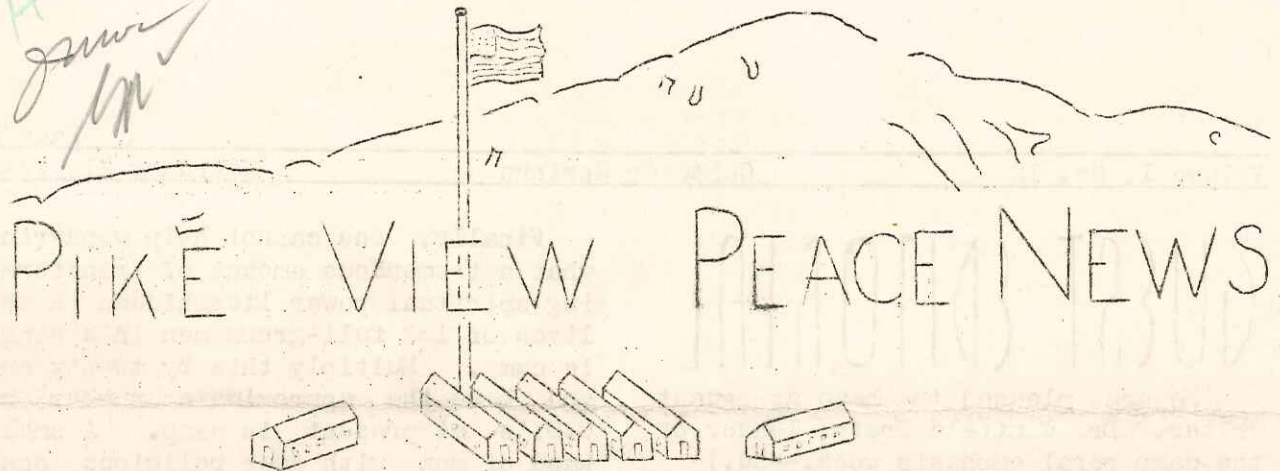


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# PIKE VIEW PEACE NEWS

C.P.S. CAMP NO. 5

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Colorado Springs

February 21, 1942

## PROJECT OPENS ON GOLD CAMP ROAD

A crew of fifteen from the local CPS camp began repair work this week at several locations along the scenic highway to Cripple Creek, the Gold Camp Road. This new project is under the supervision of the Forestry Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The city of Colorado Springs has contributed money toward the project of repairing and beautifying the highway to Cripple Creek. The Gold Camp Road was formerly known as the Corley Mountain Highway, a private toll road to the historic mining town of Cripple Creek on the western side of the mountains. This highway was built on the old roadbed of the narrow-gauge Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad, which brought loads of gold ore over the mountains from the mining town to the mills of Colorado Springs.

The railway was dismantled and converted into the Corley toll road in 1924. The state opened this road through the mountains as a scenic public highway in 1939.

Not only is there a CPS crew working on this project, but also workers from the Monument CCC sub-camp have been engaged in the highway repair. Clarence Jacobsen of the Monument camp serves as senior foreman of the project. The Forestry Service, the supervisory agency for the highway project, provides the crews with the transportation to the job location.

The work consists of making needed repairs in the bridges along the road. Guard rails, decking, and underpinning of several of the bridges are being replaced. Some of the curves in the highway are being straightened out.

(Continued to p. 4, col. 2)

## FRITZ LEADS RURAL EMPHASIS WEEK

"Mennonites and Rural Life" was the theme of a series of discussions conducted during the past week by Dr. J. Winfield Fretz, new member of the Bethel College faculty, North Newton, Kansas.

"The genius of the Mennonite Church is in the building of Christian rural communities which can be working-models for the larger society", stated Dr. Fretz in summarizing the theme of the rural emphasis week. He indicated the importance of closely-knit rural communities in the preservation of the Mennonite way of life. He discussed further the problems confronting farm communities and the Christian solutions for these pressing agricultural problems.

