

F1.25

D1-7

67/14
c

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL REGION

Denver, Colorado

OPINION NO. D-1

September 11, 1942

To: The Regional Director

Attention: Mr. Malcolm E. Pitts

From: The Regional Attorney

Subject: Entry into relocation areas of vendors of food and other articles, and of wives or relatives of War Relocation Authority employees.

Mr. Pitts has inquired whether paragraph 4 of Public Proclamation No. 8 of Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, precludes the entry into relocation areas of dealer's representatives delivering supplies and food stuffs, either for the War Relocation Authority or for evacuee operated stores. He also has asked what happens in the case of wives or relatives of War Relocation Authority employees who wish to visit or live with such employees at a relocation area.

1. Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942 authorizes the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander to prescribe military areas from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may prescribe in his discretion. The Act of March 21, 1942 (Public Law 503-77th. Congress) makes it a criminal offense to violate any restriction of the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander with respect to a prescribed military area.

2. All relocation areas within the Pacific Region are within military areas prescribed by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. Public Proclamation No. 8 of June 27, 1942 designates these relocation areas as War Relocation Project Areas, and paragraph 4 of the Proclamation prohibits persons other than those of Japanese ancestry now or hereafter residing in relocation areas and other than War Relocation Authority employees from entering any such areas "except upon written authorization executed by or pursuant to the express authority" of Headquarters Western Defense Command. By an authorization of August 11, 1942 the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command delegated to the Director of the War Relocation Authority and his delegates the authority to grant

the required "written authorization" to persons to leave and to enter relocation areas in the Pacific Region. I am advised that the Director of the War Relocation Authority has in turn delegated to the Regional Director, the Project Directors and the Assistant Project Directors in the Pacific Region authority to issue the required "written authorization" to persons to leave or enter the relocation areas in that region, in accordance with the applicable instructions or regulations of the War Relocation Authority.

3. Public Proclamation No. 8 applies only to those relocation areas located in the Western Defense Command. It does not apply to the relocation areas in the Central or Southern Regions.

4. Public Proclamation WD 1 of the Secretary of War, dated August 13, 1942, establishes the relocation areas in the Central and Southern Regions as military areas. The Proclamation provides that no persons other than those of Japanese ancestry and their families now or hereafter residing in relocation areas, other than military personnel on duty at relocation areas, and other than War Relocation employees shall enter the areas except upon written authorization executed by or pursuant to the express authority of the Secretary of War or the Director of the War Relocation Authority.

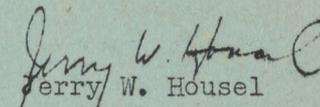
5. On August 28, 1942 the Director of the War Relocation Authority authorized the Regional Directors, Project Directors and Assistant Project Directors of the Central and Southern Regions to grant "written authorization" to persons to leave or enter the relocation area or areas over which they have jurisdiction. Each such written authorization is required to set forth the effective period thereof and the terms and provisions upon and the purposes for which it is granted, and otherwise to be in such form as the applicable regulations or instructions of the War Relocation Authority.

The August 28, 1942 memorandum further provides that a complete record must be made and kept for each relocation area of all written authorizations issued permitting ingress into and egress from such areas. No written authorization to enter a relocation area shall be for a period in excess of thirty days. Also none of the above officials to whom the Director delegated authority to issue authorizations for ingress and egress at relocation areas may issue an authorization permitting release of a citizen or alien of Japanese descent for employment, residence or travel within Military Area No. 1 and the California portion of Military Area No. 2 until written authorization for such employment, residence or travel has been given by the authority of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, in the form of permits issued by or under the authority of the Civil Affairs Division.

Conclusion

Under existing authority the Regional Directors, Project Directors, and Assistant Project Directors in the Pacific, Central and Southern Regions of the War Relocation Authority may issue written authorization to vendors of food and other needed articles, to wives and other relatives of the War Relocation Authority employees residing with such employees, and to other persons, permitting them to enter the relocation area or areas under their jurisdiction.

