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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:
Health Division

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

December 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. James G. Lindley, Project Director
Granada War Relocation Project

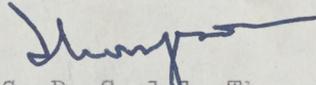
ATTENTION: Dr. Gerald A. Duffy
Project Medical Officer

SUBJECT: Report by Robert P. Lowe, Sanitary
Engineer, concerning sanitation at
Granada Project

Attached is a copy of the report by Mr. Lowe concerning his recent visit to Granada. I believe his recommendations are clearly stated. No doubt many of them have already received your attention.

I am hoping particularly that the sanitation inspection service has developed and is working efficiently.

We have heard from the Public Health Service that they received the water sample for chemical analysis. As soon as the report is available, we shall forward it to you if it comes to our attention first. If it reaches your attention first, we would appreciate receiving a copy from you.



G. D. Carlyle Thompson, M.D.
Medical Officer, WRA

Enc. 11565

cc Mr. Joseph H. Smart



1943

RECEIVED

TO: THE DIRECTOR, CANADIAN WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
FROM: THE DIRECTOR, CANADIAN WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

RE: [Illegible text]

[Illegible text]



[Illegible text]

Health Division

November 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: G. D. Carlyle Thompson, M. D.
Regional Medical Officer

SUBJECT: Sanitation Report on the Granada,
Colorado Relocation Project

I am enclosing a detailed report on the sanitation problem at the Granada Project.

It is in the following three parts:

Part I - General Statements

Part II - Inspection Report

Part III - Recommendations

- a. Immediate attention necessary
- b. Needed improvements

It is sincerely hoped that this report will help in organizing and improving the sanitation work on this Project.

Robert P. Lowe
Acting Regional Sanitary Engineer

RPLowe:evs 11/30/42

November 30, 1942

SANITATION REPORT
ON
GRANADA RELOCATION PROJECT
GRANADA, COLORADO

PART I: GENERAL STATEMENTS

As the major part of the construction contract on this Project has just recently been completed, there has been considerable hinderance to the effort to maintain a sanitary environment. However, this stage is almost completed, and there is much to be desired from the sanitation viewpoint.

The general sanitation of the Project could be improved through use of a Sanitation Inspection Department. It was suggested that two or three older men and one woman should be used for this purpose, and it is understood that such persons could be obtained who have a background in an allied field. The writer of this report made an effort to get such an organization under way through the help of Mr. T. Konno, Chairman of the Project Town Council and Dr. G. Duffey. The importance of immediate action is illustrated by the occurrence of widespread diarrhea in Block #6H on the evening of November 17, 1942. Fortunately, it was mild, so that nobody was hospitalized. However, this undoubtedly could have been avoided by consistent and proper inspection of the mess hall. There is no instruction on the use of disinfectants and on food handling.

As soon as the Health Division Laboratory is opened, it is recommended that bacteriological tests be run on water and milk. The laboratory is equipped for such work.

Finally, operations and inspection reports should be sent weekly to the Health Division office. Forms will be made out very soon for this purpose.

PART II: INSPECTION REPORT

A. Kitchens and Mess Halls

In general, the kitchens and mess halls were very clean and neat, and most of the food handlers had been examined (blood tests). However, no daily checkup on the help is made by the head cook. Sodium hypochlorite disinfectant is available in all kitchens, but no instructions had been given for proper use of it. Table tops are covered satisfactorily with Masonite, and the concrete floors are kept clean. But not all doors have screens, and many do not close properly. Screened-in stands are being made for garbage cans, but those completed are not used properly.

B. Latrines and Laundries

The standard H-type latrines and laundries are well-equipped but no soap-sinks have been obtained (the outlet plumbing is provided, however). This condition forces the inhabitants to use the wash basin taps for rinsing out night commodes. The writer saw one person emptying a commode on the ground surface. Out-houses, that were in use before the latrine plumbing arrived, are being kept for emergency in case of pipe freezing. However, some out-house doors are left standing open, lids are not in place, vents are unscreened, and wide cracks are prevalent between board construction. A severe fly problem previously developed, but the cold weather has alleviated this to a certain extent. It was also discovered that many of the shower duck boards had been removed for use as barrack doorstep scrapers. Wooden "geta" sandals for showers were reported in use, but the writer did not see any in use.

C. Rubbish and Garbage Disposal

Rubbish is dumped into a long pit, and formerly some garbage was disposed of here also. However, wet garbage is now fed to hogs or buried elsewhere. The rubbish pit was being filled haphazardly and most of it was uncovered. A considerable number of mice were reported around the Project.

D. Cold Storage Warehouse and Butcher Shop

The cold storage warehouse is well equipped with York refrigeration apparatus. But some packaged meats and crated fruits and vegetables need duck boards to keep them off the floor. As the butcher shop is just being built, temporary quarters are in a nearby warehouse. No hot water is available and cold water has to be hauled some distance. Some tables have large cracks that entrap meat scraps, and no clean cloths are available for wiping hands and tools. The temporary butcher shop may have to be used for over a month with such conditions prevailing. No screens whatever are on doors or windows.

E. Pickling Shed

This department is also in a warehouse that is not provided with hot water, and the location requires cold water to be hauled a considerable distance. As an enormous amount of vegetables is pickled (diced item once or twice per day), a number of men are employed at this work. None of them had been examined although other food handlers have been. Japanese pickling has been the source of food poisoning on two other Projects (Minidoka and Manzanar).

