

1968

## Treasurer's and Committee Reports

Wyoming State Bar

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholarship.law.uwyo.edu/land\\_water](https://scholarship.law.uwyo.edu/land_water)

---

### Recommended Citation

Wyoming State Bar (1968) "Treasurer's and Committee Reports," *Land & Water Law Review*: Vol. 3 : Iss. 1 , pp. 241 - 297.

Available at: [https://scholarship.law.uwyo.edu/land\\_water/vol3/iss1/19](https://scholarship.law.uwyo.edu/land_water/vol3/iss1/19)

This Wyoming Bar Proceeding is brought to you for free and open access by Law Archive of Wyoming Scholarship. It has been accepted for inclusion in Land & Water Law Review by an authorized editor of Law Archive of Wyoming Scholarship.

# LAND AND WATER

## LAW REVIEW

VOLUME III

1968

NUMBER 1

### TREASURER'S AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

#### WYOMING STATE BAR TREASURER'S REPORT

Fiscal Year August 1, 1966 to July 31, 1967

#### General Account:

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Cash on hand 8-1-66 (First Nat'l Bn. of Powell) .....   | \$13,604.83        |
| Time Deposits: First Nat'l Bn. of Powell .. \$ 5,000.00 |                    |
| First State Bn. of Cody ... 2,500.00                    | 7,500.00           |
| Total cash on hand 8-1-66 .....                         | <u>\$21,104.83</u> |

#### Receipts:

|                                       |             |                  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| License fees collected from           |             |                  |
| 8-1-66 to 7-31-67 .....               | \$14,767.50 |                  |
| Less redeposit .....                  | 30.00       | 14,737.50        |
| Interest on time deposits .....       |             | 275.00           |
| Total receipts .....                  |             | <u>15,012.50</u> |
| Total Receipts and Cash on Hand ..... |             | <u>36,117.33</u> |

#### Expenses and Transfers:

|   |          |                  |
|---|----------|------------------|
| Telephone .....   | 1,015.88 |                  |
| President .....   | 2,129.65 |                  |
| President-elect .....   | 718.29   |                  |
| Secretary .....   | 2,765.00 |                  |
| Officers and Commissioners .....                                  | 930.73   |                  |
| Convention .....  | 349.11   |                  |
| American Bar Association ...                                      | 567.88   |                  |
| Law School publication &<br>scholarship .....                     | 1,977.50 |                  |
| Layman's conference .....   | 2,480.07 |                  |
| Postage .....   | 162.00   |                  |
| Stationery .....  | 884.38   |                  |
| Legislative meeting .....   | 1,740.84 |                  |
| Miscellaneous .....   | 363.15   |                  |
| Total expenses .....  |          | <u>16,084.48</u> |
| Transfer time deposit to Clients'                                 |          |                  |
| Security Fund 1-15-67 ..  | 5,000.00 |                  |
| Transfer time deposit (378 members<br>at \$5.00 each) to Clients' |          |                  |
| Security Fund 7-31-67 ..  | 1,890.00 |                  |
| Interest earned on time deposits                                  | 275.00   |                  |

|     |  |                    |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 242 | LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW              | Vol. III           |
|     | Total transfers .....                  | 7,165.00           |
|     | Total expenses and transfers .....     | 23,249.48          |
|     | <b>Balance Per Books 7-31-67</b> ..... | <b>\$12,867.85</b> |

|  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
|  | <b>General Account</b>                                    |                       |
|  | (First Nat'l Bn.) .....                                   | \$13,424.84           |
|  | Less checks outstanding                                   | 891.99      12,532.85 |
|  | Balance time deposit in general account .....             | 335.00                |
|  | <b>Total Cash on Hand, General Account, 7-31-67</b> ..... | <b>\$12,867.85</b>    |

**Recapitulation:**

|  |  |                    |
|--|--|--------------------|
|  | Total cash on hand 8-1-66 .....                            | \$13,604.83        |
|  | Time Deposit .....   | 2,500.00           |
|  | <b>Total</b> .....   | <b>\$16,104.83</b> |
|  | Receipts 1966-67 .....                                     | 15,012.50          |
|  | Expenses .....   | \$16,084.48        |
|  | Transfer time deposit .....                                | 1,890.00           |
|  | Transfer time deposit interest .....                       | 275.00             |
|  | <b>Total expenses and transfers</b> .....                  | <b>18,249.48</b>   |
|  | <b>Net Loss</b> .....                                      | <b>(3,236.98)</b>  |
|  | Balance General Fund 7-31-67 .....                         | 12,867.85          |
|  | Add Clients' Security Fund on Time Deposit 7-31-67 .....   | 7,165.00           |
|  | <b>Total General Fund and Clients' Security Fund</b> ..... | <b>\$20,032.85</b> |

Respectfully submitted 8-1-67,  
 JOHN T. DIXON  
 Secretary-Treasurer

**REPORT OF WYOMING STATE BAR  
 AUDITING COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to instructions from George F. Guy, President of the Wyoming State Bar, the undersigned have examined this date the books and records of the Treasurer of the Wyoming State Bar for the twelve month period ending July 31, 1967, and report as follows:

All receipts were checked against bank deposits and reconciled.

It was determined that disbursements have been made by checks

signed by both the President and the Secretary-Treasurer. The bank balances were verified and the bank account reconciled.

In our opinion the Treasurer's Report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1967, correctly reflects receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year and the condition of the Bar as of the close of the fiscal year.

It is recommended that the original of all receipts which are voided or cancelled be returned to the receipt book and that where this is not possible, that the bank debit memo or other supporting information be attached to the copy of such receipt; and that no new receipts be issued for returned items which are subsequently paid, unless the new receipt is marked duplicate and supporting data attached.

The Board of Commissioners of the Wyoming State Bar at a regular meeting held September 3, 1966, adopted the following motion:

the sum of \$7,500.00 now held on time certificates by the Wyoming State Bar be earmarked for the Client-Security Funds, with all earnings accrued to said time certificates also being earmarked for the Fund and commencing with the 1967-68 fiscal year, \$5.00 per paid member be added to the Fund by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Wyoming State Bar.

We are advised that this motion was subsequently amended to transfer the sum of \$5,000.00 rather than \$7,500.00 to Client-Security Fund. Attention is invited to the fact that this action substantially reduces the income available for general purposes.

Attention is directed to the fact that the expenses for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1967, are \$6,700.47 more than the expenditures for the previous fiscal year, which is an increase of 71 per cent. This is \$1,071.98 in excess of total receipts for the period and a deficit of \$3,236.98 after taking into account the portion of the receipts which have been appropriated for the Client-Security Fund. In view of the foregoing it is recommended that appropriate budgetary control procedures be adopted by the Officers and Commissioners of the Wyoming State Bar with a view to restricting expenditures to the funds available.

The 1965 Legislature amended Section 33-55, Wyoming Statutes, 1957, to provide that the Bar's fiscal year should be from October 1 through September 30. Prior to the 1965 amendment, this Section provided for a fiscal year of August 1 to July 31 and Rule 5 of the Rules for the Bar Association adopted by the Supreme Court still so provides. The September 30th year ending makes it impossible to present a timely fiscal report to the annual meeting of the Bar held in September of each year, however, this will make the fiscal

year coincide with the terms of the officers of the Bar. It is recommended that the Supreme Court of Wyoming be requested to amend Rule 5 to coincide with the amended law, that a short term fiscal year, from August 1, 1967 to September 30, 1967 be provided by the Commissioners, and that thereafter the fiscal year coincide with the law, and with the annual terms of office of the Officers and Commissioners of the Bar, to more properly reflect the income and expenditures during such term.

Respectfully submitted,  
**AUDITING COMMITTEE**  
 Charles G. Kepler, Chairman  
 Ross D. Copenhaver  
 Margie M. Williams

### **REPORT OF WYOMING STATE BAR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**

In the 39th Session of the Wyoming Legislature there were eleven (11) legislative proposals introduced and sponsored by the Wyoming State Bar. Nine of these proposals were enacted into law. Those pieces of legislation that finally became law are as follows:

1. Chapter 125, of the Session Laws provides for an increase in fees to be paid to attorneys for the defense of indigent criminal defendants. The new law provides a maximum fee of \$500.00 for the defense of a person charged in a capital case as opposed to the prior law. There are also corresponding increases for lessor offenses.

2. Chapter 118 of the Session Laws provides that municipal governments shall have the authority to call bond elections and to prescribe the details thereof without first securing the right to do so from any other board or agency.

3. As provided by Chapter 4 of the Session Laws, criminal information cannot be filed directly in District Court against a person until that person is afforded the opportunity of having a preliminary examination. The only exception to this is if such person waives the right to such an examination or if he would be a fugitive from justice.

4. A method for the filling of vacancies after nomination of justices of the Supreme Court and justices of the District Court following primary elections was provided in Chapter 14 of the Session Laws. Prior to the enactment of this law there was no way of filling such a vacancy, and the law now permits the Board of Commissioners of the State Bar to fill such a vacancy.

5. A final conviction in relation to the suspension or revocation

of drivers' licenses or chauffeurs' licenses is now defined in Chapter 73 of the Session Laws. Prior to the enactment of this law the Department of Revenue, by regulation, determined that a "Final Conviction" meant conviction in a Justice of the Peace Court.

6. Chapter 181 of the Session Laws provides for an increase in the Court Reporters' salaries from \$6800.00 to \$8000.00 per year.

7. Three laws were enacted affecting our Uniform Laws. Chapter 84 of the Session Laws provided amendments to the Uniform Commercial Code and Chapter 89 of the Session Laws provides for liens upon goods, chattels and animals which purportedly was enacted to repeal Sections 34-9-601 to 34-9-604 inclusively. However, in checking the Session Laws there do not appear to be any provisions for the repeal of those particular sections in the Uniform Code. In addition the Wyoming Gifts to Minors Act was adopted and the former Gifts to Minors Act was repealed. The new law is found in Chapter 154 of the Session Laws.

Two constitutional amendments were introduced in the Senate. One proposed amendment proposed five justices in the Supreme Court instead of the present number of four. This proposed amendment passed the Senate but failed to receive a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority in the House. The second proposed constitutional amendment was to provide for the appointment and tenure of Supreme Court and District Court Judges which would be similar to existing laws in many states and commonly referred to as the "Missouri Plan." This amendment failed to pass the Senate.

The Legislature did grant and appropriate to the Statute Revision Commission \$10,000.00. A portion of this money will be used by the Commission to study and make proposals for the revision of our minor court system. The overall chairman of this commission is Representative John Rooney, and it is charged with the study of our laws affecting education and the minor courts. Senator Richard Tobin is the chairman of the subcommittee appointed to head the study of minor courts.

It is my opinion that the Bar was fairly successful in the legislation that it sponsored, and I believe that this success can be attributed to the fine work of Tom Miller and our president, George F. Guy. They were very active during the session of the Legislature, and I believe that their efforts were instrumental in getting many of the measures passed. I am sure that the Bar Association owes them a debt of gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,  
Edgar J. Herschler, Chairman

**REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR  
MINOR COURTS COMMITTEE**

The Minor Courts Committee of the Wyoming State Bar Association met at Casper, Wyoming, on August 25, 1967. The purpose of the meeting was to obtain and summarize in report form, ideas and suggestions for a new minor court system for Wyoming. Several States have recently adopted legislation revising their minor court systems or creating new systems.

Contrary to popular belief, the newly created minor court systems in other States do not eliminate the lay Judge. They do, however, generally prescribe qualifications for judges and require attendance at a school for judges. Where practical, it is required that minor court judges be members of the State Bar.

A brief review of what other States have done in revising their minor courts systems is very helpful. Colorado revised its court system in 1964, adopting a three-level court system consisting of a Supreme Court, district courts, and county courts. The county courts were the courts of smallest jurisdiction. The counties in Colorado were classified A, B, C and D, according to population. The County of Denver was the only Class A county, and Class B counties included those with a population of between 80,000 and 150,000. Class C counties were those having a population greater than 10,000 and less than 80,000, Class D counties were those having a population less than 10,000. In Class A and B counties, only attorneys were permitted to hold judgeships. In Class C and D counties a person with at least a high school education could be appointed County Judge, providing no attorney offered to run for election to the office. Each newly appointed County Judge was required to attend a training institute under the supervision of the Supreme Court. Judges in Class A and B counties were prohibited from the private practice of law, and judges in Class C and D counties were permitted to engage in the practice of law, but not in the County Court. The County Court was given jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount in controversy did not exceed \$500.00, and was denied jurisdiction in probate, mental health, divorce, and juvenile matters. The County Court was given jurisdiction of criminal matters where the penalty did not exceed a fine of \$1,000.00 or one year in jail. Municipal Courts were retained.

Appeals lie from the County Court to the District Court upon the record made in the County Court. Some statutes provide that the record may be transcribed either by Court Reporter, shorthand, or by electronic device.

Illinois, in revising its minor courts system, abolished all minor courts, provided that all new cases be filed in the existing Circuit Court, and provided for appointment of magistrates of the Circuit

Courts. The magistrates replaced the old Justices of the Peace and Police Judges that operated under the direction of the Circuit Court. Lay judges could be appointed in those circuits where no resident attorneys were available. The magistrates were given jurisdiction in cases where the amount in controversy did not exceed \$10,000.00, much greater than any of the western States.

North Carolina's revised court system somewhat parallels that of Colorado, except as to jurisdiction. It is a three court system with the Superior Court being the minor court, and having jurisdiction where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$5,000.00 and jurisdiction in all felony cases. There was also provision made for the appointment of magistrates in North Carolina, who were supervised by the appointing Court, and having a somewhat more limited jurisdiction.

The State of Idaho, after extensive study of the subject, proposed amendment of necessary statutes to revise its court system last year. Idaho's court system was similar to ours having a Supreme Court, district courts and justices and municipal courts. Under the proposed revision, the number of districts would be reduced from thirteen to seven. Magistrates were to be appointed who would replace all of the justices of the peace and judges of the municipal courts, and would be supervised by the district judges. A separate statute provided for the distribution of proceeds from fines to the Game & Fish Department, respective cities and towns, counties, and other agencies generally producing such fines. A small claims law was drawn which provided a simplified procedure for service by registered mail and hearing, where the amount in controversy did not exceed \$200.00. All cases were to be filed with one Clerk of Court, and then assigned by the District Judge to the magistrates. The magistrates were to be attorneys, but lay persons could be appointed with a minimum high school education, and all newly appointed judges were to attend a school for judges supervised by the Supreme Court. The law passed both Houses of the Idaho Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor. It went back to the Legislature and passed one House by the necessary two-thirds, but failed in the other House, and therefore did not become law in the State of Idaho.

Now, turning to a proposed minor court system for the State of Wyoming, the following recommendations are made:

1. Judges of the minor court, or county court, should be attorneys who are members of the Wyoming State Bar Association. In areas requiring judges, where attorneys are not available for service, provision should be made for appointing lay judges having a minimum high school education. The County Court should remain the people's court, where any citizen can represent himself and take all action necessary in his own behalf.



