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COPY

Granada H

October 14, 1942

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Fire Report

The fifth fire in the Granada Project occured October 13 at 9:45 A.M. in the warehouse area when a street sweeper caught on fire through the carelessness of the operator who violated a safety rule by filling the gas tank while the motor was running. The fire was quickly extinguished with fire extinguishers from nearby buildings and by the use of sand. The Fire Department was not notified. This street sweeper belonged to the contractor and the total damage or loss was around $20.

We were advised by the U. S. Army Engineers that two fire trucks were shipped on October 10 to the Granada Project and we hope to have them in service within a few days.

The bunker room in our new fire station is ready for occupancy and we will move from our temporary quarters located at 6F to our permanent quarters located at 4th and G Streets.

Firemen on inspection tours report any fire hazards such as paper or rubbish of any nature to sanitation crews for correction.

On October 5th a fire occurred at the scrap pile and was believed to have been intentionally set. Carpenters cleared celotex and wood from around flues and smoke stacks in 7E and 7F.

On October 7th Mr. Reserwald, Regional Fire Protection Officer from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Mr. Gomer Odell and Fire Protection Officer Campbell made a survey of the hospital area relative to fire protection and safety.

Fire Chief Campbell and three firemen surveyed the X-Y Ranch in regard to fire protection and the placing of fire extinguishers.

Many scrap wood and paper piles were reported during the week in the warehouse area and within the center, creating a definite fire hazard.

Trucks were reported as being parked too close to barracks.

(signed) Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

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October 22, 1942

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Fire Report

During the course of the week thirty-five extinguishers were distributed within the administration, warehouse and residential area.

Six Federal Model G-1 Air Raid Sirens were ordered on October 17. Total cost of sirens $117.00.

On October 19th, 1950 feet of 2½" fire hose manufactured by the Quaker Rubber Corporation was delivered. The hose is 1942 emergency alternate hose and was tested at the factory to 300 pounds. One thousand feet of this hose was put on Fire Truck No. 1 and nine hundred and fifty feet on Fire Truck No. 2.

Five firemen accompanied by Chief Campbell went to Granada to unload two fire trucks and delivered them to this center. The trucks are Ford One and one-half ton trucks, Model 1941. The color of the trucks are Army Gray. The firemen are now busily acquainting themselves with the fire trucks.

On October 21st at 1:00 A.M. the firemen answered a call from the engineers to pump out water that had accumul ted in the pump room due to a broken pipe. Call answered with the two ton truck. Boiler rooms and mess halls notified of water shortage.

(signed) Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

COPY

October 29, 1942

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Fire Report

On October 26th the firemen answered a call at 9E Mess Hall. The cause of the fire was defective flues. The stove pipe being too short caused it to become disconnected from the roof jack and filled the attic with smoke. Fire was extinguished by the booster tank and the loss was estimated at $5.00.

In two nights in succession the firemen answered calls to the telephone pole at 8H which was reported burning. The pole was found with shorted wires and burning at the base of the pole. Fire was kept under control by shoveling dirt against the pole.

Firemen reported cracked chimney tile in various instances in the camp. This situation should be remedied because of possible danger of fire.

The firemen are at present busily filling the fire extinguishers with anti-freeze.

(signed) Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

COPY

November 5, 1942

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Fire Report

Due to the shortage of firemen on the force, this department has found it extremely difficult to perform its regular duties, and is unable to make the daily inspections and so forth that it would under normal circumstances. Until such time that the personnel has been sufficiently increased, the present force will continue to remain on call mainly for alarms.

The firemen answered the third call to the 8H electric pole. The damage was slight and the fire merely a continuation of the other two.

Six hundred fire extinguishers within the Center and on the farm were filled with anti-freeze during the course of the week.

(signed) Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

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November 12, 1942

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Fire Report

The installation of fire alarm phones has been completed for the center. One fire alarm telephone has been installed in each of the blocks: two in the warehouse area and two in the hospital area. These phones are designated by red and white stripes on the telephone poles and for immediate detection in the evenings, amber lights also indicate their location.

On November 7 at 7:30 P.M. a truck caught on fire on G Street in front of the fire department. The brake drums were found to be burning. Damage was very slight, if any.

(signed) Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

COPY

November 19, 1942

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Fire Report

The Fire Department received a shipment of foam recharges and carbon tetrachloride and the firemen have been servicing fire extinguishers and placing them in trucks and in other places where needed. The Fire Department has just completed flushing and checking fire hydrants in the center. Valves were found closed on two hydrants: One in the warehouse area between the seventh and eighth warehouse and one at the southwest corner of Block 10E. One leaky hydrant was reported at the southeast corner of the hospital area. A hydrant was reported bent at the southwest corner of Block 10H.

On November 14 at 9:10 P.M. an electric power pole was reported burning in 9L. Firemen answered the call and found pole overloaded and burning. Wires were found sparking. Fuse finally burned out and pole was reported out of danger. Very slight damage.

(signed) Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

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November 27, 1942

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Reports

On November 21st, the firemen answered a false alarm to the 6E laundry. Steam from the laundry was mistaken for smoke and no damage was reported.

Two thousand feet of 2½" double jacket fire hose was delivered to the Fire Department from the Quaker Rubber Corporation on November 23, 1942. The hose is tested to four hundred pounds and is the 1942 emergency alternate hose.

The firemen have been drilling daily under the new Assistant Fire Chief J. M. Sullivan. Ladder practice and other general fire drills are being practiced each day.

School children visited the Fire STation on November 24th at which time the firemen demonstrated various drills.

(signed) Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

COPY

GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Report

Date: December 4, 1942

An automatic sprinkler stystem manufactured by the Corporation of America of Youngston, Ohio, has been installed in the Center Hospital. Fire Chief Campbell and Assistant FireChief Sullivan are in the process of familiarizing themselves with the sprinkler in order to derive its full benefit.

One one gallon pressure type C. T. C. fire extinguisher was installed in the X-Ray room. One was installed in the minor surgery room and another in the major surgery room.

Fire Chief Campbell has devoted considerable time during this week on fire prevention talks in the Center schools.

On Saturday, November 28 at 1:15 P.M. the firemen answered a call to the 8H school district lavatory. A paper box full of rubbish placed too near the stove was found burning. No damage was reported and the fire quickly extinguished with a pumper fire extinguisher.

The firemen have been drilling during the course of the week whenever weather has permitted them to.

Fire Chief Healey, Assistant Fire Chief Cain and Fireman Lavie Kemper of Denver are making a survey of the camp in regard to fire hazards and fire prevention. They will no doubt have some recommendations to make to the Center.

(signed) Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer


RECEIVED
JAN 26 1943
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell

Subject: Weekly Report

Date: December 12, 1942

Because they created a possible fire hazard, decorations in the 7G Mess Hall were moved away from the chimney and lights.

Talent shows were held in two mess halls 9E and 8F. Firemen checked on exit doors, opening necessary ones and noting whether decorations were creating a fire hazards.

On December 8 at 8:45 A.M. the firemen received a call to a point one and one-half miles outside the center. A Nash sedan owned by Mr. Odell was reported on fire. Car was found to be overheated and smoking. No damage was reported.

On the same morning at 9:00 A.M. the firemen answered a call to the mechanics' garage where fire was noted burning out of the smoke stack. It was discovered that oil had been used to ignite the coal fire and the fire soon died down without causing any damage.

On December 10 the firemen answered a call to 12K laundry room at 7:10 A.M. Two trucks answered the call, laying out two lines to the reported fire. Discovered that steam had been mistaken for smoke. No damage reported.

Firemen painted the firehouse doors and had a general housecleaning during the week. The twenty-seven fire telephones were inspected for defects and all were found in working condition. A check was also made of the fire hydrants.

Mr. William E. Hoffman, Fire Protection Supervisor, visited the camp on December 7, 8, 9 and 10, inspection the center for fire hazards, etc. Recommendations and suggestions regarding fire prevention were given.

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Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell, Fire Protection Officer

Subject: Weekly Fire Report

Date: December 17, 1942

Reorganization of the Fire Department has been underway during the week and Noggie Kajioka and Yoshi Kubo have been selected Fire Chief and Assistant Fire Chief, respectively, of this Center.

Fire Prevention Regulations are being set up and will be published soon for the evacuees. Further instructions will be given regarding the regulations.

The 4000 feet of fire hose have been numbered according to regulations set up by the regional office and fire hose on the trucks are being alternated with those in storage every fifteen days so as to lessen the depreciation of the hose.

A Fire Prevention Bureau is in the process of being organized under the direction of Assistant Fire Chief Yoshi Kubo. Volunteer firemen are being selected from each block and an extensive program for fire prevention will be underway as soon as the selection of volunteer firemen is completed.

Daily drills are being held, familiarizing the firemen with the many methods of efficient fire-fighting. They are also being drilled in the use of gas and smoke masks.

On December 10 at 7:10 AM firemen answered call to 12K laundry room. Steam from pipes mistaken for smoke. No damage.

On December 14 a bundle of waste rags set presumably by a cigarette was extinguished at the gasoline station on G Street.

On same date inspection was made at 11K-1C & D where a fire had been caused by a faulty thimble. The 2x4 above the thimble had caught on fire and extinguished by the barrack occupant with a pump gun. The heater is too close to the wall and the side walls are getting a scorched look.

Truck No. 1 answered a grass fire call to the XY ranch on December 15 at 5:00 PM.

Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

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GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell, Fire Protection Officer

Subject: Weekly Fire Report

Date: December 24, 1942

Fire drills and safety measures for the schools were set up by Fire Protection Officer Campbell on Tuesday morning. Recommendations were made for safety features for the improvised schools which were promptly carried out.

