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College of Law

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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WYOMING STATE BAR

*September 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1980
Jackson, Wyoming*

The 39th Annual Meeting of the Integrated Bar and the 65th Annual Meeting of the Wyoming State Bar was called to order by President Thomas E. Lubnau at 9:00 a.m. on September 5, 1980, at the Ramada Snow King Inn, Jackson, Wyoming.

Upon motion duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Members of the Wyoming State Bar:

As provided by Article II, Section 2 of the By-Laws of the Wyoming State Bar, I would like to report to you on the activities of our Bar for the past year.

This year has been interesting, challenging and rewarding to me. Preparations began prior to my taking office on September 14, 1979. Actually, it began when I became president-elect. Since that time I have attended two annual meetings of the National Conference of Bar Presidents held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, one mid-winter meeting of this conference, two meetings of the Western States Bar Conference, two meetings of the Jack Rabbit Bar, a leadership meeting sponsored by the ABA and the 1980 Utah State Bar Association Convention. The meeting of the Western States Bar Conference this last February was also attended by eight officers and commissioners.

The last decade witnessed a re-examination of our nation's established values including our legal institutions. I believe solutions to the many questions raised will be found in the 1980's, and I feel fortunate in having served as your president during what I consider a pivotal year.

The fact that the legal profession is under criticism is nothing new. We can find references to criticism of lawyers throughout the course of history, however, in the last ten years there was a shift in those persons criticizing lawyers. The 1970's saw the emergence of the age of consumerism, and with it the critics of the legal profession shifted from those without the justice system to those within the system, such as the President, the Chief Justice, the Justice Department, the Federal Trade Commission, legislators and the courts. As a result, our profession finds itself seeking to find solutions to the following problems: (1) The high cost of legal services, including litigation; (2) People in need of legal services but unable to find a lawyer; (3) Too many laws and regulations; and (4) The need to improve lawyers' competence and professional standards.

During the 1980's we will see faster means of resolving disputes before they reach the courts through greater use of small claims court, arbitration and administrative hearings. In addition, there will be remedies for discovery abuse; improvements in jury instructions; increased elimination of judicial action in probate and uncontested divorces; greater attention to the victims of crimes, witnesses and juries; and innovations in the delivery of legal services.

The Wyoming State Bar with its total membership of 1,039 lawyers, 806 being active in State and 233 active out of the State with 29 honorary members, will find itself making this transition as fast as the bars of our more populated states. In this age of instant communication and exploding technology it is incumbent upon all attorneys to keep abreast of these changes as they occur.

Perhaps, you will recall Bill Schwartz last year reporting that the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the voluntary and unified bars of the United States had been temporarily discontinued. Incidentally, the FTC's investigation was brought to the attention of the lawyers of the United States at a meeting of the Western States Bar Conference.

By way of background, the Federal Trade Commission had published in the Federal Register a set of interrogatories which it intended to serve upon the bars of the United States. The purpose of the investigation was to seek out those acts or practices which it deemed unfair, deceptive or anti-competitive among the organized bars. The agency's announced intentions were focused upon restrictions to prepaid legal plans, legal clinics and the ownership of entities offering legal services which might affect the consumer's access to legal services.

Having now received a new appropriation, the FTC has announced that it is going to continue its investigation. A modified version of the interrogatories was again published in the Federal Register this summer, and the organized bars were given until August 13, 1980 in which to comment upon the new version. We can expect service of these interrogatories upon the Wyoming State Bar in the near future.

In order to be prepared for this investigation, President-Elect Carl Lathrop met with me shortly after I took office last September. At that time a watchdog committee was formed consisting of the President, President-Elect, and Vice-President. The committee's purpose is to monitor this investigation. In addition, last October I contacted the then President of the Colorado State Bar and indicated that our Bar would like to work jointly with the State of Colorado in lodging any objections after answering the interrogatories. We intend to cooperate with Colorado in the future.

An interesting point was made at the National Conference of Bar Presidents held in Hawaii this past August. It was suggested that the integrated bars seek instructions concerning lawyer discipline and admission to the bar from the Supreme Court since some of the material sought is confidential. This approach points up the need for a closer liaison between the bench and the bar in Wyoming.

This Wednesday a meeting was held with the officers and representative members of the bench for the purpose of studying and establishing a permanent liaison. We lawyers and judges are partners in the operation of this legal system, and it is important that we meet the problems confronting lawyers and the courts at both the local and national levels in a unified effort. It is contemplated that this group will also be able to keep open the lines of communication between the bench and the bar which Wyoming has been privileged to enjoy in the past.

Two years ago the then President of the ABA, William B. Spann, Jr., appointed a task force to review the code of professional responsibility. This committee has come to be known as the Kutak Committee, and I am certain that many of you have heard of the committee's report. At the present time the Officers and Commissioners, the Wyoming Ethics Committee and the Grievance Committee are studying the Model Code of Professional Responsibility. I would like to urge each of you to become familiar with the new code prior to next year's meeting.

Shortly before I took office last September, Dean Maxfield of the University of Wyoming, College of Law, traveled to Gillette to meet with me for the purpose of discussing the relationship of the

law school and the bar. While we were discussing his goals and the means by which the bar could assist him in achieving them, it became apparent that the bar could be of greater assistance to the law school if there was a bar foundation which could be used as a vehicle for channelling funds towards the betterment of the law school. Over the years there have been discussions regarding the establishment of a Natural Resources Chair at the College of Law. In addition, it was felt that the Law School Enrichment Fund, of which you will hear more later, could probably derive greater support if it was administered through a foundation.

After Dean Maxfield left, I reviewed the list of the standing and special committees of the bar asking myself whether or not their functions would be enhanced with the aid of a bar foundation. These committees included, in part, the Delivery of Legal Services Committee, The Civil Jury Instructions Committee, The Committee on Mental Disabilities, The Continuing Legal Education Committee and The Legal Aid Services Committee. In each instance, I concluded that a bar foundation would be helpful, not only as a means for channelling contributions, but also as a means of obtaining grants-in-aid. As a result, a Bar Foundation Feasibility Study Committee was appointed. This Committee will be reporting to you today.

