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BROOKE WUNNICKE

Attorney at Law

Active woman practitioner at the Bar for 35 years.

My personal testament as a lawyer appears in my Keynote Address to the University of Colorado Law School graduates, delivered May 22, 1981.

Bar Admissions

Wyoming State Bar	May 6, 1946
United States District Court for the District of Wyoming	April 2, 1946
Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals	March 10, 1958
United States Supreme Court	April 29, 1958
Colorado State Bar	June 13, 1969
United States District Court for the District of Colorado	September 9, 1970

Professional Experience: 1946 to Date

General Practitioner, Cheyenne, Wyoming	1946 - 1954
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Partner, Williams & Wunnicke Cheyenne, Wyoming	1954 - 1968
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Scope of Wyoming Practice:

Litigation: Substantial trial and appellate work in state and federal courts, primarily involving personal injury, criminal defense, municipal bond and other constitutional test cases, and broad range of administrative hearings.

Office Practice: General civil, primarily small business and rancher representation, probate, wills and living trusts, oil and gas, mineral law, state and federal taxation.

While closing out Wyoming practice to move to Denver, Colorado:

(1) Clerk, Hon Paul V. Hodges, Colorado Supreme Court	September, 1968 to June, 1969
--	----------------------------------

(2) Temporary assistance, Calkins,
Kramer, Grimshaw & Harring --
Oil and gas law

August, 1969, to
December, 1969

Reason for leaving Cheyenne, Wyoming: Husband James M. Wunnicke
(d. Sept. 6, 1977) retired from business in Wyoming, and we decided to
live in Denver.

Of Counsel, Calkins, Kramer, Grimshaw &
Harring, Attorneys at Law
First National Bank Building
Denver, Colorado
-Securities law, oil and gas, corporate,
and real estate law

January, 1970, to
January, 1973

Chief Appellate Deputy District Attorney
Office of the District Attorney
Denver, Colorado

January, 1973, to
February, 1976

General Counsel
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Colorado
Denver, Colorado
-(Company's first in-house counsel)
general corporate and computer law

February, 1976, to
February, 1977

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Office of the District Attorney
Denver, Colorado
-Numerous appellate briefs and oral
arguments; numerous trial court briefs;
counselling to staff on trial tactics

February, 1977, to date

Law Teaching Experience

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University of Wyoming

1956 - 1968

Adjunct Professor of Law
University of Denver College of Law
Courses: Constitutional Law (Civil)
Problems in Legal Practice

February, 1978, to date

Lecturer, Colorado District Attorneys'
Council

1975 to date

Lecturer, National District Attorneys' Association 1980

Lecturer, Legal Ethics, Continuing Legal Education 1980 to date

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Laramie County Bar Association (Wyoming)
President, 1967 - 1968

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Trustee (elected) 1977 - 1980
Executive Committee, Board of Trustees, 1979 - 1980

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- Member, 1952 to date
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Education

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(full scholarship)

Stanford University B.A. 1939

University of Southern California 1943 - 1944
Law School

University of Colorado School of Law J.D. 1945

Academic Honors: Phi Beta Kappa
Order of the Coif

Personal History

Birth: Dallas, Texas, May 9, 1918
Marriage: James M. Wunnicke, 1940 until his death in 1977
Children: Adult daughter, Diane Brooke Wunnicke
Religion: Episcopalian
Political Affiliation: Registered Republican
Wyoming - 1940 to 1968
Colorado - 1969 to date
Health: Excellent

REFERENCES

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Senior District Judge
United States District Court
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Cheyenne, Wyoming

Hon. Paul V. Hodges
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

H. Harold Calkins
Calkins, Kramer, Grimshaw & Harring
Attorneys at Law
Denver, Colorado

A. Joseph Williams, Esq.
(former partner, Williams & Wunnicke)
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Hon. Dale Tooley
District Attorney
Denver, Colorado

Keynote Address by Brooke Wunnicke
to
The University of Colorado Law School Graduates
May 22, 1981

Friends and Colleagues

The honor and pleasant duty is mine to welcome these graduates to the legal profession. Congratulations to each of you who today received your juris doctor. I confirm to your families and friends that yours is a hard-won achievement: beginning with the almost fatal LSAT and followed by years of intensive study, punctuated grimly with "final exams." Can you even estimate how many hundreds of cases and thousands of pages that you have read during your law school studies? Today marks the culmination of your years of labor. Today you have achieved the honored status of graduate lawyers.

What a signal and heartwarming honor to be asked by my alma mater to be the keynote speaker at law school graduation! Mine was the law class of 1945 which, to save you subtracting, was 36 years ago. With the honor, however, came worry, and my remarks to you have been difficult to prepare. What message could I give that would be worthy for you to hear on this great day in your lives?