The subjects of Dr. Fretz's five evening talks are as follows: "The Mennonite Way of Life", "Religious Meaning of Mutual Aid", "Recent Trends in Rural Life", "Suggested Solutions for Present Day Rural Problems", and "CPS Camps and Tomorrow's Rural Life". Following each talk was an open-forum discussion with participation by the campers.

Dr. Fretz conducted the morning devotional services during the period of his visit in camp. He also spent some time working with the men on the project.

Student of the late Dr. Arthur E. Holt, Dr. Fretz recently received his doctor's degree from the University of Chicago. His thesis was related to a study of Mennonites and mutual aid practices. Dr. Fretz is the chairman of the all-Mennonite Sociological Conference. He joins the Bethel faculty as a professor of economics and sociology.

# GUEST EDITORIAL

(We are pleased to have as guest writer, Dr. Winfield Fretz, leader of the camp rural emphasis week.--Ed.)

## VISITOR'S IMPRESSION OF A CPS CAMP

Anyone who has any doubts about the validity of the Civilian Public Service program as an adequate expression should arrange to visit one of the camps for a few days. To get acquainted with the men, to work and eat with them, to share in their thinking and their devotional life is to have a never-to-be-forgotten experience. The present writer has had the privilege of having such an experience.

Several impressions are outstanding. First is the pioneering spirit which one senses all about him. There is little that is fixed, staid, and traditional; exploration and experimentation are still possible. The men are glad to serve their country in this way. If circumstances would demand it, few of the men would hesitate to serve in a similar capacity on foreign shores. This is an evidence that men are not at camp merely to escape hardship and danger.

One is further impressed with the high moral and ethical level of these men. There is a sense of brotherhood among the campers that reminds one of the similarity between a modern CPS community and the older "communities of the spirit" of Reformation times. In both cases members are bound together by the bonds of Christian love and a common conscience regarding a way of life. Obeying God as revealed through the human conscience is primary; material possessions, occupational pursuits, and social prestige are secondary.

A third impression is the one made by the use men make of their leisure time. After a full day's work the camp takes on the atmosphere of a folk school. There are no paid teachers. The boys teach each other how to weave rugs, weld, read Spanish, type, administer first aid, and many other interests that may arise--an excellent way of developing intelligent, industrious Christian citizens.

Finally, one cannot help wondering what a tremendous amount of transforming spiritual power lies hidden in the lives of 132 full-grown men in a single camp. Multiply this by twenty and you have the approximate number of C.O.'s at present in camp. A small band of men with deep religious convictions transformed society long ago. This small band has the same master today. Is it idle thought to believe that it can be done again?

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## CORRESPONDENCE FROM OUR READERS

(The camp forum of the last issue of the Peace News was devoted to a discussion of an editorial on pacifism appearing in a recent issue of the Christian Century. We welcome the comments of our readers on this subject. Following we print excerpts from a letter written by J.P. Bachr of Newton, Kansas, to the editor of the Christian Century.--Ed.)

"...The position of the Christian Century is based on the presupposition that Christian citizenship includes war, and war in our world today is a total war which includes every citizen, consequently the pacifist is a part of the war as much as the non-pacifist. At this point I feel keenly that the Christian Century discusses this important subject in the narrow sense of nationalism, and forgets that Christian citizenship includes our relation to God and humanity at large. The Christian cannot harbor in his mind the thought that his nation should win the war; he would not be a Christian if he did. His relation to God as a son of God makes him also a brother to all humanity, consequently he cannot harbor any desire for victory over the enemy, since all men are the sons of God and should be treated with the same consideration and love which Jesus showed in his life and teachings. But since war nullifies all moral and spiritual laws, the Christian knows that his relation to God does not change. God is the same yesterday, today, and tomorrow, and His moral law is an abiding reality in the universe and that includes the very nature of man himself. So if the Christian wants to be consistently loyal to God, he can do nothing else than to separate himself from war as far as it is humanly possible...."

## HOW TO APPEAL FOR IV-E CLASSIFICATION

Following is a brief summary of the procedure in appealing for IV-E classifications as reported in National Service Board Bulletin #118.

1. The registrant who has received unfavorable classification must appeal to his Appeal Board within 10 days after notice of classification.

