

CAMP HALE SKI ZETTIE

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THE WAR THIS WEEK

War All Tunisia

The war this week was all Tunisia. But what happened over Tokyo on April 18, 1942—and the repercussions thereof—held the eyes of a horrified Allied world.

For out of the White House one day last week came an announcement that the Japanese had executed some of the American fliers who raided Japanese cities a year ago. In one of the strongest worded statements ever to come out of the White House, President Roosevelt vowed that the war lords responsible for "these diabolical crimes" will be brought to justice in due course. The President branded the executions as "barbarous" and warned the Japanese efforts thus "to intimidate us will utterly fail."

Stinging Words

On the heels of these announcements came stinging words from Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the attack on Japan's industrial cities. He called on America to bomb Japan until the Empire crumbled and begged for mercy.

From his headquarters in North Africa, Doolittle promised that "we will drop each bomb in memory of our murdered comrades. Our bombs will not miss their mark. . . we do not seek revenge. But we do want a fighting part in correcting a situation that threatens everything we hold dear."

He promised that Americans would never forget the Japanese murders and that they would only work harder to defeat Japan. "Our job is to utterly and completely defeat the Japanese nation and everything it is war lords stand for. This can only be accomplished by striking at the heart of Japan itself," he added.

RAF To Help

By week's end came a report from London that Prime Minister Winston Churchill pledged the British Air Force to join the United States in bombing Japan until "this cruel and greedy power" had been stripped of its power "to molest the civilized world."

Meanwhile, in Africa, American and French forces were closing in on Bizerte, while the British were pushing on toward Tunisia in a costly but successful effort to strangle Rommel's Afrika Korps in that protective area of natural barrier he had between the advancing Allies and the sea.

Struggle Fierce

The struggle was so fierce that front-line reports told of Axis troops, refusing to surrender, being hurled bodily off of cliffs by the advancing British.

The Nazis, with only a strip between them and the sea, are now fighting in their last major line of defense, in a semi-circle of natural barrier of rugged hills and caves. While the Allied force is acknowledged to be superior in man-power and equipment, the nature of the fighting is proving costly and slow because of the Axis' natural defense lines.

Aerial power and artillery have proven inconclusive against this type of a defense and the Allies have had to resort to the most costly, but successful, infantry, hand-to-hand combat.

FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS

Twice-reported dead, Lt. Richard S. Smith surprised his wife, a Philadelphia school teacher, by a furlough visit. He had first been reported lost in a plane crash in Java; but it had been another Lt. Smith, instead. Later, the War Department reported his death for the second time. "It was enough to make me wonder, myself," said the very much alive Lt. Smith.

Griffin Opens Radio Series In Easter Talk

"We Fight for One Ideal—Peace," Is Colonel's Message

Lt. Col. C. C. Griffin, camp executive officer, in an Easter address which marked the inauguration of a semi-monthly radio program to originate from Camp Hale, told a radio audience over KOA, Denver, Sunday morning that for "each one of us members of the United States armed forces there is but one motive for this world-wide holocaust which is taking place—we fight for one ideal—peace, and all it implies."

Declaring that we now realize the futility of the words "to make the world safe for Democracy" with which we entered the first World War, Colonel Griffin told his radio listeners that "the form of governments will not be so important this time—victory of justice and liberty must prevail. Nothing else can be a firm foundation for post-war reconstruction."

Gives Prayer

The half-hour program, which originated from Camp Hale's rustic chapel, "Colorado's own Mount of Holy Cross," included an Easter prayer by Capt. W. C. Carner, chaplain, and musical entertainment by the Fourth Army Ground Forces Band under the direction of Warrant Officer Charles Nixon.

Also included on the musical portion of the program—which symbolized the Holy Day—were numbers by Pvt. Wallace Giddings, accompanied by Pvt. Hans Moldenhauer, at the piano, and a violin solo by Francis Jones, assistant Red Cross field director. Mr. Jones played the famous "Ave Maria," and Giddings sang Franz's sacred "Dedication" and the "Lord's Prayer."

The program, which was prepared by Capt. Ralph Major and Lt. Fred Burke of the Special Service Division, will be heard every second Sunday over the same station and at the same hour and will bring to the microphone Camp Hale personalities, both in the field of entertainment and military life.

