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Treasurer's and Committee Reports

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LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW

VOLUME I

1966

NUMBER 2

TREASURER'S AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

WYOMING STATE BAR TREASURER'S REPORT

Fiscal Year August 1, 1964 to July 31, 1965

General Account:		
Cash on hand 8/1/64 (Powell First Nat'l Bank)	\$ 8,351.60	
Receipts:		
License fees collected from 8/1/64—7/31/65	\$10,260.00	
Less redeposit of Insuff. funds check included in 63-64 income	20.00	\$10,240.00
Rules Publication Income	65.20	
Time Deposit Interest Income	275.00	
Total Receipts		10,580.50
Total Receipts and Cash on Hand		\$18,932.10
Expenses:		
Postage	227.97	
Wyoming Law Journal	1,338.75	
Secretary (salary and office expense)	2,100.00	
Convention	1,732.84	
Office Supplies	421.13	
President and President-elect	2,104.52	
Officers & ABA Delegates, travel & per diem	1,078.94	
Board of Commissioners	44.25	
Telephone	154.69	
Committees	335.63	
Miscellaneous	510.84	
Total Expenses		10,049.56
General Account (Powell 1st Nat'l) 7/31/65	9,302.45	
Less Checks Outstanding—No. 15	419.91	
Total Cash on Hand in General Account		8,882.54
Balance per books 7/31/65		8,882.54
Recapitulation:		
Total cash on hand 8/1/64		\$ 8,351.60

624

LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW

Vol. I

Income 1964-1965	\$10,580.50	
Less expenses 1964-1965	10,049.56	
	<hr/>	
Net Income		530.94
		<hr/>
Total Cash on Hand 7/31/65		8,882.54
Time Deposits		7,500.00
		<hr/>
Total Cash on Hand and Time Deposits 7/31/65		\$16,382.54
		<hr/>

Respectfully submitted 8/1/65

JOHN T. DIXON

Secretary-Treasurer

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE THE WYOMING STATE BAR

The duly appointed members of the Auditing Committee of the Wyoming State Bar report that they have examined the books and records of the Treasurer of the Wyoming State Bar for the twelve month period ending July 31, 1965 and report as follows:

All receipts for money were verified, checked against bank deposits and found to be correct. All disbursements have been made by checks signed by both the President and Secretary-Treasurer. Bank balances were verified and the bank account reconciled.

The members of the committee are each satisfied that the Treasurer's Report for the Fiscal Year ending July 31, 1965 correctly reflects receipts and disbursements for the Fiscal Year and the financial condition of the Wyoming State Bar as of the close of the Fiscal Year.

We recommend that the Treasurer's Report for the Fiscal Year ending July 31, 1965, be approved.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Charles G. Kepler, Chairman

Melvin M. Fillerup

Ernest J. Goppert, Jr.

REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR ECONOMICS COMMITTEE

(Letter to President Bostwick July 16, 1965)

The State Committee on Bar Economics has been exploring the feasibility of revising and republishing our minimum fee schedule. As you know, the last revision of our minimum fee schedule was adopted in September, 1960, and the Committee definitely feels that a revision is in order, both from a standpoint of an adjustment of the present fees and enlarging the scope of the schedule.

Most of our efforts to date have been towards gathering information concerning minimum fee schedules in all areas of the Country, and since this portion has now been completed, we are starting our analysis so that we will have somewhat of a comparative background from other jurisdictions to consider when we make our suggested changes.

We do not have time to present a new schedule for adoption by the Association at this year's meeting, but I am hopeful we will be able to present a recommended schedule with some comparative figures for study by the Bar throughout the next year and which will make it possible to adopt a revision at the 1966 meeting.

At the moment I do not know whether it will be necessary for me to even appear on the program this year, since what we hope to have could probably just be distributed to the lawyers throughout the State by mail, but as our Committee progresses, I will keep in touch and perhaps we can determine at a later date whether it will be necessary for me to make any formal report.

William S. Bon, Chairman

REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The Legislative Committee herewith submits its report for the past year:

The 1965 Legislature

Your Committee wishes to report the following action taken by the 1965 Legislature with respect to the bills recommended by the Bar Association for passage.

S.F. 105. This bill provided for the appointment of guardians for mentally and physically incompetent persons. At the legislative meeting of the Wyoming State Bar Association, the bill as drafted by the special sub-committee was not approved. The Legislative Committee worked over the draft of the bill prepared by the special sub-committee and made the corrections which it felt necessary to meet the principal objections raised by members of the Wyoming State Bar. The bill as so modified was introduced by Senator Dick Tobin and passed both houses without amendment except for insertion of an effective date of March 1, 1965. The bill became Chapter 135 of the 1965 Session Laws.

S.F. 111. This bill provided that the dues for membership in the State Bar Association should be set by the Supreme Court upon the recommendation and advice of the Bar Commissioners. It also provided for change in the fiscal year from August 1—July 31 to October 1—September 30. The bill passed the Senate without amendment, but was amended in the House Judiciary Committee to provide for a limit of \$35.00 on Bar dues. The bill was not returned to

the Senate until the final day of the session. At this late stage of the session your Committee recommended that the Senate concur in the amendment and the bill as so amended passed both houses, and became Chapter 166 of the 1965 Session Laws.

S.F. 127 and H.B. 161. S.F. 127, an omnibus salary bill, provided for increases in the salaries of Supreme Court justices from \$15,000.00 to \$16,500.00, and of District Court judges from \$13,500.00 to \$15,000.00. H.B. 161 provided for increases in the salaries of Supreme Court justices to \$20,000.00 and of District Court judges to \$18,500.00. Both bills were referred to the Ways and Means Committee. H.B. 161 was never reported out by the Committee. S.F. 127 received a "do pass" recommendation from the Committee. It was amended in the House to increase the salaries of Supreme Court justices to \$17,500.00 and the salaries of District Court judges to \$16,000.00, but the House receded from its amendment after a conference committee report struck the House amendment and recommended that the salary increase provided in the original bill for judges be restored. The bill became Chapter 115 of the 1965 Session Laws.

H.B. 162. This bill provided for the uniform filing of foreign judgments, passed both houses without amendment, and is now Chapter 47 of the 1965 Session Laws .

H.B. 163. This bill was entitled the "Uniform Powers of Trustees Act" and passed the Legislature without amendment. The bill sets forth powers which trustees may exercise unless limited by the trust instrument. It is now Chapter 54 of the 1965 Session Laws.

H.B. 196. This bill was entitled the "Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act," passed the Legislature with minor amendments only, and is now Chapter 108 of the Session Laws.

H.B. 205. This bill, relating to the travel expense and mileage of jurors, struck the provision making the amount allowed a juror for mileage dependent upon the distance the juror resided from a railroad. It passed both houses and is now Chapter 71 of the Session Laws.

S.F. 110. This bill provided that an affidavit for change of judge should be filed 30 days before trial rather than 5 days before trial. This bill passed the Senate but died in the House Judiciary Committee. It was reported out "do not pass" on the final day.

H.B. 188. This bill sought to amend Section 7-417, Wyoming Statutes 1957, relating to the filing of an affidavit of prejudice in a criminal case in Justice Court. It provided that when the defendant had 72 hours notice of the time set for the trial of his case, he must notify the justice in writing 24 hours prior to the time set for trial of his intention to file an affidavit of prejudice. The bill was never reported out of Committee.

