Arthur Gray Mashburn—Democrat (Elected)
19th Nevada Attorney General
Terms: January 5, 1931–January 4, 1935
January 3, 1939–January 4, 1943

Biography

Arthur Gray Mashburn, one of sixteen children—five sons and eleven daughters—was born in Kenyon, Arkansas, December 13, 1872, to John A. and Elizabeth (Field) Mashburn.¹ When Mashburn was six years old, the family moved to Philadelphia, a little town in northern Arkansas.²

Mashburn attended public schools in Philadelphia, Arkansas, and LaCrosse Collegiate Institute. Upon graduation, Mashburn moved to Nashville, Tennessee. He had “an ambitious outlook and a determination to make the best of his talents.” Mashburn completed a course in business methods at Draughton’s Practical Business College in Tennessee and Peabody Normal School, but delayed the completion of his education when his father was ill. After this “hiatus, Mashburn was again able to take-up the work he had first chosen, that of teaching.”³ Although Mashburn had few opportunities for advancement, he showed “an ability to master his circumstances no matter how adverse.”⁴

Mashburn worked at the Arkansas Deaf Mute Institute at Little Rock for 11 years, as an instructor for seven years and superintendent for four. “He looked after the education of from three to four hundred students and became a recognized specialist in this field of education. He was the youngest superintendent of a school for the deaf in the country at the time.”⁵ Today, the institute is called the Arkansas School for the Deaf.


² Ibid.
³ Ibid.
⁴ Ibid.
⁵ Ibid.
After leaving Arkansas, Mashburn taught for three years at the Washington School for the Deaf, Vancouver, Washington. While teaching in Vancouver, Mashburn used his leisure time to study law, and “under his own direction, he was able to complete a large part of the formal studies required of candidates for the bar.”

Mashburn finished his legal education at the University of Arkansas Law School. On January 4, 1909, he graduated with the second highest honors in the class in a little more than half the time allotted for the course, and received a Bachelor of Laws degree (LL.B.). On June 14, 1909, he was admitted to the State Bar of Arkansas. In August, Mashburn moved to Virginia City, Nevada, and in the 40 years he spent in the state, he became “a widely-known attorney and a prominent figure in the state’s legal, fraternal, and political circles.

On November 15, 1909, Mashburn was admitted to the Nevada State Bar, and on October 1, 1909, he became a member of the law firm of Mack, Green & Mashburn and was in charge of running the firm’s Virginia City Office.

On December 18, 1911, Mashburn married for the second time, this time to Lillian Annie Richards in Virginia City, Nevada. They had one daughter, Lillian Elizabeth Mashburn.

In 1912, Mashburn was elected as Storey County District Attorney and served until 1917. In January 1917, Mashburn re-entered private practice and

... formed a law partnership with A. Grant Miller in Reno. Upon the retirement of Judge Pat A. McCarran from the Supreme Court... in January, 1919, he formed a law partnership with him... which continued until August, 1927, when the term of the partnership expired... after which, they continue[d] as office associates.

On June 19, 1919, Mashburn married Ruby McKenzie Frick. Their only son, Gary A. Mashburn, a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Air Corps, was killed in action on May 5, 1944, when the P-47C he was piloting crashed in Atcham, Shropshire, England.

Lt. Mashburn Killed Overseas.

Second Lt, Gray Mashburn, Jr., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gray Mashburn of Carson City, was killed in a plane crash over Atcham, England, on May 5, 1944, according to a war department telegram received by Mr. and Mrs. Mashburn yesterday. Lt. Mashburn was well known in Carson City and Reno. He was graduated from the Carson City high school and the University of California and was attending first year law school at California when he enlisted in the

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7 Ibid.  
8 Ibid.  
11 Ibid.  
12 Ibid.
army air corps. Besides his parents, Lt. Mashburn is survived by a sister, Mrs. Norman Clay of Carson City. Lt. Mashburn was a fighter pilot and had only been overseas a few months. His father is well known throughout Nevada as a former attorney general. He served three consecutive terms before his retirement.\textsuperscript{13}