F. Milk Supply

All Japanese mess halls are supplied with pasteurized milk from either the Fairmont Creamery of Dodge City, Kansas, or the Carlson Frink Creamery at Pueblo, Colorado. The Frink Creamery has been recently inspected and approved by the Colorado State Division of Public Health, but it was not possible to obtain any definite information on the Fairmont Creamery of Dodge City. The Caucasian mess hall is supplied with ten gallons of raw

milk daily from the Project dairy. All this herd is tested for bovine tuberculosis and bangs. But no milking machine is used and very poor cooling and washing equipment is available. However, Mr. Constable, the dairy supervisor, is doing all that is possible under the existing poor conditions. This Project raw milk supply should be improved as soon as possible.

G. Farm Sanitation

As an extensive farm program is planned, sanitation conditions should be watched in this widespread area. Dairy cows are supplied with a water that is unsafe for human consumption, and there is danger of employees using this water although the present workers have been instructed to avoid it. The other farm well is reported to be drilled to a depth of 800 feet into Dakota sandstone. However, it should be tested oftener. The hog pens have not been provided with concrete garbage feeding platforms but this is planned.

H. Water Supply

Four wells are drilled about 700 feet deep to Dakota sandstone for a good quantitative supply. However, no complete mineral analysis has been taken, and the flourine content is reported very high in the Arkansas River Valley. Until less than three weeks previous water had been hauled to the Project as an unsatisfactory bacteriological report had been received. It is believed that this condition resulted from improper sterilization of the piping system before putting it into use. Since chlorination has been practiced, satisfactory water tests have been obtained. Good equipment is available, so the system should prove adequate if given proper control. It seems that there is a serious freezing problem due to inadequate if given proper control. It seems that there is a serious freezing problem due to inadequate coverage of pipes. This in turn has resulted in the necessity of leaving the temporary construction out-houses in place for the winter. The various supplemental water supplies at the farm and hog pens have not been given much attention.

I. Sewage Disposal

Two circular Imhoff tanks followed by a sedimentation basin and aeration basins are used for sewage treatment. The effluent flows into a creek that passes by the town of Granada and it eventually finds its way into the Arkansas River. No chlorination is practiced. The Imhoff tanks had only recently been put into use, so they had not had time to function properly. No fence was placed around the plant, and children were noticed playing there several times.

PART III: RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Immediate attention necessary

1. Organization of a sanitation inspection corps under the Health Division. It will be impossible to control sanitation efficiently unless such inspection work is initiated.

2. Dish washing rinse. Add one large mug of sodium hypochlorite solution to the rinse water tub. The warehouse had 786 gallons of the above solution on hand on November 18, 1942.
3. Hot and cold water should be provided for the butcher shop and the vegetable pickling warehouse.
4. Screens are needed on the butcher shop windows.
5. Temporary out-houses should have the doors nailed shut, as they are only to be used for emergencies. Also screen should be placed over all vents and carpenter shop scantlings nailed over wall cracks.
6. Examination of all pickling warehouse workers and all truck men who handle foods.
7. Fencing in the sewage treatment plant (see p. 149 of "Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Colorado State Division of Public Health").
8. "Contaminated Water" sign should be placed at the outlet of the dairy water well.
9. Mechanical milker is necessary if the dairy is to be kept in operation. It is reported that the N.Y.A. has an extra machine at Dodge City, Kansas.
10. Connection of sop-sinks in latrines immediately upon arrival of the order.

B. Needed Improvements

1. Kitchens and Mess Halls

It is recommended that the head cook make a daily checkup on the hands and general health of all food handlers. The Public Works Division should make a general checkup on missing screens, screens not fitting tightly, and the lack of springs or catches for the screens. A continuous checkup is necessary to see that proper use is made of garbage cans and stands. Dish-washing tubs need a hand plunger (plumbers friend), as the low head on the tub drains causes difficulty at the grease taps.

2. Latrines and Laundries

The screens here also need a checkup, as some are missing and some do not fit properly. It is suggested that signs be posted to prevent the removal of duck boards from the showers.

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

D. General Information

1. Birthplace and Date of Birth
2. Parents and Family
3. Education
4. Occupation
5. Political and Social Views
6. Associations
7. Travel
8. Character
9. Other

3. Rubbish and Garbage Disposal

A new rubbish pit should be excavated and fill should be commenced from one end to prevent having too much refuse exposed at one time. If the pit is filled to not over a foot from the surface and then covered with an arched earth pile, it will prove satisfactory. It is suggested that a man be stationed in this area to supervise proper dumping, control burning, and see that proper earth cover is maintained.

4. Cold Storage Warehouse and Butcher Shop

The cold storage warehouse needs more duck boards to keep packaged meats and butter off the floor. The butcher shop is in dire need of hand and tool cloths, and a laundry service should be provided. Several meat cutting tables need cracks filled with strips. It is also suggested that the butcher be placed in charge of the meat storage warehouse if possible. This would maintain a more definite control over all meats.

5. Milk Supply

The raw milk produced by the Project dairy will require better sterilization facilities to insure safe conditions at the milking barn itself. No tubs are connected at the present time. It was mentioned by a State Division of Public Health Inspector that the Green Mountain Dairy of Lamar was installing a pasteurization plant. Perhaps temporary arrangements for pasteurization of the Project's raw milk could be made with them. If any extension of the Project dairy is contemplated, definite steps should be taken to obtain pasteurization.

6. Farm Sanitation

The hog pens will need considerable attention as they are to be used for disposal of garbage. Garbage unloading platforms and feeding surfaces should have a smooth concrete finish so that they can be cleaned and washed easily. A severe fly menace is in the offing here if proper conditions are not continuously maintained. All cooks need to be instructed that all pork should be thoroughly cooked. Raw, garbage fed pork is very dangerous.