H.B. 160. This bill provided that attorneys should receive a fee for their services in probate matters not exceeding one and one-half times the fee allowed the executor or administrator. The bill passed the House and was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but was killed in the Committee of the Whole in the Senate.

Comments & Recommendations

In general, the bills proposed by the Wyoming State Bar met with more success than in past years. Your Committee feels that two of the major reasons for this success were (1) the increase in the number of lawyers in the House who helped the legislators obtain a better understanding of the bills endorsed by the association, and (2) the decision of the Committee, approved by the Bar at the Cody meeting, to concentrate on a limited number of bills. Your Committee recommends that the Legislative Committee continue to concentrate on a limited number of bills at the next session of the Legislature.

On those bills prepared by special sub-committees there is a definite need for better liaison between the Legislative Committee and the special sub-committee. In some instances, such as in the case of the Administrative Procedure Act, the special sub-committee did almost all of the necessary work to secure passage of the bill. In other instances all of the lobbying and other work was done by the Legislative Committee without any assistance from the special sub-committee which was probably better informed on the particular bill than the Legislative Committee. In order to obtain better cooperation on these matters in the future we recommend that the Chairman of any sub-committee dealing with a particular bill be a member of the Legislative Committee, or that the Chairman of the Legislative Committee be a member of all sub-committees dealing with special bills.

The bills for changing the time within which affidavits of prejudice should be filed in the District Court and the Justice Court failed to obtain the approval of the lawyers in the Legislature. Both were defeated in the House Judiciary Committee. Your Committee believes this was due more to lack of time to adequately consider the bills, rather than to any serious opposition on the part of the members of the Judiciary Committee. We recommend that the Wyoming State Bar present these bills again to the 1967 Legislature.

The bill for an increase in probate fees was defeated in the Senate largely because the Senate felt that an increase was not justified in larger estates. Some of the senators who voted against the bill recognize the need for an increase in fees in the smaller

estates, but voted against the bill because they felt it was too broad. We recommend that if a bill for increased probate fees is again presented to the Legislature that the increase in fees be limited to estates of \$20,000 or under, or that a more modest increase be requested in estates of over \$20,000.

Respectfully submitted,
Arthur Kline, Chairman
John J. Rooney
William C. Holland
Ed Herschler
C. A. Brimmer
Robert Holstedt
J. B. Sullivan

**REPORT OF THE WYOMING
STATE BAR JUDICIAL COMMITTEE**

(Formerly called Committee on
Judicial Selection and Tenure)

At the meeting in Cody, Wyoming on September 11, 1964, your committee included a brief statement on HJR 10 of the 1961 Legislature calling for an amendment to the Wyoming Constitution designed to enable the adoption of the American Judicature Society plan for the selection and tenure of judges. Your committee at that time also suggested that the Bar have as many programs as possible during the year so as to acquaint Wyoming lawyers with similar plans which have been successfully adopted and followed in other states "looking to the adoption of an appropriate resolution by the State Bar in 1966" for a Constitutional Amendment for presentation at the 1967 Session of the Legislature.

Mr. Bob Allard of the American Judicature Society came to Casper earlier this year and met with your committee and a number of officers of the State Bar. As a result of that meeting and due to the graciousness and generosity of Mr. Allard and of the Society we are to be privileged to hear him and other highly qualified and nationally known speakers on some of the main topics in the field of Judicial Selection. We extend our sincere thanks to the Society and to all of the speakers for being with us.

Your committee again recommends that the State Bar arrange as many programs as it can before the 1966 meeting for discussion of the subject of judicial selection and tenure before local bar associations, again looking to the adoption at our 1966 meeting of a resolution for presentation to the 39th Legislature of an appropriate Act for Constitutional Amendment along the lines of HJR 10.

At the request of your committee (as authorized and directed at the 1964 annual meeting) Senators Tobin and Murphy, members of the State Bar, introduced S.F. 14 in the last Legislature to provide a method of filling vacancies for nominees to the non-partisan offices of Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of the District Court between the primary and general election. S.F. 14 was passed by the Senate but died on the General File in the House with a "do-pass" recommendation, even though your chairman made a special trip to Cheyenne and was assured that the Bill would be called up. This bill and its accompanying explanatory memorandum should be considered at the 1966 meeting of the Bar which should again authorize and direct this committee to present the bill to the 39th Legislature and seek its enactment.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Hume Everett, Chairman
 Donald E. Chapin
 Howell C. McDaniel, Jr.

REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR MINOR COURTS COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of the Wyoming State Bar:

Your Committee on Minor Courts begs to report its activities during the past 1964-1965 year.

The proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 2 which your Committee sponsored through the 1963 Legislature and promoted in the general election last November 3, 1964, failed to pass. It won a majority of votes cast on the issue (66,987 for compared to 53,050 against), but it was not successful in getting a majority of the total votes cast as required by the Wyoming Constitution.

An analysis of the reasons for the loss leads to the conclusion that the Amendment was not adequately explained nor publicized and consequently the voters were not properly "sold" on it nor the need for it. Your committee had a budget allowance of only \$362.54 to operate on for the state-wide campaign. However, we had financial help from the local county bar associations in that many of them handled local ads and publicity.

Of course, other reasons exist for the loss. Among them is that the "climate" was not conducive for the passage of constitutional amendments last election. On the same ballot with our Amendment No. 2 appeared three others, dealing with assorted problems. One of them pertained to jurisdiction over Indian lands. The legislative sponsor of the Amendment was reported to have come out the last

minute before election opposing his own Amendment. Another one would have raised the mill levy limitations for municipal tax levies. No one has ever seriously argued against the theory that raising taxes is usually unpopular with the electorate. The third Amendment would have provided additional officers to enforce the water laws of Wyoming. Though this one was undoubtedly important, yet it lacked the ability to capture the imagination of the electorate or even of being understood by it.

Notwithstanding these apparent handicaps, however, we were able to find some consolation in the election results. Of those who did bother to vote on the issue, the question carried by a majority of about 14,000. It won a constitutional majority in seven counties: Campbell, Carbon, Hot Springs, Johnson, Laramie, Park and Teton. Moreover, the issue carried a majority of the votes cast on it in all counties except two, Fremont and Uinta.

Therefore, after close scrutiny of these facts, we certainly feel that the issue did well considering the lack of understanding of the public about it. Assuming those voting on the issue had some degree of comprehension about the amendment and the purposes of it, it would indicate that the electorate agrees with us that there is a need for a change in our minor courts of Wyoming.

Mention should be made of those members of our committee who were successful in getting a constitutional majority of their respective counties. They are: Thomas E. Lubnau of Gillette, Kenneth W. Keldsen of Rawlins, Gerald A. Stack of Thermopolis, William C. Holland of Buffalo, William R. Buge of Cheyenne, Oliver W. Steadman of Cody, and Floyd King of Jackson. Also, special mention should be made of the efforts of George F. Guy, President of the Laramie County Bar and his splendid committee.

However, the 1964 election and the loss of our Amendment No. 2 passed in the 1963 Legislature, is now history. We must now look to the future. We feel that ways and means should be found to continue the important work started by this committee. Modernization of courts is a never-ending job in fast-changing times. It is too important and essential to good administration of justice in Wyoming during the years to come to be abandoned now after this unfortunate disappointment.