I am happy to report that steps have been taken towards achieving a better relationship with the law school students this past year. In addition to the Bar President visiting the students, the members of the Grievance Committee and the Board of Bar Examiners have also met with the students on separate occasions. These visitations were well received by the students, and they will continue in the future. Incidentally, the multi-stage portion of the bar examination now includes the section on legal ethics. With respect to our new admittees, the bar has included as part of the dinner given to them an orientation on the Wyoming State Bar.

The Public Relations Committee contracted with KTWO-TV in Casper, Wyoming to broadcast bar sponsored television spots three times a week. These spots were broadcast beginning Law Day and were continued for a period of thirteen weeks. It is estimated that 92,000 persons over the age of 18 years observed these spots every two weeks. The Committee has recommended continued broadcasting for a period of one year. However, the officers and commissioners have temporarily suspended further broadcasting pending an evaluation of the benefits received from this endeavor.

Since the 1980 Wyoming Legislature was a budget session, the Legislative and Law Reform Committee experienced a relatively quiet year. Under the leadership of Carl Lathrop, a Sub-Committee

was appointed for the specific purpose of bringing the Uniform Commercial Code in Wyoming up to date and possibly re-numbering the sections of the present statutes to coincide with the numbers utilized in the Uniform Commercial Code as promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Wyoming has not yet considered and adopted the recommended changes of 1972 and 1977 in the code suggested by the National Conference. Professor Jack L. Van Baalan of the University of Wyoming will chair this sub-committee.

The next legislative session will probably see the reintroduction of bills to eliminate the Wyoming State Bar or to provide all state licensing be administered by a separate state agency. To date these bills have always died in committee. However, each new session of the legislature bears witness to this type of legislation, and it is incumbent upon the individual lawyers to act as watchdogs for these efforts to weaken or eliminate our organization.

Since 1980 is an election year the Wyoming State Bar again commissioned Kenyon Griffin of the University of Wyoming Political Science Department to conduct a judicial poll. The results of this poll were evaluated by the officers and commissioners at their last meeting. You will recall that at the 1976 annual meeting held in Cody, a motion was passed that a judicial poll be conducted in a method and manner decided by the officers and commissioners. Perhaps you are aware of the article published in the last issue of the Land and Water Law Review which points out the fact that the judicial poll has little influence upon voter opinion. The officers and commissioners decided that the merit of the poll again be discussed at this meeting.

At the present time, matters relating to the unauthorized practice of law are investigated by the officers and commissioners of the Bar. The particular matter is then referred to the County Attorney in the county where the violation has arisen for disposition. It has been my experience that the officers and commissioners provide a rather unwieldy forum for reviewing these complaints. In addition, the press of other business does not allow this committee adequate time to carefully consider the complaints which have been lodged. I have recommended the formation of a separate committee to handle unauthorized practice of law complaints. I have suggested that it be composed of five members geographically selected throughout the state.

In addition to merely investigating complaints for the unauthorized practice of law, I would suggest that this committee study and seek out alternative methods for providing legal services to the

citizens of Wyoming. In the past these complaints have usually involved a bank or real estate company preparing deeds or contracts of sale of real estate. At the present time, however, there seems to be an emergence of wholesale plans available to the public ranging from corporation and divorce kits to entire estate plans. The organized bar does not improve its image by merely seeking the prosecution of offenders. Instead, the status of the legal profession is diminished in the eye of certain segments of the public. I would also suggest that this committee study and seek out alternative methods for providing legal services to the citizens of Wyoming. An affirmative program of alternative delivery of legal services sponsored by the organized bar will receive greater acceptance by the public and will probably increase the business of the individual lawyer.

In connection with the investigation of complaints of unauthorized practice as well as the investigation of complaints to the Grievance Committee, there seems to be a time lag in disposition. The reason for the amount of time taken is due to the fact that an investigation is often times necessary before a satisfactory disposition of the matter can be obtained. Because of the increasing work load at both the bar officers and these two committees, I believe the time has come when both committees need the services of a part time investigator. Perhaps both of these committees could utilize the services of the same investigator to facilitate the handling of their case loads.

A year ago, Carl Lathrop suggested a formation of a committee for the purpose of reviewing the work of the various committees, and recommending any changes which it deemed necessary. As a result, The President's Advisory Committee was selected for this purpose under the chairmanship of the President-Elect. Although this committee has not yet had time to function it is hoped that by next year it will have formulated recommendations to be made to the general membership.

It is my recommendation that this committee be made a permanent committee of the Bar, and that it also serve in an advisory capacity to the officers of the Bar. Rather than reacting to each crisis as it occurs, the Bar should look at itself, see where it is and decide in which direction it would like to go. By formulating long range planning this committee could serve to assure continuity between bar administrations. As a word of caution, this committee should be ever on guard against becoming bogged down in too much long-range planning as a result of trying to do too much.

In the interest of saving time, I have merely touched upon some of the highlights of the past year. Some of these Committees will be reporting in greater detail.

I would like to thank Carl Lathrop, Howell McDaniel and George Simonton as well as the commissioners for their assistance during the past year. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my partner, Paul J. Drew, for his patience and assistance in my practice so that I could take time to devote to Bar activities. I would also like to thank R. Michael Mullikin for serving as convention chairman this year, and I am deeply indebted to the Teton and Campbell County Bar Associations for their assistance at this convention.

As you know Al Taylor left his position as Executive Director of the Wyoming State Bar on July 1 to become District Judge for the Eighth Judicial District. To him I am deeply indebted for all the services which the Bar Office has not only provided for me but to all of the members of the Wyoming State Bar. To Al I would like to extend a hearty thank you, and to Dan White, his successor, my best wishes for future success.

I appreciate the efforts of the committee chairmen and the members for their able assistance during the past year. Each took a job and performed it well. It has been an honor to be President of the Wyoming State Bar.

Thank you.
THOMAS E. LUBNAU

After the Report of the President, Mr. Timothy J. Bommer, Jackson, Wyoming, presented on oral report on behalf of the Fee Arbitration Committee of the Wyoming State Bar.

Mr. Bommer reported that the Bar had previously endorsed the adoption of the proposed Fee Arbitration Rules, and that the Wyoming Supreme Court had tentatively approved the Rules. Mr. Bommer explained, however, that the Supreme Court had requested additional input from the Bar concerning the propriety of the final adoption of the proposed Rules.

Mr. Bommer further provided a brief description of the procedural mechanisms for resolution of fee disputes provided for in the proposed Rules and outlined the history of the Committee's work in the area.