I have never held political office and I have never been a judge. Rather, I am proud to address you as an active practitioner at the Bar for 36 years. My message is intended to convey more than that survival is possible. I sorted my memories: the hot pit of the trial court, the austere chamber of the appellate court, and the law office with its long and demanding hours. Then I decided that instead of preparing a formal address, I wanted to share with you some reflections on being a lawyer. My hope is to strengthen your dedication to the lawyer's duty and to the legal profession.

Although the attributes of a good lawyer are many and difficult to acquire, ad astra per aspera -- to the stars by the hard ways, I urge you to travel those hard ways. Do not become discouraged, because as the great American lawyer, Joseph H. Choate, said:

"Common sense and common honesty combined with uncommon industry will make a successful lawyer, and give a lawyer an honorable place in any generation at the bar."

I believe that every good lawyer should have eight attributes, and it is about these attributes that I talk to you today. To paraphrase the English poet, William Blake:

"I will give you the end of a golden string,
Only wind it into a ball
It will lead you to profit and honor
And to serve justice above all."

1. Humility. I have never known a competent lawyer or able judge who did not have humility in the law. The law is too vast and complex to know it all or even a major part. No lawyer should ever hesitate to admit "I don't know" -- and then proceed to find out. On your graduation day, I must reluctantly tell you that you will be studying the law all your lives.

2. Long and patient labor. The practice of law is hard work. The lawyer's obligation is to put forth all the work appropriate to serve well and truly the client's cause. The wage of glibness and an ability to "wing it" is malpractice.

3. Wise and resourceful counsel. Hasty judgments are the antithesis of sound counsel. Consideration of all facets of a problem and deliberation are prerequisite to proper legal advice. Do not become too easily content with general principles of law, because your concern should be with the solution of a particular case.

In finding the solution, be resourceful. Were every lawyer constrained to do only that which has been done before, law would become static and thereby no longer responsive to the changing legal needs of society. As Justice Holmes said:

"The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience."

In my years at the bar, I have seen developed the law of products liability, new business torts, whole new areas of securities law, as well as new applications of the doctrine of res ipsa loquitur -- to list but a few. Recent developments in the law are examples of lawyer resourcefulness in solving problems. Justice Holmes truly spoke, almost a hundred years ago, that "the law is made by the Bar, even more than by the Bench."

4. Broad cultural interests, which I use for want of a better phrase. This attribute is not to be mistaken for recommending that a lawyer should be a pedant or a snob. Rather, a true correlation exists between a lawyer's excellence and a lawyer's general knowledge. Remember the unkind caution of Edmund Burke:

"Law sharpens the mind by narrowing it."

I suggest that history, the arts, music, drama, poetry, philosophy and all the now called liberal arts provide breadth and depth to the lawyer's ability and character. Surely we should all have some acquaintance with Plato, Aristotle, Homer, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Dante, Montaigne, and Montesquieu. Surely we should all know as friends the great writers on jurisprudence: Lord Coke, Blackstone, Pollock, Maitland, Cardozo, and Holmes, to name but a few from an illustrious roster.

Justice Holmes rightly deplored that the practical-minded undervalued the importance of jurisprudence. Jurisprudence is the philosophy and science of law. Jurisprudence is the root of the law that we practice. A lawyer who is ignorant of or pays no heed to jurisprudence only ploddingly plies a trade. A knowledge of jurisprudence enables a lawyer to apply resourcefully and credibly broad rules to particular cases.

5. Courtesy. A hallmark of a good lawyer is courtesy: to court, litigants, and other lawyers. A lawyer demeans the profession by indulging in the now too frequent bitter personal colloquy with opposing counsel. Even Shakespeare, who was no admirer of lawyers, had Tranio say in "The Taming of the Shrew:

"And do as adversaries do in law --
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."

Some months ago I heard of an incident in Denver where a lawyer addressed a young minority lawyer with an opprobrious racial epithet. Such appalling conduct is not typical. More subtle, but as pernicious and more common is lack of courtesy to and merited respect for black, chicano, and women lawyers. Lawyers are all colleagues at the Bar, and I submit that sincere courtesy between and among lawyers in their dealings with each other is an essential attribute of professional excellence.

6. Faithful performance of the lawyer's duty to client. The lawyer's obligation to the client has remained constant for almost 600 years. In Blackstone's Commentaries, we read:

"So early as the statute 4 Henry IV c. 18 it was enacted, that attorneys should be examined by the judges, and none admitted but such as were virtuous, learned and sworn to their duty."