2. We should have just one minor court, called a County Court. The judges of this court should be permitted to engage in the private practice of law in areas not in conflict with their duties as judge of the County Court. These judges should be half-time, one-fourth time, or one-eighth time, depending upon their volume of work, and should be paid a salary according to their designation.

3. Our court system should remain a three-court system, with the Supreme Court being our highest court, the district courts being courts of general jurisdiction, and the county courts being our minor courts.

4. The judges of these courts should be elected by the voters of the county in which they preside. In areas where an attorney, who is a member of the Wyoming State Bar Association, does not file for election to the office of judge, a judge should be appointed immediately following the election. Mechanics for appointment should include the submission of not less than two, nor more than four, names of qualified persons by the practicing attorneys' Association in the county affected.

5. All new judges should be required to attend a course of instruction supervised by the Supreme Court of the State of Wyoming.

6. The jurisdiction of the County Courts should include matters in controversy involving either \$500.00 or \$1,000.00. In criminal matters, the County Court should have jurisdiction to hear and decide all criminal charges through high misdemeanors, and, of course, should retain preliminary hearings, as at present. A simplified procedure should be set up to handle small claims up to \$150.00, providing for service by registered mail, and simplified appearance and hearing.

7. Municipal Court should not be incorporated into the County Court system, but should remain separate, as at present. This should not prevent a judge of the County Court from also being appointed Municipal Judge, if the town or city council should make such appointment.

8. The County Court should not be a court of record. It should be up to the litigants to provide for a record, either by manual reporting or electronic device should there be any intention to appeal a case to the District Court, or appeals to the District Court should not be by trial de novo.

9. It would appear at this time that it would be quite simple to establish a County Court for the State of Wyoming by revising the statutes providing for the present Justice Court system and replacing Justice of the Peace with Judges of the County Court.

The Minor Courts Committee of the Wyoming State Bar Asso-

ciation consists of 27 members. I would be remiss at this time if I did not state that the ideas in this report are a composite of suggestions, ideas, and recommendations I have received from all of the members of this Committee. The entire Bar should be grateful to the members of this Committee, all of whom participated in this endeavor, either by personally attending our meeting at Casper, or by submitting their thoughts and ideas in writing, all of which has gone up to make this report.

Respectfully submitted,  
G. J. Cardine, Chairman

### MAJOR PROGRESS IN MINOR COURTS

*Glenn R. Winters*

Mr. Chairman, Members of the  
Wyoming State Bar:

I begin by publicly expressing here among his former associates my sincere appreciation for the fine job being done for the American Judicature Society by a Wyoming expatriate Stan Lowe. It is a slight coincidence that it was a year ago almost to the day that your Association and the American Judicature Society joined in co-sponsoring a great Citizens' Conference on the Courts on the University campus at Laramie. Stan was co-chairman of that conference, along with Hume Everett, and after seeing his work on that conference, along with all he had previously done as chairman of your minor courts committee, we felt we were fortunate to be able to grab him off and enlist his proven skills in promoting similar conferences and related activities in other states as a member of the Society's staff. Because of his experience, Mr. Lowe required a minimum of breaking in, and he has long since made himself indispensable in our organization.

The Wyoming citizens' conference was memorable because it undoubtedly provided the additional margin of impetus needed to carry to victory in the 1966 election the minor courts amendment that had failed to win approval in a previous election. The way is now open for your state to have, by legislative enactment, the finest system in the land for the prompt, efficient and economical handling of small cases.

This was only one of four major topics that were dealt with in the citizens' conference. The others were judicial selection and tenure, judicial compensation, retirement, discipline and removal, and court organization and administration. All are important, and I am sure weighty reasons could be advanced on behalf of any one of the four as the most important of all. Without either asserting

or denying that with respect to the administration of justice in small cases, let me just repeat a quotation I have used many times before and unfortunately have forgotten who said it first. That unknown person said that a judicial system that lavishes all of its attention on the appellate courts and neglects the minor courts is like a bakery that lavishes all of its care on the *wedding cakes* and puts out a poor *loaf of bread*. Think about that.

Your legislature was quick to follow the adoption of the minor courts amendment by making provision for a legislatively sponsored study looking toward the drafting of what we all hope and believe will be an excellent minor courts statute. Every Wyoming lawyer should have a keen interest in the outcome of that study—except those, perhaps, who are restricted, professionally speaking, to a diet of wedding cake.

Fortunately, this will not be entirely a pioneering venture. A number of other states, some of them as long ago as the 1930's and 1940's, were concerned about the three evils that have plagued minor court justice in the United States and took steps to end them. Those three evils have been:

1. *Fee-paid judges*, whose compensation depends upon how they decide. A generation ago the United States Supreme Court in an Ohio case declared it unconstitutional for a judge to sit in a case in which he had a personal interest in the outcome, yet it goes on to this day in many states, and especially along the great transcontinental highways this has become a source of abuse, inconveniencing and victimizing motorists from other states and damaging the good name and reputation of the state in the eyes of the rest of the country.

2. *Untrained judges*, with no more knowledge of the law than the parties before them, administering the law.

3. *Part-time judges*, presiding in court part of the time and pursuing other occupations and professions, including the practice of law, the rest of the time.

What is the best approach to do away with the fee-paid, untrained, part-time justice and ensure for the trial of every case, great or small, a full-time, well qualified judge who is adequately compensated regardless of his handling of any case?

In 1964 a citizens' conference like yours of a year ago was held in Indiana. There, as in Wyoming, the legislature followed with creation of a judicial study commission. We of the American Judicature Society had the privilege of assisting the Commission in the early stages of its work. Its report, released about a year ago, gives a bold and daring answer. Its draft provides for one trial court, to be known as the circuit court, with jurisdiction in all cases. Isn't that beautifully simple and direct?

The Commission realized that such a simple and direct proposal would come under attack in cities like Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, and its commentary pointed out that the unified trial court could have as many individual trial divisions as it liked, located wherever they would be most convenient, and these could be specialized, such as juvenile, probate, criminal and small claims, wherever convenience and efficiency would be served by so doing. But it did enunciate and defend the great and basically sound principle that the entire judicial establishment of a state is and ought to be a unified whole, that its single trial division should be equally responsible for the ten dollar case and the million dollar case, and that assignment of one type of case to one judge and another type of case to another judge should be a matter of administrative control within the court; that there is no sound basis for the all but universal practice in this country of different *courts* for different cases.

The unified trial court has been advocated for a half-century, from Roscoe Pound, who is responsible for the oft quoted formula "not specialized courts but specialized judges," down to Bill Burnett, presiding judge of the Denver County Court, only a few miles from here, who has advocated it with great persuasiveness in a number of the state citizens' conferences.

Indiana is a well populated state, containing within it the nation's center of population. It does not have the problem faced by Wyoming in some of its larger judicial districts where distances are so great and population so sparse that the people are outnumbered by the Jackalopes. In those districts, the problem is not one of dividing the basic trial court into specialized divisions, but rather of spreading a minimum court service to where it can render adequate service to a thin and far flung constituency.

Many states, among them your neighbor Colorado, have dealt with this problem by providing in addition to district courts of general jurisdiction a separate hierarchy of minor courts usually known as county courts, with a jurisdiction limit in some convenient amount. On the assumption that the cases will be less difficult than in the district court, the qualifications for the judges are less rigid, and also in view of the lesser character of the cases, and the lesser qualifications of the judges, lower salaries are paid. In remote counties such states make it possible for the requirement of legal training to be waived, and short training courses are offered to give at least a minimum of orientation to the non-lawyer who may be the best or only available judicial material in an out-of-the-way settlement.

With all due respect to Colorado and the great judicial reforms accomplished there in recent years, you should think twice before you accept as necessary the separate hierarchy of courts which

Colorado has used as a vehicle for the administration of justice in small cases on a local basis. With apologies, and also with some pride, I suggest that you take a look at the minor judiciary in my own state of Illinois as offering a very feasible compromise between what we might call the ideal system proposed by the Indiana Judicial Study Commission and the device actually employed by Colorado.

The Illinois judicial amendment of 1962, like the Indiana proposal, vests the entire trial jurisdiction of the state in the unified state-wide circuit court, the midwest equivalent of what you mountain states people call the district court. This actually does mean that there might be somewhere in Illinois a judicial circuit small enough in both population and area so that one trial judge could try all cases arising in that circuit—great and small. Actually, however, Illinois has counties so heavily populated that there is room for all of the judicial specialization Roscoe Pound ever thought of, and all of these specialized divisions are to be found right in my own county of Cook. Among these is, of course, a large division in Chicago for traffic cases and for other small cases, with specialized judges assigned to them. At the same time there are other judicial circuits in Illinois where convenience to the public calls for judicial service more localized than the circuit judge himself could provide without becoming a true circuit-riding judge in the nineteenth century sense of the term.

For both areas—the heavily and the sparsely populated—Illinois provides for appointment by the circuit judge of a minor judicial officer known as a *magistrate*. He is a part of that circuit, working under the direct supervision of the circuit judge. In one sense the magistrates are another level of judiciary, below the circuit judge level, but it is also true in a very real sense that the cases the magistrate tries are never very far removed from the circuit judge. He is in constant touch with them, and sees to it that they are handled in accord with reasonable judicial standards.

Illinois is a long way from Wyoming, and to those of you who visualize Illinois chiefly in terms of Chicago it may seem fairly irrelevant. Fortunately, your neighboring state of Idaho is available as a more congenial example.

Idaho also, like Wyoming, had a citizens' conference on the courts in 1966. The conference approved and supported drafts of judicial reforms produced as a result of excellent studies conducted by the Idaho Legislative Council. With citizen backing, the measures were introduced in the 1967 legislature and nearly all of them were approved, some to take effect immediately as legislation and others as submission of constitutional amendments to vote of the people. Most narrowly defeated was a court reorganization measure which would have given Idaho the most streamlined court system and the

finest provision for minor cases yet attained in this country. The proposal was approved by the legislature, was vetoed by the governor for reasons not involving our interests here today, and then came within five votes of passing over the veto. With such demand for it we may confidently expect that it will come up again and that it, or something close to it, may one day be the law in this sister state. No two states are exactly alike, but Idaho and Wyoming have enough in common to warrant your taking a close look at the Idaho court plan, and I'd like to review its chief features briefly for you right now.

The Idaho act creates in each county what is called a magistrate division of the district court. The magistrates who will preside over these divisions are to be appointed by the senior district judge of the judicial district on a non-partisan merit basis, in such numbers as the district court determines to be desirable, up to a maximum of four per county.

The only legal qualifications for a magistrate are that he be a qualified elector residing in the county in which he serves and that he have a high school education or equivalent. If, however, a person who has not been admitted to the bar is appointed to this office, he may not take office until he has attended an institute conducted under supervision of the state supreme court to acquaint him generally with the duties and functioning of the magistrate's office. It is contemplated that these institutes will be of practical benefit to attorney appointees and will be attended by them also.

Magistrate jurisdiction is limited to \$1,000 or less and to minor criminal matters, subject to supreme court rule, and I call your special attention to the provision which is unique as far as I know, that certain categories of matters are assignable to magistrates who have legal training but not to those who are not attorneys at law.

This provision, along with the provision for magistrates' institutes, appears to do about as much as can be done to accommodate to the inexorable realities of life in sparsely settled areas the ideal basic principle that those who administer the law ought to be trained in the law. Where there just isn't any such person, here is about as good a substitute as can be provided.

The Idaho plan calls for the magistrate's court to be a court of record, with electronic recording permitted, and appeals are to the district court on the basis of the record and not by trial de novo. Magistrates are to be salaried, within lower and upper limits of \$1,200 and \$12,000 per year respectively, the amount to be determined by the senior district judge.

Here is a minor court system that strikes what looks like a pretty good balance between the ideal and the practical. It is nothing

you will want to swallow whole, but it is a starting point and a measuring stick against which to test what your drafters produce.

In endorsing minor court organization based on the Illinois-Idaho pattern, I think I should make one comment regarding the reforms recently adopted just across the border here in Colorado. The Colorado system comprises a state supreme court, a state-wide trial court of general jurisdiction known as the district court and a state-wide court of limited jurisdiction known as the county court. This three-level concept is in line with the writings and teachings of such past authorities as Roscoe Pound and Arthur T. Vanderbilt, and it is to be found in the Model Judicial Article drafted by a distinguished committee of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association in the latter years of the last decade. I can tell you frankly that the thinking of judicial administration authorities in recent years has advanced so that I do not think the Model Judicial Article would be so written if it were being done today, and I expect that one day it will come up for revision and the concept of a two-level court structure with a single trial court will find endorsement in it. In the meantime, the overall unified administrative authority in Colorado makes that plan a great improvement over the complex assortment of miscellaneous courts with mixed, confused and overlapping jurisdiction to be found this very day in many if not most of the states.

Two features of Colorado practice I especially commend to you, both for the convenience of out-of-state motorists. One is the provision for the motorist to post bond by putting his money in an envelope addressed to the appropriate court and mailing it in the presence of the arresting officer rather than waiting for a hearing before a judicial officer. The other is state-wide service of process so that a summons issued in one part of the state is returnable to any unit of the unified court anywhere else in the state. The direct practical benefit of this is that a motorist driving through Wyoming on U.S. 30, who is arrested in Sweetwater County near the Carbon County line, need not drive back to Green River to appear in court, but may continue on his journey and appear in Rawlins, Laramie or Cheyenne with equal appropriateness and much greater convenience. This will pay big dividends in good will toward Wyoming on the part of tourists from other states and will encourage them to include your state again on their next vacation itinerary.

**REPORT OF WYOMING STATE BAR  
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
SEPTEMBER, 1966, TO SEPTEMBER, 1967**

Your committee made a comprehensive report on June 23, 1967, setting forth in detail its activities in connection with the Citizens'

Conference on Wyoming Courts held at the University of Wyoming on September 22, 23 & 24, 1966, under the sponsorship of the Governor, the University of Wyoming, the American Judicature Society and the Wyoming State Bar. However, and because of the length of that report, your committee has concluded to submit this more concise report of its activities during the past year with the recommendation that its June 23, 1967, report be kept in the files of the secretary for possible future reference.

The Citizens' Conference on Wyoming Courts had, in addition to several nationally-known speakers and approximately twenty members of the State Bar (including your officers) as instructors, approximately ninety prominent citizen lay participants representing forty Wyoming communities. We worked in close cooperation with the Minor Courts Committee of the State Bar; and, in our opinion, the information obtained by and the assistance at home given by the lay participants was most helpful in securing the passage of Constitutional Amendment No. 1 dealing with courts of limited jurisdiction. However, courts of limited and special jurisdiction was only one of several important subjects studied by members of the conference. Other subjects studied, seriously considered by the Conference, and of equal or even greater importance to a unified court system in Wyoming, were the matters of "Selection and Tenure," "Discipline and Removal" and "Compensation and Retirement of Judges."

