PROCEEDINGS

BUSINESS SESSION

OF THE

1972 ANNUAL MEETING

THE

IDAHO STATE BAR

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO
July 1, 1972

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1972 ANNUAL BUSINESS SESSION

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IDAHO STATE BAR

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO

Saturday Morning

July 1, 1972

SUN VALLEY INN Limelight Room

CALL TO ORDER

EUGENE C. THOMAS

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I will call this business session to order, convening the 1972 business session of the Idaho State Bar.

As your President, I designate Grace M. Tucker, Court Reporter, to serve as the official reporter of these proceedings.

Ron Kull, the Executive Secretary of the Bar, will act as secretary of the meeting.

The Chair takes note that notice was duly given, setting this as the time and place for the business meeting of the Idaho State Bar in connection with its Annual Meeting for the year 1972, and I do declare that a quorum is present.

The rules, for those of you who had a quizzical look, provide that a quorum shall constitute, for the purposes of this meeting, those who are in attendance. (Laughter.)

The Chair will inform the meeting that at this date the Idaho State Bar official record discloses the following as to the number of licensed attorneys, members of the Idaho State Bar, from each of the following districts, and the Chair will recognize the votes by districts in keeping with the number of attorneys now announced.

The First Judicial District has 63
licensed practicing attorneys, three judges, and two
lawyer-magistrates, for a total of 68 members of the Bar.

The Second Judicial District has 76
licensed practicing attorneys, three district judges,
and three lawyer-magistrates, for a total of 82 members
of the Bar.

The Third Judicial District has 62 licensed practicing attorneys, three district judges, and three lawyer-magistrates, for a total of 68 members of the Idaho State Bar.

The Fourth Judicial District, the Boise Bar, has 272 licensed practicing attorneys, nine district judges, and six lawyer-magistrates and, therefore, 287

members of the Idaho State Bar.

The Fifth Judicial District has 100 licensed practicing attorneys, four district judges, five lawyer-magistrates, for a total of 109 members of the Idaho State Bar.

The Sixth Judicial District has 68 licensed practicing attorneys, three district judges, and two lawyer-magistrates, for a total of 73 members of the Idaho State Bar.

The Seventh Judicial District has 81 licensed attorneys, four district judges, and two lawyer-magistrates, for a total of 87 members of the Idaho State Bar.

The Chair recognizes, therefore, a total of 774 licensed members of the Idaho State Bar, and those are the numbers that will be recognized for the purposes of votes cast at this meeting.

I will ask, in connection with each of the District Bars, if the Bar President is here, as I call off the districts, will you please identify yourself for the Reporter. If the District Bar President is not here but those of you from that district have designated a member of your district as spokesman and the person through whom the Chair may address your delegation, please give that person's name. And if you need time to figure



The Fifth Judicial District?

MR. JOHN A. DOERR (Twin Falls): John Doerr, President.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The Sixth Judicial District?

MR. STANLEY E. GARDNER (Pocatello): Stanley

Gardner, President.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: And the Seventh Judicial District?

MR. JOHN D. HANSEN (Idaho Falls): John Hansen, President.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: You gentlemen who are in the far end of the meeting room would accommodate the Court Reporter, I think, a great deal if I could persuade you to come forward and join us at the front of the rather spacious quarters in which we seem to be proceeding. I would appreciate your doing that; it would also help me.

Is Ed Benoit here this morning?

The Chair will recognize that esteemed, distinguished, long-standing member of our association, Mr. Ed Benoit, to serve as the Parliamentarian, the only confessed --

MR. EDWARD L. BENOIT (Twin Falls): You're out of order already. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: -- the only man I know who admits he has not read the rules; what little he has



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heard about them, he doesn't understand. (Laughter.)

At this time I would ask that the Minutes of the last annual meeting be presented to you. But first let me advise that I have particularly requested that the resolutions adopted be annexed to the Minutes, and that has been done. I would ask unanimous consent that the Secretary initially simply read through his brief outline of the Minutes with the understanding at the close, all or any of the resolutions that anyone wishes read, may be read.

And preliminarily, I would advise you that the Board of Commissioners has caused the proceedings of the last year's business meeting to be reported and transcribed. That transcript is here and available for reference at the request of any member in attendance here today.

Mr. Kull, I will ask you to step to the podium and present the Minutes of the meeting of last year, if you would.

MR. JOHN A. ROSHOLT (Twin Falls): Mr. Chairman, I move that we dispense with the reading of the Minutes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is there a second?

A VOICE: Second.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is there any discussion?

All in favor signify by saying "Aye."



(A chorus of "Ayes.")

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Opposed?

The "Ayes" have it.

Thank you, Mr. Kull. You have performed perhaps better than all day yesterday; that was good. (Laughter.)

The Minutes, then, will be filed and approved as presented to the Chair here today.

I would draw attention of the convention to the fact that you have, as part of your materials handed to you on registration, a yellow-bound booklet, a couple of inches thick, which includes committee reports, financial reports, the report of the executive director of the Bar.

In the interest of avoiding duplication and imposing upon people who have read those reports, the Chair will ask that the contents of this book not be re-read in these proceedings today and that we will rule and take judicial notice, I suppose, of the idea that everybody can look at his own book.

Ron Kull has presented the Executive
Director's Report as a part of this booklet, and it
contains a good deal of interesting information. I draw
your attention to it and suggest that if there are
questions that you wish to put to Ron, you collect your

thoughts on it and before the end of this session we will give you an opportunity to question him.

Turning to the reports of the officers of the Bar, I wish to take a few minutes to sum up for you what I, as the President of the Bar, feel that you gentlemen should know about the past twelve months of your organization.

As you know from the earlier report, the Idaho State Bar now has 774 members. As you will also note from the materials handed to you, your State Bar, independent of the Client Security Fund, and matters of that character, has a cash flow at this time of \$140,000 per year. You have an accounting that shows you the sources of these monies.

But in round terms and in general terms, this money comes from license fees to the extent of about \$59,000;

Bar Examination fees approximating \$5,000;

And Continuing Legal Education registration
fees of approximately \$57,000.

That's the total of approximately \$140,000.

Major areas of expenditure and disbursement include \$7,000 to the District Bars;

About \$9,000 spent on Bar Examinations; About \$27,000 spent on Continuing Legal



Education;

Plus such as was expended to bring the speakers here to this meeting.

About \$30,000 is expended to maintain the staff, being salaries, fringe benefits, and withholdings;

About \$22,000 is expended in rent, supplies,

postage, equipment, telephone, audit expense, and the like;

About \$2,000 is expended in miscellaneous

committee expense;

About \$3,000 in travel and related expense for meetings of the Board of Commissioners;

About \$2,500 is American Bar expense;

About \$2,000 goes to the discipline program;

And about \$2,500 goes to the expense of

participating in the Western Bar Conference and the

Bar Conference of the Bars of the Plains and States,

which is called the Jackrabbit States Bar Conference.

So that generally is an outline of where the money goes and that's an outline of about where the money comes from.

That is a great deal more money than came and went only a few years ago. And I think the principal credit for the expanded activity and the improvement of the financial condition of the Bar must be given to the Continuing Legal Education program, its chairman,



Bob Alexander, and Ron Kull, who has served as the Executive Secretary of that committee.

Perhaps even more important, it is fair to report today that your Bar is in the black. We show a few thousand dollars surplus during the current year.

The Client Indemnity Fund is in good condition.

We have had one claim made against it; it was rejected upon legal grounds as not concerning a matter that occurred during the life of the Fund.

In discipline matters, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Board of Commissioners has received 51 complaints against attorneys this year. Forty-five of those have been heard, or otherwise processed, resulting in dismissals of the charges. Three of them -- or three matters, I should say, because there are others pending from other years yet -- three matters are pending before the Supreme Court now upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners sitting in its role with respect to discipline, and there are recommendations for discipline pending before the Court in those three cases.

During the year, one attorney was suspended and fined on discipline grounds. Any number of informal reprimands under our rules were issued.

During the year the discipline committee



program has gone forward, as promised a year ago, with more frequent meetings of the Board of Commissioners as a discipline committee meeting directly with the complainants and the attorney involved.

I think it is fair to report that it is an effective and satisfactory system. In the more complex cases involving numerous issues, it has been appropriate to have special committees. A number of you here have served on those discipline committees.

But I think the development this year that has been most dramatic and unusual has been the effective use of the Board of Commissioners under the rules for bringing the complainants and the attorneys immediately forward for summary hearing in these matters.

During this year 73 people have applied and sat for the Bar Examination, seeking to be admitted to this Bar. Of that 73, 50 have passed.

There are now pending before the Board of Commissioners applications from 83 men and women who wish to sit for the Bar Examination later this summer. It is a remarkable fact of this year that there is a tremendous increase in the number of people who are applying for admission to the Idaho State Bar. And as Dean Menard will tell you shortly, the number of people who wish to attend the University of Idaho Law School

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is likewise growing tremendously.

In the Continuing Legal Education field, lawyers in Idaho participated in what I believe is probably the best participation in ratio of lawyer-postgraduate education in any state and in any Bar.

We had 1,587 registrants this year to Continuing Legal Education meetings. Details of that appear in Bob's report.

We also had 50 law students.

So in a state with 774 lawyers, we have over 1,600 institutes signed up for, paid for, and attended. I think we can be very proud of our Bar for that reason.

In the area of rules, the Supreme Court has worked harmoniously with the Bar in doing something very new, and I think very exciting. The Supreme Court has discontinued the practice of appointing Supreme Court rules committees. Instead, the Bar will appoint all rules committees. And by arrangement with the Supreme Court completed in recent weeks, there will be a standing committee of the Bar, satisfactory to the Supreme Court, the membership having been selected by the Commissioners from a panel which the Supreme Court has approved. And this committee will have on-going responsibility and

authority with respect to rules, revision, and recommendations at the Supreme Court level, at the District Court level, at the Magistrate Court level, and in connection with the United States District Court for the State of Idaho.

It is the concept as settled upon with the Court that there will be a nucleus principal committee of about five or six lawyers. Each of them in turn will head up a task force, or subcommittee, in the special area of concern and study. I think this is a fine, progressive step.

