upon he pulled out a checkbook, wrote out a check and gave it to me. I started to leave his office and got as far as the door when the check was taken from me, but not before I had noticed that the check was made out for \$100,000! I was then spirited away to a big luncheon at the Athletic Club where I was handed a piece of paper and told to read it, which I did. I learned later that this was the launching of the first Liberty Loan Drive in St. Paul and Mr. Hill's \$100,000 was the first bond sale in that drive."

Davidson Sommers notes he sold a few more bonds as a result of the notoriety and publicity he gained from that first sale and won a medal and a "whole handful of oakleaf clusters". He concludes saying, "In spite of that exhilarating experience as a salesman, I don't recall having sold anything since."

Just how Charles Sommers became involved in the Boy Scout Program is not clear. Legend has it that he was called to a meeting by Minnesota Governor Eberhardt to further the program in St. Paul, but a news story about a group of men, who met with the Governor in 1911 does not contain Sommers name. However, a news story in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of October 27, 1946 contains this paragraph, in black-face type concerning the start of Charles Sommers interest in Scouting, and we quote, "It was back in 1911 that Governor Eberhardt summoned him to the Governor's office and asked him if he would do something about a request from President Taft to aid in developing the Scouting Movement, which was just getting underway." In the same article Sommers is quoted as saying, "They just handed me the job of Finance Chairman and I have had to keep the Scouts going with the donations I could get." This would seem to be sufficient proof that the legend is fact. We do know that Sommers served as Finance Chairman for the St. Paul council for many years and was always helpful in raising special funds for the council.

It is also know that Sommers became a member of a Scout troop committee and in 1918 attended the meeting of the National Council at St. Louis, probably as a representative of the Ramsay County Council. There he joined a very vocal group of Scouters pleading for more local control over

certain aspects of the Boy Scout organization. This eventually led to the formation of the twelve Regions in the United States and on November 17, 1920 Charles Sommers was elected Regional Chairman of Region Ten, with headquarters in St. Paul. He was the first man in America to be elected as Regional Chairman. He was re-elected Regional Chairman twenty-six times, finally retiring in 1946 at his own request. He had the longest term of any Regional Chairman in the history of the Boy Scouts of America.

In 1922, Sommers was elected to the Executive Board of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. This was an unusual recognition because Regional Chairmen, at that time, did not automatically become members of the National Council Executive Board. The Board was mostly made up of men who lived in the East and could easily attend the Executive Board Meetings. Charles Sommers continued on the Board until his death, although the latter years were as a Life Member, largely an honorary status.

He served on several National Committees; most prominent and logical, of course, were the Field Operations, the Rural Committee, and the Supply Service Committee.

When one reflects on the hundreds of meetings, conferences, trips away from home, money out of pocket for dinners and luncheons, not to mention projects to which Charles Sommers contributed time and money during some forty-four years on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America, rather astronomical figures leap to mind.

The question quite naturally is asked, "Why?". How did the family react to all the time given? Daughter Elinore Otto comments on this saying, "Dad was a complete extrovert, he could give a speech, act in a play, meet any kind of situation with aplomb; usually the latter with a story or quick retort. He could mingle with any group of people from college presidents to Indian guides. He was a "joiner", loved big groups and big parties. I doubt whether mother shared these enthusiasms, but mostly she went along with what dad wanted to do. I believe her feelings toward Scouting was the same. She had a Girl Scout Troop at one time and respected what dad did in Scouting, but she followed his interest rather than actually sharing in it." In this same vein son Davidson comments, "I have no recollection of the family begrudging the time father gave to Scouting nor do I believe it caused inconvenience to any member of the family except my mother. She...."would have been content not to attend so many functions herself." "She approved of Scouting and thought it a good program for her sons, but

her attendance at Scout functions and participation in Scout affairs"...were undertaken out of loyalty rather than enthusiasm."

Why was Charles Sommers re-elected twenty-six times to the Regional Chairmanship? It was not because there were no other qualified men in the Region and certainly not because he did not associate with men of highest capacity and ability. What were his special attributes? Again, Davidson Sommers gives some insight into the character of Charles Sommers saying, "My father undoubtedly had leadership qualities that were far from the usual set. He was not a domineering or outwardly forceful person, although he had a very loud and resonant voice and was never diffident in speaking. He had strong abilities to analyze and decide. It was not easy to change his mind once he had decided. He also had excellent intellectual capacity and mental equipment. People responded to him because of his intense personal interest in and concern for them and their problems. He was always willing to give his services, sympathies and abilities in response to a need. Moreover he never did this reluctantly, but with real enthusiasm and interest. He did so with very little self-puffing and big shotism and desire for the limelight.

In 1936, on the eve of Paul Love's departure for his new responsibility as the Regional Executive of Region Three, he had apparently sought the advice of Frank Bean. Bean responded with a four page letter and we quote one comment concerning Charles Sommers, "It is in this respect that it seems to me that Mr. Sommers handling of the volunteers has been very wise, and it is due to this, that whatever success there may have been in the Region has been achieved. ...He welcomes with genuine pleasure - - not merely by word of mouth, but actual and genuine pleasure - - the help of anyone that has anything to contribute."

Mr. Allen King, Chairman of the Board of the Northern States Power Co., a long time Scouter and for nearly twenty years a Regional Vice Chairman recalls an occasion when Charles Sommer visited the Lake Agassiz Council at Grand Forks, N. D. Says Mr. King, "Back in the late 30's--oh, I would say, probably in '38 or '39, I was President of the Lake Agassiz Council, Grand Forks. Economic conditions were not the best and our council operated on a very small budget." (\$4,586 actually spent in 1939) "We had one Scout Executive and there were times when he had to wait for his salary because there was not enough money to pay him. Charles Sommers came up to Grand Forks and met with me and a few other Scouting leaders. He worked his charming personality on us and really made us feel that we should do something about the situation. He agreed to make a personal loan to our council from his own funds that we could repay when and if the money was available.

His only terms were that we should go out and raise sufficient money to more than cover our budget, and perhaps provide for an assistant executive." King goes on to say that they raised the budget, employed the assistant, and after several years repaid Charles Sommers.

Later when Allen King had moved to Fargo and was Council President of the Red River Valley Council, he recalls that it was again Charles Sommers who aided the council in its successful presentation to the Phillips Foundation for a two year grant which took the Red River Valley Council "off the plateau and on the upgrade".

Elinor Sommers Otto recalls an incident when Charles Sommers probably came out second best in the rather honest opinion of son Frank. It seems Sommers had given a layman's talk at his church on Scouting. Several days later a friend of the family asked Frank if he had heard his father's speech. Frank answered, perfectly soberly, "NO, - I didn't - I've heard him on the subject before."

A mature man just doesn't happen, he is nurtured, clothed, disciplined and taught by his parents and educated formally in schools by teachers and broadened by the experiments in the art and science of living that he makes on his own.

Little is known about the childhood of Charles Sommers which was spent in Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he was born on February 14, 1870 and graduated from high school. We have a few facts about him as he approached young manhood. Shortly after he graduated from high school in Green Bay, the Sommers family moved to St. Paul where Charles enrolled as a senior in a St. Paul high school because he had to have a Minnesota high school certificate to attend the University of Minnesota. However, the repetition bored young Sommers, so without his family's knowledge he boarded the train at St. Paul and went to the Minneapolis Campus of the University and had a personal visit with Dr. Northrup, University President. His arguments were convincing and he was enrolled as a freshman in the university. Comments daughter Elinor, "This encounter with Dr. Northrup was typical of dad's initiative, enterprise and self confidence."

The university at that time had 300 students and it cost Charles Sommers just \$96.00 for the first year, including transportation. After graduation in 1890, he went into the family store. He tried to take law in evening courses, but this he had to give up because of nearsightedness.

Oldest brother, Ben Sommers, had come to St. Paul several years earlier (1882) and had established a general

wholesale merchandise firm, G. Sommers & Co., named after their father as was the custom in those days. There are two stories of Charles Sommers' early involvement in the family business, both dealing with fireworks.

G. Sommers & Sons sold their merchandise mostly to small country stores. It seems Charles Sommers had some responsibility with the department that dealt with sale of fireworks; "I remember", said Charles Sommers, "When one of our small town merchants returned a supply of fireworks just a day or two before the 4th of July. Of course, fireworks are difficult to hold over and they couldn't be sold in St. Paul. So, I loaded them on my bicycle and cycled to Northfield, Minnesota, (some 40 miles away) where I was able to sell them at a good profit in one day." Davidson Sommers did not recall this story, but adds another, "I remember the story of his renting a small office in a town on the St. Croix River (Stillwater) and having a counter to hide behind because the lumberjacks used to come in, buy fireworks and shoot them off in the store without even going in the street". Sommers, besides being a good salesman, was also a very practical man.

In May of 1904 in New York City, Charles Sommers married Rosa Davidson of New York. Rosa was in fact a cousin and thereby hangs an interesting family relationship, because George Sommers, the father of Charles, married a girl from Bavaria named Amalia Stern; Moritz Davidson, Rosa's father, who was born in Schneittach, Bavaria, had married a Louisa Stern who was Amalia's half sister, thus the grandmothers on both sides of the family had the same father, Samuel Stern, making Charles Sommers and Rosa Davidson step-cousins.

Intertwined with this family relationship is the family mystery about the true name of George Sommers, Charles Sommers' father, who was born in Altoona, on the east bank of the Elbe River, a small town just below the great river port of Hamburg, Germany. At about the age of thirteen, he ran away to sea because his home was an unhappy one and there was very little money. Elinor Sommers Otto writes, "He was befriended by the Captain of the ship he sailed on and, we think, took the Captain's name, as we do not know what my grandfather's real name was."

Eventually he came to Racine, Wisconsin, where he set up a small retail and wholesale store. He met his wife, Amalia, through a business acquaintance, Henry Stern of Milwaukee. "Amalia Stern was born in Marktbriet, Bavaria. Her father was a well educated man and a free thinker, though his father before him was brought up Orthodox Jew.

They came to this country somewhere after 1848 to improve their economic situation and settled in Milwaukee".

"After marriage, Amolia Stern and George Sommers came to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to live and George Sommers started another general store. There were six children in the family; Ben, George, Clara, Fredrika, Charles and Henry".

Returning to the story of Charles and Rosa, Elinor Otto adds, "So, because my parents were related they saw each other at intervals from the time they were small children either in Green Bay or New York. Dad always said that he fell in love with his little pigtailed cousin when she was five and he was nine. Mother always said that because Charlie had accused her of cheating at croquet, she had made up her mind that she would marry him to get even."

The marriage of Rosa and "Charlie" was quite romantic and Rosa's mother at first objected because they lived so far apart. The lovers corresponded in secret, however; a daring thing in those days. Grandmother Davidson finally gave in.

It was an ideal marriage; a great deal of gentle teasing between them, besides tremendous understanding. Rosa Sommers was known for her great warmth of personality, which attracted people of all ages and positions. She had young ideas and a modern outlook and her friends said she "radiated affection". She was a truly strong character. In spite of the tragedy of losing three of her children, she never lost her ability to laugh and never became bitter. Sons Charles and Frank and daughter Mary Louise all passed away in their early twenties.

Both Davidson Sommers and Elinor Otto agree that Charles Sommers was the disciplinarian in the family, but comments Davidson..."In our family that didn't mean much except in contrast to my mother who was a softie." Also, both agree that grandmother Sommers was really a strict disciplinarian, and both recall the story their father tells of punishment in which Charles had come home late to dinner and as a result was deprived of going on a camping trip which he had been looking forward to for a long time. Not only was he forbidden to go camping, but the new tent he had earned by selling papers was to be loaned to the other boys going on the trip. This punishment, for so simple a transgression, always seemed unfair to Charles Sommers. As a result, his discipline was always tempered by a rather merciful attitude.

"My father was an ardent canoeist, fisherman and camper", relates Davidson Sommers. "He took me and my

brothers on many fishing trips, often including friends of mine - - by the day or by the weekend, and when we got a little bit older - - for weeks at a time." "He never had any interest in hunting, but was an enthusiastic fisherman."..."In fact he was a great enthusiast for Sunday picnics in the country."

His children concur that Sommers had a hearty sense of humor, but he had no taste for the "off color" story. When he did tell a story he announced as "risque" it most always was a type appropriate for a church social. Son Davidson says,..."I would not say he was a very accomplished storyteller. He would occasionally try dialect stories at which he was a miserable failure, but he was an untiring punster and turned out lots of puns - most of them pretty bad."

In the Region Ten Archives, there survives a sheet of paper on which is scribbled, in Charles Sommers hurried hand, several jokes he planned to tell at a meeting of the Canoe Base Committee about 1940. Two of the jokes involved famous politicians of the day, but the third marked "dinner" was as follows:

"Baby is an elongated alimentary canal - a big noise at one end and a lot of trouble at the other." Not a bad characterization of Region Ten - the Regional Chairman (Sommers), the noise at one end and the Regional Executive, (K. Bentz) - a lot of trouble at the other.

As a young man Charles Sommers was quite a cyclist as we have seen when he loaded up the fireworks to sell at Northfield. He was a member of a Cycling Club and held a Century Club membership which required a member to have cycled one hundred miles in a day. Later he became a devoted rower and a member of the Minnesota Boat Club. He probably never weighed over 140 pounds and so was too light in weight to be a powerful rower.

We are told he played golf in later years and with a form that could only be considered "Horrible" even among the Sommers brothers who were noted for bad form at golf. From middle age on, his favorite hobby was bridge. He had a long standing bridge club that played once a week at the members' houses. He outlived this group and had one or two other groups with which he played all the rest of his life. His daughter comments, "He loved the game and all his sharpness and retentiveness of mind came through in the way he played his cards--and when he played--he played to win."

Charles Sommers was the active Chairman of Region Ten for twenty-six years, but really only for the first few did he bear the burden somewhat alone, for in 1927 he was joined by Frank A. Bean of Minneapolis as Regional Vice Chairman. Frank Bean was the President of International Milling Co., one of the great milling companies in America. Bean was a shy retiring sort of individual who became famous in Region Ten as the man who never made a speech. These two men, opposites in outward characteristics, created a legendary team of leadership and friendship that dominated the Region scene for nearly thirty years. Often quoted was the saying attributed to Frank Bean, "Let Charlie do the talking and I'll do the thinking". At their joint retirement as Chairman and Vice Chairman in 1946, this saying was the keynote of a slide show depicting the Scouting careers of these two Region Ten "giants". Both, of course continued their active interest in Scouting and Regional affairs until their deaths.

Charles Sommers was a man who strongly believed in the volunteer principle of the Boy Scouts of America, yet every Regional Executive that has ever served the Region can relate stories of his helpfulness and concern for the professional Scout leaders' welfare. Harold Pote who served from 1924 to 1930 tells how Sommers, though visiting Europe at the time of Pote's arrival in St. Paul, had offered the use of his home until Harold and Mrs. Pote could locate housing. Henry W. Schreiber, present Regional Executive, relates how Sommers made him a short time loan of \$500.00 in 1948 for the down payment on a house.

There has been little said as to how Charles Sommers earned a living, except to note that following graduation he joined G. Sommers & Co., Davidson Sommers writes as follows, "G. Sommers was started around 1880 by my Uncle Ben, the oldest of the Sommers brothers. As it developed momentum, one brother after another moved to St. Paul from Green Bay, Wisconsin. Finally, my grandfather moved too, with his whole family and took part in the business. My father was one of four principal officers. I believe he had the title of Secretary and Treasurer and was in charge of several departments. The reasons the firm was liquidated are rather complex. My father and his brothers were getting along in years and the business was not performing the same economic function as it had done earlier. With the growth of communications by rail and auto, with development of chain stores and group buying, there was less of an economic role for wholesale distributors to small country stores. In fact, the small country stores were becoming rather obsolete.

"My father and his brothers faced the choice of changing the nature and functioning of the building (quite dramatically) which they did not feel themselves capable of doing at their age, or of liquidating under very favorable circumstances. They choose the latter course. The firm was merely wound up, not sold."

"There are many stories about the business; one of the most dramatic was the occasion of a cyclone in the early 20th century when the roof blew off the buildings and tossed most of the merchandise into the streets. My father and his brothers and other officers of the business went down and stood guard to prevent looting. Their business was the only one in St. Paul that carried cyclone insurance and as a result they were paid off promptly at their own valuation as a piece of publicity to encourage others to take out policies."

The final liquidation was accomplished in 1945 when Charles Sommers was 75 years of age and the youngest of the brothers, Henry, 71.

The very nature of the business of G. Sommers and Co., is one explanation of Charles Sommers' wide acquaintance with the rural areas in Minnesota and the Dakotas. This accounts for his sympathetic understanding of rural problems and rural life. As for Charles Sommers' business acumen, daughter Elinor comments, "Dad was a pretty hard headed person to deal with. He liked a good shrewd bargain and, I suspect, could talk his way through any business deal pretty much to his advantage."

Sommers was not what could be called a "rich" man. After the sale of the business he was able to lead a comfortable life financially. Nevertheless, during the last twenty years of his life he gave quite generously to the Region Ten Trust Fund and to the Canoe Base.

The Region Ten Trust Fund was one of Sommers' pet objectives to help stabilize Regional funds for special projects. The trust fund was established in 1944 and at meetings during the year that followed, Charles Sommers always made a status report and invariably expressed the hope that the fund could reach a \$100,000 figure. This sum was approximately reached shortly before his passing in 1964, and the Region Ten Trust Fund stands as a tribute to his tenacity of purpose.

It is said of Sommers that he seldom spoke ill of anyone. One of his favorite sayings was "If you can't say anything nice about someone, don't say anything". His son reminds us that the only particular dislike he had for people were those who didn't do their share for the

community. His severest criticisms were reserved for those who gave less than he thought they should. So, he was no "Pollyanna".

Charles Sommers was essentially a human being. Not a snob, nor did he pose as a "big shot", yet he enjoyed telling of his meetings with cabinet officers, heads of big corporations at National Scout Council meetings and usually found these big figures, "princes", according to his son Davidson, who adds, "The world was full of 'princes' for father."

Naturally, this story of Charles Sommers does not begin to relate all of the activities in which he was so deeply involved during his long and active career as a community leader. He was a Regent of the University of Minnesota from 1910 to 1923; he was a member of the Greater University Council and of the building committee of the stadium and Northrup Auditorium; and director of the Minnesota Alumni Association from 1947 to 1953. He served on Civilian commissions in World Wars I and II. He was a Director of the St. Paul Research Bureau since its organization and President of it in 1926 - 1928. He was Chairman of the Welfare Board from 1926 - 1935 and a member of the Charter Commission from 1946 to 1960. He was a Director of the Children's Preventorium and Fields of the Public Library.

In 1949 he was selected as one of the One Hundred Living Greats of Minnesota. His clubs were: Rotary, St. Paul Athletic Club, Minnesota Club, and the St. Paul Association. Fraternities were: Beta Theta Pi and Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Unitarian Church. In 1951 he was honored with the university's Outstanding Achievement Award.

The various organizational divisions of the Boy Scouts of America bestowed on Charles Leissring Sommers their highest recognition awards; the Silver Buffalo Award by the National Council in 1932, the Silver Beaver Award by the St. Paul Council in 1936, and the Silver Antelope Award by the Region in 1952.

