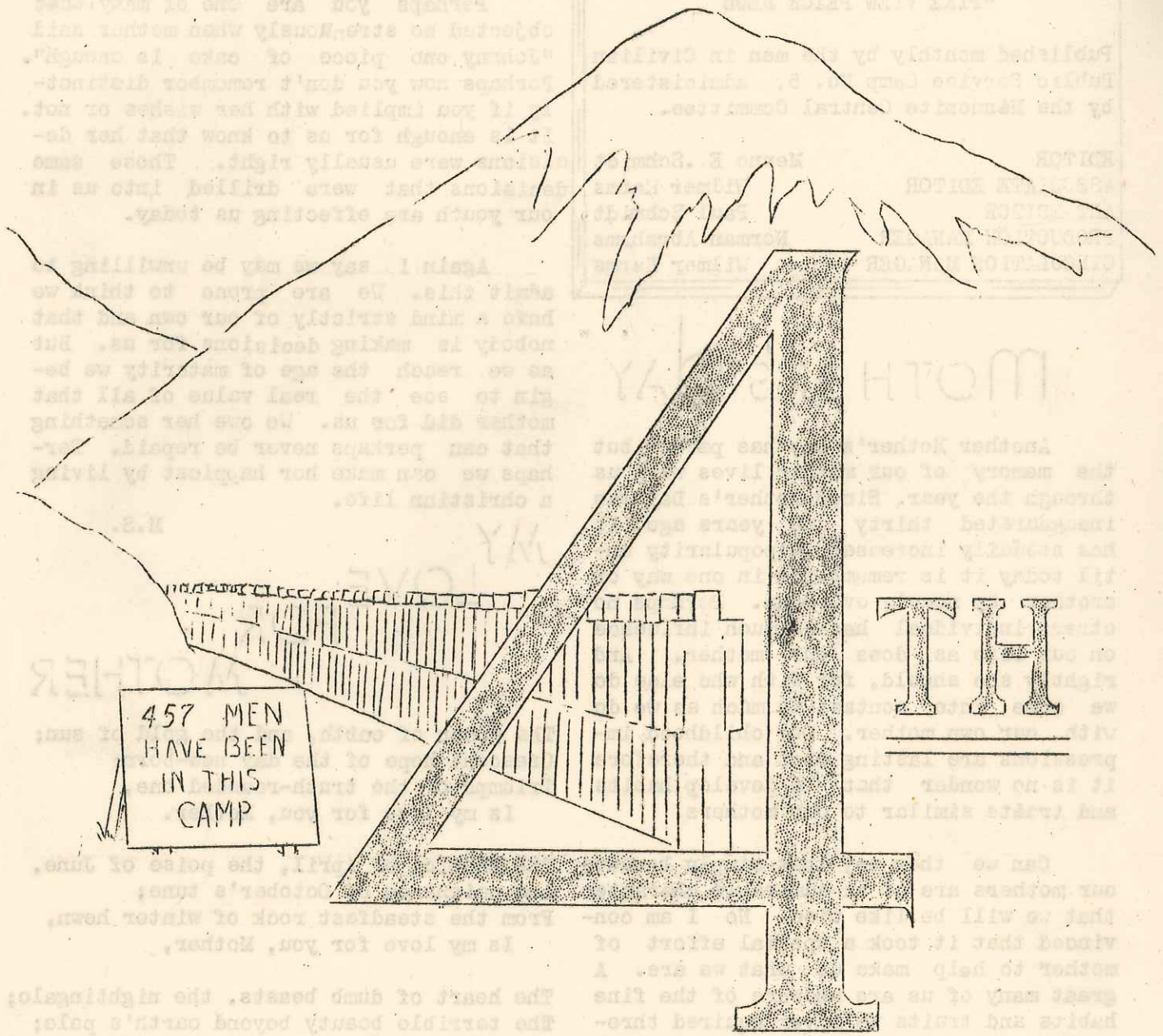


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# PIKE VIEW PEACE NEWS

VOL. 4 NO. 8

MAY 1945



457 MEN  
HAVE BEEN  
IN THIS  
CAMP

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# ANNIVERSARY



"PIKE VIEW PEACE NEWS

Published monthly by the men in Civilian Public Service Camp No. 5, administered by the Mennonite Central Committee.