No more stringent fiduciary duty exists than that between lawyer and client. Yet, in the most recent calendar year for which figures are available, grievances filed against lawyers in our country -- exclusive of malpractice claims -- numbered 32,000. The most frequent breaches of the lawyer's duty were defrauding clients, representing conflicting interests, negligent handling of clients' affairs, such as failing to file meritorious claims before expiration of the statutory limitations, gross overcharging, charging for work not done, and incompetence. What an evil list!

The lawyer's duty to client is simply stated: to serve the client with integrity, fidelity, and competence. Whether fulfillment of that duty be easy or burdensome, the duty remains the same.

7. Service to the Organized Bar. We would be inexcusably naive not to recognize that public respect for law, lawyers, and judges is now at a dangerously low ebb. I grant you that this is not a new phenomenon. As long ago as the New Testament, St. Luke's Gospel declares,

"Woe unto you, ye lawyers!
For ye lade men with
burdens grievous to be borne . . . "

We all recall the famous line in Shakespeare's Henry VI:

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."

But let me be more current. The May 11, 1981, issue of U.S. News and World Report has emblazoned on its cover, "Why Lawyers are in the Doghouse", with a picture of a lawyer in a doghouse. The bold-print caption to the article reads:

"Courtroom blunders, fee gouging, outright crookedness --the string of allegations lengthens everyday. Bar leaders concede that restoring people's confidence in the legal profession will be a big chore."

A four-page article follows, replete with statistics and examples of misconduct. The article points out that in the recent ABC-News-Harris survey, when Americans were asked to list institutions in which they had "high

confidence", law firms were last in a list of 13. Only 13 percent of the persons polled favorably mentioned lawyers.

The task of rehabilitating the legal profession to its former status of the most honored profession is a heavy but necessary one. Public respect for law, public confidence in the judicial system by which law is administered, and public faith in lawyers are essential to fulfillment of the American ideals of liberty and justice.

I have not the time nor the wisdom to say how all this is to be accomplished. But I subscribe to the belief of the great jurist Learned Hand:

"It is not in books that the law can live but in the consciousness of the profession as a whole."

I urge you, therefore, to give unstinting service to the organized bar; local and state bar associations, as well as the American Bar Association. I commend this course to you, because the conjoined efforts of all able and honest lawyers can more effectively, than by separate effort, purify the wellsprings of our profession.

I trust that each of you will exert the strength and enthusiasm of your youth to restore a learned, fearless, independent, and esteemed bar.

8. Ethical Conduct. Although mentioned last, I submit that the primary attribute of a lawyer should be ethical conduct, in every circumstance and always. "Ethics" is derived from the Greek work which pertains to character, so when I speak of ethics for a lawyer, I speak of a lawyer's character. But I do not propose to inflict textbook discourse on legal ethics. You have all taken a required course in Legal Ethics while in law school.

Rather, let me express some personal observations. The cliché to obey not only the letter but the spirit of the law is not a cliché in the context of legal ethics. To know the contents of the Code of Professional Responsibility and to keep apprised of newly issued advisory ethics opinions are basic obligations -- but they do not suffice. To be an ethical lawyer demands a commitment of spirit and a respect for what is right.

Let me state some specific observations. I have come to believe that an incompetent lawyer cannot be an ethical lawyer. When the client pays a fee to the lawyer, the client justifiably expects and is entitled to skilled legal service. For the young lawyer, this is not an insuperable task: Learn

how to do it before you do it, although for the first few years of practice the law library may seem your only habitat. The world of the legal practitioner demands practical and effective legal work.

Competence alone, of course, does not equate with legal ethics. A lawyer should repudiate the doctrine that the end justifies the means. The legal profession should not tolerate the lawyer who believes and practices that the "name of the game" is winning, no matter how the victory be won.

If these views seem harsh, I remind you of the high purposes of the legal profession: To nurture an orderly society by aiding to solve the numerous and diverse questions -- legal and constitutional -- to which the daily affairs and business of our society give rise; to foster and protect the rights of all persons; and, to promote justice. These purposes provide a noble and continuing challenge, which only a legal profession with a high ethical standard can meet.

The new lawyer properly asks: how do I know whether in a particular matter my conduct would be ethical? No simple answer could be adequate, but I can give you several guides. I remember the first time when I heard a lawyer rebuked for his conduct. A distinguished jurist in open court said to my opposing counsel: "Young man, I caution you. A lawyer should be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion." What a memorable way to express the ethical canon that "a lawyer should avoid even the appearance of professional impropriety." To this canon I add "in both the lawyer's legal and social pursuits." I would add this because from the instant when you will be sworn in as a member of the bar, you have the status of a lawyer, with its obligations, every second of your life. This obligation includes behavior that will restore to our profession the dignity that its practice should deserve.