The first serious barrack fire occurred last Sunday in 6E-10F. Due to the prompt action of the fire department, the loss was held down to a minimum.

Special observation has been made of the mess hall decorations during the week and fire hazards have been eliminated.

The booster hose on both trucks were numbered and checked during the week.

Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

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TO PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.:

We would like to bring to your attention that the doors on the mess Halls where most of the large gatherings and movies are held, open inward. We recommend that these doors be remounted immediately to open outward as moving pictures are to be shown from the first of the month. (January 1, 1943).

As it stand, rapid exit is hampered when there is a large crowd in case of emergencies.

We recommend that there be an immediate action on this measure. Delayed action may be too late.

Yosh Kubo
Assistant Chief of
Amache Fire Dept.

Date: Jan. 1, 1943


RECEIVED
JAN 26 1943
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: J. H. McClelland

From: Vern Campbell, Fire Protection Officer

Subject: Weekly Report

Date: January 8, 1943

The firemen have been going through their daily routine drilling during the course of the week under the direction of Assistant Fire Protection Officer Sullivan.

Remodeling of the Fire Station is nearly complete. The new office, bunk room and loafing room will be ready for occupation sometime next week.

Inspectors under the Fire Provention Bureau are tagging and getting the serial numbers of the fire extinguishers within the Center. A record will be kept of the fire extinguishers and fire extinguisher numbers will be kept in sequence

Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GRANADA PROJECT

To: Mr. J. H. McClelland, Reports Officer

From: Vern Campbell, Fire Protection Officer

Subject: Quarterly Report of Fire Department Activities

Date: April 1, 1943

During the last quarter, the fire loss and the number of a-larms have been held down to a minumum partly through the efforts of the fire prevention bureau and with some degree of luck thrown in. To off-set the worst three months of the year, speaking from a fire hazard stand-point, the times when the temperature often drops below zero; and at other times when several high winds occur; the fire record her has been considerably small.

Most of the calls were received from the Koen and XY Ranches, War Relocation Authority property adjourning the Center, where intentionally set fires to burn weeds had gotten out of con-trol.

The firemen receive 300 or more man hours of training and school work during each month.

The fire department is loosing several men to the armed ser-vice; and several more are filling applications for outside employment; but so far, we are able to keep our three platoons intact by recruiting new members and giving them routine training.

The Derby Automatic Fire Alarm System has been installed in the hospital connecting with the Fire Station. This system works in conjunction with sprinkler and the thermostats that is located at strategic points throughout the hospital. It also has 12 manual operated fire reporting stations during the month of March.

The firemen laid a concrete floor in the apparatus room of the fire station, and made the necessary connections to the sewer. An outside sand trap was also made and installed.

Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

VC:es

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GRANADA PROJECT

April 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: All Divisions

From: James G. Lindley
Project Director

Subject: Clean-Up-Week

America stands at the crossroads in the most critical moment in its history. We are fighting a "Global War." Millions of our best citizens are spread out over the entire world surface fighting to maintain the principles of liberty, which we have all treasured. The responsibility for keeping that front line strong rests upon the shoulders of the people at home. We must not fail in our pledge to keep the supply line filled, with the elements which insure success. This requires wholehearted, unified, individual, and community support in any campaign for the preventing of waste, improving the health, and sustaining the morale of the home front.

This year, 1943, should record a Clean-Up Campaign effort redoubling that of any former year. Tons of metal scrap, rubber, paper, silks, and all other products should be brought out of useless storage and put to work for Victory. It is unusually vital that we intensify this feature of our campaign. Every person on the project should enlist in this worth while program--your supreme effort is needed.

An effective Clean-Up Campaign is essential to keep our communities, homes, and farms safe from the standpoint of health as well as in cases of fire. Every health or fire loss we sustain helps the enemy of our civilization. If you are a good citizen, you can prove it by giving your time and effort to this most important Public Welfare Program.

James G. Lindley
Project Director

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GRANADA PROJECT

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

To: ALL BLOCK MANAGERS

From: Vern Campbell, Fire Protection Officer

Subject: New Administrative Instructions No. 81

Date: May 4, 1943

FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

Places of Public Assembly:

In all buildings when fifty (50) or more people are assembled at any one time the following shall apply:

1. The number of persons admitted shall be limited to a safe number.
2. Doors, exits and aisles shall not be blocked.
3. Doors shall not be bolted, fastened or locked.
4. No smoking during an assembly of this nature, namely, motion pictures, talent shows, plays, dances and etc.
5. The following is in accordance to the Building Exits Code: The audience must be seated in definite pre-arranged seating arrangement which includes:

    a. Clear cut row of seats.
    b. A forty-four (44) inch aisle in the center.
    c. A twenty-two (22) inch aisle on each side.
    d. Chairs must not be moved without permission of the leader in charge.

Wholehearted cooperation is urged from all to prevent the tragedy of fire.

Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

VC:es

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

The week of October 3 to 9 has been designated as Fire Prevention Week, and the people of Amache are urged to fittingly observe the week through excercising every precaution against fires.

The citizens of Amache should stimulate and assist, as far as possible, all project campaigns to the end, that the clean-up impulse may finally become a continuous effort and habit, raising civic morals and pride and awakening the consciousness of the people to safeguard community health and reduce fire hazards.

Through your co-operation fire hazards can be cut to a minimum. Your observance of Fire Prevention Week will play an important part in this program.

James G. Lindley
Project Director

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK-Oct. 3-9

All citizens are urged to make Fire Prevention Week, October 3 - 9, a real success by removing all unnecessary and unsightly rubbish. Remember the old adage "that a clean premise seldom burn", and since 60 per cent of our fires occur in the home, and 85 per cent are preventable, it behooves us to use every precautionary measure possible in the prevention of fire.

Gasoline which must sometimes be stored on the premises should be kept in clearly marked metal safety cans, and any large quantities should be stored underground at a safe distance from the house. Under no circumstances should gasoline be used for home dry-cleaning, or kerosene to quicken a fire. With the type of constructions we have here, that would be almost suicide. Kerosene lamps should be placed so that they cannot be knocked over readily by members of the family or by pets. They should never be placed near curtains, clothes lines or other flammable materials, and should be kept where there is no draft.

Another hazard I would like to bring to your attention is the use of candles, which should not be used unless it is absolutely necessary to use them. If they must be used, see that they are not in a draft or too near curtains or other flammable materials; and also see that they are placed in a piece of earthen ware or metal cover.

Clothes lines should not be constructed above stove or too near the stove so that in case the line breaks or staples are pulled out of the wall the clothing and other material won't come in contact with the hot stove as has happened in the center to our knowledge.

I would like to congratulate and thank the citizens of the Center in being so fire conscious and cooperative in keeping our fire loss to the extremely low level of a fraction over 6¢ per capita loss for the entire first year of our existance, and may I ask your continued cooperation.

Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

JUL 7 1944

July 3, 1944

TO: Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director

FROM: James G. Lindley, Project Director

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report of Fire Department Activities

Attention: Mr. William E. Hoffman,
Fire Protection Adviser

Mr. William E. Hoffman, Fire Protection Adviser of Washington D. C., made a short visit to this center on April 10th to 13th. He has made many helpful suggestions and recommendations which we have carried out successfully. We will always be grateful to Mr. Hoffman for his kind and considerate cooperations given to us during his stay.

In the month of May, we had a major fire at the 7E Mess Hall. We had six regular on-duty firemen and six off-shift firemen responding with Engine Companies #1 and #2, under the supervision of Acting Fire Protection Officer, Jerry M. Sullivan. Estimated government loss for this fire was $400.00 for the building and $50.00 for the contents.

The expiration of Mr. Jones contract from Dallas, Texas on the Automatic Alarm System at the Hospital made it necessary for the Fire Department to inspect the entire system. We are giving it a periodical inspection, checking at the same time, the battery water and adding it when necessary. The system has been working satisfactorily.

Received one hundred and sixty-two (162) FYR-FYTR 1 Qt. CTC fire extinguishers from Procurement Office on May 29.

Center wide Clean-Up Week under the chairmanship of Acting Fire Protection Officer, Jerry M. Sullivan was carried out successfully. May 12th to 17th.

The much awaited shower bath in the fire station was installed by the firemen. Having a shower bath at the station helps to save gas mileage and with the manpower shortage we are having, it will be necessary to have all firemen to remain at the station at all times.

Seasonal leaves took most of our good firemen for outside employment on farms and factories.

July 3, 1944

Received the two (2) shut-off hose clamps which were shipped from the factory some time ago according to information received some time ago from the Procurement Office. We received this on June 2, 1944.

We have all ready applied this to our equipment and gave instruction on the use and the care of the equipment.

James G. Lindley
Project Director

WRA-158 Rev. 6/1/44

War Relocation Authority
~~XXEXXTXKLXX~~/ REPORT
SEMI-ANNUAL

Budget Bureau No. 13-R034.1
Approval Expires 6-30-45

1st Half 1944-45 Fiscal Year
For ~~XXXXXh~~ Ending Midnight
December 31, 1944

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Center Granada

FIRE REPORT SUMMARY:- July 1, 1944 to December 31, 1944
Prepared by the Washington office

	Mess Halls	Warehouses	Living Quarters	Service Bldgs.	Other Bldgs.	Grass, Brush	Vehicles	TOTAL
Number of Fires	1		1	2	1			5
Estimated Damage to Buildings	2.70		11.04	205.55	214.77			434.06
Estimated Damage to Contents			30.00	73.48				103.48
Private Loss			30.00					30.00
Govt. Loss	2.70		11.04	279.03	214.77			507.54
TOTALS:	2.70		41.04	279.03	214.77			537.54

FIRE PREVENTION
Inspection 25,477 Reinspection 452 Total 25,929 Per Man-day 36.01
No. of Inspectors 4 Additions 1 Terminations 0

Fire Hazards: Originating:
This Month 784 Last Month 172 Over 60 Days ago 251 Total 1,207
_____ of these Hazards Originated During Construction Period.