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# MOTHER'S DAY

Another Mother's Day has passed but the memory of our mother lives with us through the year. Since Mother's Day was inaugurated thirty one years ago, it has steadily increased in popularity until today it is remembered in one way or another by nearly everyone. Perhaps no other individual has so much influence on our life as does our mother. And rightly she should, for with who else do we come into contact as much as we do with our own mother. Our childhood impressions are lasting ones and therefore it is no wonder that we develop habits and traits similar to our mothers.

Can we then say that simply because our mothers are of an admirable character that we will be like wise. No I am convinced that it took a special effort of mother to help make us what we are. A great many of us are unaware of the fine habits and traits we have acquired through the persistence of mother during our youth. It is difficult for us to see this simply because she is so much a part of us. But if the truly great men of this world contribute so much of their success to their mothers than we, without having to think twice, should acknowledge the same.

Perhaps you are one of many that objected so strenuously when mother said "Johnny one piece of cake is enough". Perhaps now you don't remember distinctly if you implied with her wishes or not. It is enough for us to know that her decisions were usually right. Those same decisions that were drilled into us in our youth are effecting us today.

Again I say we may be unwilling to admit this. We are prone to think we have a mind strictly of our own and that nobody is making decisions for us. But as we reach the age of maturity we begin to see the real value of all that mother did for us. We owe her something that can perhaps never be repaid. Perhaps we can make her happiest by living a christian life.

M.S.

## MY LOVE FOR MOTHER

The green of earth, and the gold of sun;  
Crescent hope of the day new-born;  
Triumph of the truth-rounded one,  
Is my love for you, Mother.

The passion of April, the poise of June,  
And poignance of October's tune;  
From the steadfast rock of winter hewn,  
Is my love for you, Mother.

The heart of dumb beasts, the nightingale;  
The terrible beauty beyond earth's pale;  
Calm truth beneath appearance's veil,  
Is my love for you, Mother.

Eternal Soul within the soul--  
High glory of love's final goal--  
The many made one in the perfect whole--  
Is my love for you, Mother.

--Eva Ingersoll Swasey



# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March, 1941--Rev. Albert Gaeddert and John Gaeddert came to Colorado Springs to draw up lease for use of camp with Mr. J. Selby Young, local district conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service.

June 5, 1941--Civilian Public Service Camp #5 officially opens with 25 men from Kansas arriving at 6:30 A. M.

June 16, 1941--21 more men arrive to boost the camp strength to 46 men.

June 23, 1941--39 more men arrive to again boost our number and now it is 85 men.

September 8, 1941--Extra. First issue of Pike View Peace News goes to press.

October 9, 1941--Fourteen 28 year olds get their releases because of age.

December 8, 1941-- U. S. declares war on Japan and Rev. Gaeddert pleads for maintenance of faith and courage.

May 20, 1942--Five men from #5 go to Fort Collins to open camp #33.

June 20, 1942--Rev. Albert Gaeddert leaves to accept job of assistant to general director of camps.

August 8, 1942--Pike View Peace News subscribers total 1250.

September 5, 1942--CPS has grown from 20 camps with 1000 men of a year ago to 48 camps and units with 5000 men.

September 15, 1942--Nineteen men leave here for Belton, Montana.

December 15, 1942--Eleven men leave for Lapine, Oregon.

January 1, 1943--Harry Martens comes to become our new director.

January 13, 1943--Eighteen men go to Terry, Montana.

March 30, 1943--General Hershey orders all furloughs and weekends cancelled.

April 13, 1943--El Paso County Dairy unit opens with 22 men placed on farms.

November 15, 1943--Albert Bohrer becomes new director.

December 10 1943--Mrs. Elsie Bohrer is killed in automobile accident.