The Silver Antelope Award was the last of these awards to be authorized by the National Council and for a time there was some question about the propriety of awarding the Silver Antelope to a man who had already been honored with the Silver Buffalo Award, hence the late date for the award,

In 1950 National Scout Commissioner George J. Fisher who had for many years served as Deputy Chief Scout Executive and had been present in 1920 when Sommers was elected Region Ten Chairman, penned a letter to Sommers dated February - just three days before his 80th birthday as follows:

Dear Charlie Sommers:

A bird - I think a crow - whispered to me that on St. Valentines' Day - how appropriate - you will become an octogenerian. Well, I've called you by a lot of names and its good to have a new one to alter the citation.

Just think of it, four score years; that sonorous voice; those twinkling eyes; that bragging spirit, has been booming, twinkling, imagining and overstating the achievements of Region Ten, Charles Sommers, and the notorious Paul Bunyan all these years.

The serious thing is that we believe him and his followers have established a Canoe Base in his honor and have added a thousand or more new lakes, imaginatively, to the historic collection in the amazing Northwest.

Well, Charlie Sommers, you have labored well and in such genuine good spirit, and the world is better off for it.

As I sit overlooking the beautiful patio here in Palm Beach, and note how far I am in physical distance from you, yet your spirit is here and in many other remote places where boys have been touched by your enthusiasm, nobility of your personality and the abounding faith in your fellow man.

Keep going, keep hoping, keep believing in all that's good and true.

My hearty greetings on this good day and may there be added more years with no limit to your courage and your enthusiasm and your faith.

From one bragging old chap to another, affectionately.

(signed) George J. Fisher

George Fisher got his wish because Charles Sommers carried on in the fashion prescribed for fourteen more years.

Charles Sommers was 77, when his life's partner, Rosa Sommers, passed away, but Charles continued to serve the causes he love with vitality and dedicated energy. When he was 83 years of age a lung growth gave his family grave concern and he went to the Miller Hospital to have the growth

removed. The operation was successful, the growth non-malignant. Six weeks after returning home he was on the go again. Invalidism was not for Charles Sommers. At eighty-nine he met with the Canoe Base Committee at the Base and was seen to scramble up the precipitous slopes with more agility and less puffing than many a younger man.

Just a few days after his 94th birthday, Deputy George Hedrick and Willis Elliott visited Charles Sommers in his home and recorded on tape the story of the Region Ten organizational meeting, 1920. The plan was to return for further taping sessions, but on March 11, 1964, Charles L. Sommers laid away for all time the mantle of vigorous and buoyant living which he had worn so well for 94 years.

The poetic portion of Frank Bean's only recorded speech given at the dedication of the Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base seems a fitting capstone to the life of Charles L. Sommers,

... "We scarce had need to doff his pride
Or slough the dross of earth--

E'en as he trod the way to God, so
walked he from his birth

In simpleness and gentleness, and
honor and clean mirth."

And even Frank Bean's introductory comment to Kipling's poetry seems to fit when he said,

"Mr. Sommers is still alive".

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHC H A R L E S D E E R E V E L I E

Charles Deere Velie was no pushover. Yet, he was generous to a fault. Sometimes he could be blunt when he spoke or wrote, the natural impulse of a straight forward and frank nature. The famous line by Shakespear's Brutus, ... "the good is often interred with their bones", could never be applied to Charles Velie. He took care of that when on December 15, 1926, he signed a document creating the Boy Scout Foundation of Minneapolis". The title did not perpetuate his name, although it was often referred to as the Velie Foundation. The original gift involved the sum of \$10,000, but by the time of his death he had increased his legacy to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. One-third of the foundation's income was to go to the Minneapolis Boy Scout Council and two-thirds to Region Ten. All the income was to be used for Boy Scout Rural Extension work. This was the most generous gift ever received by a Boy Scout Region.

Nearly forty years later, the lives of thousands of boys had been enriched through Scouting and thousands more will ultimately benefit, because this man of vision recognized that an investment in the youth of any generation is a sound investment for any future.

On March 20, 1861, at Rock Island, Illinois, to Stephen Henry Velie and Emma Deere Velie was born a son who was christened, Charles Deere Velie. Stephen Velie's ancestors came from the Netherlands and Emma Deere Velie was the daughter of steel plough inventor John Deere whose forebears were pioneers in Revolutionary America. Shortly thereafter, Stephen and Emma Velie moved to Moline, Illinois, where Charles Velie received his education. He attended McMynnes Academy in Racine, Wisconsin, and then spent three years at the Columbia University School of Engineering.

Immediately after he left school, about 1883, he came to Minneapolis where he spent the next several years working his way through the various branches of the John Deere Co. In 1891 he went into a business of his own in Moline, Illinois, but returned to Minneapolis in 1893 as Treasurer-Secretary of the newly organized Deere and Weber Company.

He became a Vice President of this firm in 1918, which office he held until his death. He was Director of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis and a Director of the John Deere Company as well as other affiliated companies. It is interesting to note that his brother, Willard L. Velie of Moline, Illinois, was the manufacturer of the Velie Automobile.

On December 13, 1900, he was married to Miss Louise M. Koon, daughter of Judge M. B. Koon of Minneapolis. The Velie's had four children; Charles Josephine, Grace, and Kate.

Charles Velie was present on the night of October 19, 1910, when the Minneapolis Boy Scout Council adopted its first constitution and bylaws. He was elected Treasurer of the newly formed council. We don't know who or what circumstance led Mr. Velie to join in the effort to organize Scouting in Minneapolis, but whoever or whatever, his participation in the new project was to have a profound effect on the lives of boys in the middle northwest. We can, perhaps surmise why he was interested in a program such as Scouting. Velie was a man who loved the out-of-doors as testified to by friends and associates. Fishing was his great love and he traveled far and wide to cast a line for all types of fresh water and salt water game fish. He also did much big game hunting in the United States and Canada. Most important, he had a son and desired for his own boy the outdoor program so inherent in Scouting.

In 1918 Velie was elected President of the Minneapolis Council and served in that capacity for ten years. During his tenure of office, great strides were taken in the area of increased camping facilities and camping equipment. His association with Region Ten is rather interesting. As early as 1918, Charles Velie wrote a letter to Chief Scout Executive, James E. West, urging some sort of breakdown of the National Boy Scout organization to permit more efficient coordination between local councils in a given area. He mentioned the Branch System of the John Deere Company as a case in point. When Region Ten was finally organized on November 17, 1920 at the Raddison Hotel in Minneapolis, Mr. Velie was present and participated in the meeting. But, we learn from Charles Sommers that Velie did not respond to Regional overtures until a few years later when he was presented with the opportunity to do something for the rural boy. Out of his rather intense interest in rural youth, sprang the cooperative effort with Frank Bean and Charles Sommers to establish the Region Ten Special Fund and, on his own, the Minneapolis Boy Scout Foundation.

His son, Charles K. Velie, who served on the Regional Committee for a number of years, tells us that his father's favorite maxims were, "do it now", and "there is no excuse for forgetting anything; write it down!" Both are important practices for the businessman and certainly were lived up to by Velie in connection with his Scouting relationships. Once he joined in with Regional affairs, he promptly took an active part and did more than his share. He kept his promises.

Men like Charles Velie, who give so generously of their talents, do much more than give of themselves. Velie had a very wide circle of friends and was active in many civic affairs. He was a member of the Minneapolis Club Governing Board for a number of years and in 1925 served as its President. He served as a board member of the Northrup School for girls and the Blake School for boys. His contacts were a great help to Scouting. Mr. D. N. Winton of Minneapolis, a warm friend of Velie's became a member of the Regional Committee and upon his passing remembered Region Ten in his will.

Harold Pote, former Regional Scout Executive tells us of his final philanthropic gesture just before his death, when he gave a generous sum of money to aid the struggling councils of North and South Dakota.

Charles Deere Velie died January 14, 1929 at his home in Minneapolis. His picture and a full column, front page obituary appeared in the Minneapolis paper. Many organizations cited him, saying among other things..."his deep, friendship"..."nothing could shake his faith in those he trusted"..."He foresaw the era of power farming and was constantly insistent on adequate preparation therefore... his career was both successful and marked by consistent adherence to the highest standards of ethics and practices".

In 1928, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, paid him the highest possible tribute when at its Annual Meeting it bestowed upon him the Silver Buffalo Award for distinguished service to boyhood. Charles Deere Velie was the first name in Region Ten to receive this honor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHJ. KIMBALL WHITNEY

J. Kimball Whitney not only became the youngest Region Ten Chairman, but became the youngest Regional Chairman in the history of the Boy Scouts of America. Once again, Region Ten achieved a "first". Now, J. Kimball Whitney is the legal and perhaps the baptismal entity, but the man this story is about is just plain Kim Whitney to almost everyone.

It had been suggested by Chief Scout Executive Joseph Brunton, Jr., that the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America would welcome some qualified young men as members. It is doubtful if Mr. Brunton defined the word "young". The nominating committee of Region Ten, with John Parish as Chairman and Henry Schreiber as Secretary, believed that Kim Whitney had the basic qualifications both as to age and Scouting knowledge. He was invited to attend a luncheon meeting at the Minneapolis Club to meet with John Parish, Robert Wood of Minneapolis, and Henry W. Schreiber.

Kim Whitney recalled that meeting very well and relates this story, "They hit me with a bombshell when they asked me if I would consider serving as Regional Chairman. I was only 35 years old at the time. I had seen some wonderful Regional Chairmen and I realized that there were a lot of things missing so far as I was concerned. I hadn't really been active in the program of Scouting."

"Also, I hadn't been a council officer and I wasn't too aware of the inner workings of a Scout Council. The committee explained, of course, that I had to preside at Regional Annual Meetings and that I had to travel and represent the Region on the National Executive Board, which met four times a year. I gave the committee no definite answer that day. During the next few days I gave it some thought and talked it over with my wife, Helen."

"I also discussed the matter with some members of my business, because I was involved in a family enterprise. I knew that this job was going to take me away a great deal--not only the trips to New York, but I was aware that in order to do a good job I would have to become familiar with and help the various councils in the Region. Time would also be required to work with the Regional Executive and his staff. So, I realized that the job could involve a time commitment of 20 - 30% of my time--it has amounted to that I think. A week or so later I told the committee that if nominated and elected I would accept the job. I think it's the best decision I ever made. I have really enjoyed the work."

"At any rate, I went to my first meeting of the National Executive Board with retiring Chairman, Lyman Powell, in May of 1963, following my election as Regional Chairman. I was overwhelmed at the people I met there. I looked around and I could immediately tell that I was certainly lowering the average age. Since that time there have been several younger men elected to the board; of course, I'm three or four years older.

"I think the average attendance is 45 out of a possible 63. This continues to amaze me because there are two or three days involved. Committee work is thorough and a lot gets done. Like in Washington, committees are where legislative work is done and then it comes before the Executive Board for action. The men on the board certainly believe their job is one of great responsibility."

Kim Whitney has noted some steps he felt he had missed in preparation for his job as Regional Chairman, but he failed to recount his strong background in Scouting. The Nominating Committee was well aware of these. For example, Whitney had been a Cub Scout and his mother a Den Mother. He reached the rank of Life Scout in Boy Scouting. His father Wheelock Whitney had been a member of the Regional Committee and had served four years as President of the Central Minnesota Council at St. Cloud, Minn.

Further, Whitney had served as a member of the Central Minnesota Council's Executive Board from 1953. Then he received an assignment that was to prove his mettle as a member of the Executive Board. According to Kim Whitney, "One day Roy Lenhardt, the President of our council, and I were asked to come down and attend a luncheon with Whitney Eastman, Regional Chairman. He and Henry Schreiber told us that we (the council) hadn't any right being in debt and kind of scolded us, but they offered to help get us out of debt."

"As a result of that luncheon in Minneapolis, I was put in charge of a so-called Debt Retirement Committee. We went out to raise \$10,000 to match the Region's \$5,000 to us. Fortunately, we were able to raise \$12,000." So, Kim Whitney was not without knowledge of and experience in the administration of Council and Regional business.

J. Kimball Whitney was born September 1, 1927. He was the second son born to Wheelock and Catherine Whitney. His brother Wheelock was born in 1926. The eldest of the family a sister Sally, was born in 1924.

Kim Whitney attended school in St. Cloud until he was 16, when he transferred to Andover Prep School in the East.

He graduated from Andover in 1946, just at the time the World War II draft was suspended. So, he entered Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., on schedule, in the fall of 1946. Whitney picks up the story, "At Williams I was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, I played on the Williams golf team for three years and it was the thing I enjoyed the most. Another thing I found tremendously enjoyable--and still do--was singing. I sang in the Williams College Octet, or double quartet. We sang at many functions on the college campus. In addition, we traveled around to girls colleges and some men's colleges where we sang in competition. I'll always remember the fun I had singing in the Williams Octet."

"The Korean War was in progress when I graduated from Williams in the spring of 1950 with a degree in Business Economics. I had already been admitted to the school of agriculture at Cornell University and had even picked a roommate when the Korean War draft began. I found myself drafted in the fall of 1950. Instead of going to Cornell I went into the army and was attached to the Quartermaster Corps."

At this point in his life Kim Whitney became a member of what is probably the largest and most non-exclusive club in the history of mankind. Millions of World War II and Korean G.I.'s could call him brother in the true fraternal sense of those who were trained for an army specialty that had not even the remotest connection with their former experience or training.

Relates Whitney, "My first assignment was to be trained as a mobile laundry mechanic." But as so often happened, when Whitney was sent to Korea and assigned to the QM Depot in Pusan, some one carefully read his personnel record and he was given the post of Administrative Aide to the Commander of the Quartermaster Depot. He acknowledges, "It was a challenging and stimulating experience for a Private First Class." He served in that post for 16 months, serving several Colonels who became Commandant of the Pusan Depot.

Following his two years in the army, Whitney returned home and was faced with the decision as to whether he would return to Cornell or go into business. On this he comments, "I decided to hook up with my dad and spent a year and a half traveling with him, actually spending most of my time in the St. Cloud office. So from 1952 to 1954, not being married, and with St. Cloud as a sort of base, I got back into Scouting. Because our family had a long Scouting background, I was asked to go on the Executive Board of the Central Minnesota Council in about 1953. I am very happy for those years and the wonderful time I had in Scouting."

However, during these years Kim Whitney had things to occupy his attention other than his St. Cloud office and Boy Scouting, for he married Helen Winton who lived in New York City and worked for Time magazine. She was formerly of Wayzata, Minn., a suburb of Minneapolis, where the Whitney family had moved following the war. Says Kim, "I found it pretty difficult to justify a trip for the Whitney Land Co., all the way to New York, but somehow I managed to squeeze in four or five trips that year. I courted her and won her and we were married on the first of June in 1954. I brought her back to Minnesota. At that time I was involved in a second business with my brother which was based in Minneapolis, so Helen and I took up residence in Wayzata after our marriage. Thus while I was serving as President of the Minnesota Transit Co., a bus line, I was also Vice President of the Whitney Land Co. in St. Cloud, spending several days a week there. Hence, I was able to maintain my contacts with the Central Minnesota Council."

"My father became ill with cancer in 1956 and passed away in 1957. The family wanted to do something in his memory and since Scouting was so close to his heart, we could think of nothing more appropriate than to erect a Boy Scout office building as a memorial. Many friends of my father joined with the family and the Scout Service Center was dedicated in 1958."

Kim Whitney still serves on the Executive Board of this council and has a particular interest in the council's trust fund. In 1958 he was asked to serve on the Region Ten Executive Committee and in that same year became Chairman of the Regional Health and Safety Committee.

Of his family, Kim comments, "I haven't mentioned my kids, but I have a wonderful six year old son David, and a four year old daughter Lucy, and a two year old daughter Kimmie. I might add that they are all adopted children and we feel awfully lucky to have them. I'll be even more involved in the Scouting program when David is older."

We asked Mr. Whitney to comment on his work as Chairman of Region Ten. He had this to say, "The things I've been most concerned with as Regional Chairman are two. One is the Professional salary levels. We have got to meet our competition, not only in Scouting itself, but outside Scouting as well. We've got to keep good men in the movement and attract good men to the movement. We are making good progress in this direction now. Two blue ribbon committees have come up with recommendations. Now we have a plan of action that is making great strides in getting starting salaries up to the point where we can be competitive. We

also are making good progress to eradicate any inequities that exist for men already in the professional service."

"The second thing I have concentrated on is to become familiar with the reasons for councils having serious financial or membership problems and try to be helpful to them in solving these problems. We have several councils in these categories now. It is my belief that Regional officers working with and through Henry Schreiber and his staff can be particularly helpful in restoring such councils to good health."

"One more thing, I've found the job of Regional Chairman to be stimulating, fascinating and challenging."

The youngest Regional Chairman has been well received by the volunteers and professionals alike in Region Ten. Henry Schreiber admits that Kim Whitney keeps him doubly alert because of the searching questions he asks. Whitney has proven himself a most able presider at Regional Annual Meetings and this skill is especially appreciated by members of the Regional staff who have the major assignments for this affair. His good humor and flexibility in critical areas is matched only by his prompt deeds of action when the chips are down, and his ability to attract others to help meet certain Regional financial needs has been notable. Youth has been no bar to a successful Regional Chairmanship.

Most of the record or biography of J. Kimball Whitney lies in the future. He comments, "I honestly expect to hold other and probably quite different roles in Scouting. I'm still only 39 years of age, but I've said over and over again, that Godwilling, I expect to be in the Boy Scout Movement for a long time".

THE SECOND GENERATION

Since the Boy Scout Movement is now well past its fiftieth birthday, it is not unusual in Scouting units to find second generation leaders, and this is not too uncommon in districts and council, but on the Regional level it is sufficiently out of the ordinary to merit a bit of special attention.

To our knowledge there are three men now active on the Region Ten Committee whose fathers had at one time been members of the same body. We salute these illustrious fathers and their sons and give a "thumbnail" biographical sketch of each.

John H. Hearing, Sr. - father

He was born February 3, 1865 in Houghton, Michigan. Educated and graduated from high school in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Attended West Point one year. In 1887 went to Ironwood, Michigan, as timekeeper for the Norrie Mine operated by the Metropolitan Iron and Land Co. Later he became Chief Clerk and Master Mechanic for the same company and on November 1, 1894 became Supt. of Adams Mine at Eveleth, Minnesota, and in 1901, in addition, became Supt. of the Spruce Mine. After formation of the Oliver Mining Co., he became Genr'l. Supt. of the Eveleth District for Oliver.

He married Lucy Hartwell of Xenia, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1896. Three children; John H. Jr., Davidson, William S., born in Eveleth. Active Civic Leader in Eveleth. In 1909 became Ass't. Genr'l Mgr. Oliver Mining Co., and moved his family to Duluth and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1932.

John H. Hearing was a front rank civic leader in Duluth; YMCA, Pres. for 15 years of the Lighthouse for the Blind, St. Louis County Club - 1st Pres., Mason, Shriner, etc. Organized Boy Scout Troop #2, Endion Methodist Church in 1916. Son William was a Charter member. Helped organize Duluth Boy Scout Council in 1918 and served as third Council President 1921 - 1924. Served on Region Ten Committee from 1926 - 1940. Raised \$6-800 in 1927 to help the Region raise funds to employ the first Deputy Regional Executive. Awarded the Silver Beaver by North Star Council in 1932.

He was active in fourteen clubs and community enterprises in Duluth and became the fifteenth member of the Duluth Hall of Fame in 1938.

He died in Duluth on Feb. 28, 1958 at the age of 93.

