



A. M. Zarem

IT IS ONLY natural that the discussion today should concern itself with the President's Reform Bill—the most "aired" topic of recent weeks. It was not long ago that the majority of the editors of the country were working overtime trying to surround the Supreme Court with a halo. Apparently the nation did not fully appreciate this point of view, for somehow the reaction sought did not materialize. In an attempt to force the appearance of this reaction another and far more effective cry (from a psychological viewpoint) has been introduced. I refer to the popular, but slightly overworked, term—"dictatorship." Herr Hitler, Il Duce, and Stalin are being used so efficiently as "bogey men" that even they may soon begin to complain.

IT SHOULD be clear then that the crux of the matter is not dictatorship even though the opposition has seen fit to rely upon it. The real issue peeking from behind exaggerated headlines is: Who, in the last analysis, shall have the power to judge whether the laws are constitutional or not—Congress or the Supreme Court?

AT THE OPENING on March 10 of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on the President's Bill, Attorney General Cummings explained and defended the Federal reorganization plan. Practically no one will deny that there is an overbalance of power in our Judiciary; what is more, nearly everyone believes that something should be done about it. The argument is now centering itself about whether or not the President's plan is the most desirable manner in which to accomplish this end. Of the other plans which have been suggested only two are worth considering here.

SENATORS WHEELER of Montana and Bone of Washington have suggested a resolution which provides "that when the Supreme Court declares an Act of Congress unconstitutional, Congress, after a Congressional election has been held, may override the Court's decision by again passing the same Act." Another resolution which has been offered would have a Supreme Court vote of 6-3 before a law could be declared unconstitutional. Which of these, if either, shall gain public favor is a matter of conjecture.

LET US TURN our attention to those who accused President Roosevelt of "packing" the Court. If the reorganization plan should become law and Mr. Roosevelt should appoint six new justices, what assurance has he that these new justices will see things "his" way? None whatsoever! The Constitution provides life tenure for Supreme Court Justices thus placing them "beyond temptations or influences which might impair their judgments." The Supreme Court need be subservient to nobody at any time—present or future. On the other hand this same life tenure clause was not intended to encourage a "static judiciary." It was only meant as a shield for the integrity of the Court.

MR. ROOSEVELT is not our first president to feel the need of a compulsory retirement system for judges. President Taft once said, "it is better that we lose the services of the exceptions who are good judges after they are 70 and avoid the presence on the bench of men who are not able to keep up with the work or to perform satisfactorily."

EVEN Chief Justice Hughes at one time agreed "that the importance of the Supreme Court of avoiding the risk of having judges who are unable to do their work, and yet insist on remaining on the bench, is too great to permit chances to be taken."

THE OPPOSITION TO the President's Judiciary Reform Bill has attacked it on another point. It is their contention that the Supreme Court does not have an excessive amount of work to do. President Roosevelt has claimed that the Federal dockets

Fire Protects Decide To Smoke Up Surplus

Plans for the annual F.P.E.S. smoker were discussed at a business meeting of the society last Friday morning, and it was decided that the affair would be held at the Delta Tau Delta fraternity house on April 6.

An entertainment committee composed of L. B. Parker and G. S. Svehl will attempt to provide as much fun facility for frolicking fire protectors as has been enjoyed in the past. Games will be supplemented by smokes, refreshments, and possibly a little performing by the Salamander pledges.

As has been the custom, Salamander will award a copy of Crosby, Fiske, and Forster's Handbook of Fire Protection to the sophomore fire protect who had the highest scholastic average as a freshman.

were overcrowded but those who oppose his plan claim that this is not true and point to the fact that the Supreme Court is up with its docket. This fact cannot be disputed—but it is only true because Congress in 1925 passed a measure allowing the Supreme Court to choose which cases they felt they should hear. Thus the "Court hears and decides not what is presented but only what it can handle." It is small wonder then that the Court is up with its work.

AS AN ADDED bit of interesting information Attorney General Cummings has disclosed that the number of briefs, records, and cases which were reviewed by the Supreme Court in 1935, called for reading and judging at the rate of 122 pages an hour year!

Strong Vocational Tests Are Offered to Interested Students

By Dr. W. C. Krathwohl

Did I really pick the right profession when I chose engineering? To what kind of a position should I aspire, if I follow engineering? Should I educate myself to be a research worker? Am I fitted to occupy an executive position? Should I specialize in operation and maintenance, or should I go into the selling end? These and many other questions, young men often ask themselves while they are getting an engineering education.

A categorical answer cannot be given, but psychologists, however, have found that people who are successful in certain professions have in common not only definite patterns of interests, but also definite patterns of dislikes.

