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FINAL REPORTS

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT  
TOPAZ, UTAH

CLOSING REPORT

PROJECT ATTORNEY

Lloyd Buchanan, Project Attorney

## CLOSING REPORT

by the Project Attorney  
Central Utah Relocation Center  
Topaz, Utah

A general idea of the duties of the Project Attorney may be obtained from the following job description:

"Advises and assists the administrative officials of a relocation center with respect to legal problems in connection with center administration, and furnishes legal advice and services to the various councils, commissions, and other bodies representing the evacuee community.

"Incumbent is under administrative direction of the Project Director. Work is performed subject to the technical guidance and review of the Solicitor in Washington, to whom weekly reports are submitted and to whom questions which are of special importance or which require the use of research facilities not available at the center are referred. Supervises one or more evacuee attorneys, who serve as members of the attorney's office and render advice to and assist individual evacuees in connection with all their legal problems and also assist the incumbent in advising the community council, judicial commission and other community organizations.

"Renders a complete legal service to administrative officials of the center, giving advice and assistance on such problems in connection with center administration as the following: Interpretation of Federal fiscal laws and other relevant Federal statutes; review of procurement and other contracts; preparation of use permits and other legal instruments in connection with the use of land on which the center is located; development of appropriate measures for the maintenance of law and order at the center, including assistance in handling disciplinary hearings; evacuee employment relationships, including the preparation and interpretation of contracts for the employment of evacuees outside the center; assistance on evacuee property problems including the preparation and review of contracts, deeds, wills and other legal instruments necessary for handling such problems; social welfare problems, including divorce, adoption, guardianship, child support, separate maintenance, probate and other matters; negotiations with State and local officials

concerning law enforcement at the center, the furnishing of State and Local Governmental services to the center and the applicability of State and local laws generally; relationships with, and the organization and powers of, the community council, judicial commission and other community organizations established by the evacuees pursuant to applicable regulations; compliance with State school laws by center school officials; special problems with respect to the legal implications of expatriation and repatriation, citizenship status of individual evacuees, foreign funds control and alien property custodian regulations as they affect evacuees generally; compliance with State vital statistics laws; and the organization and management of cooperatives and other community enterprises, including advice concerning licensing, tax liability, contractual relationships and other aspects of the operation of the enterprises.

"Furnishes legal advice and services to the several organizations representing the evacuee community, including the community council, the judicial commission, the merit rating board, and the fair practices committee. Gives advice and renders opinions to those organizations on problems which involve interpretation of their authority and functions, and supervises evacuee attorneys in drafting procedures, regulations, and legal forms for the use of these groups." All duties were performed with reference to pertinent laws, regulations, and policy declarations, the latter coming from Washington and the local project administration.

The following served at some time in the Project Attorney's office:

Anthony O'Brien, Acting Project Attorney, from  
Victor Abe, Attorney from  
to  
Shozo Tsuchida, Attorney from  
to September 18, 1943  
Kei Hasegawa, stenographer, from  
to  
Tsuruko Takahashi, stenographer, from  
to  
Mary Suzuki, stenographer, from  
to  
Ralph C. Barnhart, Project Attorney, from December 29,  
1942 to

Hisako Narahara, stenographer, from

Kihei Ikeda, legal aide, from  
to August 9, 1945.

Florence Suzuki, stenographer from  
to September 1, 1945.

Frank S. Barrett, Acting Project Attorney from

Mims R. Pollett, Acting Project Attorney from  
to February 8, 1945.

Helen Fry Hjort, stenographer from June , 1944  
to November 16, 1945.

Lloyd Buchanan, Project Attorney, from February  
9, 1945 to date.

It was of material assistance in the work of the Project Attorney to have available lawyers, legal aides, and business counsellors of Japanese descent. Their value lay not only in their ability to converse with residents in Japanese but in the confidence and ease with which the more timid approached them. These assistants, of course, served also materially to reduce the amount of work which the Project Attorney was called upon to handle personally.

Evacuee matters would have been handled with greater comfort for both the evacuees and members of the staff had the offices of the Project Attorney, his evacuee assistants, and the Evacuee Property Officer been contiguous and had more waiting room space been provided. Library facilities were understandably limited, but with mail and teletype service to Washington and a research staff there, no difficulties arose in this connection.