THE SECOND GENERATION - continued

John H. Hearing, Jr. - son

He was born March 10, 1899 in Eveleth, Minnesota. Educated from Eveleth Grade School and graduated from Duluth High School in 1917. Attended University of Michigan and graduated in 1921 with a B. S. in Mechanical Engineering. His first job was with Frank Hutchinson, consulting Engineer in 1921. In 1922, went to work for Mesabi Iron Co., at Babbitt, Minn., and the Oliver Mining Co., in Hibbing, Minnesota, from 1924 to 1927. Then a series of positions as Engineer and Draftsman when the depression put him in the ranks of the unemployed (more or less) from 1932 to 1934. Once again back to the Oliver Mining Co., at Hibbing and then a series of responsibilities until 1960 when he became General Manager of Minnesota Operations at Hibbing, but transferred to Duluth in 1962. However, John Hearing continued to maintain his home in Hibbing and retired as General Manager on March 31, 1964.

John Hearing has an outstanding record as a member of five professional societies and like his father belonged to all the important civic groups in Hibbing besides one club in Duluth and two University associations. He has an eniable record in St. James Episcopal Church and the Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota.

His career as a Scout leader in Scouting covers a span of almost twenty-five years. He served as Scoutmaster and committeeman of Troop #114 in Milwaukee from 1932 to 1934. He again joined the Scouting ranks as District Chairman in Hibbing in 1947 to 1953. He became Council President of the Headwaters Council in 1954 and served for 11 years. He is presently Vice President and Finance Chairman. He became involved in Regional affairs in 1949 and served on the Nominating Committee. He served as Regional Vice Chairman from 1960 to 1966. John Hearing has also been active on a National level serving on the Program, Resolutions and Nominating Committees.

He was not a Scout as a boy in Duluth. Says Mr. Hearing, "Scouting was very new in 1911 when I was 12." "May have been asked to join, but don't recall any specific invitation". In another vein, he continued, "Each year I become convinced that Scouting is important for all boys. Through the Scout Oath and Law they learn the fundamentals of Christian living and the concepts on which the United States of America was founded. So far as I am aware, Scouting and the church groups are the only organization which stress these important facts. I do not feel that I have made any outstanding contributions to Scouting". There are many on the great Iron Range of Minnesota who might dispute this statement.

THE SECOND GENERATION

John Lawrence Banks - father

John Lawrence Banks was born in Superior, Wisconsin; son of William B. and Marion Lewis Banks. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1910 and Yale University in 1914.

Mr. Banks became President of the Gitchee Gumee Council at Superior, Wisconsin, in 1928 and in that year the council expanded to include several new counties. He served as President for six years. He was attracted to scouting according to his son by his interest in young people and the outdoor program.

He was active on the Regional Executive Committee from 1929 through 1932.

His son, Robert, reveals an interesting story to us about his father, "You might be interested to know that he was severely criticized by the National Office of the Boy Scouts of America in 1928 while President of this council. Criticism was occasioned by an innovation at the time President Coolidge spent the summer here in Superior. In those days the official uniform required the ranger-type hat which was quite expensive. In order to uniform all of the Scouts that had their pictures taken with President Coolidge, dad authorized the use of the overseas type cap, which were very inexpensive and of course, photographs with our local boys were published nationwide."

John Banks has three children, John L. Jr., Robert D., and Cornelia. He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, Gitchee Gumee Club and a Director of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad.

Mr. Banks at present is the retired Chairman of the First National Bank of Superior, Wisconsin.

Robert Dowse Banks - son

Robert Dowse Banks was born January 16, 1920 in Duluth, Minnesota; son of John Lawrence Banks and Dorothy Dowse Banks.

Robert Banks is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and married Margaret Noyes of Milwaukee. They have three children; Margaret, Corneila and Robert Dowse Banks, Jr.

He is presently President of the First National Bank of Superior, Wisconsin, Director of the Superior Water Light and Power Co., Duplex Manufacturing Co. and Camp

THE SECOND GENERATION - continued

Robert Dowse Banks - son

Nebagamon, Inc.

Mr. Banks says, "So far as I am concerned, I don't believe I have ever made an outstanding contribution to Scouting. My most rewarding experiences have been as a Post Advisor and later becoming associated with the Canoe Base, which I consider one of the most outstanding youth service organizations in the world."

Mr. Banks became a First Class Scout as a boy. He entered the Naval Air Force and served four years during World War II. In 1946 he re-entered Scouting as a Neighborhood Commissioner; served 7 years as an Advisor of a post he organized and then became Council Treasurer.

Those who have been privileged to hear Mr. Banks make a report on the Canoe Base to the Regional Executive Committee, are acutely aware that his reports are made from close personal knowledge of the belief in the project.

Robert Banks served for five years as the President of the Gitchee Gumee Council from 1952 through 1956. He has been active on the Region Ten Committee since 1949, and Chairman of the Canoe Base Committee since 1958. He has been awarded the Silver Beaver by his council. In 1960 he was recognized by the Region and presented with the Silver Antelope Award.

* * * * *

Wheelock Whitney - father

In 1922 Wheelock Whitney journeyed to Portland, Oregon, to claim the hand of Catherine Kimball. His father, Albert G. Whitney came to Portland for the wedding, but a week later he became ill and died in Portland. His death, of course, cast a pall over the joy of marriage and young Whitney and his bride returned to St. Cloud where Wheelock, being the only boy in the family, took over the leadership of the family business, The St. Cloud Light and Power Co.

Wheelock Whitney was born on August 28, 1893 in St. Cloud, so he was only 29 when he became head of the family enterprise. He attended school in St. Cloud for eleven years and then went to an Eastern prep school,

THE SECOND GENERATION

Wheelock Whitney - father - continued

Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., for two years, 1911 to 1913. After that he entered Yale university and graduated in 1916 with a Bachelor of Science degree. Following graduation, he was commissioned a Captain in the Field Artillery and served for 16 months in France during World War I. After the war he returned to St. Cloud to work for his father in the St. Cloud Light and Power Co.

After the death of his father, Wheelock Whitney found it necessary to sell the St. Cloud utility in order to close his father's estate. It was sold to Northern States Power Co. He then became Divisional Manager at St. Cloud for the Northern States Power Co.

The Wheelock Whitneys had three children, Sally, the eldest born in 1924; Wheelock Jr., born in 1926 and J. Kimball, the youngest born in 1927.

Kim Whitney says of his father, "He had few hobbies - business was his hobby, in a sense. He did play tennis, though he weighed over two hundred twenty pounds. That and hunting were his main hobbies. He was involved in several other things in addition to his occupation with NSP. "He just loved to look at a new situation. He was not a wild speculator, he just had good business sense. He was a good negotiator and as a result he was asked to serve as Director on numerous corporation boards. He served for fifteen years on the Board of the Greyhound Corp. and for seven years prior to his death on the Board of Northwest Airlines."

"Dad was a public spirited individual and was respected and loved by everyone - even his competitors! He had a big heart and was a very considerate and generous person. These are the things my brother Wheelock and I remember most about him."

"Back in St. Cloud he was asked to do a lot of things as head of NSP, but the one job he took that meant the most to him---he told me many times---was serving on the board of Central Minnesota Council and later becoming President. He served three years as President because his sons were in it - - "Whe" and I were both Scouts. He became, of course, a National Council representative, and because of his extensive traveling and contacts throughout the country he found it quite convenient to attend National meetings. He use to enjoy taking the Scout Executive to these meetings as his guest. I remember he served on the National Protestant Committee".

THE SECOND GENERATIONWheelock Whitney - father - continued

Wheelock Whitney served on the Region Ten Committee for eight years and in 1938 took on the job of helping to sell the new retirement program for the professional leader. Region Ten was first in the country to have 100% of their councils participating in the retirement program.

Mr. Whitney passed away at the age of sixty-two in 1957 after a year of illness. In 1958 the Central Minnesota Council was the proud possessor of a brand new Scout Service Center in St. Cloud, the Wheelock Whitney Memorial Building. Though funds for the building were largely furnished by the family, it is significant that a Chicago associate, Mr. Glen Traer, raised almost \$15,000 in contributions under \$100 dollars. Hundreds of Wheelock Whitney's friends were able to thus share in the Memorial Building. The total cost of the memorial was about \$50,000. This was the first council service center to be erected in Region Ten.

J. Kimball Whitney - son

In 1962 J. Kimball Whitney became Chairman of Region Ten. His Biography will be found among the Biographical Sketches in this Appendix.

AIR SCOUT ENCAMPMENTS

<u>Date</u>		<u>Attendance</u>
1945	Truax Field - Madison, Wisc. (with Region 7)	52
1946	Rapid City Army Air Base	32
1947	" "	93
1948	" "	71
1949	Weaver Air Base - Rapid City, S.D.	14
1950	Wold Chamberlin Naval Air Station	84
1954	" "	169

AIR FORCE LIAISON OFFICERS

Lt. C. M. Taylor Jr.

Capt. Robert C. Klotz

Capt. Jerry J. Shanley

Major Fred Stockdale

Captain Arthur J. Purcell

Major Leonard X. Waller

Major Kenneth J. McIlvain

Capt. John R. Reardon

Regional Annual Meeting Participation Awards

The Sommers Trophy Award, a silk American Flag, was awarded for Regional Annual Meeting attendance in 1925 and was won by the St. Paul Council; in 1926 by the Rochester Council and in 1927 by the Duluth Area Council. If awarded after that no record exists. The present day Man Mile Award began in 1936. In 1956 the award idea was expanded to include, in addition to the Man Mile Award for councils outside the Twin Cities, an award for largest attendance to outside councils and a similar award for best attendance from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

MAN MILES ATTENDANCE AWARDS

Regional Annual Meetings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Meeting At</u>	<u>Man Miles</u>	<u>COUNCILS</u>	
			<u>Twin Cities Award</u>	<u>Outside Twin Cities Award</u>
1936	St. Paul	Missouri Valley		
1937	Minneapolis	Black Hills		
1938	St. Paul	Sioux		
1939	Minneapolis	Sioux		
1940	Rapid City	St. Paul		
1941	St. Paul	Great Plains		
1942	Minneapolis	Yellowstone Val.		
1943	St. Paul	Gamehaven		
1944	Minneapolis	Red River Val.		
1945	Faribault	NONE		
	Fargo	AWARDED		
	Duluth			
1946	St. Paul	Sioux		
1947	NOT HELD	NOT HELD		
1948	Minneapolis	Red River Val.		
1949	St. Paul	Red River Val.		
1950	Minneapolis	Red River Val.		
1951	St. Paul	Great Plains		
1952	Minneapolis	Yellowstone		
1953	St. Paul	Great Plains		
1954	Minneapolis	Great Plains		
1955	St. Paul	North Star		
1956	Minneapolis	Pheasant	Indianhead	Duluth
1957	St. Paul	Pheasant	Indianhead	Gamehaven
1958	Minneapolis	Pheasant	Viking	Gamehaven
1959	St. Paul	Pheasant	Viking	Gamehaven
1960	St. Paul	Pheasant	Indianhead	Lake Superior
1961	Minneapolis	Pheasant	Viking	Lake Superior

Man Miles Awards Con't.Councils

<u>Year</u>	<u>Meeting At</u>	<u>Man Miles</u>	<u>Twin Cities Award</u>	<u>Outside Twin Cities Award</u>
1962	St. Paul	Pheasant	Indianhead	Gamehaven
1963	Minneapolis	Black Hills	Viking	Lake Superior
1964	St. Paul	Black Hills	Indianhead	Lake Superior
1965	Minneapolis	Missouri Val.	Indianhead	Gamehaven
1966	St. Paul	Yellowstone	Indianhead	Gamehaven

* * * * *

Wood Badge Courses 1955 - 1965

<u>Year</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Scoutmaster</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
1955	Itasca Park	E. E. Hoisington	45
1956	Tomahawk Resv.	Frank Preston	20
1957	Not Held	(Jamboree)	
1958	Many Point Camp	Frank Preston	42
1959	Camp Wichingin	E. E. Stock	27
1960	Not Held	(Jamboree)	
1961	Camp Wichingin	Jack Bertolas	43
1962	Camp Wilderness	E. E. Stock	51
1963	"	Jack Bertolas	51
1964	"	Dr. James Berry	42
1965	"	Jim Stewart	80
1966	"	Ted Thornquist	41

REGION TEN ANNUAL MEETINGS - 1920 - 1965

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>THEME</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS</u>	<u>ATT.</u>
1920	Nov. 17	Raddison Hotel, Mpls.		George J. Fisher	16
1921	No details available; Dr. Fisher reports that a meeting was held				
1922	No details available; probably held in Minneapolis				
1923	Oct. 13	Minnesota Club, St. Paul		George J. Fisher	28
1924	No details - probably not held - meeting changed from fall to spring				
1925	April 6,7	Nicollet Hotel, Mpls.		George J. Fisher	16
1926	April 10	Minnesota Club, St. Paul		George J. Fisher	50
1927	April 27	Kahler Hotel, Rochester		James E. West	70
1928	Nov. 26	Spaulding Hotel, Duluth		George J. Fisher R. A. Nestos W. N. Brown	270
1929	Oct. 11,12	Curtis Hotel, Mpls.		Victor Ridder Ray O. Wyland W. N. Brown Geo. Ehler	300
1930	Oct. 10,11	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul		George J. Fisher Stanley Harris Victor Ridder	242
1931	Oct. 30,31	Nicollet Hotel, Mpls.		E. Urner Goodman H. W. Hurt A. M. Christianson	145

Annual Regional Meetings - continued

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>THEME</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL SPEAKER</u>	<u>ATT.</u>
1932	Oct. 28,29	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	The 10 Year Program 1st Recognition of Silver Beaver, Buf- falo	Arthur A. Schuck Gunnar Berg Geo. J. Fisher	250
1933	Oct. 23,24 25, 26	Gardner Hotel, Fargo Kahler Hotel, Rochester	"Next Step in 10 Year Program"	James E. West Ray O. Wyland	206 200
1934	Nov. 2	Nicollet Hotel, Mpls.	"Glad I'm Livin!"	George J. Fisher Archbishop John J. Murray, Dr., William Menninger Fielding H. Yost	383
1935	Oct. 30, 31 Nov. 2	Alonzo Ward Hotel, Aberdeen New Duluth Hotel, Duluth	"Press On"	James E. West Arthur A. Schuck	182 266
1936	Oct. 29,30	Minnesota Club, St. Paul	"Acorn Scouters Convention"	George J. Fisher Harold Pote	229
1937	Oct. 29,30	University Center	"Back to School Convention"	James E. West Lorne W. Barclay	242
1938	Nov. 4,5	Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul	"Football Theme" Game of Scouting	Arthur A. Schuck O. D. Sharpe	282
1939	Nov. 3,4	Leamington Hotel, Mpls.	"20th Scouts Home- coming Convention"	Harold Pote Paul Love George J. Fisher	348
1940	Sept. 13,14,15	Alex Johnson Hotel, Rapid City		James E. West Harry Eby	366

Annual Regional Meetings - continued

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>THEME</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS</u>	<u>ATT.</u>
1941	Oct. 10,11	St. Paul Hotel, St.Paul	"Let's Get Off The Plateau and Climb to New Heights"	George J. Fisher Dwight M. Ramsay Harold F. Pote	257
1942	Oct. 31	Leamington Hotel, Mpls.	"Ready For The Climb"	James E. West Arthur A. Schuck Harold Pote	115
1943	Nov. 19,20	Hotel St. Paul, St.Paul	"Scouters War Conference"	George J. Fisher Lew Hall	238
1944	Sept. 5	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	"400 More in '44"	Elbert K. Fretwell O. D. Sharpe Elmaar Bakken	285
1945	Oct. 2	Hotel Faribault,		Dwight Ramsay	(126) 268
	Oct. 5	Faribault			
	Oct. 8	Hotel Gardner, Fargo		Harry Eby	(58)
		Hotel Duluth, Minn.		Harry Nagel	(84)
1946	Nov. 1,2	Hotel St. Paul, St.Paul	"Joy and Fund of Being a Scouter"	Elbert K. Fretwell George J. Fisher Harold F. Pote	402
1947	Decision made to change meetings to spring, so no meeting was held.				
1948	Apr. 14,15	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.		Pliny H. Powers Ray O. Wyland	308
1949	Apr. 21,22	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	"Strengthen the Arm of Liberty"	E. Urner Goodman	268
1950	Apr. 21,22	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	"This is the Year"	Pliny Powers Francis W. Hatch	308

Annual Regional Meetings - continued

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>THEME</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS</u>	<u>ATT.</u>
1951	Apr. 20,21	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	"Strengthen Liberty"	Amory Houghton Harold Pote	250
1952	May 2,3	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	"Forward on Liberty's Team"	Arthur A. Schuck William Grove	252
1953	Apr. 24,25	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	"Forward on Liberty's Team"	Charles Heistand E. H. Rynearson	237
1954	Apr. 30 May 1	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.		John Schiff Pliny Powers	263
1955	Apr. 22,23	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	"Partnership"	Wheeler McMillan Arthur A. Schuck	346
1956	Apr. 20,21	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	"Onward for God and My Country"	John M. Budd Harold Pote	540
1957	Apr. 26,27	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	"Onward for God and My Country"	Kenneth K. Bechtle William D. Campbell	471
1958	May 2,3	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	"Onward for God and My Country"	Dr. L. M. Gould Arthur A. Schuck	601
1959	Apr. 24,25	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	"Onward for God and My Country"	Alfred M. Gruenther Pliny H. Powers	625
1960	Apr. 22,23	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul		Ellsworth H. Augustus Paul A. Siple	605
1961	Apr. 21,22	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	"Strengthen America" "Character Counts"	Elmer L. Andersen Joseph A. Brunton, Jr.	607

Annual Regional Meetings - continued

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>THEME</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS</u>	<u>ATT.</u>
1962	Apr. 27,28	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul		Allen S. King Dr. Gunnar H. Berg	532
1963	Apr. 19,20	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	"Strong for America"	Irving Feist Delmar H. Wilson	571
1964	Apr. 24,25	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	"Strengthen America"	William H. Spurgeon, II Gen. Lauris Norstad	515
1965	Apr. 30 May 1	Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis		George Grim Stephen I. Maxwell	583

CAMP AND AQUATIC SCHOOLS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Att.</u>	<u>Place</u>
1927	April 26 - 27	-	Winona - Professionals only
1928	Aug. 5 - 12	52	Itasca - Camp Conference
1929	June 3 - 8	34	Camp Tonkawa
1930	June 2 - 7	69	Rochester
1931	June 13 - 15	71	Duluth
1932	None	-	-
1933	May 5 - 15	83	Troop Camping; Huron, (5-8), St. Paul, (5-8), Bismarck, (13-15)
1934	Feb. 26 - Mar. 2	278	Camp Conferences; Sioux Falls, (26), Faribault, (27), Duluth, (28), St. Paul (1), Fargo, (2)
	June 10 - 16	-	Minneapolis - Boat & Canoe School
1935	Apr. 3 - 9	215	Camp Conference held at Billings, Bismarck, Aberdeen, St. Cloud, St. Paul, Rochester
1936	June 25 - July 1	44	Square Lake Camp (St. Paul) Aquatics
1937	June 13 - 23	-	Camp Tonkawa (Minneapolis) Aquatics
1938	May 28 - 30	73	Camp Tonkawa Aquatics - short course
	June 15 - 25	-	Camp Ihdakapi Aquatics (Red Cross)
1939	-	140	Fairmont, Minn. Midwest Camp Institute
1940	June 2 - 9	164	Fairmont, Minn. Midwest Camp Institute
1941	June 8 - 15	54	Fairmont, Minn. Midwest Camp Institute
1942	June 8 - 14	94	Fairmont, Minn. Midwest Camp Institute
1943	None	-	-
1944	None	-	-
1945	March 26 - 29	61	Ag. College, Morris, Minn.; Camp & Aquatics
1946	May 10 - 12	29	Tonkawa (short course)
	May 12 - 18	37	Camp Tonkawa
1947	May 25 - 31	26	Camp Tonkawa - camping
	June 8 - June 12	13	Camp Tonkawa - aquatics
1948	May 30 - June 5	26	Camp Tonkawa - camping
1949	June	57	Camp Meriwether - camping
	June 8 - 12	28	Naval Air Station - Aquatics
1950	-	15	Attended course in Region 7

