

PIKE

VIEW

PEACE

NEWS

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AN EXPANDING FUTURE

A current and chronic question in the minds of men in this camp has been answered at least for the present. Will this camp continue to operate?

Due to the fact that our camp strength was diminishing with no replacements to take the place of men transferred, that question was asked in Washington. This last week we received an answer. Selective Service has decided that this camp is one worth continuing. We have assurance that more assignments will be made to this camp as soon as possible. It will be quite an experience to greet a new man. The last one entered here on February 9th. We have already received notice of one to come on July 21st.

BACK IN BEETS

At the present time twenty-three men from camp are thinning and blocking sugar beets for farmers living in a radius of fifteen miles from camp. It was originally planned that Italian War Prisoners would do this work and CPS men should prepare their lunches but the War Department has seen fit to move the Italians to another prison camp. This action left the work for CPS men since other help is not available.

Fourteen of the fifteen men from the Trinidad Side Camp are working here now. They will remain until the sugar beets have been thinned.

Beet thinning is not as pleasant as some work. Most of the men are not anxious to go out to the beet fields, especially when they have to hunt for the beets among the weeds. The only consolation is that our job may help fill our nation's sugar bowls a little fuller.

CONGRESS TAKES AN INTEREST

It was a shock to learn that all the relief training and foreign service programs with the exception of Puerto Rico had been wiped out by a simple little amendment to the 71 billion dollar war bill passed in Congress. It is out of that appropriation that Selective Service derives its operating funds. Certain interested groups managed to have inserted a rider to the act which prohibits the use of any of the funds for training and actual relief work outside of the United States or its territories.

It so happens that the only part of the 71 billion dollars which CPS sees is the money that is used to finance Camp Operations Division of Selective Service. That is the section that supervises the whole CPS program for
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INDEPENDENCE DAY SERVICES

On July 4, Rev. Nervig from Colorado Springs brought us the morning message. Mr. Martens read from Romans where it says that we shall give our bodies a living sacrifice unto the Lord. Since it was the 4th of July Rev. Nervig spoke on the subject of Independence. He stressed the popular Four Freedoms. 1. Freedom from Fear. 2. Freedom of Speech. 3. Freedom of Religion. 4. Freedom from Want. He pointed out that we had been fighting for these Freedoms in the last war and still proclaim to be fighting for the same freedoms in the present conflict.

In the evening we had our C.E. program. Mr. Martens had a topic and it was "Open Doors that May Be Closed". Mrs. Linscheid also had a topic. Hers was "Perseverance". Two mixed quartette numbers were rendered by Miss Kauffman, Mrs. Linscheid, Roland Duerksen and Orlando Warkentin.

INDEPENDENCE ?

This is the season when we glorify what is called national independence. It is true that we have representation with our taxation in most cases. It is true that England can no longer dictate how the people of this part of the "New World" must be governed. At least we can make our own decisions and govern ourselves, although it appears that there may still be some British-made strings attached.

There is no such thing as total independence. Over the centuries people have moved toward the concept of division of responsibility. Each person has a task to perform. What I do makes your life more complete. What you do accomplishes the same for me. When I fail and you fail, our lives are incomplete to the extent that we are related. This is an exaggerated way of describing our social interrelationship, but it does illustrate the dependence of nations and people upon one another.

While we celebrate our independence, we should turn our eyes over the rest of the world to those portions which are yet in bondage. It is well for any people as it was well for us to have the right to determine their own destiny. When will England give the people of India an Independence Day. When will feelings of racial superiority be laid aside and when will England say to the people of India that their future is their own and no longer that of the British Empire. Our celebration of the day is a shallow thing if we do not wish for others the same freedom from servitude which we have enjoyed. And just as shallow is our fight for the freedom of some nations from bondage to Germany or Japan while there remains the domination of certain portions of the globe by ourselves or any of our allies.

There is the independence of self-determination which we enjoy as a nation among nations, and which we would seek for all the peoples of the world. We are many members with our own functions to perform - with our own lives to live subject only to one God who is our guide. To Him alone should any man feel the need to turn as Master. Yet as many members, we are of one body, not independent but dependent upon one another in God's Kingdom. Our quest must be for the discovery of the function of each nation as a member of the body. All nations should know an independence, yet we must discover some muscular coordination of the many members before this world will have its Independence Day.

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CONGRESS TAKES INTEREST (Continued)

the government. The extra cost of administering the program with the relief units would have been nominal if anything at all. For some time a number of groups have been trying to have the program discontinued. Various reasons have been suggested, but none of them ring very true. However, at present there is nothing that can be done no matter what we may feel to have been the motives.

PHYSICAL REEXAMINATIONS

A letter came Monday morning that was good news for some of our men. Colonel Roundtree of the Medical Div. of Selective Service is to visit this and other camps in this area beginning about July 17. His reason for coming is to reexamine men who have physical disabilities to discover whether they

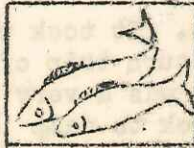
should be disqualified and released from camp.

Thirty two men have asked to be examined. Their complaints are such as flat feet, disabling knee joint, high blood pressure, hernia, stomach ulcers, enlarged heart, absence of one lung and absence of one kidney. Most of the men are working at something as best they can and several of them are on limited service. One has not been able to do any work for some time. We sincerely hope that Colonel Roundtree will be able to clear up the problems related to the status of the men with physical limitations.