It was then moved and seconded that the Wyoming State Bar approve the proposed Fee Arbitration Rules, and that the proposed Rules be recommended for adoption by the Wyoming Supreme Court. After further discussion, the motion carried.

Mr. William S. Bon, Casper, Wyoming, presented an oral report to the members of the Bar concerning the activities of the Permanent Rules Committee.

The Committee is composed of seven members and acts as an advisory body to the Wyoming Supreme Court on proposed changes in Wyoming court rules.

Mr. Bon stated that his Committee had received substantial input from members of the Bar concerning the proposal to adopt the federal method of voir dire examination of jurors. After due consultation, the Committee recommended to the Wyoming Supreme Court that Rule 47(a) W.R.C.P. be retained in its present form.

The Committee has also considered Rule 40.1(b) W.R.C.P. concerning peremptory disqualification of a trial judge. The Committee has not recommended any changes to this rule.

Mr. Bon also reported that the Committee is considering certain revisions of Rule 71.1 W.R.C.P. concerning condemnation of property. The Committee will solicit comments from members of the Bar prior to any recommendations for change in the rule.

Mr. Bon stated that the Committee is going to make an effort to publish notice of all proposed rule changes.

Mr. David Scott, Casper, Wyoming, gave a brief report concerning the activities of the Continuing Legal Education Committee of the Wyoming State Bar.

Mr. Scott reported that the Committee was in the process of making final plans for a CLE program to be sponsored in connection with one of the University of Wyoming football games. Mr. Scott informed the members of the Bar that they would receive a separate mailing concerning the program when all arrangements were finalized.

**ADDRESS TO THE BAR OF REECE SMITH,
President, American Bar Association**

Like many of you in the audience, I am no longer a fledgling lawyer. In my case, I graduated from law school over 30 years ago.

It was an exciting time for us then. World War II had just ended and many of us felt we had had some small part in doing something for mankind that was good, permanent and just. True, we were anxious—there was a sense of urgency to make up for lost time—but we were also optimistic.

As young lawyers we had confidence in the future of a new world and in that mystique we called the law. The study of law, it seemed, had transformed us somehow. We had gained a new competence that brought with it new commitment and opportunity. We had become members of a learned and—even if there were a few friendly jokes about it—an honorable profession. It held the promise of a good living, of prominent citizenship and of the opportunity for public service.

No doubt the practice of law was different then. We were closer to our clients. Our offices were smaller and more personal. The courts were less crowded. The law was less complex. So were our problems.

Our perceptions about the law as an institution were also different. It seemed the public had confidence in us—that our courts satisfied the demands for justice—that no help from government was required to assure legal services were available to all who needed them—that our training and our traditions were such that only rarely was there cause for concern about lawyer competence or discipline. And the thought—either of lawyer advertising or of federal regulation of the profession—was beyond comprehension.

As you can see, lawyering ain't what it used to be. There has been change and we have also discovered that many of our beliefs were illusions.

Today, in a society burgeoning with population, conflict and contradiction, it seems we are subject to unprecedented scrutiny and criticism. At best the bloom is off the rose. At worst we have reached a point at which, as a *New York Times* writer recently said, "the nation now reserves a special loathing for its lawyers." Whichever, the climate now is such that, for many of us, our faith is shaken. Yet before we lose confidence completely, and forget both our dreams and our capacity to cope with change, it is worth recalling that we've been challenged before and done well.

It is not now but 100 years ago that our profession reached its lowest ebb in our country. Then, Jacksonian Populism led from what has been called our Golden Age to our Barbaric Age. A hundred years ago, public hostility to lawyers was at new height. Any adult could serve as a judge or practice law without professional education, training, certification or disciplinary control. By the 1870's the resultant conditions were chaotic and, among other things, led to the formation of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the American Bar Association and others like them. Since then, despite what others might say, we have come a long way.

The organized bar now represents at least three-fourths of America's lawyers. It unifies us and is a significant societal force. It serves the public and profession with scope and strength undreamed of even 25 or 50 years ago. As the result, judges and practitioners are better educated and trained, the quality of our service is higher, our concern for ethics and discipline is deeper, and our service to the public greater, than at any other time in our history.

Moreover, despite our chronic problems of image, the profession attracts young men and women in increasing numbers. Collectively, they are brighter than their predecessors and are highly sensitive to social concerns. Not content with the progress we have made, they press to solve the problems of unequal justice, conflicting interests, and dwindling natural resources, that remain with us.

Add to all this, the fact that the law continues to offer opportunity and upward mobility to the able and enterprising, and we can say realistically there is reason still for optimism about our profession.

There is, however, another way to look at our present condition. As Adam could have said to Eve when they were leaving the Garden of Eden—"We are going through a period of transition." And that transition is marked again by dissatisfaction—dissatisfaction with the legal system, with the legal profession, and with ourselves.

Practically everybody today seems to find some cause for complaint about our legal institutions. The complaints are directed at different points of concern.

In one context, it is said our courts are too costly—there is too much delay—and justice is uneven.

Obviously, there is truth in this and the bar must accept its share of the blame. We hang on doggedly to old ways and are reluctant to experiment with new ways to try cases and resolve disputes. Yet clearly we've got to change—otherwise soon nobody will be able to get into court or pay the freight. As one observer recently pointed out, if present trends continue without modification, in another hundred years there will be 7 million American lawyers—one for every 43 of us; there will be 60,000 Federal Judges; the United States Supreme Court will have 200,000 requests for review each year; and litigation will be the major national pastime. It is because of circumstances such as these that the ABA, many state bar groups, and others, are directing an unprecedented amount of talent and resources to the matters of court costs, delay, streamlined trial procedure and alternate dispute resolution.

In another context, it is said that our legal system has failed entirely in its mission and must be dramatically reduced in influence, or virtually replaced.

For example, about this time last year in a speech regarding the proposed investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the legal profession, an FTC spokesman said in effect that—as a matter of national policy—the legal profession must be deregulated completely and the legal system revised drastically in application and influence. This must be done—he said—because “lawyers’ solutions to societal and economic problems such as environment, human rights, energy and poverty do not seem to be working very well.”

This is a song others also sing—but to me it has about as much appeal as punk rock.

First, it is clearly wrong to blame lawyers alone for a national inability to resolve some of our most trying and complex problems.