While in private practice, “Mashburn continued to garner respect among the legal and political circles of Nevada. His popularity was never more apparent than in 1934,” and in November, Mashburn became Nevada’s 19th Attorney General. “His election was unexpected as the state was largely Republican and Mashburn was a Democrat”.\textsuperscript{14} Mashburn defeated his opponent, Sam Tippets, by 3,870 votes.\textsuperscript{15}

Mashburn became Attorney General at the height of the Great Depression and served three consecutive terms, from January 5, 1931, to January 4, 1943. Only one other Nevada Attorney General, Frankie Sue del Papa, elected in November 1998, held the office for three \textbf{consecutive} terms (emphasis added). Subsequently the Nevada Constitution was amended limiting the attorney general’s terms in office. Article 5, Section 19 of the Nevada State Constitution prohibits the attorney general from serving more than two terms.

Mashburn worked on many issues, including, among other, the legalization of gambling; attracting more “substantial” people on a more permanent basis to Nevada; the Boulder Dam Project; and Nevada’s divorce laws.

“The stock market crash of 1929 and the Hoover Dam Project created a hard, economic depression”\textsuperscript{16} In 1931, with the passage of Assembly Bill 98, Nevada legalized gambling “as a way to bring economic relief” and provide a source of revenue for the state.\textsuperscript{17}

Chapter 99 – An act concerning slot machines, gambling games, and gambling devices; providing for the operation thereof under license; providing for certain license fees and the use of money obtained therefrom; prohibiting minors from playing and loitering about such games; designating the penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; and other matters properly relating thereto.\textsuperscript{18}

A \textit{Time Magazine} article, “NEVADA: One Sound State,” March 8, 1937, noted that “Carson City, was the smallest state capital (population 1,596) and Mashburn was involved in promoting Nevada as a “great place to live”. The Nevada Assembly seconded a resolution by the Nevada Senate designed to attract more “substantial people to

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{13} \textit{Nevada State Journal}, May 16, 1944.
  \item \textsuperscript{14} \textit{History of Nevada-Nevada, A Narrative of the Conquest of the Frontier Land}. Pages 23-24.
  \item \textsuperscript{15} \textit{Political History of Nevada}, 2006. Page 378.
  \item \textsuperscript{17} Statutes of Nevada 1931, Chapter 99, Inclusive, Pages 165-169.
\end{itemize}
Nevada more permanently.” The joint resolution called for repeal of that portion of Nevada’s Constitution which prohibits lotteries.”19

Mashburn, concerned about water pollution in Nevada, opposed the dismissal of a suit by the United States Supreme Court against a paper company in Floriston, California.

One matter, the Boulder Dam Project, took up a large portion of Mashburn’s time during all three terms. Boulder Dam, now known as the Hoover Dam, “is a concrete arch-gravity dam in the Black Canyon of the Colorado River, on the border between the U.S. states of Nevada and Arizona . . . . It was constructed between 1931 and 1936,” and was designed to “control floods, provide irrigation water, and produce hydroelectric power.”20 Because Hoover Dam is located in both Nevada and Arizona, Mashburn’s involvement in the project included complex legislation, litigation, and negotiations on behalf of the state. Legislation that authorized the building of the dam was a seven-state compact called the Colorado River Compact.21 In order for construction of the dam to begin, six of the seven states needed to ratify the compact. During the ratification process and after the compact became law, Mashburn was an advocate for the state and for Clark County. He was “one of the staunchest champions of Clark County’s right to a share of the revenue[s]” that resulted from the sale of hydroelectric power produced by the dam.22

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19 http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,930880,00.html.
When disputes arose, Mashburn also acted as a negotiator between the laborers and Six Companies, Inc., a conglomeration of smaller companies hired to build the dam.23 A labor dispute arose between the laborers and Six Companies, and the attorney for the laborers contacted Mashburn, who wrote to Six Companies. Mashburn wanted to find a resolution to the dispute before the laborers filed a lawsuit—he did not want the dispute to go to court while other Boulder Dam cases were ongoing.24 The Attorney General needed to find a resolution to the issue before the laborer took Six Companies to court. The exchange of letters appears below.

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November 30, 1931

Six Companies Incorporated
Boulder City
Nevada

Gentlemen:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Edward Kennedy, saying that he was "deported from Boulder Dam job yesterday after working twenty days" and that when he went to Las Vegas and returned to Boulder City the "chief of police and his officers" were waiting for him and "made me (him) leave without my (his) time for working at Boulder Dam," and asking me to "do something about this."