January 22, 1944--David Suderman comes to Colo. Springs to be our next director.

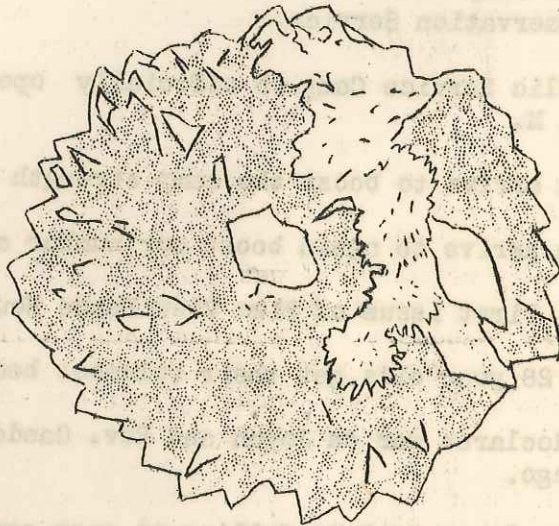
January 21, 1945--Man Hunt in Woodmen Sanitorium vicinity for 17 year old boy.

April 1, 1945--Paul Schmidt assumes duties of camp director.

May 8, 1945--Twenty men leave for Belton on luxurious train.



# IN MEMORIAM



Although throughout the year we all recall and recollect memories of friends or loved ones who are with us no more, yet on May 30th of each year we have a special day on which to pay tribute and respect in memoriam of those who have passed away. And so we too here at CPS #5 wish to recall at this time four members of our Camp family who have passed by our way on into the Beyond.

The first death in our Camp was that of Curt Dyck from Corn, Oklahoma. He died on September 4, 1942 as a result of a brain abscess which made itself known only about one day before his death. His parents were enroute here to Colorado Springs to surprise Curt with a visit and arrived here a few hours later only to find that their son had passed away.

The second death was that of Glen L. Greaser who had already transferred to Beltsville, Maryland. Glen's home was in Hesston, Kansas; and while in Beltsville he drowned on July 16, 1943 while taking a swimming lesson.

The third member to be taken from our family was Elmer Hartzler from Wichita, Kansas. At the time of his death he was with the Puerto Rican unit and drowned while swimming in a mountain pool near the Camp. His death occurred September 11, 1943, just three weeks before his wedding date.

On December 10, 1943, we were shocked with the news of the death of Mrs. Elsie Bohrer who had died the day before in an automobile accident. She and her husband, Albert Bohrer, had arrived in our Camp only two months earlier to be our Camp Director and Camp Nurse. At the time of Elsie's death, the Bohrers were on furlough in the vicinity of Hillsboro, Kansas.

Though not all of us have had the privilege to know these members personally yet, we feel that they have made definite contributions to our Camp and so in tribute to them we are happy to have had them in our Camp family of CPS #5.

W.H.



# in the beginning

Four years ago, had you visited the old CCC camp in templeton Gap, you would have found Rev. and Mrs. Albert Gaeddert Carol and Dale, Mr. and Mrs. John Gaeddert, and Marie Groening feverishly preparing for the coming of the first group of Conscientious Objectors who had been assigned to the Colorado Springs Camp. These people had been here since May 19, 1941, making arrangements for the men's arrival. On June 5, the first 25 men arrived on the early train for camp. With them came H. S. Bender and Paul Comely French. Albert Gaeddert, Rev. Bayles, Rev. Manthei, and John Gaeddert got up early to meet the first group. As the group arrived they immediately went to the dining hall for breakfast pausing outside the door for prayer. Breakfast that morning lasted for 1½ hours (compared to our 20 minutes now). There were speeches by Bender and French as well as others. After breakfast some were assigned to kitchen work, others to getting out sleeping cots, while the remainder got busy with the weeds which were two feet high in the yard. In the afternoon the men decided to catch up on the sloop which they had missed coming on the train. That evening they all gathered on the front of the dormitory to sing and their harmony was beautiful in the lovely evening. A quartet had been formed as they had washed dishes.