These committees will be charged to report annually to the Bar and to the Court upon their audit and comments with regard to the working of the rules in these various areas. So every year there will be a critique of the rules, local rules included. It will thus be an effort for uniformity and improvement of the various rules under which the law is practiced in this State. I consider that a landmark accomplishment.

Pursuant to your direction last year, a lawyer referral program for Idaho has been studied. And in your book today, you have Bill Stellmon's report in which he recommends to you the specific program patterned after the Oregon program.

You will have occasion to vote on that by



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districts because I believe it is a policy matter. it is certainly one of the highlights of the last year of this Bar and I think promises to be one of the exciting developments of the year ahead.

On perhaps a more mundane level, but I assure you an important one, during this year the Idaho State Bar has rennovated its offices in the First Security Building in Boise; they are much improved and has added to its suite a hearing room suitable for committee action, for Discipline Committee proceedings and like activities of the Bar. That place will also be available for committee members and chairmen and Commissioners who require a place to work when in Boise and away from their offices on Bar matters and, for that matter, on other work, and I think that's a fine addition to the resources made available.

I would tell you that one of the reasons for the high expenditure, cash flow, reported earlier is that we did furnish and set up the Bar office so that it might serve these purposes, and that cost several thousand dollars, all of which was paid out in cash monies this year.

I am sure your newspaper has made you aware, as has the Advocate, and as has your personal involvement, that the Bar this year has had a substantial involvement in legislative affairs. The Criminal Code involved us more directly with the Legislature than we have been in

many years.

I am very proud of the effort that the lawyers made. I think they rose to their responsibility. I think they left the scene of that event having brought credit to this profession. Had others functioned so well, we could today be proud of our Criminal Code.

In the area of Probate Code activity, there was substantial work, and your committees and your membership helped again to polish and improve and pick up the flaws that remained in the Code as we left it a year ago.

Special rules are being promulgated, again on a hasty catch-up basis, in order to fill yet additional gaps that are found to remain in the Probate Code. This will be a subject of on-going work.

In the field of automobile restitution, the no-fault subject matter, Hal Ryan again distinguished himself as a great servant of this Bar and, in my view, of the State. He led a committee which served, in my judgment, in a positive way, well received by the public and the Legislature, offering constructive proposals to the Legislature, many of which continue to pend there in that magic wonderland of theirs called the MTST Card File.

And I think you will find more discussion next year. I commend Hal's report to you and I commend



to you also the reading of the bills that are included in your book which are the bills this committee caused to be introduced so that they might be referred to by official number.

In the field of Peer Review, Bob Copple and his committee have served with distinction and I think we can be well pleased that people now have an official place to go to air their grievances against lawyers and involving the profession when fees are the dispute.

As you know, Idaho declined to make the matter of an objectionable fee an ethical dispute. We deleted that from the Model Code of Professional Responsibility, but we established Peer Review.

And I can tell you that the American Bar meeting in New Orleans this winter had a list of things that were wrong with the Code of Professional Responsibility and which should be of concern now to the state Bars.

Most of them look very much like the list of amendments that the Idaho State Bar made. One of the areas of difficulty they are having with this Code is the fact that anybody who complains that an unreasonable fee has been charged has thus instituted an ethics case against the lawyer in those states that did not make the

change we did.

Several cases have been presented to the Peer Review Committee, as their report reflects, and I think it is a fine service to the public, and I think it saves the attorney complained against the embarrassment of more severe approaches.

aggressive, very active under the leadership of
Bert Larson, and their fine report is before you and I
hope Bert will address you before the end of this meeting
on it.

The Board of Commissioners have frequently sat in conference with the Supreme Court during this year, has developed continuing rapport in connection with matters of common concern. I can report to you that we have enjoyed the cooperation and we feel that we enjoy the support of the Court.

I think that in the years ahead that can and should be expanded so that this annual meeting becomes a true combined session of the Judiciary and the Bar of the State of Idaho. We have more to accomplish in that area.

But I would say to you that your Commissioners are welcome at any time to go to the Court with any matter that the Bar wishes discussed. And by and large,



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we feel that when we are successful in explaining the needs of the Bar, the concerns of the Bar, we do secure the support of the Supreme Court.

The annual meeting has been chaired this year by John Sharp, and I think he has done a remarkably fine job. But I do think it appropriate to suggest that one of our goals for the future, because one of our disappointments of the past, has to do with the inadequate attendance at annual meetings. I believe it will become the responsibility of the staff and Board of Commissioners in the years ahead to be more aggressive and more successful than I have been in my years on the Commission by going to the districts during the months leading up to this meeting and bringing to the districts advice of this convention, advice of the accomodations and facilities that are available wherever the convention may be held, but, in particular, bringing to the districts an awareness of the remarkable speakers and programs that are available to all members of the Bar by their participation in the annual meeting.

It is tragic that so many people express so many opinions which are so offensive about the fine programs that are conducted here when, indeed, close examination suggests that those people have not troubled themselves with the firsthand experience of participating.



I think in the future we have an obligation to make this a better annual event, and I have great confidence that that will happen.

I would like to tell you that during this year, I think the inclusion of Ron Kull as a member of the staff and as our Executive Secretary and Director has been of great aid to the Board of Commissioners and the Bar generally.

I personally recognize that Ron brings unique talent and capability and experience to this work, and I appreciate the job he has done this year.

I think that the Idaho State Bar has come into its own by recognizing the need for professional guidance and assistance at the executive-director level.

Gloria Lees is the chief secretary in the State Bar Office and she has served us with good faith and distinction this year.

Linda Caulk is also a member of our staff.

And I mention her name to you particularly because she keeps the books of account and she is the person that you, as Bar presidents, may wish to visit with from time to time if you are concerned with regard to the disbursement of funds to your district or with regard to the activities of the Bar generally.

Sally Swanholm is the senior member of



our staff, a part-time worker. She is not here today, but she serves us with such loyalty that she must be thanked and recognized. She is the lady that comes in when these massive mailings go out to you and she is the one that makes it happen by participating in putting together the Advocates, the Legislative Reports, helping Ron with the many, many things that have to be done if these programs are to be good and timely. And Sally is a great contributor in that area.

member of this Commission who is retiring this year, I wish to take this opportunity to give recognition to the other two Commissioners. Perhaps it seems self-serving, but I will not let my term as Bar President expire without thanking John Bengtson and John Sharp on behalf of the Bar for the great contributions they have made. I could not possibly count the dollars that they have directly and indirectly gifted to the Bar by the time and the effort that they have made.

Each has, without fail, responded to every call of this Commission and of this Bar this past year.

Never during this entire year did we have a meeting of the Board of Commissioners at which any Commissioner was absent, and yet we averaged several meetings a month. And these meetings were, by and large, held in Boise, and

these gentlemen traveled to Boise repeatedly to participate in those sessions. They traveled with me to each of the District Bars outside of Boise and they made great sacrifices to do these things.

But more to the point, they have brought to the Commission this year dedication and intelligence, sincere service, and I can tell you that any President of the Bar that has two Johns like I've had is a lucky fellow. But I ask you to recognize them with applause.

(Applause.)

For reasons that will be more obvious to you later, I am proud that I had a hand in getting two members of our Bar in good physical condition for this week. It happened that we were dining in rather resplendent surroundings in McCall, Idaho during the Bar grading session. And while there, some discussion came up of the weight of the people in attendance -- I believe our wives brought it up.

And Tom Nelson -- I will impose upon you for a moment; I want you to know -- Tom Nelson challenged us to the tune of a hundred dollar bet that he could lose more weight than either John Bengtson or I.

Well, he had two parts to the bet and

Tom Nelson did win the first \$50, which has been paid.

I want you to know that I was never serious



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in this contest. (Laughter.) But I knew that it was important to the profession that these men come here today ready to work. And so, before your very eyes, I make another \$50 contribution to the Bar, and I hand

COMMISSIONER JOHN H. BENGTSON (Lewiston): I have already referred it to my attorney for collection.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: And the record will show that

(A joke was then told by the President.) Gentlemen of the Bar, with that serious note and my best wishes to my friends on the Commission, so ends the report of your Bar President for the past year.

I would now ask if Ed Benoit, our senior chief spokesman and hero at the American Bar would wish to make any report to this meeting with respect to the

Ed, do you have anything you wish to address

MR. BENOIT: I don't think so, particularly, Gene.

Of course, the fellows know that we are really honored in Idaho that Judge Blaine Anderson is a member of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association, only the second man in the history of Idaho



who has had such a position. Blaine is very well respected and has done an outstanding job for the State Bar.

And I might say that recently the President of the ABA has appointed Jerry Smith to the select committee studying the matter of certification of specialists. And I think that probably that's the first time in a number of years we have had men of our State Bar on such an important committee.

I do feel that the ABA recognizes Idaho as one of the outstanding Bars; we are small, but we have been very complimented.

And I think Gene Thomas has done an excellent job before the National Conference of Bar Presidents. And I'm just kinda proud to be a member of the Idaho State Bar and represent you guys back there.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you, Ed. Thank you very much.

The Bar has been served by Ed extremely well in connection with the ABA activities. He does this at expense to himself.

And I personally extend our thanks to you, Ed. You are an outstanding representative.

It's fun to be there with Ed because he is also the best known member of the American Bar. They don't kid around when Ed Benoit is coming up. He has

senority and he has respect.

And, Ed, if I might just supplement your remarks with one brief comment, Idaho has the American Bar diligently at work on the matter of Martindale-Hubbell very much in keeping with the request of this convention a year ago. Because of ABA interests, they are resurveying the State. But more to the point, they are also continuing with their consideration of our request for supervision of the rating system by lawyers in lieu of supervision by book salesmen and publishers.

And I believe Ed and I have some optimism that we are going to accomplish something in that area, and we have accomplished something already.

Our book contains a very excellent and I think fascinating report from Dean Menard with regard to the University of Idaho School of Law.

Dean, I think the contents of that are such that there is no substitute for each member taking the time to look at this and read it and to consider carefully what you have told us here, particularly because of the explosion of people into our profession.

But, Dean Menard, it wouldn't be a meeting of the Idaho State Bar if we didn't have at least a few words from you and words from the law school. Would you be good enough to say a few words to us here?

DEAN ALBERT R. MENARD JR. (University of Idaho Law School): I think that I have said everything that needs to be said in the report in your large booklet.