In line with the consensus of the conference and pursuant to instructions of the State Bar, members of this committee met with State Bar members of the 39th Legislature and drafted Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 to amend the Constitution of Wyoming so as to provide for the selection, appointment, discipline and removal of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts. S.J.R. No. 6 was patterned after the plan advocated by the American Judicature Society since 1913, and by the American Bar Association Model Judicial Article calling for the nomination of Supreme Court and District Judges by nonpartisan nominating commissions of lawyers and laymen. Under this plan and under S.J.R. No. 6, nominations are submitted to the Governor whenever a vacancy occurs and the appointment of judges must be made by him from commission lists. The amendment also provided for periodic nonpartisan election of judges by voters on the sole question of whether a judge so appointed should be retained in office for a full term. S.J.R. No. 6 provided that a Justice of the Supreme Court "Shall be subject to removal by impeachment process. All other judges shall be subject to retirement for incapacity and to discipline or removal for cause by the Supreme Court after appropriate hearing." Provisions for retirement of judges are presently covered by Statute and S.J.R. No. 6 would have continued that method of handling that matter.



In addition to S.J.R. No. 6, your committee, pursuant to instructions of the Wyoming State Bar, drafted and was successful in having House Bill No. 100 introduced in and enacted by the 39th State Legislature, being Chapter 14 of the Session Laws of Wyoming, 1967. This law amends and re-enacts Sections 42, 43, 44 and 46 of Chapter 235 of the Session Laws of Wyoming, 1961. The new law provides for the filling of vacancies in the nonpartisan office of Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of a District Court in the Judicial Districts of Wyoming by the Board of Commissioners of the State Bar in cases in which the person nominated for either of those high offices at a primary election dies, becomes disqualified, fails to accept the nomination (in cases where acceptance is required) or withdraws as a candidate prior to the general election. Upon such vacancy occurring, the Board of Commissioners of the State Bar is required to fill it by sending a written nomination to the Secretary of State over the certificate of the President and Secretary of the State Bar.

As all of you know, prior to the enactment of this bill, there was no provision in the statutes for the filling of such vacancies between a primary and general election.

Your committee recommends that it be authorized and directed to conduct clinics for, or furnish speakers to, each local bar association in the state during the next year, in an endeavor to bring more knowledge to and a better understanding by Wyoming lawyers of the need for and desirability of an amendment to Wyoming's Constitution in the areas covered by S.J.R. No. 6. We believe that another Conference on Wyoming Courts should be arranged for and sponsored (in whole or in part) by the Wyoming State Bar in September or October of 1968. Such a conference should not be limited to interested citizens but should also be open to all interested members of the Bar and judiciary of this state. At such conference specific recommendations should be adopted for consideration of the Statute Review Commission in the matter of courts of limited jurisdiction and a specific Constitutional Amendment adopted for consideration of the 40th State Legislature, in the areas covered by S.J.R. No. 6.

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

**REPORT TO THE WYOMING STATE BAR  
 UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE COMMITTEE**

During the past year the committee on unauthorized practice of law has received two complaints regarding unauthorized practice

and one inquiry seeking guidance relative to the conduct of an applicant while awaiting admission to the state bar.

Because of the fact that one of the complaints and the inquiry were of recent origin, the committee has not had an opportunity to reach a decision nor make final recommendations in these matters. The most recent complaint concerning unauthorized practice involves an alleged "heir hunting" incident and because of the apparent urgency and relative importance of the incident, this committee will hold a special meeting in Cheyenne during the annual meeting of the bar and will make further report at such time.

Respectfully submitted,  
Harry L. Harris, Chairman

### **REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR MEDICAL-LEGAL JOINT COMMITTEE**

At the 1966 meeting of the Wyoming State Bar held in Riverton, Wyoming, a report was made by the Medical-Legal Joint Committee covering the so-called Pima County Screening Plan. It is believed that considerable interest was evidenced at that meeting by the lawyers in attendance. However, since that time there has been no request from the State Medical Society or its committee to implement or further to study the plan.

Counsel for the State Medical Society has indicated that there is a substantial question whether such a plan is needed in the State of Wyoming.

Therefore, in the absence of any request from the State Medical Society for further action, your committee has not felt obliged to take any further action on this matter.

However, it is recommended that the committee be kept in being in the event there are any other matters for discussion with the State Medical Society and in the event said Society evidences any further desire to attempt to study or implement the Pima County Screening Plan.

Respectfully submitted,  
Houston G. Williams, Chairman

### **REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF STATE BAR RULES**

The members of your committee have been in contact with one another by correspondence, telephone, and held a meeting attended

by three out of the four committee members. Most of this activity was in connection with what your committee thought was a matter of primary concern—a possible revision of the method of electing the officers of the Wyoming State Bar Association. At the present time nominations are made from the floor and the election of officers is the last item of business at the Wyoming State Bar Convention. District Bar Commissioners in Wyoming and several County bar associations in Wyoming were surveyed for opinions on this question.

Opinion is sharply divided as to the need for a change in the method of electing the officers of our Association. Some judicial districts unanimously voted for a change in the method of nomination and election which would grant balloting privileges to members other than those who were present at the last order of business at the annual meeting; some judicial districts unanimously voted to retain the present method of election. There was a similar division of opinion between some of the county bar associations. For example, the Natrona County Bar recommended that the present method of electing officers to the State Bar Association be retained. A poll of the Cheyenne attorneys revealed 15 in favor of a change, seven opposed to any change, and one attorney having no opinion on the subject.

A survey of surrounding states disclosed that in Arizona, Kansas and Utah the Board of Bar Commissioners elects the Bar Association officers and the membership does *not* vote directly for the officers. Colorado provides that a nominating committee submits a proposed slate of officers and written nominating petitions can be filed by the membership. At the annual meeting those in attendance vote for the candidates that have been nominated, and the election is held as the first matter of business instead of the last. Nebraska has a system similar to that of Colorado. Montana used the same system as Wyoming but presently has a campaign underway to provide for written nominations and voting by written ballot.

Your committee feels that a written poll on this subject should be made of the entire membership of the Wyoming State Bar Association, and this should be handled through the office of the secretary of the association. The poll should allow each member to vote on the following questions:

1. Should the system of the election of the officers of the Wyoming State Bar Association remain as it is?
2. If you favor a change from the present method, which of the following two alternates do you prefer:  
Alternate 1: Candidates should be nominated for the offices of president-elect, vice-president and secretary-treasurer by written petition filed before the annual meeting. The election

should be held by written ballot given to *resident* members in good standing *at the time they register* for the convention. To be elected a candidate must have a majority of the ballots cast. If a candidate does not have a majority on the initial written ballot, then a run-off election should be held later during the meeting between the two highest candidates for each office with the election to be by written ballot.

Alternate 2: Nominations of officers can be made orally from the floor during the annual meeting, but the election is *not* held at the meeting. If more than two are nominated at the meeting there is to be a run-off at the meeting so that only the two highest are certified to the secretary. Written nominations by petition will be recognized if received by the secretary of the association within two weeks after the adjournment of the annual meeting. A ballot shall be prepared listing the two candidates receiving the highest number of nominating votes at the annual meeting, plus all candidates nominated by petition. Written election ballots shall be mailed by the secretary of the association to all *resident* members in good standing and the candidate for each office receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

In view of the importance of this matter to the members of the association, and considering the divided opinion on the matter, your committee recommends that the new President of the Wyoming State Bar Association place this report before the Board of Bar Commissioners for immediate action so that a poll of the entire membership of the Wyoming State Bar Association can be made.

This committee was also asked to review the other rules of the association, as well as the by-laws and standing committees. We wish to point out that as presently written Rule 6 provides that the Board of Bar Commissioners consists of the president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer plus a member from each judicial district. Since the association now has a president-elect, your committee feels that the president-elect should be substituted for the vice president.

Rule 10 provides that the annual meeting shall be presided over by the President of the State Bar or in his absence or disability by the vice president or by some member of the Bar selected by the Board of Bar Commissioners. Your committee believes that the alternate to the president should be the president-elect rather than the vice president.

Rule 20 states that the ethical standards relating to the practice of law in Wyoming shall be the Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association including the amendments of Sep-

tember 30, 1937. It is recommended that the rule be amended to include the Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association with amendments up to those last published by said association. Your committee also recommends to the officers and Board of Bar Commissioners that a standing committee be appointed to adopt title standards.

Section 2 of Article II of the by-laws of the Wyoming State Bar provides that the election of officers shall be the last item of business at the annual meeting. We recommend that the Board of Bar Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Supreme Court of the State of Wyoming, amend this by-law to provide that the election of officers shall take place as the third item of this convention immediately after the address of the president.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Jack D. Emery  
 Melvin M. Fillerup  
 David N. Hitchcock  
 William J. Kirven, Chairman

## **REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR**

### **DEFENSE OF INDIGENT PERSONS COMMITTEE**

No specific missions were assigned to this committee, and the condition of the treasury of the State Bar was such that funds were not available to finance travel expenses for a meeting, hence the deliberations of the committee were conducted by correspondence.

The Committee on the Defense of Indigent Persons was first constituted following the 1963 annual meeting of the Wyoming State Bar. Its initial task was the completion of a report to the American Bar Foundation setting forth the results of a survey which had been made concerning the defense of indigent persons accused of felonies in Wyoming state courts. In addition, during the first year of its existence the committee rendered some assistance to inmates of the Wyoming State Penitentiary in connection with post-conviction proceedings, and continued this work during 1964-65.

In the spring of 1965 the National Legal Aid and Defender Association made a grant to the College of Law of the University of Wyoming to finance a three year state-wide program called the Wyoming Defender Aid Program, sponsored jointly by the Wyoming State Bar and the College of Law. The Program had four facets: (1) providing student legal aid service to assist assigned counsel in the defense of indigent accused persons, (2) assisting inmates of the Wyoming State Penitentiary who asserted that their constitutional rights had been violated in the course of the proceedings which

culminated in their incarceration, (3) additional legal education at the law school in the field of criminal procedure, and (4) research at the law school leading to reforms in criminal law and criminal procedure. The Defender Aid program was implemented and has been carrying out its assigned missions with notable success. To provide counsel and advice in the conduct of the Program, an Advisory Council was constituted, now consisting of a member of the Supreme Court of Wyoming (Justice Glenn Parker), two District Judges (Hon. T. C. Daniels and Hon. J. O. Spangler), Attorney General James E. Barrett, Warden Lenard F. Meacham, Messrs. R. R. Bostwick, Henry A. Burgess and Elmer J. Scott, and Professor John O. Rames. At a meeting held in October, 1966, the Advisory Council recommended that the scope of the Program be expanded so as to provide student legal aid services to prosecutors as well as to assigned defense counsel, and this step (which was within the terms of the grant and met with the approval of the NLADA) was promptly taken.

The Wyoming State Bar Committee on the Defense of Indigent Persons considers that the Wyoming Defender Aid Program has been carrying out in exemplary fashion much of the responsibility assigned to the committee. The committee therefore adopts and makes a part of its own report by this reference, the "Wyoming Defender Aid Program Second Annual Report" which covers the period June 1, 1966 to May 31, 1967. We feel that it is appropriate to do this inasmuch as one of the joint sponsors of the Program is the Wyoming State Bar.

It would be a grave mistake to assume that because the Wyoming Defender Aid Program has been and is successfully carrying out a four-fold mission in the area of the defense of indigent persons accused of crimes, the Wyoming State Bar collectively, and its members individually, have fulfilled all responsibility in this important area of law and procedure. Although much has been accomplished, much remains to be done.

It is noted that the 1967 session of the Legislature of Wyoming enacted only two statutes which relate to the defense of indigents accused of crime. One of these, Chapter 4, amended Sec. 7-124 by eliminating the provisions of the latter which permitted the filing of "direct informations" in felony cases under certain conditions. The other, Chapter 125, raised the maximum fees to which assigned counsel may be entitled, from \$50 to \$100 in misdemeanor cases, from \$100 to \$250 in non-capital felonies, and from \$200 to \$500 in capital cases.

As noted in the report of the Defender Aid Program, a subcommittee of the Permanent Rules Advisory Committee of the Wyoming Supreme Court has drafted proposed Rules of Criminal Procedure for Wyoming, and the final draft has been submitted to the

Court. Copies of the draft were sent to each member of the Bar under date of July 31, 1967. Since the adoption of Rules of Criminal Procedure would affect the defense of indigents in important ways, we deem it inadvisable to propose and urge at this time any recommendations other than the following three:

(1) That the members of the Wyoming State Bar, (and, insofar as possible, the judiciary) make increased use of the Wyoming Defender Aid Program. Those who have used the Program seem to be enthusiastic about the results. We urge these "satisfied customers" to continue to call upon the Program for assistance whenever possible, but more than that we urge prosecutors and assigned defense counsel who have not as yet availed themselves of the help which the Program can provide, to do so.

(2) That the Committee on the Defense of Indigent Persons be continued as a special committee of the Wyoming State Bar and be assigned such specific mission or missions as the President may determine.

(3) That, if continued, the committee study and give consideration to the following changes in law and/or practice in the area of the defense of indigents, in the light of what may occur with respect to the adoption of Wyoming Rules of Criminal Procedure:

(a) Providing assigned counsel in all misdemeanor cases and certain quasi-criminal matters such as parole revocations.

(b) Providing reasonable allowances for expenses incurred by court appointed counsel in the preparation of the defense, and evaluating the amount of and basis for their fees.

(c) Shifting the source of payment of such fees and allowances from county treasuries to the state treasury.

(d) Adopting and applying standards for the determination of the status of "indigency" of criminal defendants, and providing some flexibility in borderline cases, resolving the problem of the defendant who can pay some, but not an adequate, fee to a retained attorney.

(e) Standardizing practices employed in the assignment of counsel, at least to the extent of insuring that an indigent defendant in a serious case shall have experienced counsel, and protecting young practitioners against being overloaded with assigned cases.

(f) Establishing uniform rules (as proposed in the draft of Rules of Criminal Procedure) as to the stage of criminal proceedings at which the defendant must be advised of his right to counsel and of the availability of assigned counsel if he is indigent.

(g) Creating the office of Public Defender in each county or in groups of counties.

(h) Developing an adequate, coordinated system of state criminal statistics.

Subsections (a) to (h) are not to be taken as *recommendations of the committee*, but as recommendations for study and consideration of future Committees on the Defense of Indigent Persons.

Respectfully submitted,  
John V. Crow  
John F. Lynch  
Raymond B. Whitaker  
John O. Rames, Chairman

## WYOMING DEFENDER AID PROGRAM SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

### I. INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of the National Defender Project grant to the Wyoming Defender Aid Program, which is sponsored jointly by the Wyoming State Bar and the University of Wyoming College of Law, was to institute a demonstration program for a state-wide project, in an area typical of the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains states, for law student assistance to assigned counsel in rural areas and small cities, accompanied by increased education in criminal procedure and by research leading to the reform of criminal law and procedure.