Violation Notices Served:
Verbal 209 Firsts 110 Seconds 2 Finals 0 Total 321

Violations Corrected: Of those Notified:
This Month 201 Previously 169 Total 370 97 of these were Hazards Existing 60 Days or More; 0 Originated During Construction.

Technical Advice: Written Recommendations: TOTAL: 56
Supplementing Notices of Violations 1 On New Construction 1 On Alterations 54 On Activities or Procedures 0 On Equipment 0

Number Fire Drills Held: In High School 5 Elementary Schools 28 Other 6

Hours Devoted to Class or Drill: For Regular Firemen 1377 For Volunteer Firemen 22

Fire Prevention Talks: (Indicate number, to whom given, where, number in attendance)
(Use back of this form)

Number of Hydrants Tested 278 Number of Water Mains Tested NONE /1/

/1/ The Fire Protection Section has NEVER been able to get the Public Works Section to cooperate in this matter.

PERMITS ISSUED:
For Burning 21 Construction 3 Motion Pictures 346 Public Assembly 229

(OVER)

C-1393-b

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

Type	Average Total Number In Service Installed	Number Inspected	Number Serviced
2½ Gal. Pump Type	878	1-A 3-W	1,578
2½ Gal. Soda & Acid	3	1-A 3-W	13
2½ Gal. Foam Type	20	1A 3-W	43
1 Gal. C.T.C.	10q	1-A 3-W	1
1 Qt. C.T.C.	41	1-A 3-W	25
Throw Type CTC			
_____-lb. CO^2			
Totals:	952	1-A 3-W	1,660

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL:

Average
Number Firemen on Regular Duty 25 Additions ~~This Month~~ 66 Terminations 64

Average
Number Volunteer Fire Fighters 58 Additions ~~This Month~~ 14 Terminations 0

NARRATIVE REPORT: Use space below or additional sheet if necessary to discuss or explain any unusual or significant development effecting Fire Department this month; changes in policy or procedures; explanations of items in statistical report; problems of personnel; comments on compliance with fire prevention regulations; equipment received; equipment needed; progress in eliminating fire hazards; plans for future; any other developments.

C-1393-nobu

WRA-158 Rev.
6/1/44

War Relocation Authority
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
(including Calendar Months January to June, 1945 inclusive)

Budget Bureau No. 13-R034.1
Approval Expires 6-30-45

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Center Granada

194

	Mess Halls	Warehouses	Living Quarters	Service Bldgs.	Other Bldgs.	Grass, Brush	Vehicles	TOTAL
Number of Fires	One	None	Two		Two			Five
to Buildings	$1.32		$3.56		ie $37.21			$42.09
to Contents								
Private Loss								
Govt. Loss Totals:	$1.32		$3.56		ie $37.21			$42.09

FIRE PREVENTION
Inspection 43,825 Reinspection 793 Total 44,816 Per Man-day 578
No. of Inspectors 3 Additions 4 Terminations 4

Fire Hazards: Originating: Current months Total 183 *
of these Hazards Originated During Construction Period.

Violation Notices Served:
Verbal 247 Firsts 209 Seconds 2 Finals Total 458

Violations Corrected: Of those Notified:
Previously 43 Total 325 of these were Hazards Existing 60 Days or More; Originated During Construction.

Technical Advice: Written Recommendations:
Supplementing Notices of Violations 20 On New Construction 1 On Alterations 8 On Activities or Procedures 12 On Equipment

Number Fire Drills Held: In High School 7 Elementary Schools 7 Other 6

Hours Devoted to Class or Drill: For Regular Firemen 135 For Volunteer Firemen 26
(a total of 12 class included; also demonstrations)
Fire Prevention Talks: (Indicate number, to whom given, where, number in attendance)
(Use back of this form)

Number of Hydrants Tested 117 Number of Water Mains Tested 4

PERMITS ISSUED:

For Burning 3 Construction Motion Pictures 307 Public Assembly 257

(OVER)

C-1393-bu

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

Type	In Service: Total Number ~~Installed~~	Number Inspected	Number Serviced
2½ Gal. Pump Type	880	17,028	36
2½ Gal. Soda & Acid	9	128	21
2½ Gal. Foam Type	75	825	80
1 Gal. C.T.C.	9	42	16
1 Qt. C.T.C.	44	439	60
Throw Type CTC ____-lb. CO^2			
4½ Gal. Pump Type	45	90	45
5 Gal. Back Pak	20	20	20
Totals:	1082	18,572	278

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL: (Average)

Number Firemen on Regular Duty 27 Additions This Period 18 Terminations 31

Number Volunteer Fire Fighters 47 Additions ~~This Month~~ 5 Terminations 3

NARRATIVE REPORT: Use space below or additional sheet if necessary to discuss or explain any unusual or significant development effecting Fire Department this month; changes in policy or procedures; explanations of items in statistical report; problems of personnel; comments on compliance with fire prevention regulations; equipment received; equipment needed; progress in eliminating fire hazards; plans for future; any other developments.

ie. $37.21 covering loss in other buildings, this included a loss of $21.00 on three (3) sections of portable CCC barrack panels, and a $16.21 loss in a typical barrack apartment building which was to be utilized as an elementary school classroom.

A total of one hundred and ten (110) additional fire extinguishers of various types have been installed during the reporting period.

Under date of February 24, 1945, Mr. Glenn B. Rumley, Fire Protection Officer, was promoted to Fire Protection Advisor taking over the duties of Mr. William E. Hoffman with offices in Washington, D. C. Assistant Fire Protection Officer, Clifford R. Parker, was detailed to this center for a thirty (30) day assignment as Acting Fire Protection Officer, served during the month of March, returned to Tule Lake Center on April 2, 1945. Paul W. Newland, Assistant Fire Protection Officer, was designated Acting Fire Protection Officer and received appointment as Fire Protection Officer effective as of June 1, 1945.

Mr. Glenn B. Rumley, Fire Protection Advisor, tour of inspection covered the calendar days of April 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 1945. Important phases that were discussed during this tour of inspection have received attention.

Cleanup Week was conducted April 23-27, inclusive, and extended through the week of May 1, account inclement weather.

It is my belief that highlights of departmental activities and operations are well covered by regular monthly reports and a repetition of same need not appear on this report. The continuation of narrative section deals with problems which are of direct concern.

C-1303-nobu

(Continued)

During these months, Granada Project has sustained a total loss of $42.09 due to fires. This record may be substantiated by checking Reports of Fires, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Form WRA-98.

Inasmuch as the evacuee population has decreased by 1,703, or 27.2%, since January, physical factors governing fire control have increased to a somewhat greater degree. Realizing that vacant buildings present a problem within themselves, that storage has increased within the warehouses, and that certain precautionary measures have been foregone by the loss of evacuee personnel, I can only base theoretical inclinations as pointed out in the following paragraphs.

There seems to have been an increasing realization of direct bearing which hazardous operation, poor materials, and building construction have on life and property. However, gradual increases in hazardous conditions brought about by evacuee residents in their persistent and natural desire to add construction to the residence and mess halls, and in their lack of requisite knowledge of fire prevention and protection seem unavoidable. Very few fire prevention regulations have been adopted of direct concern to the evacuee residents. This department is constantly confronted with a problem which has to be handled tactfully in order to discourage such. Situations and conditions which bring about the actual origin of fires have been presented to the people through the Center's bi-weekly newspaper and by fire prevention posters conspicuously displayed in all buildings. Community government such as block managers and community councilmen are being urged to formulate their own volunteer fire brigade within their respective blocks.

Over six hundred "Exit" and "No Smoking" signs were placed within all buildings necessitating their use. Rule and regulations for public assembly have been revised. Also, seating arrangements have been diagramed and posted. (Refer to Narrative Section of Monthly Report, February, 1945.) During the past three months we hve had a very adequate water supply. Relative to the past, this condition has been somewhat reversed. The importance of water supply has been greatly expressed both verbally and through the Center's newspaper. Desirable results have been obtained thus far.

Due to undesirable terrain conditions, there are several fire hydrants situated where standard 4½-inch pumper connections are impractical to use. However, these hydrants afford two 2½-inch outlets whereby the pumping capacity of apparatus could be obtained by the use of same and does not necessarily place these hydrants as being unserviceable.

Other important phases of departmental operations which have received attention were: quick response to alarm of fire; training of regularly signed firemen; and the reorganization of the Volunteer Fire Department, consisting of WRA staff members. These volunteer firemen have displayed their desire to participate by expressing considerable enthusiasm during practices and I am greatly encouraged by the formation of the organization. I contend that adequate protection will be afforded this center by holding one apparatus in reserve to be manned by their organization during the ensuing three months.

Under no conditions could we hope to completely prevent the occurrence of fires. Situations, conditions and hazards inherited within the construction are recognized and at this time the only feasible expedient is the continued effort to educate the residents in the importance of Fire Prevention and Protection.

