$\qquad$ reb 28. 1851 THE STATESMAN PUBIISHING $\mathbf{C O}$.


Here Comes the Class of '39
Cap and gown will be proper sttine in Eugene today, as they were in Corvallis a week ago and will be across State
street from the capitol in Solem next Saturday. The class of ${ }^{3} 9$ is receiving its sheepskin. Nent week it will be out thooking 39 is receiving its sheepskin, Ne
for j job and then neither ap
itself will seem very imortant

The Portland Spectator asked five Oregon editors. "What is in store for graduates?" The responses naturaily ap-
proached the subject from different angles. Marshall Dana
 ment much was left to be desired
Brodie of The Oreon the corvalins Gazette-Times and E. E of practical, vocational training and Inge enghasisized pointed to doffiuates are for the most part already placed. On the other hand E. Palmer Hoot of The Oregonian and Merle R. Chessman
of The Astorian Budget minimized the money-making value of collegiate training-Hoyt quoted income figures to back
up his point-and stressed instead the cultural and citizenup hip pais poes.
From

From various other sources comes agreement that the
b outlook for the class of ' 39 is brighter than that which faced the classes of ' 37 and ' 38 -but in view of the fact that noted the will be placed in suitable jobs, there will be consider
able picking and choosing, which boils down to the "surviva able picking and choosing, which fittest? The goldfish-gob-
of the fittest." And who are the
blers, the campus queens, the athletic heroes or the "grisly blers, the
grinds"?
Non the collegiate officials to whom in inquiries come come from pro-
spective employers. These inouiries show a decided prefer ence for
somethin
business leaders seeking employes-reversing the almost uni sent out in quest of young men and wome capable of becom
seme character, followed closely by scholarship and not so closely
by personality, adaptability and leadership. There was little inquiry about special technical training, and still less about
athletic ability and campus popularity. (athletic ability and campus popularity.

## A Lifetime in the Army

It was shortly after the United States had entered the ette university who hand't alread maie sined the colors were
drilling under the tutelage of Coach Bob Mathews-who had tried to enlist -all of them in the full expectation that they
also would be in uniform soon, an expectation that came true for most of them
when "Frosty" Was explaining the intricacies of gaard moun
sooke up. spoke up.
"Never mind", Matheus waste of time." Olson venture,
the army you'll waste all of y your time.,"
The coach's observation was of coul
 productive value. They sometimes suspect they are being
kept busy to keep them from thinking too much
The private soldier's life is largely mapped out for him
He doesn't even have to worry about what is proper dres -someone higher in rank determines that and informs him
in no uncertain terms. An officer's life is different; it is devoted largely to mapping out the lives of his subordinates
Both officers and men in the ranks have difficulty in adjust ing themselves upon return to civilian life, but most of them life and its realities. The attitude of General Charles $H$.
Martin, recently governor of Oregon, was somewhat differ-
ent from that of the lifetime civilian, but at least it was realistic,
plunking down his views of Americantsm before the Dies committee and nervously refusing to drink the water that was
set before him for fear it might be poisoned, one is inclined
to wonder what he had been thinking about all those yers to wonder what he had been thinking about, all those year The. word "regimentation" is of military origin. Appar hrough regimentation is it possible to maintain law and orifer; Perhaps he had bad dreams about the things those sol
diers might have done to him except for the restraint of rigid diers might
Be that as it may, the spectacle of Moseley's appea cently expressed here, that the American people will not take
this particular fascist movement seriously. his particular fascist movement seriously

## Contrasting Submarine Disasters

 submarine mishaps. The United States submarine Squalus sank to the bottom of the ocean, 40 fathoms down-a deptat which the pressure probably would have been too grea for any means of rescue other than use of the diving bell to be effective. Twenty-six men died because the portion of
the ship where they were stationed soon filled with water but the 33 others were saved.
Irish sea, only four escaped and 98 diexplained of suffocident in then, making it the most costly submarine disaster in history, a
though the mishap occurred in only 130 of water and whe first discovered, part of the ship was above the surface.
The British navy, like that of the United States. exploped devices for eactape, but in some manner not yet obvious inference that the American device is superior to
ference. Something weent wromongtrated to to berarily with correct divin
bell during the Squalus rescue. If it is found that Fngiand re aure to follow. fundamentally inefficient, improvement
In undersea navigation as in aviation, it is often said that
way to avoidance of similar disasters in the future. It may
did provide the inspiration for invent
33 lives in the case of the Squalus.
Aside from the indictment of Fritz Kuhn, head of the German-American Bund, other progress has been made in any "uniform similar to that of the official or semi-official
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907 Wandering Jews
The plight of the J Jwaish reffige Jess from Germany aboard buo ger up by a a falsely-inspired rumor they would be ad-
mitted to the United States, dramatizes once again the prob lem of this persecuted German minority. Whether the hohip
captain was justified in raising false thopes to avert mass
sicides is j fine
 newspaper reader may dectie for himself. Practically, the
answer depend upon whether a solution eventually is found

Varioses groupp including the spokevemen for some 0 he patriotic organizations have argued strenuoussy someinst
he admission of any Germna Jews into the United States Ven children whose adoption might be arranged in advance people will add to unemploryment here.
This attitude appears to th
 upport them. For the time e eneing, the effect wound betron ad would entert the anemployment market, but these goods the oould be true of adults admitted. The population of the
nited states has not reached the saturation point. In fact
 resent unemployment of emploovables is less than the gain
population
However, the stil thinly-populated
 If o door il opened to them and they are forced to return to