The grant is for a three year period commencing June 1, 1965, and this report covers the period from June 1, 1966 to May 31, 1967.

The program is primarily a law school program with full student participation and it operates in all Wyoming state courts as well as the federal district court for the State of Wyoming which sits in Cheyenne.

### II. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.

#### A. Work in the School.

The College of Law curriculum offers a 3 semester hour course in Criminal Law which is required study for first year students and a two hour course in Criminal Procedure which is optional study for seniors. The course in Criminal Law features investigation and study of the causes and purposes of the criminal law and the substantive law relating to crimes of most frequent incidence viewed from the advantage of prosecution and defense. Criminal Procedure comprehends an exhaustive study and evaluation of the rules of criminal procedure from arrest through judicial review with especial emphasis on constitutional problems. The ballooning crime rate is a matter of concern at the College of Law and consideration is being



given to consolidating the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Courses into a combined 6 hour field of study which would be required work for all students.

The work begun at the college in 1965 on revision of the Rules of Criminal Procedure resulted in the creation by the Supreme Court of a sub-committee to the Permanent Rules Advisory Committee to study and prepare draft rules of criminal procedure. The Program Director participates as a full time member of this subcommittee and under his supervision the students have made worthwhile contributions to the committee's work. The final draft of the rules is now ready for distribution to the Bar and it is hoped that they will be adopted by the Supreme Court as The Wyoming Rules of Criminal Procedure in the Fall of 1967.

#### B. Work in the Field.

1. *Assistance to Counsel.* A major purpose of the Program is to provide the student with the opportunity to work and study directly under the supervision of court appointed counsel in criminal cases. Thus, the student is enabled to increase his inventory of 'practical' and technical knowledge while rendering valuable assistance to the Bar. Although the 1967 Legislature did increase the maximum fee allowance for assigned counsel, the adjustment was modest (\$15 to \$100 for misdemeanors; \$25 to \$250 for felonies less than capital; and \$50 to \$500 for capital offenses) and the amending act ignores the item of out-of-pocket expenses and costs of investigation. As pointed out in the first annual report, the courts have the power to assess reasonable fees for services rendered in appeals, post-conviction proceedings and insanity proceedings; however, court policy is frugality and fees in the proceedings relate generally to the statutory schedule. It would therefore appear that the commodities of service and assistance available to the practitioners through the aegis of the Program would be in good demand, more so since the decision in *Application of Gault*. During the year 1965-1966 the call for the services and facilities made available by the program, e.g. research assistants, investigators, interviewers, trial associates and library, went begging. As earlier reported, the program received only 18 requests for assistance from assigned counsel during this period. The Advisory Council to the program determined to advance its employment in the field, and for this purpose they gathered in October, 1966.

2. *Direct Appointment and Assistance to County Prosecutors.* Aware of the apathy and lack of sympathy to the program evidenced by the practicing bar during 1965-1966, the Advisory Council made two significant recommendations to promote the fortunes of the Program at its meeting in October, 1966: that the Program Director be directly appointed as co-counsel in selected cases and that the

services and facilities of the Program be offered to County Prosecuting Attorneys. And, so the Program headed into the 1966-67 academic year.

Whether it was the stimulus of the expansion to the prosecution side, or not, the climate of use changed almost immediately. Requests for assistance from both assigned counsel and county prosecutors were such during this year that it was often difficult to secure students to cover the detail. Prosecutors have employed the students for investigation, research and in conducting preliminary hearings and assisting at trial. Defense counsel, too, have taken much advantage of the Program during this period. Students have participated in the preparation of the defense of three capital cases and numerous lesser felony matters. Additionally, they have performed valuable library research of important points of law, and participated in the preparation of several appellate briefs.

More particularly, four students were assigned to the first degree murder trial of Joe Esquibel presently pending in our Second Judicial District, two for the prosecution and two for the defense. As a result of the efforts of the students assigned to defense counsel, the defendant has been able to secure a complete discovery of the State's evidence and the appointment of independent psychiatrists from Denver. All this was done without local statutory or case precedent. Joe killed his ex-wife in the presence of seven eye witnesses.

The case of *State v. Ritchie* has received national publicity because Ritchie was arrested in South Dakota on warrants charging two murders and a like quantity of robberies. He fought extradition. Two students are assisting the court appointed counsel and their work has carried them into South Dakota and into contact with lawyers, bondsmen and convicted criminals in that state. Here again it seems the defense will be insanity, present and past. And, in *State v. Swift*, a first degree murder case, the information was *nolle prossed* after three students, two working for the defense and one for the prosecution unearthed evidence that exonerated the accused.

Because of the efforts and research of the students on the subject of speedy trials, an accused extradited from Minnesota on a charge of grand larceny has been released without trial. One student has travelled extensively in Wyoming and Colorado preparing the State's case against an accused assault perpetrator. Two students conducted a preliminary hearing for the state in a case in which the defendant was accused of forgery, larceny, breaking and entering and rape. Although they had difficulty getting the chief prosecuting witness out of bed the morning of the alleged rape, so that she might be raped, the defendant was bound over for trial and later pleaded guilty to forgery, breaking and entering and

larceny. An accounting of the nature and quantity of the cases on which the students labored is attached as an appendix to this report.

Perhaps the most gratifying efforts of the Program are expended at the State Prison. Here the students are brought into direct contact with a convicted felon. They interview prisoners upon request and in consultation with the director they evaluate the complaints of denials of rights and other mistreatments. Meritorious claims are drafted into petitions for post-conviction relief which are filed with the district courts. After the assignment of counsel, the students follow up as trial assistants. In one case we were able to secure the vacation of judgment for a convicted rapist who has been returned to the State of Washington for continuation of psychiatric treatment. In another instance we successfully had an appeal reinstated and prosecuted. In this instance the defendant had been abandoned by retained counsel when the well ran dry. Three efforts, one successful, were made before the Board of Charities and Reform to secure prisoner parole. The students prepare the petitions and appear before the Board at the prisoner's request.

To insure that as many students as possible know and understand the prison and its life, a field trip to the prison was added to the course in Criminal Procedure. The students tour the establishment, eat with the prisoners and then each conducts an interview with an inmate. The students are then required to write a pre-trial and trial brief assuming that the interview had been conducted at the time of apprehension.

The students continue to wax enthusiastic and they approach field assignments from the Program in marked contrast to their attitude towards substantive course studies. Fall and Spring enrollment in the Program numbered 52 and 34 respectively. No course credit is given for work in the program.

3. *Field Research.* The statistical survey of the criminal dockets in all judicial districts begun in the summer of 1966 has been completed. The results have been tabulated and classified and a copy is attached as an appendix to this report. This study is the basis for a future law review article.

During the summer of 1966 three students working under the auspices of the work-study program will labor for the Defender Aid Program on two projects: A work-furlough program for the county and state goals and, a study of the incidence and effect of bad check offenses. This latter effort will attempt to evaluate the psychological, sociological and economic consequences of conviction and incarceration for passing paper on the individual defendant, his family, his immediate society and the state and nation. We look for important results and possible revision of the laws of crime and credit in this area.

## III. CONCLUSION.

The year 1966-1967 has been a busy and fruitful one for the Wyoming Defender Aid Program. While there continues to be considerable resistance to the growth of the Program about the state, we believe that through the continued education of the Bar and the good will of those members of the Bar who have taken advantage of our services and interest and appreciation of the recent graduates who have experienced the satisfaction of working in the Program, the future is bright for success. Modification of our Supreme Court Rule 18 which restricts student practice is under consideration by the Court. Liberalization of this rule would greatly advance our cause.

A budget report is attached as an appendix.

## APPENDIX A

## CASE LOAD STATISTICS—1966-1967

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Assistance Furnished Assigned Counsel .....                            | 20 |
| Assistance Furnished Prisoners Seeking<br>Post Conviction Relief ..... | 47 |
| Assistance Furnished Prosecuting Attorneys .....                       | 7  |

## NATURE OF FILES HANDLED

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Aggravated Assault .....                            | 2  |
| Rape .....  | 2  |
| Bad Checks .....                                    | 2  |
| Murder .....  | 4  |
| Narcotics .....                                     | 1  |
| Mental Incompetence .....                           | 1  |
| Gambling .....                                      | 1  |
| Larceny .....                                       | 3  |
| Child Stealing .....                                | 1  |
| Securities Violations .....                         | 1  |
| Burglary .....                                      | 3  |
| Post Conviction Relief Filed .....                  | 4  |
| Post Conviction Relief Reviewed and not Filed ..... | 35 |
| Post Conviction Files Pending .....                 | 7  |
|   | —  |
| Total Files Handled .....                           | 67 |

## APPENDIX B

## NDP BUDGET—1966-1967

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Director, salary .....  | \$ 7,174.00, expended |
| Secretary, salary ..... | 2,100.00, expended    |
| Travel .....            | 3,000.00              |
| Per Diem .....          | 2,000.00              |
| Telephone .....         | 300.00                |

---

\$14,574.00

268

LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW

Vol. III

## Receipts

|        |  |             |             |
|--------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 6-1-66 | Balance in Travel & Per Diem .....     | \$ 3,623.20 |             |
|        | Balance in Telephone acct. ....        | 265.01      |             |
|        |  |             | <hr/>       |
|        |  |             | \$ 3,529.21 |
| 7-5-66 | Rec. from NDP, Travel & Per Diem ..... | 5,000.00    |             |
|        | Telephone .....                        | 300.00      |             |
|        |  |             | <hr/>       |
|        |  |             | \$ 8,828.21 |

## Disbursements

|                   |  |             |             |
|-------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 6-1-66 to 5-30-67 |  |             |             |
|                   | Travel and Per Diem .....                                | \$ 2,666.04 |             |
|                   | For copy machine and copy materials, as authorized ..... | 464.96      |             |
|                   | For telephone .....                                      | 304.09      |             |
|                   |  |             | <hr/>       |
|                   |  | \$ 3,435.09 | 3,435.09    |
|                   |  |             | <hr/>       |
|                   | Total Balance .....                                      |             | \$ 5,893.12 |
|                   | Travel and Per Diem account .....                        | \$ 5,132.20 |             |
|                   | Telephone .....  | 260.92      |             |
|                   |  |             | <hr/>       |
|                   |  | \$ 5,393.12 |             |

**REPORT OF WYOMING STATE BAR  
CLIENTS' SECURITY FUND COMMITTEE**

In accordance with a resolution duly adopted by the membership at the 1966 meeting held in Riverton the President was authorized to appoint a committee to administer the Clients' Security Fund. The committee is composed of one member from each of the State's Judicial Districts which members have been named by the President as follows:

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Sterling A. Case, Cheyenne .....  | 1st District |
| Jack Stanfield, Laramie .....     | 2nd District |
| Frederick Burdett, Evanston ..... | 3rd District |
| E. E. Lonabaugh, Sheridan .....   | 4th District |
| Margie Williams, Cody .....       | 5th District |
| Ed Halsey, Newcastle .....        | 6th District |
| Morris Massey, Casper .....       | 7th District |

The resolution referred to authorized the Bar Officers to appropriate the sum of \$7,500.00 from the reserve funds of the Wyoming State Bar to be utilized by the committee for the purposes for which the fund has been created. However, at the meeting of the Bar

Officers and Commissioners held in Cheyenne on January 12th of this year the sum of \$5,000.00 was set aside as the initial deposit in the fund from which no money has been thus far withdrawn.

The American Bar Association has defined a Clients' Security Fund as being "a means for the indemnification of a person who employs or retains an attorney and who suffers financial loss as a result of the willful and criminal misappropriation by such attorney of funds belonging to that person. A clients' security fund does not provide for indemnity against losses resulting from negligent malpractice."

Inasmuch as there has been nothing specific arise in connection with the function of this committee since its creation, no meetings have been held nor any official action taken to date with respect to any matter.

The undersigned has been in continuing communication with Mr. Carl Williams of Rockford, Illinois, Chairman of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Clients' Security Fund, who has provided the State Committee with a kit prepared by the A.B.A. in connection with the Junior Bar Division of the A.B.A. This kit contains the "Report on Clients' Security Funds" made by the Junior Bar, the "guide" officially issued by the A.B.A., and the following proposed forms for State Bar Associations:

1. Bar Resolution
2. Claim Form
3. Rules of Procedure in consideration of claims.

This "kit" is now part of the file of this committee and open for inspection by any member who may be interested in the information disclosed therein.

On August 24, 1967, Mr. Williams wrote me regarding the A.B.A. meeting in Honolulu as related to the Clients' Security Fund and sent us a copy of a pamphlet published by the Florida State Bar which has had wide public distribution in Florida as a public relations enterprise. I believe this pamphlet has great merit and is now included in the file for future consideration by the committee should the State Bar desire to publicize the existence of such fund in Wyoming.

Respectfully submitted,  
Sterling A. Case, Chairman

**REPORT OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW**

Your Special Committee on World Peace Through Law reports that the Third World Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland,

on July 9 to 14, 1967, at Palais des Expositions. High Court justices and leading members of the legal profession from some 120 nations were in attendance. Legal scholars and interested citizens from throughout the world were also represented. The Hotel Continental was headquarters for the conference.

The Inaugural Ceremonial Session (*Ladies Invited*) began at 10:00 A.M. on Monday, July 10, 1967, at Palais des Nations in Geneva. Honorable Charles S. Rhyne, President of World Peace Through Law presided. At this session the World Procession of Judges (with their ceremonial attire) were also in attendance. Addresses of superior quality were given by such personages as: His Excellency Abdul Rahman Pashwak, President of the United Nations General Assembly; The Honorable Pierre Audeoud, President of the Geneva Bar; The Honorable Carlo Bonetti, President, Swiss Federation of Lawyers; The Honorable André Chavanne, President of the Geneva Council of State; The Honorable Pier Spinelli, Under Secretary of the United Nations, Director, United Nations Office at Geneva; The Honorable Ludwig von Moos, Federal Counsellor of Switzerland; The Honorable André Panchaud, President of the Federal Tribunal of Switzerland; Honorary Co-Chairman of the Conference, The Honorable Blazo Jovanovic, President of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia; Honorary Co-Chairman of the Conference, The Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, Chairman, World Association of Judges.

Next was the presentation of the World Charter for the Rule of Law by the Honorable René Cassin, President of the European Court of Human Rights. Then came the First World Law Day International Observance. Addresses for this were given by: The Honorable Terje Wold, Chief Justice of Norway, Honorary Co-Chairman, World Law Day; The Honorary Masatoshi Yokota, Chief Justice of Japan, Honorary Co-Chairman, World Law Day; The Honorable Albert Brunois, President of the Paris Bar, Co-Chairman, World Law Day; The Honorable Harold E. Stassen, Former Member of the United States Cabinet and Co-Chairman, World Law Day.

### 1. *Purpose*

One of the purposes of the world conference was to advance the development of an international consensus on law rules, procedures, and institutions capable of establishing and maintaining peaceful relations between men and states. Consideration was given to the development and co-ordination of voluntary activities to promote those ends.