7. Water Supply

The freezing problem of water mains should have immediate attention to insure proper coverage. This stoppage of

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the [Company Name] has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the [Date] regarding the [Subject]. The Board has carefully considered the matter and has concluded that the [Action] is in the best interests of the [Company].

The Board has also reviewed the [Financial Statements] for the [Period] and has found them to be accurate and complete. The Board is pleased to report that the [Company] has achieved a [Positive Result] during the [Period] and is confident that the [Company] will continue to grow and prosper in the [Future].

The Board has also reviewed the [Proposed Changes] and has concluded that they are in the best interests of the [Company]. The Board has authorized the [Management] to implement the [Changes] and to take any other action that may be necessary to carry out the [Changes].

The Board has also reviewed the [Proposed Changes] and has concluded that they are in the best interests of the [Company]. The Board has authorized the [Management] to implement the [Changes] and to take any other action that may be necessary to carry out the [Changes].



Very truly yours,
[Signature]

water supply could disrupt the sanitation of the entire Project. It is also suggested that a 50 p.p.m. concentration of chlorine stand overnight in all new water pipes or water storage tanks and reservoirs. This will prevent positive tests for contamination. The various water supply sources on the farm will need constant supervision and bacteriological control to insure safety. Finally, the flourine content of the main Project supply should be determined as soon as possible.

8. Sewage Disposal

The greatest defect is the absence of baffles at the inlet end of the Imhoff tanks. These would serve the dual purpose of making a more uniform flow through the tanks and preventing floating material from escaping over the outlet weirs. It is suggested that two 2" x 12" planks be used for this baffle (15" deep) across the flow-through chamber at the inlet end of the central gas vent. The writer will furnish proper details if they are desired. Also, the overflow weir on one tank was considerably out of level, and, therefore, prevented proper operation.

Robert P. Lowe
Acting Regional Sanitary Engineer

RPLowe:s 12/1/42

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: W. B. Wroth
From: L. Dakan
Subject: Weekly Report

Date: Sept. 27, 1943

During the week of September 20th through September 25th, the following activities were carried on by the Sanitation Department:

The garbage trench at the dump was sprayed with gasoline and burned, killing a great many flies. The filled trench was then covered with dirt, and chloride of lime was sifted over this. The fly situation at this particular location is under excellent control.

On September 22nd, the evacuee train was cleaned out.

The grease trap at Mr. Campbell's apartment was bailed out in an effort to determine the cause of sewer gas in the apartment.

Defective concrete had allowed seepage under the house, although gas may have been backing up through poor plumbing.

Sanitation department moved from 6G - 10B to Warehouse #7 on September 21, 1943.

Checked over main well at Koen. Water leaking back from top of pump may be causing some contamination. Recommending area surrounding well cleaned and pump overhauled if necessary, to stop it from leaking.

Started organizing Sanitation Week in connection with Fire Prevention Week, for October 3rd to October 9th.

Questioned Mrs. Osten on water supply. Outside toilet within 50 ft. of house is not good practice, although lime was being used as a disinfectant. Report on water tests will be available later this week.

With the Public Health Nurse called on polio case at 7G - 1B and gave instructions for proper disposal of refuse.

L. Dakan
Sanitary Engineer

Granada, Colorado
June 26, 1945

REPORT OF STORM ON JUNE 25
Between 7:50 and 8:10 P.M.

Weather conditions previous to the storm were cool in early morning, warming in mid-day, gathering clouds in afternoon and early evening, cooling and increasing winds east of north, and by 7:30 P.M. severe lightning and thunder and threatening wind increasing and driving rain with some hail. At 7:50 the wind developed spasmodic characteristics, reaching an estimated velocity at that time of 40 miles. During the duration of the excessive wind, not to exceed 20 minutes, the greatest damage was inflicted and total interruption of electrical energy and telephone service, which was partially restored within several hours, while the storm continued with abated wind. Such emergency work as could be accomplished continued into the night, and weather is clear today. Cleanup and repairs were started this morning and the immediate business of the center conducted without serious interruption. The major damage is to the garage building and motor vehicle equipment. A preliminary survey and estimated cost of restoration indicated the following:

Garage building	\$2000.00
Motor vehicles	3200.00
Pioneer (newspaper building)	300.00
Pumphouse No. 4	150.00
Electrical Distribution Lines	50.00
Dormer Roof Employees Exchange Bldg.....	25.00
Roof Jacks (Smoke pipes)	50.00
Roof repairs (various)	100.00
Various minor repairs	150.00
Warehouse stocks (total losses)	300.00
Warehouse stocks (water damage)	500.00
Minor food losses	<u>50.00</u>

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATED TOTAL LOSS \$6875.00

The garage building is 190 feet long and 40 feet wide and constructed largely from CCC panels. The roof trusses are 40 feet long supported in center and with a 4 foot rise, and are placed on 5 foot centers. The roof sheeting was built of CCC panels and covered with roll roofing.

The part of the garage affected by the storm is 90 feet on the east end and a deflection outward from vertical of 4 inches maximum at the west wall, which can be easily remedied. The wind removed the entire roof and truss structure, together with fractured knee braces and two ceiling-type oil heaters, air piping, water lines, electrical installations, etc., and carried it southward over the trucks which are on a line facing the garage (known as "dead line", awaiting repairs), and part of it crashed to the ground and was strewn for 75 feet, starting approximately 100 feet southeast of the east end of the garage and the other part crashed into our center parking lines at about the same distance from the garage. It was this line of trucks which

suffered damage. There was one oil heater in each pile of debris. Eight trucks received damage. Removal of debris from them was started this morning and after an examination, tentative determinations made for disposition by repair, surplus, and survey.