Sincerely yours,


Jerry W. Housel
Regional Attorney

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL REGION

Denver, Colorado

OPINION D-2

September 12, 1942

To: The Regional Director

Attention: Mr. E. D. Brooks

Subject: Authority of the War Relocation Authority to employ aliens

Mr. Brooks has inquired whether the War Relocation Authority has legal authority to employ aliens. He is particularly interested in the proposed employment of a former American citizen who adopted British citizenship in order to teach in British schools in Burma, and who is now preparing to resume American citizenship.

1. Paragraph 12 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, approved July 25, 1942, appropriates \$70,000,000 for the War Relocation Authority, including expenses incident to the employment of aliens, among other things. This provision authorizing the War Relocation Authority to employ aliens is excepted from the general prohibition in section 202 of the Act against payment of compensation from funds provided in the Act to certain aliens in the employ of the United States Government and serving in the continental United States.

2. Mr. Leland Barrows, Executive Officer for the Authority, advises in letter of August 10, 1942 that it is the general policy of the Authority not to employ evacuees in appointed positions, though they may be employed in the relocation centers at wage rates established for evacuees.

In my opinion the War Relocation Authority is legally authorized to employ aliens with any funds available to it under the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943. The policy against employment of evacuees in appointed positions clearly would not apply to the employment of a former American citizen who adopted British citizenship in order to teach in British schools in Burma, and who is now preparing to resume American citizenship.

Jerry H. Housel
Jerry H. Housel
Regional Attorney

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL REGION

Denver, Colorado

OPINION D-3

September 12, 1942

To: The Regional Director

Attention: Mr. E. D. Brooks

Subject: Time of submission by War Relocation Authority employees of affidavit as to nonadvocation of subversive activities

Mr. Brooks has inquired whether the affidavit of a person accepting employment with the War Relocation Authority that such person does not advocate, or is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, might be dated three days before such person took his oath of office and officially entered upon duty.

1. The First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, approved July 25, 1942, containing the appropriation for the War Relocation Authority, provides in section 201 that "no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence." The section also provides that for purposes thereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, or is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government by force or violence. Any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence, and who accepts employment for which he is compensated by any part of the appropriation contained in the Act, is subject to criminal penalty under the Act. A similar provision is contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved December 17, 1941, and in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 5, 1942, under which funds were made available to the War Relocation Authority.

2. None of the above Acts requires that an affidavit against overthrow of the Government be given by a person accepting employment for which he is compensated out of funds provided by the Acts. They provide merely that such an affidavit shall be considered prima facie

evidence that the employee does not advocate, or is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

In my opinion an affidavit as to nonadvocation of subversive activities given by an employee three days before he officially entered upon duty with the War Relocation Authority is adequate for the purposes provided for such affidavit in the laws appropriating funds available to the Authority.

Jerry W. Housel
Jerry W. Housel
Regional Attorney

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL REGION

Denver, Colorado

OPINION D-4

September 18, 1942

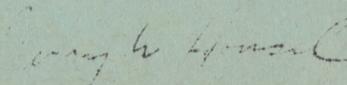
To: The Regional Director
Attention: Mr. Richard Bennetts
Subject: Employment of evacuees on irrigation and reclamation projects

Mr. Bennetts has inquired whether evacuees in the relocation centers may be employed on reclamation and irrigation projects of the Interior Department. He called attention to Solicitor's Opinion No. 8 which points out that section 4 of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 prohibited use of Mongolian labor on contract construction at such reclamation or irrigation projects.

The Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1943, approved July 2, 1942, contains the following provision under the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation:

"Labor and services of enemy aliens and of all American-born Japanese who are under the control of the War Department or other Federal agency may be utilized by the Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations and conditions as the War Department or other agency exercising said control prescribes, in the construction of Federal reclamation projects and water conservation and utilization projects and in other work performed under cooperative agreement between said Secretary and said War Department or other Federal agency."