### 2. *Program*

The program emphasized a review of the Global Work Program adopted at the first conference held in Athens in 1963 and which

was further developed in the second conference in Washington, D.C. in 1965.

The conference program included working sessions on Peacekeeping, International Courts, United Nations, Arbitral Tribunals and Conciliation, Impact of Law on Science and Technology, Computerization and Legal Information, Human Rights, Foreign Legal Problems of General Practitioners, Development of International Law by International Organizations, Disarmament, Industrial and Intellectual Property, Population and Urbanization, Transnational Trade and Development, Space Law and International Communication, Creative Research, Legal Education and others.

There were comprehensive work papers on various subjects with a question and answer period following the reading of many of the papers. A few of these work papers are here listed: "Space Law As An Element of Peace on Earth", by Dr. Michael Smirnoff; "The Impact of Science and Technology on Law—The New Science and the Law of Nations", by C. Welfred Jenks (a Member of the Institute of International Law; author of "The Common Law of Mankind, Law, Freedom and Welfare, Space Law," and other works); "Peacekeeping; Settlement of International Disputes, International Courts, Arbitration and Conciliations", by A. K. Brohi (Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and President of the Pakistan Bar Association); "Disarmament and Arms Control", by Louis B. Sohn (Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. U.S.A.); "The Legal Aspects of Peaceful Cooperation Among Nations", by Jean-Pierre Cot and Lucien Sfez (Professeurs agrégés of the Faculty of Law and Economics of the University of Lille); "Research and Legal Information by Computer", by Collin Topper (Magdalen College, Oxford University, England). "World Co-operation in the Mechanization of Legal Information Retrieval".

The working Sessions in the Assembly were in charge of the respective chairmen of the topics under discussion, with technical experts, commentators and rapporteurs taking part where there were no technical experts. Panelists were on the programs to explain the topics.

Reports were given by the chairmen of all standing committees, such as: "The United Nation's Charter" by Aaron L. Danzig (USA); "Natural Law, Morals and Ethics" by Reginald S. Kazanjian (USA); "International Judicial Cooperation in Litigation Matters" by Curt Markees (Switzerland); "Constitutional Guarantees of the Rule of Law" by J. Algernon Wharton (Trinidad); "The Probate of Wills" by Frank L. and Vera L. Rogers (USA); "Narcotics Control Law" by Adolf Lande (UN); "International Criminal Law" by Julius Stone (Australia); "General Principals of Law Recognized by The Community of Nations" by C. B. Agarwala (India).



Many Resolutions were presented to and adopted by the Assembly for the purpose of increasing its effectiveness and success.

### 3. *Legal Information Through Electronics*

Information and Reports on the use of computers and other automated processes at the conference were many and of great interest. Many systems in existence were explained such as Automated Law Searching known as the Pittsburgh system of full text legal searching developed at the University of Pittsburgh in 1959 and first demonstrated at the 1960 American Bar Association's Annual Meeting. This system is now in use by the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas and Hawaii. It is also used by the Department of Defense and by law firms, insurance companies and other corporations.

The George Washington University has projects underway for the purpose of advancing knowledge and pedagogical techniques connected with law computer interface. The University's "Computer-In-Law Institute" is developing RECOMP, a law oriented publishing and retrieval system.

Louis F. Comus, Jr. gave a paper on "Use of Computers and Other Automated Processes By The Courts" showing what computers and electric accounting processes are now being used by some courts.

ITT World Communications set up its machine for a three day demonstration for the conference. It showed that answers to a variety of domestic and international legal questions can be supplied in a wink of an eye through its computer in New York with a connecting communications link provided by the international telex facilities of Radio Suisse and ITT World Communications, Inc.

One knowledgeable speaker stated that the use of computers for legal research is now in its infancy, and that advancement would be rapid.

Many interesting and instructive addresses were given about computerized information storage and retrieval systems. David C. Acheson (Vice President and General Counsel for Communications Satellite Corporation) delivered an address entitled, "Intelsat: A Means For The Orderly Development And Use Of International Satellite Communications". Mr. Acheson stated that 58 governments have signed an Interim Agreement, the number one objective of which is to require the parties to cooperate to provide for the design, development, construction, establishment, maintenance and operation of the space segment of the global commercial communications satellite system. A third agreement provides for the settlement of legal disputes. It establishes a simple procedure for the creation of a panel of seven legal experts of generally recognized ability, from which panel the presidents of arbitration tribunals are to be selected. Each

party to an arbitration designates an individual (not from the panel) to serve as a member of the tribunal. The designated members select a third member from the panel, who serves as president. In this way the familiar twin perils of arbitration are avoided—there is no standing arbitration tribunal and the parties cannot fail to agree on the members of a tribunal.

Another report of interest was presented by Philip W. Amram (USA), Chairman of the "Committee on Lower Level International Courts". This report sets up the form for the organization of such a court, the judgments of which are binding only upon the parties to the controversy.

#### 4. *Membership*

Charter memberships in the World Peace Through Law Center are open to any jurist or member of the legal profession who is in good standing in his national, state or local bar association and who pledges \$50.00 per year as dues.

Sustaining memberships are open to the said jurists and members of the legal profession who pay \$100.00 per year to the Center.

Regular membership is open to anyone of the same group who pays \$10.00 per year in dues.

Law students who pay \$5.00 per year dues may be members.

Honorary memberships are extended to the Chief Justices and Justices of International Courts, the Chief Justices and Justices of the highest court or courts of each nation and a limited number of outstanding people selected by the Executive Committee.

Associate Memberships are open to individuals or non-lawyers and organizations which, with the approval of the Executive Committee, contribute dues to the operating expenses of the Center in amounts fixed by the Executive Committee.

Each new member will receive a certificate of membership suitable for framing.

No jurist, lawyer, or teacher of law can justify standing aside and letting others contribute his part of the work and money needed to make the rule of law a workable alternative for the use of force in international affairs. Spectacular progress in law can match the progress in space, science, medicine, and economics if—and only if—sufficient brainpower, manpower, and money are concentrated now on building a law system to provide security and progress for men and nations.

#### 5. *Work Program and Committees*

The Work Program consists of specific projects to strengthen

and broaden international law. It brings together the ideas and initiatives of the members with the resources and experience of the best legal minds of the world. The result is a meaningful and effective contribution to the development of the rule of law.

There are nearly 100 areas in which the committees of the Center are concentrating the expertise and imagination of practitioners and scholars to develop international law. The interchange of ideas within committees leads to the adoption of action programs by the conferences of the Center as well as to the development of close working relationships among the members.

#### 6. *Publication and Services*

The Bulletin of the Center provides monthly coverage of legal news around the world. Through its English, French and Spanish editions, the Bulletin is a primary means of communication of news about the Center to its world-wide membership.

Among other things the Center publishes and distributes to its members research reports and descriptions of important new approaches to major problems such as the Neighborhood Court Proposal and the World Bank's Foreign Investment Dispute Center Convention.

The Center also provides a research and reference service to its members through the librarians of the great law collections of the world. This service provides access to the latest legislative and other legal developments in less developed nations. The Center is also coordinating the use of computerization projects now being undertaken by universities in several nations.

#### 7. *International Conference For Judicial Cooperation*

The International Conference for Judicial Cooperation is an association of high-court judges and other judges of national and international courts which functions through the Center to promote cooperation and communication among the judiciary. The purpose of the Conference is to advance the rule of law in the world community and strengthen the administration of justice in all nations. The Center is also undertaking projects to develop new approaches to judicial administration for developing nations.

#### 8. *Why help to establish World Peace Through Law?*

Cynics may smile grimly at the notion that "international law" exists, let alone that it can produce international peace.

In *Time Magazine's* issue of September 24, 1965, under the title, "On War as a Permanent Condition" is this statement:

Five years ago a Norwegian statistician set a computer to work counting history's wars. The machine quickly, compe-

tently and a bit contemptuously announced that in 5560 years of recorded history there have been 14,531 wars, or as the computer pointed out, 2.6135 a year. Of 185 generations of man's recorded experience, the machine noted \* \* \* that only ten have known unsullied peace. And even as he always has, man these days is fighting man.

Roughly speaking, ten wars are in progress throughout the world this week. They range from petty conflicts in which the strategic weapon is a poisoned arrow to major air raids in which jet B-52's bomb jungle hideaways. As a leading French strategist on the Quai d'Orsay puts it: "There is no longer such a thing as war and peace, just different levels of confrontation."

To say that man, who was created with dominion over all other living things, Man who, of all living things, received intelligence—a brain, a mind, and a soul. Man who, with these attributes, has the capacity for faith and hope, for inspiration and ambition, nobility and dignity, must, can and will find a way to settle differences and contentions between nations without resorting to wars of destruction.

Yet, it will take much time, work and patience for the many nations making up our world to come to a common understanding and a readiness to submit their differences to World Tribunals and to abide by the decisions made, but this is an absolute necessity in this age of scientific wonders and achievements. International law *must* be substituted for force of arms or our civilization and all that man has achieved will be lost. Surely man will eventually accept and abide by the Rule of Law, both nationally and internationally, and we *will* have a world based on Peace Through Law.

In a speech at the Geneva Conference the Honorable Leonard H. Marks stated that because of international conflicts now in progress, with wars of terrible destruction, are we to conclude—with the cynics, with the pessimists, with the so-called "realists"—that the concept of world peace through law is but another of man's perennial pipe dreams?

Mr. Marks continued: Are we to conclude that it is an ideal beyond all meaningful hope of realization? There are those who would so conclude, but (let us not be among them). Being students of the law we are well acquainted with the range of man's conflicts. We deal with human discord of every dimension. But in dealing with it, we witness—as well—the powerful alchemy that law can work. When law is firmly founded in the bedrock of justice, it can resolve the most tortuous and tangled disputes; it can cut through complexity and conflicts, and effect acceptable compromise; it can transform antagonism into agreement.

#### 9. *Proclamation of Purpose*

The 1963 World Peace Through Law Conference in Athens proclaimed (inter alia) that:

We firmly believe that a world ruled by law is attainable by those to whom this proclamation is addressed—the three billion people who inhabit the earth.

The central concept here, clearly, is that the rule of law is attainable throughout the world—but only on the prior condition that it can be effectively promulgated.

Law—to be operative—requires, of course, more than mere promulgation. But without *promulgation*, it cannot operate at all.

Now, man has inhabited this planet for perhaps two million years.

But never before this decade has it been even remotely possible to promulgate law—or indeed any other quantum of information—among all of mankind.

Today, that is precisely what *is* possible.

The Communications Revolution in our century—and most particularly in the last ten years—has been of such a startling magnitude that perhaps the thorniest intellectual problem of our era is to foresee and plan for its almost limitless consequences.

Harnessing the electron makes it possible to link billions of human minds together, and to multiply manyfold the mental output.

The blunt, astonishing fact is that it is now foreseeably feasible to link together the central cortex of every human being on earth into one gigantic, simultaneous communication circuit.

Within our lifetime satellite and computer technology will bring about revolutionary new forms of communication.

People will be able to communicate by the commonplace telephone, teletype and through all forms of visual and aural media. Knowledge will be stored and transmitted at high speeds. In an experiment five years ago, a satellite—a primitive one by today's standards—handled data at the rate of 1.5 million words a minute—the equivalent of transmitting the entire 66 books of the bible every 30 seconds.

If the ancient adage is true that “Two heads are better than one,” what are we to expect in the way of human progress when two billion heads can be linked together? When the sum total of previous human experience throughout the world will be available to any human being?

These ideas are not fanciful—they are realities based upon present day technology.

Solutions to human problems lie ultimately within human minds. What characterizes our era from all the countless millenia that have preceded it is precisely this: it is now feasible to bring millions, and even billions, of human minds to bear on the same piece of data—and to do so simultaneously.

In essence, we are in the process of achieving through *technology* what every religion, every ideology, every credo has dreamed of doing: uniting the masses of mankind for common good.

Scientists predict the availability of a personal television receiver—the size of a package of cigarettes—that can be powered thermally by the heat of the body.

Someday, we lawyers will be able in our own homes or offices to observe legal proceedings in faraway jurisdictions; and for those who mount the podium, the audience will be not only those in the room, but those in the world.

Mankind will then be linked not only verbally—as he already is today by the transistor radio—but visually through the television receiver.

And this will be possible—irrespective of man's ability to read and write.

In this report we have been able to touch upon only a fraction of the voluminous proceedings of the Geneva Third World Conference of World Peace Through Law. It is a very worthwhile and important project and needs and deserves the support of all lawyers and jurists.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Thomas O. Miller, Chairman  
 John A. King  
 Lorin H. Guild  
 Joseph B. Sullivan  
 Houston G. Williams

## REPORT OF WYOMING STATE BAR

### DELEGATE TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

The midyear meeting of the American Bar Association was held in Houston, Texas, February 8 to 14, 1967. One of the most important of 104 items before the house of delegates was the recommendation of the special committee on electoral college reform. The resolution adopted by the house recommended amendment to the United States Constitution to provide for election of the president and vice-president by direct nation-wide popular vote; to require a candidate to acquire at least 40 per cent of the popular vote in order to be elected president or vice-president; and to provide for a national run-off election between the two top candidates if no candidate received at least 40 per cent of the popular vote. The resolution also provided that the president and vice-president would be voted for jointly and empowers Congress to determine when the election and run-off election are to be held. Voters for these high officers in each state are required to have qualifications requisite for persons voting for

members of Congress, except that a less restrictive residence requirement may be adopted by any state. A bound report book was issued by the special committee shortly before the midyear meeting.

The 90th annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Honolulu from July 29 to August 12, 1967 attracted the largest peacetime migration of people in history, and was the largest convention ever held in Hawaii. No more appropriate site could be found for the dominant themes of major committee meetings and those of the house of delegates. Civil rights, civil unrest, riots and crime control were all discussed by the Vice-President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, members of the United States Supreme Court and leading judges and lawyers. The great concern of the organized bar in the solution of these tremendous social problems was clearly evident throughout the convention. Judge Gerald S. Levin of San Francisco (husband of the former Frankie Barrows of Powell) as chairman of the ABA section on criminal law reported on a mass of proposed congressional legislation dealing with matters in this field.

The great debates in the house of delegates at the sessions in Honolulu revolved around two subjects. One was proposed recommendation to the United States Senate for accession to three human rights conventions, one against slavery, one against forced labor and the third for political rights for women. Different positions on this proposal were taken by the ABA committee on peace and law through United Nations and the ABA section of international and comparative law. The recommendation of the latter committee ultimately carried somewhat as a compromise between the positions of those who wanted to recommend accession to all three conventions and those who wanted to recommend accession to none. The house recommended accession to the convention against slavery, no action on the convention against forced labor and opposed the convention on political rights of women.

The second subject of significant controversy in the house was proposed legislation concerning selection of jurors for federal courts and selection of jurors in state courts without regard to race, color, or economic conditions. The house recommended passage of both bills.