I do appreciate the fact, as I have stated there, that the Commissioners gave me an opportunity to write that report. And I simply again would thank the Commissioners and the representatives to the American Bar Association for their cooperation, because Ed Benoit and Blaine Anderson have been very helpful to us, as have the three gentlemen on the podium. It makes our work in legal education a great deal easier.

I don't think we have forgotten that our primary mission is to train members for you. And your advice, counsel, aid, and assistance makes that job a great deal easier.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you, Dean Menard. I think we are all very proud of the fine standards of the law school under your direction. I credit it to the fine legal education you had yourself, sir. (Laughter.)

Dean and I actually have a tradition each year at the annual meeting -- we not only have this annual meeting, but we have a 100 per cent attendance of the alumni association of our mutual law school. We are both here; we have a quorum.

DEAN MENARD: When we have an alumni meeting, we find one of these large conference telephone booths. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Gentlemen, if I may direct your attention now to the first business of the convention, Page 135 of your book -- I trust you have had a chance to look at this material before -- this is the only committee report which, to my knowledge, will require action of the convention and a vote by district.

This is your Lawyer Referral Committee report.

I therefore would ask that we take it up as the first order of business. Bill Stellmon came here Thursday but was unable to stay; he had to fly back to Lewiston. But Ron Rock is here to represent the committee and I believe would be pleased to answer such questions as may be put.

Fundamentally, to sum it up, I believe it contemplates a WAT line system and a lawyer referral program whereby this thing will work on a statewide basis and it should be a self-supporting experience.

It is also the experience of Oregon, and other states, that lawyer referral, when operated this way, brings very fine public relations results.

I think it is also the experience that it brings much needed legal service to people who otherwise don't really know how to get in touch with a lawyer.



First District?

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by districts.



1	MR. TUSON: First District votes adoption of
2	the resolution.
3	PRESIDENT THOMAS: First District votes "Aye."
4	Thank you, Bill.
5	Second District?
6	MR. BROWN: Second District votes "Yes."
7	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District?
8	MR. SWEET: Yes.
9	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District?
10	MR. CHALFRANT JR.: I guess we'd better pass.
11	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fifth District?
12	MR. DOERR: Yes.
13	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Sixth District?
14	MR. GARDNER: Yes.
15	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seventh District?
16	MR. HANSEN: Yes.
17	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Boise Bar, Fourth District?
18	MR. CHALFANT JR.: I don't know; do we have
19	a quorum?
20	PRESIDENT THOMAS: We have a quorum. Does the
21	Fourth District wish to vote on the proposal? Does the
22	Fourth District wish time to caucus on it?
23	MR. CHALFANT JR.: No, the Boise Bar votes "Aye."
24	PRESIDENT THOMAS: The resolution is unanimously
25	adopted. And I thank the convention for this vote of



confidence to Bill Stellmon's committee. I happen to belong to a school of thought that says if Bill Stellmon says it's good, then it's good. (Laughter.) I've got a lot of experience to back that up. And I thank the committee for that fine service.

The Bar Press Committee report is in your book. It does not require action of the convention.

Is there, however, any discussion of the matter or is there any request for any review of the matter? Judge Spear is here and knows more about this than all the rest of us put together and I'm sure he would be happy to answer any inquiries that might be made.

Suffice it to say, then, there was a meeting of all the signators, as promised last year -- Gary Haman, a prosecutor, as suggested last year, served as chairman -- the signators met, and I'm happy and proud to say for the Peace Officers, that we all admitted that they were right and we've been wrong in that they protected the innocent against hearsay reporting, and vastly improved the Compact.

And I think that Clay and I would agree that the Peace Officers are entitled to an accolade for that one, as are the prosecutors. So the program goes forward.

Starting next year there will be an annual conference of the signators to the Bar-Press Compact in



Bar. It is hoped that in the years to follow, a beginning may be made toward annual meetings in the various regions in the interest of improving the rapport between the television, newspaper, law enforcement, court, and legal profession entities and components of this important public relations.

JUDGE CLAY V. SPEAR (Boise): And the prosecutors.

JUDGE CLAY V. SPEAR (Boise): And the prosecutors.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I always have included them

as members of the Bar, Clay, but I guess you're right -
JUDGE SPEAR: But it turned out, they weren't.

(Laughter.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: If they hadn't been so right, we could have been upset about it, couldn't we? They made a real contribution on this thing.

JUDGE SPEAR: Yeah, they did.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Bob Alexander, would you like to make a few supplemental remarks regarding Continuing Legal Education?

J. ROBERT ALEXANDER (Twin Falls): Only this,
Mr. President: The report contains the facts and figures
on the program this year. I think we had a landmark
here in CLE of the Idaho State Bar this year as is
supported by the attendance of you gentlemen at those
various seminars.

The report would not be complete without the recognition of the great contribution that Ron Kull has made to that program. His expertise is what made it work.

I enjoyed serving you as chairman of that committee this year. And the report, I think, reflects the kind of response the Idaho State Bar had with regard to the program.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you, Bob. You are correct about Ron, but you are too modest about yourself.

You provided just exactly what was needed on this program.

We are really in your debt.

Gene Anderson has been responsible for the Group Insurance Committee of the Bar.

I see my friend Ray Kuhn here. Welcome, Ray; happy to have you.

Gene Anderson has written a brief report; indicated that they watched the matter. It seems to be progressing very satisfactory. Are there any questions or comments about that?

It would be appropriate at this time, I believe, Ray, to let you make any observations about the insurance program that you feel might be pertinent. Do you have any comments for the convention?

MR. RAYMOND L. KUHN (Mutual of Omaha): May I



approach the podium?

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PRESIDENT THOMAS: Please do.

While Ray is coming up, let me tell you that we are expanding the studies of the Insurance Committee now beyond the life-accident-disability areas that Ray has put together for us over the years and we are now expanding out into property insurance and casualty insurance studies hoping that we can bring to the Bar some attractive coverages at advantageous rates, and I think that would be an on-going program for the up-coming year.

Ray, would you step to the podium.

MR. KUHN: Thank you, Mr. President.

Commissioners, Mr. President, members of the Idaho Bar, this is a real pleasure to give you somewhat of an unorganized report on the activities of the insurance program. I did not prepare anything statistically for you because in the years gone by your Insurance Committee has already presented this to you.

However, I did learn just three days ago that we have passed a milestone in benefits paid to members of the Idaho State Bar: \$680,000 has been paid on the three programs since its inception. This is only indicative of the fact that we have received excellent

support from the members of the Bar.

All three programs are progressing every year; we expand new members in the program.

And on behalf of the two companies, Mutual of Omaha and United of Omaha, I want to convey to you our real thanks for real support. And, by the way, your President, President Gene, has been right on top of this program -- not only this year, but in years gone by.

And we appreciate that, Gene. Thank you very much.

Now it becomes my real pleasure to present to your outgoing President a little token, which I know will adorn his beautiful office, that indicates that he has served your profession well in the capacity of President during the year 1971 to 1972.

Congratulations, Gene.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you.

(Applause.)

Thank you very much, Ray. I appreciate this gift and I will put it in a place of honor in my office, if there is such a place in my office. (Laughter.)

We have had fine cooperation from your companies and we thank you for it and look forward to more progressive and successful programming in this area.

Bert, the next committee report is the



Economics of Law Practice Committee. Let me say that your resolutions will come from Reed Clements in the Resolutions Committee report. But would you wish to supplement verbally the report you have filed that is in the book?

MR. LARSON: I think not, other than to say it was actually prepared by Tim Daley. And you will notice the members of the committee -- Eli Rapaich, Lewiston; Tim Daley, Boise; and Wallace Transtrum, Soda Springs; and Isaac McDougall, Pocatello -- and I think we have set some sort of record, actually having three meetings, which is a record for some committees, I think.

And my only comment is that you will notice that we served without any Johns, which is probably more difficult, not having two Johns. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you, Bert. You have been a hard-working chairman, you've had a good committee, and we appreciate it.

MR. LARSON: Thank you.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The Legal Aid Committee Report, Sam Kaufman, is in the book. Is Sam here this morning?

Are there any questions or comments on that matter? I think it is a very succinct and complete statement of a position of the committee.

We will move on.

Jim Schiller has written a very thorough report on the Legislative Information Committee. That's the one that sent out the bulletins and information to you all during the session. Jim could not be here, but there are many of us who were close to Jim through that.

Are there any questions or comments about the Legislative Committee?

Well, the longest report, I suppose, second only to Stellmon's, is Ryan's. What it is, is a tacking together of all the letters he wrote me on no-fault.

But, boy, I'll tell you, if there was ever a warrior that walked off the field a victor, it is Hal Ryan who spoke for and represented the Bar.

And, Hal, publicly, I really thank you; you are a great American.

(Applause.)

Would you wish to make any comments supplemental to the report you have placed on file, Hal?

MR. HAROLD L. RYAN (Weiser): I think my main comment that I would like to make is on perhaps the most ill-informed editorial I ever read on the subject which came from The Statesman yesterday.

Obviously, it points out that most of the public does not understand the subject. I know many



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lawyers do not understand it. Certainly, The Statesman's editorial department doesn't understand it.

And this no-fault business is going to be with us for the next Legislature. And as I have in my reports, I surely recommend to this Bar that we continue another committee on this through the next session.

I think it is more important to the public what happens in this area than it certainly is to the lawyers. And I think what the Bar has tried to do in this area is to urge the Legislature to come up with a plan that would better serve the people of Idaho rather than lawyers or the insurance industry or whatever.

I think we made such a proposal to the Legislature; however, I think the Legislature was very wise in doing exactly what they did: tabling every bill they had before them to take a look at what was happening in this area. At the time they did this, Illinois was declaring a part of theirs unconstitutional.

I am sure for the same reasons part of the Federal legislation now before Congress is just as unconstitutional in certain areas.

And so there is a lot to this, and there is a lot of meat; and the more you look at it, the more confused you can get, the myriad of plans that are before

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the American public.

And so I would urge the Commissioners to certainly stay on top of this through another committee this next year.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you, Hal.

The Ethics Committee is chaired by Jess Hawley. Is Jess here this morning? I'm sure he will be along; he has never missed a meeting yet that I know of.

