Washington Law Review

Volume 17 | Number 4

11-1-1942

President's Letter: Preserve an Independent Bar

Scott Z. Henderson

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/wlr

Recommended Citation Scott Z. Henderson, State Bar Journal, *President's Letter: Preserve an Independent Bar*, 17 Wash. L. Rev. & St. B.J. 231 (1942). Available at: https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/wlr/vol17/iss4/4

This State Bar Journal is brought to you for free and open access by the Law Reviews and Journals at UW Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Washington Law Review by an authorized editor of UW Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact cnyberg@uw.edu.

STATE BAR JOURNAL

Published Quarterly by Washington State Bar Association

Executive Offices 655 Dexter Horton Building Seattle Washington

OFFICERS OF STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

SCOTT Z. HENDERSON	President
TRACY E. GRIFFIN	Secretary-Treasurer
S. H. Kelleran	Counsel
Clydene L. Morris	Executive Secretary

Board of Governors

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	Tracy E. Griffin
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	George Livesey
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	Shirley Marsh
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	W. W. Mount

Editorial Board

DEWITT WILLIAMS, *Editor* Gladys Phillips, Ian MacIver, Jas. E. Royce, E. Merton Elliott, *Associates*

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

PRESERVE AN INDEPENDENT BAR

For the newly elected president of the Washington State Bar Association to attempt to outline a program of activities for the Bar during the coming year might be presumptuous. This agency of the state is neither directed nor controlled by the president. "The board of Governors shall be the governing board which shall perform all of the executive functions of the State Bar." By-laws, Art. V, Sec. 5.

There may be no impropriety on the part of the president if he attempts to give written expression to a few alleged thoughts concerning the affairs of lawyers. History is authority for the statement that the members of the legal profession have performed with credit in every war in which our country has engaged, and that record will be continued.

It is probable that it has been in the creation and preservation of our government where the lawyers have exercised the most able and stabilizing influence. In these calamitous times and in the frightful days, months and years to follow the cessation of dreadful carnage, the lawyer must hold to fundamentals of free government and preach the doctrine of government by laws.

Personal governments provoke wars and, by the same token, wars produce personal governments. Men and women cannot continue to engage in wars and remain free. Military law is the antithesis of civil law. In time of war we, of necessity, submit to arbitrary regulations and orders promulgated, not by representative legislative action, but by official fiat. Rules and regulations so numerous that none may know them, and so onerous as to produce internal eruption in other times.

The foregoing is preliminary to the statement that the members of the bar may do no greater service to their country than to educate themselves and others to the fundamentals of free government, to the end that when there is a cessation in this global, physical combat, we may return unto the paths of peace and again walk as free men.

It must be our duty to see to it that tyrannies of martial laws do not become so interwoven into the fabric of our civil law that a disasterous civil combat may be the price to be paid for reestablishing government by the people.

It has been said of old: "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Mark 8:36. The same may be said of a nation: "For what shall it profit the United States to win a global war and lose its own soul?"

May that soul be free from personal government! In a personal government, there is no recognized place for a bar association and no use for an independent lawyer.

> SCOTT Z. HENDERSON, President, Washington State Bar Association

Committees of the Washington State Bar Association for 1942-1943

Committee on Civil Rights

A. O. Burmeister, Tacoma, Chairman Robt. S. Terhune, Seattle Helen Graham, Bremerton Parker Williams, Everett

Will M. Derig, Olympia Wm. R. Eddleman, Garfield J. A. Albi, Spokane

Committee on Administrative Law

Fred J. Lordan, Seattle, Chairman

Henry T. Ivers, Seattle L. Presley Gill, Seattle John Spiller, Olympia H. C. Brodie, Olympia John Rupp, Seattle L. R. Bonneville, Tacoma Reuben C. Carlson, Tacoma

Ferd J. Schaaf, Seattle Paul H. Graves, Spokane Edw. G. Dobrin, Seattle **Richard McGough**, Seattle Clark Eckart, Seattle F. J. McKevitt, Spokane

Committee on Defense

Chas. H. Paul, Seattle, Chairman Warren J. Gilbert, Mount Vernon Dale McMullen, Vancouver Chas D. Hunter, Jr., Tacoma

Committee on Selection of Judges

Cyrus Happy, Tacoma, Chairman

Elias A. Wright, Seattle
Harold Lant, Bellingham
Anthony Savage, Seattle

Richard S. Munter, Spokane O. L. Boose, Sunnyside Ronald Moore, Kelso

Committee to Draw a Bill Providing for the Merger of All State Tax Liens Into One Lien in Cases of Liquidation

Carl E. Croson, Seattle, Chairman

Dana E. Brinck, Spokane Smith Troy, Olympia

S. A. Gagliardi, Tacoma W. V. Tanner, Seattle Special Committee on Admission

J. Speed Smith, Seattle, Chairman

Judson F. Falknor, Seattle J. V. Linden, S. J., Spokane Gerald DeGarmo, Seattle John M. Custer, Seattle