CAMP AND AQUATIC SCHOOLS - continued

<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Att.</u>	<u>Place</u>
1951	June 10 - 16	37	Camp Wilderness
1952	June 1 - 6	30	Many Point Camp
1953	June 7 - 13	32	St. Croix Camp
1954	June 13 - 19	61	Camp Tonkawa
1955	June 5 - 11	34	St. Croix Camp
1956	June 10 - 16	41	St. Croix Camp
1957	June 9 - 15	39	St. Croix Camp
1958	June 8 - 14	61	St. Croix Camp
1959	June 7 - 13	60	Camp Hok-Si-Lah
1960	June 5 - 11	56	" "
1961	June 4 - 10	52	" "
1962	June 10 - 16	61	" "
1963	June 9 - 15	65	" "
1964	June 7 - 13	62	" "
1965	Mar. 8 - 12	18	Minn. Highway Defense Training Center
1965	June 6 - 12	64	Camp Hok-Si-Lah

CANOE TRAILS ATTENDANCE1923 - 1965Virginia Council

<u>Year-Reg.</u>	<u>Executive-Director</u>	<u>Can-</u> <u>oes</u>	<u>Attend-</u> <u>ance</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>expense</u>	<u>Fee @ person</u> <u>per trip</u>
1923	C.S.Chase				
1924	C.S.Chase				
1925	C.S.Chase		9	\$61.65	\$5.85

Region Ten Canoes Trails

1926	H.F.Pote	C.S.Chase				
1927	"	"				
1928	"	"	6	74	\$1349	\$15.00
1929	"	"		68		
1930	"	"		87		
1931	Paul Love	"		112		
1932	"	"		105		\$10.00
1933	"	"		80		\$10.00
1934	"	"		47		\$11.50 7 da.
1935	"	"		205	(Jamboree Cancelled)	" "
1936	K.G.Bentz	"	17	125		\$11.50 7 da.
1937	"	"		85		" "
1938	"	"		163		" "
1939	"	Ben Conger		159		" "
1940	"	"		190		" "
1941	"	Horace Ludlow		272		" "

Year-Reg. Executive-Director	Can-oes	Attend-ance	Total expense	Fee @ Person per trip
Continued -				

Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base

1942	K.G.Bentz	Horace Ludlow	33	254		\$11.50 7da.
1943	"	"	33	247		\$14.50 7da.
1944	M.G.Clark	"		357		\$16.50 7da.
1945	"	Ben Conger	40	299		\$18.50 7da.
1946	"	Robt. Mardt	60	492		" "
1947	"	"		400		" "
1948	"	"	66	487	\$12,229	\$20.00 7da.
1949	H.W.Schreiber	"		558	\$17,127	" "
1950	"	Forest Witcraft		513	\$20,341	\$22.00 7da.
1951	"	Oren Felton	80	790	\$25,743	\$27.50 7da.
1952	"	"	95	1013	\$29,823	\$33.00 10da.
1953	"	"		936	\$30,953	" "
1954	"	"	115	1509	\$45,349	\$36.00 10da.
1955	"	"		1474	\$51,965	" "
1956	"	"	128	1972	\$67,081	\$37.50 10da.
1957	"	Clifford Hanson	131	1558	\$56,089	" "
1958	"	"	180	2279	\$81,688	" "
1959	"	"	183	2096	\$14,172	" "
1960	"	"	197	1447	\$79,791	" "
1961	"	"	214	2846	\$93,401	" "

Year-Reg.	Executive-Director	Can-oes	Attend-ance	Total expense	Fee @ Person per trip
<u>Continued -</u>					
1962	H.W.Schreiber Clifford Hanson	219	2962	\$23,623	\$37.50 10da.
1963	" "	266	3223		" "
1964	" "	227	2708		" "
1965	" "	268	3316		" "
1966	" "	286	3447		\$40.00 10da.

COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT

The Charts that follow list only those councils that had some history as a First Class Council. There were several requirements for designations as a First Class Council, but the most important was the employment of a full time paid Scout Executive. Many towns in the early days organized so-called councils and some received Second Class Council charters, but many did not. The principal sources of information for these charts are four: the National Council Annual Reports, the Scout Executive's Magazine which began publication in 1920, the Regional Annual Reports, and the Local Council records.

No attempt has been made to note council area extension or exchanges of counties, townships, etc., between councils. Also, it should be pointed out that in the case of council mergers, occasionally, part of the territory of one of the merging councils would be split between two or even three adjoining councils. With one exception, no effort has been made to indicate this. The Region acquired and lost territory from time to time and this is shown at the end of each chart.

Councils 1910 - 1929

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Organized - Changes</u>
282	Southern Minnesota	Albert Lea	1st Cl. 1926; 2nd Cl. 1922
283	Austin	Austin	1st Cl. 1921
284	Minnesota Valley	Mankato	1st Cl. 1927
285	Crow Wing County	Brainard	1st Cl. 1923 ;merged W/#296, 1929
286	Duluth	Duluth	1st Cl. 1918
287	Eveleth	Eveleth	1st Cl. 1922;merged W/#298, 1929
288	Faribault	Faribault	1st Cl. 1921;Rice-Scott-LeSieur 1925; South Central Minn. 1927
289	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	1st Cl. 1910
290	Hibbing	Hibbing	1st Cl. 1920; Geo. Washington 1926; Headwaters 1929

Councils - 1910 - 1929 - continued

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Organized - Changes</u>
294	Park Region	Fergus Falls	1st Cl. 1923
295	St. Paul	St. Paul	1st Cl. 1910
-	Stillwater	Stillwater	1st Cl. 1922; St. Croix 1924; merged W/#295, 1926
296	St. Cloud	St. Cloud	1st Cl. 1921; 2nd Cl., 1920 Central Minn. 1926; absorbed #287 in 1929
298	Iron Range	Virginia	1st Cl. 1925; 2nd Cl. 1920; Arrowhead 1927; absorbed #287, 1929
299	Winona	Winona	1st Cl. 1921; 2nd Cl. 1920; merged W/2nd Cl. Rochester, 1925, Winona-Rochester Area; Gamehaven, 1926, office to Rochester
318	Yellowstone City	Billings	1st Cl. 1920; transfd. Reg. #11, 1926; Yellowstone Valley 1928.
429	Fargo	Fargo	1st Cl. 1922; Red River Valley, 1925
430	Grand Forks	Grand Forks	1st Cl. 1922; 2nd Cl. 1921; Greater Grand Forks, 1926; absorbed Lake Region, 1926
-	Lake Region	Devils Lake	1st Cl. 1921; merged W/#430, 1926
431	Minot	Minot	1st Cl. 1922; 2nd Cl. 1920; Great Plains Area, 1929
432	Bismarck	Bismarck	1st Cl. 1927; Missouri Valley 1929
634	Superior	Superior	1st Cl. 1922; transfd. fr/Reg. #7, 1928
693	Huron Area	Huron	1st Cl. 1925; 2nd Cl. 1920; Central South Dakota, 1928

Councils 1910 - 1929 - continued

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Organized - Changes</u>
703	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1st Cl. 1925; Northern So. Dakota, 1928
716	Yankton Area	Yankton	1st Cl. 1925; 2nd Cl. 1920; Southern So. Dakota., 1926; merged W/Sioux Falls to form Sioux Council (#716), 1927
733	Hiawatha	Madison (S. Dak)	1st Cl. 1927; absorbed Hiawatha and acquired its number in 1928

In 1926, Region Ten acquired 25 counties in Eastern Montana and three counties in Northwestern Wisconsin. Announcement of this was made by Harold Pote in 1927. But, for some reason this change did not appear in the National Annual Report until 1928. The southeastern-most county of Minnesota was transferred to Region 7.

Councils 1930 - 1939

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Organized - Changes</u>
282	So. Minnesota	Albert Lea	merged in 1937 w/ Cedar Valley and became 282 Cedar Valley at Albert Lea
283	Cedar Valley	Austin	merged in 1937 w/282
284	Minnesota Valley	Mankato	Same
286	Duluth	Duluth	North Star - 1936
288	South Central Minn.	Faribault	Same
289	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Same
290	Headwaters	Hibbing	Absorbed #298 in 1932
294	Park Region	Fergus Falls	Merged W/#429, 1930
295	St. Paul	St. Paul	Same
296	Central Minnesota	St. Cloud	Same
298	Arrowhead	Virginia	Merged W/#290, 1932

Council 1930 - 1939 - continued

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Organized - Changes</u>
299	Gamehaven	Rochester	Same
318	Yellowstone Valley	Billings	Same
429	Red River Valley	Fargo	Absorbed #294, 1930
430	Greater Grand Forks	Grand Forks	Lake Agassiz, 1934
431	Great Plains area	Minot	Same
432	Missouri Valley	Bismarck	Same
634	Superior	Superior	Gitchee Gumee, 1936
693	Central South Dakota	Huron	Absorbed Aberdeen portion of #703, 1934
695	Black Hills	Rapid City	1st Cl. 1930
703	Northern So. Dakota	Aberdeen	Dakota 1931; Aberdeen to #693, 1934 Water- town portion becomes #703
703	Arrowhead	Watertown	Acquired #703 in 1934
733	Sioux	Sioux Falls	Same

The trend in the thirties was to fewer councils and enlarged council territory. Also, more councils chose geographical names or historical names to avoid the appearance of one town ownership or domination. Four more counties in western Wisconsin added and three counties in northwestern Wyoming.

Councils 1940 - 1949

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Organized - Changes</u>
282	Cedar Valley	Albert Lea	Same
284	Minnesota Valley	Mankato	Same
286	North Star	Duluth	Same
288	South Central Minn.	Faribault	Merged with St. Paul, 1945
289	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Same

Councils 1940 - 1949

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Organized - Changes</u>
290	Headwaters	Hibbing	Same
295	ST. Paul	St. Paul	St. Paul Area; absorbed #288, 1945
296	Central Minnesota	St. Cloud	Same
299	Gamehaven	Rochester	Same
318	Yellowstone Valley	Billings	Same
429	Red River Valley	Fargo	Same
430	Lake Agassiz	Grand Forks	Same
431	Great Plains	Minot	Same
432	Missouri Valley	Bismarck	Same
634	Gutchee Gumees	Superior	Same
693	Central So. Dakota	Huron	Absorbed #703, became Pheasant 1942
695	Black Hills	Rapid City	Same
703	Arrowhead	Watertown	Merged with #693, 1942
733	Sioux	Sioux Falls	Same

Territory changes for the Region; added one county in Iowa, one county in Wisconsin and the northwestern-most county in Michigan.

Councils - 1950 - 1965

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Organized - Changes</u>
295	St. Paul	St. Paul	Indianhead - 1955
289	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Viking, 1952
639	Gutchee Gumees	Superior	Merged with #286, 1961
286	North Star	Duluth	Absorbed #639, 1961, Lake Superior at Duluth
	Campbell County	Wyoming	Region VIII, 1952

COUNCIL ROSTERS

PRESIDENTS AND SCOUT EXECUTIVES

The following rosters of Presidents and Scout Executives are concerned with First Class Councils only. From 1910 through about 1927 records are subject to error and this is especially true of councils that merged prior to 1928 with present day successors. Transfers of records were not always complete.

Sources for names and date are four: 1.) Regional Records 2.) The Scout Executive magazine from 1920 3.) Council records 4.) B. S. A. Annual Report to Congress.

The years to be credited to a man have been subjected to some arbitrary decision. Most Scout Executives changed during the year and credit for a year has been given to the man who served the most months when this is known. Most council presidents took office at the first of the year, but these dates too have been subjected to arbitrary decision.

It is most accurate to say that the dates given are approximate.

CEDAR VALLEY COUNCIL - #282 - Albert Lea, Minn.Presidents

C. T. Hegelson - 1925 - 1926
 E. F. Westrum - 1927
 V. L. Rushfeldt - 1928
 Dr. D. S. Branham - 1929 - 1930
 E. F. Westrum - 1931 - 1933
 Dr. D. S. Branham - 1934 - 1935
 H. Dudley Fitz - 1936 - 1937
 Harold C. Wade - 1938
 F. T. Woolverton - 1939
 Fred E. Draegert - 1940
 George Witter - 1941
 Walter J. Schwen - 1942 - 1943
 Richard Dougherty - 1944 - 1945
 Sven Halverson - 1946
 Harry P. Olson - 1947 - 1948
 M. E. Kalton - 1949 - 1950
 Roy Paulson - 1951 - 1952
 L. W. Bathke - 1953 - 1954
 W. J. Nierengarten - 1955 - 1957
 Wayne Austin - 1958
 Glen Uggen - 1959 - 1961
 Orrin Bowlby - 1962 - 1964
 Maurice Schwen - 1965

Scout Executives

Gilbert Svenson - (Comm) 1925
 C. A. Nash - 1926 - 1929
 Hal Rush - 1930 - 1933
 Ben Conger - 1934 - 1937
 Carl S. Chase - 1938 - 1941
 Peter Paulson - 1942 - 1944
 Leo McCarthy - 1944
 Royal C. Hayden - 1944 - 1947
 Maynard Hanson - 1947 - 1951
 Willard Conradi - 1952 - 1955
 Lloyd R. Ogren - 1956 - 1961
 Gil Thompson - 1962 - 1965
 Clint Cole - 1966

CEDAR VALLEY COUNCIL (original) #283 - Austin, Minn.Presidents

O. W. O'Berg - 1921 - 1924
 O. J. Bucklin - 1925 - 1926
 J. H. Anderson - 1927 - 1930
 O. W. O'Berg - 1931 - 1932
 Dr. C. C. Allen - 1933 - 1934
 C. C. Terry - 1935 - 1936

Scout Executives

James Prevratil - 1921 - 1936

MINNESOTA VALLEY - #284 - Mankato, Minn.Presidents

E. C. Footh - 1928 - 1929
 James F. Winn - 1930

Scout Executives

George E. Scotten - 1928 - 1929
 J. D. Wiggins - 1930 - 1932

MINNESOTA VALLEY - continuedPresidents

Herman Held - 1931
 Roy F. Crowley - 1932 - 1933
 E. C. Footh - 1934
 L. A. Lavine - 1935
 Ned A. Peck - 1936 - 1939
 David N. Ling - 1940
 Lee B. Fisher - 1941
 Peter R. Kenefick - 1942 -
 1944
 H. C. Wollam - 1945 - 1952
 Carl S. Hage - 1953 - 1955
 H. E. Glaser - 1956
 Elmer A. Fritts - 1957 -
 1960
 Ben B. Jones - 1961 - 1962
 Vernon Lundeen - 1963 - 1964
 Harry P. Olson - 1965

Scout Executives

W. G. Fulton - 1933 - 1940
 George D. Hedrick - 1941 - 1945
 Peter Paulson - 1946 - 1949
 Robert Marquardt - 1950 - 1952
 Thomas Albert - 1953 - 1959
 Russell Ziegahn - 1960

GITCHE GUMEE - #634 - Superior, WisconsinPresidents

J. L. Banks - 1928 - 1933
 H. H. Van Vleet - 1934 -
 1938
 R. E. Anderson - 1939 - 1944
 Carl H. Daley - 1945 - 1948
 Lyman T. Powell - 1949 -
 1951
 Robert D. Banks - 1952 -
 1955
 John L. Davis - 1956 - 1958
 William Zeidel - 1959

Scout Executives

G. B. Lowe - 1928 - 1932
 Harvey Prescott (acting) 1933
 A. Mattioli - 1934 - 1937
 Ralph Gemmel - 1938 - 1942
 Fred L. Hines - 1943 - 1949
 Orland Johnson - 1949 - 1954
 Sam Foust - 1954 - 1959

LAKE SUPERIOR COUNCIL - #286 - Duluth, Minn.Presidents

Rev. H. A. Ingham - 1918 - 1919
 J. H. Hearing, Sr. - 1920 - 1923
 H. C. Matzke - 1924 - 1926
 J. J. Lumm - 1927 - 1938

I. K. Lewis - 1939 - 1942
 C. H. Dunning - 1943 - 1945
 P. R. Moore - 1946 - 1948
 F. J. Voss - 1949 - 1951
 Walker Jamar - 1952 - 1953
 L. R. Graving - 1954 - 1957
 J. B. Weiner - 1958 - 1959
 Donald B. Shank - 1960 - 1961
 Arthur C. Barschdorf - 1962 - 1963
 Floyd G. Bernard - 1964 - 1965
 Roderick Hood - 1966
 Mace Harris - 1967 -

Scout Executives

Clarence W. Hadden - 1918 - 1928

Elam Johnson - 1929 - 1935
 Vernon H. Olson - 1936 -
 Harry Bartelt - 1937 - 1956

Will Conradi - 1957 -

VIKING COUNCIL - #289 - Minneapolis, Minn.Presidents

W. F. Webster - 1910 (Chmn.)
 F. M. Rarig - 1911 (Chmn.)
 Louis Koch - 1913 - 1917
 C. D. Velie - 1918 - 1928
 Frank S. Gold - 1929 - 1933
 John Mitchell - 1934 - 1936
 Dr. H. G. Irvine - 1937
 A. B. Dygert - 1938 - 1942
 Arthur E. Larkin - 1943 - 1945
 Whitney Eastman - 1946 - 1948
 C. K. Velie - 1949 - 1950
 John B. Faegre, Jr. - 1951 - 1952
 Lee Potter, Sr. - 1953 - 1954
 Sibbald McDonald - 1955 - 1956
 Robert C. Wood - 1957 - 1959
 Ray Beim - 1960 - 1961
 Morrow Peyton - 1962 - 1963
 W. N. Dickson - 1964 - 1965
 George McClintock - 1966

Scout Executives

W. G. Cartich - 1910 ("Commander")
 Clarence W. Hadden - 1911 - 1918

L. S. Dale 1919 - 1922
 G. C. Wyckoff - 1923 - 1931
 John Tilden - 1932 - 1937

Lee D. Cornell - 1938 - 1945

R. L. Billington - 1946 - 1952

Judson Jusell - 1953 - 1959

Maynard Hanson - 1960
 Ray Williams - 1961

EVELETH COUNCIL - #287 - Eveleth, Minn.Presidents

Otto Schmidt - 1925 - 1926
J. V. Voohees - 1927 - 1929

Scout Executives

H. O. Van Trees - 1922
B. W. Slayton - 1925
A. W. Ingli - 1927 - 1929

ARROWHEAD COUNCIL - #298 - Virginia, Minn.Presidents

J. C. Richards - 1925 - 1929
Phillip Schweickerhard &
L. C. David - 1930
O. H. Schmidt - 1931 - 1932

Scout Executives

C. S. Chase - 1925 - 1928
Guy W. Craven - 1929 - 1932

HEADWATERS COUNCIL #290 - Hibbing, Minn.Presidents

Lawrence Brown - 1920 - 1921
J. P. Murphy - 1925
Frank Miller - 1926
C. E. Everette - 1927
Dr. F. M. Ruby - 1928 - 1930
Edward W. Leach - 1931 - 1938
John P. Rattama - 1939 - 1945
John F. Naughton - 1946
S. A. Rockwell - 1947 - 1953
John H. Harding, Jr. 1954 - 1965
Leo J. Thomas - 1966