Jess has a report in the book, and I think the remarkable development this year is that that committee has accepted specific inquiries and has helped concerned attorneys with advisory, informal, unpublished opinions.

I think it has been a fine committee. I think this service is avoiding confrontations requiring people to do something and then be prosecuted for breaches of the Canons.

I think that Jess is handling this very well. And he has in fact had several inquiries; the committee has responded; and it has become a constructive participant in high ethical standards and practices.

The Code Commission Report is in your book. Carey Nixon has prepared that. I think you should read it, because the Code Commission is talking about why we

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don't have our Code when we need it, when the laws are in effect, as indeed so many new ones are today.

He tells a story in that of a very frustrating situation, and I believe that the story he tells is one which will lead this Bar in the next year to develop a strong position and, frankly, to go to the Legislature for a solution to this absurd Code situation that we have in Idaho where we practice law without the laws in our offices.

I wish every Bar President and delegate here would read that carefully and perhaps that is something that the mid-winter meetings may have occasion to discuss and in the year ahead.

Bob Copple, are you here?

I would refer you to the book on the Peer Review Report. It is an excellent report. It tells the story very well.

Are there any questions about that? Willis Sullivan's committee on the Reapportionment question is also reported. Their report is in the book.

Are there any questions or comments with respect to that report?

Let me tell you that your Resolutions Committee will have something for you on the matter





I believe those of you who are on the committee, is it

true to say that you have the questions put together now

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for your summer exam, for the 83 of them that have taken it?

MR. RICHARD C. FIELDS (Boise): In a couple of hours we will have.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: In a couple of hours? You know, that's quite a good thing. We have seen many times that those Bar Exams were put together much, much later than this. I think the committee has done a very good job and I wish you would relay that to Clark; we appreciate it.

Lloyd Haight, is he here this morning, Corporate Law Committee?

Carl Burke, Policy and Public Position?
Byron Johnson, Probate?

I would like to compliment Byron on the work that his committee did, working in the interim with the Legislative Committee, trying to help straighten out some of these impossible problems that were left in the Code a year ago but which I think were dealt with rather effectively by the committee in the legislative group responsible.

Public Relations Committee. That has the Advocate. Al Dingel told me that he couldn't be here, but we wouldn't be having a fair year windup if we didn't compliment Al on the fine job he has done as chairman of



 the Advocate committee. Ron has helped him a great deal and Ron, too, is entitled to credit for that.

I am just delighted with the quality and the promptness of the Advocate at this time and I feel that the Bar is generally. And I certainly want the proceedings to show our thanks to Al Dingel on that committee.

The Unauthorized Practice Committee did not have any cases this year.

Ray Givens, the Federal Court Liaison

Committee; do you have anything further beyond your report?

I thought I saw Ray here a minute ago. Okay. That

committee really was concerned this past year with

revolving a program whereby we could combine all these

Rules matters into this one central committee that I

described earlier, and they served well in helping the

Federal and State court systems together to meetings

where the Bar had a chance to coordinate. Ray has been

very helpful.

The Pattern Jury Instructions Committee is chaired by Lou Racine. I don't see Lou here, but, Bob, do you have anything you would like to comment upon for us?

Bob Jones is the reporter and the executive member of that committee, and I think it is a very



important effort; we would like to hear from you.

MR. BOB JONES: We are working, I am pleased to report. Next year we will have something concrete to look at.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Do you think by next year we will begin to see --

MR. JONES: It is my personal guess.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: That's all we can ask. Thank you very much.

That concludes all of the standing committees, except two. We have not heard from the Resolutions Committee and we have not yet heard from our Canvassing Committee, which we will take last.

Reed Clements, will you please now give us the report of the Resolutions Committee.

Gentlemen, for your information, I would like to work with the resolutions for a bit and then perhaps if time indicates that we may take a break and come back — we will just see how long it takes and what the wish of the meeting may be.

Reed Clements is another one of my great pals. He accepted this job, a tough one, the second year running, and I am very deeply indebted to him.

Reed, the podium is yours.

 RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Reed Clements (Lewiston)

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr. President.

And in advance, I would like to thank the Bar Presidents, who form the committee, and the Commission, for the splendid help and assistance to the committee, both in the mid-year meeting and the meeting we had here on Wednesday afternoon.

I think that those of you who have the book that was given to you, if you will turn to Page 174, that is where the printed resolutions are set forth.

We are going to have one resolution before we get into those. These resolutions were published in the Advocate and were properly before the committee.

When we met to consider our work this year, we drafted a resolution as a result of our discussion and debate with regard to the printed resolutions.

And at this time I would read to you Resolution No. 1, which you won't find in the book but which I believe should be taken in this order:

whereAS, there has been submitted a report on the reapportionment of the Bar Commission, and whereAS, there has been submitted a resolution by the Third and Fourth District Bars



commencing at Pages 176 and 179 of the Annual Meeting Official Booklet of this Convention, being Resolutions 2 and 3, and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of this committee that a detailed proposal be drafted and considered by a duly constituted Idaho State Bar Committee specially created for such purpose, its findings and proposals to be prepared for presentation at mid-winter meetings of the Idaho State Bar;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners create and so charge and authorize such a committee that its proposals be so presented, providing for a standing Resolutions and Policy Committee, possibly consisting of presidents and one or more past president of each District Bar, voting on a weighted basis, and with the Bar Commission acting as the Executive Committee thereof between meetings, said standing Committee to act on major policy and legislative matters; PROVIDED:

- (1) That not less than 20 days notice of the time and agenda of the Committee meetings shall be given in the Advocate, and
- (2) That the meetings of the Committee shall be open to any member of the Bar and any



such member or District Bar may present proposals for consideration by the Committee; and

Resolutions commencing at Pages 176 and 179, respectively, offered by the Third and Fourth District Bars, be referred to the special Committee to be created by the Board of Commissioners pursuant to this Resolution, which Committee shall report regularly to the members of the Idaho State Bar the course of its work by articles published in the Advocate.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Do we have a motion for the adoption of Resolution 1?

MR. ALEXANDER: So move.

MR. BROWN: Second.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Reed, do you wish to explain a little bit of the background? I think it needs to be explained how you got to that resolution.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Yes.

We have a committee report in this booklet from the Reapportionment Committee. Now, that committee has been expanded and this resolution would enable that Committee on Reapportionment to go forward in this area with recommendations to be made. And as this resolution

provides, you have a policy committee being considered to be formulated under the framework of this particular resolution so that you are really giving the various District Bars the opportunity to have delegates to this committee.

They are going to operate under a pre-published agenda. Any member of the Bar or any District may at that meeting attend, present whatever resolutions they desire for the consideration of this committee.

Then you have the Bar Commissioners acting as an executive committee of that committee in the interim between meetings.

We want this detailed report; we want to see how this works. And with that, the Presidents of the Third and Fourth District Bars supported unanimously this resolution which I now read to you and in lieu thereof have referred their resolutions, which are printed in the booklet, to the committee as set forth in this resolution.

Now, Mr. President, that is a brief format of what we have done. I would say, however, that this resolution, as submitted to you, came out of this committee with a unanimous vote in favor of its passage, which I think speaks pretty well of the effort of the



various districts and their presidents who were in attendance at that meeting on Wednesday. I think all but the First District was in fact represented and the Commissioners were there at the same time.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I think we might say that the last meeting created the two mid-winter meetings and this would really expand upon those two meetings, make them more significant and perhaps somewhat more formal.

Joe, did you have a comment?

MR. W. JOE ANDERSON (Idaho Falls): A point of information. The members of the committee would have votes on a regular basis, as I think the resolution stated, and I wondered if you could explain what basis that would be.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Yes, Joe.

If I may, Reed --

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Yes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: As you know, the rules of the Board of Commissioners require that on legislative and policy matters, the Bar votes by districts, casting ballots according to the number of members that we have in each district.

This standing Resolutions and Policy

Committee would concern itself with major policy in

legislative matters and, therefore, in keeping with the





PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is there any other discussion?

Is the convention ready for the question on this resolution?

(Question called.)

MR. CHALFANT JR.: I move we recess for a few minutes and caucus on this question.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Frank, why don't you take your delegation and caucus now and we will pass you and let you -- did you wish to review it for the purpose of debate?

MR. CHALFANT JR.: Yes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is the coffee ready, young lady?

A VOICE: It will be ready in about five minutes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: About five minutes?

well, why don't we go on to the next resolution to give Frank and his delegation a chance to read this one, then, and make this five minutes count.

All right? If there is no objection, we will hold this in abeyance until the Boise Bar has had an opportunity to proceed with this review of the resolution.

We will move, then, to the next resolution.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Now, gentlemen, if you will turn to Page 174 of your booklet, you will find a resolution set forth there with regard to the additional



1	Bar Examination fees to be paid for the re-examination
2	of candidates who failed.
3	Is everybody acquainted with the resolution?
4	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Do we hear a motion to adopt
5	the resolution?
6	MR. RYAN: So move.
7	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Do we hear a second?
8	MR. BROWN: Second.
9	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Are you ready for the question?
10	(Question called.)
11	PRESIDENT THOMAS: We will vote by districts.
12	First District?
13	MR. TUSON: Aye.
14	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Second District?
15	MR. BROWN: Aye.
16	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District?
17	MR. SWEET: Aye.
18	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District?
19	Fifth District?
20	MR. DOERR: Aye.
21	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Sixth District?
22	MR. GARDNER: Yes.
23	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seventh District?
24	MR. HANSEN: Yes.
25	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District?



 MR. CHALFANT JR.: Aye.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The resolution is adopted unanimously.

Proceed with the next resolution, please.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: The next resolution printed in your booklet is Resolution No. 176, which is the subject matter of the first resolution which we read, so that matter will be deferred until we act upon Resolution No. 1.