In the next few days tables and benches for the dining hall were prepared. Typhoid shots were given and the camp was prepared for occupancy. Former farmers had to learn how to fry meat and cook potatoes and they did learn very rapidly. It wasn't long until the bluffs and the surrounding hills had been thoroughly explored by these men coming from the plains. Gradually the camp became more liveable.

The first Sunday in Camp found the group meeting in the library (now apt. D) for

Sunday services. Ed Martens, stricken with loneliness because he couldn't be with his girl friend, dressed up anyway just as if he were going to see "Billie" (Now Mrs. Martens). In the evening when the moon came up his grief became almost unbearable.

In the next week we found Les Schultz and Tony Martens building chapel benches after getting their typhoid shots. Les was suffering intensely and threatened to leave the work and go to bed. Tony derided him calling him sissy and other appropriate adjectives. Finally Les could stand the misery no longer and went to bed. No sooner was he comfortably in bed when two fellows came into the dormitory carrying Tony pale and limp and apparently without life. You can imagine the conversation when Tony recovered his listening facilities.

Yes, the beginning of camp was much different than it is now. Only two married men were in camp then compared to 50 now. It was a new experience to leave home and enter the Civilian Public Service program. And they planned to enter for one years service and then return home. Most of them are still in the program some place or other.

## ORIGINAL CAMPERS

Donnell W. Bartel--from Hillsboro, Kansas now on the El Paso County Dairy Unit at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Raymond Buller--from McPherson, Kansas, now at CPS #64, Terry, Montana.

Walter R. Decker--from Galva, Kansas now in the army.

Elmer Enns--from Goessel, Kansas received a physical disability discharge.

(continued to last Page)



# TRANSFERS AND ARRIVALS

## ON TO BELTON

The following men transferred to Belton, Montana on May 8 for the fire season there. They had the privilege of a drawing room Pullman and seemed to be in good spirits when they left.

Veronon Decker--DeRidder, La.; Jesse Diener--Canton, Kans.; Wilbur Dester--Deer Creek, Okla.; Henry Engle----Colorado Springs, Colo.; Hiram Engle--Hope, Kans.; Walter Grundman--Valley Center, Kans.; Benno Habenicht--Yoakum, Tex.; Roy Jantz--Meno, Okla.; Harlo Janzen--Isabella, Okla.; Kenneth Krehbiel---Deer Creek, Okla.; Paul Landis---DesMoines, Iowa; Elmer Miller--Pryor, Okla.; Floyd Miller--Pryor, Okla.; Elmer Neufeld--Inman,--Kans.; Rudolph Neufeld--Newton, Kans.; Herman Quiring--Cordell, Okla.; Lee Earl Reimer--Medford, Okla.; James Rother--Schulenberg, Tex.; Reuben Schmidt--Montezuma, Kans.; Clarence Yoder---Wellman, Iowa.

## TO CLEVELAND, OHIO

Men recently transferring to the Cleveland, Ohio Mental Hospital Unit have been Edward Isaac--Durham, Kans.; Vernie Smith--Ringwood, Okla.; Rodney Koehn--Mullinville, Kans.; Ed Martens--Inman, Kans.; Lennard Boehs--Fairview, Okla.; Ralph Koehn--Isabella, Okla.

## TO PINEHURST, N.C.

Another quartette of men left for the Guinea Rig Experiment at Pinehurst, North Carolina (c/o Holly Inn) on May 11 as attendants in another atypical pneumonia experiment. The men were Melvin Schroeder--Goessel, Kans.; Melvin Siemens--Buhler, Kans.; Milton Reimer--Medford Oklahoma.

## MISCELLANEOUS TRANSFERS

To Smoke Jumpers: Robert Goering--Moundridge, Kansas; David Beals--Wichita, Kansas.

To Mississippi: Jonas Classen--Omaha, Nebraska.