It was not often necessary to ask questions or to refer matters to the Solicitor's office in Washington. An experienced attorney should be able to handle matters that normally come to an attorney's attention. Problems peculiar to WRA could generally be solved by reference to the Manual, Handbook, Administrative Notices, Solicitor's Opinions, etc., which were quite complete and exhaustive.

The work of the Project Attorney can be divided into four parts: 1. Provide legal advice and assistance to the administration; 2. Assist the community of residents; 3. Assist individual residents in legal matters; 4. Act as observer to note that consistent and just treatment was being accorded to residents in the regularly established local courts and governmental agencies.

It may be in order to elaborate slightly on numbers 2 and 3. Work for the community, as distinguished from individual residents, included assistance in such matters as drafting a charter and preparing ordinances and regulations (Exhibits A and B attached hereto) for the Community Council (the community self-government agency) and enforcing such rules and ordinances; organization and development of procedure for the Judicial Commission (the residents' tribunal for hearing cases involving violation of community regulations and ordinances); formation of community activities groups within regulations; organization, (copies of charters and by-laws not submitted herewith -- see report on Consumer Enterprises), operation, and liquidation of the Consumers' Cooperative Enterprises and the Credit Union; and assistance in settling factional disputes in such organizations when discontinuance of function was threatened.

(The right of the Project Director to try and pass sentence on residents charged with violation of regulations was, with the establishment of the Judicial Commission, transferred to that body. Thereafter the Project Director's function in such matters was generally supervisory and, under the Manual regulations in the nature of a review.)

To explain the last mentioned item, reference may be made to a dispute among residents most actively interested in the Cooperative. It appears that the trouble revolved about certain personalities who obtained or continued in active control after the elections of January, 1945. It soon became evident that a majority of the Congress, which consisted of the direct representatives of the members of the Cooperative, was opposed to at least some of the members of the Board of Directors, who had been elected by that same Congress. There ensued a series of technical maneuvers and attempts at ouster

with the Congress majority seeking such action and the Board postponing regular Congress meetings. The Project Attorney was consulted throughout this period and his advice was sought on interpretation of the by-laws, parliamentary procedure, legality of action taken or intended, and even existing and contemplated libel suits. The administration's nonpartisanship and aloofness in this private yet quasi-public difficulty were modified only by realization of the need for continuance of the Cooperative's services. We could not permit threats to wind up or hints that the employees would refuse to work. After some three months of wrangling, an arrangement was worked out whereby the Congress group was to be afforded an opportunity to remove the entire Board of Directors and the officers, with the latter offering a defense of their actions. The face-saving gesture was continued to the point of resignation in advance of a removal vote. Thereafter new officers and directors were chosen, and the Cooperative functioned without further difficulty until and through its liquidation, which was well and clearly handled.

Individual problems were of a number and variety which might be expected in any community of several thousand people. There were, of course, normal business problems and normal personal problems, the latter including domestic relations matters. There were also problems, both business and personal, which arose out of evacuation. Under the head of business came such matters as duration leases, bailments of personal property, claims for property lost or stolen, and agency agreements and powers of attorney. Personal problems arising out of evacuation included cases of violation of local community ordinances, and marital problems arising from the strain of abnormal social conditions. In Each of the eight cases in which a resident obtained a divorce, as well as in the two cases in which proceedings were instituted to be concluded after relocation from the center, separation had already been complete, with one spouse being evacuated to another center or, having come to the center, ~~from~~ availing himself or herself of the normal and simple process of relocation. In these cases the spouse who remained in the center ultimately brought the divorce action.

Normal community problems were modified by the special circumstances which affected the evacuees. For

example, in a community of several thousand, a substantial percentage of whom were entitled to vote, there was no real problem concerning absentee voting in the states from which they were evacuated. On the other hand, a great deal of the Project Attorney's time was occupied with leave clearance hearings and determinations concerning segregation of residents. (No attempt will be made in this report to describe the process of leave clearance or the functions of the Leupp and Tule Lake segregation centers.)

Because of the sovereign nature of the agency there arose also such questions as bringing project lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, non-closure of roads which crossed the center, and liability for water assessments.

At this point detailed mention may properly be made of an incident which occurred during the early days of the center and which was important not only for the unfortunate personnel aspect but because of its effect on the community, public relations angle, and its indication of some of the problems involved in the relationship between the War Relocation Authority and the army.

About 7:30 P.M. on Sunday, April 11, 1943, James H. Wakasa, an elderly bachelor, was shot and killed inside and near the fence surrounding the project. The army sentry who fired the shot said that Wakasa had tried to climb over the fence, but the position of the body appeared to negative this charge.