Test Selects 27 Occupations

Professor E. K. Strong, Jr., of Stanford University, together with a group of psychologists attempted to answer the question as to how closely the interests of an individual in some profession coincided with the interests of people who were successful in that profession. The result of these investigations was the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. This test selects 27 occupations as typical of a great number of occupations and tries to ascertain whether the interests of the person taking the test, coincide wholly, coincide partially, or do not coincide at all, with the characteristic interests of successful people in these vocations.

for ten hours a day and 365 days a year!

cide at all, with the characteristic interests of successful people in these vocations.

Contains 400 Items

The test is exceedingly difficult to score. There are over 400 items, and these 400 items must be scored 27 times, once for each vocation. For this reason it has to be scored on a Hollerith machine. This necessitates a fee of one dollar for scoring. The Educational Testing Office has a number of these blanks on hand and several students and graduates have availed themselves of the opportunity to find out something about their interests.

Helps Confirm Vocation

If the answer is favorable, one thing that the test does for a person is to help him confirm his choice of a vocation. Certainly he will be happiest in that vocation which is characterized by interests which coincide most nearly with his own. It must be remembered however that this is purely an interest list. It is not an aptitude or an ability test. Sometimes individuals are very much interested in an occupation, but are handicapped by lack of ability to carry it on.

On the other hand when all is said and done, it must not be forgotten, that in this day and age, a liberalized engineering education is an exceedingly valuable education.

(Ed. note. Students interested in the Strong Vocational Interest Tests are invited to consult with Dr. Krathwohl.)

Iron To Be Subject At A.I.Ch.E. Meeting

"The Story of Iron and Steel," a movie, will be presented to the members of the A.I.Ch.E. at the next meeting. This subject was supposed to have been presented at the last meeting by a representative of the Carnegie Steel Company but due to unforeseen difficulties, the movie and accompanying lecture were postponed.

The lecture will cover the operations and processes that are necessary in converting the raw iron into the finished steel products. The motion picture will illustrate the operation of a blast furnace as well as the forging and drilling of steel.

Blooming mills, billeting and the drawing of wires will also be illustrated.

Dr. Poulter to Speak on Polar Expedition

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, director of the Research Foundation, will speak on "Mapping the Antarctic" at the next meeting of the Western Society of Engineers. Mapping in the bitter cold of southern polar blasts affords unusual difficulties to the surveyor.

Dr. Poulter acted principally in the capacity of meteorologist in Admiral Byrd's 1934 expedition, in addition to supervising the origination and compilation of the many other scientific observations. Dr. Poulter is at present engaged in research on the effects of extremely high pressures on the chemical, physical, and optical properties of matter.

Junior Week—

(Continued from page one)

On the following evening over 1,200 people assembled in Ogden Field, where a "Mathematics Cremation" was held. The mathematics subjects were all burned in a huge bonfire after a funeral procession in which mathematics professors were personified. Next was heard a pathetic eulogy, heart rending eulogy on mechanics.

After the dispensation of these subjects the sophomores, garbed in flowing nightshirts, paraded around the field and buried Watson's Physics, singing "Watson in the Cold, Cold Ground." During this burial the freshmen made so much noise with their brass horns and rattlers that it was feared Watson would wake up.

Wednesday evening the junior class celebrated at a banquet, and on Thursday afternoon Armour defeated Northwestern in a basketball game. The first Junior Week was closed with a brilliant evening of music, dancing, and refreshments—rather was temporarily put aside, for its spirit dances with Armour students every year in the month of May.



—MAKING HISTORY LIVE!

AL MINGALONE (above, and at right) never knows where the next assignment will take him. Wherever news is breaking, Al's there grinding out film, alert, untiring, heedless of danger. And where he goes, his Camels go with him. "I count on my healthy nerves and good digestion to see me through," says Al. "I smoke a lot—Camels every time. Camels don't jangle my nerves. That saying 'for digestion's sake—smoke Camels' is made-to-order for me." Yes, with fine-tasting Camels digestion gets off to a smooth start. The flow of digestive fluids speeds up—alkalinity increases—you feel at ease. As steady smokers say: "Camels set you right!"

COSTLIER TOBACCOS

Camels are made from finer MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS Turkish and Domestic than any other popular brand.

HEAR "JACK OAKIE'S COLLEGE"

A full-hour gala show with Jack Oakie in person! Benny Goodman's "Swing" Band! Hollywood comedians and singing stars! Special college amateur talent every week! Every Tuesday night — 9:30 pm E.S.T., 8:30 pm C.S.T., 7:30 pm M.S.T., 6:30 pm P.S.T., over WABC-Columbia Network.

COLLEGE STUDENT. Hank Van Buren, '38, has a strenuous schedule. "I get a 'lift' in energy with a Camel," says Hank.

MODERN COACH. Johnny Behr, boxing mentor, says: "Camels are so mild—they don't interfere with my physical condition."

SPLITS A CARD at sixty yards. Miss Arlayne Brown, champion pistol shot, says: "I appreciate the way Camels ease tension."

FOR DIGESTION'S SAKE — SMOKE CAMELS