Other important action taken by the house of delegates included the following: amendment of the Constitution and by-laws to create a law student division and law student memberships in the American Bar Association; approval of the recommendation of the judicial conference of the United States to create additional federal judgeships including one for the court of appeals for the tenth circuit; approval in principle of the formation of a national bar related title assurance corporation; approval in principle of provision for senior law students

to appear in court under supervision by members of the bar on behalf of indigent persons or in prosecution of criminal and civil matters in connection with the functions of public defender, legal aid and like programs; adoption of the recommendation of the real property, probate and trust law section to create a national conference of representatives of the American Bar Association and representatives of the American Land Title Association.

Earl F. Morris of Columbus, Ohio was installed as new president of the American Bar Association and William T. Gossett of Detroit succeeded him as president-elect. William Reece Smith, Jr. was elected secretary and Joseph H. Gordon as treasurer of the Association. Chief Justice Roger John Traynor of the Supreme Court of California was awarded the American Bar Association medal for 1967.

Respectfully submitted,  
Henry A. Burgess, Delegate

## 10 PROVEN METHODS TO MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE PRACTICE OF LAW

*Kline Strong*

Above the library door of the Utah State Penitentiary there appears this profound inscription: **DON'T SERVE TIME, LET TIME SERVE YOU.**

I have now addressed over 40 State and National Bar conventions in the last eight years and as I talk with attorneys throughout the United States, I am becoming convinced that we lawyers, by and large, like many of the inmates of a prison, are simply serving time. Yes, some of us are literally prisoners of our own practice.

Instead of being businesslike in accounting for one of the only two commodities we have to sell—which is **TIME**—we almost universally guess at it. Yet it is as true now as it was in the days of Lincoln: “A lawyer’s **TIME** and advice are his only stock in trade.”

Most of us would not tolerate a client who kept inventory records of his most vital product in the way we keep our own time records.

I am continually amazed and distressed with lawyers who think they can fairly and accurately estimate the time they spend on many and various matters for many different clients over an extended period of time. This kind of guesswork is unfair, both to the client and to the lawyer and his family.

There are only two kinds of lawyers: The non-timekeeper and the timekeeper. The non-timekeeper follows no sound law office management principle and is financially foolish, as has been shown



by a number of recent State Bar Economics Surveys. These surveys universally have shown that the timekeeper makes between 40% and 45% more money than the non-timekeeper.

The timekeeping lawyer follows a cardinal principal of good management but is probably paying dearly for the time wasted and mistakes made in using most conventional time systems which require the copying of records. Records such as time slips can be more quickly and accurately filed than copied. Copywork wastes time! Copywork breeds mistakes! The Sans-Copy System of timekeeping which I shall demonstrate today eliminates both of these deficiencies.

In addition to demonstrating a better method of keeping time records, I shall discuss and demonstrate what I believe to be superior methods of handling the following office procedures:

1. How to make, monitor and collect advances for clients.
2. A systematic billing system which the secretary can handle given a minimum of cooperation from the responsible lawyer.
3. A simple and efficient way of making bank deposits to eliminate repetitious accounting practices.
4. A method of maintaining accounts receivable that doesn't require any accounting training because it employs the principles of "bookless bookkeeping". This system permits the efficient and inexpensive tabulating of all open accounts monthly, including the aging of billed and unbilled time and advances for clients.
5. How to handle the "flexible check" which permits the *payee* to fill in the amount, thereby eliminating wasted time and telephone charges, trying to be sure you have made the check out for the correct amount.
6. How to use three-part snapout checks to avoid the tedious and expensive process of copying the detail of checks onto client ledger cards, in which process transposition and other errors frequently arise.
7. How to maintain current and accurate records for long-distance telephone calls, photocopying and petty cash advances for clients and bill the same at any time without fear of omitting any such advances.
8. How to assign and monitor research and other legal work within the office, including a tickler system to insure performance of promised services on time.
9. How to open and maintain client files with minimum effort and maximum results.

Copies of most of the forms necessary to implement the systems described above will be included without charge in a kit supplied to you at the time of this presentation. I have written articles for the quarterly law journal, *Law Office Economics and Management*,

published by Callaghan & Company covering most of these procedures, as follows:

1. "Time and Money Records for Attorneys, Sans Copy-Work", November 1960.
2. "Indexing and Filing Client Files and Records, Sans Copy-Work", August 1961.
3. "The Flexible Check", November 1966.
4. "Preserving and Indexing Work Products", November 1961. The first article has been republished many times and can be found in digest form in the American Bar Association manual entitled "*The Lawyer's Handbook*".

I am presently preparing for publication a description of Topic 8 which should be forthcoming in the near future. Actually, the forms are not yet available for sale. The method of using the form when it is available will be practically self-evident.

I am most anxious to receive helpful criticisms and suggestions relating to any of these methods. I make no claim that they are the best—only that they are better than some I have observed in use by attorneys, and trust that their demonstration here might be of some assistance to my fellow attorneys.

## COLLEGE OF LAW

### DEAN'S ANNUAL REPORT — 1966 - 1967

#### I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY.

The year 1966-67 was one of stabilization and consolidation of gains for the College of Law. The enrollment of one hundred and twenty-one students, though the highest in the school's history, was at the level planned three years ago as ideal for the College's faculty and facilities. The Wyoming Defender Aid Program entered its second year of student participation in criminal justice and improvement of criminal law. The Land and Water Law Center became a reality, embarking on numerous legal and interdisciplinary studies of major importance to the future development of Wyoming's mineral and water resources and public lands, and expanding the natural resources curriculum of the University. The *Land and Water Law Review* published its second two-issue volume, containing articles of national interest dealing with resources law and policy as well as articles and materials on more general topics designed to serve the Wyoming State Bar and the remainder of the school's broad curriculum.

A major inauguration was the founding of the Visiting Com-

mittee to improve liaison between the school and the profession. Composed of representatives of the national scene, the Wyoming State Bar, the judiciary, state officers and alumni, it met to inspect the school and to discuss with the faculty the needs and problems of the profession and the developments in legal education. It was a fruitful meeting and led to some curriculum changes and to the future exploration of mutual problems.

The students were active in campus government, professional activities and public service. A law student was president of the ASUW. A speaker program and orientation program were major functions of the Potter Law Club, as well as participation in the campaign to improve the state's minor courts and in the national program for Law Day.

The faculty continued its high level of activities, publishing books, articles in reviews, and participating in meetings concerned with legal education. Members of the faculty served the University on committees, as faculty secretary and as university attorney. Service to the State of Wyoming was rendered by membership on state committees, Bar association committees and by giving instruction and speeches at institutes and conferences.

## II. STUDENTS.

During 1966-67 the law school enrollment reached one hundred and twenty-one, the level at which it is planned to hold law school operations for several years. This is an almost ideal number for efficient operation with the school's present faculty and facilities. It enables the school to serve all citizens of the State of Wyoming and graduates of the University of Wyoming who desire a legal education, as well as a substantial number of residents of other states and areas who desire to practice in the state or avail themselves of the school's specialties and opportunities. One hundred and sixteen students were enrolled in the full-time course and five in an extended program of part-time legal study. A carefully administered admissions program brought in fifty-six first-year students, while thirty second-year and thirty-five third-year students remained from the previous year. In the first year class, thirty were residents of Wyoming and twenty-six came from ten other states, ranging from Rhode Island to Washington. Twenty-four had done their pre-legal work at the University of Wyoming. Thirty-four of the senior students were awarded the J.D. degree, three in February and thirty-one in June.

Twenty-two of last year's graduating class of twenty-five took the Wyoming bar examination and all passed it on the first or second attempt. Six passed the bar in five other states.

The students were active in campus government, professional activities and public service. William A. Keefe served as President

of the Associated Students of the University of Wyoming, and Rex M. Mullikin as the law school's senator. The Potter Law Club, guided by Dennis M. Hand, Chancellor, Calvin E. Ragsdale, Vice-Chancellor and Richard A. Hillhouse, Treasurer, had an active year. It invited two outstanding speakers, the honorable J. J. Hickey, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, and Dr. Don W. Herrold of Cheyenne, who spoke on "Psychiatry and the Law." The Club continued and improved its orientation program for acquainting entering freshmen with the methods and problems of law study. Raymond Hunkins, as chairman of the Committee for the Adoption of Constitutional Amendment No. 1, moderated a taped radio show and a series of spot announcements for broadcast on the radio stations of the state, in the successful campaign for the improvement of the state's minor courts. The Club's Law Day activity for the year was the presentation of a model trial at the Laramie High School emphasizing the role of law in society.

David H. Carmichael was the school's representative to the American Law Student Association, and was elected national Vice-President of that organization for the Tenth Circuit. The Tenth Circuit regional meeting of the Association met in Laramie in May, with twenty-six representatives from five of the eight schools. Arrangements included an outstanding program featuring the Honorable Charles M. Desmond, retired Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, the Chief Justice Glenn Parker of the Wyoming Supreme Court, attorneys Wade Brorby and James A. Tilker, Professor John J. Quinn and Dean Frank J. Trelease.

### III. FACULTY.

Professor Glenn W. Shellhaas resigned to accept a position with the University of North Carolina Law School. He was replaced for the year by Visiting Associate Professor John J. Quinn, who had practiced law in Florida for eleven years, after receiving his law training at the University of Alabama and advanced legal study at the University of Michigan. Professor Quinn taught the courses in Civil and Criminal Procedure and directed the Wyoming Defender Aid Program.

Assistant Professor John M. Pierce was selected to fill a new position in the Land and Water Law Center. He taught a new service course entitled Natural Resources Law, resource courses in the law school, and was engaged in water law research for the Center and the Water Resources Research Institute.

Promotions to the rank of Associate Professor were awarded to Assistant Professors Stanley D. Henderson and Catherine E. Mealey.

### IV. WYOMING DEFENDER AID PROGRAM.

Sponsored jointly by the Wyoming State Bar and the University of Wyoming College of Law, financed by a grant from the National

Defender Project, this program is a state-wide project of law student assistance to assigned counsel for indigent persons accused of crime. Students also assist prisoners in the State Penitentiary seeking post-conviction release, and aid county attorneys in the prosecution of cases. The major purpose of the program is to enable the student to participate in the administration of criminal justice directly under the supervision of practicing attorneys. Students participated in seventy-four such cases.

Other features of the program are education and research in the improvement of criminal law. The first takes the form of a new course in Criminal Procedure at the senior level. The research consisted of the work of Professor Quinn in preparing the proposed Rules of Criminal Procedure for the Wyoming Supreme Court, the publication of two articles in the LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW on constitutional aspects of Wyoming criminal procedure, studies on a work-furlough program for county and state jails, and a study of the incidence and effects of Wyoming's bad check law.

#### V. THE LAND AND WATER LAW CENTER.

Though initiated the year before, in 1966-67 the Center stepped up its operations to a stage where it can truly be called a unit of the College of Law. Its functions are the intensive study of the law of natural resources and the pursuit of interdisciplinary investigations with economists and engineers. The Center gives direction to some of the school's activities, it channels a major part of student and faculty research into the resources area, and it provides a program that steps up the level of that research.

During the year research was devoted to legal problems that would be raised in Wyoming by interbasin transfers of water, by increasing stream flow with weather modification, by intergration of reclamation projects and by the reclassification and disposition of public lands for certain purposes. With funds granted by the United States Steel Foundation, a study was undertaken of the practices of the Bureau of Land Management and the grazing districts in the transfer of grazing permits. In the field of publication, the second volume of the LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW was issued and the second and third issues of the *Water Law News*, a cooperative venture financed by the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation and written and edited at the Center.

The educational function of the Center had three aspects. Previous offerings in Water Rights, Oil and Gas and Mineral Operations were rounded out with a new course in Mining Law. A service course in Natural Resources Law was taught to students in engineering, geology, zoology, agriculture and economics, as part of the University's new Conservation Curriculum and of the College of Engineering's new graduate program in Water Resources Management. During the

summer of 1966, a similar short course in Water Resources Law was taught by Dean Trelease, Professor Jacob H. Beuscher of the University of Wisconsin and Professor Charles S. Myers of Stanford University. It was a substantial success, drawing to the campus thirty-five scientists, engineers, economists, teachers and state and federal officials from seventeen states.

The Center is staffed on a part-time basis by Dean Trelease, Professor Joseph R. Geraud and Professor Harold S. Bloomenthal. Professor Geraud correlates its work with that of the Wyoming Water Resources Research Institute. Professor Pierce devoted his full time to the Center's activities, teaching the new courses and carrying on water resources research. Assistant Professor Lawrence H. Averill, Jr. was faculty editor of the LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW. A senior student, John A. MacPherson was employed as a graduate research assistant, and members of the Law Review staff and other students fulfilled their legal writing requirements by contributing studies and articles on resources law.

#### VI. THE LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW.

The *Review*, in its second year, continued to serve its dual purposes of a specialized law journal and a service publication for the Wyoming State Bar. It was delivered to over 500 subscribers, including law schools, law libraries, universities, government agencies, water research institutes and attorneys, as well as to 623 members of the Wyoming State Bar. In the two issues of Volume II the Land & Water Division contained articles by eminent professors and attorneys on new water law developments in Alaska and in the Eastern states, the legal aspects of weather modification, oil and gas law, oil shale policy, and the work of the Public Land Law Review Commission. Student articles dealt with oil and gas, mining law, the national parks and consolidation of reclamation projects.

In its Wyoming Division, the *Review* carried articles by professors and attorneys on the Wyoming Defender Aid program, Wyoming marriage statutes, the liabilities of attorneys, and damages in death actions. Student articles dealt with taxation, damages, torts, the Uniform Commercial Code, and Wyoming criminal procedure. The second issue contained the full proceedings of the 1966 meeting of the Wyoming State Bar.

#### VII. VISITING COMMITTEE.

In order to improve communication between the law school and the legal profession, to keep the school informed about professional needs and problems and the profession informed about developments in legal education, a Visiting Committee was inaugurated. Members fell into five categories: Personages of regional or national distinction: Thurman Arnold, Washington, D.C.; John S. Bugas, Dearborn, Michigan; Chief Judge John S. Hastings, Chicago, Illinois; *Peter H.*

*Holme, Jr.*, Denver, Colorado; and Chief Judge Alfred P. Murrah, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Wyoming State Bar representatives: The President, George F. Guy; the President-Elect, *Henry A. Burgess*; the Vice-President, Ed J. Herschler; the Secretary-Treasurer, John T. Dixon; *William H. Jackson* and Maxwell E. Osborn, representatives at large. The Judiciary: District Judges *Robert M. Forrister* and *Rodney M. Guthrie*; Circuit Judge *John J. Hickey*; and Supreme Court Justice *Glenn Parker*. Legal representatives of the State: The Attorney General, *James E. Barrett*; the State Delegate to the A.B.A., *Jerry Housel*; and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, *C. Thomas Morgan*. Alumni of the College of Law: *George M. Apostolos*, *Richard S. Dumbrill*, *George W. Hopper*, Alan K. Simpson, John E. Stanfield, and Lawrence A. Yankee.

