

gressed splendidly. However—and this cannot be emphasized too strongly—the lives of thousands of our citizens and the continued functioning of our State and its many important industries, will depend a great deal upon the efficiency with which our people meet this challenge to their patriotism and cooperation. No matter how well your Civilian Defense forces may be organized here or elsewhere, perfection must be the goal. And 100% enrollment is one of the requirements for this perfection. Every enrollee must be given adequate training to fit him or her for efficient operation in case of need. Until complete enrollment has been achieved, and until all enrollees know their jobs perfectly, we must not be satisfied with our efforts in this direction. That is War Job No. 2.

Both of these jobs have been highly publicized, and to a certain extent are realized by the great masses of our people. There is a third problem, however, whose many implications are not so thoroughly appreciated, but which must be met intelligently and in a spirit of patriotism if the first two main war objectives are to be achieved. We are an industrial Nation. Our whole American system of life revolves so closely around the functioning of our industries that anything that disrupts those industries may well disrupt the whole scheme of our National existence.

Many things today are tending to bring about this very disruption that can be most damaging. The needs of war manufacture have necessitated tremendous change-overs in industry from one type of production to another. Millions of men have found their employment temporarily disarranged. Thousands of manufacturers in one line or another have found it impossible to continue, because of lack of materials or inability to secure priorities. Hundreds of thousands of homes have felt the pinch of restrictions on manufacture of everyday necessities and luxuries.

As a people we can accept the necessity for such changes and restrictions in good spirit and our citizens can patriotically endeavor to adjust themselves for the common good.

Americans can accept the sacrifices laid upon us, and the inconveniences they occasion, and find in them additional incentive to buckle down to even greater efforts. Or we can do exactly as Hitler and his devilish Allies wish—we can complain and protest and attempt to evade the regulations laid down. One way, the patriotic way, will lead to increased unity and to heightened efficiency in the war effort. The other, to disunity and disruption, and possibly to eventual sabotage of the whole effort.

What, if anything, have we learned in the four months of war to date? What has the Battle of the Philippines brought to us to set beside the lesson of Pearl Harbor? Don't the facts add up to this—that American infantry, American airmen, American artillery, American sailors have out-fought and outlasted the Japs everywhere? Unless we misread the facts, the American fighting man is still about the game being on earth.

But we have won glory and lost battles, it will be said. We have inflicted injury upon the enemy, but we have given ground. Yes, because while our men