The passage by the 1965 legislature of the same identical amendment again presents us with the opportunity to rededicate ourselves to this important task. It was certainly well known that the chairman and most members of this committee felt we should wait before presenting the amendment again to the legislature. However, the legislature has now come forth with the amendment once again without any effort on the part of your committee.

Does this not indicate the awareness of the people's representatives to this great need? Can we now rest on our oars when it is so evident that there is now present a great upsurge of pressures that something must be done to modernize the administration of justice? We say "No" we cannot let down: we must go forward and lawyers must remain in the vanguard of this march and not be caught lagging behind.

For these reasons we recommend that the Committee on Minor Courts be continued.

Respectfully submitted,
Robert Stanley Lowe,
Chairman

Break-Down of Vote on Amendment No. 2

COUNTY	TOTAL	MAJORITY		AGAINST
	VOTE	NEEDED	FOR	
Albany	9,054	4,528	4,359	3,216
Big Horn	5,354	2,678	2,422	2,105
Campbell*	2,818	1,410	1,543	869
Carbon*	6,591	3,296	3,405	2,213
Converse	2,869	1,435	1,206	1,191
Crook	2,021	1,011	769	758
Fremont**	10,973	5,487	4,310	5,016
Goshen	5,420	2,711	2,299	2,051
Hot Springs*	2,639	1,320	1,403	883
Johnson*	2,517	1,259	1,302	801
Laramie*	24,787	12,394	12,871	8,792
Lincoln	4,124	2,063	1,754	1,461
Natrona	21,437	10,719	9,224	7,251
Niobrara	1,981	991	970	673
Park*	7,527	3,764	3,991	2,518
Platte	3,380	1,691	1,512	1,232
Sheridan	9,308	4,655	4,253	3,824
Sublette	1,701	851	797	667
Sweetwater	8,006	4,004	3,488	2,919
Teton*	2,089	1,045	1,116	680
Uinta**	3,152	1,577	1,009	1,496
Washakie	3,480	1,741	1,521	1,416
Weston	2,938	1,470	1,463	1,018
	<hr/> 144,166	<hr/> 71,560	<hr/> 66,987	<hr/> 53,050

*The issue won a constitutional majority of the total vote cast in seven counties, almost one-third of Wyoming's 23 counties.

**In only two counties, Fremont and Uinta, the issue failed to muster a majority of votes cast on the question.

COLLEGE OF LAW
DEAN'S ANNUAL REPORT — 1964-65

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The year 1964-65 was a transition year for the College of Law. The second consecutive large entering class brought total enrollment to 112, almost double that of the past ten years. This increase will require many changes in operation, and the most significant events of the year were the plans and programs adopted for future years. These include a selective enrollment policy, an expansion of the curriculum, negotiation of a grant for the Wyoming Defender Program for student aid to indigent persons accused of crime, and plans for the Wyoming Land and Water Law Center for research in natural resources law.

1964-65 was nevertheless an active and fruitful year for the law school. The students were among the most active participants at the national organization of the American Law School Association, and their local organization, the Potter Law Club, inaugurated an orientation program for beginning law students and maintained its speaker program with outstanding guests. Volume 18 of the Wyoming Law Journal featured a student symposium on automobile law. Student financial aids were improved by the addition of a \$1,000 Bugas Scholarship, by the new American Bar Association Loan Fund, and by a supplementary local loan fund.

The outstanding faculty contribution was the publication of *Cases and Materials on Natural Resources*, by Dean Frank J. Trelease, Professor Harold S. Bloomenthal and Professor Joseph R. Geraud. The tempo of other scholarly articles and speeches was maintained by the faculty. Participation in the Association of American Law Schools was exceptional, and two faculty members were chairmen of national committees. Service to the legal profession was continued with an Institute on Criminal Justice, and by active participation of the faculty in state and national bar association affairs. The school served the Legislature with its biennial school on legislative procedures, and Professor Bloomenthal's leadership and draftsmanship led to the passage of the outstanding Administrative Procedure Act.

II. STUDENTS

Enrollment. The law school hit the peak enrollment of its history, starting with 112 students, 64 in the first year, 32 in the second and 16 seniors. The school began to take on some aspects of a national law school, since 30 of the first year class came from 20 other states, stretching from New Jersey to Hawaii. Counting the University of Wyoming and two Wyoming junior colleges, 46 universities and colleges provided the class's pre-legal education. On the other end, half

of the graduates of the 1964 class left the state for opportunities in other states or in Washington, D. C. Several students dropped during the year, and the second semester began with 98 students: 58 first year, 30 second year and 14 seniors. Fourteen graduated in the 1965 class, eleven took the State Bar Examination, and 9 passed on the first taking.

Activities. The Potter Law Club initiated an orientation program to help new students to adapt themselves to law school life. Its luncheon speaker program was very successful. Three attorneys from Wyoming and one from Denver spoke on the practice of their specialties, President Richard Bostwick of the Wyoming State Bar presented the place of the lawyer in the community, and Edward Murane of Casper, Chairman of the American Bar Association House of Delegates, represented the College of Trial Lawyers in a talk on the art of advocacy.

The students published the three annual issues of the Wyoming Law Journal, with articles by judges and practitioners and 28 student research papers prepared under the direction of the faculty. The highlight of this year's volume was a Symposium on Automobile Use and Ownership, with articles cutting across every phase of the law that relates to motor vehicles.

The senior students received intensive training in the actual practice of law, handling office problems in corporate organization, corporate merger, and estate planning in the course in Legal Skills & Problems, prosecuting and defending mock lawsuits derived from actual cases in Judge Vernon Bentley's Moot Court, and participating in arguments before appellate Moot Courts on which sat eminent members of the federal and state benches. Two cases involving modern problem areas in criminal law were argued as a part of the Institute on Continuing Legal Education before an audience of Wyoming attorneys.

III. STUDENT SERVICES

Financial aids to law students were again improved. Another generous gift from alumnus John S. Bugas, matched by the Ford Company AID Fund, enabled the school to establish the Bugas Scholarship, which should permit the school to compete with national law schools for the finest type of student. A student with an excellent pre-legal record and other indications of outstanding promise for the study and practice of law may be given \$1,000 for each of his three years in law school. The American Bar Association established the Fund for Public Education, under which liberal loans can be made to second and third year law students. Since Wyoming's share of the ABA fund does not meet all needs, and first year students are not eligible, the law school deposited part of funds received from alumni and friends with the United Student Aid Fund to round out an excellent loan program.

IV. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

Publications. The outstanding faculty product was *Cases and Materials on Natural Resources*, currently being published by the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota as one of its national casebook series. Dean Trelease and Professors Bloomenthal and Geraud finished the manuscript in May. It is designed for use in western law schools teaching the law of water, oil and gas, public lands and mineral development, and for eastern schools that recognize the importance of the law of natural resources. The faculty is well represented in this year's legal journals and other publications. Professor E. George Rudolph had an article, *Further Thoughts on One— and Two—Director Statutes in the Business Lawyer* for April 1965. Professor Geraud published a supplement to the *American Law of Mining*, continued his editing and discussion of judicial decisions for the *Oil and Gas Reporter*, and published "The Rule in Shelley's Case" in 18 *Wyoming Law Journal* 17. Professor Bloomenthal prepared another supplement to the *American Law of Mining*. Dean Trelease's "Policies for Water Law—Property Rights, Economic Forces and Public Regulation," appeared in 5 *Natural Resources Journal* 1.