Resolution No. 5 has, as its reference, the listing in the telephone directory. It is the consensus and sense of the Resolutions Committee that such resolution be reported out with the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee that this not pass.

the Third District Bar resolution, as you know, has asked that it be not considered improper and unethical to have your name in the boldface type in the telephone directory. And it is the sense of the Resolutions Committee that this be reported out with a recommendation that it not pass.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The resolution is before you -MR. BENOIT: I recommend that the resolution
be adopted and I think it's stupid when somebody tries to
look for a lawyer's name and can't see it because it's
not in bold print. I think it's a very stupid attitude

1	on the part of the whole Ethics Committee of the ADA:
2	I move the adoption of this resolution.
3	MR. THOMAS G. NELSON (Twin Falls): I second
4	the motion.
5	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is there a discussion of the
6	resolution?
7	(Question called.)
8	PRESIDENT THOMAS: We will go by district.
9	First District?
0	MR. TUSON: No.
1	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Second District?
12	MR. BROWN: No.
13	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District?
14	MR. SWEET: Yes.
15	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District?
16	MR. CHALFANT JR.: It is my understanding that
17	the Fourth District votes "No." We have voted on it.
18	PRESIDENT THOMAS: We will record the vote
19	as "No."
20	Fifth District?
21	MR. DOERR: Yes.
22	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Sixth District?
23	MR. GARDNER: Yes.
24	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seventh District?
25	MR. HANSEN: No.



1	John's wife is here; and his daughter Callie; and his
2	daughter-in-law, Mrs. Richard Sharp.
3	Craig Meadows is here; he went to a party
4	last
5	A VOICE: He went to the barbershop.
6	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Did he leave? He told me he
7	was disgusted with this convention; he had never seen
8	such a bunch of drunks. He says he saw a lot of you last
9	night and you had had so much to drink, your faces were
0	all blurred. (Laughter.)
11	Craig is like Johnny Carson tells: he
12	remembers, "What's up?" And somebody says, "What'll you
13	have to drink?" And the next thing he remembers is
14	somebody saying, "Did this fellow have a hat?" (Laughter.)
15	Craig, we are glad to have you here and
16	we will try to speak softly. All right?
17	MR. CRAIG L. MEADOWS (Boise): Thank you very much.
18	PRESIDENT THOMAS: All right. We will return to
19	our order of business.
20	Is there any discussion now on Resolution No. 1
21	Are we ready for the question?
22	(Question called.)
23	PRESIDENT THOMAS: We will call by districts.
24	District No. 1?
25	MR. TUSON: Aye.



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1	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Two?
2	MR. BROWN: Aye.
3	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Three?
4	MR. SWEET: Aye.
5	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Four?
6	MR. CHALFANT JR.: Aye.
7	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Five?
8	MR. DOERR: Aye.
9	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Six?
10	MR. GARDNER: Yes.
11	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seven?
12	MR. HANSEN: Yes.
13	PRESIDENT THOMAS: The resolution is adopted
14	unanimously.
15	CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Thank you again, Mr. President.
16	I think now, in the order they are as set
17	forth in the booklet, on Page 178 there is a resolution
18	from the Sixth District Bar Association with regard to
19	the Idaho Code.
20	And the gist of the resolution is:
21	
22	BE IT RESOLVED, by the Sixth District
23	Bar Association, that the Idaho State Bar
24	Commissioners and the Idaho Code Commission
25	investigate the implementation and acceptance of



1	we could do this.
2	MR. LARSON: It says here: Be it resolved
3	by the Sixth District Bar Association ***
4	PRESIDENT THOMAS: No. Be it resolved by
5	the Idaho State Bar. Thank you, Bert.
6	MR. LARSON: Idaho State Bar, so it is our
7	official adoption.
8	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Yes.
9	MR. LARSON: So it is our action, because I
0	don't think we could act for them.
1	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Right. The resolution goes
2	to the action of the Idaho State Bar.
13	All right. Is there further discussion?
14	(Question called.)
15	PRESIDENT THOMAS: I will ask unanimous consent
16	and that we dispense with the roll call.
17	All in favor signify by saying "Aye."
	(A chorus of "Ayes.")
18	PRESIDENT THOMAS: All opposed?
19	MR. BENOIT: No. (Laughter.)
20	PRESIDENT THOMAS: It not being unanimous, it
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22	will require a vote by district.
23	First District?
24	MR. TUSON: Yes.
25	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Do you want to withdraw you



1	vote, Benoit?
2	MR. BENOIT: I just don't believe in a looseleaf
3	code, but I will withdraw my vote.
4	PRESIDENT THOMAS: All right.
5	First District votes
6	MR. TUSON: Yes.
7	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Second District votes
8	MR. BROWN: Yes.
9	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District?
10	MR. SWEET: Yes.
11	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District?
12	MR. CHALFANT JR.: Aye.
13	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fifth?
14	MR. DOERR: Yes.
15	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Sixth?
16	MR. GARDNER: Yes.
17	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seventh?
18	MR. HANSEN: Yes.
19	PRESIDENT THOMAS: The "Ayes" have it; unanimously
20	adopted.
21	Mr. Chairman.
22	CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: The Resolutions
23	JUDGE SPEAR: Is there any way to get rid
24	of Benoit? (Laughter.)
25	PRESIDENT THOMAS: The Chair will entertain



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a motion. (Laughter.)

A VOICE: Who is Sergeant at Arms?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: We will appoint Judge Spear as the Sergeant at Arms.

JUDGE SPEAR: By God, that'll do it.

(Laughter.) Out, out.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Gentlemen, the resolution beginning on Page 179 and continuing through 181 has been taken care of by the first resolution adopted.

Now, the next resolution is that on Page 182. The subject matter being: Resolution concerning the American Bar Association Draft of the Statement of Principles regarding Probate practices and expense.

Unless there be a request that the whole resolution be read, I would just advise you that the sense of the Resolutions Committee Wednesday was that this matter should be referred to the Board of Commissioners and the mid-winter meetings for further study and action without any further action upon this resolution at this time.

Gentlemen of the convention, PRESIDENT THOMAS: a reason for that was that the Resolutions Committee did not have before it all the materials that were incorporated by reference.

If it is the sense of this convention that



this may be referred, pursuant to the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, then your mid-winter meetings and the Board of Commissioners would have the power to act.

MR. LARSON: Mr. Chairman, I move that the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee be adopted, to be referred to the Board of Commissioners at the mid-winter meetings for further study and action.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Do we have a second?

MR. ALEXANDER: Second.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is there further discussion?

Hearing none, we will call for the question.

MR. CHALFANT JR.: Mr. President, I would like to ask a question regarding the amendment. Does that mean that the Commissioners, then, can act on this; is that the idea?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The Chair would rule that
the sense of the resolution is to empower the Board of
Commissioners and the mid-winter meetings of the Bar
Presidents, as provided for by our present rules, to act
upon this matter. That would be the sense of the
resolution as interpreted by the Chair.

And it is so interpreted by you, Bert, as the party making the motion?

MR. LARSON: I don't know. (Laughter.)



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CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Well, the Economics

Committee came in with a resolution which was published

in the Advocate with regard to an advisory fee schedule under the heading of general considerations, and so forth.

Now, this made reference to some matters of the American Bar Association which were not incorporated in this. We felt that perhaps this had merit; however, we would be voting on something that really wasn't before us at the time we considered this.

perhaps this should be referred to this mid-winter meeting. Then we could determine what reference had been made to this and what our response would be when we were more informed on it.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Bert Larson, as Chairman of the Economics Committee, do you have anything to add?

MR. LARSON: Just to add that Tim Daley has a copy of what we had before us, and this is a "Draft Statement of Principles Regarding Probate Practices and Expenses," which was adopted by the Real Property, Probate and Trust Division of the American Bar Association.

And just as a matter of interest, their last recommendation, (13), is that we adopt a Uniform Probate Code, for example. And, of course, I guess that's effective today, is it not? (Laughter.)

And then also it has to do with the public feeling that they are getting stabbed, as far as fees



are concerned with the probating of estates. And we considered that problem in the light of our present advisory fee schedule and felt that it was adequately covered by our own language set out in the fee schedule.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Could we have a copy of that?

MR. LARSON: I would be happy to hand it to you.

Do you want me to hand it to the Reporter?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Yes.

(Copy of aforementioned booklet attached to Reporter's Transcript and the original returned to Mr. Larson.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Are you ready for the question?

MR. TUSON: Let me ask one more question. Do we understand, then, that the committee takes the position that our present advisory fee schedule covers our new probate practice?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Bert, the question is: Does this imply or take the position that the present advisory fee schedule is applicable to the new Probate Code? Is that implicit, what we are doing here?

MR. LARSON: We understood that it was adequately covered in the present advisory fee schedule. And the language as set out in the resolution, if you have read it in one of these yellow books, the language quoted from the fee schedule is: "In cases of financial

hardship where justice requires representation by counsel, the lawyer is at liberty to deviate from or ignore the following recommendations."

But then in connection with the probate matter itself, it says: "In an appropriate case, a fee may be prepared on the basis of the actual time devoted to such case rather than figured on the above percentage and the lesser of the two figures may be charged."

I don't know what other offices do, but we have to live with our consciences. And in some cases, an application of a flat rate generates an unconscionable fee, in our opinion. And when we devote very little time to a matter, even though it may involve large numbers of dollars, I think the rational of being trustees of a large sum doesn't warrant the charging of a fee of that magnitude. So we have adopted a practice of charging for the actual time that we spend in respect to the estate matters in our office.

So I think lawyers, being reasonable and fair-minded people, accept the spirit of the advisory fee schedule; they are going to not charge people more than they earn, that it is a workable plan, and that was the feeling of the committee.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Are there further questions

or comments? 1 MR. TIM DALEY (Boise): Well, just as a matter 2 of comment, it might be advisable -- the Draft Statement 3 is somewhat lengthy in terms of publishing the whole thing 4 in the Advocate -- but perhaps pertinent parts of it might 5 be published to give lawyers an opportunity to review it 6 and comment before the mid-winter meeting. 7 PRESIDENT THOMAS: That suggestion will be noted. 8 9 Thank you. Is the convention ready for the question on 10 this resolution? 11 (Question called.) 12 PRESIDENT THOMAS: All right. We will vote 13 by district. 14 First District? 15 MR. TUSON: Aye. 16 PRESIDENT THOMAS: Second District? 17 MR. BROWN: Aye. 18 PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District? 19 MR. SWEET: Aye. 20 Fourth District? PRESIDENT THOMAS: 21 MR. CHALFANT JR.: Aye. 22 Fifth District? PRESIDENT THOMAS: 23 MR. DOERR: Aye. 24

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Sixth District?

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MR. GARDNER: Yes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seventh?