My personal guidelines to ethical behavior are quite homely. One is that being ethical is like being pregnant. Either you are or you are not. Similarly, a lawyer cannot be somewhat ethical in handling a legal matter. My other guideline is this: If you ask yourself whether you may ethically do something, don't do it. The fact that the question arose in your mind is itself sufficient warning not to take the proposed action. Borderline ethical conduct may conform to the letter, but is contrary to the spirit, of the ethical standards of our profession.

I urge you not to be tolerant of those lawyers who demean the profession that they have been privileged to join, and paraphrase the great text of John Donne:

"No lawyer is an island, entire of itself . . .
any lawyer's betrayal of the lawyer's trust diminishes me as a lawyer."

If you are thinking that my views are inconsistent with earning good profits from your chosen means of livelihood, I give my personal assurance, based upon experience, that this is not so.

Indeed I caution you that to survive the realities of law practice, you should promptly discard any illusions about our profession. But never discard your ideals.

If what I have been saying seems to be a preachment, I do not apologize. The only feeling that could fill my heart is that somehow on this special day, for you and for me, I could kindle in each of your hearts an inextinguishable fire to become dedicated lawyers, who improve the legal profession and give honest and skillful legal service. If I fail to kindle that fire, at least I tried, and the failure will have been mine, not yours-- for that I apologize.

In concluding, I share with you Sir Francis Bacon's words, which I have altered only so as to include myself as a woman lawyer. In 1630, he wrote:

"I hold every lawyer a debtor to the lawyer's profession, from that which as lawyers of course do seek to receive ...profit, so ought they of duty endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto; this is performed in some degree, by the honest and liberal practice of a profession, when lawyers shall carry a respect not to descend into any court that is corrupt, and unworthy thereof, and preserve themselves free from the abuses wherewith the same profession is noted to be infected; but much more is this performed, if a lawyer be able to visit and strengthen the roots and foundation of the science itself, thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also amplifying it in perfection and substance."

Since 1945, this has been in my personal testament as a lawyer; I recommend it to the Law Class of 1981 for your covenant -- it will serve you well.

Finally, I share with you my private motto. If all else that I have said today shall pass quickly from your memories, recall the words of Plato -- they too will serve you well as lawyers:

"To thine own self be true, and do what thou hast to do."

Court

June 26, 1981

Edwin Muse, III
Counselor to the President
Executive Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Application of Woman Lawyer
to be considered for appointment
to the Supreme Court of the
United States.

Dear Mr. Muse:

This is my request to be considered for appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States, submitted with gratitude that our President has made this application practicable for a woman lawyer.

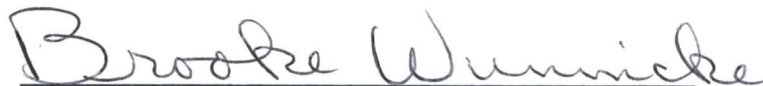
Because I have been an active practitioner at the Bar for over 35 years, a summary of my credentials is enclosed. Details of my professional experience, including numerous trials and appeals, are available upon request.

I have purposely made no contact with the persons whose names are listed as references, so as to assure that you will receive unbiased comment concerning my qualifications.

The length and breadth of my professional experience cannot alone serve to tell you about me as a lawyer. I have, therefore, also enclosed my commencement address to the 1981 law graduates of the University of Colorado. I believe that this address evidences my dedication to the legal profession, my faith in our system of justice, and my concern for the improvement of both.

This application is submitted with humility, aspiration, and trust that my qualifications will merit your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,



BROOKE WUNNICKE

175 South Eudora Street
Denver, Colorado 80222

Home Telephone: 303-388-1071

Office Telephone: 303-575-5933

Resumé of
BROOKE WUNNICKE
Attorney at Law

Residence:
175 South Eudora
Denver, Colorado 80222
(303) 388-1071

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Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."

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No more stringent fiduciary duty exists than that between lawyer and client. Yet, in the most recent calendar year for which figures are available, grievances filed against lawyers in our country -- exclusive of malpractice claims -- numbered 32,000. The most frequent breaches of the lawyer's duty were defrauding clients, representing conflicting interests, negligent handling of clients' affairs, such as failing to file meritorious claims before expiration of the statutory limitations, gross overcharging, charging for work not done, and incompetence. What an evil list!

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7. Service to the Organized Bar. We would be inexcusably naive not to recognize that public respect for law, lawyers, and judges is now at a dangerously low ebb. I grant you that this is not a new phenomenon. As long ago as the New Testament, St. Luke's Gospel declares,

"Woe unto you, ye lawyers!
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We all recall the famous line in Shakespeare's Henry VI:

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But let me be more current. The May 11, 1981, issue of U.S. News and World Report has emblazoned on its cover, "Why Lawyers are in the Doghouse", with a picture of a lawyer in a doghouse. The bold-print caption to the article reads:

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I trust that each of you will exert the strength and enthusiasm of your youth to restore a learned, fearless, independent, and esteemed bar.

