

Superior Court and of the District Court shall be subject to approval or rejection by the voters of the county or the district in which the office then exists. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe by rule for a poll by secret ballot of the lawyers of the area in which a judge stands for election regarding the desirability of his continuance in office. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe by rule for publication of the results of the poll. If the voters reject the continuance in office of a judge the office shall be vacant.

Section 5.23. Judicial Retirement.

Each judge shall retire at the age of seventy. If a majority of the members of the Court of Appeals approve, the chief judge may authorize a retired judge to perform temporarily judicial duties in any court.

Section 5.24. Judicial Compensation.

Each judge shall be compensated solely by the State for his judicial service. The compensation of a judge shall not be reduced during his continuance in office. Judges of the same court shall be paid the same compensation, including any pension based upon length of service, except that a uniform reduction in compensation may be made applicable to all judges of the same court appointed after the effective date of the reduction. A pension payable to a retired judge or to his surviving spouse, or to the surviving spouse of a deceased judge, pursuant to provisions in effect during his continuance in office, shall not be reduced.

Section 5.25. Restriction of Non-Judicial Activities.

No judge shall practice law, or seek public elective office other than the judicial office he then holds, or contribute to or hold office in a political party or political organization, or participate in a partisan political campaign, or serve as officer, director, or employee of any business formed with the intention of making a profit. No retired judge while practicing law or holding any public office of profit shall be paid any pension for his judicial service.