The army exercised its prerogative of trying the sentry before a military tribunal, which acquitted him. Although the Project Attorney summoned the local civil authorities, the latter were denied by the military an opportunity to conduct an inquest, the sentry being directed not to answer questions. The Project Attorney and WRA were thus impeded in their efforts to investigate the affair and insure against a repetition. We were able to gather only such evidence as could be found circumstantially, and to recommend to the military authorities modification of their regulations and clarification of procedure in the matter of warnings. It was suggested that the method of shouting warnings to stop and then shooting be discarded, at least in this center,

where stringent measures were clearly not called for, in favor of more active but less dangerous means of halting those who seemed about to violate boundary limitations.

The military police did not admit any guilt and no improved procedure was ever definitely agreed upon. But the sentries did subsequently appear to be more aware of the possibilities of danger, notwithstanding which one fired a warning shot shortly after the Wakasa incident.

Advice, preparation of papers, and general assistance were given in a great variety of matters. (See Exhibit C attached). It is interesting to note that the monetary value of cases to which such a value could be assigned was not high. Generally speaking, a lawyer in private practice could not afford to handle such cases. Nor could the clients afford to pay the fees which would normally be required. (Of course, much of the business would not have arisen but for evacuation.)

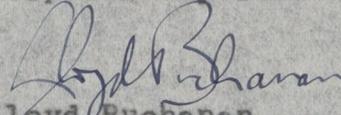
Establishment of the Evacuee Property Office in April, 1943, reduced the burden on the Project Attorney. Because there was no definite point at which property or business problems merged into legal questions, there was necessarily close cooperation between the two offices. Perhaps because of the welfare aspects involved in many of the matters which it handled, the Evacuee Property office was at one time set up organizationally in the Community Management Division. Later, and probably on account of the cases involving shipping and storage, it was included in the Administrative Management Division. In the middle of 1945, it was transferred to the Relocation Division. While these organizational relationships are understandable, it would appear to the writer to be preferable to include Evacuee Property in the Legal Division, with a close working relationship with the others. Besides the absence of a line of demarcation, previously mentioned, there were many instances where first one office and then the other would be consulted by residents and administration alike on the same problem. Furthermore, given a case involving property and, for example, correspondence with a lawyer outside the center, one could not tell whether the matter was being taken care of by the Project Attorney or the Evacuee

Property Officer; such a case would probably be handled by whichever office was first approached. (As Project Attorney and considering the strangeness which many residents felt and the hardship which they had faced, I would not send them out of my office if they came for aid in a property matter, unless it were for instance a WRA storage case and clearly not applicable to the Project Attorney.) A combined filing system would certainly have been more logical and orderly: it would have made unnecessary reference to two sets of files, and, more important, prevented the possibility of overlooking material filed elsewhere.

More than fifty percent of the Project Attorney's time was devoted to the evacuees and their problems, although in some of this work, such as that involving the Cooperative and problems concerning availability of shopping facilities, the administration was directly concerned. (This is not to deny the interest of the administration in the general well-being of the residents.) This percentage is approximate and over-all since it varied from time to time as different problems called for greater attention.

It is a truism that the extent of cooperation by residents depends in large measure on their confidence in the fairness and considerateness of the administration and its members. We found that the adverse effect of evacuation could slowly but definitely be overcome by understanding and decent treatment.

Respectfully submitted,



Lloyd Buchanan  
Project Attorney

Dated, Topaz, Utah, November, 1945.

*Such legal questions as the general authority or necessity for evacuation or the more specific matter of the right to transfer individuals to segregation centers or internment camps have not been discussed in this report because, while action was taken, justification therefor was not considered part of the work of the Project Attorney.*

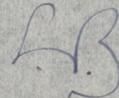


Exhibit A  
ORDINANCES OF THE TOPAZ  
COMMUNITY COUNCIL

In Effect November 6, 1944

CHAPTER I.