The exact reasons for the failure of the building structurally to withstand the wind velocity have been determined, viz: The wind stress exerted on the north wall was transferred to knee brace stiffeners which were fast to the wall posts and to the trusses. The distance between the point of lower knee braces attachment to the posts and the base of the posts was relative fixed and the stress on the wall transferred to the lower end of the knee braces caused the knee braces to exert stress upward on the trusses, and the trusses which were not fast to the cap timber of wall posts except by toenails, were thrust upward. The wind then entered and carried the roof and trusses away.

The tool room, constructed in the north side of the exact point where failure stopped, acted as a stiffener; therefore, that part of the garage occupied by parts room and office, as well as the entire west end of the garage in general, was unaffected except the west wall which was forced out by air pressure throughout the building created instantly while the roof of east end exploded off. Walls and roof otherwise remained apparently intact. Restoration of the building is estimated to require between two and 4 weeks.

The Pioneer Building is situated directly south of and approximately 50 feet from the lumber yard where much crating lumber is stacked. The wind peeled pieces of this off the stock pile and projected many of them into the north side of the building, penetrating the wall over all in 11 places while 6 to 8 pieces were hurtled through the windows. Much of the lumber was carried to varying distance up to 300 feet and one piece was hurtled through the window of staff barrack No. 1.

Lightning struck between No. 1 and No. 2 staff barracks. No personal injury of any kind has been reported.

A copy of report dated June 27 from Wroth to Fuller and tabulation of vehicle damage, and copy of teletype transmitted to Washington are attached.

Wm. McP. Fuller
Chief of Operations

cc: J. G. Lindley
cc: H. F. Halliday
cc: Wm. McP. Fuller
cc: Wm. B. Wroth
cc: Motor Pool

STORM DAMAGE JUNE 25, 1945
TO VEHICLES IN GRANADA MOTOR POOL

Dodge Stake Truck No. 562 \$125.00

Right headlamp smashed
Bed needs reflooring
Replace all stake panels
Top of cab smashed
Identification lights smashed
Replace tarp and bows
Replace right door window
Replace upholstery on door
Replace escutcheon on handles
Line up cab door
Weld left front pillar
Repair center Universal Joint
Straighten right front fender
Weld rear quarter panel

Ford Cargo No. 602 \$ 90.00

Right door glass broken
Right door smashed
Replace tarp and bows
Straighten top panel and weld
Replace left door glass
Replace both W.S. glasses

Dodge Dump No. 514 \$ 25.00

Replace right half of windshield
Replace left door glass

Dodge Tank-Wagon No. 673 \$ 35.00

Replace left headlamp
Replace grille (or repair)
Left half windshield broken
Right door glass broken

Dodge Load Luger No. 530 \$300.00

Replace entire cab, except rt. door
Replace hood
Replace radiator grille
Replace radiator
Replace radiator hose
Replace windshield
Replace rear glass
Replace both door glasses

Dodge Stake No. 547

\$ 75.00

Replace stake panels
Replace bows
Repair tarp
Repair left side of floor
Replace rear clearance lights

Dodge Stake No. 545

\$250.00

Repair 3 left stake panels
Replace right side of floor frame
Repair left side of floor frame
Repair left front fender
Replace 6 spark plugs
Replace radiator and grille
Repair right front fender
Replace horn
Replace intake manifold
Replace coil
Replace horn
Replace gas line
Replace carburetor
Replace air cleaner
Repair cab
Replace left door glass
Replace both windshields
Replace left head lamp

Ford Panel No. 590

\$ 25.00

Replace right front fender
Straighten running board
Straighten right rear fender
Straighten right rear quarter panel

Total \$925.00 + Labor and OH = \$2300

Total Loss Estimated \$3225

(Estimates are parts only)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRENADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Wm. McP. Fuller

Date: June 27, 1945

From: W. B. Vroth

Subject: Damage in Storm June 25th

The property damage from the storm on the evening of June 25th was chiefly confined to a few buildings in the administrative area, and the evacuee blocks fortunately escaped all except minor damage. The buildings damaged in the administrative area were also widely separated, being the Pioneer building near the west side of the center, the Motor Repair Shop in the center, and the pumphouse at Well No. 4 on the east side of the center, with some damage to electric distribution and telephone lines near these locations. Minor damage occurred throughout the area.

Motor Pool Repair Shop

The roof of the east half of the building, 90 feet long, over 6 sections of the timber frame, was completely blown off, breaking into two sections which landed, right side up and apparently as a unit, from 150 to 200 feet from the building. These sections landed about 150 feet apart, one on a line of parked trucks and the other on and near other equipment. The roof trusses and the two oil heaters suspended in this portion of the shop roof were carried with the roof. The north wall of the damaged section of the building was approximately 6 feet out of line, but the wall and timber frame was intact, except for one small panel to which electric distribution wires were attached, and which was pulled loose on one side. The center posts and beam were about 2 feet out of line and had been lifted off at the base pins in the concrete foundation; one post was evidently lifted at least 14 inches as an edge had been driven down through a metal clip on a tank next to it, leaving a small section from the base of the post through the clip. The south wall was only slightly out of line but five large double doors had been blown open, breaking the 2x4 and 2x6 bars which had extended entirely across the door openings.