PWNewland/dl

WRA –L65 REVISED
L–L–45

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

SEMI-ANNUAL

~~MONTHLY~~ REPORT OF USAGE AND OPERATING COSTS

FOR

PASSENGER CAR – TRUCK AND HEAVY DUTY MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 30, INCLUSIVE 1945

CENTER _____ MONTH _____

UNIT NUMBER	USAGE MILES–HOURS	GASOLINE			LUBRICATING OIL	REPAIRS	OTHER SERVICES	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	
		GALLONS	USAGE UNIT PER GALLON	COST				AMOUNT	PER USAGE UNIT
* 592	154	58	2.7	6.38	12 qt 1.08	3.88	.63	11.97	.405
* 593	183	57	3.2	6.27	19 qt 1.71	5.29	1.55	14.72	.38
640	1320	130	10	14.30	14 qt 1.26	32.40	1.61	29.58	1.11
648	3103	359	8.5	38.49	42 qt 3.59	10.93	.14	43.19	.20
654	192	20	9.6	2.20	1 qt .09			2.29	.01
TOTAL	4952	624	average 8 mi	64.64	87 qt. 7.73	52.50	3.93	101.71	2.11

Total cost of Operationand maintenance of Fire Apparatus and other vehicles. $ 235.62

* Fire Apparatus

SEMI-ANNUAL FISCAL REPORT
Fire Department
January 1, to June 30, 1945 inclusive

Granada Project

Salaries	Appointed Personnel	$3,186.56
Salaries	Evacuee Personnel	3,949.04
Travel	Administrative	200.42
General	Supplies	185.57
Minor Equipment		749.64
Outstanding purchase order		295.00
Total		$8,562.23
Total cost of maintance of apparatus and other vehicles.		235.62
Grand Total		$8,797.85

Paul W. Newland/ky

WRA-158: Rev.
6/1/44

War Relocation Authority
~~MONTHLY REPORT~~

Budget Bureau No. 13-R034.1
Approval Expires 6-30-45

ANNUAL REPORT

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Year

For Month Ending Midnight
_____ _____ 194__

June 30, 1944 to July 1, 1945

Center Gra nada

FIRE REPORT SUMMARY:-

	Mess Halls	Ware-houses	Living Quarters	Service Bldgs.	Other Bldgs.	Grass, Brush	Vehicles	TOTAL
Number of Fires	2		3	2	3			10
Estimated Damage to Buildings	4.02		14.60	205.55	251.98			476.15
Estimated Damage to Contents			30.00	73.48				103.48
Private Loss			30.00					30.00
Govt. Loss	4.02		14.60	279.03	251.98			549.63
Totals:	4.02		14.60	279.03	251.98			579.63

FIRE PREVENTION

Inspection_____ Reinspection_____ Total_____ Per Man-day_____

No. of Inspectors_____ Additions_____ Terminations_____

Fire Hazards: Originating:

This Month_____ Last Month_____ Over 60 Days ago_____ Total_____

_____ of these Hazards Originated During Construction Period.

Violation Notices Served:

Verbal_____ Firsts_____ Seconds_____ Finals_____ Total_____

Violations Corrected: Of those Notified:

This Month_____ Previously_____ Total_____ _____ of these were Hazards Existing 60 Days or More;_____ Originated During Construction.

Technical Advice: Written Recommendations:

Supplementing Notices of Violations_____ On New Construction_____ On Alterations_____ On Activities or Procedures_____ On Equipment_____

Number Fire Drills Held: In High School_____ Elementary Schools_____ Other_____

Hours Devoted to Class or Drill: For Regular Firemen_____ For Volunteer Firemen_____

Fire Prevention Talks: (Indicate number, to whom given, where, number in attendance)
(Use back of this form)

Number of Hydrants Tested_____ Number of Water Mains Tested_____

PERMITS ISSUED:

For Burning_____ Construction_____ Motion Pictures_____ Public Assembly_____

(OVER)

C-1393-b

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

Type	Total Number Installed	Number Inspected	Number Serviced
2½ Gal. Pump Type			
2½ Gal. Soda & Acid			
2½ Gal. Foam Type			
1 Gal. C.T.C.			
1 Qt. C.T.C.			
Throw Type CTC			
_____-lb. CO^2			
_____			
_____			
Totals:			

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL:

Number Firemen on Regular Duty_____ Additions This Month_____Terminations_____

Number Volunteer Fire Fighters_____Additions This Month_____Terminations_____

NARRATIVE REPORT: Use space below or additional sheet if necessary to discuss or explain any unusual or significant development effecting Fire Department this month; changes in policy or procedures; explanations of items in statistical report; problems of personnel; comments on compliance with fire prevention regulations; equipment received; equipment needed; progress in eliminating fire hazards; plans for future; any other developments.

C-1393-nobu

WRA-158: Rev.
6/1/44

War Relocation Authority
~~MONTHLY REPORT~~
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
January 1945 to June 30, 1945

Budget Bureau No. 13-R034.1
Approval Expires 6-30-45

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For Month Ending Midnight
_____ _____ 194__

Center Gra nada

FIRE REPORT SUMMARY:-

	Mess Halls	Ware-houses	Living Quarters	Service Bldgs.	Other Bldgs.	Grass, Brush	Vehicles	TOTAL
Number of Fires	1		2		2			5
Estimated Damage to Buildings	1.32		3.56		37.21			42.09
Estimated Damage to Contents								
Private Loss								
Govt. Loss	1.32		3.56		37.21			42.09
TOTALS	1.32		3.56		37.21			42.09

FIRE PREVENTION
Inspection_____ Reinspection_____ Total_____ Per Man-day_____
No. of Inspectors_____ Additions_____ Terminations_____

Fire Hazards: Originating:
This Month_____ Last Month_____ Over 60 Days ago_____ Total_____
_____ of these Hazards Originated During Construction Period.

Violation Notices Served:
Verbal_____ Firsts_____ Seconds_____ Finals_____ Total_____

Violations Corrected: Of those Notified:
This Month_____ Previously_____ Total_____ _____ of these were Hazards Existing 60 Days or More;_____ Originated During Construction.

Technical Advice: Written Recommendations:
Supplementing Notices of Violations_____ On New Construction_____ On Alterations_____ On Activities or Procedures_____ On Equipment_____

Number Fire Drills Held: In High School_____ Elementary Schools_____ Other_____

Hours Devoted to Class or Drill: For Regular Firemen_____ For Volunteer Firemen_____

Fire Prevention Talks: (Indicate number, to whom given, where, number in attendance)
(Use back of this form)

Number of Hydrants Tested_____ Number of Water Mains Tested_____

PERMITS ISSUED:

For Burning_____ Construction_____ Motion Pictures_____ Public Assembly_____

(OVER)

C-1393-bu

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

Type	Total Number Installed	Number Inspected	Number Serviced
2½ Gal. Pump Type			
2½ Gal. Soda & Acid			
2½ Gal. Foam Type			
1 Gal. C.T.C.			
1 Qt. C.T.C.			
Throw Type CTC			
_____-lb. CO^2			
_____			
_____			
Totals:			

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL:

Number Firemen on Regular Duty_____ Additions This Month_____ Terminations_____

Number Volunteer Fire Fighters_____ Additions This Month_____ Terminations_____

NARRATIVE REPORT: Use space below or additional sheet if necessary to discuss or explain any unusual or significant development effecting Fire Department this month; changes in policy or procedures; explanations of items in statistical report; problems of personnel; comments on compliance with fire prevention regulations; equipment received; equipment needed; progress in eliminating fire hazards; plans for future; any other developments.

C-1393-nobu

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

GRANADA PROJECT

File

210
6-21

December 23, 1942

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director

This is to advise that the report recommendations made by Fire Chief, John F. Healy of the Denver Fire Dept. has been carefully read and checked, and that corrections were made as recommended in the following Paragraphs 2, 9, 11, 17 and 18.

A fire prevention bureau has been set up and is functioning very satisfactorily and is steadily over coming poor housekeeping.

Other recommendations are being made and effected to the best of our ability.

Vern Campbell
Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL REGION
Midland Savings Building
Denver, Colorado

December 12,1942

Refer to:
AD:MEP

Campbell

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
War Relocation Authority
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

There is attached the original and two copies of the report Chief John F. Healy and Assistant Chief James L. Cain of the Denver Fire Department submitted after their recent inspection of Granada.

These men enjoy a very good national reputation for their ability in fire fighting and fire protection.

You will, of course, have your organization study the report closely and effect as many remedies and corrections to hazardous conditions as possible. This office is arranging for the procurement of a proper container for nitric acid.

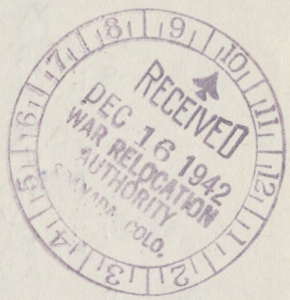
Constant alertness and constant training and practice must be exercised to insure a minimum of fire hazards to life and property. As much of your own personal attention as possible should be directed to this important problem.

Sincerely,

Jos. H. Smart

Jos. H. Smart
Regional Director

Enc.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DEC 16 1942
WAR RELOCATION
AUTHORITY

9/C
12-18-42

JOHN F. HEALY
CHIEF
FIRE DEPARTMENT
MAIN 1133
EXTENSION 361

Department of Safety
Bureau of Fire

WM. E. GUTHNER
MANAGER
SAFETY AND EXCISE
MAIN 1133
EXTENSION 337

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT
194 CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO

December 8, 1942.

Mr. Joseph H. Smart, Regional Director,
War Relocation Authority,
217 Midland Savings Building,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Mr. Smart:-

This is to advise that pursuant to the survey made by me, together with Assistant Chief James L. Cain of the Denver Fire Department, we make the following recommendations.