2. The Appeal Board sends the appeal to the Department of Justice where information about the registrant is assembled and an informal hearing is held by a hearing officer.

3. If the report of the hearing officer is approved by the assistant to the Attorney General, it is sent to the Appeal Board.

4. The majority of Appeal Boards accept the recommendation of the hearing officer. If the decision is still unfavorable, the registrant must appeal to the State Director. This action does not delay induction into the army unless notice is received from the local board.

5. At this point ALL pertinent information should be sent to the National Service Board, 1751 N. Street, N.W., Washington D.C. at once. The experience in the past has been that the information has been received too late. It should be sent to NSB as soon as the registrant knows he is to be inducted into the army.

## THIRTY-SEVEN CAMPERS VOLUNTEER BLOOD

In the spirit of community service which the camp has always sought to maintain, thirty-seven campers have volunteered as blood donors for local cases of need.

Many cases arise where there is need for a blood transfusion and where the person in need has no friend or relative able to supply the blood. In such cases it has been customary to call upon the members of the local police and fire departments. With the offer from the camp will come relief to these men who have rendered fine service for so long.

It is expected that the blood of the camp volunteers will be typed soon. Dr. Kibler, camp physician, reports that a normally healthy person

can give a pint of blood as often as once a month without serious effect. Arrangements for the blood donations are being made by Dr. Kibler.

## CAMP FORUM

by Oris Gingerich

## SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT CAMPS FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS?

The recent amendment to the Selective Service and Training Act providing for government-operated camps makes the above question a pertinent one. It has always been a question in the minds of many. A few have gone so far as to say that it is the duty of the government.

What would government-supported camps mean? It would mean not only that the government would maintain and finance the camps but it would necessarily mean the direct control by officials of the details of camp life. Under the present administration the Mennonite Central Committee is interested in the camps doing not only the best possible job on the project, but is also deeply interested in the educational and spiritual development of campers.

An answer one is sure to get from campers to the question, "Should the government support camps for C.O.'s?" is the following: "I would much rather be in a camp such as this." Other answers are: "I am terribly pessimistic about such government camps"; "The only advantage I can see is financial and I prefer this without pay." However there are other campers who have no means of support who feel that they are a burden on the church supporting them and that possibly they should be in a government camp.

Selective Service is a system to recruit an army. We refuse military service because of religious training and belief. Is it not right then that we support our own cause? The pattern is set. We have the type of camps we want. If it becomes necessary for the government to take over our camps it will mean a setback in the pacifist movement and an admission of failure on the part of the Historic Peace Churches. "Let's keep 'em going."

A CPS unit may be sent soon to the Gardner, Mass. mental hospital.

## C.P.S. Camp Exchange

Stronach, Manistee, Michigan: Helmer "Paul Bunyan" Johnson won an oldtime woodchopping contest by cutting thru a 10.3" log in one min., 38 sec. He received a new axe from the project superintendent.....About twenty men have discussed a detailed plan for self--subsistence farming to alleviate the financial burden of an extended period of CPS.

Buck Creek, Marion, North Carolina: A study of the C.O. philosophy is conducted in this camp on Sunday nights. They proceed on the basis of the following definition: "Pacifism is the faith that men ought and can live with responsibility for each other's welfare; it is the decision to meet all personal and social conflicts with reconciling good-will rather than with violence."

Patapsco, Relay, Maryland: Fire chiefs from two nearby cities have requested CPS aid to receive fire calls and sound air raid warnings when the regular firemen are called out. The tentative plan calls for eight hour shifts to staff the houses 24 hours a day.

Merom, Indiana: When sub--freezing weather prohibits soil conservation work, the men work on three other projects. They clear drainage ditches, improve timber stands, and cut and peel fence posts for use in Spring.... An extension of the activities on the camp farm will produce a saving of more than a thousand dollars.

San Dimas, Glendora, Calif.: Oscar Marshburn of Pittier, Calif., is the new camp director to succeed Edwin Newman who returned to his position as head of the psychology department of Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania.... The new mailing address is Box 65, Glendora, Calif.....Kirby Page emphasized the importance of everyday jobs in a talk to campers on Jan. 22.....A Brotherhood of Salt Shakers has been organized. "Any person sees anything that needs to be done is automatically appointed to the responsibility of seeing that is done." That's how they shake salt.