To East Lansing, Mich: Menno Martens--

Buhler Kans.; Arnold Wall--Buhler, Kans.  
To Mancos, Colo: (by own request) Leonard Roney.

To New Hampshire: Elmer E. Schmidt--Hutchinson, Kansas.

## (April 20) NEW ASSIGNEES

Johnny J. Duerksen is a farmer from Windom, Minn. He is a G. C. Mennonite.

Joseph E. Hershberger is a farmer from Kalona, Iowa, has two children and is from the Amish Church.

Melvin A. Jantz was working is a hatchery in Newton, Kans. before being drafted. He is a G. C. Mennonite. Melvin also has two children.

Gerhard H. Nickel is a farmer from Mt. Lake, Minn. He comes from the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Church.

## (May 18)

Carl R. Andreas was working with the Soil Conservation Service in Beatrice, Nebraska before coming to #5. He is a G. C. Mennonite.

Arthur C. Kreider is a farmer, coming from Loogootee, Indiana. He is from the Amish Church.

Harold G. Kreider is an Old Mennonite and comes from Palmyra, Missouri. He also was farming before being drafted.

Joseph Miller is a farmer from Montgomery, Indiana. He is from the Amish Church.

William F. Snyder is a farmer from Wakarusa, Indiana. He is an Old Mennonite.

Henry W. Stoll has two children and comes from Kismet, Kansas. He is a G.C. Mennonite.

Jean W. Suderman is a farmer from Mountain Lake, Minnesota. He is from the Mennonite Brethren Church.

David Warkentin comes from Mountain Lake, Minnesota and is also a farmer. He is from the E. M. B. Church.

Isaiah C. Witmer is a farmer from Goshen Indiana. He is from the Whisler Mennonite Church.

John M. Yoder comes from Wakarusa, Indiana. He is a farmer and comes from the Old Mennonite Church.



# VICTORY FOR WHOM?

Along with a military victory, is a military victory possible, waves of optimism, self-confidence, and pride sweep over the victorious nation. Bands triumphantly parade the streets putting into music the defeat and subjection of the enemy. Church bells are strained in proclaiming the victory of God's forces. To the militarist victory is proof of a nation's power and dominant position in the World. To be sure, the fact that killing ceases is sufficient to invoke happiness in the human and sympathetic mind. The escape from danger, inconvenient situations, contaminated swamps, and return to normal life is also cause for rejoicing.

What does the cessation of war mean to a CO? Does the defeat of an enemy nation invoke within us a feeling of victory? Are we to rejoice with the allied nations in their conquests? Rejoicing might be justified in so far as killing ceases and the smoke of battle shifts away for human life to breathe again. There is also considerable satisfaction in anticipating a release from CPS. The basic question, however, is whether we, who try to contribute nothing to the war, should become elated and satisfied because we live in the nation that happens to have the upper hand in a military conflict. If we recognize that militaristically we are negative, and that conquests of militarism are negative, can there then be a positive victory?

It is the writers contention that consistency in our attitudes is imperative in making a total witness against war. If our only cause for rejoicing is the release from an undesirable situation our attitudes are certainly shallow. If we rejoice in our nations ability to preserve its integrity through hideous and atrocious methods of subjecting the

enemy we are inconsistent. Even the cessation of killing is brought about by anything but reasonable terms. Can we rejoice with a slave owner who allows his slaves to live because a live slave is more profitable to him than a dead one? If cessation of war comes by humiliating, destroying, and enslaving the enemy we have little reason for praising God. Cessation of overt warfare does not end wars. Wars are fought first of all in the human mind. A resort to physical combat is only an outward manifestation of inward conflict. Wars do not cease till there is a demobilization of hatred, prejudice, envy, and pride--weapons that are so essential in the use of mechanical weapons. Thus, even the cessation of killing can hardly justify excessive joy unless these mental weapons are discarded and the lives of those spared are given a position of equality in the human family. Otherwise we become guilty of rejoicing in our security at the expense of the insecurity of our neighbors.