THE HIGHEST SKI CLUB

Possibly the highest ski club and lift in the world is that constructed by the Ski and Mountain Club of Bolivia at 17,500 feet, on the Chacaltaya ice fields.

Leading to it is a rock bed road, also believed to be the highest in the world. The clubhouse, tow and highway were constructed, for the most part, by the club members themselves.

Poposal, Bolivia, early silver center of the world, was for many years the largest city of North or South America, and calls itself "the highest city in the world," being 15,000 feet above sea level.

For Camp Hale Championship Anti-Tank Crew To Battle 601st Bn. For Basketball Crown Friday, 3 P. M.

Both Teams Boast Undefeated Record In Season's Play

By Plc. Leo Meindl

The National League's basketball champions, the Anti-Tank and Anti-Aircraft five, and the 601st F. A. Bn., winner in the American League loop, will tangle for the Camp Hale basketball championship at 3 p. m. Friday in the Field House in what promises to be the "dream game" of the season.

Both teams have gone through the season undefeated in league play, the AT-AAs garnering eight wins to the opponents' seven. The 601st F. A. crew wound up loop play last Thursday in what proved to be a mere workout for Friday's championship game by trouncing the 124th Engineers, 76-18. Cameron and Ortleb, scoring 18 and 14 points, respectively, for the winners, proved too much for the Engineers.

The AT-AAs had it pretty much their own way in taking the National League championship by beating the 7th Vet. team, 35-19, the same evening. Although the game was fairly close the first three quarters, the artillery boys, led by Brown who scored 13 points, splurged in the last few minutes of the game as the Vet five seemed to fall apart.

10th Medics Win

In other league games played last week the 10th Medics beat the 602nd F. A., 27-18; the 10th Recon. Troop team rolling over the 123rd Ordnance, 47-19; the 86th Infantry outscored their rivals, the 87th Infantry, 29-18; the 664th Engineers took the 123rd Ordnance to stride, 30-19; the 40th Amb. crew ran over the 10th Recon. Troop five, 31-15; then the 10th Recon. bunch turned around and beat the 110th Signal Co., 30-14, and the H. Q. H. Q. Btry, finished out the schedule by beating the Hq. Co. MTC team, 28-20.

In the Friday afternoon game Lt. Moses hopes to send his winning National League combination of King and Miller at forward, Wicher at center and Henning and Henry at guard against the American League.

Lt. Kennedy, commanding officer of the Anti-Tank unit, has picked the lineup of Rucker and Peterson at forward, Russell at center, and (Continued on Page 4)



Brig. Gen. Onslow S. Rolfe

Hale Men Find Gen. Rolfe Ideal Mountain Leader

The right man for the right job, the key to the United States Army's classification system, never took on greater significance, in the opinion of thousands of Camp Hale officers and enlisted men who have worked and trained under him, than when in November of 1941 the War Department, in the historic step of activating the first American mountain unit, called to its command Brig. Gen. then Colonel, Onslow S. Rolfe.

For in General Rolfe the Army picked, not only an active skier and crack horseman but an officer who made it his business to become acquainted with mountain warfare long before its significance was realized in many military circles.

Born, prophetically enough, in the Granite State of New Hampshire, General Rolfe forsook a Dartmouth family tradition to attend West Point—and jumped right into action in France immediately following his graduation as second lieutenant in 1917. For more than a year he fought with the 7th Infantry, 3rd Division, being twice decorated for bravery under fire, until he was wounded on Oct. 20, 1918. He took with him (Continued on Page 4)

PARACHUTES FOR PACIFISTS

In June, Selective Service will start giving some 60 conscientious objectors the stiff Army and Marine parachute training course. The purpose is to fight forest fires. They will probably be stationed at Missoula, Mont., regional Forest Service headquarters, center of a rugged and remote fire area.

The Government's plan will not only serve to please restless conscripts. It is good economics as well: the old method of trekking across mountainous terrain to quench a blaze costs the Forest Service an average of \$3,500 per fire; parachutists have been doing the job faster at \$247 per fire.—Time.