MR. HANSEN: Yes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The "Ayes" have it. The resolution is unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: The next resolution, gentlemen, is that set forth on Page 183, again from the Economics of Law Practice Committee.

The Resolutions Committee unanimously resolved that the same be reported out and is recommended that it not pass.

The gist of the resolution is:

RESOLVED that the Idaho State Bar approve and sponsor an economic survey of Idaho Lawyers within the next year. The survey should develop information in the following areas: gross income, expenses (by category), net income, equipment used, time records kept, economic efficiency and internal operating practices followed.

The survey should also result in information to be compared to the results of similar surveys conducted in other states.

The results of the survey shall be distributed to all members of the Idaho State Bar.





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PRESIDENT THOMAS: Very well. The motion is to pass the resolution. The committee report is against its passage.

And, Reed, I think you should explain why the committee report is as it is.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: There are two reasons. Of course, a survey, a detailed survey, that would be of material benefit, would be somewhat time-consuming and expensive. Likewise, the efforts made to keep the information obtained in a confidential status is somewhat impressive, and we felt that there are many other things which we could involve ourselves and our financial resources in and that this was not at this time timely or necessary and would be too much work and expense for what we might derive from it.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Reed, would you agree that one of the principal arguments before the committee was confidentiality?

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: This was the main objection that the committee had, Mr. President, and we just didn't feel that you are going to properly survey and retain the confidentiality that we would like to have.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Bert Larson, as Chairman of the Economics Committee, the Chair would recognize you if you would wish to speak to the motion.



MR. LARSON: I think on behalf of the Economics of Law Practice Committee, you can't work in a vacuum. I think that Bar surveys have been made. For example, Mr. Kull's native state of Kansas, and I think you are all acquainted with other Bars that have had such economic surveys.

And if the Economics of Law Practice

Committee is going to be of assistance to the Idaho

State Bar and the lawyers in it, we should know if a

firm with 20 lawyers has a certain income per lawyer,

how they arrive at their percentage of overhead expense,

whether they use automatic typewriters, whether they do

not, the number of secretaries they have in the office.

It seems to me that if we have this survey made of Idaho lawyers, then future Economics of Law Practice Committees will have some basis upon which to work.

And it is not, I don't believe, any breach of confidence if we answer a survey in our particular office, outlining the number of lawyers, the number of typewriters we have, the type of dictating equipment, the number of secretaries, and the whole gamut.

We are in this game to make a living. And if we can share our mutual information together, like I understand Dick Eismann, near the Boise Bar, is a single

practitioner but has three secretaries and three Mag Cards and he adopts practices of sending out letters to people who have been witnesses for him in a lawsuit to implement public relations -- I think that is information we all should know.

So that's the reason for recommending the survey be made. And I think whatever expense is incurred in this area will not be down the drain; that we all reap benefits by knowing how each one of us operates.

And I don't think anybody is going to be offended or, certainly, nobody is going to give details of any particular firm's operation; they are just going to come out statistically that this is the way some firms operate, and this is the way other firms operate.

And perhaps from it we can all of us gain and do a better job as lawyers, increase our image to the public, and we hope that the resolution does pass despite the unfavorable comments of the Resolutions Committee.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Ron?

MR. RON B. ROCK (Boise): Have there been any estimates made as to how much this would cost?

MR. LARSON: I don't think so. There has never been any economic determination. I can't imagine, though,

that a mimeographed sheet to 774 lawyers and a compilation of the material would involve any great sum of money.

Maybe Mr. Kull could answer the question better than I could.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Ron Kull, do you know what it would cost to make a survey at this time?

made it in Kansas a few years ago, we were able to use some university computers and expertise, which Boise State is interested in providing for us.

There we surveyed something over two thousand lawyers and, as I recall, the cost was under \$2,000.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is there other discussion?

MR. DALEY: I can't think of an industry or general category of human endeavor that is able to get anywhere without having industry, or any general category, that is able to get anywhere where they don't have industry averages.

I am familiar, to some extent, with the tremendous amount of industry information the printing industry puts together. They develop their rate book information, their overhead ratio, so that the printer knows whether or not he is falling this side or outside the general pattern, or if he is above the pattern, just



how well off he is.

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I think this is one of the crucial things that the Idaho lawyers should be developing. If you attended yesterday morning's session, you'll see that in 1960 the Illinois Bar did an economic survey and then they had an extensive economics education campaign to

money. And they resurveyed five or six years later, and in some cases, there was a 44 per cent increase in the

average per lawyer in the rural areas of the state.

train lawyers to be more efficient and to make more

I think we need an economic survey of the Idaho lawyers to make the product for us to make more money.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Win Moorer from Moscow.

MR. WINFRED B. MOORER (Moscow): There is one practical observation I can make up in Latah County, and that is this: Judge Felton takes the Court-appointed cases, the minimum fee schedule as suggested, whether it be \$25, and then he pays you 60 per cent of that amount.

Well, I don't believe there is a lawyer in the State of Idaho that can make a living by operating under the minimum fee schedule at any rate. I don't think you can set up an office, buy typewriters, and charge \$25 and make a living. And if we had some real statistics to present to the various Courts around the

state -- and I understand there are some of the districts who have a worse situation than we have -- we possibly could improve this condition.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Further discussion?

MR. CHALFANT JR.: Mr. President?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Frank.

MR. CHALFANT JR.: I would like to support the comments of the committee members. I would agree with those, but I would also like to address myself to the question of confidentiality.

I don't see any problem with that. We certainly don't have any problem with confidentiality when it comes to voting for Bar Delegates, for various things that do come through the mail from the Idaho State Bar.

Those things can be handled on an anonymous confidential basis. People don't have to sign their names to inquiries of this kind, and the returns can be made so they are completely anonymous and not even the postal address or the source of the mailing could be determined.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The Chair will ask a question of Mr. Kull.

Reference was made to the Boise College operating Data Processing computers. Would that be



1	subject to the stipulation that they would maintain the
2	confidentiality?
3	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY KULL: Certainly.
4	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is there any further discussion?
5	(Question called.)
6	PRESIDENT THOMAS: We will take a vote by district.
7	First District?
8	MR. TUSON: Yes.
9	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Second District?
10	MR. BROWN: Yes.
11	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District?
12	MR. CHALFANT JR.: How are we voting?
13	CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: An affirmative vote,
14	Mr. President, will approve and sponsor an economic
15	survey. So if your vote is "Yes," you are voting for
16	the survey to be made, really.
17	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District?
18	MR. SWEET: No.
19	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District?
20	MR. CHALFANT JR.: Aye.
21	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fifth?
22	MR. DOERR: Yes.
23	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Sixth District?
24	MR. GARDNER: Yes.
25	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seventh District?



MR. HANSEN: Yes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The "Ayes" have it. The resolution passes.

Next resolution.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: On Page 184 there is another resolution of the Economics of Law Practice Committee.

This is:

RESOLVED that the Idaho State Bar sponsor a project to develop and publish for the for the members of the Idaho State Bar desk books covering internal law office operations.

This project should incorporate these guidelines:

- (1) Uniformity of routine operation among all lawyers should be promoted;
- (2) Existing procedures should be streamlined to avoid the needless waste of time for the busy lawyer;
- (3) New lawyers should be afforded the opportunity to learn the most efficient method of operation from the desk book rather than from years of frustrating experience;
- (4) Legal secretaries and paraprofessional assistants should be able to use the desk book as



source of operating instructions rather than rely on the time-consuming method of verbal instruction from the lawyer himself.

The sense of the committee is that this resolution, and that following:

RESOLVED that the Idaho State Bar approve and diligently strive to implement the changes necessary to require the use of letter-size paper at all levels of the legal process.

of your booklet, the sense of the committee was, they are jointly reported with the recommendation that both be referred to the Continuing Legal Education Committee for consideration and inclusion in future CLE programs and institutes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: It is Page 186.

MR. LARSON: 184 and 186.

CHAIRMAN LARSON: I am sorry; I stand corrected,
Bert. I've got about a dozen different things up here
and I can't get them all shuffled right. That's right;
it was not the letter-size paper involved. It was the
resolution at 186.

(1) The use and operation of automatic typewriters and other office equipment becoming more and more common to law offices.

The current and future uses of videotape in the legal profession.

- (2) Law office management records and procedures, including various timekeeping methods, accounting systems, office layout, secretarial and staff assistants, and filing systems.
- (3) Techniques of attorney relationships and operations with the general legal process, clients, other attorneys and the legal profession, including the recognition of acceptable uniform approaches to common problem areas.

Now, this resolution and the desk book we recommend be referred to the CLE Committee for consideration and implementation in the CLE program.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The Chair would entertain a motion to refer these two resolutions to the CLE Committee for consideration and inclusion in future institutes.

MR. DOERR: So move.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Do we have a second?

MR. MEADOWS: Second.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is there any discussion?



MR. LARSON: Mr. Chairman, speaking on behalf of the Economics of Law Practice Committee, there is a vast subject that should be explored in these areas, and we have no objection to the Continuing Legal Education taking over, provided that the ideas don't die.

where in some courts depositions are taken by videotape.

And I can't imagine anything more advantageous to justice than to be able to see the doctor testify rather than have one lawyer sitting on the stand, reading from cold pages, whether it be for the plaintiff or for the defendant.

Now, if this could be accomplished, adopted in our rules, if we ultimately reach that stage of development, we think that would be an enhancement to justice.

And just so these resolutions are given real thought and consideration by the Continuing Legal Education Committee, we have no objection to them being referred and would speak in favor of the motion.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: A point of clarification. It was the sense of both the committee I happened to sit with when they talked about this, and the Board of Commissioners, that this would be tied in to the Basic Skills and Fundamentals of Practice program to be developed as a recurring institute for young lawyers, paraprofessionals,

people seeking refresher courses, with an emphasis on economics of law practice.

And I think the expectation of all concerned was that the Economics Committee would have a major hand in the development of that institute. It is not ousting jurisdiction, but it is putting it into the hands of the people developing institutes and programs, and that was the sense of it.

MR. LARSON: Mr. Chairman, we have no fear at all of having our jurisdiction usurped. We think the work of all the lawyers is to get the job done as efficiently and as expeditiously as possible so that the client receives better legal services at a lower rate. And if we can become more efficient in doing that, we are going to help the client as well as help ourselves, so that's what we had in mind.