The walls have been re-aligned, and braced, and will require 6 truss frames at the section posts, 6 intermediate frames and 48 rafters, approximately 5000 B. feet of sheathing and 50 rolls of roofing.

Lumber 5MBM @ \$90	\$450.00
Sheathing 5MBM @ \$75	375.00
Roofing 50 rolls @ \$1.60 a roll	80.00
Miscellaneous, Nails, etc.	125.00
Labor, Total Building	400.00
	<u>\$1430.00</u>
Wiring (labor and materials)	150.00
Piping (labor and materials)	75.00
	<u>\$1655.00</u>

All materials are on hand.

This estimate does not include replacing the two suspended oil circulating heaters which were damaged beyond repair.

Pioneer Building

The Pioneer Building was damaged by boards from the lumber storage yard adjacent, through the sides of the building and the windows. Eleven pieces went completely through the walls, extending varying lengths inside the building, and there were numerous other holes and breaks in the outside siding. The north half of the roof was damaged and requires replacement; the inside lining and outside siding on 60 feet of the north wall must be replaced, and 3 window sashes and approximately 30 single panes.

Pump House at Well No. 4

The frame pump house at Well No. 4 was twisted around, the corner where electric line conduits to the control panel being held fairly solid, but the opposite corner was 3 feet off the foundation. Damage occurred to bottom plates, rafters and timber frame, requiring replacement of some members, and part of the roofing. The damage has been repaired.

Miscellaneous damage included roof-jacks and stovepipes on various administrative buildings, screen doors, ventilating louvres blown out of the ends of buildings, broken window panes, etc., in Staff Quarters, M. P. Area and Hospital.

Damage to electric distribution lines was chiefly in the vicinity of the Pioneer Building, where services to several buildings were torn loose, with a few in the center itself, and transformer fuses blown. No transformers were damaged.

The total repairs to usable condition are:

Motor Repair Shop	\$1655.00
Pioneer Building	125.00
Pumphouse Well No. 4	50.00
Miscellaneous Damage	250.00
Electrical	<u>75.00</u>
Total	\$2155.00

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER
AMACHE, COLORADO
JUNE 26, 1945

GR:CF:VMF

OUTGOING TELETYPE

DILLON S. MYER
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION S. J. UTE.

SEVERE STORM LAST NIGHT EIGHT O'CLOCK RESULTED IN PROPERTY LOSS BETWEEN SIX AND SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS GARAGE BUILDING, VEHICLES AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREA. DETAILS WILL BE SENT TO YOU WHEN COMPLETE SURVEY IS MADE. NO DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS IN HOSPITAL OR EVACUEE BLOCKS. NO INTERRUPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES. NECESSARY REPAIR WORK STARTED IMMEDIATELY. NO PERSONAL INJURIES.

W. RAY JOHNSON
ACTING PROJECT DIRECTOR

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Documentation Section
Reports Office

Amache, Colorado
July 9, 1945

REPORT OF STORM ON JUNE 25
Between 7:50 and 8:10 P.M.

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PRELIMINARY ESTIMATED TOTAL LOSS \$6675.00

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The Pioneer building is situated directly south of and approximately 50 feet from the lumber yard where much crating lumber is stacked. The wind peeled pieces of this off the stock pile and projected many of them into the north side of the building, penetrating the wall over all in 11 places while 6 to 8 pieces were hurtled through the windows. Much of the lumber was carried to varying distance up to 300 feet and one piece was hurtled through the window of staff barrack No. 1. Lightning struck between No. 1 and No. 2 staff barracks. No personal injury of any kind has been reported.

Wm. McP. Fuller

September 17, 1943

Memorandum

To: Mr. W. B. Wroth
Senior Engineer
Public Works Division



From: L. Dakan
Sanitary Engineer

Subject: Sanitation Report

The first week in September a campaign designed to control and reduce the fly hazard was initiated. Proper control and handling of garbage and refuse were considered the principle means of combatting this menace. A report was made to the Chief Medical Officer, copies of which were sent to the Mess Division, requesting cooperation and assistance in carrying out the recommendations.

Following this, a list of rules and regulations were made up for the various blocks. These rules were sent to each block manager, and were announced and posted in each mess hall. The Sanitary Engineer then met with the block managers, went over the above rules and discussed them with those present, answering several questions that were brought up.

Sign boards have recently been secured, are now being painted, and will be placed on each garbage rack, designating "Hog Feed", "Not Hog Feed", and "Dry Rubbish". When these have been put in place we expect better cooperation from the residents in separating garbage.

About half of the block mess halls have been contacted personally, in an effort to improve conditions around the back of the buildings. Fair results have been noticed.

A new garbage pit has been dug at the dump, and the old one is being properly covered to protect it from flies.

The water system at the Koen ranch has been cleaned and flushed out with chloride of lime, and samples of water are now being tested for purity.

A meeting of the Sanitation Department was called September 15, at which time general Sanitation conditions were discussed. A complaint was lodged by all crews because of indiscriminate drafting of farm labor, leaving a shortage of men to handle garbage and ashes.

On September 16, the Sanitation Department cleaned out the Tule Lake evacuee train.

This report covers activities of the Sanitation Department aside from daily collection of project refuse.