8. Ethical Conduct. Although mentioned last, I submit that the primary attribute of a lawyer should be ethical conduct, in every circumstance and always. "Ethics" is derived from the Greek work which pertains to character, so when I speak of ethics for a lawyer, I speak of a lawyer's character. But I do not propose to inflict textbook discourse on legal ethics. You have all taken a required course in Legal Ethics while in law school.

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In concluding, I share with you Sir Francis Bacon's words, which I have altered only so as to include myself as a woman lawyer. In 1630, he wrote:

"I hold every lawyer a debtor to the lawyer's profession, from that which as lawyers of course do seek to receive ...profit, so ought they of duty endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto; this is performed in some degree, by the honest and liberal practice of a profession, when lawyers shall carry a respect not to descend into any court that is corrupt, and unworthy thereof, and preserve themselves free from the abuses wherewith the same profession is noted to be infected; but much more is this performed, if a lawyer be able to visit and strengthen the roots and foundation of the science itself, thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also amplifying it in perfection and substance."

Since 1945, this has been in my personal testament as a lawyer; I recommend it to the Law Class of 1981 for your covenant -- it will serve you well.

Finally, I share with you my private motto. If all else that I have said today shall pass quickly from your memories, recall the words of Plato -- they too will serve you well as lawyers:

"To thine own self be true, and do what thou hast to do."

Wunnicke, Brooke

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

30 JUN 1981

TO: Fred Fielding

Eut
FROM: EDWIN THOMAS
Assistant Counsellor
to the President

The attached was received by Edwin Meese III and requires special handling by your office and staff for response.

Please handle as appropriate and forward a ~~copy~~ of your response with the incoming to Ellen Strichartz, Room 35 OEGB, Ext 7489.

Thank you.

Σ - !

Court

June 22, 1981

Edwin Meese, III
Counselor to the President
Executive Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

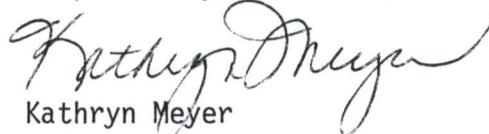
Re: Successor to Justice Potter Stewart

Dear Mr. Meese:

Enclosed please find copies of the letter and resume of Brooke Wunnicke which I have submitted to Attorney General Smith for consideration in filling the position vacated by Justice Potter Stewart.

Your favorable consideration would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kathryn Meyer".

Kathryn Meyer

4893 N. Lariat Drive
Castle Rock, Colorado 80104

June 24, 1981

The Honorable William French Smith
Attorney General for the United States of America
Constitution Avenue & 10th, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Brooke Wunnicke, Esq.
175 South Eudora Street (residence)
Denver, Colorado 80222
Home: (303) 388-1071; Office: (303) 575-5933

Dear Attorney General Smith:

It was with great interest that I read of the resignation of Justice Potter Stewart from the United States Supreme Court. According to news media accounts, President Reagan has asked that you lead the search for a successor.

I am sure that you are being inundated with names for that appointment, but I would be derelict in my duties as a citizen if I did not proffer the name of the attorney whom I believe would be not only the ideal choice, but the most qualified.

Brooke Wunnicke has been in the active practice of law for nearly thirty-six years. Aside from significant collegiate honors from Stanford University, she graduated Order of the Coif from the University of Colorado School of Law when that award was given to only the top one percent law graduates, and at a time when Harvard and Yale law schools did not provide enrollment opportunities for women. Subsequent to graduation she was in the private practice of law in Cheyenne, Wyoming for nearly thirty years prior to moving to Denver, Colorado.

In both Colorado and Wyoming, Brooke Wunnicke is highly revered by the legal communities. Her chances for appellate judgeship in Colorado -- for which she applied and was indeed recommended to the Governor for appointment under our state's 'Missouri Plan' -- were restricted by her political affiliation and conservative philosophies.

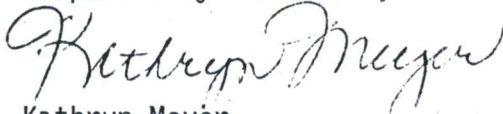
Brooke Wunnicke is a Republican and a supporter of President Reagan. She has never been active politically, however, for the sole reason that the practice of law has been both her vocation and avocation. There has never been a stauncher, more articulate representative for strict constitutional constructionism.