Bluffton, Indiana: In a four-day drive campers outran and captured 990 rabbits which will be released in other sections of the state.

## WELDING AND SPEECH TO BE TAUGHT

Instruction in acetylene welding is to be offered to a group of ten campers by Timothy and Henry Mullet, assignees from Bloomfield, Montana.

Approximately thirty hours of actual welding experience is planned for each student. Those enrolling for this course pay ten dollars. This sum covers the cost of materials: oxygen, acetylene, rods, sheet metal, and tips. Some of the equipment of the SCS will be used as well as equipment donated by the Mullett brothers.

The classes will consist of individual instruction by Tim and Henry. Both have studied welding trade school in California and both have had several years of industrial experience.

A class in public speaking is to begin next week on Tuesday evening. Camp Director Albert Gaeddert will teach the course.

## FUNK AND HARTZLER REPORT ON TRAINING

Letters from Melvin Funk and Elmer Hartzler were received by Albert Gaeddert last week. The two former Colorado Springs campers are now in training at Camp Lagro, Indiana, for the China relief unit.

They report that the training program is now under way. Instruction in first aid and personal hygiene is being offered. Time is also devoted to the study of geography and language.

Elmer writes that the way is still open to leave for China by March 1. If it is impossible to reach Rangoon, Burma, the service unit may disembark at Calcutta or Bombay, India, and from there proceed to the relief project.

## (ROAD PROJECT--Concluded from p. 1)

Leroy Miller, Hutchinson, Kansas, is foreman of the crew of fifteen working on the new project. The project is approximately 18 miles driving distance from the camp.

Victor Olsen of Selective Service approved the nature of this new work under the Forestry Service when he visited here recently. Authorization has been received to send a crew regularly to work on the Gold Camp Road until July 1.

THOSE THAT WE HAVE MET

N. Paul Stucky, Moundridge, Kansas

N. Paul is one who always finds a humorous remark. Paul studied math and majored in physics while attending Bethel College. At the University of Arizona, where he earned his M.S. degree, Paul was awarded membership in the honorary scholarship fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa.....Perhaps his greatest ambition is to teach. His interest in social work is proven by his work with underprivileged children in New Jersey last summer.....Paul has been night-watchman during much of his stay here. Between rounds he used to operate his amateur radio set. Other hobbies are photography and collecting minerals and stamps.

Elmer Brandt, Wells, Minnesota

Elmer hopes to return as soon as possible to the farm in Southern Minn. where he has spent most of his life. Good natured and industrious, Elmer is well liked by all of us. Just one instance of his foresightedness is his purchase of a bicycle and a spare tire even before the rubber shortage...None of us have done as much for Elmer as he has done for us in buoying up our spirits when we have become tinged with homesickness.....Elmer is one of the three Evangelical and Reformed boys in camp.

Raymond Buller, McPherson, Kansas

Another man of the soil is Raymond Buller, member of the Mennonite Church of God in Christ. Dairying is his specialty and poultry raising a sideline. Ray has helped his father take care of a herd of purebred Guernsey cows.....He was among the first to arrive here. His talent in carpentering was used in the work of remodelling the barracks into livable dormitories. Recently Ray has assisted as foreman of a field crew....Camp life has helped him to strengthen his Christian convictions. He thinks that getting acquainted with so many C.O.'s is one of the valuable benefits of camp life.

Vernon Karber, Balko, Oklahoma

A newcomer, Vernon Karber has that valuable enthusiasm which helps us realize the importance of our testimony here and the significance of soil conservation. His work as clerk in  
(next column)

the camp S.C.S. office contributes to the latter.....Anticipating the draft, Vern helped his father with the farm work instead of starting his third year of commercial study at Tabor College. Because of the uncertainty of our term of service, he is undecided about his future plans. Farming, however, is high in his considerations. Vernon's church affiliation is with the Mennonite Brethren.