True victory does not arise from the defeat of an enemy, asserting one's superiority over others, and claiming special privileges. True victory is a twin and must be shared. Victory is real only when it is mutual. We are victorious when others are victorious. Victory is not victory when half the world is defeated. A consistent way of expressing joy for the cessation of hostilities is to recognize our obligations to that part of the world that is defeated and humiliated. Extending a hand of brotherly love, returning good for evil, doing good to them that hate you, and sacrificial service, are the keys to victory. A military victory hardly belongs to the non-resistant Christian. Our rejoicing should be in victoriously demonstrating the Christ like way of life to our neighbors and enemies.

CHRIST IS OUR VICTORY.

W.P.



# DEPENDABLE

One of the technical investigations now under way is of more than ordinary interest to the general public, especially to those interested in agriculture. Four men from CPS Camp No. 5 are working with the Research people of the Soil Conservation Service listing, arranging, and plotting Weather Bureau records so that maps may be prepared to show the amounts of rainfall that can, on the average, be depended upon during four years out of five. (In this report, rainfall is taken to include snow, hail, sleet as well as true rain.)

It has long been known to hydrologists that the so-called "normal" amounts of rainfall published by the Weather Bureau and other agencies are not normal in the commonly used sense of the word. These "normals" are simply the arithmetic averages or means of the record and are computed by adding up the amounts occurring in all of the years of the record and dividing by the number of years included. Examination of records show that in almost every case there are many more years when less than "normal" occurs than when more than the "normal" is recorded. In other words, the excess of rainfall during wet years is usually much greater than the deficiency in dry years. The percentages of years when "normal" or greater rainfall occurs varies somewhat with conditions and location but, in general, will range from 45% down to 30%. This last figure means that "normal" or greater rainfall will occur in only three years out of ten. It also means that the amount of rainfall that will be equalled or exceeded during half of the time is appreciably less than the "normal". This is true of the records of monthly rainfall, also, and even wider ranges from "normal" are noted. It is the aim of this investigation to present information on annual, seasonal, and monthly rainfall in a form suitable for use by farmers, bankers, plant industry specialists, economists, and others interested in sound, profitable agriculture.

Now only a small portion of the country can be included in the investigations. This includes portions of the six states: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas from the 99th meridian of longitude west to the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains and from southern New Mexico to northern Colorado. It is hoped that the scope may be extended to include eastern Kansas in addition. Maps are being prepared to show the amounts of rainfall which can be depended upon, that is, the amount that will be equalled or exceeded during a definite percentage of time. It is quite generally recognized that occasional crop failures due to drouth must be expected and planned for in any over-all plan of farm operations. In the parts of the country covered by this investigation, it is quite generally accepted that if drouth failures do not occur more often than in one year of five, on the average, the cropping plan is economically sound. For this reason, the first effort will be to prepare maps based on dependability during 80% of the time, or 80 years out of 100.

In the series now being prepared there will be 9 maps, one for the entire year, one for the three month period, January, February, and March, one for the three month period, October, November, and December, and maps for each of the six months April to September inclusive. Later the series may be expended so as to include maps for every month, for the four quarters, for the growing season, April to September, inclusive, as well as the entire year, a total of 18 maps.

The methods used in the analysis are quite simple but involve tremendous amounts of time consuming effort. The entire procedure is based on the conclusion that no basic changes have occurred which would tend to influence the occurrence of rainfall and that the combinations of factors which result in and control the amounts of rainfall will occur in the future in much the same manner and with about the same frequency as



# RAINFALL

in the past. Thus, the best guide to the future is found in the records of past rainfall. In selecting the Weather Bureau stations whose records were to be used, consideration was given to locations making a pattern covering the area but an essential requirement was a long, unbroken period of observation, preferably not less than 40 years. In all, about 225 locations were selected. A few records of less than 40 years had to be included in order to have adequate coverage but no record of less than 31 years was used and the average length of record is over 55 years. Leavenworth, Kansas has the longest record of 109 years, beginning with 1836.