Second, and more importantly, we should be slow to radically revise the legal system because, whatever its shortcomings, it has served remarkably well to insure our freedom and to adjust and resolve our conflicting interests. And moreover, when other institutions have failed in their responsibilities, the law has served to fill the void and assure societal stability and progress.

Finally, the suggestion of deregulation of the profession—meaning no regulation at all—ignores a painful lesson of history. Deregulation is what occurred in this country between 1830 and 1870. Then it was called—deprofessionalization. As I have already suggested, chaos resulted from that experience. The administration of justice deteriorated, the public was badly served and cheated, great public mischief occurred.

In view of this lesson, it is heartening that even when the Department of Justice raises questions these days about the anticompetitive effect of some of our ethical restraints, it nevertheless acknowledges the necessity at the state level for reasonable ethical standards and professional regulation that truly serve the public interest.

As we turn from the legal system to dissatisfaction about the legal profession, it would seem the complaints are almost myriad. Many are emotional and ill-founded. Many result from public misunderstanding of what we do and why we do it. These complaints can best be answered by public education about the law and the legal profession. And that is why organizations like those you represent—and the ABA—increasingly spend more time and resources on public education.

Other complaints about us, including some emanating from our own ranks, have to do with shortcomings in our commitment to serve in the public interest. That subject alone justifies a series of speeches—but I won't try to make them all in return for one lunch. However, I do offer a couple of observations now.

First, when criticized for a failure to work in poverty or public interest law, members of the bar often say they do a great deal of *pro bono* work that nobody knows about. Probably a great deal more is done than some think. But we have little data on this and it seems that public confidence would increase, and public relations would improve, if we implemented a program whereby lawyers would record these efforts and report them to appropriate professional agencies so that we would know more about our collective contributions to others. Laudably, some state bars are seeking now to do this.

Second, whatever we are doing individually on matters *pro bono publico*, many of us are not doing as much as we can and should do. Somewhere along the line—and soon—we have to resolve whether the practice of law in America is to be a profession or a business. I hope we opt in favor of the profession. But that means commitment to high standards and the concept of public service. And we can only get there by practicing what we preach.

The dominant complaint today about lawyers is an economic one. People believe we cost too much generally and, in particular, charge more for routine services than they are worth. Because the law performs so many functions important to our social and economic life, the public wants adequate legal services at affordable costs—this desire is hard to argue with.

Helped by court decisions on group legal services, the application of the antitrust laws to the profession, and lawyer advertising, a number of new practice modes have developed in response to economic complaint. Within the last two years, over 500 legal clinics have been established. Their goal is to develop a high volume of clients through advertising and to provide routine services to those clients at reduced costs, through use of paraprofessionals and standardized practices.

At the same time, collective bargaining for legal services has commenced and, for this reason and others, the number of group and prepaid legal service programs is multiplying rapidly. Based on volume, these programs also provide services at reduced costs.

These and similar developments disturb the traditional bar. They are seen as unprofessional and as an economic threat. The threat is intensified by the large number of new lawyers now being produced.

No doubt, these developments are ominous, especially to sole practitioners and small firms engaged in the general practice. Indeed, they may also be a threat to the specialists—to the larger firms—because the new practice organizations are also developing internal capacities, and referral networks, to meet the need for nonroutine services of those who come to them through advertising.

Some lawyers want these developments reversed and they charge that the organized bar is not doing enough to do so. But that is easier said than done—and sometimes it is thoughtless.

Consider, for example, the assertions we hear occasionally that we should artificially limit the number of persons who receive a legal education. In this country we have never mandated that educational opportunity be tailored to meet manpower needs. To do so suggests a new national educational policy. Moreover, it suggests ultimate intervention of government into education and the adoption of regulatory practices that thus far have been employed only in certain nations with socialistic or totalitarian forms of government. Thus, as always, we need to consider carefully the implications of facile solutions to perplexing problems.

Likewise, it does no good for lawyers to express conventional wisdom that won't comport with reality. For example, it is folly to argue that the quality of routine legal services will be lowered by standardization if it can be demonstrated that the quality of the services of well-run legal clinics is good—and when the public doesn't care if an uncontested divorce is store-bought or custom-made so long as it does the job.

Whether we like it or not, lawyers must acknowledge that our rules, our practices and our profession exist to serve the public interest—and it is by that standard that the effect of new developments must be measured and treated.

Yet there can be little doubt that some new developments not only pose professional problems but also have the potential for public harm. For example, we have only to turn on our TV sets to be reminded that advertising can be deceptive and misleading.

Of course, the public interest standard is not always easy to employ, even when we have the guidance of government and consumer groups. For example, as soon as lawyer advertising was constitutionally and professionally authorized, external concern was expressed that the legal profession would commence to use its ethical rules and disciplinary procedures against lawyers in ways that would

inhibit advertising—contrary to the public interest. Yet now, just a few months later, we hear complaints from the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs of New York City that the bar there is not doing its part in protecting the public interest by policing lawyer advertising and by instituting disciplinary proceedings to stop misleading and deceptive advertising.

Obviously, acting in the public interest isn't simple. Yet in this case, I have a firm conviction that as advertising "catches on" both the public and the profession will be best served if the bar resolved to prosecute promptly every case of deceitful and misleading advertising—no matter how difficult that may be—no matter the criticism it invites. We are better postured than others to do it, and, in my opinion, no other course will both protect the public and sustain us as a profession. It is, I suggest, a matter that deserves the closest scrutiny of bar leaders.

Another problem of public concern—far less obvious—may lie in the growing increase of economic concentration in the practice of law. Already, big law firms rely heavily upon financial support provided by corporate representation. Likewise, poverty and public interest lawyers increasingly depend upon governmental largesse. Now it seems possible that general practitioners will become dependent mainly upon group and prepaid programs and clinical forms of practice. All this points to heavy reliance of law on a few powerful economic centers.

Why worry about this? I think there is cause for concern because in this country we rely upon a free and independent bar—together with a free and independent press—to oppose the intrusions of big government and big business upon our individual political and economic rights—and because heretofore much of the bar's strength has depended upon economic diversity—upon not having to rely on a single client or class of clients for its livelihood.