In 1973, the Denver District Attorney's office changed hands to a Democrat. Upon taking office, it was the District Attorney's intent to assemble the best legal staff in the state. Seeking advice from all quarters of the legal community as to who would be the best appellate advocate, he selected Brooke Wunnicke and suggested that she acquire a leave of absence from the firm where she was of counsel. She remains Chief Appellate Deputy in that office and is, in effect, the cornerstone of its efficiency. She is an adjunct professor at the University of Denver School of Law where she teaches Constitutional Law. She is an active member of both the Colorado and Denver Bar Associations as well as the American Bar Association.

Although I have barely touched upon this attorney's eminent qualifications, I hope that I have aroused your interest sufficiently to inquire further. A copy of her resume is attached for your convenience.

The law is and always will be Mrs. Wunnicke's life. If there is to be a judicial appointment of historical and legal significance, it is Brooke Wunnicke.

Respectfully submitted,


Kathryn Meyer

4893 N. Lariat Drive
Castle Rock, Colorado 80104

Home: (303) 688-9179
Office: (303) 866-3278

cc: Edwin Meese, III
Counselor to the President

Senator William Armstrong
U.S. Senator for Colorado

Resumé of
BROOKE WUNNICKE
Attorney at Law

Residence:
175 South Eudora
Denver, Colorado 80222
(303) 388-1071

BROOKE WUNNICKE

Attorney at Law

Active woman practitioner at the Bar for 35 years.

My personal testament as a lawyer appears in my Keynote Address to the University of Colorado Law School graduates, delivered May 22, 1981.

Bar Admissions

Wyoming State Bar	May 6, 1946
United States District Court for the District of Wyoming	April 2, 1946
Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals	March 10, 1958
United States Supreme Court	April 29, 1958
Colorado State Bar	June 13, 1969
United States District Court for the District of Colorado	September 9, 1970

Professional Experience: 1946 to Date

General Practitioner, Cheyenne, Wyoming	1946 - 1954
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Partner, Williams & Wunnicke Cheyenne, Wyoming	1954 - 1968
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Scope of Wyoming Practice:

Litigation: Substantial trial and appellate work in state and federal courts, primarily involving personal injury, criminal defense, municipal bond and other constitutional test cases, and broad range of administrative hearings.

Office Practice: General civil, primarily small business and rancher representation, probate, wills and living trusts, oil and gas, mineral law, state and federal taxation.

While closing out Wyoming practice to move to Denver, Colorado:

(1) Clerk, Hon Paul V. Hodges, Colorado Supreme Court	September, 1968 to June, 1969
--	----------------------------------

(2) Temporary assistance, Calkins,
Kramer, Grimshaw & Harring --
Oil and gas law

August, 1969, to
December, 1969

Reason for leaving Cheyenne, Wyoming: Husband James M. Wunnicke
(d. Sept. 6, 1977) retired from business in Wyoming, and we decided to
live in Denver.

Of Counsel, Calkins, Kramer, Grimshaw &
Harring, Attorneys at Law
First National Bank Building
Denver, Colorado

January, 1970, to
January, 1973

-Securities law, oil and gas, corporate,
and real estate law

Chief Appellate Deputy District Attorney
Office of the District Attorney
Denver, Colorado

January, 1973, to
February, 1976

General Counsel
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

February, 1976, to
February, 1977

-(Company's first in-house counsel)
general corporate and computer law

Chief Appellate Deputy District Attorney
Office of the District Attorney
Denver, Colorado

February, 1977, to date

-Numerous appellate briefs and oral
arguments; numerous trial court briefs;
counselling to staff on trial tactics

Law Teaching Experience

Part-time lecturer in law,
University of Wyoming

1956 - 1968

Adjunct Professor of Law
University of Denver College of Law
Courses: Constitutional Law (Civil)
Problems in Legal Practice

February, 1978, to date

Lecturer, Colorado District Attorneys'
Council

1975 to date

Lecturer, National District Attorneys' Association 1980

Lecturer, Legal Ethics, Continuing Legal Education 1980 to date

Service to the Organized Bar includes:

Wyoming State Bar Association
Member, 1946 to date

Laramie County Bar Association (Wyoming)
President, 1967 - 1968

Denver Bar Association (Colorado)
Trustee (elected) 1977 - 1980
Executive Committee, Board of Trustees, 1979 - 1980

Colorado State Bar Association

Former member of:

- Evidence Code Review Committee, serving 3 terms on the project of adopting the Federal Rules of Evidence in Colorado
- State Mineral Law Council (elected for 4 years)
- Publications Committee ("The Colorado Lawyer")
- Ad Hoc Committee on State Public Defender

Colorado Supreme Court

- Former member, Colorado Supreme Court Standing Committee for Colorado Rules of Criminal Procedure
- Former member, Grievance Prosecutor Selection Committee and Special Grievance Prosecutor