While I have written him that I preferred not to do anything about this matter until the question of the conflicting jurisdiction within the so-called Reservation is determined, I would appreciate it if you would pay this man what you owe him, if anything, at once, as this will place both you and this office in a more favorable position in the eyes of this man and his friends, and probably in the eyes of the Court if this situation should be called to the attention of the Court.

Yours truly,

Attorney-General

GM'B

Source: Nevada State Archives
December 3rd, 1931.

Hon. Gray Mashburn,
Attorney General, State of Nevada,
Carson City, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Mashburn:

Your letter of November 30th, regarding communication from Mr. Edward Kennedy:

I find that this man was evicted by the Boulder City Police Department as a "red organizer" Thanksgiving Eve, and, because of the fact there was no possibility of his being paid that night, it was arranged that his check be sent to him C/o General Delivery, Las Vegas, Nevada. This was done, and I have before me carbon of letter of November 27th, 1931, from our pay-master, with which was enclosed our Check No. 988, of that dating, in amount, net, $32.90.

Trusting this information will show you that we have not been negligent or overly drastic in this matter, I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

F. T. Crowe
General Superintendent.

Source: Nevada State Archives
In addition to negotiations and legislation, Mashburn also represented Nevada in litigation concerning the dam, namely *Arizona v. California*, 283 U.S. 423 (1931) and *Arizona v. California*, 292 U.S. 341 (1934). These cases involved disputes over water distribution from the Colorado River between Arizona, California, and Nevada; and the constitutionality of the Colorado River Compact, respectively.\(^{25}\)

In 1932, Nevada’s divorce laws came under attack by New York Assistant District Attorney Joseph P. Reilly of New York, who said in a statement to the United Press that “he would hold Nevada divorces invalid because many showed evidence of collusion. New Yorkers who remarried after obtaining a Reno divorce would wake up some morning and find themselves bigamists.”\(^{26}\) A headline in the *Nevada State Journal* read: “Reno


Attorneys Undisturbed When New York Official Says Divorces Won Here Will Not Be Recognized.” The New York District Attorney further stated that

If I were to advise the marriage license clerk that these divorces were invalid and if he should then grant a marriage license to a person holding one, he would be guilty of a misdemeanor and the person who got the license and remarried would be guilty of bigamy. He said he would hold Nevada divorces invalid until the New York Supreme Court ruled otherwise. 27

Mashburn also questioned the New York District Attorney’s argument:

Apparently, the New York attorney does not understand the meaning of the word collusion. The Nevada practice of permitting defendants to divorce action to enter an appearance or present a form answer by employing a Nevada lawyer is not collusion. Collusion occurs when ‘framed-up’ or faked causes of action are used by parties having no just cause or right of action. No one can question the validity of a Nevada decree except the husband and wife in an interested action. When both have made an appearance, they are estopped from questioning the decree.28

Reno Judge George Bartlett said that Reilly’s statement is “simply evidence of the same narrow influence that limits grounds for divorce in New York to a single cause of action—adultery.”29

Mashburn also wrote many opinions, participated in some of the state’s most complex legal problems, and “left the Attorney General’s office with the respect and admiration of those with whom he was associated and the people of the state. Though he was very deliberate in his discussions and took plenty of time to render opinions, he seldom was caught off guard and his opinions have generally stood the tests of the courts when they were questioned.”30

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28 Ibid.
29 Ibid.
Prior to retirement, Mashburn seriously injured his back and never fully recovered. He declined to seek re-election for a fourth term, and in 1943, Mashburn left the Attorney General’s Office and returned to private practice. He served as a “referee in bankruptcy [cases]” and remained “heavily” involved in several fraternal organizations, including “as grand master of the Nevada grand lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member of Reno lodge No. 14 of that order;” a member of Washoe Lodge No. 35, F&AM; Fraternal Order of Eagles; and Delta Phi Delta Fraternity.\(^{31}\) Mashburn also was a member of the Washoe County Bar Association; the Nevada State Bar; the American Bar Association; and the Washoe Club, Virginia City.