This provision supersedes the above mentioned prohibition in the 1902 Act, insofar as the evacuees at relocation centers are concerned, and specifically authorizes employment of such evacuees on irrigation or reclamation projects or other work performed under cooperative agreement between the Interior Department and the War Relocation Authority.


Jerry W. Housel
Regional Attorney

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL REGION

Denver, Colorado

OPINION NO. D-5

September 26, 1942

To; The Regional Director

Subject: Payment of transportation expenses of evacuees transferred from one relocation center to another

You have inquired whether expense of travel of evacuees transferred from one relocation center to another may be paid by the War Relocation Authority.

1. Under Executive Order No. 9102 the Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized, among other things, to provide for the relocation of evacuees in appropriate places, provide for their needs in such manner as may be appropriate, supervise their activities and make such expenditures, including the making of loans and grants, as may be necessary within the limits of funds made available to the Authority. The War Relocation Authority has legal authority under this Order to pay transportation expenses of evacuees transferred from one relocation center to another.

2. There is no limitation against the payment of transportation expenses of evacuees transferred from one relocation center to another in the appropriation acts under which funds are available to the Authority. See Op. Sol. No. 18.

3. Paragraph III of Administrative Instruction No. 45 provides that "when it is necessary for evacuees to travel from one project to another, a grant shall be made to cover the necessary expenses". Also, I am advised that another Administrative Instruction is now being prepared in Washington prescribing policy and procedure for transfer of evacuees from one relocation center to another. Pending issuance of this instruction payment by the War Relocation Authority for traveling expenses of evacuees transferring from one relocation center to another may be made in accordance with the provisions of Administrative Instruction No. 45.

Jerry W. Housel
Jerry W. Housel
Regional Attorney

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL REGION

Denver, Colorado

50
Rmw
K.S.

OPINION NO. D-6

October 27, 1942

To: The Regional Director

Subject: Is it necessary or appropriate for the War Relocation Authority to reserve the right to recall evacuees who are issued leaves permitting their departure from relocation areas

You have directed my attention to a statement in a memorandum to Employment Investigators from the Chief of the Employment Division of the Pacific Region to the effect that the War Relocation Authority reserves the right to recall any evacuee to a relocation center at any time. The memorandum further states that evacuees on leave should be advised to make sure that lease or share crop agreements which they may enter into contain adequate provision to protect their interests in the event they should be recalled. You inquire whether it is necessary or appropriate on the part of the War Relocation Authority to retain this restriction.

1. The statement in the memorandum referred to is too broad. The War Relocation Authority does not reserve the right to recall any evacuee to a relocation center "at any time". Any leave may be revoked by the Director of the War Relocation Authority only when conditions are so far changed, or when such additional information has become available, that an original application for leave by the person to whom a leave has been issued would be denied under the provisions of the leave regulations. Section 5.9(b) of the leave regulations. The Project Director may, on similar ground, with the prior approval of the Regional Director, revoke any short term leave. Upon such revocation of a leave by the Director or the Project Director the person to whom the leave was issued shall return to the relocation center in which he previously resided unless a new leave is granted him or unless he is otherwise directed by the Director.

2. It will be necessary to amend the leave regulations if the restriction on leaves, permitting their revocation under the conditions outlined above, is not to be retained. Such an amendment can, of course, be made if it is determined administratively advisable and approved by

the Director. If you believe the leave regulations should be amended to remove the restriction on leaves mentioned above, I will be glad to prepare such an amendment in proper legal form for submission by you to the Director.

3. In my opinion it would be administratively inadvisable to remove the restriction on leaves permitting their revocation under the conditions outlined. The conditions in a community to which an evacuee has been given leave to go may change so rapidly as a result of the varying fortunes of war that it may be highly desirable and of importance to the war program to have such evacuees return to the relocation centers. Also, if additional information is developed that shows that an evacuee should not have been issued leave in the first place, the War Relocation Authority should be able to revoke his leave and have him return to the center or to such other place as the Director specifies.