1. One and one-half inch fire hose should be attached to the two and one-half inch lines thru a siamese connection, and each pumper should carry four sections of said hose rolled up into "donuts", each "donut" to be equipped with a shut-off nozzle with a one-half inch outlet or tip.

2. All portable fire extinguishers to be placed on brackets. These brackets can be made in your carpenter shop. Two of these portable extinguishers should be placed at the entrance of all these buildings, and two also should be placed on the inside of all exits of said buildings.

3. Incinerators should be provided for all units where packing and other materials of a combustible nature are used or handled in any way. Paper cartons, sawdust, excelsior, and all other types of combustible material should be either burned in an incinerator, or same taken to the heating plant and consumed there.

4. Signs of suitable size and design should be placed over all fire extinguishers; these signs should read "FOR FIRE USE ONLY".

5. Smoking should not be allowed in the wards, either in or out of bed.

6. Metal, approved, containers for combustible materials should be provided, especially in the wards, and metal lined boxes, same can be constructed in your carpenter shop, together with approved self closing lids each should also be metal lined not only inside but over the lip as well, should be provided throughout all other units.

7. All employees in buildings where occupied as warehouses, medical depot, wards, etc., should be instructed or ordered to "knock-off" regular work or duty about one hour earlier than the regular schedule, said hour to be used for purposes of cleaning up all combustible material, sweeping up floors, and making a general fire prevention inspection.

8. Now, in the medical section, there should be an approved container specially provided for Nitric Acid. This container should be of the approved type and placed on a concrete base with a drain. Ether should also be taken care of in an approved manner. From our inspection, we found Nitric, and other, acids very carelessly handled in the open and on wooden shelving. Ether in cans also on wooden shelving and out in the open and in frame buildings. Generally, the housekeeping in same was very poor. As a consequence, should a fire occur in this one particular building which is maintained as the medical department, it would not only cause the destruction of that particular building but would also cause the death of each and everyone connected with the extinguishment of the fire.

9. Around all heating stoves in buildings with wooden edge? flooring, a frame of 2 x 4's should be erected not less than 3' x 4' in size. The 2 x 4's should be placed on end, fastened in an approved manner, and the cavity should be filled with dry sand, and kept filled with same at all times.

10. The wiring of course to us has not been installed in an approved manner, however it has been installed possibly according to specifications given to the contractor, and it would cost an immense sum of money to install same in an approved manner. We did, however, disapprove of many connections that we saw where many of the employees had taken extensions and attached them to metal containers which were hanging on some of the wooden joist. This is a very dangerous procedure to take, from what we saw in one warehouse the extension was being used for many different purposes, and in that way the insulation could be broken or worn off. If such should happen and the current would become shorted, the metal hanger would become heated and transmit this heat to the wooden joist to which it is fastened, and in a short time cause it to ignite.

11. The general housekeeping conditions are very poor, that may be attributed, however, to the fact that the buildings and the occupancy are not yet completed. However, if certain safety conditions are practiced, if the above recommendations that we make are put into effect, we feel it will to some extent at least provide the protection which is quite necessary at this time for the plant.


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AUTHORITY

12. Now then, from information that we have obtained it seems as though the water mains which were placed according to specifications have now been exposed to the extreme cold weather. We have been told that some of these mains are not now covered by any more than one foot of dirt or any other type of construction. This is a serious proposition when it is noted that weather conditions in that particular area sometimes get as low as 10, 15 and more degrees below zero, consequently these water mains will freeze. This condition however, has been brought about by the fact that after these water mains had been laid according to specification, considerable excavation and grading work was done in landscaping the grounds, and it must not be construed as being the fault of the contractors.

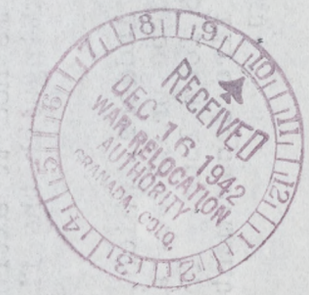
13. We also recommend the construction of one additional fire house at what is known as the hill district, or somewhere in close proximity of the present elevated water tank.

14. The Fire Chief, his Assistant, or either one of them should be on duty at all times, and we recommend that while the Chief may leave the grounds at noon on Saturdays, his assistant should be on duty during these hours. From our knowledge of them previous to this particular survey, together with our association with them on this occassion, we recommend both of them as being efficient and trustworthy.

15. At this particular season of the year, it is impossible for the Chief or his Assistant to give these Japanese assigned to their department the proper training as weather conditions does not permit such training. At this season, however, we do recommend each platoon should be lectured to, and should receive as much knowledge as possible in the handling both of the major and minor equipment in the fire station, together with instructions as to the proper methods of opening and closing the fire hydrants.

16. Many items of fire fighting equipment should be added to the present fire department. There is a lack of shut-off nozzles of the approved type, together with Wall Picks, and short handle Pike Poles which are very necessary on account of the construction of the barracks in the area. Should a fire occur in a barracks particularly the roof area, the proper method to extinguish same would be to tear the ceiling off and extinguish the fire underneath the roof.

17. Now then, short extension ladders, which can be constructed in your carpenter shop, should be provided, and we suggest each section be not more than 6 feet long. These will provide a means for the members of the fire department to get into the attics of all of these barracks.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WAR RELOCATION
AUTHORITY
GRANADA, COLO.

18. We suggest that the covers or lids, closing all of the inlets to these attics in every building equipped with a sprinkler system, should be removed, permitting the heat to enter the attic area and thus prevent freezing and breaking of the pipes. The ventilating louvers should be closed up tightly to prevent an undue waste of heat during the winter months, and also prevent freezing winds to reach and freeze the sprinkler piping.

It was a pleasure for both Chief Cain and myself to accompany Mr. Pitts on this survey, and we shall both be glad to have you call upon us again in any problem that confronts you in connection with this survey, or that might arise in other areas served by your Regional Office.

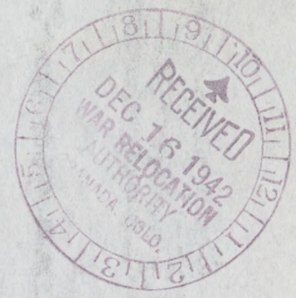
Very truly yours,

John F. Healy

JOHN F. HEALY, Chief.
Denver Fire Department.

JFH:W

c/c Mr. Malcolm E. Pitts, Principal Administration Officer,
War Relocation Authority,
Denver, Colorado.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WAR RELOCATION
AUTHORITY
CANADA, COLO.

John F. Healy
Chief
Fire Department
Main 1133
Extension 361

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

BUREAU OF FIRE

Wm. E. Guthner
Manager
Safety and Excise
Main 1133
Extension 337

C
O
P
Y

Headquarters Fire Department
194 City and County Building
Denver, Colorado

December 8, 1942

Mr. Joseph H. Smart, Regional Director,
War Relocation Authority,
217 Midland Savings Building
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Smart:-

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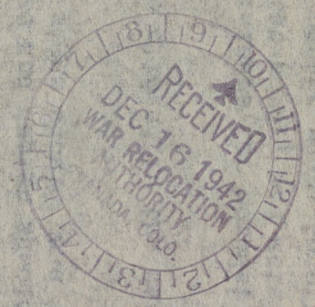
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MANZANAR, CALIF.

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AUTHORITY
GRANADA, COLO.

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It was a pleasure for both Chief Cain and myself to accompany Mr. Pitts on this survey, and we shall both be glad to have you call upon us again in any problem that confronts you in connection with this survey, or that might arise in other areas served by your Regional Office.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HEALY, Chief.
Denver Fire Department.

JFH:W

c/c Mr. Malcolm E. Pitts, Principal Administration Officer,
War Relocation Authority,
Denver, Colorado.

C
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Page 6

Return to Wm E Hoffman file when not in use -

B

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

December 10, 1942

TO: Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center

SUBJECT: Fire Inspection of Granada Relocation Project on December 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1942.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The fire department has one fire station built to house four pieces of fire apparatus. The station is not complete in that it has no concrete floors or driveway to the street. This should be provided and the concrete should be at least six inches in thickness and properly drained so as to prevent water from running into the station. This is necessary in order to provide adequate space for the care of fire hose in all types of weather.

No hose tower is provided for the care of fire hose. It is recommended that a half-length tower be provided and constructed to enable the hose to be lowered directly to the apparatus floor. A standard hose tower, the type approved by the Pacific Coast Area War Relocation Projects should be constructed.

Provisions are made in the fire station for two coal burning stoves which will enable the apparatus to be kept at the required temperature during extreme cold weather. It is recommended that the apparatus floor of the fire station be lined with an insulating material.

FIRE PROTECTION PERSONNEL

The fire department is under the direction of Mr. Vern Campbell, Associate Fire Protection Officer, CAF-9, $3200 per annum, and Assistant Fire Protection Officer Jeremiah Sullivan, CAF-7, $2600 per annum, and two shifts of evacuee firemen with eight men on each platoon. These men work twenty-four hours on and twenty-four hours off. There are no evacuee fire prevention inspectors. An evacuee fire chief and assistant fire chief have been appointed.

20 firemen

It is recommended that the fire department personnel be increased as follows: For each piece of apparatus and each platoon thereof, one evacuee captain, one evacuee lieutenant, one evacuee engineer, and five evacuee firemen; that three platoons be inaugurated which will give ample trained fire personnel to care for any large fire that may occur, and give a backlog of trained men available to the fire department when evacuees leave the project to outside employment or on leaves.

It is further recommended that an evacuee Fire Prevention Bureau be established at once, and routine inspections inaugurated that will cover the camp completely twice a week.