Speeches and Lectures. Speeches, lectures and scholarly papers were delivered on a wide variety of subjects. Dean Trelease was a guest lecturer at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, presenting "Water Law—Policies, Doctrines and Mechanisms." He spoke on "Development in Western Water Law" at the American Society of Civil Engineers Water Resources Conference in Mobile, Alabama, and lectured on "Prior Appropriation and Quality Control" at the Taft Public Health Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. Professor Catherine Mealey was chairman of a panel on "Problems of Small Libraries" at the St. Louis convention of the American Association of Law Libraries, and presented a paper on "Classification of Text Books in the Small Library." Professor Geraud delivered a paper on "Teaching Natural Resources Law" at the Conference of American Law Schools in Salt Lake City. Professors Glen W. Shellhaas and John O. Rames not only organized but participated as speakers in the College's annual Institute on Continuing Legal Education. Professor Shellhaas lectured to the Division of Adult Education and Community Service's Clerks and Finance Officers School, and Professor Rames spoke on school law at the Goshen County Educational Association.

V. SERVICE

Legal Education. The college was extremely well represented in the councils of legal education. Dean Trelease, and Professors Bloomenthal, Shellhaas and Mealey attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago. Dean Trelease is

chairman of the Association's Curriculum Committee, and Professor Bloomenthal is chairman of the Committee on Administrative Law. Professors Geraud, Bloomenthal, Shellhaas and Mealey, and Dean Trelease, attended the Conference of Western Law Schools at Salt Lake City. Professor Mealey attended the American Association of Law Libraries meeting at St. Louis.

The Legal Profession. Professors Bloomenthal, Rames, Shellhaas and Dean Trelease attended the annual meeting of the Wyoming State Bar in Cody. Professor Bloomenthal served as the chairman of the Bar's Committee on Administrative Law, Dean Trelease on the Scholarship Committee, Professor Rames on the Committee for the Defense of the Indigent. Mrs. Mealey was admitted to the Bar by examination.

The school was represented at the American Bar Association meeting in New York by Dean Trelease, who attended the sessions of the Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, and the Section on Mineral and Natural Resources. Professor Bloomenthal is Chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee of the latter section, and he and Dean Trelease prepared portions of the section's annual report.

The Eighth Annual Institute of the College of Law's Continuing Legal Education Series was held on the subject of Current Problems of Legal Justice and featured the Honorable John S. Hastings, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and Professor Frank J. Remington of the University of Wisconsin Law School, as well as members of the faculty and distinguished members of the State Bar.

The members of the faculty continued to serve the State of Wyoming and the legal profession in the areas of their specialties. Dean Trelease continued as chairman of the Wyoming Supreme Court's Permanent Rules Advisory Committee, and Professor Shellhaas as the chairman of its Subcommittee on Rules of Criminal Procedure. Professor Geraud again served as trustee of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation. Dean Trelease was one of the University's representatives on the Governor's Interdepartmental Water Committee, and served on the planning committee for the Western Interstate Water Conference to be held in Corvallis, Oregon under the sponsorship of 13 western universities. Professor Mealey prepared a bibliography of "Selected Treatises for the Practicing Lawyer—a Preview of the Reviews," which was distributed at the law librarians convention and to all practicing lawyers in Wyoming.

The Legislature. The biennial Legislators' School, which introduces newly elected members to legislative procedure, was again directed by Professor Rames. Thirty-three State Senators and Representatives attended, including 19 of the 25 who took their seats for

the first time. The major impact of the law school on legislation came with the Administrative Procedure Act. While this drew on the Model State Administrative Procedure Act, it was largely the work of Professor Bloomenthal's writings in the field, his leadership of the State Bar Committee, and his draftsmanship. Professor Shellhaas replaced Professor Rames on the Wyoming Statute Revision Commission, and as chairman of its Subcommittee on School Law. Its recommendations to the legislature must await a further session. Professor Rames served as a members of the Governor's Committee on Education and the Governor's Committee on Mental Retardation. Dean Trelease served on the Governor's committee to draft a constitutional amendment for reapportionment.

VI. FACULTY

The law school faculty retained its stability. While Professor Rudolph was on leave during the year, serving as Visiting Professor at Ohio State University School of Law, his place was filled by Mr. Stanley D. Henderson, an attorney from Boulder, Colorado. At year's end, Mr. Henderson accepted a regular appointment as Assistant Professor. Professor Geraud replaced Professor Rudolph as legal adviser to the University. Members of the law school faculty served on 17 regular and special faculty and administrative committees.

VII. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The most significant law school activity in 1964-65 was planning for the future. Increasing enrollment brings with it both problems of expansion and an opportunity for a broader range of activities. First, to make sure that the school is not swamped by the skyrocketing national increase in law students, a selective admissions policy was adopted by the faculty and approved by the Trustees. Under it, Wyoming residents and graduates of the University of Wyoming will be preferred, and a selection of the best non-resident applicants will hold the school to optimum size. Second, the third year curriculum was revised so that next year the school will have not only an ideal program for those students who desire to practice in Wyoming or in the Rocky Mountain West, but alternate offerings for those who wish to aim for government, business or practice in a more industrialized area. Third, the Wyoming Land and Water Law Center was set up as a part of the University's Water Resources Research Institute, and much of the faculty and student research will be channeled into these directions. Fourth, a \$33,874 grant was procured from the National Defender Project, sponsored by the American Bar Association and funded by the Ford Foundation. With these funds the school will inaugurate the Wyoming Defender Aid Program, for statewide law student assistance to counsel assigned to defend indigent persons accused of crime, and increased education in criminal procedure and

research leading to reform of criminal law and procedure. Fifth, two additional faculty members have been hired to enable the staff to handle the enlarged curriculum, the law center, and the defender program. Sixth, minor remodeling of the law school was planned to house the new personnel and functions.

1965-1966 should be a busy and interesting year, as the law school swings into full operation at a significantly higher level of student body, faculty and operations.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK J. TRELEASE
Dean

REPORT ON CONFERENCE ON LAW AND POVERTY

On August 20, 1964, President Johnson approved the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Its purpose was stated to be the elimination of "the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

A consultant to National Social Welfare Assembly, Elizabeth Wickenden, states:

The simple fact is that the vast majority of us, in the comfortable prosperity of our affluent society, do not approve of the poor and do not wish to have our complacency jolted by disturbing twinges of conscience that might force us to larger adjustments in our comfortable ways within the status quo. In many ways I think this is what the anti-poverty program is all about: it is a massive effort to arouse the conscience of the nation by forcing the prosperous majority to look squarely at the realities of life for the minority.

This war on poverty is, as you know, being waged on many fronts. Under Title One, the Job Corps is created to increase the employability of young people between the ages of 16 and 21, the school dropouts, by providing them with residential centers for education, vocational training, useful work experience, including work directed toward conservation of natural resources and other appropriate activities. Other fronts in the war include grants for work training programs, and work study programs for financially poor students in institutions of higher learning. The Act is broad enough to permit a coordinated effort to combat all the various causes of poverty, as illustrated by Operation Head Start to give pre-school children the training and social experience so that they can adjust to school without a feeling of inferiority, a condition which often leads to school dropouts.

The part of the War on Poverty that most directly affects and is of interest to lawyers is the Community Action Program under Title Two, the purpose of which is to provide stimulation and incentive for urban and rural communities to mobilize their resources to combat poverty through community action.