Section 1. DEFINITIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

- (a) By the term "Center" as referred to in the Ordinances of the Central Utah Relocation Center, is meant all of the area included within the residential blocks, the administrative, warehouse, hospital, school, motor pool and lumber yard zones.
- (b) By the term "Project" as referred to in the Ordinances of the Central Utah Relocation Center is meant the entire area and structures located thereon, within the boundaries identified by markers placed at intervals around the border of the premises occupied by the War Relocation Authority for residence, farm, grazing or other purposes.
- (c) The maximum fine which may be imposed hereunder shall not exceed the sum of \$300 for any single offense. The Community Council may provide, by regulation duly promulgated, that the Judicial Commission may, in cases tried before it impose a fine, the amounts received from the payment of fines to be paid into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Section 2. PUNISHMENT

Punishment for the violation of Ordinances or Regulations of the Community Council. Any person who violates these ordinances and/or regulations shall be guilty of an offense punishable under the provisions of War Relocation Authority Administrative Instruction No. 85.

CHAPTER II.

MISDEMEANORS

Section 1. GAMBLING AND BINGO.

Any person who shall engage in any game whatsoever played with cards, dice, or other device for money, checks, credits, or any other thing of value shall be deemed guilty of gambling. A bingo game in any form is prohibited in the Community of Topaz.

Section 2. GAMBLING HOUSE

Any Person who shall permit any building or structure of which he is in possession to be used for the purpose of conducting any game whatsoever played with cards, dice, or other device for money, checks, credits, or other thing of value shall be deemed guilty of operating a gambling house.

Section 3. THEFT

Any person who shall take the property of another person, with intent to steal, shall be deemed guilty of theft.

Section 4. BRIBERY

Any person who shall give or offer to give any money, property, or service, or anything else of value to another person with corrupt intent to influence another in the discharge of his public duties or conduct, and any person who shall accept, solicit or attempt to solicit any bribe, as above defined, shall be deemed guilty of bribery.

Section 5. MAIMING, INJURING OR POISONING ANIMALS

Every person within the limits of this project, who shall wilfully or maliciously kill, maim, disfigure, or administer poison to any livestock or other domestic animal, or expose any poisonous substance with the intent that the same shall be taken by any animal, shall be guilty of malicious mischief.

Section 6. ASSAULT

An assault is an unlawful attempt to commit bodily harm on the person of another. Any person within the limits of this project or at or enroute to or from any place for which W.R.A. has granted a pass, who shall attempt or threaten bodily harm to another person through unlawful force or violence shall be deemed guilty of assault

Section 7. BATTERY

Battery is any wilfull and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. Any person, within the limits of this project, or at or enroute to or from any place for which W.R.A. has granted a pass, who shall wilfully strike another person or otherwise inflict bodily injury, or who shall by offering violence cause another to harm himself, shall be guilty of battery.

Section 8. CONCEALED WEAPONS

It shall be unlawful for any person, to carry any concealed, dangerous weapons within the limits of this project.

Section 9. DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS PROHIBITED

It shall be unlawful for unauthorized persons to discharge firearms of any description within the limits of the Center, and further it shall be unlawful for any person to practice archery, shooting of bows and arrows, sling shots, B.B. and airguns in residential areas, unless the space so made use of has been set apart by those authorized at the particular time for the purpose of archery or marksmanship.

Section 10. DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in conduct which is unbecoming and tends to create bad public relations, or to bring into disrepute the name and reputation of Japanese-American residents of this Project. Any person who shall engage in conduct which disturbs or annoys others who are attending a public or religious assembly, or appears in a public place in an intoxicated or disorderly condition shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct.

Section 11. TRESPASS

It shall be unlawful for any person to invade and enter upon the premises of another without permission of the owner or occupant thereof. Any person who shall go upon or into, any apartment, room, building, or enclosure of another or of the Government, and shall refuse to go immediately therefrom on the request of the owner, lawful occupant or representative of Internal Security, shall be deemed guilty of trespass. It shall further be unlawful for persons not expressly authorized to enter warehouses, motor pool, lumber yard, school or other public buildings after regular business hours.

Section 12. SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY

It shall be unlawful for any person to mark, tear or in any manner injure, deface, mutilate or destroy any book, pamphlet or other property of the school and/or Center Public Library.

Section 13. NUISANCES

It shall be unlawful for any person to maintain or permit to remain or be maintained upon his premises any nuisance as is in this ordinance designated. Every such nuisance shall be removed or abated as herein provided. Any person or persons who shall be the keeper of a nuisance or otherwise guilty of a violation of any of the provisions hereof shall be punished.