Mr. Vern Campbell, the present Associate Fire Protection Officer, served thirty-three years in the fire department at Longmont, Colorado, twenty-three years of which he has served as Chief. Mr. Campbell is a conscientious official. However, he is not familiar with government procedures, and the records in the fire department are very meager. Instructions have been given for the keeping of proper records, and these methods will be inaugurated at once.

The Assistant Fire Protection Officer, Mr. Jeremiah M. Sullivan, served for thirty-three years in the Pueblo Fire Department as a fireman, auto-fireman and engineer. Mr. Sullivan reports that for a period ending in 1939 he had a rating of captain and engineer, and he acted as captain over a period of about six years. He retired as an engineer.

FIRE APPARATUS

The fire fighting apparatus at this project consists of two Ford 500-gallon per minute triple combination pumpers. Each carrying 150-gallons of water and 150 feet of booster hose. The booster hose of one of these is of 3/4" diameter which is not large enough to care for the type of fires to be expected on this project, and it is recommended that this be increased to one inch booster hose and that 300 feet of booster hose be placed on each apparatus. This fire apparatus was used by the Army prior to being sent to this project. It is found to be well serviced by evacuee firemen and performance appears to be satisfactory. The fire department has not had the use of the fire apparatus long enough to be well organized at this date, but it is my belief that with further training and working together, a very efficient fire department will soon be obtained.

Each triple combination pumper carries 1000 feet of 2½" cotton jacket, rubber-lined hose, national standard thread with 1000 feet each (total of 2000 feet) in reserve. This hose is well cared for despite the lack of equipment necessary for proper care of the hose. It is recommended that 1000 feet of 1½" hose with necessary nozzles and equipment be provided. Combination fog nozzles would be very desirable on this project. A suitable hose expander with segments for 2½", 1½", 1" and 3/4" hose with a reserve of expansion rings for the above size hose should be provided. A copy of Fiske-Crosby-Forster Handbook of fire protection should be provided.

A spare tire should be made available for fire apparatus. A spare battery fully charged should be provided for each fire apparatus. A hydrometer should be provided at the station. A battery charger would also be desirable.

In process of being adopted

FIRE REGULATIONS

Complete fire regulations have not been adopted. A copy of Bulletin #2 issued by the Denver Regional Office is on file in the Chief's office together with an enclosure of Circular Letter No. 37 from the Pacific Coast Area. Also instructions have been received from the Denver Regional Office for the adoption of adequate fire regulations. It is also felt that adequate fire regulations should have been adopted long ago and steps have been taken during this inspection to have the proper regulations adopted and enforced.

Bunker pants
Rubber boots
present equipment

FIRE FIGHTING CLOTHING

The members of the fire department are not properly equipped with fire fighting clothing to protect them in fire fighting, especially during the low temperatures of winter in this area. It is recommended that immediate steps be taken to obtain the necessary priorities from WPB to obtain this equipment as soon as possible. Leather insoles should be provided with the boots.

WATER SYSTEM

The water supply is from four deep wells on the project, approximately 800 feet in depth. They are equipped with deep well pumps driven by a forty-horse power, 440 volt, three phase electric motor. These wells deliver 350 gallons per minute and discharge into a 200,000 gallon storage tank partially submerged below ground level. This is located near the fire station. There is also a high storage tank, 25,000 gallon capacity, with an elevation of seventy-two feet from the pillars at the bottom. A pump house is located at the 200,000 gallon storage tank site, with two 750-gallon per minute centrifugal pumps driven by forty horse power, 440 volt three-phase electric motor. A one hundred ten horse power gasoline driven centrifugal pump is also located here for standby purposes. The gasoline supply for the standby pump is located underground outside the pump house with gravity feed to the standby motor. No valves are provided for a fuel line between the gasoline storage and this motor. This practice is dangerous. The installation of control valves in this line should be made at once. While this would not be a safe practice, by exercise of care, it is felt that further substitution will not be necessary at this time. This pump takes suction from the 200,000 gallon storage tank and discharges direct into the water mains.

A gasoline driven standby pump of same size and capacity is also installed at Well No. 3. A qualified operator is on duty twenty-four hours per day on the water system. The water mains are constructed of welded steel and are 10", 8" and 6" in diameter. While no blueprints of the system were available, it is believed that this system is sufficiently gridded with laterals and cross connections to provide adequate water supply to any point on the project. A number of gate valves are installed in the water system but the absence of blue-prints does not enable one to comment upon the sufficiency of the system. Some reports have been

received at the project that in all cases water mains are not below the frost level. This fact could be neither confirmed or denied. Therefore, it is recommended that this be carefully investigated and proper protection given to the water mains if they are not sufficiently below the frost line, to prevent their freezing.

FIRE HYDRANTS

The fire hydrants are of the dry type (R. D. Wood Special, Philadelphia, Penn.) with 4½" x 2½" x 2½" outlets. Most of the hydrants are of proper elevation easily accessible to fire apparatus. The three that are too far from the street and are not accessible because of drainage ditches are located in unimportant areas. The fire hydrants should be painted yellow and each hydrant numbered in black. It is believed that most of the hydrants drain properly when closed. It is recommended that a test be made of all these hydrants to determine the time required for draining and a copy of this report be sent to the Office of Fire Protection Supervisor in Washington, D. C. It is recommended that steps be taken to notify the fire department before water is turned off from any main or hydrant and also be notified when the water is to be turned on again. Further, that no large areas will have water service interrupted without first checking with the fire protection officer to enable planning so that all sections of the project could be reached in event of a fire.

It is recommended that all fire hydrants be tested every sixty days and a written report made covering these hydrant tests, being sure that none are overlooked. All gate valves on water mains should be tested every ninety days by the public utilities and a member of the fire department should accompany him during this test and make a record of his findings to be sure that all valves are open that should be open. These valves should be shown on a map in the fire station and numbers should be assigned to them for reference purposes.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The hospital is equipped with a wet type sprinkler system with two steamer connections placed on outside of building. Three indicator-post valves are installed for the control of the system. This sprinkler system should be inspected frequently and all members of the fire department should be familiar with its operation and methods to be used in replacing the heads. Steps have already been taken to familiarize the fire department members in this respect and it is said that a supply of extra sprinkler heads are on order. Thirty-six extra heads are now on the project.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

(27)

There are twenty-five fire reporting telephones scattered throughout the project, so arranged that no great distance must be traveled to reach a fire phone from any point on the project. These fire phones terminate at the switchboard in the Administration building and it is possible to connect these phones with any other telephone on the board. Two telephones are

installed at the fire station; one in the Chief's office and on in the dormitory that is used for a fire phone. Twenty-four hour service is maintained on the switchboard in the Administration building. The fire reporting phones are not under continuous test, and it would be possible for one of these phones to be out of order without knowledge of the switchboard operator.

No batteries are installed, nor standby generator, for use in event of an electrical power failure which would put the entire fire alarm system, as well as all telephones on the project, out of service during a power failure. During a test alarm, there was considerable delay in dispatching the fire apparatus to the reported scene of fire due to the fact that the switchboard operator did not give preference to the fire alarm phones. This delay could have been serious had there been an actual fire.

The fire reporting phones are used for other purposes, such as calling hospital, police station, and other emergency calls.

It is recommended that the fire reporting telephones terminate at the fire station so that connection to any other telephone be made impossible and that a fire alarm operator be on duty at all times in a room set aside for that purpose, where there will be no loitering or persons admitted who have no business in that room. It will still be possible, with this arrangement, to use the fire reporting telephones for emergency calls by having the fire alarm operator relay the calls to the points desired.

It is also recommended that the fire phones be given right of way over all other calls on the switchboard and that the telephone operator on the present switchboard listen in to all conversations over these phones and keep a record of all such calls, on forms to be provided by the Fire Protection Officer. It is also recommended that these phones be tested at least twice weekly to determine whether or not they are in operative condition. This especially during inclement weather.

It is also recommended that a standyby generator set be installed to provide continuous fire alarm and telephone service at all times.

One fire reporting telephone should be installed in the hospital. This can be done by changing the location of fire reporting telephones in Blocks 9K and 9L, which would release one fire reporting telephone for the hospital. When quarters for Fire Protection and Assistant Fire Protection Officers are provided on the project, it is recommended that one telephone be installed in these quarters, which should be adjacent, and the phone be so arranged that it would be accessible to either party. This telephone should be on the same line with the fire station and no other telephones should be on that line. The telephone to the fire station fire phone should be a one-party line, with the above exception.

1 officer is on duty at all times.

FIRE PROTECTION OFFICERS' QUARTERS

At present, neither the Associate Fire Protection Officer nor the Assistant Fire Protection Officer live on the project. They both work straight days and neither are on the project between five P. M. and eight A. M., leaving the fire protection for the entire community in the hands of evacuee fireman two-thirds of the time. This condition should NOT exist. One Fire Protection Officer should be on the project at all times. Quarters should be made available on the project immediately for at least one of these men, and arrangements should be made, prior to the establishment of such quarters, for a Fire Protection Officer to be on the project at all times. Quarters for Fire Protection Officers should be assigned to the position rather than to the person, and in event that there is a change in Fire Protection Officers, he should occupy these quarters without regard to seniority on the project. Telephone service should be installed in the quarters in accordance with recommendations made under the heading of FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

HOSPITAL

The hospital is located away from the main community and the same general type that is found on all Relocation projects. Covered walks connect all buildings of the hospital group. A wet type sprinkler system is, or will be, installed throughout the hospital.