It is a vast subject; it is not going to be covered in one year. We should keep these ideas in mind. And whatever segment of our association works on them, they should do so with a compilation of all the information available to make that job more efficient.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Mr. Frank Chalfant Jr. from Boise.

MR. CHALFANT JR.: I have an abiding interest in this subject, but as far as the resolutions proposed by

the committee, it seems to me like we are putting the cart before the horse. The Economics Committee that is charged with the responsibility of preparing the materials and to develop the program and have it presented in a CLE fashion and the CLE Committee could present the program.

But here is the committee that needs to develop the materials. It seems to me, at the very least, they need to be charged with that function, that they are the ones that are interested and willing to work on the project and that this interest in developing the actual program and the plans is something — for our desk book, or whatever they propose here — is something that they should primarily work on. Then when it comes time to present it to the Bar, then certainly the CLE ought to be advised.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Frank, just let me comment.

That is the problem the CLE Committee is confronted with every institute it puts on, in that certain people within the profession know groups -- sometimes committees -- have that expertise. But the Dog and Pony Show experts do remain the CLE Committee and they are our experts in "show biz" and I don't think there is any intent from anybody that disagrees with what you have just said by handling the matter in this fashion.



I mean, I appreciate the logic of what you said, and I think that if we had a chance to rewrite the resolution, we would, but we don't have that and I don't think you should interpret it as at odds with your viewpoint.

At least that certainly wasn't the spirit of discussion, was it, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: No.

(Question called.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Very well. I think we can vote on this, unless there is objection --

MR. LARSON: Mr. Chairman, just one more comment, and it doesn't have to deal really with supporting the resolution itself, just an abiding hope in the Economics of Law Practice Committee is that whatever committees are appointed by the incoming President, that some consideration be given to retaining at least the bulk of the members on the committee so that these ideas can be supplemented and continued forward so that you won't have a brand new committee each year.

I remember I was a member of the Economics of Law Practice Committee last year and remember having one meeting, which was a long-distance telephone call, three days before the meeting.

Now, we are not going to accomplish anything





resolution be reported to the convention and it is recommended that it not pass.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Actually, at noon we're going to get the Resolutions Committee and the Economics Committee out here and they're going to have a fist fight for us. (Laughter.)

The Chair would entertain a motion to adopt the resolution asked for by the Economics Committee. Then we will entertain discussion.

MR. LARSON: Bert Larson moves the adoption.

MR. BENOIT: Second.

MR. NELSON: Mr. Chairman?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Tom Nelson.

MR. NELSON: I think that in observation, the legal profession — the court system, at least — is the last vestige of an anachroism of the big paper. I think the courts are about the only place you use it. It is unhandy.

And I think this resolution should pass. I think it is about time we got rid of legal-size paper that is nothing more than a habit going back to the days when documents were blue-backed and folded four times in order to be put in a pigeonhole of a roll-top desk.

I would like to see us take a step forward and eliminate legal-size paper for efficiency.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Is that the Economics Committee position on the matter?

MR. LARSON: It is, yes. We think it is archaic. It is ridiculous for lawyers to have large files, to have large folders, to spend the extra money for the wasted space when it appears to us that the Commission and the Executive Secretary did an excellent job with this book; how ridiculous it would be to have it five inches longer just because we are lawyers. (Laughter.)

And this talk about with the automatic typewriters you can get six more lines and all you have to do is have girls putting paper in the machine. This is ridiculous. Talk about being stupid, having our name in small print in the telephone directory:

It is the committee's feeling that it is absolutely just ridiculous for our profession to stick by buying more paper than we actually need or use.

I should think that it would be welcomed by the courts and by everybody, except the paper sellers and the big-file sellers.

MR. DALEY: In addition, to supplement what Bert has already said, there is a cost factor, and I think there have been several studies conducted. Cantor has conducted them. I think the State Bar should conduct a survey.

I know California is looking at it.

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And I think they kind of average out as saying that using and storing legal-size costs 20 per cent more than if you use letter-size. Now, large offices can make a lot of dollars and cents out of that. Small offices can put a letter-size cabinet in the hallway but can't put a legal-size cabinet in the hallway could probably recognize that fact, too.

typewriter era we're kinda getting into. We still haven't gone all the way on how we feed paper into those machines, but the computer paper suppliers supply standard letter-size continuous forms so you don't have to stuff carbon and paper into your typewriter all the time, and those are actually cheaper than single sheets of paper and single sheets of carbon paper, and they just move right through the machine and you can type 20 pages without ever having to stick any more than one end of the sheet of paper in there.

I tried to price out legal-size continuous form of paper and that is a special-order item and it costs twice as much to get it in the continuous form because it's not standard.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you.

MR. CHALFANT JR.: I would like to ask a question.

Does the change-over to letter-size paper also include

a recommendation that you type single space?

MR. DALEY: We didn't want to go that far, but I think that's the next step.

MR. CHALFANT JR.: Is that where the saving comes in?

MR. DALEY: Really, it does. But when you look at double-space typing, it's more convenient to read; you don't have to so-call strain your eyes. But that goes back to the days when the typewriters didn't really type that well. And it really pre-dates typewriters when people used the quill and the pen and they had the flourishes on the letters and they needed double spaces to get all those flourishes in. All you have to do is look at the draft of the Idaho Constitution that was adopted in 1890 that was handwritten and you'll see that very fact.

We don't have that problem anymore. I think we can read even better the single-spacing typing that we have today than they could read double-spaced typing ten years ago.

But single or double space is really not an issue in this resolution and it is still up to individual discretion.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Any further discussion?

MR. TUSON: What is the resolution now?

what Gene has asked for and what is now before this meeting, is that this body move to implement and to try to strive for use of letter-size paper in all our legal practice, which would include the instruments drafted in the office and pleadings and so forth.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I will not call for unit vote unless requested. All those in favor signify by saying "Aye."

(A chorus of "Ayes.")

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Those opposed?

The "Ayes" have it. The resolution passes.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Gentlemen, that concludes

the resolutions that are printed in your booklet and

were published.

The Resolutions Committee has resolutions in addition thereto. And I will read this one:

RESOLUTION NO. 12

WHEREAS, there are attorneys who are members of the Bar of this State who discontinue practice because of becoming inactive or who cease to be bona fide residents, and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the



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 profession and of such attorneys that they be allowed to continue affiliation with the Bar under an inactive status arrangement;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners is authorized to develop a proposed rule and to submit the same to the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho establishing such an inactive status for such affiliates, providing regulation of them and respecting their responsibilities, limitations and status, and

FURTHER PROVIDING for an annual affiliate license fee of \$25.00.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Gentlemen, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners, I would like to explain the reason for this proposal.

who leave the State who wish to remain identified with us and to receive our mailings, our Advocate, and the like, who really are not in a position to send in a one-hundred dollar check every year.

And we have compared and find that the fees for such individuals in other states were much more than a hundred dollars.

The figure of \$25 was arrived at in the



interest of funding the mailings of the Advocate and such other notices as these people would receive.

avoid a problem we have where people quit paying their dues for a period of years and then try to reinstate themselves. The statute controlling that matter has been interpreted for many years to require such an attorney to pay up all of the dues that he had not paid in the interim years, which this would permit us, I believe, to discontinue.

So the Board of Commissioners has recommended this and the Resolutions Committee has endorsed it and the Chair would entertain a motion to adopt.

MR. SWEET: I move to adopt.

MR. RYAN: Second.

MR. GILBERT C. ST. CLAIR (Idaho Falls): I have a question.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Skinny?

MR. ST. CLAIR: The lawyers that are in adjoining states who might be members of the Bar and also the State of Washington Bar who come over here and practice, would that resolution also be worded to restrict or state that they would have to pay the full amount even though they associated?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The resolution as worded



follows the Code of Professional Responsibility as adopted in Idaho and recognizes that either the person who is inactive or ceases to be a bona fide resident may maintain this affiliation.

It would not bar him if he was licensed in another state from practicing here in association with an Idaho lawyer which the Code of Professional Responsibility requires of him if he is not a resident attorney. Does that answer your question, Skinny?

MR. ST. CLAIR: I believe so.

MR. BENOIT: I am a member of the Utah Bar and I have the same status. I can't go down to Utah and practice unless I am associated with another lawyer, but I passed their Bar and I would like to send them either \$15, \$20, or \$25 a year just to remain. But I don't think that entitles me to practice.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I think the Code of Professional Responsibility is clear on that point.

MR. ST. CLAIR: I just seem to remember they had a lot of trouble at one time.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Well, the Board of Commissioners will assure the delegates here that we still have problems of that variety and this resolution will help the Board of Commissioners to deal with those problems.

MR. DOERR: Well, do I gather that if I were to



leave the State for whatever reason for three or four 1 years and pay the \$25 fee, that then, resuming my residence 2 in Idaho, that I could pick up the practice without paying 3 that seventy-five difference that we are talking about? 4 PRESIDENT THOMAS: That is correct. 5 Is there other discussion? Ready for 6 the question? 7 (Question called.) 8 PRESIDENT THOMAS: We will vote by district. 9 First District? 10 MR. TUSON: Aye. 11 PRESIDENT THOMAS: Second District? 12 MR. BROWN: Aye. 13 PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District? 14 MR. SWEET: Aye. 15 PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District? 16 MR. CHALFANT JR.: Aye. 17 PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fifth District? 18 19 MR. DOERR: Aye. PRESIDENT THOMAS: Sixth District? 20 MR. GARDNER: Yes. 21 PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seventh District? 22 MR. HANSEN: Yes. 23 PRESIDENT THOMAS: The "Ayes" have it and the 24 resolution is adopted. 25



CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Thank you.

The next resolution is:

RESOLUTION NO. 13

BE IT RESOLVED that an attorney in a public position who engages in private practice should not use his public quarters, public stationery, or public telephone in the private practice of law or in any way confuse or permit the confusion of his private practice with his public position.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The Chair would entertain a motion to adopt.

MR. NELSON: So move.

MR. ROCK: Second.

MR. JAMES E. RISCH (Boise): Mr. Chairman?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Before you address, Jim, I

would like to inform the meeting that the Resolutions Committee received a proposal along these lines from the Prosecuting Attorneys Association. Mr. Risch, as

you know, is a member and officer of the association.