Every day any nuisance is permitted to remain by the author or keeper thereof, the same shall be deemed a separate offense, A nuisance is an offense against the order and well being of the Center and consists in the doing of any act, or omitting to perform any duty, which act or omission either:

1. Annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others; or
2. Offends public decency; or
3. In any way renders the lives or health of others insecure or interferes with the enjoyment of their proper

Section 14. THROWING OF OBJECTS WITHIN RESIDENTIAL AREA

It shall be unlawful for any person to throw any object within the residential block area, with the intention of injuring, frightening, or annoying others, and every violation of this provision shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 15. DISRESPECT TO MEMBERS OF THE INTERNAL POLICE

Any person who shall show disrespect to a member of the Internal Security Police by word or act in such a way as to impair the Authority and influence of the Internal Police in the center shall be guilty of an offense.

Section 16. CRASHING PARTIES

It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or attempt to enter any invitation dance or other social function held in this center without proper invitation; or to cause any disturbance in and around the place where such function is being held or to refuse to leave the premises if requested to do so by any member of the Internal Security Police or any member of the Committee in charge of such function.

Exhibit B  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT  
TOPAZ, UTAH

April 11, 1945

TRAFFIC RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Passed by Topaz Community Council and Now in Effect).

Section I No resident shall operate a vehicle in the community of Topaz in any manner contrary to the provisions of these Rules and Regulations.

Section II Violation of WRA Vehicular Regulations

Any resident who shall violate any vehicular regulation of the War Relocation Authority shall be punished in accordance with provisions of these Rules and Regulations.

Section III License Required to Operate Vehicle

No resident shall drive a vehicle within the community of Topaz without a WRA license, or written permission from the Project Director, or his authorized agent.

Section IV Speeding

- A. No resident shall drive a vehicle at a speed of more than 20 miles per hour on any street within the community.
- B. No resident shall drive a vehicle at a speed in excess of that indicated herein for the districts designated:
  - 1. 15 miles per hour within school districts.
  - 2. 10 miles per hour at any intersection within the community.
  - 3. 5 miles per hour within the confines of any block in the community.
- C. The school districts shall be:
  - 1. The area bounded by Tourmaline Avenue, Topaz Avenue, Greasewood Way and Elm Street.

2. The area bounded by Willow Street, Poplar Street, Opal Avenue, and Cinnabar Avenue.
3. The area bounded by Agate Avenue, Opal Avenue, Tamarix Street and Juniper Street.
4. The above-described school districts shall include all boundaries or approaches thereto.

Section V Traffic within the blocks

- A. Driving of motor vehicles into the blocks is permitted only to provide essential services to and from the block public buildings.
- B. No vehicle shall be driven between the barracks except where written permission is received from Internal Security.

Section VI Exceptions to Section IV and Section V

The speed limits set forth in Section IV and the provisions of Section V shall not apply to official emergency vehicles; namely, hospital ambulances, fire department and Internal Security vehicles when operated in emergencies. This provision shall not relieve the driver of any official emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the streets.

Section VII Traffic Signs and Signals, Must be Obeyed

No resident operating a vehicle shall disobey or fail to observe any traffic sign placed in accordance with these Rules and Regulations or any regulation of the WRA, unless otherwise directed by a member of the Internal Security who is then on official duty, or unless operating an ambulance, fire department equipment or internal security police cars on emergency official business.

Section VIII Reckless Driving

Any resident who shall drive or operate any vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public safety shall be deemed guilty of reckless driving.

Section IX Driving while Intoxicated

No resident shall operate a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Section X Parking Prohibited

No resident shall stop or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or at the direction of a traffic officer or traffic control device, or in compliance with these rules and regulations, in any of the following areas:

1. In an intersection
2. Within 20 feet of a fire hydrant
3. Within 25 feet of any building
4. Where parking is prohibited by officially posted signs.

No resident shall be allowed to park a vehicle in the residential districts from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. without night permit issued by the motor pool of the project.

Section XI Exceptions to Section X

The provisions on parking set forth in Section X shall not apply to:

- A. Authorized emergency vehicles when operated in emergencies.
- B. Supply vehicles from the commissary and coal trucks when on regular duty, provided the driver of any such vehicle shall be in a position to move it in case an emergency so requires.

Section XII Turning or Stopping

- A. No resident shall make "U" turn in any street.
- B. A signal or intention to turn to the right, the left or to stop shall be given continuously for not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning or stopping.
- C. No resident shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signals.

D. All signals herein required shall be given by means of the hand and arm from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner:

1. Left turn --- hand and arm extended horizontally
2. Right turn--- hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease speed --- hand and arm extended downward.