I believe that the interests of the evacuees can be adequately protected if they are fully advised in this matter and if they see to it that their agreements contain provisions protecting their interests in the event they should be recalled. I recommend that a statement on this subject be included in the instructions to evacuees to whom leaves are issued.

Jerry W. Housel
Jerry W. Housel
Regional Attorney

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL REGION

Denver, Colorado

ORINION NO. D-7

December 14, 1942

To: Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

Attention: The Regional Director, Project Directors, and Medical
Officers

Subject: Registration and issuance of certified copies of
certificates of births, deaths and marriages.

In reply to your memoranda of October 16th and 20th, I summarize herewith the law and administrative practice relating to the legal recording and issuance of certified copies of certificates of births, deaths, and marriages occurring among the evacuees in the relocation centers of this region.

Granada Relocation Center

1. Forms for registration of births and deaths, marriage license applications, and marriage licenses are provided by the appropriate public officials in Colorado. The registrar of vital statistics in each registration district (each city, incorporated town, and county exclusive of such cities and incorporated towns) supplies blank forms for certificates of birth, death, identification, and for supplemental report of a child's given name. Colo. Stats. Ann., 1935, ch. 78, sec. 126; ch. 107, sec. 12. Marriage license application forms, marriage licenses and physician's and laboratory technician's report forms may be obtained from any county clerk and recorder in the State. Id., Cum. Suppl. 1941, ch. 107, sec. 5.

2. Certificates of births are to be filed with the local registrar of vital statistics within ten days after the date of birth by the attending physician or midwife, or if none, by one of the parents or the Director of the center. Colo. Stats, Ann. 1935, ch. 78, sec. 116. The certificate is to be filled out legibly in unfading ink and all items of information called for must be supplied or satisfactory account given for their omission.

In the case of an illegitimate child the name or both the mother and the known or putative father should be given. Such a child is registered under the mother's name with a cross reference under the father's name. If a child's given name is not

shown a supplemental report blank shall be obtained from the local registrar. This report is to be filled out and returned to the registrar as soon as the child is named. Id., ch. 78, sec. 122.

Any citizen of Colorado wishing to file the record of any birth or death not previously recorded, or to correct a previous registration may submit to the county court in the county where the birth or death occurred a completed certificate in the proper form with a court fee of \$1.50. The certificate shall be substantiated by an affidavit of the attending physician or, in case of death, by the undertaker. When such affidavit can not be secured, the affidavit of two persons acquainted with the facts at the time they occurred, one of whom is not related to the individual concerned, shall be submitted to the court. The court may require such further information as it deems necessary and it then forwards the certificate to the State Registrar, ordering that it be, or not be accepted.

Stillborn children or those dead at birth are required to be registered as both births and deaths. In such cases a birth certificate and a death certificate shall be filed with the local registrar in the usual manner, the birth certificate to contain the words "stillbirth" in place of the name of the child. Id., ch. 78, sec. 109. The death certificate shall state the cause of death as "stillborn", with cause of the stillbirth where known, whether the birth was premature and if so the period of uterogestation in months when known. Midwives may not sign death certificates for stillborn children and if there was no physician the stillbirth is treated as a death without medical attention. Burial or removal permits in the usual form are required in the case of stillbirths.

3. Certificates of death are to be obtained and filed with the local registrar by the undertaker or person acting as undertaker within the time limit, if any, designated by the local board of health for the issuance, of a burial or removal permit. Id., ch. 78, sec. 112. Personal and statistical information is to be supplied by the person best qualified to supply it. The certificate of cause of death shall be furnished by the attending physician if any, or the health officer or coroner if the death was without medical attendance.

In case of deaths without medical attendance the undertaker shall notify the local registrar who notifies the health officer or coroner. Id., ch. 78, 111. If the person died a violent death or suddenly under suspicious circumstances the coroner shall hold an inquest. After his investigation the coroner shall furnish information on the cause of death for the death certificate and burial permit.