The resolution here enjoys the endorsement of the committee and also the Board of Commissioners did

meet with the prosecuting attorneys on Wednesday.

And, Jim Risch, we would appreciate your comments on this resolution.

MR. RISCH: Thank you, Mr. President.

Gentlemen, it did come to our attention, that is, the Idaho State Prosecuting Attorneys Association, that there have been an increased number of complaints concerning attorneys in the public practice of law also engaging in the private practice of law and confusing the two.

It is extremely unfortunate that this occurs. The question was what can be done to resolve it. Well, we assisted in drawing a resolution similar to the one that the Resolutions Committee has come up with.

rirst of all, we noted that it was unfortunate that an attorney engaged in public practice of law also has to engage in private practice of law.

Nonetheless, it exists in the State of Idaho. And from everything that is indicated today, it probably will continue to be with us for a considerable period of time.

One thing that we did consider along with this was the possibility of drawing a resolution requesting that the Ethics Committee, the committee having to do with discipline, move swiftly and severely in cases where there has been ethical violation. I think this is

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understood and there was no resolution drawn along this line.

As far as this resolution is concerned, I don't think there is anyone really that would object to the way the resolution is drawn and the general outline of the resolution is supported by the Idaho State Prosecuting Attorneys Association.

But I would note that it refers to also other attorneys that are engaged in the public practice of law, the city attorneys as well as the attorneys in the Attorney General's Office.

If any of the members have any questions about it or on our position, I would be happy to answer them.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: As President of the Bar, I personally applaud the prosecuting attorneys for endorsing and really initiating this proposal to this convention. I think it speaks for their ethics and their profession.

Is there further discussion of this resolution?

(Ouestion called.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I will not ask for districtby-district vote unless requested. All those in favor of the resolution signify by saying "Aye."

(A chorus of "Ayes.")

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Those opposed, in like style.

The "Ayes" have it. The resolution is unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr. President.

The next resolution is:

RESOLUTION NO. 14

WHEREAS, the salaries and funding of the Prosecuting Attorneys is inconsistent from county to county and requires review and improvement;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Commissioners and the mid-winter meetings of the Idaho State Bar are authorized and directed to develop policies and support progressive legislation improving the salary and funding programs of and for the various Prosecuting Attorneys and their civil offices, and to work cooperatively with the several Prosecuting Attorneys in such endeavor.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I think that was in there "several offices," not "civil offices."

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Several.

-- for the various Prosecuting Attorneys





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PRESIDENT THOMAS: First District?

MR. TUSON: Pass.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Do you wish to abstain?

MR. TUSON: Yes.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Very well.

The "Ayes" have it. The resolution is adopted.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Gentlemen, the next resolution is:

RESOLUTION NO. 15

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners is requested to develop and present to the mid-winter meetings, appropriate legislation and proposed constitutional amendments which would establish, effective approximately July 1, 1974, the office of Prosecuting Attorney by judicial districts looking to a better solution to the problems of the public, improved criminal justice and better protection of the public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that County

Commissioners then be allowed to employ private counsel

of their choosing as they may wish for civil matters.



BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners is requested to develop and present to the mid-winter meetings, appropriate legislation and proposed constitutional amendments which would establish, effective approximately July 1, 1974, the office of Prosecuting Attorney by judicial districts looking to a better solution to the problems of the public, improved criminal justice and better protection of the public.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I think I will direct my answer to you, Jim.

I believe this contemplates that we endorse the concept of criminal prosecutors on a district or geographic basis rather than purely county basis and break away the civil practice from the criminal, letting the county commissioners select their civil attorney and make their own arrangements with respect to him.

Would you have a comment, as a prosecuting attorney?

MR. RISCH: Yes, Mr. President.

This proposal is not new to our association. It is something that we have discussed as long as I have been associated with the Prosecuting Attorneys Association.

The general consensus is that the prosecutors do not support such a system. The reasons — I think that first of all, that if the district attorney system is brought in, there will have to be an assistant or a deputy district attorney in each county in order to effectively advise police officers and act as the criminal attorney there.

Now, with that system, in short, you are not going to save any money. All you have done is gravitate the control of law enforcement from the local county to the large city in the district and we feel that the people would not want this.

Secondly, we feel it would be taking the law enforcement out of the hands of the local people where we feel it belongs.

So on behalf of the association, I would have to urge that all the delegates here not vote in favor of this. Again, like I said, we discussed it for a long time. We have discussed the pros and cons of it.

System of sorts and then went back again shortly thereafter.

And we felt that it was a very good system for states such as New York and California. But for the rural states, such as Idaho is, the general consensus —— I might add, this is not unanimous in our association —— but the

approving any specific legislative plan.

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1	I think we still have one more meeting,
2	at least, before it is a "go" or "no go" situation
3	on this.
4	PRESIDENT THOMAS: And for the information of
5	the meeting, the speaker is a member of the Resolutions
6	Committee.
7	Is there any further discussion? Are
8	you ready for the question?
9	(Question called.)
0	PRESIDENT THOMAS: We will vote by district.
1	First District?
2	MR. TUSON: Yes.
3	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Second District?
14	MR. BROWN: Yes.
5	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Third District?
16	MR. SWEET: Yes.
17	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District?
18	MR. CHALFANT JR.: We pass.
19	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fifth District?
20	MR. DOERR: Yes.
21	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Sixth District?
22	MR. GARDNER: Yes.
23	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Seventh District?
24	MR. HANSEN: Yes.
25	PRESIDENT THOMAS: Fourth District? Boise Bar



I think in fairness to the Boise Bar, it should be noted Ted Eberle, who is President and head of this delegation, was taken ill and had to leave suddenly. And he was on the Resolutions Committee. They have been handicapped by not having communication that otherwise Ted would have provided.

Are you ready to vote now, Boise Bar?

MR. CHALFANT JR.: I think we ought to caucus.

I haven't got all the members --

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Are there members of the Boise Bar who are not within earshot of Mr. Chalfant who wish to get there?

I will not recess the convention, but we will pause momentarily.

(Short pause.)

MR. CHALFANT JR.: I will vote "Aye."

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The "Ayes" have it and the resolution is adopted.

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr. President.

With your leave, Mr. President, I will now read from resolutions which we have, thanking various speakers, and so forth, as a joint, but without the necessity of reading them all severally.



1	WHEREAS, Senator Frank Church who gave
2	of his time and talents in speaking before the
3	1972 Annual Meeting of the Idaho State Bar at
4	Sun Valley, Idaho; and
5	WHEREAS, the efforts of Senator Church
6	in speaking before the Idaho State Bar were of
7	great merit;
8	NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the
9	Idaho State Bar does express its sincere
10	appreciation to Senator Church for his contribution
11	toward the success of its 1972 Annual meeting.
12	
13	The gentlemen in like fashion that we honor
14	by our resolutions are:
15	Marvin E. Lewis
16	The Honororable Alfred C. Hagan
17	Harry Keaton
18	J. Harris Morgan
19	Richard M. Sangster
20	E. C. Heininger
21	Carl J. Schuck
22	Norman Gaar
23	R. B. Rock
24	J. Robert Alexander
25	Thomas G. Nelson

1	John A. Barrett
2	Sam Kaufman Jr.
3	Robert C. Paine.
4	
5	Also:
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7	RESOLVED that the members of the Idaho
8	State Bar express their appreciation to the staff
9	and management of Sun Valley Lodge and Inn for the
0	excellent service, facilities, and entertainment
11	made available and the many courtesies extended
12	to the members of the Bar, their families and
13	guests during the Annual Meeting.
14	
15	In like fashion, we honor:
16	Carroll's
17	The Gingerbread House
18	Campbell and Company
19	Callaghan and Company
20	Mutual of Omaha
21	Capitol Title Company
22	First Security Bank of Idaho
23	The Bank of Idaho
24	Idaho Title Company
25	for providing refreshments and facilities in cooperation







MR. LARSON: Mr. Chairman?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Bert?

MR. LARSON: This may be under the heading of old business, but since there are Presidents of almost all the Bars here, I think they should know that Mr. Daley has compiled a videotape, which is owned by the Idaho State Bar, that has a demonstration of three different types of typewriters: an MTST, the Mag Card typewriter, and one that operates from a paper tape.

So if you are thinking about a program for one of your local Bar meetings, you may be interested in seeing these videotapes which will demonstrate those types of typewriters.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you, Bert. That's a good piece of information to have.

Is there any new business to be brought before this convention?

Stan Gardner is the Chairman of the Board of Canvassers, appointed by your President under the rules.

I will now ask Stan Gardner to rise and report the results of the election to the Board of Commissioners vacancy that comes into existence in about 90 seconds.



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MR. GARDNER: Thank you.

Mr. President, we have counted the votes, and without fanfare, though they do deserve it, all the candidates, I will announce that the winner of the election was Mr. Thomas G. Nelson.

> PRESIDENT THOMAS: Tom Nelson, stand up. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Thank you, Mr. Gardner. Congratulations, Tom Nelson. The Chair declares you duly elected.

At this time it is my distinct pleasure to present our new man, our new President. Before I do so, indulge me one second, please. My wife has been good enough to put up with a lot of time-consuming, out-of-town-type of work, while I served as President of the Bar, and I very much want to express my thanks for that and I want you to meet Jody; she is here. And would you stand up, Jody.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Well, you have survived me, It's been a delight. Thank you for the honor.

Now, I am doubly honored to present to you and install the new President of the Idaho State Bar, my dear friend, a great worker in our cause, John Sharp.

(A standing applause.)

(Brief pause.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHARP: I have problems, men.

I simply say I am grateful and I recognize that applause and standing is for Gene -- the old story of the kidneys and the heart; they are too close.

But we appreciate Gene and we are grateful for what he has done and for the leadership that he has provided.

And I want him to know that I am well aware that his office is only one floor away from the Bar Office and we will be there frequently.

Gentlemen, I am honored. I will simply do my best. Thank you.

(Applause.)

PAST-PRESIDENT THOMAS: I don't think I have the authority to do this, but I'm going to the bar, and we're adjourned. (Laughter.)

(Whereupon, the business session adjourned at 11:50 o'clock a.m.)

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