Those whose names are italicized attended the first annual meeting of the Committee on February 25, 1967. The present status and program of the College of Law was summarized, followed by discussions of such diverse subjects as admissions, finances, placement, the *Law Review*, research and writing, the Land and Water Law Center, the Wyoming Defender Project and the relation of the law school to the profession. Several students participated and outlined pending developments which will bring about closer relationships between law students and the profession. There was a lively exchange of views on all subjects discussed, and since the meeting a number of members have embodied their comments and suggestions in writing. As a result of the visitation, the law school has initiated a course in the Legal Profession, dealing with the lawyer's ethics and responsibilities, and is exploring with officers of the Wyoming State Bar the possibilities of joint participation in continuing legal education activities. In all respects the meeting was a profitable and pleasant experience, leading to a successful exchange of information and views, stimulating and helpful to all who participated.

#### VIII. FACULTY ACTIVITIES.

*Publications.* The outstanding publication by a faculty member was Professor Bloomenthal's *Securities Law*, a 640 page casebook and text for courses in securities regulation, printed by the Pruitt Press of Boulder, Colorado.

The LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW served as a vehicle for a number of faculty publications. Professor Pierce's "Legal Aspects of Weather Modification by Snowpack Augmentation," is a major contribution to the field. Dean Trelease published a review of "Alaska's New Water Use Act" and a supplement to a previous article, "Transfers of Water Rights." In the Wyoming Division, Professor John O. Rames published "An Analysis of Wyoming Marriage Statutes," and Professor Averill, "Attorney's Liability to Third Persons for Negligent Malpractice." Professor Geraud continued to serve

the Southwestern Legal Foundation as a correspondent for the *Oil and Gas Reporter*, editing and discussing judicial decisions from this region. Professor E. George Rudolph and Professor Henderson continued their research on major works dealing with mortgages and labor law, respectively.

Dean Trelease spoke at seminars and institutes at the University of Connecticut and Pennsylvania State University on law and economics relative to eastern water problems. He presented a paper on "The Role of Water Law in Developing the American West" to the International Conference on Water for Peace, held in Washington, D.C. under the auspices of the State Department, and served as rapporteur for the session on Water Law and National Legislation for Water Programs. He was also appointed General Reporter for the section on Natural Resources of the International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law, to be published by the Societe Internationale des Sciences Juridiques.

*Professional Activities.* The school was well represented in the counsels of legal education. Five members attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools at Washington, D.C., Dean Trelease and Professors Rudolph, Mealey, Henderson and Averill. Professor Henderson was reappointed to the Committee on Law School Administration. Professors Mealey and Geraud represented the school at the Conference of Western Law Schools in Vancouver, British Columbia. Professor Mealey also attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Libraries at Los Angeles.

The annual meeting of the Wyoming State Bar was attended by Dean Trelease and Professors Rudolph, Rames, Geraud, and Quinn. Dean Trelease attended the general session of the American Bar Association at Montreal and the winter session of the Section on Legal Education at Houston, Texas. Professor Bloomenthal was chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee of the A.B.A.'s Section of Mineral and Natural Resources Law.

*University Services.* Several members of the faculty served on University committees, as follows: Bloomenthal, President's Advisory Committee, Oil Shale Committee; Henderson, Scheduling Committee; Geraud, Residence Classification, Presidential Selection Committee; Rudolph, Patents and Copyrights; and Trelease, Retirement.

Professor Rames served as Faculty Secretary and Professor Geraud as University attorney. Professor Henderson served as secretary to the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Dean Trelease was elected to membership in Phi Kappa Phi.

*State Service.* Professor Henderson served on the Wyoming Statute Revision Commission, and as Chairman of its Sub-committee



on Insurance, which was responsible for the new insurance code enacted by the legislature. Dean Trelease was again active as chairman of the Wyoming Supreme Court's Permanent Rules Advisory Committee, which recommended major changes in the state's procedure. Professor Quinn served as a member of the Sub-Committee on Criminal Rules. Professor Rames was an instructor in the Wyoming Highway Patrol training program and a speaker at the Mountain and Plains Adult Education Conference. Professor Mealey made a survey of county law libraries in Wyoming and published and distributed "A Survey of County Law Libraries in Wyoming—Report and Proposals". Professor Rudolph attended a meeting in Dallas as a representative of the Wyoming State Bar to the Internal Revenue Service Tax Liaison Committee. Dean Trelease served as a University representative on the Governor's Interdepartmental Water Conference.

Respectfully submitted,  
Frank J. Trelease, Dean

#### REPORT OF THE NECROLOGY COMMITTEE

During the past year since our meeting in 1966, the deaths of eleven members of the Wyoming State Bar have been reported. Of the eleven, one was a District Judge who had served as such since 1964 and three had received fifty-year plaques. Six of the eleven were, or had been, practicing in Cheyenne. In each case these distinguished gentlemen will be missed most by their families and others who were associated closely with them, but their absence will also be felt throughout the State of Wyoming.

#### FRED N. BEARD

Fred N. Beard was born in Fond du lac, Wisconsin on July 6, 1903, and died at Casper, Wyoming on December 12, 1966, at the age of 63. He graduated from Washington State University with an agriculture and law degree. He came to Casper in 1926 and was associated for many years with C. G. Cypreansen, and later with Alex King. In 1945-46 he attended the University of Wyoming and returned to Casper to open his own law office in 1946.

In addition to being a member of the local and state bar association, he was Past Noble Grand of Chapter Lodge No. 22-IOOF, past chief patriarch of Enterprise Encampment No. 9, a major in the Canton Chapter No. 6, past president of the Exchange Club, past governor of Loyal Order of Mosse and of Eagles Lodge, Aerie No. 306. He loved horses and riding and served two terms as Wagon Boss of the Roundup Riding Club.

He is survived by his wife, Marguerite, and a brother.

**CLARENCE G. CYPREANSEN**

Clarence G. Cypreansen was born May 26, 1899, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and died at the Veterans Hospital in Cheyenne, Wyoming on August 10, 1967. He was then sixty-eight years old. He attended the University of Nebraska and graduated from that school in 1921. While at Nebraska, Zip, as he was known to one and all, was on their fine football team.

After a stint of homesteading in the early 1920's, he came to Casper in 1923, after his admission to the Wyoming Bar. In addition to his association with Fred Beard, he was associated with Alex King and, for many years, with Bob Ogden. In addition to being a member of the local, state and national bar Associations, he was a member of the Casper Elks Lodge No. 1353, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, George W. Vroman Post No. 2 of the American Legion, and the World War I veterans organization.

He is survived by his wife, Lucille, a daughter, Mrs. John (Barbara) Haslam, also a lawyer, two grandchildren, and three sisters.

**FRANK A. HECKEL**

Frank A. Heckel was born in Germany, and was 86 years of age when he died in Cheyenne on March 16, 1967. He was the recipient of a fifty-year plaque from the Wyoming Bar. He lived in Cheyenne for 77 years and, in addition to practicing law, was employed by the United States Postoffice in the Railway Mail Service for 32 years.

He was survived by his wife, Etta Bell, two children, five grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

**HARRY B. HENDERSON**

Harry B. Henderson was born in New York on March 5, 1891, and died in Cheyenne on March 22, 1967, at the age of 76. He came to Wyoming at the age of three months, his parents locating first in Rawlins, then in Cheyenne. He was educated in Cheyenne schools, graduating from Cheyenne High School in 1909. He attended Occidental College in Los Angeles, California, and received his AB and LL.B. degrees from Columbia University, in 1915. He served his country during World War I, and was honorably discharged in 1918 with the rank of Captain. He was one of thirty men to receive the U.S. Army citation from General Pershing, and he also received the Croix-de-Guerre with Palm from French Army General Petain, the Victory medal with six bars and the purple heart.

He was very active in the American Legion, Cheyenne Rotary Club, Boy Scouts of America, Salvation Army, Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, in addition to many more groups of similar nature. He served in the Wyoming Senate for ten years.

For 28 years he visited patients in hospitals in Cheyenne three times a week, and it has been estimated that he made over 31,000 patient calls.

Almost all of us here today can attest to his wonderful abilities as a public speaker and master of ceremonies, and we remember him for the many laughs and chuckles he gave us.

In addition to all of his other accomplishments, he was a top notch lawyer, which he proved for more than fifty years.

He is survived by his wife, Alice, his daughter, Mrs. David D. Uchner, and two grandchildren.

#### CHARLES A. KUTCHER

Charles A. Kutcher was born at Ft. Collins, Colorado, on March 19, 1877, and died at Sheridan, Wyoming on December 28, 1966, at the age of 89. His family moved to the Sheridan area when he was fourteen years old, making the trip from Ft. Collins to Piney Creek in covered wagons. While still in high school at Sheridan, he accepted a teaching position in the Big Horn collegeate institute, built in Big Horn in 1894. He interrupted his own school study to teach mathematics, physics, botany and physiology.

Mr. Kutcher was in the jewelry business for three years before he decided to pursue the law profession, and he graduated from the University of Nebraska law school in 1903. He returned to Sheridan and went into partnership with the late Judge James H. Burgess. Three years after his graduation, he was elected county attorney for Sheridan County, and was re-elected to a second term. He was elected mayor of Sheridan in 1911, and was the first to serve in that office under the new commission form of government.

He was an early member of the Sheridan Elks Lodge, Rotary and Sheridan Lodge No. 8, A.F. & A.M.

He is survived by his widow, Olive, whom he married at Brighton, Ontario, on September 11, 1907, three daughters, Mrs. Alger Lonabaugh, Virginia Kutcher Twynem, and Mrs. James T. Hill, two sisters, four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

#### CARLETON A. LATHROP

Carleton A. Lathrop was born in Everett, Pennsylvania on July 8, 1899. He died in Chicago on January 16, 1967, the victim of a brutal, senseless crime, which terminated the outstanding legal career of one of the states most highly respected and regarded attorneys.

He received his law degree from the Harvard Law School, and practiced law in Cheyenne for 38 years.

He, too, was very active in promoting the best interests of his community, serving on the Laramie County Welfare Board and the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce. He was a veteran of World War I, was a member of the American Legion, the Rotary Club, and the Young Men's Literary Club. In addition to being a member of the local, state and national bar associations, he was a Fellow of the American College of Trial Attorneys. He served Cheyenne as City Attorney from 1940 to 1945.

His wife, Marie, died of a heart attack after she had flown to Chicago to be by his side. He is survived by his son, Carl L. Lathrop, who was his law partner, a son, Joe Lathrop, and eight grandchildren.

### J. RICHARD PLUMB

J. Richard Plumb was born in 1912 and died in Cheyenne on January 12, 1967, at the age of 54. At the time of his death, he was serving as special assistant to the attorney general.

He graduated from the University of Wyoming with a degree in Business Administration, after which he served with the U.S. Navy in World War II. He received his law degree from Wyoming University in 1949, and was recalled to active duty with the Navy at the beginning of the Korean War. After his release by the Navy in 1954, he practiced law in Laramie until 1962.

He was a member of the Laramie Rotary Club, Masonic bodies, the Shrine, and the Methodist Church. He served as a member of the Laramie City Planning Commission and was a past-president of the Albany County Association for Mental Health. He worked for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to joining the Attorney General's office in April of 1966.

He is survived by his widow, Margaret, and a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth.

### CHILES P. PLUMMER

Chiles P. "Cap" Plummer was born at Biggsville, Illinois, in 1879, and died in Cheyenne on January 20, 1967. He was graduated from the University of Illinois Law School.

He was a veteran of World War I. He served as a Captain with the Wyoming Army National Guard, and was a past national commander of the American Legion. He was the organizing commander of Casper American Legion Post No. 2.

He practiced in Platte County, where he served as County Attorney, and in Casper as attorney for the Northwestern Railroad.

He was a member of the Rotary Club, and was the organizer of the National Wildlife Federation and its honorary president. He was also a past president of the Wyoming Wildlife Federation and was named as honorary president of that group.

He was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and was a life member of B.P.O.E. Lodge No. 660 of Cheyenne.

He is survived by his wife, Evelyn, and a daughter, Mrs. Grant E. Miller.

#### ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY

Arthur A. Sandusky was born in Sheridan in 1911, and died in Washington, D.C., on March 24, 1967, at the age of 56. He graduated cum laude from Notre Dame University Law School in 1936.

From 1937 to 1939 he served as executive director and counsel of the Wyoming Unemployment Compensation Commission, and in 1939 went to Washington to do legal research, first for the Federal Security Agency and then for the Agriculture Department.

During World War II he served in Air Force Counter-intelligence and the Judge Advocate General's War Crimes Office in Indianapolis, Washington and Tokyo. After leaving the service he became a prosecutor and chief of the document section for the Japanese War Crimes trial in Tokyo.

He served as a member of the professional staff of the Senate Committee on Interior Affairs.

He returned to Sheridan to enter private practice and, between 1956 and 1958, sat as judge of Sheridan's Municipal and Juvenile Courts.

In 1959 he joined the staff of the Senate Committees on the Judiciary, where his principal assignment was preparing committee reports on private claim bills.

He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth.

#### JAMES L. SIMONTON

James Leonard Simonton was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on August 29, 1911, and died at Cody on October 12, 1966, at the age of 55.

His family moved to Laramie in 1917, where he attended elementary and high school, graduating from Laramie High School in 1928. In 1938, he received a B.S. degree from the College of Commerce, at the University of Wyoming, and was also commissioned in the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant.

He was graduated from the Law School of the University of Wyoming in 1941.

He went on active duty with the Army in 1941 and was discharged from active duty in December, 1946, with rank of Lt. Colonel in the Air Force Reserves.

After World War II he moved his family to Cody, where he entered the practice of law. From January, 1947, to December, 1954, he served as Park County Attorney, and was Justice of the Peace from 1954 until his death.

He served his community through participation with the Boy Scouts of America, Rotary, Girl Scouts, and Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the National Rehabilitation Commission of the American Legion for six years.

He was a member of the local, state and national bar associations.

He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, a daughter, Mrs. Glenn J. Catchpole, and two sons, Stephen and George.

#### PHILIP WHITE

Philip White was born August 23, 1911, in New Burnside, Illinois, and died November 7, 1966, in Cheyenne, at the age of 55. He graduated from Cheyenne High School in 1929 and the University of Wyoming Law School in 1938.

He practiced law in Cheyenne until World War II and then entered the Army Judge Advocate General's Corps and went to the European Theatre.

He returned to Cheyenne in 1945, and resumed his law practice. He served as city attorney from 1952 to 1960. In 1964 he was elected District Judge in the First Judicial District, which Judgeship he held at the time of his death.