L. Dakan

630.00

B/

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
1231 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Telephone Klondike 2-2611

May 8, 1942

Procedural Letter #4
H& F #3

TO: Managers, Reception and Assembly Centers
From: R. L. Nicholson
SUBJECT: U. S. Army Sanitary Regulations and Procedures

1. Mess Halls

- A. Garbage. Garbage is disposed of by sale or gift to civilians to be used as food for hogs. This may lead to insanitary conditions about the center through spilling in transfer from garbage cans to other containers, leakage of containers, failure of collection, or unsatisfactory cleaning of cans. When thorough cooperation with the contractor can be maintained so as to insure cleanliness in the procedure, there is no objection to this method of disposal. However the site of final disposal should be far enough removed from the center that odor and flies will not become a nuisance in the center area. When garbage is to be used as food for swine, it is necessary to separate it into edible and non-edible portions, the latter being disposed of by incineration. Of the non-edible portions, that which cannot be burned must be hauled to a garbage dump and buried. It is suggested that G. I. cans be used for the four classified garbages and marked to indicate whether they contain edible, non-edible, burnable or non-burnable garbage.

- B. Grease Traps. Grease traps should be installed for each mess hall, and daily skimming of grease, and disinfecting should be carried out. This prevents the side walls of the leaching system from becoming coated.

- C. Fly Sprays. The use of fly sprays in mess halls is advocated. A satisfactory fly spray is made up as follows: Soak one pound of crude pyrethrum powder in one gallon of kerosene for two or three days. Then pour off the fluid for use as a spray. Flypaper is very useful when hung from the ceiling of the mess halls.
- D. Fly Traps. Fly traps are the most valuable means for the destruction of adult flies. A satisfactory bait must have an odor attractive to flies, and in turn not be offensive in appearance or odor in the vicinity. Fermented baits are generally very satisfactory. The best fermented bait is:

cornmeal	---	1	pound
Molasses	---	$\frac{1}{2}$	pint
Water	---	1	quart
Yeast	---	$\frac{1}{4}$	ounce

Mix the water and molasses and heat to boiling. Stir in the cornmeal and allow the mixture to cool. Then add the yeast and allow to stand in a warm place one or two days. It is then ready to use. Other fermented baits are two parts molasses and one part vinegar, crushed over-ripe bananas in milk, brown sugar, and sour milk. It is advisable to place fly traps in groups of two or three, and they should be protected from the wind. Fly traps should be placed in the light; those placed in dark corners or under shade are practically useless.

Liquid Fly bait should be placed in wide shallow containers with at least two inches between the edges of the bait pan and edges of the trap. The baits should be inspected daily, the containers kept filled to the desired level, cleaned and refilled whenever a scum forms or sediment accumulates, and emptied whenever a sufficient number of flies accumulate to interfere with the admission of light to the trap chamber. The captured flies may be killed by immersing the trap in soap suds. Practically constant attention is necessary if fly traps are to be effective in the control of flies.

Necessary care includes not only cleaning and replenishing bait but also moving the traps about to conform to changes in wind and sunlight.

- E. Food Handlers. Food handlers should be examined by the doctor assigned to the reception or assembly center before beginning duty in the mess and each six months thereafter. The purpose of the examinations is to detect cases or carriers of communicable diseases. All kitchen or mess personnel should be kept under daily observation for evidences of communicable diseases, particularly of colds or other respiratory diseases, diarrhea or other intestinal diseases. Such cases should be promptly relieved from duty. It is equally important that all mess personnel wear clean clothing and have clean hands at all times. The fingernails should be kept short. The hands should be washed immediately after visiting the latrine.
- F. Food Inspection. All food should be inspected for freshness and quality when received at the mess. Canned goods should be inspected for leakage and for gas formation within the can, as evidenced by swelling of the can. When a can is opened the contents should be inspected for abnormal odor or color and, if found, the contents should be discarded. Food supplies should be protected from insects such as flies and roaches, from dust and dirt, and from rats and mice. Perishable foods should be stored at a temperature that will inhibit the growth of molds and disease organisms. Refrigeration at a temperature of 55 deg. F. or less is desirable for meat and dairy products and for some vegs. and fruits. An important point in the storage of foods, particularly meat, is to avoid packing or hanging so closely that ventilation is impaired. Bread boxes or storage cabinets should be well ventilated but screened to prevent access of flies to the food.
- G. Preparation of food. Thorough cooking and immediate serving after cooking are the best safeguards against the transmission of communicable diseases by food, provided care is taken not to contaminate the food after cooking. Disease-producing organisms will multiply rapidly in many cooked foods even when placed in the ordinary ice box. This is particularly true in the case of meat, hash, sausage, fresh pork, meat broth or soups, or dishes containing a preponderance of these materials. These foods should not be served as left-overs without adequate reheating. All vegetables that are to be eaten raw, and which cannot be peeled, should be thoroughly washed in running water before serving. This applies particularly to leafy vegetables such as lettuce, greens, and radishes.

- H. Care of eating and cooking utensils. All eating and cooking utensils should be sterilized immediately after use by washing in hot soapy water, followed by rinsing in hot clear water. This is necessary to destroy disease organisms. The utensils should be air-dried. When not in use all utensils should be protected from dust and flies. The washing and rinsing procedure is applicable in the case where electric dish washing devices are in use, as well as other devices. Mess tables should be scrubbed thoroughly with soap and water after each meal.
- I. Fly control in messes. If the mess is housed in a screened building, and the screening must be kept in repair. Screen doors should be kept closed when not in use. Flies gaining entrance into the mess hall should be destroyed by the use of traps, flypaper, sprays, and by swatting.
- J. Garbage and Liquid Wastes. All garbage and liquid wastes should be promptly disposed of so as not to attract flies to the vicinity of the mess. Constant police of the mess is necessary to prevent accumulation of fragments of food. Where practicable, all garbage should be collected, as produced, in garbage cans, equipped with well-fitted lids. These cans should be kept outside of mess, either on a garbage stand or on firm, well-tamped soil. Garbage cans, if used, should not be screened as this increases the difficulty of keeping them clean and serves to attract flies. Garbage should be removed from garbage cans for incineration or burial at least twice daily, and preferably after each meal. This is done by personnel of the mess unless garbage is being hauled away for disposal outside of the center area. The garbage cans should be scoured with hot soapy water and lye at least once a day.
- K. Mop and Broom racks. Mops and brooms should be cleaned after each use. Mops should be sunned frequently to keep them free from odors. Racks should be provided in each mess hall where all mops and brooms should be kept when not in use.
- I. Hand Rails. As a safety precaution, where entrance to mess hall is by steps, handrails should be provided.