KITCHEN CREW KEPT BUSY  
FEEDING 130 HUNGRY C.O.'S

Camp Dietician Marie Groening and her eleven-man kitchen crew have discovered that 130 conscientious objectors with ravenous appetites present cooking problems quite different from a tea room clientele.

Every day more than 60 loaves of bread are consumed by the hungry campers. Fourteen pounds of butter are used daily. To the field crews each day are sent 400 large sandwiches, making available for each worker four sandwiches.

The campers are a carnivorous lot judged by the quantities of meat they devour. When bacon is served at breakfast they eat 18 pounds. Four large hams are required to supply the campers' appetites when ham is the meat dish. Fifty pounds of fish are needed for Friday evening supper. A quarter of beef is required when roast beef is served and 45 pounds of ground beef is used when meat loaf is prepared.

Kitchen attendants peel one and a half bushels of potatoes for one meal. It takes two dish pans of salad to satisfy the salad-hunger of the campers. Five gallons of canned vegetables are required for each meal when vegetables are served.

Ten gallons of "pluma mose" are needed when the camp goes Low German in its menu. Eighteen gallons of chili are required for a chili supper. The men drink eight gallons of coffee when this beverage is served.

The campers are lovers of pastry. Twelve dozen sweet rolls, or 30 dozen doughnuts, or 28 pies must be made to satisfy the bakery needs of the campers for one meal. Six dish-pans of zwieback are baked each Saturday for the Sunday night lunch.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Menno Koehn, Galva, Kansas, holds the record in camp for continuous work. Menno has reported for project duty for the past 93 work-days with no time off for sickness or furlough. Galen Widmer is the runner-up with 78 continuous work-days and Ed Tieszen is third with 73 days of work without sickness or furlough. Before their recent illnesses Paul Rosentrater held the record with 123 continuous work days and John Friesen, second, with 120 days.

Leonhard Bartel received word last week that he will not be called for training for the English service unit since he is an alternate. The unit of Six is being trained in the vicinity of Philadelphia. As an alternate, Leonhard may be called for training on a later service unit which may develop.

The interest in rug weaving is more intense than ever at Colorado Springs. Last week a group of campers jointly purchased 200 spools of carpet warp at a total cost of \$51.41. The warp was of 20 different colors. Camp statisticians figured that the total length of the string purchased was 91 miles, a distance from Colorado Springs to Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Our camp director, Albert Gaddert, was one of the more recent victims of the epidemic of influenza which has affected some of the campers. Dr. Kibler reports that the whole cold and flu situation is very much improved. Campers are cautioned, however, to remain away from public gatherings in the city.

Reinhardt Preheim, Marion, S. Dakota, underwent an emergency appendectomy Saturday, Feb. 7, at the Glockner hospital. Dr. Kibler was the surgeon. Reinhardt is reported to be making an excellent recovery.

Editor Roland Bartel has been confined to the infirmary during the past week. Contributors to this issue of the Peace News include Robert Burkle, Richard Hunter, John Brelsford, Jesse Harder, Arlo Sonnenberg, Orie Gingerich, Robert Kreider, and guest writers.

Lloyd Gering, Richey, Montana, was released on Feb. 16 to return to his local board to be reclassified for noncombatant work in the army. We all appreciated the fine spirit and sincerity exhibited by Lloyd during his five week stay here in camp.

New arrivals on Friday, Feb. 20, included Erwin Schrag, Marion S. Dakota; Isaac Walter, Freeman, S. Dakota; Amos Hofer, Dolton, S. Dakota; and James Bommersheim, Rock Springs, Wyoming. Additional information concerning our new campers will appear in the next issue of the paper.

The following hours of work in all camps have been established effective March 1, 1942, according to the Service Board: "Trucks will leave camp promptly at 7:30 daily and will return at 5 p.m. These hours include all necessary travel time, with an allowance of three-quarter hours for lunch. Saturday work hours will be from 7:30 to 12 noon. Not more than 25% of the men may be returned to the camp director by the project superintendent for the work about camp (on Saturdays)."

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.....to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

-Abraham Lincoln

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