In his three terms as Attorney General, Mashburn “accomplished many things, whether he was fighting with companies to prevent pollution of the Truckee River or representing the state at a trade barrier conference in New Mexico . . . he had the best interests of Nevada at heart.”\(^{32}\)

On April 14, 1949, Mashburn suffered a stroke.\(^{33}\) About two weeks later, on May 29, 1949, Mashburn passed away at his home in Carson City, at the age of 77.

He is survived by his third wife, Ruby R. (McKenzie) Mashburn; and his two daughters, Mrs. Nettie (Mashburn) Kelderman and Mrs. Gene (Mashburn) Clay, both from

\(^{31}\) Ibid.

\(^{32}\) Assorted Letters, Gray Mashburn Collection, Nevada State Archives.

previous marriages. His only son, Lieutenant Gray Mashburn Jr., preceded him in death.  

Following his death, Mashburn’s obituary appeared in several local papers, including the *Reno Evening Gazette* and the *Nevada State Journal*. “Gray Mashburn will be remembered for his service to the state as an honest, straight-forward official.”


Gray Mashburn, Formerly Attorney General, Dies in Carson City at Age of 77

1872-1949

Anybody Say Weather Isn't Traditional?

Who says the weather hasn't any regard for tradition? It rained on Memorial Day, didn't it?

One of those "widely scattered showers" which have been making a regular thing of hit-or-miss weather the last week drew a bead on Reno at 2 a.m. and left go. Pelted rain and hail walloped down for about 15 minutes while pedestrians galloped for doorways and the gardening public ran for indoors.

The weather bureau listed the shower as only "a trace" of precipitation, but it felt like a good bit more to the people who got caught in it.

A widespread, minor storm was responsible for other "unusual" aspects of the weather last weekend. On the newly-opened Mt. Rose Road, a light snowstorm surprised motorists. Sunday Lake Tahoe received brief, hard rainstorms Saturday night, and Donner Summit reported a light snowfall yesterday morning. Reporting rain Sunday and yesterday were weather observation stations at Elko, Fallon, Hawthorne, Lock, Ely, Austin and Winnemucca.

Austin got more than a half-inch in a sudden downpour.

Today isn't expected to be any nicer than yesterday. Cloudy skies, probability of showers and thundershowers and little change from the chilly temperatures of last weekend will be the order of the day. Yesterday's ten degree mark was only 63 degrees, and the wee small hours thermometer registered only one degree above freezing.

Trouble Maker's Bail Increased

Taken into custody early Sunday morning on a drunkness charge, Robert Wason, 44, of Reno caused considerable trouble in the city jail, police reported.

General Election of 1930

On November 4, 1930, Mashburn was elected as Nevada’s 19th Attorney General. Of the 33,346 votes cast, Mashburn (Democrat) received 18,608 (55.8%) votes to Sam Tippet’s (Republican) 14,738 (44.2%) votes.36

Primary Election of 1934

In the Democratic primary election on September 4, 1934, Mashburn defeated T.L. Withers. Of the 17,452 votes cast, Mashburn (Democrat) received 11,080 votes (63.5%) to Withers’ (Democrat) 6,372 votes (36.5%).37

General Election of 1934

On November 6, 1934, of the 40,902 votes cast, Mashburn (Democrat) received 28,552 (69.8%) votes to Geo. A. Whiteley’s (Republican) 12,350 (30.2%) votes.38

General Election of 1938

On November 8, 1938, Mashburn won a third term as Attorney General. Of the 44,442 votes casts, Mashburn (Democrat) received 26,296 (59.17%) votes to Lloyd Smith's (Republican) 18,146 (40.83%) votes.39

Office Administration and Duties

The Nevada Attorney General’s office staff for 1932-1934 included:

- Attorney General Gray Mashburn
- Deputy Attorney General W.T. Mathews (Nevada’s 21st Attorney General)
- Deputy Attorney General Julian Thurston
- Secretary Mildred Bray

The Nevada Attorney General’s office staff for 1934-1936 included:

- Attorney General Gray Mashburn
- Deputy Attorney General W. T. Mathews (Nevada’s 21st Attorney General)
- Deputy Attorney General Julian Thurston, who resigned and was replaced by W. Howard Gray
- Secretary Mildred Bray, who resigned and was replaced by Isadore Smith Davie
- Stenographer: Marjorie Ligon

