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## Our Returning Lawyer-Veterans

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the claim is made. A delay in filing bars a later filing unless serious cause is shown.

In order to receive the readjustment allowance, the self-employed lawyer-veteran files his claim at the nearest United States Employment Service office. On his first visit he must present to the clerk all of his discharge papers in order that his account may be set up. On the first visit, and all subsequent visits he must have with him a statement of his cash receipts and disbursements for the month in which he claims. The disbursements can only cover expense items; capital disbursements for equipment, etc., are not deductible.

In making application for the self-employment benefits, the lawyer-veteran does not have to obtain a certificate of eligibility and entitlement from the Veterans' Administration.

### **Conclusion**

The value of this article depends upon the cooperation of the members of the bar in bringing to the attention of the lawyer-veterans, and to other lawyers, the on-the-job training benefits and the self-employment readjustment benefits given in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

Therefore, it is requested that you, who have seen fit to read this article, will pass the word.

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## **Our Returning Lawyer-Veterans**

HOMER G. PRESTON, lt. col., Judge Advocate General's department, formerly in Chemical Warfare Service, served from June 1942 at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland and at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver. Col. Preston was county judge of Adams County at the time he entered service, and had held that position for ten years. Prior to that time he had been engaged in general practice for ten years. He is a graduate of Eureka College and Westminster Law School and was admitted to the bar of Colorado in 1922. He is not at present definitely located. He resides at Aurora.

DUDLEY W. STRICKLAND, JR., capt., Army Air Corps, served from May 1942 to May 1946 in the continental U. S. and Okinawa. He received citation from Brig. Gen. D. C. Swatland. He has returned to practice as a member of the firm of Strickland and Strickland, 425 Denver National Bank Bldg., Denver.

S. ROBERT HOUCHENS, capt., Infantry, A. U. S., served from March 1942 to April 1946 in the U. S., England, France and Germany. In France and Germany he fought with the 45th Infantry Division until May 1, 1945, at which time he was assigned to the Judge Advocate General's department, 7th Army Headquarters, where he served until his return to the United

States in March 1946. He has resumed practice with the firm of Houtchens and Houtchens, 318 Greeley Bldg., Greeley.

JAMES HARRISON HAWTHORNE, lt. (j.g.), U. S. N. R., served overseas for twenty-five months, first with the 79th Construction Battalion and then on the staff of the commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet. Before going overseas he was assistant to the executive officer of the Supply Department, New York Navy Yard. Following graduation from the School of Law of the University of Colorado in 1940, he was associated with Charles J. Moynihan in Montrose. He then went to Washington where he was legal representative to the Treasury Department, Price Adjustment Board, and then secretary of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. The work of both of these boards related to renegotiation of war contracts, and he was in renegotiation work until he reported for active duty in the Navy in February 1944. He is now engaged in general practice of law in his own office in the Harrison Bldg., Canon City.

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### Personals

G. WALTER BOWMAN, clerk of the United States District Court for Colorado, has been appointed clerk of the international military tribunal of the far east. He will go to Tokyo as clerk of the court trying war criminals. He will be on leave of absence for six months from the Colorado court. CHARLES A. MANTZ, Denver, who has spent some time in Japan, and HERBERT W. DELANEY, Littleton, formerly clerk of the referee in the bankruptcy office in Denver, have been nominated by Bowman to accompany him.

LT. COL. ROYAL R. IRWIN, Denver, has been elected president of the Denver chapter of the Reserve Officers Association. Other officers include: COL. ARTHUR W. KRAUSS, first vice-president; LT. COL. EDWIN P. VAN CISE, judge advocate.

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## Upon Information and Belief

### Fair Compensation for Public Servants

The lawyers of Colorado have carved out for themselves some rather important undertakings. In addition to establishing a more cohesive bar organization, and improving the status of the members of the bar—those things which are of primary benefit to the lawyers themselves—they have undertaken to improve our state judicial structure, revise our criminal procedure, improve our traffic courts, study the problem of juvenile delinquency,

give assistance to persons in military service and their families, and to the returning veteran, adopt real estate title standards, and improve our laws. These undertakings are all highly commendable. We would like to challenge the lawyers of Colorado and Denver to undertake one more great program a program worthy of their best efforts, and one which will bring its reward in better government—that of paying fair compensation to public servants.