In the legal tradition, we think readily of the Sir Thomas Mores who lost their offices and their heads for principle. But we tend to forget the shopping center and county seat lawyers who daily represent the average citizen in opposing government and big business in innumerable ways. Many of the services they render in this respect cannot be mechanized. Neither will they fit neatly into a predetermined fee schedule. They can only be rendered by a politically free and economically independent bar.

The fact is, that as we seek to make legal services more accessible at reasonable cost, there are serious problems of balancing competing public interests. Note I say public—not professional—inter-

ests. We have to be concerned about—Access—Costs—Quality Service—Deceit and Misrepresentation—Public and Professional Education—Lawyer Utilization and Lawyer Well-Being. We have to insure the continued independence of the legal profession in an increasingly complex and competitive setting.

These and many other concerns, organizations like yours—the ABA—and others like us—are working on already. No doubt our work must be intensified.

Ours is not an easy task. We must sustain and improve the legal system. We must make our legal services accessible and affordable. We must be innovative and lead in change. Yet we must also assure the independent strength and fidelity of the bar.

Historically, our profession has demonstrated a remarkable capacity to adjust to meet societal needs. There is no reason why we cannot continue to do so. What is needed now more than anything else is an unselfish resolve and continuing confidence in our creative abilities and in our professional calling. This requires personal commitment and organized effort. Above all, it requires the strength and leadership that only the Organized Bar can afford. It is a tall order.

Yet again I return to the optimism we felt thirty years ago. To paraphrase Emerson—

“These times are the best of times if
we but know what to do with them.”

Thank you.
REECE SMITH

After the address to the Bar of Reece Smith, President of the American Bar Association, the report of the Wyoming State Board of Law Examiners was presented to the Bar by Mr. Charles G. Kepler, Cody, Wyoming.

Mr. Kepler reported that in calendar year 1980, the Board had administered examinations to 105 applicants for admission to the Bar, and of that number, 72 had been recommended for admission.

Mr. Kepler also announced that any applicants applying for admission to the Wyoming State Bar after July 1, 1981, will be required to pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination prepared and administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Mr. Kepler further addressed the Bar concerning the Uniform Laws Commission. Mr. Kepler stated that the members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor, and that the Commission reports directly to him. In addition, the Commission receives input from the Bar concerning uniform laws.

Mr. Kepler reported that the Commission had had one meeting and had made recommendations to the Governor concerning the Uniform Determination of Death Act, the Uniform State Information Act, the Uniform Condominium Act, the Uniform Planned Communities Act, the Uniform Post-Conviction Relief Act, and the Uniform Extradition Act.

Mr. Howell C. McDaniel, Jr., Vice-President of the Wyoming State Bar, addressed the members of the Bar concerning the Client Security Fund Committee.

Mr. McDaniel mentioned that he had served more than two consecutive terms as chairman of the Committee and recommended that he be replaced in that position.

The balance in the fund as of August 21, 1979, was \$21,943.08. Mr. McDaniel reported that the Committee had not received any claims against the fund during the 1979-80 Bar fiscal year.

Mr. McDaniel also reported that the Probate Statute Study Committee of the Wyoming State Bar had not functioned as such during the past year. Mr. McDaniel explained that the members of the Committee were kept advised of, and in some cases did attend, meetings of the Governor's Probate Statute Study Committee.

President Lubnau reported in the period of time from November, 1979, to July, 1980, the Grievance Committee had considered 63 complaints.

Fifty-six complaints had been dismissed as having no merit by the Committee in that period. However, the Committee had administered three admonishments and four private reprimands.

Mr. Lubnau reported that there were currently nineteen complaints pending.

Honorable John F. Raper, Chief Justice, Wyoming Supreme Court, presented a report to the Bar on behalf of the Pattern Civil Jury Instructions Committee.

Justice Raper stated that the Committee had appointed the Honorable Rodney M. Guthrie, former Chief Justice, Wyoming Supreme Court, to act as reporter for the Committee. Justice Guthrie has

been primarily responsible for research and drafting of the proposed instructions and has been assisted in this endeavor by the Honorable J. Reuel Armstrong, former Supreme Court Coordinator.

Justice Raper further stated that the Committee had had four two-day meetings, during which approximately 110 proposed instructions were discussed.

The Committee is planning to publish a book, which will contain approximately 60 instructions, subdivided into thirteen groups, to be used in all types and phases of civil cases. In addition to the instructions, the book will contain annotations and use notes. The book will be distributed, when completed, to the members of the Bar through the office of the Executive Director.

Chief Justice Raper also presented a report on behalf of the Judicial Planning Committee.

Justice Raper noted that in the past, the Committee's functions had been financed by federal grants of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds, and that the Committee anticipated that LEAA funding would no longer be available. The Committee plans to seek funding from the Wyoming State Legislature, and Justice Raper urged the members of the Bar to assist the Committee in this endeavor.

Justice Raper reported that the Committee was concerned about the fact that transcript preparation in appellate cases often took longer than the time periods allowed by the appellate rules.

In addition, the Committee has discussed the advantages of implementing state funding for the various court systems which are currently performing state functions.

Justice Raper also urged the members of the Bar to carefully study the Wyoming Rules of Appellate Procedure. He stated that the Wyoming Supreme Court had recently dismissed several appeals due to non-compliance with those rules.

President Lubnau next commented that the Wyoming Land and Water Law Review had recently published an article which showed that publication of the results of the Judicial Poll, periodically conducted by the Wyoming State Bar and the University of Wyoming Political Science Department, had failed to stimulate any significant discussion of the merits of judges standing for retention and had little effect on voters voting in those elections. Mr. Lubnau stated that the Officers and Commissioners of the Bar had decided to recommend to the Bar that the Judicial Poll be discontinued.

Mr. Carl L. Lathrop, President-Elect, Wyoming State Bar, stated that, in his opinion, the Judicial Poll was non-functional in that the Poll format elicited responses which were more related to personality differences with judges rather than their qualifications.

Mr. R. Stanley Lowe, Casper, Wyoming, spoke in favor of retention of the Poll. Mr. Lowe stated that under the Missouri Plan of Judicial Selection, the organized Bar has a duty to inform the voters on the performance of judges, and that the Bar should develop more effective ways of disseminating the results of the Poll to the voters.

Mr. Houston Williams, Casper, Wyoming, also urged that the Poll be retained, and that the Bar increase its efforts to inform voters of Poll results.