4. A permit for burial, removal or other disposition must be obtained from the local registrar of vital statistics before the body of a person dying in Colorado can be buried, cremated, removed from a registration district or otherwise disposed of. Id., ch. 78, sec. 188. No such permit may be issued until the death certificate is filed except where a transit permit, issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place of the death, is presented.

5. A certificate of identification may be obtained by the adopting parent or parents of any child under sixteen years of age at or after the time of adoption is presented to it. Id. ch. 78, sec. 118 - 120.

6. Hospital records of vital statistics of inmates must be kept by the person in charge of the hospital. Id., ch. 78, sec. 124.

7. No fees are charged for recording certificate of births or deaths though local registrars not receiving fixed salaries in lieu of fees are paid certain fees for such registration and report to the state registrar by the city, town or county in which they serve. Id., ch. 78, sec. 126.

8. Certified copies of the record of any birth or death may be obtained upon request from the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Denver, Colorado, for a fee of \$1.00. Id., ch. 78, sec. 128. For any search of record when no certified copy is made a fee of 50 cents an hour for each hour of fractional hour of search is charged.

9. The name and address of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics is Dr. R. L. Clere, State Office Building, Denver, Colorado; of the local registrar for the Granada Relocation Center, Mrs. Gertrude Pizonka, 501 South 5th Street, Lamar, Colorado.

10. Application for a marriage license is made to a county clerk and recorder on the proper form under oath by the person or persons to be married. Id., Cum. Suppl. 1941, ch. 107, sec. 5. If the male is under twenty-one years of age or the female under eighteen, written consent, verified under oath, of one or both parents of the person under age must accompany the application. Each applicant for a marriage license shall file a physician's certificate in proper form that the applicant had been examined within thirty days preceding the date of issuance of the license and that the applicant is not infected with a venereal disease in a communicable stage. The physician's statement must be accompanied by a report from the head of the laboratory making it or some other authorized person.

If a county clerk refuses to issue a marriage license, either applicant may apply to the judge of any court of record in the county within which application for license was made and the judge may, if he finds it advisable, waive the requirements for the license (except the examination and tests) and order the license issued. Id., ch. 107, sec. 10. If waiver of the examination and tests is necessary, the applicants may apply to the State Board of Health and the Board, under certain conditions, may waive this requirement and consent to the issuance of the license. Id., ch. 107, sec. 11.

A fee of \$3.00 must be paid by the applicant or applicants to the county clerk for issuance and recording of a marriage license. Colo. Stats. Ann. 1935, ch. 107, sec. 6.

The officiant who solemnizes the marriage shall execute the marriage license and certificate and return it to the county clerk who issued it, for recording, within thirty days from the date of the ceremony. Id., ch. 107, secs. 12, 19 and 20. The \$3.00 fee for the marriage license includes payment for recording.

11. Certified copies of marriage licenses may be obtained from the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the marriage was performed. Id., ch. 107, secs. 9 and 20; ch. 45, secs. 88 and 181; Id. Cum. Suppl. 1941, ch. 78, sec. 128. The fee for such certified copies is prescribed by law and varies in different counties. Colo. Stats. 1935, ch. 66, sec. 26. For the county in which the Granada Center is located the fee is 50 cents.

12. The name and address of the county clerk and recorder for Prowers county in which the Granada Relocation Center is located is J. B. Sweat, Lamar, Colorado.

13. Criminal penalties are provided by statute for violation of the above provisions of Colorado law or the refusal or failure to perform duties imposed by those provisions. Colo. Stats. Ann. 1935, ch. 78, secs. 129, 130 and 132; ch. 107, secs. 13 - 15, 18, 19 and 21.

Heart Mountain Relocation Center

1. Forms for registration of births, deaths and stillbirths, and for application for marriage license, and marriage licenses are provided by appropriate public officials in Wyoming. Wyo. Rev. Stats. 1931, ch. 119, sec. 102; Sess. Laws of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115, sec. 2. The local registrar of vital statistics supplies blank certificates for births, deaths and stillbirths. Supplementary report forms for births and foundling report forms may be obtained from the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

Blank applications for marriage licenses and marriage licenses may be obtained from the county clerk of each county.