All-Camp Mardi Gras To Be Held May 1, 2

Parade, Carnival, Dance, USO Show Will Feature Affair

Camp Hale's greatest bid for entertainment—the all-camp Mardi Gras—will be ushered in Saturday afternoon, May 1, in what, its sponsors hope, will be one of the most elaborate two-day entertainment affairs ever staged in any Army camp.

While detailed plans still are in the tentative stage, Lt. Granath, Burke and Cole, of the Special Service Division, who are in charge of the carnival, already have announced an over-all program.

Schedule by the Hour

Saturday, May 1

2:00 P. M.—PARADE
South from north end of Utility Street past Camp Headquarters.
East on 1st Street to "A" Street.
South on "A" Street past M. T. C. Headquarters to 18th Street.
East on 18th Street to "B" Street.
North on "B" Street to Field House.
4:00 P. M.—Opening of Field House
—Games, concessions, music, food.
Matinee presented by Tabloid Revue of U. S. O. Camp Shows, Inc. Songs, dances, specialties, GIRLS.
7:00 P. M.—First evening show.
9:00 P. M.—Second evening show.
11:00 P. M.—Field House closes.

Sunday, May 2

1:00 P. M.—Field House opens
3:00 P. M.—Matinee—U. S. O. Camp Shows, Inc. Tabloid Revue.
7:00-10:00 P. M.—Dance, floor show, presentation of trophies for best float and best military entry in parade.

The Mardi-Gras will be officially opened with a parade, comprised of drill teams and organization floats. In the reviewing stand will be Col. L. D. Bogan, camp commander, Brig. Gen. Onslow S. Rolfe, commanding officer of the Mountain Training Center, and commanding officers of all post units.

Prizes will be awarded the organizations entering the most novel floats in the parade.

Following the parade will be exhibitions by drill teams and other military demonstrations on the grounds behind the Field House. A carnival, which will conclude the first day's program, will be held in the Field House that evening.

The carnival, which will continue through Sunday afternoon, promises to be a fun-fest of games, concessions, girls and all the trimmings, which, its sponsors promise, will "make the New Orleans Mardi Gras green with envy."

Money, which will be used instead of money, will be on sale at the Field House, and all unused scrip will be redeemed both Saturday and Sunday nights.

One of the highlights of the Mardi Gras will be a USO show to be presented both Saturday and Sunday evenings. While negotiations for the show's program and personnel are still in progress, plans already have been completed to bring down a group of University of Colorado comedians to entertain in conjunction with the show.

Marking the close of the huge affair will be a dance Sunday night in the Field House. Besides the University of Colorado comedians, plans also are being made to invite numerous girls from near-by towns.

Gen. Uhl Advocates Hale as Permanent Post-News Reports

The Denver Rocky Mountain News Sunday reported in an interview that Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, commanding general of the Seventh Service Command, advocates the maintenance of Camp Hale, Camp Carson and Lowry and Buckley Fields in Denver as military training centers for American youth after the war.

The News reports General Uhl as saying that he "advocates a permanent military training program which will give the youth of the country at least one year of military training to enable them to jump into the breach and stamp out any Satanic rise to power, which we have experienced in dealing with the Japs and Germans."

"We can't ever again be caught as we were two years ago. We must avoid another Pearl Harbor," General Uhl was quoted in the interview.

New plastic item that the QM has dug up is a rifle cover. It's an elastic, translucent bag which slips over a rifle like a sock on a foot and ties up at one end. It's guaranteed to keep sand and water out of barrels in a landing. If you get in a pinch, you don't take it off—you just shoot through it.—Yank.

Hale Rates Balmy Weather, But East Takes It on Chin

Maybe the weather man set spring down in the wrong place. At least, he didn't distribute it very equitably.

Soldiers who went back East in the past two or three weeks did so with visions of springtime, of green grass, plowed fields, daffodils and forsythia. But the hopes 'aroused by Camp Hale's current balmy breezes were all in vain. They gradually vanished with each eastward click of the train wheels. Actually, there were 20 degree temperatures, snow squalls, sleet and cold rain.

Out here old-timers are saying it's the nicest, warmest spring in years; in the East they're saying it's the worst and coldest April in 40-odd years.