Mr. Wade Brorby, Gillette, Wyoming, moved that the following resolution be adopted:

That it be the sense of the Bar that it has a duty to inform and educate the public as to the performance and qualifications of judges standing for retention, and that the Bar Officers and Commissioners utilize some means to fulfill that duty, whether it be by poll or otherwise.

Mr. Houston Williams seconded the motion. After discussion, the motion carried.

Doug McCalla, Evanston, Wyoming, reported on behalf of the Necrology Committee that ten members of the Wyoming State Bar had passed away. The Wyoming State Bar is deeply saddened by the loss of the following named persons. They will be remembered as respected members of the profession.

SAMUEL CORSON

Samuel Corson was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1902 and was graduated from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1926. He practiced law in Evanston, Wyoming from 1927 until shortly before the date of his death, December 6, 1979. Mr. Corson was a former Uinta County representative to the Wyoming Legislature.

JUDGE ALLEN A. PEARSON

Judge Allen A. Pearson was born in Lincoln, Nebraska in 1901. He attended the College of Law at Columbia University and was graduated in 1926. Judge Pearson was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in 1927 and practiced law in Cheyenne until June 25, 1956 when he was appointed to the bench of the First Judicial District Court. He served in that capacity until 1973 when he retired. Judge Pearson died on December 12, 1979.

DAVID N. HITCHCOCK

David N. Hitchcock was born in Laramie, Wyoming in 1918. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wyoming in 1941 and was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in the same year. Mr. Hitchcock practiced law in Laramie following his admission to the Bar. He served four terms as a state senator from Albany County, the first term being from 1951 to 1955 and the last three terms being from 1967 to 1978. He was Senate Democratic floor leader in 1977 and 1978. Mr. Hitchcock died on December 6, 1979.

ROBERT B. LAUGHLIN

Robert B. Laughlin was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1910. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wyoming in 1933 and practiced law in Cheyenne until 1941. During that period, he was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1939 and served as Laramie County Attorney from 1940 to 1941. During World War II, Mr. Laughlin served in the European Theatre as a lieutenant colonel of the 76th Infantry Division. Thereafter, Mr. Laughlin was employed by Stanolind Oil and Gas Company in Casper, Wyoming where he resided until his death on May 26, 1979. He was a past President of the Natrona County Bar Association and a past Secretary-Treasurer of the Wyoming State Bar.

WILLIAM J. WEHRLI

William J. Wehrli was a native of Jefferson, Iowa. He received his law degree from the University of Iowa in 1918. He moved to Casper, Wyoming in 1921 and practiced law there until his retirement in 1978. Mr. Wehrli was Natrona County Attorney from 1927 to 1931 and served as President of the Wyoming State Bar from 1947 to 1948. Mr. Wehrli is chiefly remembered for his role as special counsel for the State of Wyoming in the various interstate water adjudication suits which were litigated in the period from 1939 to 1948. He was elected to the first Board of Directors of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation in 1955 and served as President of that organization from 1956 to 1957. Mr. Wehrli died on February 27, 1980.

JUDGE DONALD J. HARKINS

Judge Donald J. Harkins was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1907. His family moved to Worland, Wyoming when he was four years of age. During his undergraduate study at the University of Wyoming, Judge Harkins excelled in intercollegiate sports and was elected president of the student body. Following his graduation from the College of Law of the University of Wyoming, he practiced law in Worland. He was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial District Court in 1950 and held that position until his retirement in 1973. Judge Harkins died on March 21, 1980.

GEORGE GUY

George Guy was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1904 and resided there for most of his life. He obtained his law degree from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1927 and was admitted to the Bar in that year. He practiced law in Cheyenne for 53 years following his admission, except for his service in the Army Judge Advocate Generals Corps in the Pacific Theatre during World War II. Mr. Guy is remembered for his appointment to a six-member military defense team assigned to the Japanese lieutenant general Yamashita during his trial at the conclusion of hostilities. Mr. Guy was appointed Attorney General for the State of Wyoming in 1955 and held that position until 1957. He was a past president of the Wyoming State Bar. Mr. Guy died on April 28, 1980.

ALFRED M. PENCE

Alfred M. Pence was born in 1905 and reared on a ranch in eastern Laramie County, Wyoming. He attended the University of Wyoming for his undergraduate and graduate study and received his law degree from the College of Law in 1929. He was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in 1929 and began the practice of law in Laramie, Wyoming. He served as Laramie City Attorney for 19 years and was a member of the Wyoming Legislature from 1935 to 1937. He was a member of the University of Wyoming Board of Trustees from 1959 to 1975 and served as President of that board from 1973 to 1975. He was a past president of the Wyoming State Bar (1950) and the Western States Bar Conference (1951). He was a member of the American Bar Association House of Delegates for 24 years and served on the American Bar Association Board of Governors from 1975 to 1978. Mr. Pence died on September 4, 1980.

KEITH M. WILCOX

Keith M. Wilcox was born in Saratoga, Wyoming in 1922. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wyoming in 1949 and he obtained an advanced degree in law from the University of Kansas College of Law in 1950. He practiced law in various Kansas cities from 1950 to 1973, during which period he served as a county attorney, probate judge, and representative to the Kansas Legislature. He was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in 1974. Mr. Wilcox died on June 29, 1980.

PAUL V. BUTZ

Paul V. Butz was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1946. He obtained his juris doctorate degree from the College of Law of the University of Wyoming in 1975. Following his graduation, Mr. Butz practiced law in Lander, Wyoming in association with W. A. Smith and Robert B. Denhardt. In November, 1978, Mr. Butz associated with a law firm in Mount Vernon, Illinois and resided there until his death on June 26, 1980.

Mr. Richard E. Day, Casper, Wyoming, presented a report to the Bar on behalf of the State Board of Continuing Legal Education.

Mr. Day reported that the collection of the yearly CLE registration fees had resulted in the accumulation of a sufficient balance in the CLE account as to allow the suspension of the registration fee for 1981 and continuing thereafter indefinitely.

Mr. Day further stated that in March, 1980, a list of the members of the Bar who had not satisfied the 1979 CLE requirements was forwarded to the Wyoming Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in turn, requested recommendations from the Board as to what action should be taken. Mr. Day stated that the Board had decided to notify each delinquent that he or she had fifteen days from the date of notification in which to comply with the 1979 CLE requirement. The Board further decided to recommend to the Supreme Court the suspension of any member who failed to comply with the 1979 CLE requirement within the time period provided by the Board.

