

from a broad sword duel, while the American athlete prized his college letter on his sweater earned in intercollegiate athletic competition. Here you have the two psychologies. The German was trained in combat for war. The American was trained in combat for peace and pleasure. Both had body building as the incentive, but the American athlete was taught that you must say no a thousand times to temptation so that you could be a champion. The net result was that the Germanic mind believed in destroying the other fellow. The American conception was in the words of General Douglas MacArthur: Quote. On the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds which, in other years on other fields will bear the fruits of victory. Unquote.

In an AP dispatch a couple of weeks ago from Sardinia, war correspondent Kenneth L. Dixon quoted a tall, fair-haired captain of the air forces as follows: "As long as we live under our present code of ethics and virtues there will always be war. I am not convinced but that war is a pretty good thing." The men in the room in which sat American bombardiers and pilots, were shocked. It was hard for them to believe their ears. Dixon said that you could almost hear the wheels of their minds turning as the fire crackled in the stillness.

One said, "Just how do you mean that? I know places where you would be lynched for a crack like that."

"What virtues does war have?", someone asked.

"Courage is one," the blond captain replied. "At home, in school, in church, we are taught from kids that courage is a virtue - a wonderful thing. Discounting all the substitutes for war you find in sports and in a daily competitive struggle for existence, war is a final mass test of courage, the only one that gives great numbers of men a chance to prove their physical courage at least."

He stared into the fire for a minute, and then continued. "Unselfish-