664th Eng., 86th, Take Lead in Hale Insurance Drive

Camp Hale's National Service Life insurance drive went into high gear last week, highlighted by intense organization competition, and from every indication promised to reach the goal set by camp insurance officers—every Camp Hale man a subscriber to government insurance to the maximum of \$10,000 by May 30.

Although practically every unit has shown an increase in insurance subscribers this past week, top honors went to the 664th Engineers, who increased their standing from 80% to 99% insured of all men in the organization, and to the 86th Infantry, which added 488 new subscribers to its rolls. The 86th now has 96% of its strength subscribed.

Lt. W. T. Jones is the insurance officer of the 664th and Lt. W. G. Taylor and T. B. Bates carry on the work in the 86th.

According to Lt. Sigmund Danziger, camp insurance officer, the response to the drive has been especially encouraging, and because the present law, for a limited time, allows every soldier to purchase insurance without a physical examination, all men should take advantage of this privilege without delay.

USE CREAM IN ICELAND

The QM has opened the first G.I. ice cream plant in Iceland. The plant is partly run by four lucky EM with ice cream manufacturing experience in civilian life.—Yank.

Malcolm C. Douglass:

FINDS HALE PREPARES MEN FOR PEACEFUL EXPLORATION

(Editor's Note: Malcolm C. Douglass of Co. C, 86th Mountain Infantry, who wrote this article, is now on special duty with a Dog Team Detachment at Camp Hale. Prior to entry in the Army, Douglass was a dog team driver and assistant meteorologist with the United States Antarctic Service Expedition, 1939-1941, under the command of Admiral Richard E. Byrd.)

Do you want to puzzle a friend? Tell him or her that Camp Hale helps a soldier prepare for a visit to a strange continent—a continent as large as the United States and Mexico combined but upon which no one lives, where it's below freezing all the year round; where, 10,000 miles from Camp Hale, there isn't a living creature in the winter, and even the germs

are so frozen they cannot impart diseases; where temperatures in the winter drop to 180 degrees below freezing; the continent which is the least known, most isolated spot on our globe; the continent around which nature has a fence—a great ice pack which for centuries has formed an almost impenetrable barrier—the Antarctic continent, of course!

What's it like at 76 degrees below zero. Well, a kerosene lantern freezes through and goes out, even while it's burning, at temperatures of 50 below or colder. One's breath freezes into minute ice crystals and floats in the air. And as these crystals drift past one's ears you hear a swishing-cracking sound. It's like pouring milk on dried breakfast cereals. Metal is so cold, it burns one's

flesh. Care must be taken to avoid perspiration, or the moisture turns into ice and hastens body freezing.

The snow, except that freshly fallen, is so firm one cannot sink a shovel more than a few inches when using all the weight of one foot. The only source of drinking water is snow. How does one get it? Take a wo-man wood saw, remove one handle, and saw parallel rows at right angles. Break off these sticks. They may be carried in pe arms or on the shoulders. You can build walls of them—walls strong enough to walk upon and rest heavy ladders to form airplane hangars, for example.

Why should anyone be interested in such a cold, forbidding, seemingly valueless continent?

Science continually fights the unknown. We know but very little of Antarctica. Most explorers have beaten but a narrow path to the South Pole, which is 800 miles from Little America at the Bay of Whales.

Admiral Byrd reminds us that Alaska was called "Seward's Folly"—it was worth so little to the United States until it was developed.

The concomitants of polar exploration are invaluable. Meteorologists learn more of long-range weather forecasting by studying the polar climate. Causes of radio static are more easily studied in close proximity to the magnetic poles. Dehydrated foods, cold weather clothing, mechanical equipment, physiology and such subjects are readily studied in

nature's great natural "ice laboratory."

Those are some of the reasons the men yearn to probe Antarctica's secrets.

How does Camp Hale help prepare a man for polar exploration? In an army camp like ours, here are some of the items a soldier may learn, if he but will:

How to get along with his neighbor—in a south polar camp, a small group of men will live in close confinement during the six-month winter night. There is no escape. No vessel, not even an ice-breaker, can get in. A selfish man even further isolates himself in his little community. In the Army or in a polar camp, the man who can get along with his neighbor, who is unselfish, will be content (Continued on Page 4)