Fire stops are installed at intervals throughout all covered walks and double doors with a closing device are installed on each of these doors. The doors and fire stops are not fire resistant and do not meet specifications for a fire door or a draft stop. However, they will greatly aid in preventing spreading of fires, especially with a sprinkler system. These fire stops and fire doors are constructed of a wood frame covered with Gypsum board on both sides. All of these doors open in the same direction and have no latching device to hold them closed against pressures built up by fire. A fire in one location would build up sufficient pressure to open up all of these doors if the original fire started where the pressures would be created in the direction ~~xx~~ the doors open.

It is recommended that alternate doors be changed to open in opposite directions which would cause the pressures built up by a fire to hold these doors closed and thus prevent a rapid spread of heated gases. No fusable lengths or weight closing devices are installed.

The hospital was in operation at the time of the inspection. It is steam heated by use of numerous radiators with overhead steam pipes; steam lines are under the floors to feed the radiators. Numerous instances were found where live steam pipes, unprotected, come into direct contact with celotex ceilings and other very combustible materials. Adequate clearance should be given in all such cases. These locations were pointed out to Fire Protection Officer during the inspection of the hospital. In some cases radiators set very close to the walls and this should be watched carefully for charring and other danger signals.

In the warehouse section, a quantity of alcohol was found stored in the open. It is recommended that these be moved to an unheated section close to exit doors and that a special room be built for it to be kept locked at all times. The location of this alcohol to be known to the fire department, to enable them to remove this in the event that that wing of the hospital is endangered by fire. Other hazardous chemicals should be given attention in accordance with recommendations by National Fire Protection Association.

Cars were found parked too close to the hospital. Regulations establishing a minimum of twenty feet for parking should be established and enforced.

Rubbish was found outside the hospital piled directly against the building and blocking the doors. Such conditions should not be permitted. Regulations regarding the handling of rubbish should be strictly enforced, especially in the hospital area. An incinerator should be built for the proper disposal of contaminated waste for the hospital.

Ramps should be constructed for the evacuation of hospital patients in the event of a fire. The hospital staff should be consulted as to the best locations for these ramps.

Many fire extinguishers were found not properly installed. They were setting on floors and various locations. All of these should be properly installed and regulations for use of such extinguishers should be enforced and an educational program should be instituted in the hospital on the use of these extinguishers.

Plans for evacuation of hospital should be worked out in detail and all persons of the hospital staff should be familiar with these details. Plans for the use of the Volunteer Block Fire Departments, in furnishing personnel for the evacuation of the hospital should be made and instructions given them of their duties in the event of a fire. However, drills should not be held that would disturb the patients.

HOSPITAL KITCHEN

The floor of the kitchen in the hospital is of cement laid over a wooden sub-floor with perhaps a layer of felt and building paper between the top of the sub-floor and the concrete. The kitchen stoves are set directly upon this concrete floor with no air space between bottom of stove and the concrete floor. This is the same general condition that existed throughout the camp, in the mess halls at Tulelake where so many fires have started. Heat is transmitted through the concrete to the sub-floors below, and after a period of time fires will break out under these kitchen stoves, especially where cracks occur, but the presence of cracks are not necessary to have fires started by this cause. There is a crack under those stoves now.

It is recommended that these stoves be raised so that a two-inch air space will be between the bottom of an asbestos sheet, 3/4 inch in thickness, placed on top of bricks and the concrete floor, to provide for venting of banked heat. Three coal burning kitchen ranges are installed in this kitchen. These three ranges vent into one single stack that does not have proper clearace where it passes through the attic and roof level. Adequate clearance and protection should be provided at these points. Also regular cleaning of the inside of the hood over kitchen stoves and the vent leading past the roof should be inaugurated to prevent grease accumulation, which would eventually catch fire and create a severe fire hazard.

FIRE HAZARDS

In the barracks or living quarters of the evacuees and also in the barracks being used temporarily for schools, terra cotta chimneys were installed. Two coal burning stoves vent into each of these chimneys. The original installation provided a piece of terra cotta passing through the partition to the adjoining apartment. This terra cotta cracks when subjected to heat. The crack appears in that portion of the terra cotta passing through the partition and also in that portion that leads through the ceiling and to the roof. Owing to the fact that the buildings are sealed and no openings are provided for the inspection of the flues, a detailed inspection could not be made during this trip. Numerous cracks were observed throughout the project that could be very serious.

Some changes in installation have been made by replacing the terra cotta flue, where it passes through the partition, with a ventilated metal thimble which materially reduces the fire hazard at this particular point. However, the principle hazard in such installation still remains.

The installation of terra cotta is of the same type that is found at the Minidoka and Central Utah Projects where fires have resulted due to this construction.

It is recommended that all such installations be replaced with brick chimneys constructed in accordance with the specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwirters or the National Fire Protection Association and that these chimneys rest on the ground and extend through the roof and be so constructed so that such stove pipes will not pass through a partition. The floors of all barrack buildings of evacuee quarters are brick laid directly on the ground.

In the buildings now being used for temporary schools, these matters should be given immediate attention, as the school rooms have only one exit, and are very crowded during school hours.

Fire drills should be held regularly in all schools, and a plentiful supply of fire extinguishers should be available. Entrance into the attics of these buildings should be provided for proper inspection of all terra cotta flues and defective terra cotta should be immediately replaced, pending the permanent installation of fire-safe chimneys.

Where stove pipes enter terra cotta chimneys, often too little clearance is provided. In most cases there is protection by a Gypsum board shield installed over the stoves and chimneys, but these seldom were ventilated to allow free circulation of air and to release banked heat. While Gypsum board is not a fire-safe material in that it will burn and rapidly transmit heat, still a degree of fire protection can be obtained by its use, if at least one and one-half inch space is provided between it and combustible material and so arranged that this heated air can escape from the enclosed space. It is recommended that all such shields be changed so as to allow free circulation.

The stove pipe from kitchen ranges of evacuees dining halls have been alterated to provide clearance. While it was impossible to give detailed inspection of all of these, it is believed that no trouble will be experienced from this source. However, routine inspections should be made in the attics of these buildings to find any signs of charring that may result from their construction.

It is recommended that chimney sweeps remove accumulated soot often enough to prevent hazards of this source.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

The plans for the school buildings soon to be erected were inspected. A central heating plant and steam radiators are to be installed in these buildings. It appears that adequate attention has been given to fire protection for the schools.

The hot water heaters installed in the dining halls of the administration and evacuees' section are too close to combustible walls and must be given adequate protection if fires are to be prevented at this point. A similar construction is installed in the Heart Mountain Project where they are beginning to have fires of this type now.

LATRINE BUILDINGS

In the evacuee latrine buildings brick chimneys are provided with a suitable cleanout; three hot water heating units are installed, all having their stacks vent into a single line that leads directly into a brick chimney. This manifold runs horizontally and will collect considerable soot which must be cleaned out at regular periods. Proper protection of ceilings over the exposed metal manifold flues is not provided and considerable scorching is in evidence.

It is recommended that properly ventilated shields of a non-combustible material (not Gypsum board) be installed to protect all such installations. The Fire Protection Officer, Vern Campbell, is familiar with the details of proper protection.

Coal burning stoves for heating purposes are installed in the lavatory sections, are too close to combustible walls and do not have adequate protection. Gypsum board shields are installed but not properly ventilated. These stoves vent vertically into chimneys of the same type to be found throughout the projects where vertical chimneys are installed. While detailed inspection has not been given to these flues during this inspection, information is received from the Associate Fire Protection Officer that adequate clearance has been provided. All such installations in the latrine buildings, warehouses, fire house, etc., should be checked carefully during peak operation to determine whether or not hazards are actually created by these installations. This type installation of flues has not generally proven satisfactory and under other circumstances could not be recommended, but with the exercise of caution it is possible that no serious loss will result.

COAL STORAGES

Throughout the project many instances were found where coal was piled directly against the buildings, which is not in accordance with good practice as coal is subject to spontaneous ignition. As many of the provisions as may be found practical in Circular Letter No. 57 issued by the San Francisco Office should be adopted at this project, for safety in the handling of coal. Much would be gained by a methodic educational program in firing and handling of coal burning stoves on the project.

WAREHOUSE AREA

In the warehouse area conditions were generally found to be good. A few instances of carelessness and poor housekeeping were found but these have been corrected. In the cabinet shop located in the warehouse area no "No Smoking" signs were installed, and the Caucasian in charge of the warehouse was smoking. It is recommended that "No Smoking" signs be installed in such hazardous locations and that the "No Smoking" regulations be enforced.

BLOCK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS

A system of block volunteer fire departments, similar to those in operation in other projects, is in the process of organization, which will assign specific duties for evacuees in the event of a fire.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

In the administration area the buildings are heated by a central hot air heating system which appears to be safe with the possible exemption of where the flue of the coal burning heater passes through the ceiling level and roof level. Careful inspection of these danger points should be made during time of peak operation to determine whether or not excessive heating of combustible material is creating a hazardous condition; adequate remedies should be applied if hazards are found.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Public Works

At the present time the fire department is organized as a station of the Community Services and is subordinate to the Internal Security Officer. This is not in accordance with good practice. Although at this project there has been no undue interference, it is felt that the Fire Protection Officer should have direct access to the Project Director to enable enforcement of regulations by any violator regardless of who he may be. It has been found on other projects where this type of organization has been in operation that often the Fire Protection Officer was forced to serve notices upon his superior officer, and this resulted in complications that prevented effecient operation of the fire control division.

Owing to the fact that a reorganization is taking place, it is recommended that the above Fire Protection Officers have direct access to the Project Director; and that it should be no violation of procedure of him to communicate directly with the Project Director when conditions warrant such action.