Mr. Robert Jerry Hand, Casper, Wyoming, presented the report of the Bar Foundation Study Committee.

Mr. Hand stated that it was the recommendation of the Committee that a Bar Foundation be created as a tax-exempt, non-profit corporation. Mr. Hand further requested a consensus of the Bar that such a Bar Foundation be instituted. It was moved and seconded that such a consensus be given, and, after discussion, the motion carried.

President Lubnau then presented the report of the Legal Education Committee.

Mr. Lubnau explained that the purpose of the Committee is to act as a sounding board for faculty and students at the College of Law at the University of Wyoming. The performance of this function is accomplished by Committee meetings held on a periodic basis at the Law School.

In addition, the Committee administers the Law School Enrichment Fund, which is used to finance student travel to moot court competitions and similar functions and to the State Bar Convention.

Professor Daniel J. Morgan, University of Wyoming, College of Law, Laramie, Wyoming, presented a report to the Bar on behalf of the Title Standards Committee.

Professor Morgan stated that the Committee had been deeply involved in the drafting of annotations, illustrations, and use notes for the Title Standards previously formulated by the Committee.

Professor Morgan announced that the Committee is in the process of publishing a loose-leaf, hand-bound volume containing the Title Standards and annotations drafted by the Committee. When completed, the book will be available for sale to Wyoming attorneys through the office of the Executive Director of the Wyoming State Bar.

Mr. Peter C. Maxfield, Dean, College of Law, University of Wyoming, spoke to the Bar about the condition and activities of the Law School.

He reported that total enrollment for the 1980-81 academic year is 212 students, distributed as follows:

66 third-year students
69 second-year students
77 first-year students

The Admissions Committee of the College of Law considered approximately 398 applications for the 75 seats available in the first-year class. Dean Maxfield further reported that 88 percent of the 1980 graduates of the College of Law had secured employment.

He also announced that the American Bar Association had given unconditional accreditation to the College of Law, completing 57 years of unconditional accreditation of that institution.

Dean Maxfield acknowledged the fact that the Wyoming Legislature had substantially increased the budget for library acquisitions, and that the College of Law was studying ways of making its law library resources more available to practicing members of the Bar.

Dean Maxfield also gave thanks to the members of the Bar for their interest in and financial support of various law school activities.

Mr. R. Stanley Lowe, Casper, Wyoming, reported to the Bar on behalf of the Committee on Wyoming Courts.

Mr. Lowe reported that the Committee had not sponsored any legislation during the 1980 Budget Session but had vigorously supported certain bills sponsored by the Joint Judiciary Interim Committee. A bill providing for state funding of county courts was of vital interest to the Committee but, unfortunately, died in the House.

The Committee plans to redouble its efforts to implement state funding of county courts during the 1981 General Session.

The Committee also endorsed a bill containing a proposed constitutional amendment to allow juries of less than 12 persons for trial of misdemeanors and civil cases. The bill was approved by the Legislature, and the proposed amendment will be submitted for the approval of the electorate during the November, 1980, general election.

Mr. Lowe also presented the following resolution to the Bar, which, after motion duly made and seconded, was carried.

RESOLUTION I

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution of Wyoming presently permits a jury of less than twelve in civil cases and in criminal cases only in courts not of record; and,

WHEREAS, county courts are now defined by statute to be courts of record, and they have exclusive jurisdiction in their counties of high as well as low misdemeanors; and,

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court of Wyoming has recently ruled to afford jury trials when demanded in municipal courts; and,

WHEREAS, it is desirable in terms of expediting the disposition of trials of misdemeanor cases and minimizing their expense to use juries of less than twelve, and past experience indicates that six-man juries provide accused persons with satisfactory trials that adequately preserve their rights to a fair trial,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Wyoming State Bar endorses the amendment of Article I, Section 9, Constitution of Wyoming, passed by the Legislature of Wyoming as original Joint Senate Resolution No. 1 and approved March 5, 1980.

BE IT FURTHER HEREBY RESOLVED that the Wyoming State Bar urges the ratification of said amendment at the election to be held November 4, 1980, and it adjures its members to disseminate helpful information regarding this amendment and explain its effects to the electorate as widely as possible in an effort to assist the voters in casting an informed ballot on the question.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr. George L. Simonton, Secretary-Treasurer, Wyoming State Bar, Cody, Wyoming, presented the following balance sheet and statement of revenues and expenses prepared for the Wyoming State Bar by Fisher Hines and Company, Certified Public Accountants, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

**WYOMING STATE BAR
BALANCE SHEET
JULY 31, 1980**

ASSETS

Cash - savings	\$ 7,504
Time and certificates of deposit	126,439
Restricted cash (Note C)	23,095
	\$157,038

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

Checks outstanding in excess of cash in bank	\$ 704
Amounts withheld from employees and payroll taxes	831
	1,535

FUND BALANCES:

Unrestricted	132,408
Restricted (Note C)	23,095
	155,503
	\$157,038

**WYOMING STATE BAR
STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FOR THE TEN MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1980**

	UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	RESTRICTED FUNDS
REVENUES:		
Annual fees (Note B)	\$109,641	\$ —
Interest	11,967	1,061
Miscellaneous	3,566	—
	125,174	1,061
EXPENSES:		
General and administrative	109,537	—
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	15,637	1,061
FUND BALANCE, October 1, 1979	116,771	22,034
FUND BALANCE, July 31, 1980	\$132,408	\$ 23,095

Nominations for the election of the Wyoming State Bar's representative to the American Bar Association House of Delegates were then opened. Mr. R. Stanley Lowe placed the name of William T. Schwartz in nomination. It was then moved and seconded that nominations cease, and that the Secretary-Treasurer cast a unanimous ballot in favor of Mr. Schwartz. After discussion, the motion carried.

Nominations for the election of a Secretary-Treasurer of the Wyoming State Bar were then opened. Mr. John Housel placed the name of George L. Simonton in nomination for that position. It was

moved and seconded that nominations cease and that the Secretary-Treasurer cast a unanimous ballot in favor of Mr. Simonton. After discussion, the motion carried.