Scout Executives

Lawrence Brown - 1920
Walter J. Tanghe - 1921
H. O. Van Trees - 1922 - 1926
F. N. Thorson - 1927 - 1928
C. J. Chase - 1929 - 1937
A. Mattioli - 1938 - 1951
Larry L. Peterson - 1952

INDIANHEAD COUNCIL - #295 - St. Paul, Minn.Presidents

Jesse A. Gregg (Chmn) 1910
Gov. A. O. Eberhardt 1911 -
1915
Col. Geo. C. Lambert 1917 -
1918
Walter J. Driscoll - 1919 -
1920
Foster Hannaford - 1921 - 1927
C. B. Randall - 1928 - 1934

Scout Executives

E. Fagerstrom (Secy.) 1910
J. A. Wauchope - 1911 - 1912
E. B. Palmer - 1913 - 1914
H. S. Sorrels - 1915
Frank R. Neibel - 1915 - 1937

INDIANHEAD COUNCIL - continuedPresidents

Carl W. Cummins - 1935
 R. J. Hagman - 1936 - 1943
 Fred L. Waterous - 1944 -
 1948
 N. H. Nelson - 1949 - 1951
 John Parish - 1952 - 1954
 Fred C. Anderson - 1955 - 1956
 L. C. Shepley - 1957 - 1959
 Edward B. Chapin - 1960 - 1961
 John M. Musser - 1962 - 1964
 Lester J. Asfeld - 1965

Scout Executives

Elmaar H. Bakken - 1938 - 1939
 Fred G. Davie - 1940
 Paul Hesser - 1940 - 1962

STILLWATER, MINN. (no number)Presidents

Orris Lee - 1923

Scout Executives

James Lightfoot - 1921 - 1924
 H. M. Wilson - 1923 (acting)

SOUTH CENTRAL MINNESOTA COUNCIL - #288 - Faribault, Minn.Presidents

Dr. F. U. Davis - 1925 -
 1932
 M. R. Vevle - 1933 - 1937
 Leonard W. Elstad - 1938 -
 1944

Scout Executives

Court E. Sanders - 1921 - 1924
 Dr. F. Palmer - 1925 (Comm.)
 Harry G. Nagel - 1926
 H. B. Lowe - 1927
 B. P. Newton - 1928
 W. B. Hubbel - 1930 - 1934
 J. A. Peterson - 1935 - 1940
 Sig W. Kilander - 1941 - 1942
 Larry C. Berg - 1943 - 1944

CROW WING COUNTY COUNCIL #285 - Brainard, Minn.Presidents

W. E. Haydon - 1925
 John W. Evera - 1926
 S. R. Adair - 1927
 C. J. Ryan - 1928

Scout Executives

E. W. Stimble - 1923 - 1924
 S. S. Shaver - 1925
 B. P. Newton - 1926 - 1927
 S. C. Bakken - 1928

CENTRAL MINNESOTA COUNCIL - #296 - St. Cloud, Minn.Presidents

N. M. Ahles - 1925 - 1927
 C. S. Olds - 1928 - 1931
 O. J. Jerde - 1932 - 1941

 Charles H. Richter - 1942 - 1945
 Harley F. Forsythe - 1946 - 1949
 Axel Herbert - 1950 - 1951
 Roy Lenhardt - 1952 - 1954
 Carl J. Jackson - 1955 - 1957
 L. K. McLeland - 1958 - 1960
 A. H. Anderson - 1960 - 1962
 C. F. Dozark - 1963 - 1964
 William Gordon, Jr. - 1965 -

Scout Executives

Kenneth S. Davey - 1921 - 1922
 Harold F. Andrews - 1923 - 1924
 C. W. Armstrong - 1925 - 1930
 C. A. Nash - 1931
 Harvey Prescott - 1932 (acting)
 J. D. Wiggins - 1933 - 1940
 Horace Gorton - 1941 - 1943

 William R. Dukelow - 1944 - 1951

 Earl Cameron - 1952 - 1953
 Milford P. Johnson - 1954 - 1966

GAMEHAVEN COUNCIL - #299 (Winona, Minn. 1921-25) Rochester, Minn.Presidents

W. J. Hohaus - 1921
 W. F. Brandt - 1922 - 1923
 J. R. Chappel - 1925 -
 W. H. Geiss - 1926 - 1927
 H. A. Johnson - 1928 - 1936
 M. J. Karn - 1937 - 1941
 Leonard Ekstrand - 1942 - 1948
 J. O'Connor - 1949 - 1950
 Odell Lee - 1951
 U. V. Tervo - 1952 - 1953
 Robert Hurrle - 1954 - 1956
 Dr. Joseph Schaefer - 1957
 G. M. Needham - 1958 - 1960
 Joseph S. Cotter - 1961 - 1962
 Menno Lutke - 1963
 Edw. Fiksdahl - 1964 - 1965

Scout Executive

G. G. Whitney - 1921 - 1927

 L. D. Cornell - 1928 - 1930
 C. W. Armstrong - 1931 - 1937
 Paul O. Netland - 1938 - 1942

 Wayne Hopkins - 1943 - 1951

 James Hess - 1952 - 1955
 Lloyd Kraft - 1956 - 1961

 Roy Butler - 1962

YELLOWSTONE VALLEY COUNCIL - #318 - Billings, Mont.Presidents

Dr. R. R. Randall - 1928 - 1930

Scout Executives

George Roskie - 1928 - 1939

YELLOWSTONE VALLEY COUNCIL - continuedPresidentsScout Executives

Dr. R. R. Randall - 1928 - 1930	George Roskie - 1928 - 1939
C. S. Bell - 1931	
A. T. Peterson - 1932	
V. D. Clark - 1933 - 1936	Royal A. Hayden - 1940 - 1943
Dr. L. B. McMullen - 1937 - 1941	
Charles Trowbridge - 1942 - 1943	
Rev. C. A. Johnson - 1944 - 1945	Glenn Prather - 1944 - 1946
W. F. Koch - 1946 - 1947	
W. C. Newman - 1948	M. A. Zimmerman - 1947 - 1954
E. W. Aitchison - 1949 - 1950	
Elmer Skeie - 1951	
H. C. Gohsman - 1952	
Harold Fraser - 1953	
Franklin S. Longhan - 1954	
Rev. D. A. Scanlin - 1955 - 1956	Max Elliott - 1955 - 1964
C. Don Lewis - 1957	
L. L. Johnson - 1958 - 1959	
William R. Lowe - 1960 - 1961	
J. D. Peterson - 1962 - 1963	
Richard Frohnen - 1964	Richard Best - 1964
James Crawford - 1965 - 1966	Clarence Hammett - 1965

RED RIVER VALLEY COUNCIL - #429 - Fargo, N. D.PresidentsScout Executives

B. C. Tighe - 1920 - 1923	W. A. Herrick - 1920 - 1923
R. A. Trubey - 1924 - 1943	F. B. Monson - 1924 - 1925
	L. C. Jamieson - 1926 - 1931
	E. H. Bakken - 1932 - 1934
	H. C. Gilbert - 1935 - 1940
Ralph A. Borman - 1944	George Boardman - 1941 - 1946
Allen S. King - 1945 - 1946	
C. A. Thompson - 1947	K. B. Kowalke - 1947 - 1949
Herman Stern - 1948 - 1950	Paul Moore - 1950 - 1952
L. Milo Mattson - 1951 - 1952	
Dr. Norman Baker - 1953 - 1955	Max Jensen - 1953
	Orland Johnson - 1954 - 1962

RED RIVER VALLEY COUNCIL - continuedPresidentsScout Executives

Paul Horn - 1956 - 1957	
Russell Melland - 1958 - 1959	
Francis Butler - 1960	
A. V. Hartl - 1961 - 1962	
O. Fossum - 1963 - 1964	Mark Kempenich - 1963 -
Andre Munn - 1965 - 1966	

PARK REGION - #294 - Fergus Falls, Minn.PresidentsScout Executives

Hugo Stotz - 1925 - 1926	E. Walstrom - 1925 - 1927
W. O. Lippit - 1927 - 1928	K. O. Simenson - 1927 - 1928
C. O. Estrem - 1929	

LAKE AGASSIZ COUNCIL - #430 - Grand Forks, N. D.PresidentsScout Executives

H. E. Simpson - 1921 - 1924	J. Noble White - 1921
H. Moore - 1925 - 1927	Roy D. Young - 1922 - 1924
E. Estenson - 1928	W. M. Evans - 1925 - 1926
L. B. Hiller - 1929 - 1930	F. J. Grady - 1927 - 1932
Dr. D. F. Kane - 1931 - 1932	
Edson Washburn - 1933 - 1935	H. H. Prescott - 1933 (acting)
Dr. C. L. Wallace - 1936	Peter DeYoung - 1934 - 1938
W. W. Hancock - 1937	
Allen S. King - 1938 - 1941	Glen Prather - 1939 - 1944
Frank J. Webb - 1942 - 1944	
R. C. Hadlich - 1945	Arthur E. Henry - 1945 - 1946
J. V. Breitweiser - 1946 - 1947	
Eril Selke - 1948	
Emory A. Johnson - 1949	E. H. Stock - 1947 - 1949
Dr. A. F. Jensen - 1950 - 1951	Neil York - 1950 - 1954
W. R. Reitan - 1952 - 1953	
H. R. Magnuson - 1954 - 1955	Phillip Schneider - 1955 - 1961
Phillip A. Anderson - 1956 - 1957	
A. B. Kegal - 1958 - 1959	
Robert Hadlich - 1960 - 1962	H. W. Oehler - 1962
F. X. Christianson - 1963 - 1964	
Leonard R. Marti - 1964	

PHEASANT COUNCIL - #693 - Huron, S. D.

Presidents

George Costain - 1926
F. H. Bruemmer - 1927
Dr. J. C. Shirley - 1928
Dr. C. S. Stutenroth - 1929 -
1930
Dr. C. K. Walker - 1931
Dr. W. H. Saxton - 1932
G. J. Neil - 1933
G. R. McArthur - 1934 - 1935
Dr. C. K. Walker - 1936
Geo. A. Youel - 1937 - 1939
Glen R. McArthur - 1940 - 1943
Andrew W. Palm - 1944 - 1953

Alan Austin - 1954 - 1955
Douglas W. Bantz - 1956
Ben Reifel - 1957 - 1958
Irving Hinderaker - 1959
Robert B. Lamond - 1960 - 1961
Paul R. Christen - 1962
Preston Scott - 1963
Paul R. Christen - 1964 - 1966
Robert Lamond - 1967

Scout Executives

B. W. Stayton - 1926 - 1927

F. C. Eggers - 1928 - 1933

John L. Smith - 1934 - 1935

H. E. McArdle - 1936 - 1940

Paul Campbell - 1941

Forest Witcraft - 1944 - 1949

Irvin C. Scullin - 1950 - 1952

Lloyd Kraft - 1953 - 1955

Byron Smalley - 1956 - 1966

Robert Logsdon - 1967

ARROWHEAD COUNCIL - #703 - Watertown, S. D.

Presidents

A. B. Jaynes - 1934 - 1938
Rev. R. R. Trickey - 1939 -
1940
G. W. Remington - 1941
Dr. L. S. Spencer - 1942

Scout Executives

M. M. Ammerman - 1934 - 1936
C. D. Rollins - 1937 - 1942

DAKOTA COUNCIL (Nothern So. Dak.) #703 - Aberdeen, S. D.

Presidents

W. L. Buttz - 1926
M. C. Tiffany - 1927
Dr. H. R. Darling - 1928 -
1930
J. A. Mathews - 1931 - 1932
L. D. Phelan - 1933 (acting)

Scout Executives

D. C. Jones - 1926
A. J. Haynes - 1927
Norven Ovrum - 1928 - 1930
F. M. Clark - 1932
L. D. Cornell - 1933 (acting)

BLACK HILLS COUNCIL - #695 - Rapid City, S. D.

Presidents

Dr. W. F. Morse - 1930 - 1931
A. B. Hood - 1932 - 1933
Dr. F. W. Bilger - 1934 -
1938
L. V. Robinson - 1939
Guy E. March - 1940 - 1941
W. G. Miser - 1942 - 1943
A. M. Lamphere - 1944
L. B. Palmerton - 1945 - 1946
H. A. Walker - 1947 - 1948
R. H. Cook - 1949
R. N. Burnham - 1950
W. C. Campbell - 1951
Joe Bottom, Jr. - 1952 - 1953
George Dickens - 1954 - 1955
H. H. Wells - 1956 - 1957
S. C. Clark - 1958 - 1959
Ed. Wergin - 1960 - 1961
Bert Jacobs - 1962
S. Cushman Clark - 1963 - 1964
Joseph A. Cope - 1965
Norman Lawellin - 1966

Scout Executives

S. C. Bakken - 1930 - 1931
L. D. Cornell - (acting) 1932
George E. Bruntlett - 1933 - 1937
Melvin Munger - 1938 - 1942

C. A. Bailey - 1932 - 1944

Al Gross - 1945 - 1965

Arthur Jansen - 1966

SOUTHERN SOUTH DAKOTA COUNCIL - #716 - Yankton, S. D.

Presidents

E. W. Clark - 1926
Willard Fantle - 1927

Scout Executives

H. L. Clark - 1926 - 1927

HIAWATHA COUNCIL - #733 - Brookings, Madison, S. D.

Presidents

Dr. E. C. Higbee - 1926 -
1927

Scout Executives

Arthur Kieper - 1926
E. A. Bryan - 1926
George F. Roskie - 1927

SIoux COUNCIL - #733 - Sioux Falls, S. D.

Presidents

J. H. Bradford - 1928 - 1931
J. H. Horner - 1932 - 1933
C. C. Ogburn - 1934 - 1935
Milo J. Meeker - 1936
E. J. Kahler - 1937
Dr. V. A. Lowry - 1938 - 1941

Scout Executives

B. W. Stayton - 1928 - 1930
H. C. Gilbert - 1931 - 1934
Lee E. Harbottle - 1935 - 1938

Kenneth Pringle - 1939 - 1943

SIoux COUNCIL - continued

Presidents

Roy E. Willy - 1942 - 1945
W. C. Duffy - 1946 - 1948
C. T. Pay - 1949 - 1951
W. Naused - 1952
Verne Vamce - 1953 - 1954
Clifford T. Pay - 1955
W. B. McKenzie - 1956 - 1958
Webb M. Max - 1959 - 1960
Fr. E. B. Morrison - 1961 -
1962
Howard Ness - 1963
Jean Kroeger - 1964

Scout Executives

Gordon Cowan - 1944 - 1952

Les Nelson - 1953 - 1955
Ralph Kalaher - 1956

EAGLE SCOUT TRAIL1930 - 1942

<u>Year</u>	<u>Regional Director</u>	<u>Forest Ranger</u>	<u>No. Boys</u>	<u>No. Ldrs.</u>	<u>No. Mi. Trail</u>
1930	K. Bentz	Grover Conzet	40	2	2
1931	H. H. Prescott	Grover Conzet Pat Bayle	36	2	2 1/2
1932	H. H. Prescott	Pat Bayle	33	2	2 3/4
1933	H. H. Prescott	Pat Bayle	32	2	2 1/4
1934	H. H. Prescott	Pat Bayle	24	2	2 1/2
1935	H. H. Prescott	Pat Bayle	30	2	2
1936	H. H. Prescott	C. Prout Pat Bayle	52	2	*NR
1937	Elmaar Bakken	C. Prout	45	4	3
1938	C. S. Chase	C. Prout	77	4	*NR
1939	H. H. Prescott	Pat Bayle	50	7	1 1/2
1940	H. H. Prescott	-	66	*NR	*NR
1941	H. S. Alvord	Clarence Prout	61	9	*NR
1942	H. S. Alvord	Louis Hope	21	5	*NR
TOTAL.....			567	43	

* NR -- NO REPORT

REGION TEN EXPLORERS DELEGATE CONFERENCES

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Explorers Chairman</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
June 14 - 17, 1961	Carleton College	Robert Reedal	233
June 21 - 23, 1963	"	Mark Johanson, Minneapolis	184
June 18 - 19, 1965	"	Jerry Harms, Huron	110
June 15 - 17, 1967	"	Tom Stoeffel, St. Paul	81

ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

1962	Robert Junnila	St. Paul, Minnesota
1964	Larry Tanning	White Bear Lake, Minnesota
1966	Tom Stoeffel	St. Paul, Minnesota
1968	*Douglas Duffert	Minneapolis, Minnesota

*Runner-up - Charles Dibley was unable to serve

ROSTERREGION TEN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE1920-1965

Twenty-eight men received invitations to meet in Minneapolis in 1920 to organize a Boy Scout Region. These men were local council representatives to the National Council, National Council Representatives at large and Council Presidents. Most of them did not attend the meeting, but they constituted the membership of the first Region Ten Committee. Those who did meet elected a Regional Chairman and a Regional Executive Committee. The Roster that follows contains only the names of men elected to the Regional Executive Committee including officers.

The number of men elected to the Executive Committee continued to grow in number until 1942 when the number was drastically reduced, the Nominating Committee noting that all Council Presidents were members ex-officio and their names were not included on the list. This would presume that over the years all Presidents had been included on the early rosters of elected members, but such was not the case. No attempt has been made to reconcile this point. Names listed below are those reported in the National Annual Report 1923 - 1966 or appear on a yearly roster. The council Presidents are listed elsewhere.

The accuracy of the Roster has been complicated by the fact that Regional Annual Meetings were not held in at least two years, 1924 and 1947. Also, on three occasions the time of the year for annual meetings has been changed. Despite these hazards, we believe the Roster is substantially correct and complete except as noted above.