The Nevada Attorney General’s office staff for 1936-1938 included:

- Attorney General Gray Mashburn
- Deputy Attorney General W. Howard Gray

37 Ibid., page 436.
38 Ibid., page 379.
39 Ibid., page 381.
- Deputy Attorney General W.T. Mathews (Nevada's 21st Attorney General) who resigned and was replaced by W. Howard Gray
- Chief Clerk Stenographer Isadore Smith David, who resigned and was replaced by Marjorie Ligon, who resigned and was replaced by Elma Gottschalk
- Stenographer: Marjorie Ligon, who resigned and was replaced by Laura Rains, who resigned and was replaced by Mable Armstrong

The Nevada Attorney General's office staff for 1938-1940 included:

- Attorney General Gray Mashburn
- Deputy Attorney General W.T. Mathews (Nevada's 21st Attorney General)
- Deputy Attorney General Alan Bible (Nevada's 20th Attorney General)
- Chief Clerk Stenographer: Elma Gottschalk
- Stenographer: Marjorie Ligon
- Stenographer: Irma Huntington

The Nevada Attorney General's office staff for 1940-1942 included:

- Attorney General Gray Mashburn
- Deputy Attorney General W.T. Mathews (Nevada's 21st Attorney General)
- Deputy Attorney General Alan Bible (Nevada's 20th Attorney General)
- Chief Clerk Stenographer: Elma Gottschalk
- Stenographer: Marjorie Ligon
- Stenographer: Irma Huntington, who resigned and was replaced by Lavern Hutchinson
- Stenographer: Thelma Briggs

The Nevada Attorney General's office staff for 1942-1944 included:

- Attorney General Gray Mashburn
- Deputy Attorney General W.T. Mathews (Nevada's 21st Attorney General)
- Deputy Attorney General George P. Annand
- Chief Clerk Stenographer: Marjorie Ligon
- Stenographer: Marjorie Ligon
- Stenographer: Margaret S. Norton

The Nevada Attorney General's Office operating budgets from 1931 through 1943 as approved by the 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, and 40th Sessions of the Nevada Legislature included the following appropriations:

**1931-1933 Operating Budget** - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>Salary of Attorney General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Salary of the deputy Attorney General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$900</td>
<td>Salary of secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$80</td>
<td>Salary of extra stenographic service</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Traveling expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Supplies and printing supplies of briefs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statutes of Nevada 1931, Chapter 112, Section 5, Page 181).
1933-1935 Operating Budget - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

$10,000  Salary of Attorney General
$6,000  Salary of deputy Attorney General
$3,600  Salary of secretary
$200  Salary of extra stenographic service
$100  Extra legal services
$3,000  Traveling expenses
$1,500  Supplies and Equipment
$5,000  Expenses of defending Boulder Dam suit and to be used only in the event that a motion to dismiss is denied (Statutes of Nevada 1931, Chapter 113, Section 5, Page 186).

1935-1937 Operating Budget - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

$10,000  Salary of Attorney General
$7,200  Salary of deputy Attorney General
$6,000  Salary of extra deputy Attorney General
$3,600  Salary of stenographer
$700  Extra stenographic services
$6,000  Extra legal services
$2,400  Traveling Expenses
$1,500  Stationary and other office supplies, postage, telephone, telegraph, and incidental expenses including court costs (Statutes of Nevada 1933, Chapter 196, Section 5, Page 342).

1937-1939 Operating Budget - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

$10,000  Salary of Attorney General
$7,200  Salary of deputy Attorney General
$6,000  Salary of extra deputy Attorney General
$3,600  Salary of stenographer
$3,420  Extra stenographic services
$2,200  Traveling Expenses
$2,500  Office supplies, equipment, and incidentals, including Court costs
$20,000  Costs and expenses prosecuting or defending pending and threatened railroad and public utilities tax suits, to be expended only in the event it should become necessary to prosecute or defend such suits to use said money for that purpose, no part of which shall be paid or expended for attorney's fees. (Statutes of Nevada 1935, Chapter 190, Section 5, Page 399).