We are thinking of the city truck drivers, the capitol building janitors, clerks and stenographers, the teachers in our public schools and higher institutions, and the heads of our governmental departments; but we are also thinking of our elected state officials, our mayors, our judges and our law-makers.

In Denver, the mayor receives \$6,000 annually, the city attorney \$5,000, and the four managers \$4,000 each. The councilmen receive \$1,200, except the president, who receives \$1,800. These salaries were fixed by charter amendment in 1917—thirty years ago—and many changes have taken place since then.

Our district judges receive \$5,000 a year; our Supreme Court judges receive \$6,500 a year; and our county judges receive from \$7,000 a year in Denver to practically nothing in our smaller counties. Some county judges will receive an increase, wholly inadequate, during their next term of office. The governor has received a recent increase—from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and most of the other elected state officials will receive \$1,000 a year increases during the next term. Members of the state legislature receive the tremendous compensation of \$1,000 for two years—which has been the amount received by them since 1910—and many changes in economics have taken place since then.

Since most of these salaries have been fixed, living costs and including income taxes have increased greatly. There is a proposal to increase the salaries of federal judges \$5,000 a year each. In many cases this increase will not pay the increased income taxes since the old salaries were established.

It has often been said that increased salaries will induce men of higher caliber to seek public office. We are not convinced that history has born caliber to seek public office. We are not convinced that history has borne sons have not sought public office because they could not afford to do so at the compensation paid. Several congressmen have resigned recently, giving as a reason the inadequacy of the compensation, particularly as compared with what they could make in private industry. In this state a very competent judge recently resigned to enter private practice. We have no doubt that he can earn much more in private practice than he can on the bench. We know of others who have failed to seek election or reelection for the same reason.

However, a better reason for paying adequate compensation is the question of fair play. As a matter of public pride, we should pay our public servants a decent compensation for serving us and listening to our many com-

plaints. And as a matter of good business, shouldn't we expect more out of officials and employees who are paid a decent wage?

So, lawyers of Colorado and Denver, here is a challenge to you. Will you enlist in the cause of paying fair compensation to public servants? What value do you place upon government of the people, by the people and for the people?

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## Opportunity for Lawyers to Serve Abroad

The following letter has been received:

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION**  
1140 NORTH DEARBORN STREET  
CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

Dear Sir:

The American Bar Association has received a request from the Department of State for assistance in the selection of attorneys to serve as "Military Government Court Officers" in Germany. This letter is addressed to you in compliance with that request and in the belief that you can be of assistance. I suggest that, if you know of any qualified men who might be interested, you acquaint them with the contents of this letter and ask them to communicate with:

Boyd Fisher, Recruitment Officer,  
Department of State  
2049 Munitions Building  
Washington, 25, D. C.

The general requirements and duties of this assignment and the compensation incident thereto have been outlined to us, as follows:

Acceptance of the assignment will necessitate leaving family and commitments here for a year and serving under military leadership in circumstances alien to the experience of established men of the bar. The prestige of the United States rules out any candidates without a high-grade legal education, a broad background in or with a good firm, considerable forensic experience, totaling not less than from three to five years, possibly some civic experience, and certainly inherent qualities pointing to the candidate's capacity to uphold the honor and competence of the American Bar in a wholly unusual setting.

The duties of the assignment will include service at various times as judge or prosecutor in military government courts; preparation of opinions and advice to superiors on military government and German International Law; making recommendations on proposed German legislation, and reviewing cases already heard in military government courts. Knowledge of German would be desired, but is not requisite.

The salary is based on \$6,230 per annum, with 25 per cent added for overseas maintenance, totaling around \$7,787. The Army furnishes round-trip transportation and provides meals and lodging at a very low rate (around \$50 per month). Many of the qualified civilian leaders already at work have, obviously, earned more than compensation of this order. The appeal of the assignment, therefore, is likely to be partly in the unusual experience it offers and partly in the opportunity it presents to advance the cause of peace.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will give this matter your prompt and careful attention.

Sincerely yours,

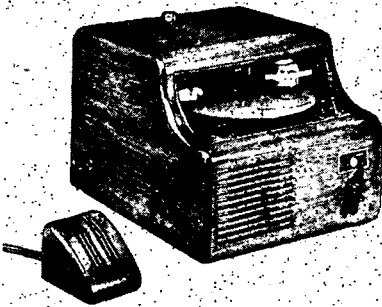
JOSEPH D. STECHER,  
Secretary.

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