Originally, in the drafting of the Act, the furnishing of legal services to the poor was specifically included, but was later removed as a matter of statutory construction to permit all sorts of programs and avoid the restriction that specific enumeration might entail. Under the Community Action Program grants are authorized to public and non-profit agencies to finance the various programs to combat poverty. Under this authority the Office of Economic Opportunity encourages the furnishing of legal services to the poor just like medical and educational services are furnished.

Attorney General Katzenbach has said:

Too often, the poor man sees the law only as something which garnishees his salary; which repossesses his refrigerator; which evicts him from his house; which cancels his welfare; which binds him to usury; or which deprives him of his liberty because he cannot afford bail. The adversary system on which our courts are based fails whenever one side goes unrepresented and judgment is entered by default.

Small wonder then that the poor man does not respect law. He has little reason to believe it is his guardian; he has every reason to believe it is an instrument of the Other Society, of the well-off, the well-educated, the well-dressed, and the well-connected. The poor man is cut off from this society—and from the protection of its laws.

To explain its plans for the furnishing of legal services to the poor, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Attorney General's office called a Conference on Law and Poverty held in Washington, D.C. in June. I attended this conference, along with about 500 representatives of Bar Associations, Legal Aid Societies, Law Schools, and various minority groups. I came away from this three day conference with mixed feelings; one of sympathy for the poor, one of concern for what this social revolution and Great Society is going to do to the legal profession, and a question of where the money is going to come from to supply the billions of dollars this War on Poverty is going to cost. One aspect that impressed me was that while the American Medical Association is fighting a desperate fight to stop the government from opening the door leading to what the AMA believes to be the first step towards socialization of medicine, the American Bar Association has endorsed the government sponsorship and financing of legal services for the poor under the Economic Opportunity Act.

The American idea of equal justice for all has not been attained with respect to the poor man. Former Justice Arthur J. Goldberg pointed out the practical distinctions between the rich man and the poor man in the area of criminal law as follows:

The rich man may be summoned to the police station; the poor man is more often arrested. The rich inebriant may be escorted home by the policeman; the poor drunk is almost always tossed into jail. The rich accused is released on bail; the poor defendant cannot raise bail and remains in prison. The rich defendant can afford the best legal advice, he can summon psychiatrists and other expert witnesses, he can afford a thorough investigation of the facts of his case and can raise every possible defense; the poor defendant, until the recent *Gideon* decision, often had to defend himself, and even today, in many jurisdictions he is denied many other important tools of advocacy. After conviction when a fine is imposed, the rich man pays it and goes free, but the poor man who cannot afford to pay a fine must go to jail. The rich man who can be guaranteed a job may qualify for probation or parole; the poor man lacking a job more often goes to or remains in prison.

While it is not the purpose to furnish legal aid to the poor in criminal law in this War on Poverty, Justice Goldberg has pointed out the problem. The legal problems of the poor arise principally in three fields, real property, domestic relations and welfare, and consumer problems.

In the field of real property the main problem of the poor is obtaining a safe, decent and sanitary shelter. The poor have a weak adversary position and are ill equipped to combat the oppressive landlord with respect to rent, repairs, etc.

In the field of domestic relations and welfare, the pathology of poverty presents a picture of poor people alienated from society, living in conditions that breed domestic problems and perpetuate the inability to deal with them. It was pointed out that often the poor are illegally deprived of their welfare payments by the self-righteous welfare worker. It would seem that a bureaucratic system spawned by the Office of Economic Opportunity will police another bureaucracy, the Welfare Department. In ten years will we have still another federally spawned agency to police the Office of Economic Opportunity?

The idea of the Office of Economic Opportunity is to encourage the creation of community service centers in the slums or the areas where the poor are. The centers will be staffed by social workers, psychological workers, medical workers, investigators and lawyers. The offices must be in the slums or poor neighborhoods in order to be readily available to the poor and an educational program embarked upon to encourage the use of the center's facilities by the poor. The Office of Economic Opportunity will give grants in order to pay up

to 90% of the cost of this legal service, and the community must pay the remainder. However, present efforts to furnish legal services, through Legal Aid Offices for instance, must be maintained without assistance from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The work may be expanded, and the cost of the expanded work may be funded with grants.

In order to determine who qualifies for free legal services, a standard of eligibility must be established in each area, and this will, of course, vary from place to place. In Washington, D.C., a single person who earns less than fifty-five dollars per week is classified as meeting the standards of indigence to qualify for free legal services. Fifteen dollars a week is added for each dependent, so that a family of four earning less than \$5,200.00 a year qualifies. The persons who earns more than the maximum amount set by the standards may be able to obtain some but not all the legal service he needs. A logical extension of the program might well be the furnishing of means for complementary legal services for him. Carrying the idea of equal legal services for all even further, one might wonder if someday all legal services for everyone might be taken over by the government on the theory that the rich man has the best lawyer and this results in an unequal quality of legal service for some.

The Community Action Program will be run by a local governing body in which the poor and the minority groups must be well represented.

It is contemplated that the lawyer in the center will best protect the interests of the poor by use of adversary proceedings in selected representative cases dealing with the acute problems on a broad basis, coupled with the imaginative use of legal theories. The lawyer, if he learns of a person who may have a meritorious action against someone, may go to that person, advise him of his rights, and encourage the institution of legal action. If the poor person cannot afford to pay the costs, the local Community Action Center may advance them. In some instances the nature of the case is such that a private law firm may be reasonably expected to handle it on a contingent fee basis, and in those cases the neighborhood office will probably act as a referral agency. This plan of work and service for the community center's lawyers appears to be in violation of Canons of Professional Ethics Nos. 28, 35 and 47. However, I think that you can expect that what remains of those Canons after the Brotherhood Cases will be rewritten to permit what is desired for the lawyer for the poor. At any rate they are being reviewed now by the ABA.

For any of you who are interested in developing a Community Action Program, or only in providing legal service for the poor, I

would like to read you the following letter from Bruce J. Terris, Co-Director, National Conference on Law and Poverty:

We very much appreciate your participation in the Conference on Law and Poverty. We hope that it has provided you with the basis for having the Wyoming State Bar encourage local bar associations to become involved in legal service programs in their respective cities and counties. The state bar itself is eligible to receive OEO funds to organize local programs and to provide services to these programs—such as training attorneys and the preparation of materials for the legal education of the poor—after they are started.

You might be interested in the activities of other bar groups. Some are now directly participating in the formulating of legal service programs (as in Philadelphia), in running parts of them (such as the program of legal education of the poor in St. Louis), and in organizing volunteer attorneys to provide some of the legal services themselves (Durham, Los Angeles, etc.). Other bar groups are running state or local conferences and meetings, lasting anywhere from an evening to all day to educate the local bars on the issues raised on the National Conference.

If you would like any help in starting or improving a legal services program, we would be glad to send a consultant who is an expert in this field and in OEO's requirements for funding. We would also be happy to furnish you with an OEO representative for any meetings on this subject and to provide any other assistance or information which you desire.

Respectfully submitted,
Elmer J. Scott

REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR DEFENSE OF INDIGENTS COMMITTEE

Following appointment of this Committee by President R. R. Bostwick, he gave us the assignment of coming up with recommendations as to how the defense of indigent persons was to be handled, where it began and where it should end as far as participation by the Wyoming State Bar was concerned. It was generally agreed that the Bar had some sort of professional obligation if nothing more.