2. Birth Certificates are to be filed with the local registrar of the registration district in which the birth occurred within ten days of the date of birth by the physician, midwife, or other person in attendance at the birth. Sess. Laws of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115, sec. 14. If the birth was unattended, one of the parents shall file the certificate, and if neither is able to do so a local registrar shall secure the necessary information from any person having knowledge of the facts. The birth certificate must be filled out in typewriter or ink and must set forth the true and correct information. Wyo. Rev. Stats. 1931, ch. 119, sec. 105.

A supplementary report of information omitted in the original birth certificate also may be returned within six months after the date of birth (time prescribed by the Board of Health) to complete the original certificate. Sess. Law of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115, sec. 15.

Birth certificates may be filed or altered more than six months after the prescribed time under regulations of the Board of Health or an order of any court of competent jurisdiction. Such certificates are marked "delayed" or "altered". Id., ch. 115, secs. 7 and 8. Birth certificates of children under four years of age are acceptable for filing on the usual form in use at the time of the birth occurred, if signed by the attending physician, midwife or parent. Birth certificates of children over four years of age are filed on a separate form called "Delayed Certificate of Birth", which may be obtained upon application, giving date and place of birth, to the State Registrar. Applications for such delayed certificates must be supported by documentary evidence of early origin, showing place and date of birth. Two independents supporting records, if one was executed under the child's age of four, or three independents supporting records executed after the child reaches the age of four are required. For children between four and eleven years of age, certificates may be filed with the State Registrar upon the basis of any evidence acceptable to him.

In adoption cases the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, upon receipt of a certified copy of the adoption decree, prepares a supplemental certificate in the new name of the adopted child, and files the copy of the adoption decree with the original birth certificate in a confidential file. Sess. Laws of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115. 12.

The birth certificate for an illegitimate child may show the name of the known or putative father. Id., ch. 115, sec. 13. In case of legitimation of a child by subsequent marriage of its parents the State Registrar, upon receipt of a

certified copy of the marriage certificate and a statement of the father acknowledging paternity, prepares a new birth certificate in the new name of the child. Id., ch. 115, sec. 13. The evidence upon which the new certificate is made is placed in a confidential file.

Any person assuming custody of a child of unknown parentage shall submit a foundling report on the proper form to the local registrar with the information called for on the form. Such report constitutes the birth certificate and is so registered. If the child is identified later and a regular birth certificate found or obtained, such birth certificate replaces the foundling report in the records. Id., ch. 115, sec. 16.

All of the above forms are forwarded to the State Registrar by the local registrars on the tenth of each month.

3. Certificates of death or stillbirth shall be filed with the local registrar in the district in which the death or stillbirth occurred within three days thereafter. Id., ch. 115, sec. 17. If the place of the death or stillbirth is not known the certificate shall be filed with the registrar of the district in which the body was found, within twenty-four hours after the finding.

The certificate must be filed by the funeral director or person acting as such or the person in charge of interment. Id., ch. 115, sec. 17. Personal information required shall be obtained from the person best qualified to supply it. Medical data shall be supplied by the attending physician or midwife. If death occurred without medical attendance or if the attending physician refuses or fails to sign the certificate, the local registrar refers the case to the local health officer for investigation and certification. If the circumstances indicate that the death or stillbirth was caused by other than natural causes the local registrar refers the case to the coroner. When the cause of death can not be determined within three days it may be certified later but the attending physician or coroner shall notify the local registrar in writing so the permit for disposal of the body may be issued. Id., ch. 115, sec. 19.

4. A permit for burial, removal or other disposition, must be obtained before the body can be buried, cremated, removed or otherwise disposed of, from the local registrar, when the death or stillbirth occurred in Wyoming. Id., ch. 115, sec. 20. When it occurred outside the state a permit for burial, removal or other disposition issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death or stillbirth occurred is sufficient but such permit must be endorsed by the local registrar of the district in which final disposition is to be made. Id., ch. 115, sec. 21.