1933-1935 Operating Budget - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

$10,000  Salary of Attorney General
$6,000  Salary of deputy Attorney General
$3,600  Salary of secretary
$200  Salary of extra stenographic service
$100  Extra legal services
$3,000  Traveling expenses
$1,500  Supplies and Equipment
$5,000  Expenses of defending Boulder Dam suit and to be used only in the event that a motion to dismiss is denied (Statutes of Nevada 1931, Chapter 113, Section 5, Page 186).

1935-1937 Operating Budget - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

$10,000  Salary of Attorney General
$7,200  Salary of deputy Attorney General
$6,000  Salary of extra deputy Attorney General
$3,600  Salary of stenographer
$3,000  Extra stenographic services
$2,200  Traveling Expenses
$2,500  Office supplies, equipment, and incidentals, including Court costs
$20,000  Costs and expenses prosecuting or defending pending and threatened railroad and public utilities tax suits, to be expended only in the event it should become necessary to prosecute or defend such suits to use said money for that purpose, no part of which shall be paid or expended for attorney's fees. (Statutes of Nevada 1935, Chapter 190, Section 5, Page 399).

1937-1939 Operating Budget - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

$10,000  Salary of Attorney General
$7,200  Salary of deputy Attorney General
$6,000  Salary of extra deputy Attorney General
$3,600  Salary of stenographer
$3,420  Extra stenographic services
$2,100  Traveling Expenses
$2,000  Office supplies, equipment, and incidentals, including court costs
$10,000  For the express purpose of paying costs and expenses of
prosecuting or defending impending or existing tax or other suits, no part of which shall be paid or expended for attorney's fees.

(Statutes of Nevada 1937, Chapter 216, Section 5 and 6, Page 532).

1939-1941 Operating Budget - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Attorney General</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of deputy Attorney General</td>
<td>$7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of extra deputy Attorney General</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of stenographer</td>
<td>$4,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra stenographic services</td>
<td>$3,420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traveling Expenses</td>
<td>$2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies, equipment, and incidentals, including court costs</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the express purpose of paying costs and expenses of prosecuting or defending impending or existing tax or other suits, no part of which shall be paid or expended for attorney's fees.</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statutes of Nevada 1939, Chapter 199, Section 5 and 6, Page 345).

1941-1943 Operating Budget - All funds were appropriated from the general fund.

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Attorney General</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of deputy Attorney General</td>
<td>$7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of extra deputy Attorney General</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of chief clerk-stenographer</td>
<td>$4,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra stenographic services</td>
<td>$3,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical help</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling Expenses</td>
<td>$2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies, equipment, and incidentals, including court costs</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the express purpose of paying costs and expenses of prosecuting or defending impending or existing tax or other suits, no part of which shall be paid or expended for attorney's fees.</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statutes of Nevada 1941, Chapter 191, Section 5 and 6, Page 543).

The 1931 Nevada State Legislature in its 35th session added the following duties to the Nevada Attorney General's Office:

- Nevada Attorney General was authorized directed and empowered to publish findings of fact in cases where there are over 100 litigants or the state engineer is a party. (Statutes of Nevada 1931, Chapter 233, Section 1-3, Page 443-444).

- The Nevada Attorney General and his deputies are the legal advisors for the state of Nevada. The employment of other attorneys to represent the state is prohibited with limited statutory exception. (Statutes of Nevada 1931, Chapter 235, Section 1-3, Page 445-446).
The 1933 Nevada State Legislature in its 36th session did not add any additional duties to the Nevada Attorney General’s Office.

The 1935 Nevada State Legislature in its 37th session added the following duties to the Nevada Attorney General’s Office:

- The attorney-general or the district attorney of any county shall, at the request of the tax commission, collect such delinquent taxes with penalty and interest, and shall commence any necessary action in the name of the state. (Statutes of Nevada 1935, Chapter 74, Section 10, Page 169).

- When complaint is made to the attorney-general by the labor commissioner that any district attorney has been guilty of a willful violation of failing to prosecute a case submitted by the labor commissioner, it is hereby made the mandatory duty of the Attorney General to investigate and enforce any necessary penalties. (Statutes of Nevada 1935, Chapter 103, Section 2, Page 225).

These sessions of the Nevada State Legislature did not add any additional duties to the Nevada Attorney General’s Office:

- 1937 Nevada State Legislature, 38th
- 1939 Nevada State Legislature, 39th
- 1941 Nevada State Legislature, 40th