2. Latrines

Latrines must be kept clean and free from odors and flies. Crude oil or a mixture of crude oil with fuel oil or kerosene applied to the interior of pits and boxes is of value in eliminating odors and repelling flies. Crankcase drainings may be used but they are less satisfactory. Lime is of no practical value

in latrine pits except as a deodorant. The burning out of latrine pits is not advisable since it does not accomplish incineration of excreta and does interfere with measure taken for making the pit and box flyproof. Special attention must be given to the cleanliness of urine troughs. The following points are particularly important:

- a. The contents of the pit, the sides of the pit and the interior of the box should be sprayed with crude oil daily.
- b. The seats should be scrubbed daily with soap and water, and twice a week should be scrubbed with a 2% cresol solution. They should be dried after cleaning.
- c. The urine troughs should be scrubbed daily with soap and water.
- d. The seat covers should be closed when not in use.
- e. The box should be kept flytight by repairing it as necessary.
- f. Fly traps should be placed near each latrine.
- g. An ample supply of toilet paper should be available.
- h. The latrine building itself should be flyproofed by the use of screen doors, screening over openings, etc. Strips of fly paper from the ceiling aids in fly-proofing.
- i. Sanitary Napkins. Covered G. I. cans should be installed in all women's latrines for disposal of discarded sanitary napkins and other similar items. G. I. cans should be thoroughly scoured daily. Rigid inspection should be forced to insure that the provisions of this section are observed and sanitary napkins and like items are not dropped in latrine pits.
- j. Storage racks. Racks for the storage of mops, brooms and cleaning materials should be provided in all latrines. Mops and brooms must not be returned to racks until thoroughly cleaned.

3. SHOWER HOUSES

- a. Foot bath. Shower houses should be equipped with foot baths to be located at the entrances to the baths. The tubs should be broad enough so that all individuals will have to step in them going to and from the showers.

They should be at least six inches deep, and should be constructed of concrete or rubber. They should contain a solution of grade A calcium hypochlorite in the proportion of one ounce of the dry chemical to each gallon of water. This yields .5 percent of available chlorine. A fresh solution should be prepared daily.

- b. Scrubbing and cleaning. The most effective control measure is disinfection of bath house floors and equipment, bath house floors and equipment, including mats, benches and chairs should be scrubbed daily with soap and water. It is also advisable to scrub them with a disinfectant such a 2 per cent cresol, or a solution of calcium hypochlorite, one ounce to the gallon of water. There should be removable duckboards in shower baths. These should be thoroughly scrubbed and then exposed to the sunlight for several hours each day.

4. INCINERATORS

Incinerators should be constructed at all reception and assembly center, the number of which all depend upon the size and population of the center.

In connection with sanitary requirements, a paper bailer should be secured for the purpose of saving all paper possible.

5. BARRACKS

- a. Housekeeping. Evacuees will be expected to keep their living quarters clean at all times. Monitors should be appointed (at least one for each eight barracks) to supervise the housekeeping and to see that cleaning material and equipment is provided and properly cared for. The Japanese Council can probably be useful in formulating a systematic cleaning program.
- b. Sanitation Day. A sanitation day should be scheduled for each barrack weekly, when mattresses and bedding is removed for airing and sunning. It is better to stagger the sanitation days by clocks; Monday, A street; Tuesday, B Street, for example. When Bedding and mattresses are out of the barracks, floors, should be scrubbed, windows washed, and the living quarters otherwise thoroughly cleaned.

- c. Brooms and mop racks. Racks should be provided for mops and brooms, where they should always be kept from not in use.. Mops and brooms should be thoroughly cleaned after each use.
- d. Policing of grounds. Grounds around living quarters should be policed daily. Where barracks floors are on pier foundations, a ground area underneath should be policed, and kept clear from paper and other waste accumulations.
- e. Heating devices. Where barracks are equipped with heating devices, care must be exercised to see that they are kept clean and flues and vents are installed and vents are installed and in proper working order. Special care must be taken to keep oil heaters cleaned as a precaution against backdraft explosions.
- f. Hand rails. Where entrance to barracks is by stairs of three or more risers, hand rails should be installed.
- g. Food in barracks. Preparation or storage of food in barracks should be prohibited.
- h. Bed sacks. Bed sacks should be laundered at least once a month. Straw should be changed in bed sacks semi-monthly or oftener if inspectors indicated necessity. A sewing project should be inaugurated in the center for the purpose of repairing bed sacks and other articles.

