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The September Meeting

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of civilized man at the present time. Scientific research has merely made a beginning in this department of knowledge, but it has made a sufficient beginning to render it certain that society must revamp its methods of dealing with criminals. The Governor of New York (Smith by name) is sponsoring a radical change in this field. Dr. Ebaugh is probably better qualified to present this subject than any other resident of the State of Colorado. His discussions of questions of this character are enthralling because of the fact that he illustrates his points by actual cases taken from the realm of abnormal psychology.

Monday, June 3, 1929

Lee Taylor Casey, editorial writer well-known to all literate attorneys of Denver, will deliver an address touching upon the Press and the Bar. Mr. Casey has seldom, if ever, been seen

upon this or upon any other stage. His friends esteem his personality and his readers enjoy his sagacity.

Saturday, June 29, 1929

The Outing committee informs us (confidentially) that its *Magnum Opus* will be produced on or about this day. The character of this fiesta need not be explained to any who attended the Association's first outing, which was held last June. At the conclusion of this meeting, the bonfire will shed its light upon the induction of the new administration—and the new-born Denver Bar Association will arise phoenix-like from the ashes.

Autographed

All of which is diffidently submitted by your Committee on Luncheons, which is composed of your respectful servants: George R. Larwill, Chairman, Will Shafroth, and J. Churchill Owen.

The September Meeting

THE Denver Bar Association held its first regular meeting under the new administration on September 18, 1928, Henry W. Toll, the new president, presiding.

Mr. Cass E. Herrington was called upon, in recognition of his recent election to the presidency of the Colorado Bar Association. He declared that he was as proud of this honor as he had been in 1897, when he was chosen to preside over the Denver Bar Association.

Mr. James Grafton Rogers, Dean of the Law School of the University of Colorado, was then introduced in his capacity as chairman of the conference of American Bar delegates for 1929. Mr. Rogers stated that he intended to discuss the organization of the conference of American Bar Association delegates and to describe the recent convention in Seattle, adding that he rec-

ognized the subject to be one of the driest known to man. No man rose to dispute him.

The conference had been founded by Elihu Root in 1916 for the purpose of suggesting remedies for current ills and pointing out improvements which the parent body might develop. Mr. Rogers said that the size of the conference is now so unwieldy, about 2000 members attending, that a division of some kind has become essential, and that suggestions toward this end were based largely upon the idea of regional committees.

Mr. Rogers then briefly described the American Bar Association pageant, representing the effects of the *Magna Charta* upon civilization.

Both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Toll spoke with feeling of the contours of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, a sub-

stantial guest of the Seattle convention.

Mr. Toll closed the meeting with a survey of the various committees of the Denver Bar Association which must be filled for the coming year. He was gratified to learn what willing responses were continually forthcoming from Denver lawyers whom he had asked to serve.

The following new members of the Association were unanimously elected:

Gentry Norton Bircher
 Samuel Haines Crosby
 Keith M. Ferguson
 Mahlon L. Harker
 Gilbert L. McDonough
 Jackson M. Seawell

The Judicial Salaries Amendment

AMENDMENT number one on the ballot to be voted at the November election has for its object an increase in salaries for judges of the Supreme Court and of the District Courts of Colorado.

For exactly forty-five years the salaries of judges of the highest court in the state and of the trial judges have remained precisely the same. Incomes of all other occupations, except of judges, have doubled during that period.

Pay for judges was fixed in the Colorado constitution. That constitution must be amended to give the judges a chance to get reasonable compensation for their services. This is the purpose of Amendment No. 1, giving to the legislature the power to fix judge's pay.

Qualifications for judgeships are high. The judge must be a lawyer. That requires many years spent in acquiring an education. That requires money, too. The judge can have no law practice. He must leave that behind when he ascends the bench. The term in Colorado is short, ten years for a Supreme Court Judge, six years for a District Court Judge. If the judge retires from the bench at the end of his term he must begin his practice anew. Years have been lost to him and his clients have gone to other lawyers. This should be com-

pensated in part at least by a better salary while he is on the bench.

There is only one state in the American union that pays less than Colorado to its Supreme Court justice and it pays just \$200 less a year. Only three other states pay so little as Colorado, \$5,000. Forty-three states pay more than Colorado. New York pays \$25,000 and the thinly populated state of Wyoming pays \$7,000.

A mere statement of the condition in Colorado ought to be enough to convince every voter that he is doing the state, the judges, and all the people an injustice to permit this to continue when he has a chance to change it. The duty devolves upon members of this Association and of the Bar in general to aid actively in spreading information as to this situation, not only by calling it to the attention of every client but by active personal work throughout their respective neighborhoods.

A vote "Yes" on amendment No. 1 at the November election will remedy this serious situation and put Colorado in line with ninety per cent. of the states of the Union. And the cost will be about two good movie shows for each voter.

HAMLET J. BARRY,
*Chairman Special Committee
 on Judicial Salaries.*