FILED
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CLERK SUPREME COURT

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IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF HAROLD JEROME LAUER & GEORGIA LOIS LAUER

Upon the Petition of )
HAROLD JEROME LAUER, ) Filed April 26, 1979
Appellee, )
And Concerning )
GEORGIA LOIS LAUER, ) 70 / 2-62173
Appellant. )

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Appeal from Des Moines District Court - Thomas E. Tucker, Judge.

Respondent wife appeals the economic provisions of dissolution decree. Affirmed.

T. K. Ford, Burlington, for Appellant.

J. Bryan Schulte, of Dailey, Dailey, Ruther, Bauer & Schulte, Burlington, for Appellee.

Submitted to Oxberger, C. J., and Donielson, Snell, Carter and Johnson, JJ.

PER CURIAM

Respondent, Georgia Lauer, appeals from the property division provision of a dissolution decree terminating her four year marriage to petitioner, Harold Lauer. The court's decree awarded each of the parties his or her own personal effects and one-half of the household goods. Respondent was further awarded the 1973 Vega automobile, subject to indebtedness, and $13,000 to be paid by petitioner as an adjustment of the assets awarded to him; $5000 was to be paid at the time of the decree and $8000 was to be paid over the next five years, with interest. Petitioner was awarded the 1978 Lincoln automobile and the residence, both of which are subject to indebtedness. Respondent's total award is valued at approximately $14,000 to $16,000; petitioner's total award, minus $720 in debts which he was to assume and minus the $13,000 he was to pay respondent, is valued at approximately $40,000 to $44,000. Respondent maintains this award is inequitable. We affirm.

Our review in this case is **de novo**. Iowa R. App. P. 4. We give weight to the findings of the trial court, but are not bound by them. Iowa R. App. P. 14(f)(7). General criteria to be used in arriving at an equitable determination of the property rights and obligations of the parties to a divorce action were outlined in Schantz v. Schantz, 163 N.W.2d 398, 405 (Iowa 1968). We view these criteria without reference to fault. In re Marriage of Williams, 199 N.W.2d 339, 345 (Iowa 1972). We note that it is clearly established that precedents are of little value; proper determinatons must be made on the facts of each case. Schantz, 163 N.W.2d at 405.

The Lauer marriage lasted nearly five years. Georgia and Harold were 31 years of age at the time of their marriage and were in good mental and physical condition. Each had been married before. Harold had two children by his first marriage for whom he paid weekly child support of $30. Georgia had one child by her first marriage; this child resided with her and Harold. No children were born of the marriage of Harold and Georgia. At the time of her marriage to Harold, Georgia was employed as a part-time LPN and earned an estimated annual income of $2600. Harold was a real estate salesman at the time of the marriage and earned an estimated annual income of $8400. Our review of the record shows that Georgia brought approximatley $6500 in assets to the marriage and Harold brought approximately $21,000.

At the time of the divorce proceedings, Georgia earned an estimated annual income of $9500 as a registered nurse; Harold earned an estimated income of $19,000. During the four years of marriage, Harold earned approximatley $60,000, of which $2500 annually was paid by Harold as child support and to care for his mother. Georgia earned approximately $41,000.

In view of the short duration of this marriage and the discrepancy in the net worth of the parties at the time of marriage, we find that the trial court's award was proper and should be affirmed.

Georgia's request for attorney fees is denied. Costs are assessed to Georgia.

AFFIRMED.