New men being assigned to C.P.S. camps are now being sent to the regular army induction stations where they get their physical examinations by Selective Service medical examiners.

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"Long distance, please; I'd like to speak to Arthur Rediess at Trinidad. You can reach him through the SCS office there, I'm Elmer Frantz, former Bethel College student; my home is in Orienta, Oklahoma, but I've recently been in Trinidad and now am in Colorado Springs for a couple of weeks; I've been doing surveying in Trinidad; got my self some engineer's boots and everything....."



"Vernio and Leonard are thrilling the men at CPS No. 5 with the glories of catching trout at Monument Lake. The tales are as colored as the fish and such great speckled beauties you never saw!"



"I'm sorry to report that one of our group had the hives all over. I mean just here in camp. Reuben had them. Say, have you been looking after things in Trinidad --things that Reuben usually took care of?"

"Oh, hello Art; this is Frantz. Have you seen O'Leary lately? Did you say he was asking about Foreman Wichert? OH, you mean Foreman Buller. Well, it is kind of easy to get mixed up."



"Rediess, there's something I want to ask you. What's that? The young people at the Lutheran?the young people at the Baptist church? That's nice!"

"Well, mighty Paul marched up Pikes Peak Saturday night with about 17 other fellows. He had an advantage over them with the sleep situation, though. You know, he got used to getting by with less sleep."



"Yes, Menno's thumb is pretty good now. He's beating a path to the dining hall now instead of the masterful waltz steps his feet beat out when the New Mexico Doctor took his thumb-nail."



"And you tried to bake a pie, did you--like Toby used to make? Well that's fine! What? Come again! Oh, it wasn't so good, huh? Are you feeling better now? Toby has been too busy in the beets here to think about pie. He's been going down the line about like Gene and Alvin probably are. They are on harvest furlough."

"Ralph is still thinking about the \$12.00 an acre for thinning beets. He says he isn't made for that kind of work but he wants to say he's thinned an acre anyway. He got a letter from his wife today so is happy."



"Art, I almost forgot to tell you about Herman. The Fourth of July was just what he needed; it pepped him up, making him as speedy now as ever."

"Harvey was one of the Peak climbers too. It was wonderful, but he doesn't want to do it again. Guess maybe Harvey thought he could see Trinidad from the Summit House."



"Is that right? We've already talked twelve minutes? Don't hang up yet, Art. Listen, Art, can you hear me? Well, it's this way; I just wanted to ask you--in good faith, you know--- ARE YOU STILL SINGLE?"

Those that are found not fit are sent home and reclassified without being sent to camp. Prior to the adoption of that system many men were sent to camp where they were unable to work and where they had to be examined and released; Selective Service is now sending Colonel Roundtree on a trip of the camps to discover all men physically unfit who were inducted before the present system was put into practice.

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PIKES PEAK HIKERS

After a long day of hard work, 18 boys made up their minds to hike up Pikes Peak. Following supper on Saturday night, the boys carefully packed lunches for three meals. Then they packed some extra coats and set out for the Cog line tracks in Manitou. When the men got to the place where the long journey was to begin, they were feeling like spring chickens.

We left the depot at 8 o'clock in the evening and arrived at the top at 4 o'clock in the morning. There were nine miles to hike to the top. Those were long miles and it seemed like we would never get from one mile to the next. We had to rest quite often because of the steepness of the grade. At the fifth mile we built a bonfire to warm ourselves. We took a long rest and had lunch.

The last four miles were very steep and on the last two miles we walked from one telephone pole to the next and then had to rest. It was a long, hard hike and a dark one too, but it was interesting on the way up to look out in different directions to see the lights of Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and several other towns.

When we got to the top, we had to put on all of the clothes we had. We piled together trying to sleep and keep warm. The temperature was 28 above zero and there was much shivering. At last the sun came up and presented a picture worth coming to see. About 6 in the morning, the summer house was opened, and we crowded in to gather around the stove to warm ourselves. Some of the boys ordered breakfast and some of the boys did not feel at all like eating.

At 8 o'clock, we started down and followed the burro trail the 12 miles back to the place from where we start-

ed. It took us $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to make the return trip of the 21 mile journey. It was a very tired group that got back to camp only to look forward to another day of beets after a strenuous weekend.

SIDE CAMPERS PAY VISIT

At the dawn of the last day in June the thirteen boys at the Trinidad side camp awoke from their slumber to welcome a day with different plans. This day was different because it was the day on which they were to return to their mother camp at Colorado Springs, for several weeks.

Some were anxious to go back to renew old acquaintances, make new ones, and to be classed as available men when an emergency appeared. However, others were somewhat hesitant about coming back for various and sundry reasons too numerous to mention.

The next morning the same thirteen boys with canteens in their hands stood before Mr. Brown at the Springs. Each one seemed too breathless as they anxiously awaited the important assignment. What was it? That's right you guessed it. Only the "beets".

Out in the field down on their knees all the pet jobs and "suction" that had been acquired at Trinidad was of no avail. Now they were all on the same level which was next to the ground. It was quite a contrast to building diversion dams, reservoirs, being a cook, or surveying land. Instead it was a job nobody else wanted. It gave them plenty of time to think of other times when they thought they had unpleasant jobs but really didn't.

All in all this experience which was entirely new to most of the group will never be forgotten. Whether the memories will be precious or not remains to be seen as time will tell.

"Better trust all and be deceived,
And weep that trust and that deceiving,
Than doubt one heart which, if believed
Had blessed one's life with true
believing.
--Frances Anne Kemble

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