Each member of the Committee exchanged ideas by correspondence and then met at the Law School at the University of Wyoming College of Law on December 22, 1964.

In the meantime word of the National Defender Project became generally known, whereby through a grant of some \$4.3 million dollars, money would be made available to support a program of experiments to improve the administration of criminal justice by strengthening defender services.

The December 22nd meeting was attended by Dean Frank J. Trelease, College of Law, University of Wyoming. He reported that there was an excellent possibility of the University of Wyoming Law School obtaining a grant. Contact had been made with the Executive Directors of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association and an interview with Dean Trelease had been arranged. The Wyoming plan was at that time roughly in the form that will be hereinafter explained.

Eventually, in the Spring of 1965, the Application was completed and sent forward by Dean Trelease. It started out in the following language:

The Wyoming State Bar, jointly with the College of Law of the University of Wyoming, proposes to inaugurate the Wyoming Defender Aid Program, a statewide student legal aid service to supplement the defense of indigent accused by assigned counsel in rural areas and small cities, accompanied by increased education in criminal procedure and by research leading to reform of criminal law and procedure. The Wyoming State Bar is an integrated bar established as an administrative agency of the Supreme Court under statutory authority. It has no permanent headquarters or staff. Since the College of Law is the only agency that is equipped to do the teaching and research, and that has a permanent office for centralization and coordinating the program, it will be the action agency to organize and administer the program.

The proposed program had five major features:

(1) The member of the State Bar assigned as counsel may request a team of second and third year law students to act as aides to assist in investigating facts, researching and briefing points of law, preparing papers and participating in trials and appeals.

(2) In post-conviction cases, student aides will take the initial burden and interview prisoners at the State Penitentiary, investigate facts, research legal points, prepare petitions and requests for assigned counsel, and serve as aides to the member of the Bar assigned.

(3) The College of Law will offer a course in Criminal Procedure, emphasizing the constitutional rights of accused persons.

(4) The College of Law will hold an Institute of Continuing Legal Education for practicing attorneys, prosecuting attorneys, judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs and police officers, on the subjects of criminal procedure and the constitutional rights of accused.

(5) The College of Law will inaugurate a research program directed toward reform and improvement of criminal law and procedure and defender and bail practices.

The proposed plan was strongly supported by the Honorable Clifford P. Hansen, Governor of Wyoming, the Honorable Glenn Par-

ker, Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court, District Judges, the Attorney General of Wyoming, the President of the University of Wyoming and the officers of the Wyoming State Bar.

The grant was authorized and the program has gone into effect. It is expected that the prophecy in the Application for the grant could easily materialize:

Viewed as an experiment, the Wyoming program offers a technique that seems worth testing, and it could well lead, through experience, research and law reform, to new and better methods of attacking the problem.

The University of Wyoming Law School conducted its annual institute by denoting its continuing Legal Education Services to the subject of "Current Problems of Criminal Justice." The indigent prisoner received the attention of several of the subjects there covered.

During the past year, apparently the prisoners at the Wyoming State Penitentiary received word that the Wyoming State Bar or the College of Law, University of Wyoming or the Committee on the Defense of Indigents would now receive their release. A quantity of pleas for help were received, accordingly. All were acknowledged and in one instance, committee member John Rames prepared for the prisoner, a Petition for Post-Conviction Relief under Chapter 63, Session Laws of Wyoming, 1961, whereby the prisoner could get into Court and receive the aid of appointed Counsel.

With the University Law School program of aid in effect, the work of this Committee has been eased. However, before the three year program ends, the Bar must then decide what course to thereafter pursue.

Respectfully submitted,
John F. Raper, Chairman
John O. Rames
Oliver Steadman

**REPORT OF THE WYOMING
STATE BAR COMMITTEE FOR LIAISON
WITH THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE**

The Committee for Liaison With The Internal Revenue Service reports to the President and members of the Wyoming State Bar as follows:

During the past year no problems were presented by members of the Wyoming State Bar for discussion with the Internal Revenue Service. Several informal discussions have been held with various representatives of the office of the District Director of the Internal

Revenue Service and with the District Director. Mr. Arthur A. Kennedy has been designated as District Director for the District of Wyoming in the place of Mr. Schuster. Mr. Kennedy has advised your Chairman that so far as his office is concerned there do not appear to be particular problems of any significance that should be called to the attention of the Bar. He, like Mr. Schuster, has been quite pleased with the relationship that exists between members of the Bar and the representatives of his office, and he has asked me to make a point of the fact that Internal Revenue Service will do everything within its power to maintain this relationship.

It is still the impression of your Committee, and the representatives of the office of the District Director of Internal Revenue who have been contacted that a great deal of tax law work for Wyoming residents is being done outside the State of Wyoming. Furthermore, we lawyers have, by default, permitted the situation under which our Wyoming certified public accountants and others are doing most of the tax law practice that exists in Wyoming. Your Committee earnestly solicits any suggestions which the members of the Bar may have with respect to this problem.

During the past year our Wyoming State Bar did participate as a co-sponsor with the Wyoming Society of Certified Public Accountants, the Wyoming Association of Public Accountants, and the Internal Revenue Service for a series of one day Federal Tax Seminars which were held in Sheridan on 20 October 1964, Casper on 21 October 1964, and in Cheyenne on 23 October 1964. It still appears that these Seminars are primarily devoted to the problems of accountants rather than lawyers. Nevertheless a good deal of the information presented was worth while particularly that relating to amendments in the Internal Revenue Code. According to reports of those who attended other Seminars there were several attorneys in attendance at all of them. Mr. Kennedy advises that there are plans to hold similar Seminars some time between this date and the end of 1965. Your Committee recommends that the Wyoming State Bar again participate as a co-sponsor of these Seminars.

Mr. Henry Burgess has been attending the meetings of the Tax Lawyers Internal Revenue Service Liaison Committee—Southwest Region. He reports that these meetings have been interesting in that Wyoming apparently is devoid of any problems so far as the relationship of our Bar with the representatives of the Internal Revenue Service is concerned. There have been difficulties in other states in the region where there have been some scandals within the Internal Revenue Service and some criminal activity between taxpayers and employees. If any member of the Wyoming Bar has any matter he would like to have raised at the Regional Liaison Committee meeting

he should either contact Mr. Burgess directly, or if he prefers he can have any member of your Committee raise the matter with Mr. Burgess.

Attached hereto is a photocopy of Opinion 314 of the American Bar Association Committee on Professional Ethics. It is significant with respect to the relationship between the representatives of the Internal Revenue Service and attorneys, and your Committee recommends that this Opinion be perused by all members of the Bar. It is published in Volume 51 of American Bar Association Journal at page 671. (Opinion 314 was not presented for publication—Ed.)

Your Committee still finds that there are very few demands upon it for liaison by members of the Bar. Your Committee still believes it is desirable to maintain the existence of this Committee, however, and we recommend that it be continued. We again suggest the possibility of expanding the scope of the Committee, and we endorse the suggestion of Mr. Burgess that perhaps a panel of lawyers discussing tax matters generally might be informative at our State Bar meetings. At the pleasure of the President, your Committee would be pleased to organize such a panel for any future meeting of the Bar.