Nominations for the election of Vice-President of the Wyoming State Bar were then opened. Mr. George Millett placed the name of William R. Jones in nomination for that position. It was moved and seconded that nominations cease and that the Secretary-Treasurer cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Jones. After discussion, the motion carried.

Nominations were then opened for the election of President-Elect of the Wyoming State Bar. It was moved and seconded that Howell C. McDaniel, Jr., Casper, Wyoming, be nominated for that position. It was then moved and seconded that nominations cease and that the Secretary-Treasurer cast a unanimous ballot in favor of Mr. McDaniel. After discussion, the motion carried.

After motions duly made and seconded and after discussion, the following resolutions were adopted.

The following additional resolutions were presented to the Bar, which after motion duly made and seconded were carried.

RESOLUTION II

WHEREAS, the members of the Wyoming State Bar have had the privilege of attending their 65th Annual Meeting in the City of Jackson, Wyoming on September 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1980.

WHEREAS, the members of the Wyoming State Bar desire to recognize the generosity of the Amax Coal Co., Bancroft-Whitney, Beverage Broker, Boot & Saddle Shop, Burke's Jewelers, Carolyn's, Cece's Hair Salon & Boutique, Coast to Coast Store, Cork and Can Drive-In Liquor, Corner Pocket, Deckers Food Center, Donna's Decorative Accessories, First National Bank of Gillette, Frontier Reporting Service, Gambles, Gold N Lion, Jack's Drive-In Liquor, Jane's, La Hair Boutique, Lipman Clothing, Michie Company, Mode O'Day, Murphy Drug, Pacific Power & Light Company, Paper Clip, Passport, Pat's Card & Gift, Pat's Drive-In Liquor, Powder River Office Supply, Quality Shop, Rustic Liquor, Stockmens Bank & Trust Company, The Wardrobe, Inc., Tita's Floral-Gift, Title Guaranty Company of Wyoming, Inc., Welch Jewelers, West Publishing Co. and Wyoming National Bank of Gillette who contributed so generously to the success of the Convention.

WHEREAS, the members of the Wyoming State Bar are desirous of expressing their appreciation, thanks and gratitude to the aforementioned organizations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Wyoming State Bar, in session duly assembled on the 5th day of September, 1980, does hereby express to the above named, the appreciation, thanks and gratitude of all its members and spouses who have attended this annual meeting.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Executive Director Secretary of the Wyoming State Bar send copies of this resolution to the parties named herein.

RESOLUTION III

WHEREAS, Thomas E. Lubnau has ably served the Bar of the State of Wyoming as its President for this year;

WHEREAS, this distinguished gentleman is retiring as President of the Wyoming State Bar, the Bar regards it fitting and proper to recognize and commend his service and dedication to the cause of the Bar;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wyoming State Bar acknowledge with gratitude the service rendered by Thomas E. Lubnau, and the Executive Director-Secretary shall send a copy of this resolution to Thomas E. Lubnau.

RESOLUTION IV

WHEREAS, the Honorable William A. Taylor has ably served as the Executive Director of the Wyoming State Bar Association since 1976 and has significantly contributed to the furtherance of the objectives of the Wyoming State Bar; and

WHEREAS, the Honorable William A. Taylor has resigned from said position in order to assume his duties on the bench of the Eighth Judicial District Court, and the Bar regards it fitting to recognize and commend his service and dedication;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Wyoming State Bar acknowledge with gratitude the service rendered by the Honorable William A. Taylor and that he receive a copy of this resolution.

FIFTY YEAR AWARD

Warren H. Winter was born at Encampment, Wyoming on November 28, 1906. Martindale-Hubbell readers will note the date given therein is 1907. When Warren needed proof of age as an adult, his father signed an affidavit in lieu of a birth certificate, which gave Warren's date of birth as 1907, and that document has since provided proof of age for him. However, his brother, Stanley, has newspaper clippings, pictures, and other documents which show Warren's birth date as 1906, and Stanley, being the older brother, says he knows that his father made a mistake in figuring the year Warren was born.

Warren and his family moved to Casper in January of 1913. After brief residences on Park, Center, and Wolcott, they moved to 514 Milton Avenue in Casper in 1918, and Warren still makes his home there.

From 1922 to 1926, Warren and his family lived in Washington, D.C. when his father, Charles Winter, was a U.S. Congressman. Warren attended high school there and spent some time at George Washington University. He then returned to Wyoming in 1926 and attended the University of Wyoming, receiving his B.A. in 1928 and his law degree in 1930.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1930 and practiced law in Casper until World War II. He was a member of the Wyoming National Guard which was federalized about 1941, and he was assigned to the Ninth Corps Headquarters at Fort Lewis, Washington. The Ninth Corp participated in maneuvers in Louisiana and Desert Training Center in California. He later was assigned to Hawaii for the duration of the war.

After five years of service in the U.S. Army, he was honorably discharged in 1945.

Warren entered law practice with his father, Charles Winter, in January, 1946. His office at the time was in the Con Roy Building in Casper, and he has maintained an office in that building since that date. His practice has been devoted to general practice of law, with emphasis on real property and probate service.

He was a member of the firm of Winter, Burgess, and Forrister from 1960 to 1966, when Bob Forrister left the firm to become a District Judge in Casper. The firm then became Winter and Burgess, his partner being Robert A. Burgess.

Warren is a District Court Commissioner for the Seventh Judicial District and the United States Magistrate. Among his duties as District Court Commissioner, he performs many marriage ceremonies.

Warren has been active in community affairs all of his adult life and has served many organizations well. He serves on the Board of Directors of Big Brothers and was chairman of that board for a year. He wrote the articles of incorporation, bylaws, and constitution for that organization.

He is a member of the Connie Mack baseball league and served as president for one year. As a member of the Natrona County Bar Association, he served as president 1953-54. He has been a board

member and chairman of the Board of Red Cross, a member of the Board of the First Methodist Church of Casper, and a Casper College T-Bird sponsor since its inception. As a member of the board of the Casper Family YMCA and chairman of that board for one year, he revised the articles of incorporation, constitution, and bylaws of that organization.

He has been a member of Kiwanis Club of Casper since 1948. He served as president in 1956 and has been secretary-treasurer since 1968. He is the manager of Kiwanis baseball operation. He is president and manager of Domino Wyoming Oil Company, and secretary-treasurer of Pineview Development Corporation.