It is recommended that two copies of all reports, etc., pertaining to the Fire Protection Officer's activities but forwarded, as a routine matter, to the Office of the Fire Protection Supervisor and that a rule be established forbidding the stopping of any report or communication that the Fire Protection Officer may make relative to fire hazards, etc.

All staff members of the administration have been very cooperative and the camp appears to be clean and in good order with the few exceptions above noted.

The evacuee fire department personnel was also very cooperative and are doing their utmost to build an efficient fire-fighting and fire prevention organization.

Sincerely,

William E. Hoffman

William E. Hoffman
Fire Protection Supervisor

FIRE LOSS STATISTICS

Every 24 hours in the United States fire destroys at least:

931 dwellings	96 farm buildings
1 hospital	12 hotels
4 warehouses	5 schools
5 churches	6 department stores
8 public garages	3 printing plants
2 theaters	3 dry goods stores

Every 20 minutes a human being is burned, maimed or killed by fire, yet this terrible loss is going on every 24 hours.

Our national fire loss runs over $300,000,000 a year.

CARELESSNESS BOOSTS FIRE LOSSES

During the first three months of 1943 more fires occurred in the United States than during all of 1942 when more than 700,000 conflagrations, the greatest number in twenty-five years, caused costly losses in food and war materials, considerable property damage and took a toll of human lives.

"We have averaged almost one serious fire a day in war industries," Crichton reveals in the current issue of Collier's Weekly. Approximately 30,000 of last year's fires occurred in war plants and "nothing very technical or mysterious caused them," says Crichton who adds:

"Approximately 125,000 fires can be attributed to careless smokers; another 100,000 were due to failure to maintain heating equipment and chimneys in good condition; another 60,000 were caused by poorly maintained electrical equipment; 250,000 of them due to careless handling of gasoline and kerosene; and another 25,000 were started by a stray spark igniting a pile of rubbish that shouldn't be there."

Crichton found that carelessness and not sabotage is behind the sharp increase in blazes.

"The fire-protection people maintain that 'take a chance' philosophy is responsible for the trend," he writes. "We are building in a hurry and we are building big. We throw up the largest structures we can build, many of them not provided with fire-protection appliances, and if there is a fire at all, it burns up everything...

"The most important principle in avoiding fires is: don't put all your eggs in one basket. It wasn't necessary to have all that rubber (15,850 tons burned while in storage) at Fall River. It wasn't necessary to have 10,000 tons of cork lost in one fire in Baltimore because the cork was all in one place. In most cases the industrial process can be carried on just as efficiently in small units as in one large unit."

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

AMACHE FIRE DEPARTMENT

1944

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK REPORT

Public awareness of fire prevention attained a new high at the Granada Relocation Center with the conclusion of the Center wide observance of National Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14, 1944.

While the Amache Fire Department has conducted numerous fire prevention activities throughout the year, a very comprehensive, all-out campaign to emphasize the importance of community-consciousness of fire danger was brought directly to every resident.

The fire prevention week program was considered successful and beneficial in all aspects. The campaign succeeded in making the community conscious of the importance of removing fire haza rds, also teaching residents quick and efficient fire-fighting and fire prevention techniques, and in arousing a whole-hearted community response to fire prevention.

The department swung into immediate action upon receipt of the letter from the National War Relocation Authority, Director, Dillon S. Myer (dated June 15, 1944) requesting all relocation center to participate actively in National Fire Prevention Week in conjunction with other governmental agencies. The cooperation of Center residents was enlisted through the formation of the Fire Prevention Committee consisting of Block Managers, Volunteer Firemen, School leaders, Boy Scout leaders and a representative from the local press. Representatives of the Fire Department collaborated with this committee in drawing up an extensive program.

The following report endeavors to give a day by day summary, supplemented by statistics of the activities conducted by the local department during Fire Prevention Week.

October 7, 1944

On this day, the Fire Protection Officer met with the Fire Prevention Committee to make final arrangements. Everyone directly concerned with the daily program was notified in order to insure a well-coordinated functioning of the activities.

October 8, 1944

The Protestant , Catholic and Buddhist Churches gave full support to Fire Prevention Week. Ministers of all churches urged observance of the Week from their pulpits to an aggregate audience of several hundred peoples. All churches carried Fire Prevention bulletins in their weekly publications as well as displaying posters in their buildings.

October 9, 1944

The entire community was literally flooded with Fire Prevention posters and bulletins. Forty-three (43) Boy Scouts covered the Center distributing a total of 2210 posters, 2210

"What to do in a Burning Building", 2210 "A Fuse is a Safety Valve". These bulletins were both English and Japanese translations. One set of these was given to each apartment in the center.

Fire Department inspectors placed 720 posters in all public buildings, mess halls, hospital and warehouses.

A Fire Prevention Talk was given to the Block Managers at their weekly meeting by the Fire Protection Officer.

A total of 72 inspections were made in the public buildings of the center.

A Fire Prevention Talk was given by the Fire Protection Officer to a total of 243 students of one Elementary School.

Fire Prevention posters and literature was delivered to all schools both Elementary and High School. Prizes for the Fire Prevention Posters and Essay Contest were displayed.

October 10, 1944

Diversified activity was the order of this day. Home inspections were begun by the Inspection Bureau, which at the days end had examined 522 apartments, 7 mess halls, 7 laundries and 3 recreation halls.

The Fire Department gave a demonstration on two occasions on this day before children and parent groups.

A Fire Prevention Talk was given by the Fire Protection Officer to Elementary School students.

An estimated total of 1,100 residents heard fire prevention talks which were delivered by Block Managers of their respective blocks.

October 11, 1944

A play entitled "A Trial of Fire" was given before two assemblies at Terry Hall. Several hundred persons saw this play which was presented by the Girl Scouts.

The Fire Protection Officer gave a short Fire Prevention Talk at each assembly.

Inspection of buildings and apartments in the area continued as inspectores covered 211 apartments, 4 mess halls and 4 laundries.

An estimated total of 900 residents heard Fire Prevention talks delivered by Block Managers in their respective blocks.

Fire Protection Officer distributed 35 posters and 244 pieces of literature to the Granada Elementary and High Schools, also gave a short talk on Fire Prevention.

October 12, 1944

Inspections of buildings and apartments in the area continued as inspectors covered 641 apartments, 9 mess halls and 9 laundries. A class of Fire Prevention and Fire Control was held for the Military Police followed by a demonstration in the use of all types of First Aid Fire Appliances given by the members of the Fire Department.

School fire drills were conducted in both the Elementary and

High Schools, housing 1,700 students in 18 buildings.

An estimated total of 1,450 residents heard Fire Prevention Talks delivered by Block Managers in their respective blocks.

Boy Scouts met at the Fire Station on this day and passed their Merit Badge test on Firemanship.

October 13, 1944

Inspections of buildings and apartments in the area continued as inspectors covered 714 apartments, 11 mess halls, and 11 laundries.

A Fire Prevention Talk and demonstrations were given before a group of school children and teachers who visited the fire station.

A total of 3,500 "The Door of Opportunity" booklets were distributed throughout the center (both English and Japanese translation). One to each apartment in the center.

The Fire Protection Officer met with the Boy Scouts Council giving a talk on Fire Prevention and Fire Control.

An estimated total of 1,000 persons heard a Fire Prevention talk given by Block Managers of their respective blocks. This rounded out the series of lectures for the entire center.

Regular firemen went out into the area giving instructions to residents on how to turn in a Fire Alarm properly.

October 14, 1944

On this day, all persons who assisted in the Fire Prevention Week activities was contacted to exchange notes and see that all phases of the program were carried out as to pre-arrangement.

Inspections of all Government owned farm buildings were completed on this day.

RESUME OF THE WEEK ACTIVITIES

Inspections:

A total of 2,088 apartments was inspected during the week. Every Mess Hall, Laundry and Recreation Halls were examined. Special inspections were made of church buildings, schools, Hospital, warehouses, buildings in the Motor Pool and Administrative Areas, and various fire hazards were corrected. A total of 878 Water-type, 24 Foam-type and 50 Vaporizing liquid (carbon tetrachloride) extinguishers were inspected.

School Activities:

Fire Prevention Talks and demonstrations were given at all Elementary Schools. All students participated in the fire drills conducted under the supervision of the Fire Department. Girl Scouts presented a playlet "The Trial of Fire" before two school assemblies, several hundred students were in attendance. Fire Protection Officer visited the Nursery Schools and talked to the children.

Fire Prevention Materials:

A total of 8,800 pieces of literature on fire prevention was distributed during the week. 3,500 Fire Prevention posters were made at the Amache Silk Screen Shop. A complete set of these posters were sent to the other nine (9) War Relocation Centers. Materials used in the campaign included those procured from the National Fire Protection Association and those printed in the Center.

Talks:

Fire Prevention talks were delivered in all schools, mess halls, churches, Boy Scout meetings, Military Police Headquarters, and public gatherings. Thirty-five (35) persons gave these talks. Every person was contacted at least once.

Publicity:

Many column inches of publicity were given previous to and during Fire Prevention Week by the Granada Pioneer. All center churches cooperated by carrying notices in their weekly bulletins.

Public Demonstrations:

Several demonstrations were given during the week to parents and student groups.

Essay Contest:

A fire prevention poster and essay contest was held in both the Junior and Senior High Schools. The first and second place winners received a Maltese Cross Plaque. The third place winner received a certificate of Merit.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to those persons whose generous support and interest made our Fire Prevention Week such an outstanding success. I feel the community has developed an understanding of the importance of conducting a community-wide Fire Prevention Program.

Respectfully submitted,

Glenn B. Rumley

Glenn B. Rumley
Fire Protection Officer
Granada Relocation Center