American Bar Association

- Member, 1952 to date
- Member, Legislative Drafting Committee on Taxation, 1958 - 1969

Education

University of Southern California 1935 - 1938
(full scholarship)

Stanford University B.A. 1939

University of Southern California 1943 - 1944
Law School

University of Colorado School of Law J.D. 1945

Academic Honors: Phi Beta Kappa
Order of the Coif

Personal History

Birth: Dallas, Texas, May 9, 1918
Marriage: James M. Wunnicke, 1940 until his death in 1977
Children: Adult daughter, Diane Brooke Wunnicke
Religion: Episcopalian
Political Affiliation: Registered Republican
Wyoming - 1940 to 1968
Colorado - 1969 to date
Health: Excellent

REFERENCES

Hon. Ewing T. Kerr
Senior District Judge
United States District Court
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Hon. James Barrett, Judge
Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Hon. Clarence A. Brimmer
District Judge
United States District Court
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Hon. Clifford Hansen
(former U.S. Senator from Wyoming)
Jackson, Wyoming

Hon. O. Otto Moore
Retired Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

Joseph H. Silversmith, Jr.
Denver, Colorado

Hon. Glenn Parker
Retired Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Hon. Paul V. Hodges
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

H. Harold Calkins
Calkins, Kramer, Grimshaw & Harring
Attorneys at Law
Denver, Colorado

A. Joseph Williams, Esq.
(former partner, Williams & Wunnicke)
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Hon. Dale Tooley
District Attorney
Denver, Colorado

Keynote Address by Brooke Wunnicke
to
The University of Colorado Law School Graduates
May 22, 1981

Friends and Colleagues

The honor and pleasant duty is mine to welcome these graduates to the legal profession. Congratulations to each of you who today received your juris doctor. I confirm to your families and friends that yours is a hard-won achievement: beginning with the almost fatal LSAT and followed by years of intensive study, punctuated grimly with "final exams." Can you even estimate how many hundreds of cases and thousands of pages that you have read during your law school studies? Today marks the culmination of your years of labor. Today you have achieved the honored status of graduate lawyers.

What a signal and heartwarming honor to be asked by my alma mater to be the keynote speaker at law school graduation! Mine was the law class of 1945 which, to save you subtracting, was 36 years ago. With the honor, however, came worry, and my remarks to you have been difficult to prepare. What message could I give that would be worthy for you to hear on this great day in your lives?

I have never held political office and I have never been a judge. Rather, I am proud to address you as an active practitioner at the Bar for 36 years. My message is intended to convey more than that survival is possible. I sorted my memories: the hot pit of the trial court, the austere chamber of the appellate court, and the law office with its long and demanding hours. Then I decided that instead of preparing a formal address, I wanted to share with you some reflections on being a lawyer. My hope is to strengthen your dedication to the lawyer's duty and to the legal profession.

Although the attributes of a good lawyer are many and difficult to acquire, ad astra per aspera -- to the stars by the hard ways, I urge you to travel those hard ways. Do not become discouraged, because as the great American lawyer, Joseph H. Choate, said:

"Common sense and common honesty combined with uncommon industry will make a successful lawyer, and give a lawyer an honorable place in any generation at the bar."

I believe that every good lawyer should have eight attributes, and it is about these attributes that I talk to you today. To paraphrase the English poet, William Blake:

"I will give you the end of a golden string,
Only wind it into a ball
It will lead you to profit and honor
And to serve justice above all."

1. Humility. I have never known a competent lawyer or able judge who did not have humility in the law. The law is too vast and complex to know it all or even a major part. No lawyer should ever hesitate to admit "I don't know" -- and then proceed to find out. On your graduation day, I must reluctantly tell you that you will be studying the law all your lives.

2. Long and patient labor. The practice of law is hard work. The lawyer's obligation is to put forth all the work appropriate to serve well and truly the client's cause. The wage of glibness and an ability to "wing it" is malpractice.

3. Wise and resourceful counsel. Hasty judgments are the antithesis of sound counsel. Consideration of all facets of a problem and deliberation are prerequisite to proper legal advice. Do not become too easily content with general principles of law, because your concern should be with the solution of a particular case.

In finding the solution, be resourceful. Were every lawyer constrained to do only that which has been done before, law would become static and thereby no longer responsive to the changing legal needs of society. As Justice Holmes said:

"The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience."

In my years at the bar, I have seen developed the law of products liability, new business torts, whole new areas of securities law, as well as new applications of the doctrine of res ipsa loquitur -- to list but a few. Recent developments in the law are examples of lawyer resourcefulness in solving problems. Justice Holmes truly spoke, almost a hundred years ago, that "the law is made by the Bar, even more than by the Bench."

