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## American Citizenship Committee/Franklin On Executive Salaries

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ganizations of employers and responsible organizations of working men and/or women of contracts for the adjustment of their relations, through negotiation and arbitration, such contracts when freely and voluntarily made to be in all respects lawful and binding and the provisions for settlement of differences by arbitration to be irrevocable and enforceable in the manner hereinafter provided; it is declared to be part of said policy to encourage the peaceable and orderly ascertainment of the true facts in all industrial situations coming within Federal cognizance and thus to promote the use of rational and lawful methods in the settlement of controversies arising out of such industrial situations. To that end and with that objective, provision is herein made for the legal effectuation of agreements containing provisions for arbitration and for the establishment of a National Industrial Council constituted as hereinafter provided and having the powers and duties hereinafter enumerated."

The National Industrial Council is to be a fact-finding body, composed of experts, and it is the hope that a bill, making formal declaration of policy along the lines of the committee's formula, will have considerable influence in establishing industrial peace.

#### AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE

Mr. O. B. Herigstad of Minot, as Chairman of the American Citizenship Committee of the State Bar Association, is doing a commendable piece of work this year. We had occasion to consult with Mr. Herigstad recently, and saw the record of his accomplishment as it has been thus far written. The demand upon the Chairman's time has been constant and considerable, but the generosity with which he has given of that time has resulted in hearty response on the part of members of his committee and also on the part of the public.

The essay contest is well under way, and the students of grade schools in thirty-two counties are competing, the subject assigned being "The Story of the Constitution of the United States."

In the printed rules sent out Chairman Herigstad announces, among other things: "It is the intention of the Committee that the essay should be of a historical nature, . . . dealing with the manner in which the Constitution was brought into being and why."

The essays will be judged on the basis of: (1) substance, thought and originality; (2) grammatical structure; (3) method of presentation; (4) neatness and form.

Judges, chosen in the various counties by the County Superintendent of Schools, will select the best essay in counties having less than 10,000 population, and the two best essays in counties having more than 10,000 population. The winning essays, so selected, will compete in the state contest, for which President Lawrence has appointed John Knauf of Jamestown, S. J. Doyle of Fargo, and C. J. Murphy of Grand Forks, as judges.

The prizes authorized by the State Bar Association for the state contest will be distributed as follows: First Prize, \$50.00; Second Prize, \$25.00; Third Prize, \$10.00; Fourth and Fifth Prizes, \$5.00 each; and Sixth to Tenth Prizes, \$1.00 each. Some of the County Bar Associations are also offering prizes for the county contests.

#### FRANKLIN ON EXECUTIVE SALARIES

Arguing in the Constitutional Convention on behalf of a motion to provide no salary for the Executive of the Nation, Benjamin

Franklin said, among other things: "Sir, there are two passions which have a powerful influence on the affairs of men. These are ambition and avarice; the love of power, and the love of money. Separately each of these has great force in prompting men to action; but when united in view of the same object, they have in many minds, the most violent effects. Place before the eyes of such men a post of honor that shall be at the same time a place of profit and they will move heaven and earth to obtain it. The vast number of such places it is that renders the British Government so tempestuous. The struggles for them are the true sources of all those factions which are perpetually dividing the nation, distracting its councils, hurrying sometimes into fruitless and mischievous wars, and often compelling a submission to dishonorable terms of peace. And of what kind are the men that will strive for this profitable pre-eminence, through all the bustle of cabal, the heat of contention, the infinite mutual abuse of parties, tearing to pieces the best of characters? It will not be the wise and moderate; the lovers of peace and good order; the men fitted for the trust. It will be the bold and the violent, the men of strong passions and indefatigable activity in their selfish pursuits. These will thrust themselves into your government and be your rulers. And these, too, will be mistaken in the expected happiness of their situation: for their vanquished competitors of the same spirit, and from the same motives will perpetually be endeavoring to distress their administration, thwart their measures, and render them odious to the people."

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#### RESTATEMENT OF THE LAW

In connection with the suggestion made some time ago regarding the annotation of the restatements published by the American Law Institute (Michigan Plan), we desire to present the comment of Mr. Wickersham concerning such annotations, to-wit:

"What Mr. Goodrich (of the Michigan Law School) says is extremely interesting, but I think I ought to add a note of caution. These draft restatements which we have been discussing up to the present time are still in the formative stage. They are none of them in final form for general circulation and this work which has been so well begun by the Michigan Bar Association and which we would like very much to have other state bar associations take up and follow is only a help toward the final result of reaching the definite statement which will be put to the public with the approval of the Institute. I think it is important to emphasize that nothing that has yet been put in print is in final form which is to go to the public . . . I have said to everyone: 'The fact is that before these restatements reach their final definite form they must all be gone over carefully with a view to making the style and use of terms as simple as possible and as clear to what I have described as the ordinary common garden variety of lawyer as the nature of the subject makes possible.' But what Mr. Goodrich has shown to have been done by the Michigan Bar Association indicates the most useful and helpful aid that can be given by the state bar associations of other states if they will interest themselves in this work and cooperate in this effective way."

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#### NEW PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY NEEDED

Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, Justice of the Appellate Court of New York, delivered an address before the Bar of the City of New York in February, in which he stressed the need of a new professional psy-