Respectfully submitted,
 Richard V. Thomas, Chairman
 William A. Cole
 Leonard McEwan

REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COMMITTEE

The Administrative Law Committee is pleased to report that the State Administrative Procedure Act drafted by this Committee was enacted into law at the last session of the legislature to become effective January 1, 1966. The Act as adopted is identical to the Act recommended for adoption at the last meeting of this Association with the exception of a provision broadening venue for judicial review purposes which was suggested by some members at the meeting. In many respects the Act represents advances in the field of administrative law yet to be taken by most other states and could well serve as a model for the smaller states since it is peculiarly adapted to the problems of a small state. The Committee is confident that this Act will promote administrative due process and effectiveness. Since the purpose for which the Committee was created has been accomplished, the President of the Association may wish to give con-

sideration to abolishing it or he may wish to continue the Committee for the purpose of referring to the Committee problems that may arise in giving effect to the Act.

Respectfully submitted,
Harold S. Bloomenthal,
Chairman
Robert Bowman
Robert Chaffin
Judge Rodney Guthrie
Edgar Herschler
Robert Laughlin
A. G. McClintock
Joseph Maier
John Raper
Houston Williams

**REPORT OF THE WYOMING
STATE BAR SPECIAL PAROLE BOARD STUDY
COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL-LEGAL COMMITTEE**

As chairman of the special committee of the Wyoming State Bar on Medical-Legal Joint Committee to study the Parole Board I report as follows:

The committee had very best cooperation from the Wyoming Medical Association through Brendan Phibbs, M.D. of Casper and with the Department of Probation and Parole through Mr. Norman G. Baillie, the state probation and parole officer.

The committee recommends that further study be made of this matter and that the incoming president of the State Bar appoint a similar committee to make further study of proposed legislation covering this field. As chairman, I recommend that Dean W. Borthwick of Cheyenne and Robert Jerry Hand of Casper again be appointed to this committee.

Respectfully submitted,
Howell C. McDaniel, Jr.
Chairman

**REPORT OF THE WYOMING
STATE BAR NECROLOGY COMMITTEE**

The Necrology Committee of the Wyoming State Bar Association reports that since we last met, the Association has suffered the loss of four of its respected members.

F. K. (Kelley) DUKES, KENNETH CARL SHELVER, W. B. JONES, and HAROLD I. BACHELLER will be remembered by this Association as respected members of the profession and for their respective contributions to its growth and service to the people of the State of Wyoming.

F. K. (Kelley) Dukes was born in 1898, and upon his graduation from the University of Wyoming College of Law was admitted to the Wyoming Bar in 1923. He served all of his professional career in the City of Laramie and at the time of his death was living in Laramie. He is survived by his son Jerald E. Dukes.

Kenneth Carl Shelver, a specialist in immigration, nationality and extradition law, died at the age of 52 in his home at McLean, Virginia. Mr. Shelver was chief of the Justice Department's Immigration and Nationality Unit. A 1933 graduate of the University of Wyoming with a degree in mathematics, Mr. Shelver received his law degree from the university in 1936. He joined the staff of the solicitor in the Agriculture Department in 1938 and transferred to the criminal division of the Justice Department in 1949. The Justice Department awarded Mr. Shelver its Sustained Superior Performance Award in 1959. He participated in a number of successful court actions against leading racketeers and subversives. During World War II he saw active duty in the Pacific as a captain in the Marine Corps. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court and various U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals throughout the country. He leaves his wife, Josephine, and three sons, Carl J., Kenneth W., and Lyle N. Shelver, all of the home address, and his mother, Mrs. Jennie C. Shelver of McLean. Burial was at Arlington Cemetery.

W. B. Jones was born on July 8, 1895 in Konkotee, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in the State of Wyoming in 1924, and practiced in Wyoming from that time until his death. He was County Attorney in Platte County for 22 years.

Mr. Jones died on November 28, 1964. He was survived by his widow, Mabel S. Jones, of Wheatland, and three children, S. A. Jones, M.D., Phoenix, Arizona, William R. Jones, Attorney, Wheatland, Wyoming, and Marian Jean Blinn, Phoenix, Arizona.

Harold I. Bacheller died in Casper on March 31, 1964. He was born in Potsdam, New York, and attended school there. He came west to the University of Montana, where he earned a B.A. degree, and also received his law degree in 1916. He practiced in Miles City, Montana, before enlisting in the Marine Corps in 1918. He was married in March, 1923, and moved to Casper in the late 1920's. In addition to his activity in the law practice, including several years in the county attorney's office and as probate officer, he was active in Casper civic and political affairs. He was deputy attorney general under Ewing T. Kerr.

Mr. Bacheller is survived by his widow, a son, Harold I., Jr., of Denver; a daughter, Mrs. Jean Mitchell, Hayward, California; five grandchildren; a brother, Dr. Dale Bacheller, Santa Monica, California; three sisters, Mrs. Earl Flack, Potsdam, N. Y., Mrs. Paul Gifford and Mrs. Charles Flesher, both of Los Angeles.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Wyoming State Bar, in its regular annual meeting held in Casper, September 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1965, does hereby pay its respects to our deceased members named herein, and to their bereaved, in recognition of their many contributions to the profession and to this Association, and that their memory be perpetuated by spreading this Resolution upon the minutes of this annual meeting of the Wyoming State Bar.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the families of these distinguished members of the Bench and Bar.

Respectfully submitted,
John O. Callahan, Chairman
Leonard E. Lang
Kenneth Keldsen

REGISTRATION AT WYOMING STATE BAR CONVENTION Casper, 1965

Apostolos, Mr. and Mrs. George Casper, Wyoming	Bowman, Robert B., Lovell, Wyoming
Archibald, W. K., Sheridan, Wyoming	Brimmer, Clarence A., Jr., Rawlins, Wyoming
Badley, Bruce Paul, Sheridan, Wyoming	Brorby, John W., Mr. and Mrs., Gillette, Wyoming
Baker, Bobbie J., Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming	Brown, Charles Stuart, Mr. and Mrs., Kemmerer, Wyoming
Barrett, James E., Lusk, Wyoming	Brown, Wm. H., Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming
Barton, William E., Casper, Wyoming	Bullock, Bob R., Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming
Bentley, Honorable and Mrs. Vernon, Laramie, Wyoming	Burdett, Frederick E., Mr. and Mrs., Evanston, Wyoming
Birchby, E. E., Sheridan, Wyoming	Burgess, Henry A., Mr. and Mrs., Sheridan, Wyoming
Birchby, James E., Sheridan, Wyoming	Burgess, Robert A., Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming
Bishop, Marvin L., Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming	Burk, John W., Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming
Bishop, Marvin L., III, Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming	Burley, Thomas A., Mr. and Mrs., Cheyenne, Wyoming
Bloomenthal, Harold S., Mr., Laramie, Wyoming	Burns, David Norman, Jackson, Wyoming
Bon, William S., Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming	Cardine, G. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming
Bostwick, Richard R., Mr. and Mrs., Casper, Wyoming	Casselman, Kyle, Mr. and Mrs., Torrington, Wyoming