4. Broad cultural interests, which I use for want of a better phrase. This attribute is not to be mistaken for recommending that a lawyer should be a pedant or a snob. Rather, a true correlation exists between a lawyer's excellence and a lawyer's general knowledge. Remember the unkind caution of Edmund Burke:

"Law sharpens the mind by narrowing it."

I suggest that history, the arts, music, drama, poetry, philosophy and all the now called liberal arts provide breadth and depth to the lawyer's ability and character. Surely we should all have some acquaintance with Plato, Aristotle, Homer, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Dante, Montaigne, and Montesquieu. Surely we should all know as friends the great writers on jurisprudence: Lord Coke, Blackstone, Pollock, Maitland, Cardozo, and Holmes, to name but a few from an illustrious roster.

Justice Holmes rightly deplored that the practical-minded undervalued the importance of jurisprudence. Jurisprudence is the philosophy and science of law. Jurisprudence is the root of the law that we practice. A lawyer who is ignorant of or pays no heed to jurisprudence only ploddingly plies a trade. A knowledge of jurisprudence enables a lawyer to apply resourcefully and credibly broad rules to particular cases.

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If what I have been saying seems to be a preachment, I do not apologize. The only feeling that could fill my heart is that somehow on this special day, for you and for me, I could kindle in each of your hearts an inextinguishable fire to become dedicated lawyers, who improve the legal profession and give honest and skillful legal service. If I fail to kindle that fire, at least I tried, and the failure will have been mine, not yours-- for that I apologize.

In concluding, I share with you Sir Francis Bacon's words, which I have altered only so as to include myself as a woman lawyer. In 1630, he wrote:

"I hold every lawyer a debtor to the lawyer's profession, from that which as lawyers of course do seek to receive . . . profit, so ought they of duty endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto; this is performed in some degree, by the honest and liberal practice of a profession, when lawyers shall carry a respect not to descend into any court that is corrupt, and unworthy thereof, and preserve themselves free from the abuses wherewith the same profession is noted to be infected; but much more is this performed, if a lawyer be able to visit and strengthen the roots and foundation of the science itself, thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also amplifying it in perfection and substance."

Since 1945, this has been in my personal testament as a lawyer; I recommend it to the Law Class of 1981 for your covenant -- it will serve you well.

Finally, I share with you my private motto. If all else that I have said today shall pass quickly from your memories, recall the words of Plato -- they too will serve you well as lawyers:

"To thine own self be true, and do what thou hast to do."

JEFF R BOGGESS
2010-B JEFFERSON
AUSTIN TX 78703

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EDWIN MEESE,
COUNSELOR TO PRESIDENT
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

DEAR MR MEESE:

I WOULD LIKE TO URGE YOU TO RECOMMEND TO
THE PRESIDENT THE APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSOR
CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TEXAS LAW SCHOOL TO THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT WOULD MAKE A BRILLIANT
APPOINTMENT. NOT ONLY IS HE A LEADING
SCHOLAR, BUT HE IS ALSO A CONSERVATIVE RE-
PUBLICAN.

AS YOU MAY KNOW, HE DEFENDED THE STATE'S
POSITION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT IN ROE VS
WADE. AS ONE OF HIS FORMER STUDENTS, I BE-
LIEVE HE WOULD BE THE FINEST APPOINTMENT
SINCE LOUIS BRANDEIS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

SINCERELY,

JEFF R BOGGESS,
2010-B JEFFERSON
AUSTIN, TX 78703

22:07 EST

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JEFF R. BOGGESS
26108 JEFFERSON
AUSTIN TX 78703



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THE HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

24 JUN 1981

PJ

[Handwritten signature]

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ~~JUSTICE STEWART'S~~ RETIREMENT PLANS, I URGE
YOU TO APPOINT PROFESSOR CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW TO THE SUPREME COURT. NO ONE ENJOYS A FINER
REPUTATION IN THE COUNTRY IN THE AREAS OF FEDERAL COURTS AND
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW THAN PROFESSOR WRIGHT. HE IS AN OUTSTANDING LAWYER
AND WOULD BE THE GREATEST APPOINTMENT TO THE COURT SINCE LOUIS
BRANDEIS. AS ONE OF HIS FORMER STUDENTS AND ONE OF YOUR SUPPORTERS, I
BELIEVE HIS JUDICIAL VIEWS WOULD PARALLEL YOUR OWN IN MOST AREAS. I
HOPE YOU WILL PLACE PROFESSOR WRIGHT'S NAME BEFORE THE SENATE. THANK
YOU.

SINCERELY,

JEFF R. BOGGESS
26108 JEFFERSON
AUSTIN TEXAS 78703

21:46 EST

MGMCOMP