No permit for burial, removal or other disposition may be issued until the certificate of death or stillbirth is filed and no such permit contrary to the sanitary laws of Wyoming may be issued. Id., ch. 115, sec. 22.

5. No fees are charged for recording certificates of births, deaths, and stillbirths though local registrars receive from their county commissioners 50 cents for each birth certificate filed. Wyo. Rev. Stats., ch. 119, sec. 105. The attending physician also receives 25 cents for each birth he personally attends.

6. Certified copies of birth, death or stillbirth certificates may be obtained from the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Cheyenne, Wyoming, under such conditions and at such fee, if any, as are prescribed by the State Board of Health. The fees at present are \$1.00 for each certified copy of any of the above to be paid in advance. Sess. Law of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115, sec. 5.

7. The name and address of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics is M. C. Keith, M. D., Cheyenne, Wyoming, and of the local registrar of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, R. D. Trueblood, M. D., Cody, Wyoming.

8. Application for a marriage license is made to a county clerk on the proper form. Sess. Laws of Wyo. 1935, ch. 3, sec. 1. The application form may be obtained from any county clerk in the state but when completed it is submitted to the clerk of the county in which the marriage takes place. The county clerk, by testimony of a competent witness and of the applicant, ascertains the names, ages and other relevant facts concerning the parties to be married.

When either party is a minor, no license can be issued unless the verbal consent (if present) or written consent (if not present) of the father is given. Wyo. Rev. Stats., ch. 68, sec. 105. If the father is not living such consent may be given by the mother, guardian or person under whose care the minor may be. If the consent is in writing it must be proved by the testimony of at least one competent witness.

Every male person securing a marriage license must produce a certificate dated within ten days preceding the date of the application for marriage license from a physician practicing in Wyoming showing the applicant to be free from any venereal disease in a communicable stage. Id., ch. 103, sec. 227.

A fee of \$2.25 must be paid by the applicant or applicants for the issuance and recording of a marriage license and marriage certificate. Wyo. Rev. Stats. 1931, ch. 30, sec. 522; Sess Laws Wyo. 1941 ch. 115, sec. 126.

The officiant performing the marriage ceremony shall prepare and sign certificates of marriage in duplicate. Sess. Laws of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115, secs. 23 to 25. One copy is given to the parties married and if the bride requests, a triplicate copy is made for her. The original is filed with the county clerk who issued the license within ten days after the ceremony was performed. The county clerk must send the certificate of marriage filed with him to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics on or before the 15th of every month.

9. Certified copies of marriage licenses on certificates may be obtained from the county clerk in which the marriage took place in the case of marriages prior to April 25, 1941. In the case of marriage subsequent to that date certified copies of marriage license may be obtained from the county clerk and certified copies of marriage certificates may be obtained either from county clerk or from the State Registrar. Wyo. Rev. Stats. 1931, ch. 30, sec. 513; ch. 68, sec. 116; Sess. Laws of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115, sec. 5.

The fee for a certified copy of a marriage certificate obtained from the State Registrar is prescribed by the State Board of Health and is \$1.00. Sess. Laws of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115, sec. 5. The fee for certified copy of a marriage certificate obtained from a county clerk is charged at the rate of 15 cents per 100 words. A fee of 25 cents is charged by the county clerk when making a search of record when no certified copy is made. Wyo. Rev. Stats. 1931, ch. 30, sec. 522.

10. The name and address of the county clerk for Park County where the Heart Mountain Relocation Center is located is Miss Eva E. Larson, Cody, Wyoming.

11. Criminal penalties are provided by statute for violation of the above provisions of Wyoming law or the refusal or failure to perform duties imposed by those provisions. Sess. Laws of Wyo. 1941, ch. 115, secs. 28-30; Wyo. Rev. Stats. 1931, ch. 68, secs. 113 and 119; ch. 103, sec. 228; ch. 119, sec. 108.