Aitchison, E. C.	Billings, Mont.	1956
Ampe, Matt	St. Cloud, Minn.	1953
Andersen, Elmer L.	St. Paul, Minn.	1954-55, 1967
Anderson, A. H.	St. Cloud, Minn.	1961-62, 1965-67
Anderson, Fred C.	Bayport, Minn.	1954-57
Anderson, R. E.	Superior, Wisc.	1938-39, 1942-43
Appleget, T. C.	Calumet, Minn.	1945-47
Arthur, Ken	Belle Fouche, S. D.	1952
Asfeld, Lester J.	St. Paul, Minn.	1965-67
Atmore, George	Duluth, Minn.	1948
Austin, Allen	Watertown, S. D.	1953
Austin, Wayne	Austin, Minn.	1959
Avoy, L. R.	Duluth, Minn.	1941
Babcock, Tim H.	Billings, Mont.	1962-67
Baker, Norman	Fergus Falls, Mont.	1957-67
Banks, J. L.	Superior, Wisc.	1929-32
Banks, Robert D.	Superior, Wisc.	1949-51, 1956, 1957-67
Bardesson, C. A.	Hibbing, Minn.	1941

Barschdorf, Arthur C.	Duluth, Minn.	1962
Bartlett, F. B.	Aberdeen, S. D.	1920
Bean, Frank A.	Mpls., Minn.	1925-54
Bean, John B.	Mpls., Minn.	1956-67
Beardshear, W. D.	Spearfish, S. D.	1941
Beecher, D. N.	New Ulm, Minn.	1951
Beim, R. N.	Mpls., Minn.	1960-61
Bennison, John	Fargo, N. D.	1967
Bernard, Floyd G.	Superior, Wisc.	1963-65
Berndt, A. J.	Mankato, Minn.	1947-48
Bertolas, Jack	Virginia, Minn.	1963-64
Bibby, J. I.	Brookings, S. D.	1947
Bilger, Dr. F. W.	Hot Springs, S. D.	1935, 1939
Binger, Dr. M. W.	Rochester, Minn.	1941
Birkmaier, E. F.	Wolf Point, Mont.	1952
Bjorklund, Fred	St. Paul, Minn.	1960-61
Block, Dr. W. S.	Mpls., Minn.	1928-41, 1951, 1956
Borman, Ralph	Fargo, N. D.	1944-47
Bosshart, Marvin	Truman, Minn.	1967
Bottom, Joe	Rapid City, S. D.	1954-55
Bowlby, Orrin	Albert Lea, Minn.	1960-67
Bradford, J. G.	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1929-32
Brooks, Walter L.	Bemidgi, Minn.	1941
Brown, W. N.	Mpls., Minn.	1933-43
Brucholtz, Henry	Mpls., Minn.	1945-54
Budd, John	St. Paul, Minn.	1952-67
Bump, E. A.	Glendive, Mont.	1952
Bunn, Chas.	St. Paul, Minn.	1931
Butler, Francis	Fargo, N. D.	1960
Butterfield, W. C.	Mpls., Minn.	1957-58
Buttz, W. L.	Aberdeen, S. D.	1925-29
Carter, James L.	Billings, Mont.	1955
Chapin, Edw. B.	St. Paul, Minn.	1960-67
Chestnut, W. P.	Fargo, N. D.	1920-25
Christen, Paul	Huron, S. D.	1961-67
Christianson, A. M.	Bismarck, N. D.	1930-39
Christianson, F. K.	Grand Forks, N. D.	1962
Clark, S. Cushman	Deadwood, N. D.	1960-67
Clark, V. D.	Billings, Mont.	1936-37
Clarke, E. W.	Yankton, S. D.	1924-28
Cobb, George L.	St. Paul, Minn.	1964-65
Cochran, M. M.	St. Paul, Minn.	1929-30
Cole, D. J.	Billings, Mont.	1928-35
Collins, J. N.	Mpls., Minn.	1929-35
Conrad, Chas. O.	Bismarck, N. D.	1959-67
Conrad, John	Bismarck, N. D.	1963
Cook, Roy H.	Rapid City, S. D.	1948
Cope, Joseph H.	Rapid City, S. D.	1964-65
Costain, Geo H.	Huron, S. D.	1929-32
Cotter, Joseph S.	Rochester, Minn.	1961
Crawford, James	Billings, Mont.	1965-66

Dahlen, Lester	Minot, N. D.	1960-61
Daley, Carl, H.	Superior, Wisc.	1945-46
Davis, Dr. F. U.	Faribault, Minn.	1927-40
Dickens, Geo. H.	Hot Springs, S. D.	1956-58
Dickey, Walter	Spearfish, S. D.	1953
Dickson, W. N.	Mpls., Minn.	1964
Dougherty, Richard	Austin, Minn.	1944-46
Dozark, C. F.	St. Cloud, Minn.	1963-64
Draegert, Fred A.	Austin, Minn.	1939
Duffy, Wm C.	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1941
Dunnel, H. H.	Minot, N. D.	1945-46
Dunning, Clarence H.	Duluth, Minn.	1944-47
Dunning, Ralph A.	Duluth, Minn.	1931-41
Dygert, A. B.	Mpls., Minn.	1937-1943
		1950-1967
Eastman, Whitney	Mpls., Minn.	1945-47,
		1949-67
Eckberg, Wm. A.	Bismarck, N. D.	1956-57
Ekstrand, Leonard	Rochester, Minn.	1943-66
Ellison, Norman	Minot, N. D.	1966-67
Elstad, L. W.	Faribault, Minn.	1937-40
Erickson, H. L.	Hector, Minn.	1962-65
Faegre, John B.	Mpls., Minn.	1958-62
Fiksdahl, Edward	Rochester, Minn.	1963-67
Fisher, L. B.	Mankato, Minn.	1939-40
Fisher, Wm G.	Mpls., Minn.	1944
Fitz, H. Dudley	Faribault, Minn.	1939-40, 1944-46,
		1949, 1952-55
Footh, E. C.	Mankato, Minn.	1930-37
Ford, Luther	Mpls., Minn.	1957-67
Fossum, O.	Fargo, N. D.	1963
Fraser, Harold	Billings, Mont.	1954
Freeman, E. M.	St. Paul, Minn.	1920-42
Fritts, Elmer	Mankato, Minn.	1960, 1963-67
Frohnen, Richard	Billings, Mont.	1964
Frost, Harry J.	St. Paul, Minn.	1947-50
Geier, J. Roy	Ortonville, Minn.	1941, 1947-61
Gibbons, Thomas J.	St. Paul, Minn.	1947
Gillette, George L.	Mpls., Minn.	1923-26
Ginsberg, Wm. B. Dr.	St. Paul, Minn.	1941-43
Gitlin, Joseph	Mpls., Minn.	1960-63
Glaeser, H. E.	Good Thunder, Minn.	1955
Gold, Frank S.	Mpls., Minn.	1929-40
Gordon, Wm M. Jr.	Little Falls, Minn.	1965-67
Gould, Lawrence M.	Northfield, Minn.	1950-62
Graving, L. R.	Duluth, Minn.	1954
Guy, William	Bismarck, N. D.	1965-67

Hadlich, C. R.	Grand Forks, N. D.	1940-41, 1945-46, 1960-67
Hage, Carl	Madelia, Minn.	1956
Hagman, Reuben, J.	St. Paul, Minn.	1935-41
Halpern, S. E.	Mandan, N. D.	1950-53
Halvorson, John S.	Albert Lea, Minn.	1947-48
Hannaford, Foster	Mpls., Minn.	1920-28
Hanson, A. J. Dr.	Ortonville, Minn.	1959
Harris, Mace	Cloquet, Minn.	1957-58, 1962-67
Hartl, Al	Fargo, N. D.	1961-67
Hauck, Robert	Sauk Center, Minn.	1951
Hawkinson, Roy	St. Paul, Minn.	1966-67
Hayes, John E.	Aberdeen, S. D.	1967
Healy, H. H.	Grand Forks, N. D.	1926-29
Hearding, John H.	Duluth, Minn.	1926-40
Hearding, John H. Jr.	Hibbing, Minn.	1949-53, 1960-67
Heffelfinger, Frank T.	Mpls., Minn.	1966-67
Hendrix, Clyde	Mpls., Minn.	1952
Heneman, Harold	Warroad, Minn.	1957-58
Herbert, Axel	Little Falls, Minn.	1950-52
Hinderakher, Irving A.	Watertown, S. D.	1960
Hoff, John	Duluth, Minn.	1949-54
Hood, Roderick	Duluth, Minn.	1966
Hormel, Geo. A.	Austin, Minn.	1926
Horn, Paul	Moorhead, Minn.	1965-67
Houk, Leo D.	Rapid City, S. D.	1958-59
Howley, Wm. M.	Austin, Minn.	1951-55
Hulings, A. D.	St. Paul, Minn.	1967
Hurrle, Robert	Rochester, Minn.	1956-61
Jacobs, Bert	Deadwood, S. D.	1962
Janes, C. J.	St. Paul, Minn.	1955-56, 1959-60
Jaynes, A. B.	Watertown, S. D.	1936-38
Jensen, Dr. A. F.	Grand Forks, N. D.	1953-56
Jerde, O. J.	St. Cloud, Minn.	1933-39, 1945-48
Johnson, Clifford M.	Rochester, Minn.	1966-67
Johnson, C. G.	Rugby, N. D.	1964
Jones, Ben J.	Mankato, Minn.	1961
Kahler, E. J.	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1938-43
Kaiser, Wm J.	Eveleth, Minn.	1941
Kalton, Martin E.	Wells, Minn.	1949-50
Karn, M. J.	Winona	1937-40
Kegal, A. B.	Larimore, N. D.	1951-53
Keller, Geo.	Winona, Minn.	1920
King, Allen S.	Mpls., Minn.	1937-40, 1944, 1947-66
Kinports, Paul	Int. Falls, Minn.	1941
Klick, A. W.	Glenn Ullin, N. D.	1948, 1951-54, 61
Knutson, Sever	Hutchinson, Minn.	1947
Kolliner, J. B.	Stillwater, Minn.	1941
Kroeger, Jean	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1964-67
Kullberg, Harry F.	Virginia, Minn.	1954-66

Lackie, Russell	Duluth, Minn.	1955-56
Lamont, Robert	Aberdeen, S. D.	1954-67
Larkin, Arthur	Mpls., Minn.	1941, 1946-55
Laurie, James	Duluth, Minn.	1923-24
Lawellin, Norton	Rapid City, S. D.	1966
Leach, E. W.	Hibbing, Minn.	1934-40
Lenhardt, Roy	St. Cloud, Minn.	1955-64
Lewis, I. K.	Duluth, Minn.	1941
Ling, D. N.	Mankato, Minn.	1939
Longan, Franklin S.	Billings, Mont.	1957
Lowe, Wm. R.	Billings, Mont.	1958, 1960-67
Lowry, Dr. V. A.	Madison, S. D.	1937-40
Lumm, J. J.	Duluth, Minn.	1936-37
Lundin, Vernard	Mankato, Minn.	1958-67
Lundstrom, Otto	Fargo, N. D.	1954-56, 1958-59
Lutke, Menno	Rochester, Minn.	1962
Lynch, Geo J.	Mankato, Minn.	1949
MacDonald, Sibbald	Mpls., Minn.	1957-58
March, Guy E.	Rapid City, S. D.	1939-40
March, S. W.	Mpls., Minn.	1920
Marti, Leonard	Bismarck, N. D.	1945-46, 1964-66
Mathews, James	Bismarck, N. D.	1967
Matson, Roy O.	Billings, Mont.	1950
Matt, H. H.	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	1947-50
Mattson, L. M.	Moorhead, Minn.	1948-51
Mayer, A. A.	Bismarck, N. D.	1958
Mayo, Dr. Charles H.	Rochester, Minn.	1926-38
McArthur, Glen R.	Madison, S. D.	1944-46
McCannel, Dr. A. D.	Minot, N. D.	1937-38, 1942
McClay, Edgar G.	Great Falls, Mont.	1920
McClintock, Geo.D.	Mpls., Minn.	1966-67
McConnon, James	Winona, Minn.	1952-53
McKensie, Walter B.	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1959-63
McLaughlin, C. E.1	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1948-55
McLaughlin, John	Yellowstone Park, Mont	1967
McLaughlin, Wm. M.	Billings, Mont.	1938-42, 1945-47
McLeland, L. K.	St. Cloud, Minn.	1960
McMullan, Dr. L. B.	Billings, Mont.	1937-40
McNally, Judge C. F.	St. Paul, Minn.	1938-40
Melland, Russell	Jamestown, N. D.	1967
Mitchell, J. H.	Mpls., Minn.	1920-28, 1934-40
Moore, Philip	Duluth, Minn.	1948-55
Morrison, E. B.	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1960, 1961, 1964
Morse, W. E.	Rapid City, S. D.	1931-1934
Munn, Andren	Fargo, N. D.	1962-63, 1965-66
Musser, John	St. Paul, Minn.	1941, 1962-67
Myers, Paul N.	St. Paul, Minn.	1928
Nason, Phillip H.	St. Paul, Minn.	1956-61
Needham, G. M.	Rochester, Minn.	1962-67

Nelson, Charles	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1941
Nelson, Norman H.	St. Paul, Minn.	1952-54, 1963
Ness, Howard	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1962, 1965-67
Nestos, Gov. R. A.	Minot, N. D.	1927-1941
Newman, Carl	Superior, Wisc.	1927-28
O'Berg, O. W.	Austin, Minn.	1933-34
Odell, Roger R.	Minot, N. D.	1963-65
Ogburn, C. C.	Sioux Falls, S.D.	1935-38
Olds, C. S.	St. Cloud, Minn.	1929-32
Olson, C. L.	Minot, N. D.	1962-67
Olson, Harry P.	Mankato, Minn.	1965-67
O'Shaughnessey, I.A.	St. Paul, Minn.	1944-46
Palm, Andrew	Huron, S. D.	1948-52, 1954-64
Palmerton, L. R.	Rapid City, S. D.	1949
Parish, John	St. Paul, Minn.	1951, 1955-67
Patee, Lloyd J.	Mpls., Minn.	1947
Paulson, Roy	Faribault, Minn.	1957
Pay, Clifford T.	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1952-67
Pavek, Merle	Rapid City, S. D.	1963
Peck, Ned A.	St. James, Minn.	1937-38, 1940
Pentilla, Ray	Pine Ridge, S.D.	1967
Peterson, I. D.	Billings, Mont.	1959-61
Peterson, Myron	Bemidji, Minn.	1948
Peterson, P. D.	Custer, S. D.	1947
Peyton, Morrow	Mpls., Minn.	1962-67
Pile, Robert	Grand Forks, N.D.	1963
Plunkett, Hugh, Jr.	Austin, Minn.	1958
Powell, Lyman, T. Jr.	Superior, Wisc.	1947, 1952-67
Preston, Frank S.	Mpls., Minn.	1941
Pringle, Kenneth G.	Minot, N.D.	1956-67
Quarnberg, Paul L.	Rapid City, S. D.	1967
Raattma, John	Nashwauk, Minn.	1939
Randall, C. B.	St. Paul, Minn.	1929-40, 1945-47, 1949-50
Randall, R. R. Dr.	Miles City, Mont.	1941
Raudenbush, D. W.	St. Paul, Minn.	1935-42
Reifel, Ben Dr.	South Dakota	1965-67
Reim, Victor P.	New Ulm, Minn.	1941
Robinson, D. B.	St. Paul, Minn.	1933-39
Robinson, L. H.	Rapid City, S. D.	1938-39
Rynearson, E. H. Dr.	Rochester, Minn.	1938-67
Sanford, A. H. Dr.	Rochester, Minn.	1926-40
Saxvik, H. O.	Bismarck, N. D.	1937-38
Schaefer, Joseph H. Dr.	Owatonna, Minn.	1953-67
Schafer, Harold	Bismarck, N. D.	1955-67
Schmidt, W. A.	Bisbee, N. D.	1959-67
Schmitz, Henry Dr.	St. Paul, Minn.	1944-46

Schwen, Maurice	Blue Earth, Minn.	1964-67
Scott, Preston	Huron, S. D.	1963
Seery, Dr. Tom	Austin, Minn.	1955-56
Shafer, Geo.	Bismarck, N. D.	1939
Shank, Donald B.	Duluth, Minn.	1959-67
Silberstein, F. A.	Duluth, Minn.	1920
Simpson, Harry P.	Minot, N. D.	1959-61
Skarie, Herman	Bozeman, Mont.	1949
Skeir, Elmer	Hardin, Mont.	1948
Sommers, Charles L.	St. Paul, Minn.	1920-63
Stanford, Ralph	Willmar, Minn.	1941
Stenehjem, G. A.	Williston, N. D.	1953-55
Stern, Herman	Valley City, N. D.	1952-67
Storm, A. V.	St. Paul, Minn.	1929-38
Storm, Sam	Wheaton, Minn.	1953
Tervo, V. W.	Rochester, Minn.	1954-56
Thompson, Alfred A.	Bismarck, N. D.	1965-66
Thompson, Joe	Nash, N. D.	1960-67
Tighe, Ben C.	Fargo, N. D.	1924-40
Todd, Wm D.	Austin, Minn.	1941
Trickey, Rev. R.	Watertown, S. D.	1938-40
Trow, Capt. C. W.	Rochester, Minn.	1920
Trubey, R. A.	Fargo, N. D.	1937-40
Turnburke, V. P.	St. Paul, Minn.	1950-53
Uggen, Glen	Albert Lea, Minn.	1960-64
Underdahl, Olaf	Ruby, N. D.	1950
Vance, Vern	Worthington, Minn.	1952, 1956-58, 1963-67
Vandervorst, H. G.	Mandan, N. D.	1961-62, 1965-67
Vantine, Glenn C.	Bismarck, N. D.	1960
Van Vleek, H. H.	Superior, Wisc.	1933-40
VanWyck, A. C.	Bismarck, N. D.	1949
Velie, Charles D.	Mpls., Minn.	1926-28
Velie, Charles K.	Mpls., Minn.	1944, 1951-55
Vevle, M. R.	Faribault, Minn.	1933-1940
Wade, H. E.	Faribault, Minn.	1936-38
Walker, C. K.	Huron, S. D.	1933-40
Wallace, Dr. C. L.	Grand Forks, N. D.	1936-40
Washburn, Edson	Crookston, Minn.	1933-34
Waterous, Fred A.	St. Paul, Minn.	1944-46, 1949-60
Weatherwax, Frank	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1941
Weaver, J. L.	Anoka, Minn.	1965-67
Webber, Martin J.	Custer City, S. D.	1951
Weil, H. L.	Ft. Peck, Mont.	1941
Weinhandl, A. R.	Minot, N. D.	1947-48
Wells, H. N.	Grand Forks, N. D.	1920
Wergin, Ed	Rapid City, S. D.	1960-61
Westberg, Oscar	Williston, N. D.	1941-51
Whitney, J. Kimball	Wayzata, Minn.	1958-67

Whitney, Wheelock	St. Cloud, Minn.	1938-41, 1954-57
Willy, Roy E.	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1945-46
Wilson, Rev. D. J.	Canton, Minn.	1941
Winn, J. F.	Mankato, Minn.	1930
Winton, D. N.	Mpls., Minn.	1928-29
Wolfe, Harry	Billings, Mont.	1951
Wollam, Howard C.	Mankato, Minn.	1945-46, 1954
Wood, Robert C.	Mpls., Minn.	1956, 1959-67
Woolverton, Fred T.	Albert Lea, Minn.	1938
Yock, Gordon A.	Clara City, Minn.	1960-61
Youel, Dr. George A.	Huron, S. D.	1937-38
Zoubek, Frank	Faribault, Minn.	1920

REGION TEN EXECUTIVE STAFF 1920-1966REGIONAL EXECUTIVES

Frank M. Zeller	1920
C. N. Meserve	1922 - 1924
Harold F. Pote	1924 - 1930
Paul H. Love	1930 - 1936
Kenneth G. Bentz	1936 - 1944
Milo G. Clark	1944 - 1948
Henry W. Schreiber	1948 - -

DEPUTY REGIONAL EXECUTIVES

Some of the men listed were known as Special Deputies for all or part of their service in the Region. No attempt to note this is made below.