1966

WYOMING BAR PROCEEDINGS — 1965

649

- Chaffin, Robert N., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Chapin, Donald E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Cole, William A., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Connor, Robert W.,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- Copenhaver, Ross D.,
Powell, Wyoming
- Corbridge, Richard M., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Crowell, C. M., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Daley, James B., Mr. and Mrs.,
Denver, Colorado
- Daniels, T. C., Honorable and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Darrah, Joseph E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Powell, Wyoming
- Day, Richard, Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Dixon, John T., Mr. and Mrs.,
Powell, Wyoming
- Drew, William F., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Duncan, Hugh,
Casper, Wyoming
- Emery Jack D., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Everett, Hume, Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Forrister, Robert M., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Garrett, Lynn,
Lovell, Wyoming
- Gish, Robert A., Jr., Mr. and Mrs.,
Basin, Wyoming
- Godfrey, Paul B.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Goppert, E. J., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cody, Wyoming
- Gray, Honorable and Mrs. Norman G.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Guthrie, Honorable Rodney M.,
Newcastle, Wyoming
- Guy, George F., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Hand, J. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs.,
Douglas, Wyoming
- Hand, Robert Jerry, Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Harden, H. B., Jr., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Harden, Curtis L., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Harnsberger, Hon. Harry S., and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Harrington, John, Mr. and Mrs.,
Riverton, Wyoming
- Harris, Harry L., Mr. and Mrs.,
Evanston, Wyoming
- Harrison, Wm. Henry, Mr. and Mrs.,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- Hartig, Robert L., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Hathaway, Stanley K., Mr. and Mrs.,
Torrington, Wyoming
- Henderson, Harry B., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Hettinger, James L., Mr. and Mrs.,
Riverton, Wyoming
- Hickey, J. J.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Hill, Robert Andrew,
Buffalo, Wyoming
- Hilpert, John B.,
Alliance, Nebraska
- Hirst, Byron E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Hitchcock, David N., Mr. and Mrs.,
Laramie, Wyoming
- Holland, C. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah
- Holland, Wm. C.,
Buffalo, Wyoming
- Holstedt, Robert E.,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- Hopper, George Wm., Mr. and Mrs.,
Denver, Colorado
- Housel, Jerry W.,
Cody, Wyoming
- Hufsmith, Robert Allen, Mr. and Mrs.,
Jackson, Wyoming
- Hughes, Cecil K., Mr. and Mrs.,
Sundance, Wyoming
- Ilsley, Honorable John P., Mr. and Mrs.,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- Ilsley, Miss Suzanne,
Guest
- Ingle, Chester, Jr., Mr. and Mrs.,
Thermopolis, Wyoming
- Ishmael, Sam,
Rawlins, Wyoming
- Jensen, Donald L.,
Cody, Wyoming
- Joffe, Harold,
Worland, Wyoming
- Johnson, Earl, Jr., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Johnson, Robert Henry, Mr. and Mrs.,
Rock Springs, Wyoming
- Jones, Chester S., Mr. and Mrs.,
Newcastle, Wyoming
- Jones, Henry T.,
Cody, Wyoming
- Kelly, Robert C.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Kendig, A. Edward,
Wheatland, Wyoming
- Kennedy, David B.,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- Kepler, Charles G., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cody, Wyoming
- Kerr, Honorable Ewing T.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming

- Kidd, D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Kidneight, Frank, Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- King, Floyd R.,
Jackson, Wyoming
- Kirsch, Ralph M.,
Salt Lake City, Utah
- Kirven, Wm. J.,
Buffalo, Wyoming
- Landers, Harvey J., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Lang, Leonard E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Lathrop, Carl L., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Laughlin, Robert B., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Lawyer, John D., Mr. and Mrs.,
Denver, Colorado
- Lazear, Edward T.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Leimback, Harry E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Lonabaugh, E. E.,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- Loomis, Frederick G.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Lowe, Stan, Mr. and Mrs.,
Rawlins, Wyoming
- Lubnau, Thomas E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Gillette, Wyoming
- Lyman, Silas R., Mr. and Mrs.,
Buffalo, Wyoming
- McClintock, A. G., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- McClintock, James G., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- McConnell, G. R., Mr. and Mrs.,
Laramie, Wyoming
- McDaniel, Howell C., Jr., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- McEwan, Leonard,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- McIntyre, Honorable John J.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- McVoy, Preston T., Mrs.,
Guest
- Macy, Richard J., Mr. and Mrs.,
Sundance, Wyoming
- Mai, Harold L.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Mason, Gerald,
Pinedale, Wyoming
- Massey, Morris,
Casper, Wyoming
- Miller, Fred, Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Miller, Mayne W.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Miller, Thomas O., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Morgan, Thomas, Mr. and Mrs.,
Gillette, Wyoming
- Murane, Edward E.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Murane, William E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Denver, Colorado
- Nicholas, Thomas A., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Nicholas, Wm. J., Mr. and Mrs.,
Lander, Wyoming
- Norman, Bill,
Laramie, Wyoming
- O'Neill, Phillip, Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Parker, Honorable S. G., and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Pearson, Honorable Allen,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Pence, Alfred M., Mr. and Mrs.,
Laramie, Wyoming
- Phelan, Walter B.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Pickett, Richard F., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Porter, George M., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Ranck, Robert B., Mr. and Mrs.,
Jackson, Wyoming
- Redle, Austin T., Mr. and Mrs.,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- Rooney, John J.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Rose, R. R., Jr., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Ross, Vincent A., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Rudolph, E. George,
Laramie, Wyoming
- Sawyer, George P., Mr. and Mrs.,
Torrington, Wyoming
- Schwartz, William T., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Scott, David A., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Scott, Elmer J., Mr. and Mrs.,
Worland, Wyoming
- Simpson, Alan K.,
Cody, Wyoming
- Sinon, James E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Smyth, John R., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Soderholm, Nettekall, Girad,
Riverton, Wyoming
- Spangler, Honorable J. O., and Mrs.,
Cody, Wyoming
- Spence, G. L., Mr. and Mrs.,
Riverton, Wyoming
- Stack, Gerald A.,
Thermopolis, Wyoming
- Stanton, Honorable Glen O., and Mrs.,
Rock Springs, Wyoming
- Steadman, Oliver W., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cody, Wyoming

- Stewart, Allen H., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Sullivan, J. B., Mr. and Mrs.,
Douglas, Wyoming
- Sullivan, John F., Mr. and Mrs.,
Laramie, Wyoming
- Sullivan, Michael J., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Svilar, Daniel P.,
Lander, Wyoming
- Swanton, William F., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Tobin, Marialyce,
Casper, Wyoming
- Tobin, Richard A.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Treleave, Frank J.,
Laramie, Wyoming
- Uehner, David D.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Urbigkit, Walter C. Jr., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Vlastos, Joseph E., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Walrath, Louis V., Mr. and Mrs.,
Thermopolis, Wyoming
- Watt, Tim, Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Watt, William,
Gillette, Wyoming
- Wehrli, W. J., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- White, Donald P., Mr. and Mrs.,
Riverton, Wyoming
- White, Honorable Philip and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Whitley, Thomas L., Mr. and Mrs.,
Newcastle, Wyoming
- Wilkerson, Ernest, Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Williams, Houston G., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Wilson, James O., Mr. and Mrs.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Winship, Donald., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Winter, Addison E.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Winter, Warren H.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Yaap, Jerry A., Mr. and Mrs.,
Casper, Wyoming
- Yonkee, Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs.,
Sheridan, Wyoming
- Yonkee, Lyman B.,
Thermopolis, Wyoming
- Zaring, James A., Mr. and Mrs.,
Basin, Wyoming
- Zimmers, George L., Mr. and Mrs.,
Laramie, Wyoming