proposed amendment must now be regarded as having been legally adopted and it became effective in November of 1926, the date of its passage. In the same connection, I call your attention to Section 49-1103, Burns' Indiana Statutes, which reads as follows:

"The salary of any officer elected to any elective township, city, county or state office in the state of Indiana, shall not be increased during the term for which such officer was elected, and this act shall be construed to be a part of any law enacted for the change or increase of any such salaries."

This law, though passed in 1925, must be regarded as implementing the constitutional amendment of 1926 now in effect. A question similar to yours has been passed on before by this office. See Opinion of the Attorney General, 1936, page 265.

I am therefore of the opinion that Chapter 199, Acts of 1941, as applied to the present incumbents of judicial offices, is violative of Section 2 of Article XV of the State Constitution, and it follows that the salaries of judges falling under this act can not be constitutionally increased.

Whether or not Chapter 199 can be constitutionally administered with regard to future incumbents of the judicial offices referred to in the Act, I am not called upon to answer.

SECRETARY OF STATE: Whether a group of corporations may become the organizers of another corporation whose duty is to perform common duties of the incorporating corporations.

October 22, 1941.

Hon. Fred E. Shick,
Chief Corporation Counsel,
Department of State,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Shick:

I have before me your letter of October 21st, requesting my official opinion upon the following question:
"May a group of corporations such as bus line operators under the provisions of the 1935 Indiana General Not For Profit Corporation Act form a Not for Profit Corporation of the purpose of maintaining a central ticket office for such incorporators?"

More precisely stated, your question involves the right of a corporation in its name and identity, as a legal entity, to be or become a party incorporator in any other corporation under the Indiana General Not for Profit Corporation Act, Ch. 157, Acts 1935.

Sec. 15 of said Corporation Act answers your question. It provides:

"Three or more natural persons of lawful age, at least a majority of whom are citizens of the United States, may form a corporation under this Act by complying with the provisions of sections sixteen to eighteen inclusive of this Act."

Accordingly, only natural persons can act as incorporators hereunder.

It is elementary that a corporation is an artificial person or entity and therefore not a natural person.

My answer to your question is accordingly in the negative.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: Whether the township trustee and president of the school board may employ a teacher for a joint school organized under Sections 28-2650 to 28-2656 notwithstanding the disapproval of the remaining members of the town school board.

October 22, 1941.

Hon. Clement T. Malan,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter wherein you ask the following question:

"May the township trustee and one member of the town board for the joint school employ a teacher when the other members of the Board vote 'No'?"

Your inquiry is accompanied by a copy of a contract dated January 29, 1913, whereby a township trustee and his advis-