For each location the station record is first tabulated listing the amount of rainfall for each month of each year. The amounts are then added so as to have the amounts for each quarter, the growing season and the entire year. Next, the values in the nine periods to be mapped are arranged in descending order of magnitude, that is, the largest first, then the next largest, and so on, down to the smallest. Knowing the least amount that has occurred in a given number of years, it is believed that over long periods of time this least amount will recur, on the average, once in approximately the given number of years. Thus, if a minimum record occurs in a 50 year record, it is probable that once in 50 years, or 2% of the time, this low record will be equalled. It is also believed that once in 100 years, or 1% of the time, a slightly lower record may be expected and that once in 1000 years or 0.1% of the time a still lower record may be reached. So, for each record, a plotting position is calculated in terms of percentage of time. The amounts of the records are then plotted against the appropriate percentage of time and a smooth curve is drawn through the points to average any irregularities. From this curve the amounts of rainfall to be expected are taken and transferred to maps. With this information it is possible to mark off bands or strips of territory which will receive approximately equal amounts of rainfall.

The information obtained is of great value in explaining why some crops have not proven adaptable where they have been introduced. It enables farm planners to develop farm production plans which will be economically sound. The conservation surveyor makes use of it in determining the land use capability rating and in his recommendations as to the best practices and cropping systems. The plant breeder knows the moisture requirements of new varieties at the various stages of their development and can avoid errors in recommending their introduction in localities which are frequently deficient in moisture at the period when the plant makes its greatest demands. A banker or investor considering the investment in farm or ranch property may use the information in arriving at his evaluation.

The information of course has its limitations. By reason of the records used in preparing it, from locations 25 to 50 miles apart, it is generalized and local conditions, such as appreciable changes in elevation, may cause variations which will not be indicated. It must also be remembered that while 80% of the time represents 4 years out of five, deviations from the general trend such as the drought years of the '30s occur. In any given 5-year period amounts of rainfall less than those indicated may not occur at all, or may occur once or may occur several times, but based on a long period, such as a century, it is probable that smaller amounts will not occur in more than 20 years out of 100. However, since the records used include the recent severe drought years, it is believed that the results reached are truly conservative.

Hayden K. Rouse  
Project Supervisor  
Research Project



# Original Campers

(cont'd from page 5)

John Goering--from Moundridge, Kansas now at the Kalamazoo, Michigan Hospital.

Jacob Guhr--from Hillsboro, Kansas now at CPS #35, North Fork, California.

Issac N. Harms--Ulysses, Kansas now at the Gulfport, Miss. Health Project.

Leslie L. Harms--from Hillsboro, Kansas now in the army.

Cecil D. Jantz--Hesston, Kansas now in the army.

Menno Koehn--from Galva, Kansas now at CPS #34, Terry, Montana.

Erwin P. Krehbiel---from McPherson, Kansas now at Kalamazoo, Mich. Hospital.

Henry T. Loepp--Inman, Kansas now on the El Paso Dairy Unit, Colo. Springs.

Edward Martens--Inman, Kansas now at Cleveland, Ohio Mental Hospital.

Merno Martens--from Inman, Kansas now at East Lansing, Michigan.

Marvin Nightingale--Halstead, Kansas,

discharged because of age(28 years old).

Jacob Pauls--Inman, Kansas now at the Psychopathic Hospital, Denver, Colorado.

Cornelius L. Regahr--from Inman, Kansas, discharged because of age.

Carl H. Rupp---Moundridge, Kansas, discharged because of age.

Leslie L. Schultz--Pawnee Rock, Kansas now on the El Paso County Unit at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Clarence J. Unruh--Gypsum, Kansas now at Puerto Rico.

Freeman Unruh--Galva, Kansas, received a physical disability discharge.

Victor Voth--Canton, Kansas, discharged because of age.

Menno Wedel--Canton, Kansas, discharged because of age.

Elmer Wiens--Inman, Kansas now at the Ypsilanti, Mich. Mental Hospital Unit.

Floyd Yoder--Harper, Kansas, discharged because of age.

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