Fern B. Monson	1924 - 1925
Harry G. Nagel	1926 - 1928
Elmaar Bakken	1927, 1935 - 1936
B. W. Stayton	1928 -
K. G. Bentz	1929 - 1931
Lee D. Cornell	1930 - 1935
Harvey H. Prescott	1931 - 1940
Ben F. Conger	1938 - 1945
Haarald S. Alvord	1940 - 1946
C. T. Kendall	1943 -
Horce Gorton	1944 - 1951
George D. Hedrick	1946 -
Robert T. Marquardt	1946 - 1949
Forest Witcraft	1950 - 1951
Oren Felton	1951 - 1956
Maynard Hanson	1952 - 1959
Clifford J. Hanson	1956 - -
Max L. Clark	1957 - -
Willis V. Elliott	1959 - 1961
Lloyd J. Kraft	1961 - -

REGION TEN HONOR ROLL

(From the Fact Book of Nov. 1943)

1. SHINN, Major Robert V. (1/41, St. Paul) 135 Inf. APO 034, c/o PM, New York City, New York.
2. SAWYER, Major Carroll H. (1/42, Mpls.) 0184221, Signal Corps, APO 923, San Francisco, California.
3. KJELLAND, Lt. Kent T. (3/42, Gamehaven) Fort McQuillan, Alabama, Home: 226 W. Mountain Ave., Jacksonville, Alabama.
4. WILKINS, Ens. James C. (4/42, St. Paul) Norfolk, Virginia.
5. CHRISMAN, James E. (3/42, Sioux) 740 Wagonner, Decatur, Illinois (To be forwarded).
6. PROBASCO, Ens. Chas. J. (3/42, Red River) Co. 52 A-17, 104, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
7. MATTHEWS, Lt. Romine (4/42, Lake Agassiz) Cl. 2, Occup. Police Course (0) Box 40, P. M. G. School, Fort Custer, Michigan.
8. SCHNEEWEIS, Lt. John E. (4/42, St. Paul) 10th Photo Squ., Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colo.
9. MOISE, James (4/42, Mpls.) 81st School Squad, Stockton Field, Stockton, California.
10. BUCK, Frank (4/42, North Star) Aeregrapher, 6th Div. U. S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, California.
11. SCHULTZ, Arnold (4/42, St. Paul) 2919 Penn, Ave. SE, Washington, D. C.
12. MATTHEES, Nick C. Sgt. (6/42, St. Paul) Hq. Co., 321 Inf. APO 81, c/o Postmaster, Los Angeles, California.
13. EVENSON, Lt. O. B. (6/42, Great Plains) Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vt.
14. BUGGE, Robert (7/42, Great Plains) Dickinson College, N. D., Phar. Mate 3rd class.
15. BOEHM, Pvt. Dick (7/42, Sioux) 37450781, Reg. Hq. Co. 141 Inf. APO 36, c/o PM, New York City, New York.
16. BERKNER, Keith (8/42, Minneapolis) 7213 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Maryland.
17. DANAHER, Ens. Ed. M. (9/42, St. Paul) Portland, Maine.
18. SEWARD, Henry V. (9/42, North Star) American Red Cross, Foreign Service.
19. HANSON, Maynard E. (10/42, Minn. Valley) U. S. Army, 320 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.
20. NETLAND, Lt. Paul O. (11/42, Gamehaven) 3210 Girard S. Apt. 301, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
21. ROWELL, Pfc. Robert (11/42, Headwaters) 37320559 - ASTU 7th S. C. 3700, Co. B., Sanford Hall, University of Minnesota.
22. GILBERT, Percy (11/42, Cent. Minn.) 37323972, Det. 17th AB & AB Sq. (Sp) APO 960, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

23. KILANDER, Sgt. Sig. (12/42, So. Cent. Minn.) Co. B.,
154 Inf. APO 31, Camp Pickett, Virginia.
24. MUNGER, O/C Melvin B. (1/43, Black Hills) Squad, Y.,
Class 844, AL, Yale University, AAFTC, New Haven,
Conneticut.
25. STRACHAN, Chas. (1/43, Headwaters)
26. HANIFAN, Ens. Thomas (2/43, So. Cent. Minn.) U. S. Navy
Pre Flight School, Del Monte, California
27. LANG, Fay (2/43, Red River Valley) Ensign U. S. Navy
28. DONAHUE, Sgt. John (2/43, St. Paul) Army Air Corps,
Orlando, Florida
29. MARQUARDT, Lt. Robert (2/43, Red River) Armed Guard
Center, New Orleans, La.
30. WALTON, Ens. Walter (3/43, Mpls.) Fair Oakes Apt. 2437
3rd Ave. S. Mpls., (mail).
31. BRYANT, E. H. (4/43, Mpls.) R9, Box 490, Dayton Field,
Dayton 3, Ohio.
32. WERGES, Ens. Roy F. (4/43, Mpls.) Post Grad. School,
C. R. 6, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.
33. PAULSON, Ens. Peter C. (9/43, Cedar Valley) U. S. N. R.,
N. T. S. Batt' 12, No. 72 - 43, University of
Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

NOTE: This is an incomplete list for a number of men were
undoubtedly called to service after November 1943.

ITASCA UNIVERSITY OF SCOUTING

ATTENDANCE

1919 - 1955

Scout Leadership Training courses were conducted at Itasca Park of twenty-five consecutive years from 1919 thru 1944. The course was canceled in 1945 by the War Committee on Conventions. Courses were held in 1946, but the 1947 season was canceled because of lack of registration. The course was again revived for one year in 1955. So in all, training courses were conducted at Itasca for a total of twenty-eight years.

		<u>Students</u>	<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Councils</u>
	1919	33	-	-
	1920	20	-	-
8/2-13	1921	25	9	10
	1922	26	-	-
8/6-18	1923	29	8	-
8/15	1924	28	8	7
8/14	1925	53	7	15
8/13	1926	51	9	17
8/1-12	1927	60	-	-
7/31 - 8/10	1928	56	13	15
8/5-10	1929	32	14	10
7/28 - 8/2	1930	46	18	14
7/27 - 8/1	1931	46	20	13
7/25 - 7/30	1932	43	28	-
7/31 - 8/5	1933	49	19	-
7/30 - 8/4	1934	62	26	-
7/29 - 8/3	1935	70	31	15
7/27 - 8/1	1936	59	33	15
7/26 - 8/1	1937	40	25	11
7/24 - 7/31	1938	90	27	16
7/23 - 7/30	1939	74	30	15
7/21 - 7/27	1940	116	15	17
7/20 - 7/26	1941	73	4	-
7/19 - 7/25	1942	89	6	-
7/25 - 7/31	1943	109	8	12
7/33 - 7/29	1944	156	10	15
	1945	Canceled July 3rd by the War Committee on Conventions		
	1946	48	16	10
	1947	Canceled - lack of Reservations 7/1/47		
	1955	39	17	
<hr/>				
TOTAL-----		1622	401	

J A M B O R E E S1920 - 1964INTERNATIONAL or WORLD JAMBOREES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Place Held</u>	<u>Contingent Ldr. Leader Reg. Ten</u>	<u>Reg. Ten Att. Nat. Att.</u>
1920	Olympia, England	-	0/356
1924	Copenhagen, Denmark	-	2/60
1929	Birkenhead, England	William S. Block	28/1300
1933	Godollo, Hungary	R. A. Dunning	36/400
1937	Haarlem, Holland	Kyle G. Cudworth	57/814
1947	Moisson, France	M. D. Towell	37/1151
1951	Bad Ishl, Austria	Robert L. Billington	21/700
1955	Niagara on the Lake Ontario, Canada	George D. Hedrick	37/1500
1957	Sutton Park, England	Maynard E. Hanson	32/1745
1959	Makiling Nat'l. Park Phillipines	Lorin Gasterlund	9/225
1963	Marathon, Greece	Max L. Clark	36/621

NATIONAL JAMBOREES

1937	Washington D. C.	Kenneth L. Bentz	1281/27,352
1950	Valley Forge, Penn.	Henry W. Schreiber	2058/47,163
1953	Santa Ana, Calif.	Henry W. Schreiber	1778/45,501
1957	Valley Forge, Penn.	Henry W. Schreiber	2164/50,000
1960	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Henry W. Schreiber	2375/56,378
1964	Valley Forge	Henry W. Schreiber	2118/52,000

BOY MEMBERSHIP1920 - 1967

The membership listed below in BOY MEMBERSHIP ONLY.
 Accurate figures for adults were not in the National Annual Reports until 1942. In 1920, total boy membership was not available due to a change in the registration system. Figures shown are those reported in the National Annual Report to Congress.

1919 - 11,061	1940 - 37,455	1961 - 117,729
1920 -	1941 - 38,215	1962 - 118,557
1921 - 11,782	1942 - 38,234	1963 - 119,653
1922 - 13,675	1943 - 39,514	1964 - 121,368
1923 - 13,985	1944 - 48,506	1965 - 125,077
1924 - 13,910	1945 - 50,808	1966 - 125,239
1925 - 15,136	1946 - 53,368	1967 - 125,844
1926 - 16,551	1947 - 54,098	
1927 - 18,995	1948 - 55,110	
1928 - 21,210	1949 - 65,948	
1929 - 24,103	1950 - 73,355	
1930 - 24,999	1951 - 76,834	
1931 - 25,673*	1952 - 80,447	
1932 - 25,581	1953 - 83,781	
1933 - 26,617	1954 - 88,605	
1934 - 28,535	1955 - 96,067	
1935 - 30,781	1956 - 102,905	
1936 - 31,046	1957 - 107,572	
1937 - 32,273	1958 - 111,070	
1938 - 34,887	1959 - 114,016	
1939 - 35,910	1960 - 119,062	

*Cub Scouts included for first time

R O S T E RR E G I O N T E N O F F I C E R S1920 - 1965REGIONAL CHAIRMEN

Charles Sommers	St. Paul	1920 - 1946
Arthur E. Larkin	Minneapolis	1946 - 1949
Philip Moore	Duluth	1949 - 1952
Whitney Eastman	Minneapolis	1952 - 1956
John Parish	St. Paul	1956 - 1960
Lyman Powell, Jr.	Superior	1960 - 1963
J. Kimball Whitney	Wayzata	1963 -

REGIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN

John Mitchell	Minneapolis	1926
Frank A. Bean	Minneapolis	1927 - 1946
Andrew B. Dygert	Minneapolis	1943
Arthur E. Larkin	Minneapolis	1944 - 1946
Leonard Ekstrand	Rochester	1947 - 1957
Allen S. King	Minneapolis	1947 - 1964
Andrew Palm	Huron	1947 - 1955
Philip Moore	Duluth	1947 - 1949
Whitney Eastman	Minneapolis	1949 - 1952
Dr. A. F. Jensen	Grand Forks	1952
Lyman Powell, Jr.	Superior	1953 - 1960
John Parish	St. Paul	1955 - 1956
Clifford Pay	Sioux Falls	1955 - 1966
Herman Stern	Valley City	1955 - 1965
John B. Faegre	Minneapolis	1957 - 1962
Dr. J. F. Schafer	Owatonna	1958 - 1966
Robert C. Wood	Minneapolis	1960 - 1966
John B. Harding, Jr.	Hibbing	1960
Edward B. Chapin	St. Paul	1963
Al V. Hartl	Grand Forks	1965
William R. Lowe	Billings	1966
Dr. Gerald M. Needham	Rochester	1966
Morrow Peyton	Minneapolis	1966
Paul R. Christen	Huron	1966

REGIONAL EXECUTIVES

Frank H. Zeller	Minneapolis	1920 - 1921
Clarence N. Meserve	St. Paul	1922 - 1924
Harold F. Pote	St. Paul	1924 - 1930
Paul M. Love	St. Paul	1930 - 1936
Kenneth G. Bentz	St. Paul	1936 - 1944
Milo G. Clark	St. Paul	1944 - 1948
Henry W. Schreiber	St. Paul	1948 -

PACK SADDLE TRIP1934 - 1942

<u>Year</u>	<u>Leadership</u>	<u>Councils</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Leaders</u>	<u>Per Boy Cost</u>
1934	Geo. Roskie - R. J. Hagman	3	18	4	\$15.00
1935	Geo. Roskie - - -	*NR	17	5	\$16.00
1936	Geo. Roskie - Glen Prather	5	20	6	\$17.50
1937	Geo. Roskie - - -	1	10	4	\$17.50
1938	Geo. Roskie - H. H. Prescott	4	12	5	\$17.50
1939	Geo. Roskie - - -	4	23	5	\$17.50
1940	R. C. Hayden - - -	*NR	11	5	\$17.50
1941	R. C. Hayden - Wm. Dukelow	8	19	5	\$17.50
1942	R. C. Hayden - J. Johnson	*NR	10	5	\$18.50
TOTAL--			<u>140</u>	<u>44</u>	

* NR - - NO REPORT

Professional Training & Conferences 1920 - 1965

No attempt has been made to chronicle the detailed events of the many varied training experiences offered to the professional leader except for the 1920's when Regional volunteers actually took the lead in planning the training. Listed below are the principle training conferences both national and Regional.

Beginning in about 1955 Regions began to hold "Top Hands" meetings for Scout Executives only or "All Hands" meetings for all professionals. The original idea was to alternate "Top Hands" and "All Hands" meetings. "Top Hands" meetings were generally held the early part of January. These have become almost a yearly practice. These meetings are not listed except for those years when neither a Regional or National Conference was held. All of these training efforts are staffed in part by members of the Home Office staff.

Other National Training in the Region

We would be amiss not to acknowledge the hundreds of training courses conducted for thousands of volunteers by members of the Home Office staff over the past forty-five years. Some of these courses are promoted by the Region wherein several councils in a specific area are brought together, other courses are simply direct service to an individual council.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type of Conference</u>	<u>Place</u>
1920	Nat'l Scout Exec. Conf.	Bear Mt., N.Y.
1921	No record	
1922 9/12-19	Nat'l Scout Exec. Conf.	Blue Ridge, N.C.
1923	Scout Ldrs. Sch. (5 SE's)	Iowa City, Iowa
1924 9/6-15	Nat'l Scout Exec. Conf.	Estes Park, Colo.
1925 4/6	Reg. S. E. Conf.	Nicolett Hotel, Mpls.
1926 9/22-28	Nat'l Scout Exec. Conf.	Hot Springs, Ark.
4/9	Reg. Fellowship Dinner	Minn. Club, St. Paul
1927 4/28	Reg. S. E. Conf.	Rochester, Minn.
1928 9/5-12	Nat'l S. E. Conf.	Ithaca, N.Y.
1929 10/13-15	Reg. S. E. Seminar	Curtis Hotel, Mpls.
1930 4/8-10	" " "	Univ. of Minn.
1931 11/1-2	" " "	Nicolett Hotel, Mpls.
1932 10/30	Reg. S. E. Conf.	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul
11/2	" " "	" "
1933 10/27-29	" " "	Kahler Hotel, Rochester
1934 11/4-7	" " "	Nicolett Hotel, Mpls.
1935 11/3-5	" " "	St. Paul Hotel,

Professional Training & Conference - continued

<u>Year</u>		<u>Type of Conference</u>	<u>Place</u>
1936	3/11-18	6th Nat'l Trng. Conf.	French Lick, Ind.
1937	10/31-11/5	Reg. Trng. Conf.	Univ. of Minn.
		" "	" "
1938	11/5-10	" "	" "
1939	9/14-21	7th Nat'l Trng. Conf.	Bretton Woods, N.H.
1940	9/16-18	Reg. Trng. Conf.	Rapid City, S.D.
1941	10/12-16	" "	Univ. of Minn.
1942	9/8-12	" "	Camp Tonkawa
1943	9/11-14	" "	" "
1944	9/5-8	" "	Univ. of Minn.
1945		Five Two Day Seminars	
1946		held from Dec. to Mar.	
1947	9/3-10	8th Nat'l Trng. Conf.	Bloomington, Ind.
1948	8/30 - 9/4	Regional Trng. Conf.	Hermosa, S. D.
		" " "	" "
1949	8/29 - 9/2	" " "	Mankato, Minn.
		" " "	" "
1950	8/27-31	" " "	Northfield, Minn.
1951	9/5-12	9th Nat. Trng. Conf.	E. Lansing, Mich.
1952	5/4-8	Reg. Trng. Conf.	Onamia, Minn.
1953	4/26-27	" " "	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul
1954	5/2-6	" " "	Lutsen Resort
1955	9/2-9	10th Nat'l Trng. Conf.	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1956	4/20-5/1	" " " "	Lutsen Resort
1957	4/30-5/1	" " " "	" "
1958	5/4-5	"Top Hands"	Raddison Hotel, Mpls.
1959	9/1-8	11th Nat'l Trng. Conf.	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1960	2/11-12	"Top Hands"	Moorhead, Minn.
1961	8/27-31	Reg. Trng. Conf.	Duluth, Minn.
1962	January	All Hands Conf.	Bismarck, 8 - 9
			Sioux Falls, 11 - 12
			Minneapolis, 15
1963	8/29-9/4	12th Nat'l Trng. Conf.	Urbana, Ill.
1964	1/5-7	Top Hands	St. Paul, Minn.
1965	8/29-9/2	Reg. Trng. Conf.	Northfield, Minn.

Region Ten Offices

1920 - 1921	Uncertain
1922 - 1925	Old Capitol Building - St. Paul, Minn.
1925 - 1932	Merchants Bank Bldg. - St. Paul, Minn.
1932 - 1966	Minnesota Building - St. Paul, Minn.

- Three moves in this building -
#1124, #924, #238

REPORT TO THE NATION REPRESENTATIVES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SCOUTING UNIT</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNCIL</u>
1948	Myron T. Shervheim	Troop #179	Kensington	Red River Val.
1949	Alan Fritts	Troop #11	Mankato	Minnesota Val.
1950	Mark Millea	Troop #16	Duluth	North Star
1951	Tom Burton	Post #547	Bismarck	Missouri Val.
1952	Paul Barker	Post #1	Fargo	Red River Val.
1953	Harald C. Bakken	Troop #52	Aitkin	Central Minn.
1954	Ronald Brown	Post #40	Long Prairie	Central Minn.
1955	Charles L. Braun	Troop #14	Rapid City	Black Hills
1956	Russell Williams Jr.	Troop #40	St. Paul	Indianhead
1957	Tom R. Wardell	Troop #2	Billings	Yellowstone
1958	Kenneth E. Larimore	Troop #67	Granada	Cedar Valley
1959	Donald A. LaBar	Troop #2	Billings	Yellowstone
1960	Robert F. Hoel	Troop #246	Hutchinson	Viking
1960	Steven B. Melnick	Troop #5	Billings	Yellowstone
1960	Robert M. Wold	Post #31	Devils Lake	Lake Agassiz
1960	John M. Chilcott	Post #45	Lead	Black Hills
1961	John C. Sulerud	Troop #653	Halstad	Red River Val.
1962	Joseph A. Cope	Post #1	Rapid City	Black Hills
1963	Van W. Johnson	Post #96	St. James	Minnesota Val.
1964	James M. Sulerud	Troop #653	Halstad	Red River Val.
1965	Curtis E. Frye	Troop #302	Fergus Falls	Red River Val.
1966	Brent M. Haglund	Troop #49	Isle	Central Minn.

In 1960, to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America one Scout an Explorer was chosen to represent each state. Although age requirements have varied a bit over the years, the great majority of the boys were 17 years of age. All were Eagle Scouts.

Sectional Regional Meetings

The first Sectional Meeting to cover the entire Region in 1950 included Council Presidents only, but all the meetings that followed included various council officers, Council Committee Chairmen, and Commissioners depending on the emphasis planned for a given meeting.

Dates are not given in the following list, but usually the four or five sections met in September or October within a two week period. The entire Regional staff did not normally attend all the meetings. Deputies attended meetings based on the area they served or the topics to be discussed. The Regional Executive and the Regional Chairman attended all the meetings. Regional Vice Chairmen served as hosts and chaired the meeting in their section.

Meetings usually convened at 2 PM and closed at 8:30 in the evening following dinner. Yearly attendance at all meetings would average from 75 to 100 men.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>
1950	Minneapolis, Duluth, Rochester, Fargo, Rapid City
1951	Duluth, St. Paul, Grand Forks, Huron
1952	Superior, Minot, Huron, Rochester
1953	Moorhead, Huron, Albert Lea, St. Paul, Hibbing
1954	Huron, Grand Forks, Superior, Rochester
1955	Hibbing, Rochester, Valley City, Huron, St. Paul
1956	Superior, Mankato, Huron, Valley City, Minneapolis
1957	Duluth, Bismarck, St. Paul, Sioux Falls
1958	St. Cloud, Minneapolis, Rochester, Valley City, Sioux Falls
1959	Duluth, St. Paul, Sioux Falls, Austin, Valley City
1960	St. Cloud, Minneapolis, Bismarck, Mankato, St. Cloud
1961	Hibbing, Rochester, St. Paul, Minot, Huron
1962	Duluth, Austin, Minneapolis, Grand Forks, Pierre

Sectional Regional Meetings - continued

<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>
1963	St. Cloud, St. Paul, Mankato, Pierre, Valley City
1964	Minneapolis, Pierre, Mandan, Hibbing, Rochester
1965	Jamestown, Sioux Falls, St. Paul, Austin, St. Cloud

THE SILVER ANTELOPES1943CITATION DIGEST

Edward M. Freeman
St. Paul, Minn.