Section XIII Entering Streets

To driver of a vehicle entering any street shall yield the right of way to a vehicle approaching on such street.

Section XIV Passing Prohibited

No vehicle shall pass another moving vehicle on the streets.

Section XV Backing into Street Prohibited

Backing into streets shall be prohibited.

Section XVI Pedestrian Right of Way

The driver of any vehicle shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian. Whenever any vehicle has stopped to permit a pedestrian to cross a street, no vehicle approaching from the rear shall overtake and pass such vehicle.

Section XVII Accidents: Duty of Drivers

- A. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury or death to any person, or any damage to property shall stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident; shall give his name, address and the registration number of his vehicle to the person struck, or the driver or occupants of any vehicle collided with and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance.
- B. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury or death to any person or any damage to property shall within 24 hours forward a written report of such accident to the Internal Security.

Exhibit C

List of Types of Matters Among Others Which Came to  
The Attention of the Project Attorney

Wage claim	Insurance
Safe deposit box	OPA rent registration
Taxation (State and Federal)	Divorce
Personal	Unemployment compensation
Business	Debt collection
Income	Leave permit, short term
Documentary	Leave clearance
Admissions	Segregation
Sales	Personal, business and
Excise	professional licenses
Social Security	Accident investigation
Bank Accounts	Breach of contract
Deposits, withdrawals, closing out	Rationing
Probate and decedent's estate	WRA fire liability
Establishment of Credit Union	Employee's compensation
Formation of Consumers' Cooperative	Selective Service
Preparation of corporate charter,	Forgery
Bylaws, and resolutions	Suretyship
Corporation election procedure	Dual employment
Parliamentary procedure	Community Council charter
Special Treasury license	Public assistance grant
Interpretation of government regulations	Relationship and communications with state & local authorities
Interpretation of agreements, bylaws, and other documents	Judicial Commission procedure
Maintenance of private enterprise	Disciplinary hearing before Project Director
Qualifying of foreign corporations	Transportation of property
Drafting of community ordinances	Storage of property
Hearing for transferee to detention center or internment camp	Mortgage foreclosure
Contraband seizure	Employment contract
Alien deportation	Certificate of alien registra- tion
Army requisition of motor vehicle	Registration of residents - loyalty questionnaires
Application for settlement by G.A.O. of amounts due	Rental of land and of water shares
	Application for release of stored contraband
	Soldier's dependency allowance
	Dissolution of corporation
	Eviction notice
	Redemption of U. S. bonds.

Selective Service questionnaire	Appeal from exclusion order
Application for release from parolee status	Alien Property Custodian
Purchase and sale of real property	F. B. I. investigation
Termination of lease	Will
Power of attorney	Preparation of election manual
Transfer of stocks and bonds	Workmen's compensation
Dividends	Gambling case
Subscription warrant rights	Traffic violation
Retirement pension	Assault
Report to Treasury	Birth certificate
Conflicting water rights	Internment
Application for change of use of water	Public liability insurance
Reimbursement for water assessment	Burglary
Claim under Small Claims Act	Powers of Military Police
Lease of project land	Robbery
Fire fighting assistance	Liaison between resident and his attorney
Fees to employees	Child labor laws
Renunciation of citizenship	Escheat
Employment of domestics	Vocational training
Buddhist Church internal controversy	Guardianship
Residence for state university	Automobile license
Change of name	Fair employment practices
Indemnity agreement	American Civil Liberties Union
Freight damage	Tax foreclosure
Social Security	Relocation assistance grant
Search seizure	Lease to alien
Ditch maintenance in lieu of assessment	Tax refund
Statute of Limitations	Reinstatement of insurance policy
Patent	OPA Certificate of Eviction
Dual citizenship	Magazine subscription
Seasonal employment	Flag handling
Property tax exemption	Preparation of contract
Local school facilities	Common law marriage
Opening of fish market	Dishonored check
Non-closure of roads	Red Cross services
Wage claim against WRA	Alien travel
Organization of staff canteen	Libel
Court martial sentence	Veteran's widow's preference
	Hunting and fishing rights
	Annulment

Claim against bank in liquidation  
Withdrawal of foreign corporation  
Payment of overtime  
Inoculation  
Extension of loan  
Share cropper's lease  
Applicability of state criminal code  
Continuance of patronage refunds  
Banking business  
Removal of corporate officers