Judge White is survived by his wife, Rita, and five children, Phil, Jr., Tim, Dan, Katy and Margaret.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wyoming State Bar at its regular annual meeting assembled in Cheyenne, Wyoming, September 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1967, pay its respect to Fred N. Beard, Clarence G. Cypreansen, Frank A. Heckel, Harry B. Henderson, Charles A. Kutcher, Carleton A. Lathrop, J. Richard Plumb, Chiles P. Plummer, Arthur A. Sundusky, James L. Simonton and Philip White, and recognize their contribution to the legal profession in the State of Wyoming, that our sympathy be hereby extended to their bereaved relatives and that their memories be perpetuated by extending this resolution upon the minutes of the meeting of the Association.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the families of these eleven distinguished members of our profession.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Leonard E. Lang, Chairman  
 Wade Brorby  
 Ward A. White

## REGISTRATION AT THE WYOMING STATE BAR CONVENTION

Cheyenne, 1967

|                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ackerman, John and Mrs. ....         | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Amen, Leroy and Mrs. ....            | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Anderson, Robert H. and Mrs. ....    | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Apostolos, George and Mrs. ....      | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Applegate, James L. and Mrs. ....    | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Archibald, William K. and Mrs. ....  | Sheridan, Wyoming     |
| Armstrong, J. Reul and Mrs. ....     | Rawlins, Wyoming      |
| Aspinwall, Charles S. and Mrs. ....  | Hardin, Montana       |
| Bagley, Bill .....                   | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Barrett, James E. and Mrs. ....      | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Barton, William E. ....              | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Bath, Robert L. ....                 | Rock Springs, Wyoming |
| Bentley, Judge Vernon and Mrs. ....  | Laramie, Wyoming      |
| Blewett, Stephen E. and Mrs. ....    | Pasadena, California  |
| Bloomenthal, Harold S. ....          | Laramie, Wyoming      |
| Bloomfield, C. N., Jr. and Mrs. .... | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Bon, Bill and Mrs. ....              | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Borthwick, Dean and Mrs. ....        | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Bostwick, R. R. and Mrs. ....        | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Bowman, R. B. and Mrs. ....          | Lovell, Wyoming       |
| Boyle, Tom and Mrs. ....             | Denver, Colorado      |
| Brimmer, Clarence .....              | Rawlins, Wyoming      |
| Brorby, Wade and Mrs. ....           | Gillette, Wyoming     |
| Brown, Judge C. Stuart and Mrs. .... | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Brown, William H. ....               | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Burgess, Henry and Mrs. ....         | Sheridan, Wyoming     |
| Burgess, Robert .....                | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Callahan, John and Mrs. ....         | Torrington, Wyoming   |
| Carmichael, David and Mrs. ....      | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Carroll, Thomas and Mrs. ....        | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Cardine, Joe .....                   | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Case, Merl and Mrs. ....             | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Case, Sterling A. and Mrs. ....      | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Casselmann, Kyle .....               | Torrington, Wyoming   |
| Castberg, Jim and Mrs. ....          | Powell, Wyoming       |
| Chaffin, Robert and Mrs. ....        | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Chapin, Donald E. and Mrs. ....      | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Clark, George A. and Mrs. ....       | Lusk, Wyoming         |
| Cole, Bernard E. ....                | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Connolly, Alva G. ....               | Torrington, Wyoming   |
| Copenhaver, Ross D. and Mrs. ....    | Powell, Wyoming       |
| Corbridge, Richard M. and Mrs. ....  | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Corpening, Howard .....              | Saratoga, Wyoming     |
| Crowell, Charles M. and Mrs. ....    | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Crowley, Ellen .....                 | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Daley, James B. and Mrs. ....        | Denver, Colorado      |
| Daniels, Judge T. C. ....            | Casper, Wyoming       |
| David, Robert W. and Mrs. ....       | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Day, Dick and Mrs. ....              | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Dixon, John T. and Mrs. ....         | Powell, Wyoming       |
| Douglas, James D. ....               | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Dumbrill, Richard and Mrs.             | Newcastle, Wyoming    |
| Duncan, Hugh and Mrs.                  | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Duncan, Robert L. and Mrs.             | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Edmonds, William                       | Kemmerer, Wyoming     |
| Edwards, John A.                       | Rawlins, Wyoming      |
| Erickson, Henry T. and Mrs.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Everett, W. Hume and Mrs.              | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Ferrall, Bard and Mrs.                 | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Files, T. J. and Mrs.                  | Denver, Colorado      |
| Forrister, Judge R. M. and Mrs.        | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Frome, Ted C. and Mrs.                 | Afton, Wyoming        |
| Gallivan, Frank and Mrs.               | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Garbutt, Philip and Mrs.               | Sheridan, Wyoming     |
| Garfield, Arthur L.                    | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Garrett, Lynn R. and Mrs.              | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Getty, Gerald and Mrs.                 | Chicago, Illinois     |
| Gienapp, David R. and Mrs.             | Custer, South Dakota  |
| Girard, Miss NettaBell                 | Riverton, Wyoming     |
| Gish, Robert A. and Mrs.               | Basin, Wyoming        |
| Godfrey, Paul and Mrs.                 | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Goppert, Ernest J. and Mrs.            | Cody, Wyoming         |
| Gowen, Gary E. and Mrs.                | Jackson, Wyoming      |
| Grant, Ed.                             | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Graves, Charles E. and Mrs.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Gray, Judge Norman B. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Gray, Morris G. and Mrs.               | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Guthrie, Judge Rodney M.               | Newcastle, Wyoming    |
| Guy, George F. and Mrs.                | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Hand, Pat and Mrs.                     | Douglas, Wyoming      |
| Hand, R. J. and Mrs.                   | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Hanes, John G. and Mrs.                | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Hardin, Hobe and Mrs.                  | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Harkins, Judge Donald and Mrs.         | Worland, Wyoming      |
| Harnsberger, Justice Harry S. and Mrs. | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Harnsberger, Harry, Jr. and Mrs.       | Lander, Wyoming       |
| Harris, Harry L. and Mrs.              | Evanston, Wyoming     |
| Harrison, William Henry                | Sheridan, Wyoming     |
| Hathaway, Governor Stanley K. and Mrs. | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Herschler, Ed and Mrs.                 | Kemmerer, Wyoming     |
| Hickey, Judge J. J. and Mrs.           | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Hilpert, John and Mrs.                 | Alliance, Nebraska    |
| Hirst, Byron and Mrs.                  | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Hitchcock, David N. and Mrs.           | Laramie, Wyoming      |
| Holland, Charles R.                    | Salt Lake City, Utah  |
| Holstedt, Robert E. and Mrs.           | Sheridan, Wyoming     |
| Hopper, George                         | Denver, Colorado      |
| Horiskey, James P. and Mrs.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Housel, Jerry W.                       | Cody, Wyoming         |
| Howard, Winston S. and Mrs.            | Denver, Colorado      |
| Huffsmith, Robert A. and Mrs.          | Jackson, Wyoming      |
| Ilsley, Judge John P. and Mrs.         | Sheridan, Wyoming     |
| Jensen, Donald L.                      | Cody, Wyoming         |
| Joffe, Harold                          | Worland, Wyoming      |
| Johnson, Harold M. and Mrs.            | Rawlins, Wyoming      |
| Johnson, Robert H.                     | Rock Springs, Wyoming |
| Jones, Chester and Mrs.                | Newcastle, Wyoming    |
| Jones, Don and Mrs.                    | Torrington, Wyoming   |
| Jones, Henry                           | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Jorgenson, Larry L. and Mrs.           | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Keller, Paul T. and Mrs.               | Helena, Montana       |
| Kelly, Robert C.                       | Casper, Wyoming       |
| Kendig, A. Edward                      | Wheatland, Wyoming    |
| Kennedy, David and Mrs.                | Sheridan, Wyoming     |
| Kepler, Charles and Mrs.               | Cody, Wyoming         |
| Kerr, Judge Ewing T. and Mrs.          | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |
| Kirsch, Ralph M.                       | Salt Lake City, Utah  |
| Kirven, William J.                     | Buffalo, Wyoming      |
| Kleindorfer, William                   | Chicago, Illinois     |
| Kline, Arthur and Mrs.                 | Cheyenne, Wyoming     |



|                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Kunz, David S. and Mrs.            | Ogden, Utah            |
| Lang, Leonard E. and Mrs.          | Casper, Wyoming        |
| Lathrop, Carl L. and Mrs.          | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Lawyer, John D. and Mrs.           | Denver, Colorado       |
| Lazear, Edward T. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Learned, James and Mrs.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Leedy, R. I. and Mrs.              | Riverton, Wyoming      |
| Leimback, Harry and Mrs.           | Casper, Wyoming        |
| Liamos, Paul C. and Mrs.           | Newcastle, Wyoming     |
| Loagos, William                    | Denver, Colorado       |
| Lonabaugh, E. E.                   | Sheridan, Wyoming      |
| Loomis, Frederick G. and Mrs.      | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Loomis, Mrs. Ruth                  | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Lowe, Stan and Mrs.                | Chicago, Illinois      |
| Lubnau, Thomas E. and Mrs.         | Gillette, Wyoming      |
| Lynch, John F. and Mrs.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| MacPherson, John and Mrs.          | Rawlins, Wyoming       |
| Mackey, John                       | Pinedale, Wyoming      |
| Mai, Harold and Mrs.               | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Maier, Joseph F. and Mrs.          | Torrington, Wyoming    |
| Marty, Lawrence A. and Mrs.        | Green River, Wyoming   |
| Massey, Morris and Mrs.            | Casper, Wyoming        |
| Maupin, Murl and Mrs.              | North Platte, Nebraska |
| McCarty, Michael and Mrs.          | Cody, Wyoming          |
| McClintock, A. G. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| McDaniel, H. C., Jr. and Mrs.      | Casper, Wyoming        |
| McEwan, Leonard and Mrs.           | Sheridan, Wyoming      |
| McIntyre, Justice John J. and Mrs. | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Meyers, Joe and Mrs.               | Lander, Wyoming        |
| Miller, Thomas O. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Millett, George J. and Mrs.        | Laramie, Wyoming       |
| Morgan, Thomas and Mrs.            | Gillette, Wyoming      |
| Morris, Earl F. and Mrs.           | Columbus, Ohio         |
| Mulvaney, Peter J. and Mrs.        | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Murane, Edward E.                  | Casper, Wyoming        |
| Murray, Jerry M.                   | Rock Springs, Wyoming  |
| Nelson, Robert L. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Norman, William and Mrs.           | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Newton, Charles and Mrs.           | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Nicholas, W. J. and Mrs.           | Lander, Wyoming        |
| Olson, Robert D.                   | Cody, Wyoming          |
| Osborn, Maxwell E. and Mrs.        | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Parker, Justice and Mrs. Glenn     | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Pattno, John W. and Mrs.           | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Pearson, Judge Allen A.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Pickett, Judge John C. and Mrs.    | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Pickett, Richard F. and Mrs.       | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Porter, George M. and Mrs.         | Casper, Wyoming        |
| Pughe, James M. and Mrs.           | Craig, Colorado        |
| Ranck, Bob and Mrs.                | Jackson, Wyoming       |
| Raper, Judge John F. and Mrs.      | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Reed, Frederick C. and Mrs.        | Casper, Wyoming        |
| Rees, Lynn                         | Laramie, Wyoming       |
| Riner, William A. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Roncalio, Teno and Mrs.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Rooney, John and Mrs.              | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Ross, Vincent A. and Mrs.          | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Rudolph, E. George and Mrs.        | Laramie, Wyoming       |
| Sackett, Carl L.                   | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Sawyer, George P. and Mrs.         | Torrington, Wyoming    |
| Schwartz, Bill and Mrs.            | Casper, Wyoming        |
| Scott, Elmer                       | Worland, Wyoming       |
| Seipt, Robert M. and Mrs.          | Riverton, Wyoming      |
| Sherard, Don and Mrs.              | Wheatland, Wyoming     |
| Siegel, Stanley and Mrs.           | Aberdeen, South Dakota |
| Sievers, Robert W.                 | Pinedale, Wyoming      |
| Sigler, Bob and Mrs.               | Torrington, Wyoming    |
| Simola, Ted O. and Mrs.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming      |
| Simpson, Alan K. and Mrs.          | Cody, Wyoming          |

|                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Smith, Franklin J. and Mrs.       | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Smith, Jerry V. and Mrs.          | Lewiston, Idaho          |
| Smyth, John R. and Mrs.           | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Spangler, Judge J. O. and Mrs.    | Cody, Wyoming            |
| Speight, Jack and Mrs.            | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Spence, Gerry and Mrs.            | Riverton, Wyoming        |
| Stacy, Richard and Mrs.           | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Stanfield, John and Mrs.          | Laramie, Wyoming         |
| Stanton, Judge Glen and Mrs.      | Rock Springs, Wyoming    |
| Steadman, Oliver W. and Mrs.      | Cody, Wyoming            |
| Stoddard, Roy, Jr.                | Oskaloosa, Iowa          |
| Strong, Kline D.                  | Salt Lake City, Utah     |
| Sullivan, J. B. and Mrs.          | Douglas, Wyoming         |
| Sullivan, Mike and Mrs.           | Casper, Wyoming          |
| Suyematsu, Tosh                   | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Svilar, Daniel P.                 | Lander, Wyoming          |
| Swainson, William A. and Mrs.     | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Swan, Oscar                       | Denver, Colorado         |
| Taylor, William and Mrs.          | Lusk, Wyoming            |
| Thomas, Ralph and Mrs.            | Lander, Wyoming          |
| Thomas, Richard V. and Mrs.       | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Tilker, James A. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Tobin, Dick                       | Casper, Wyoming          |
| Trelease, Frank and Mrs.          | Laramie, Wyoming         |
| Uchner, David D. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Urbigkit, Walter C., Jr. and Mrs. | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Vines, William H. and Mrs.        | Wheatland, Wyoming       |
| Vlastos, Joseph E. and Mrs.       | Casper, Wyoming          |
| Walton, William G. and Mrs.       | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Wehrli, W. J. and Mrs.            | Casper, Wyoming          |
| Wellivere, Warren and Mrs.        | Columbia, Missouri       |
| White, Mrs. Rita                  | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| White, Ward                       | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Whitley, Thomas L.                | Newcastle, Wyoming       |
| Williams, A. Joseph and Mrs.      | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Williams, Carl M. and Mrs.        | Denver, Colorado         |
| Williams, Mrs. Margie M.          | Cody, Wyoming            |
| Wilson, James H.                  | Rapid City, South Dakota |
| Wilson, James O. and Mrs.         | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Winship, Donald R. and Mrs.       | Casper, Wyoming          |
| Winters, Glenn                    | Chicago, Illinois        |
| Wolfe, James and Mrs.             | Sheridan, Wyoming        |
| Wunnicke, Mrs. Brooke             | Cheyenne, Wyoming        |
| Yaap, Jerry and Mrs.              | Casper, Wyoming          |
| Yonkee, Larry                     | Sheridan, Wyoming        |
| Zaring, James A. and Mrs.         | Basin, Wyoming           |