Dean of the Ag. College, Univ. Minn.
Member of the Reg. Committee. Founder
of the Univ. of Scouting in Itasca
Park.

James M. Drew
Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrar School of Agriculture, Univ.
Minn. Merit Badge Counselor, Itasca
University Scouting, 25 yrs.; ropework
expert.

William N. Brown
St. Paul, Minn.

State official; poet journalist,
philosopher, Reg. Committee member,
Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau;
Itasca instructor; Regional Breakfast
entrepreneur.

William S. Block
Minneapolis, Minn.

Newspaper, business Executive, Regional
Committee member, Scoutmaster Jamboree
Troop, 1929; Chmn. Reg. Boys' Life
Committee.

Adolph M. Christianson
North Dakota

Chief Justice Supreme Court, member of
Reg. Committee, Civic leader; Develop-
ment of Scouting in North Dakota.

Edward H. Ryneanson
Rochester, Minn.

Physician Mayo Clinic, Chairman Camping
and Activities Committee. Civic
leader; Developer of Sommers Canoe Base.

1944

John G. Murray
St. Paul, Minn.

Archbishop of St. Paul. Vice Pres.
Bishops Committee on Scouting. Whole-
hearted support and endorsement of
Scouting; making program available
to more boys.

David W. Raudenbusch
St. Paul, Minn.

Attorney-at-law. Region Ten Executive
Committee member. Promoted Cubbing 1934
to 1940; Itasca Scoutmaster 1940, 1941,
1942.

Leonard N. Ekstrand
Rochester, Minn.

Business Executive. Chmn. Itasca
Committee; Silver Beaver, Scoutmaster
at Itasca; Pres. Gamehaven Council

THE SILVER ANTELOPES - continued1944 (cont'd)CITATION DIGEST

Andrew B. Dygert
Minneapolis, Minn.

Insurance Executive. Region Ten
 Executive Committee member. Silver
 Beaver, Pres. Viking Council, "Off
 the Plateau" chairman, 1941.

Edward G. Cheyney
St. Paul, Minn

Prof. Forestry, Univ. Minn. M. B.
 Counselor, St. Paul Council, Itasca
 Univ. of Scouting instructor, 26 yrs.

NO SILVER ANTELOPES WERE AWARDED IN 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948,
and 1949.

1950CITATION DIGEST

Arthur E. Larkin
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mgr. Republic Creosoting Co. Region
 Ten Chairman 1946 - 1948. Civic leader;
 Development Many Point Scout Camp and
 Canoe Base, Silver Beaver.

Philip R. Moore
Duluth, Minn.

Pres. Klearfax Linen Corp. Region Ten
 Chairman 1948 - 1950. Civic leader;
 Conservationist; YMCA supporter.

Allen S. King
Fargo, North Dakota

Mgr. Northern States Power Co. at
 Fargo. Regional Vice Chairman. Civic
 leader; North Dakota Youth Council;
 Camp Fire Girls; former President of
 two councils.

Whitney H. Eastman
Minneapolis, Minn.

Reg. Vice Chairman. Civic leader; former
 President of two councils; Pres. Mpls.
 Foundation. Silver Beaver.

Ned A. Peck
St. James, Minn.

Retired. Regional Committee. Civic
 leader; former Mayor; Camp Norseland
 development; Silver Beaver.

Andrew W. Palm
Huron, South Dakota

Director State Farm Mutual Ins. Co.
 Regional Vice Chairman. Civic leader;
 4H Club; So. Dakota Historical Society;
 So. Dakota Finance; Silver Beaver.

THE SILVER ANTELOPES - continued1951CITATION DIGEST

Luther W. Youngdahl
Minneapolis, Minn.

Jurist; Governor of the state of Minnesota. Regional Committee member. Civic leader; YMCA; Youth Conservation Prog. Champion foreign displaced persons mental hospital.

H. Dudley Fitz
Fairmont, Minn.

Director, Fairmont Railway Motors. Regional Executive Committee member. Develop Camp Cedar Point; Conservationist; Church leader. Chmn. Canoe Base Committee. Silver Beaver.

E. H. "Diogenes" Comstock
Monticello, Minn.

Former Dean, Sch. Mines, Univ. Minn. Itasca Faculty. Active Scout leader two councils; Nat'l. Board of Alpha Phi Omega. Scoutmaster Itasca; Silver Beaver.

NO SILVER ANTELOPES AWARDED IN 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955,
except the Special Ceremony for Charles Sommers and Frank
Bean in 1952.

1956CITATION DIGEST

Joe E. Foss
Pierre, S. D.

Legislator. Governor of the state of South Dakota. Member of Regional Committee. Civic leader; Crippled Children; Congressional Medal of Honor; Chmn. So. Dakota Finance Campaign for Scouts, Silver Beaver.

Lyman T. Powell
Superior, Wis.

Attorney. Regional Vice Chairman. Civic leader. Conservationist; Council Finance Chairman; Director AAA. Silver Beaver.

Herman Stern
Valley City, N. D.

Merchant. Regional Vice Chairman. Civic leader; Pres. Greater North Dakota Assoc. Helped 100 refugees to enter the U. S.; Wilderness Camp; Finance; Silver Beaver.

Rev. Charles E. Johnson
Minneapolis, Minn.

Ex. Sec'y. Evangelical Lutheran Church; Director Men's work. Regional Committee member. Fostered Lutheran Unit sponsorship; Chaplain Service to camps; Silver Beaver.

THE SILVER ANTELOPES - continued1956 (cont'd)CITATION DIGEST

Dr. A. F. Jensen
Grand Forks, N. D.

Physician. Regional Vice Chairman. Civic leader: YMCA; North Dakota Welfare Bd.; 1947 World Jamboree and 1950 Nat'l. Jamboree Staffs. Silver Beaver.

C. Norman Brunsdale
Bismarck, N. D.

Industrial banking and farming. Governor of North Dakota. Member Regional Committee, 4H; Future Farmers; Chairman North Dakota Scout Finance Campaigns; Church and School Boards. Silver Beaver.

1957CITATION DIGEST

Ralph R. Borman
Fargo, North Dakota

Executive, Bell Telephone Co. Reg. Executive Committee. Civic Leader; Chmn. North Dakota Scout Coordinated Finance Campaigns; Wilderness Camp Development.

Dr. Joseph M. Schafer
Owatonna, Minn.

Physician. Member Regional Committee. Medical leader in Steele County Affairs; Winona Diocesan Catholic Lay Comm.; Jamboree Staff; Silver Beaver.

John C. Parish
St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary, St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Regional Chairman 1956 - 1960. Civic leader; Sea Scout leader, Cubmaster; International Jamboree 1950 Insurance Speaker; Silver Beaver.

Clifford T. Pay
Sioux Falls, S. D.

Executive, Public Finance Co. Regional Vice Chairman. Civic leader; So. Dakota Bar Assoc.; Audubon Society; So. Dakota Scout Coordinated Finance Campaign; Silver Beaver.

1958CITATION DIGEST

John M. Budd
St. Paul, Minn.

President, Great Northern Railroad. Member Regional Committee. Civic leader; Mbr. National Council Exec. Board; Tomahawk Scout Reservation Development; Canoe Base Comm.; Silver Beaver.

THE SILVER ANTELOPES - continued1958 - (cont'd)CITATION DIGESTLuther Ford
Minneapolis, Minn.President, Luther Ford & Co.
Regional Executive Committee member.
Civic leader; Nat'l. Comm. Activ.
and special events; Jamboree staff;
Silver Beaver1959CITATION DIGESTDr. Charles W. Mayo
Rochester, Minn.Physician and Surgeon; member of
Regional Committee. Medical advisor
to many national and international
organizations and the BSA Staunch
supporter of Scouting.John B. Bean
Minneapolis, Minn.Vice President, International Milling
Co.; Region Ten Camping Committee Chair-
man; Civic leader; outdoorsman; sup-
porter of Charles L. Sommers Wilderness
Canoe Base.A. W. Klick
Bismarck, N. D.Businessman, Regional Committee member.
Civic leader; secured funds for
Heart Butte Scout Reservation; Pres. of
council; Silver Beaver.1960CITATION DIGESTRobert D. Banks
Superior, Wis.Pres. 1st Nat'l. Bank; Region Ten Camp
Committee Chairman. Civic leader; out-
doorsman; Great Lakes Seaway promoter;
Silver Beaver.John H. Hearding, Jr.
Hibbing, Minn.Gen'l. Supt., Western Division,
Oliver Mining Co. Member of Regional
Committee. Civic leader; Hibbing
Hospital Fund; Chairman Kiwanis Boys
and Girls Comm.; Council Camp Develop-
ment; Silver Beaver.Dr. Benjamin Reifel
Aberdeen, S. D.Director Aberdeen Area office, Bureau
Indian Affairs. Member Reg. Comm.
Member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe;
Outstanding Indian Award 1956; Inter-
racial Comm. Nat'l. Council State-
wide Finance Comm.

THE SILVER ANTELOPES - continued1961CITATION DIGESTElmer L. Andersen
St. Paul, Minn.

Governor, State of Minnesota. Member Regional Committee. Civic leader; Staff of 1950 Jamboree; legislator; YMCA; Historical Society.

Robert C. Wood
Minneapolis, Minn.

Pres. Minneapolis Electric Steel Casting Co. Regional Vice Chairman. Civic leader; Camp Many Point booster; Recipient of "Technical & Operating" Medal from Steel Founders Society of America. Silver Beaver.

1962CITATION DIGESTJ. Kimball Whitney
St. Cloud, Minn.

Chmn. Regional Health & Safety Comm. Civic leader; Canoe Base promoter; Council Finance; Camp Clyde Camp Comm.; Silver Beaver.

Mace Harris
Cloquet, Minn.

Vice President, Northwest Paper Co. Member Regional Committee. Civic leader; conservation at Canoe Base; Cubmaster; Regional Camp Comm.; Silver Beaver.

1963CITATION DIGESTSigurd F. Olson
Ely, Minn.

Wilderness preservation consultant to Sec'y. of Agriculture. Council member Headwaters Council. Writer, conservationist; ecologist; Founded "Friends of the Wilderness" to save the roadless area of the Quetico - Superior National Forests; First Boy Scout Canoe trip, 1922.

Dr. Laurence M. Gould
Tucson, Ariz.

Past President, Carleton College. Member Regional Committee. Educator, Antarctic Geologist; Navy Public Service Medal, 1957; Scouting booster.

William G. Fisher
Minneapolis, Minn.

Vice President, Lutheran Brotherhood Ins. Society. Member Regional Committee. Instrumental in shaping Lutheran - Scout Relationships; Art work for Pro Deo et Patria Award; Mbr. Nat'l. Relationships Comm.

THE SILVER ANTELOPES - continued1964CITATION DIGESTElmer A. Fritts
Mankato, Minn.

Gen Mgr. Farm Loan Div. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Member of the Reg. Committee. Civic leader; outstanding leader in Methodist Church; Scoutmaster 15 years; YMCA; Council Finance Silver Beaver. Si

Jack Bertolas
Virginia, Minn.

Engineer, Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. Member Regional Committee. Civic leader; Scoutmaster; Cubmaster; Woodbadge Staff 6 yrs.; Camp Development Comm. Silver Beaver.

Lawrence Graving
Duluth, Minn.

C. P. A. Member of Regional Committee. Civic leadership; Chairman Council Capital Campaign; Council Advancement, Finance Chairman; Council Pres. Silver Beaver.

Paul R. Christen
Huron, S. D.

Banking & Real Estate Management. Member of Regional Committee. Civic leader; 5 National Jamborees; Council Finance; Huron "Distinguished Service Award" Silver Beaver.

1965CITATION DIGESTDr. Norman Baker
Fergus Falls, Minn.

Physician. Member Regional Committee. Civic leader; Development of Camp Wilderness especially Conservation. Council Finance; Advisor State Park Committee. Silver Beaver.

Charles O. Conrad
Bismarck, N. D.

Executive, Conrad Printing & Bismarck-Mandan Morning Pioneer. Member Reg. Committee. Civic leader; State Co-ordinated Scout Finance Campaign; Development of Heart Butte Scout Reservation; Silver Beaver.

Dr. Gerald M. Needham
Rochester, Minn.

Microbiologist, Mayo Clinic. Member of Regional Committee. Civic leader; Chmn. Camp Development Committee. Pres. Methodist Hosp. Bd.; Jamboree Staff. Silver Beaver.

SONGS

1926 - "Hear Dem Bells" - April 9 - 10, 1926,
Annual Conference Program, Minnesota Club,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

- 1.) De Lawd ob Heab'n looked down one day
Atryin' fo' to see
De place wheah dey had de very best Scouts
In all de whole countree
He looked out wes' an' he glanced down souf
And he gazed at de East, and den--
His eyes jus' nachully come to res'
Right on Region Ten.

- chorus -

O, Region Ten, Beauteous Region Ten
O don' you' wan' to come along wif me--
To Region Ten? Up in Region Ten,
Das wheah all us Scout leadahs wan' ta be.
"hal-elujah."

- 2.) De Lawd said "chilluns, go' to conference
An' tell you' brudders deah
Dat de way to hab de very best Scouts
Is by wo'k an' faith an' prayah.
An when dey've done all dey can on ea'th
An' wan' to come home again
Ah'll try an' see dat dey come to Heab'n
By way ob Region Ten.

- chorus -

1930 - "Region Ten Song" - 1930, Annual Conference
Program by Mrs. Harold Pote

- (1) Oh come, let us all sing together
We Scouters of old Region Ten,
Let's shout it aloud from the hilltops
That Scouting's a builder of men.

- chorus -

All for Scouting, we pledge our manhood,
All for Scouting, Service our watchword,
All for Scouting, the wide world over,
And we'll strive to be always prepared.

- (2) The joy of a hike through the wild wood,
The thrill of a swim in the lake,
The peace of a campfire at twilight,
And a song for good fellowship's sake.

1934 - "Region Ten Rouser" - November 2, 1934
Annual Regional Banquet, Mpls., Minnesota

- (1) We have heard the bugle sounding
From the hill and plain and shore
So we pack our bags and duffel
As we've done so oft before
And we take the trail that leads us
To the school of Scouting Lore
And all go marching on!

- chorus -

Marching, Marching ever onward -
Marching, Marching ever onward -
Marching, Marching ever onward -
We all go marching on

- (2) We have sounded forth the bugle
That shall never call retreat
We are building for the Boy Scouts
For their eager marching feet
Oh be swift my soul to aid them
As life's tasks they all must meet
As they go marching on!

1940 - "Scouting in Region Ten" - Dedicated to the
Region Ten Gang by Harry Bartelt, Duluth,
Minnesota

Scouting in old Region Ten,
Where they're building boys in - to men.
Working together as one,
To see that all boys have Scouting where'er
they may be.

Forward, still follow the trail,
Never to falter or fail.
So whatever you do give the best that's in you,
When you're Scouting in Old Region Ten.

REGIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN1920 - 1965

The following list is probably not completely accurate, because often a Sub-Committee Chairman was appointed between meetings of the Regional Committee and was not later noted in the minutes - or perhaps by the time of the next meeting the function of the committee was no longer required. Sub-Committee appointments were seldom announced at Regional Annual Meetings, but made by letter some weeks after the meeting. Thus, unless the correspondence was saved, or a report made by the committee, no record is now available.

Unexplained gaps appear in crediting years served by a Committee Chairman on a given committee. In most cases this is due to the fact that no evidence could be found that a Chairman was appointed for that year. It might be presumed that a Chairman served until his successor was appointed, but this is a risky assumption as the committee may have been eliminated for a year or two and then revived. No credit is given unless evidence has been found that a man did serve or was appointed.

1920 - 1929Chairmen

Camping
Rural Extension

John Mitchell, 1927-1928
A. H. Sanford, 1928-1929
Frank Bean, 1926-1929

Leadership Training
(Education)

John Mitchell, 1923-1927
B. C. Tighe, 1928
A. V. Storm, 1929

.University of Sctg.

Dean E. M. Freeman, 1922-1923

Sea Scouting

J. M. Collins, 1929

1930 - 1939

Camping

A. H. Sanford, 1930-1936
R. J. Hagman, 1936-1939

Rural Extension

Frank Bean, 1930-1938
R. A. Nestos, 1939

.Speakers' Bureau

W. N. Brown, 1930-1939

1930 - 1939 continuedChairmen

Leadership Training	A. V. Storm, 1930-1935
.University of Sctg.	E. M. Freeman
Sea Scouting	J. M. Collins, 1930-1933
Senior Scouting	Ralph Dunning, 1934-1939
World Jamboree	W. S. Block, 1929
Cubbing	Dave Raudenbusch, 1934-1939
1st National Jamboree	Charles Sommers, 1934-1937
Health & Safety	Dr. F. W. Bilger, 1935-1939
Advancement	C. F. McNally, 1939
Organization & Extension	Frank Bean, 1939
Scout Executive's Retirement	Wheelock Whitney, 1938-1939
Regional BY-Laws	Dave Raudenbusch
Finance	A. B. Dygert, 1939
BOYS' Life	W. A. Block, 1939

1940 - 1949

Camping & Activities	C. J. Hagman, 1940 E. H. Ryneearson, 1941-1949
.Finance	Dudley Fitz, 1949
.Canoe Base	Dudley Fitz, 1943
.Pack Saddle Trips	W. M. McLaughlin, 1944
Organization	Frank Bean, 1940 Dave Jones, 1941
Leadership Training	Dave Raudenbusch, 1941 Leonard Eckstrand, 1943-1946
.University of Sctg.	Dean E. M. Freeman, 1940
Finance	A. B. Dygert, 1940-1941
.War Fund Relationships	Arthur Larkin, 1942

1940 - 1949 continuedChairmen

Speakers' Bureau

W. N. Brown, 1940-1944

Senior Scouting

R. A. Dunning, 1940

Exploring

R. J. Hagman, 1941

.Air Scouting

L. B. Fisher, 1944

Cubbing

Dave Raudenbusch, 1940

C. K. Velie, 1941

Fred Waterous, 1944

University Relationships

E. M. Freeman, 1940

Dr. Henry Schmitz, 1944

Advancement

C. F. McNalley, 1940

I. K. Lewis, 1941

BOYS' Life

W. A. Block, 1940

1950 - 1965

Camping

Dudley Fitz, 1950-1956

John A. Bean, 1957-1959

R. D. Banks, 1959-1965

Health & Safety

J. Kimball Whitney, 1962 -

National Jamboree

Fred Waterous, 1950

Lou Ford, 1953, 1957, 1960, 1964

All things to nothingness descend,
Grow old and die and meet their end;
Man dies, iron rusts, wood goes decayed,
Towers fall, walls crumble, roses fade...
Nor long shall any name resound
Beyond the grave, unless't be found
In some clerks book; it is the pen
Gives immortality to men.

Master Wace..from his rhymed chronicles
of the Norman Dukes.

The nimble fingers of
Miss Marie Palmquist
fashioned the printing
of this volume on an
IBM Selectric typewriter
with Courier 72 type.