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Argument for Long Term Appointments

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disclosed his principal at the time of making the contract, and that he acted on his behalf so as to enable the party with whom he deals to have recourse to the party in case the agent had authority to bind him. . . . The agent becomes personally liable when the principal is not known."

DEFINING THE PRACTICE OF LAW

The State of Alabama has enacted a statute defining the practice of law which appears to be somewhat in advance of those passed by other legislative bodies. We quote it:

"Section 1. Only such persons as are regularly licensed have authority to practice law.

"Section 2. For the purposes of this Act, the practice of law is defined as follows: Whoever, (a) In a representative capacity appears as an advocate or draws papers, pleadings or documents, or performs any act in connection with proceedings pending or prospective before a court or a justice of the peace, or a body, board, committee, commission or officer constituted by law or having authority to take evidence in or settle or determine controversies in the exercise of the judicial power of the State or subdivision thereof; or, (b) For a consideration, reward or pecuniary benefit, present or anticipated, direct or indirect, advises or counsels another as to secular law, or draws or procures or assists in the drawing of a paper, document or instrument affecting or relating to secular rights; or, (c) For a consideration, reward or pecuniary benefit, present or anticipated, direct or indirect, does any act in a representative capacity in behalf of another tending to obtain or secure for such other the prevention or the redress of a wrong or the enforcement or establishment of a right; or, (d) As a vocation, enforces, secures, settles, adjusts or compromises defaulted, controverted or disputed accounts, claims or demands between persons with neither of whom he is in privity or in relation of employer and employee in the ordinary sense; is Practicing Law. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person, firm or corporation from attending to and caring for his or its own business, claims or demands; nor from preparing abstracts of title, certifying, guaranteeing or insuring titles to property, real or personal, or an interest therein, or a lien or encumbrance thereon.

"Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who is not a regularly licensed attorney who does an act defined in this Act to be an act of practicing law, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction must be punished as provided by law. And any person, firm or corporation who conspires with, or aids and abets, another person, firm or corporation in the commission of such misdemeanor must, on conviction, be punished as provided by law."

ARGUMENT FOR LONG TERM APPOINTMENTS

The Springfield (Illinois) Journal recently had this to say concerning the Capone trial: "There are several outstanding features in the prosecution of Al Capone that are worthy of every person's time. Government agents were not afraid of Capone and his gang. They went after the malefactors and got them. The Court was not afraid of them. What Judge Wilkerson has done and said in handling this

case and its allied issues would cause the average state court in Cook County to shudder. The Wilkerson court is a permanent court. Its judge is an appointee for life from the hands of the President himself. Election day terrorism and primary day intimidation of voters by gangsters cannot be invoked to take the life out of him. It was astounding that a jury in so important and so well known a case should be chosen in a day. Had this trial been set in a state court the jury, probably, would not have been completed by this time. The discretion of a Judge of the Federal Court was emphasized daily."

PENSIONS FOR JUDGES

Twenty states have adopted some system for pensioning judges, but the systems are as varied as the number of states making legislative provision for such pensions.

Arkansas pays full salary for life upon 10 years' service, at age 70.

Colorado pays \$3,000 per year for life upon 10 years' service, at age 68.

Connecticut makes its retired judges official referees.

Florida pays full salary for life upon 30 years' service, at age 74.

Illinois pays half salary for life upon 24 years' service, at age 65.

Louisiana pays full salary for life upon 15 years' service, at age 75; two-thirds salary for life upon 20 years' service, at age 70; and three-fourths salary for life upon retirement through disability.

Maine pays three-fourths salary for life upon 7 years' service, at age 70.

Maryland pays \$2,400 per year for life upon 10 years' service, at age 70.

Massachusetts pays three-fourths salary for life upon 10 years' service, at age 70. For disability after 60 years and 15 years' service it pays three-fourths salary for life. Since 1920 pensions have been reduced to half salary.

Michigan pays half salary for life upon 10 years' service, at age 70.

Minnesota pays full compensation until the end of term, if disabled physically or mentally, and half salary for life upon 20 years' service, at age 70.

New York pays no compensation after age 70, unless appointed as official referees.

New Jersey pays half salary for life upon 21 years' service, at age 73, with half pay during the term upon disability.

North Carolina pays two-thirds salary for life upon 15 years' service, at age 70.

Pennsylvania pays half salary for life upon 20 years' service, but the retiring judge must hold himself ready to serve as Special Master.

Rhode Island pays following amounts upon 25 years' service or after 15 years' service at age 70: Chief Justice \$9,000, Associate Justice \$8,000, Presiding Judge Superior Court \$8,500, Associate Superior Court \$7,500.

Tennessee pays full salary to end of term upon disability after 20 years' service.

Virginia pays \$3,000 for life upon 10 years' service, at age 70.

West Virginia pays \$6,000 for life upon 12 years' service, at age 65.

Wyoming pays \$4,000 for life upon 24 years' service, at age 70.