MAINTENANCE FOR JANUARY

*See
Monthly
Reports*

Plumbing:

Trouble Calls--76

Job Orders:

Staff Quarters 510-1
Slaughter House 520-17B-43
Co-op Building 520-60
Hog Barn 520-70-44
Silk Screen 520-21B-43

Materials used for maintenance \$54.26

Electricians:

Trouble Calls--47

Job Orders:

Silk Screen 510-38-44
Irrigation Well 510-39-44
Motor Pool 520-71-44
High School 520-63-43
N. Ad. Building 520-40-43
Employment Building 510-37-44
Staff Quarters 510-1
New Garage 510-13B-43
Koen Chicken Farm 520-75-43
Koen Water Pump 3244-33-44
X-Y Blacksmith Shop 520-74B-44

Materials used for maintenance-\$11.61

Refrigeration:

Trouble calls-- 16

Materials used for maintenance-\$61.30

ELECTRICIANS

MONTH OF JANUARY

DATE	NO. MEN	HOURS	TYPE OF WORK
1-1-44	2	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	C	Compensatory time
1-3-44	6	4	Silk Screen 510-38-44
		4	Irrigation well 510-39-44
1-4-44	2	4	Motor Pool 520-71-44
		4	Irrigation well 510-39-44
	4	4	Irrigation well 510-39-44
		4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-5-44	6	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-6-44	5	8	Irrigation well 510-39-44
	1	6	Irrigation well 510-39-44
		2	Water utilities 40-3244-B
1-7-44	4	7	High school 520-63-43
		1	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	3	8	High school 520-63-43
1-8-44	2	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	5	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-10-44	3	2	N. Ad. Building 520-49-43
		2	Employment Bldg. Pole 510-37-44
		4	Industrial Bldg. Maint. 40-3242-F
	2	2	Staff Quarters 510-1
		2	Employment Bldg. 510-37-44
	1	4	Industrial Bldg. 40-3242-F
		2	Staff Quarters 510-1
		2	Employment Bldg. 510-37-44
	1	6	Industrial Bldg. 40-3242-F
		2	N. Ad. Building 520-49-44
		2	Employment Bldg. 510-37-44
1	6	6	Industrial Bldg. 40-3242-F
		6	Industrial Bldg. 40-3242-F
1-11-44	5	4	Employment Bldg. 510-37-44
		4	Irrigation Well 510-39-44
	1	4	Employment Bldg. 510-37-44
		4	Irrigation Well 510-39-44
	1	1	Staff Quarters 510-1
		1	C

ELECTRICIANS

MONTH OF JANUARY

DATE	NO. MEN	HOURS	TYPE OF WORK
1-12-44	4	4	New Garage 510-13B-43
		2	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	4	Irrigation Well 510-39-44
		2	New Garage 510-13B-44
	2	4	Irrigation Well 510-39-44
		4	Staff Quarters 510-1
1-13-44	5	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	3	Koen Chicken Farm 520-75-44
		5	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-14-44	5	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
		4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
		4	Koen Water Pump 3244-33-44
		2	Electric Utilities 40-3244-A
1-15-44	1	4	Koen Water Pump 3244-33-44
		4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	5	2	Koen Water pump 3244-33-44
		2	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-16-44	1	2	Electric Utilities 40-3244-A
	1	2	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-17-44	6	4	X-Y Blacksmith Shop 520-74B-44
		4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-18-44	5	3	Koen Water Pump 3244-33-44
		5	Staff Quarters 510-1
1-19-44	4	6	Silk Screen 520-77-44
		2	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	8	Motor Pool--Camp Carson
1-20-44	5	5	Staff Quarters 510-1
		3	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-21-44	5	3	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
		5	Staff Quarters 510-1
1-22-44	5	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
		1	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	4	Electric Utilities 40-3244-A
1-24-44	5	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-25-44	5	6	Staff Quarters 510-1
		2	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I

ELECTRICIANS

MONTH OF JANUARY

DATE	NO. MEN	HOURS	TYPE OF WORK
1-26-44	5	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
		4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-27-44	5	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
		4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-28-44	4	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
		4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
		1	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
1-29-44	2	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
		1	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
		1	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
		1	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-31-44	2	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
		1	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
		1	C
		1	S

PLUMBING
MONTH OF JANUARY

DATE	NO. MEN	HOURS	TYPE OF WORK
1-3-44	1	11½	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	8	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	9	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	S	
1-4-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	2	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-5-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	3	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	12	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	6	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
		8	Slaughter House 520-17B-43
	1	8	Slaughter House 520-17B-43
		2	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	8	Slaughter House 520-17B-43
	1	3	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	S	
1-6-44	2	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	1	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	4	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	8	Slaughter House 520-17B-43
	1	8	Slaughter House 520-17B-43
		2	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	S	
1-7-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	3	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	9	Installing boilers 40-3242-I
	4	S	
1-8-44	1	10	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	4	Staff quarters 510-1
	3	8	Installing boilers 40-3242-I
	1	6	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	6	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	S	

PLUMBING
MONTH OF JANUARY

DATE	NO. MEN	HOURS	TYPE OF WORK
1-9-44	3	3	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-10-44	5	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	9	Boiler Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
		5	Boiler Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	S	
1-11-44	5	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	10	Boiler Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
		6	Boiler Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	S	
1-12-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	5	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	2	5	Co-op Building 520-60
		8	Install water pipe and two hydrants at hog barn 520-70-44
	1	8	Hog barn 520-70-44
		1	S
1-13-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	2	2	Silk Screen 520-21B-43
		7	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	6	9	Boiler Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	S	
1-14-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	8	8	Boiler Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	S	
1-15-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
	5	5	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	2	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
		1	S
1-17-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	3	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	6	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I

PLUMBING
MONTH OF JANUARY

DATE	NO. MEN	HOURS	TYPE OF WORK
1-18-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	3	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	8	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-19-44	3	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	6	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	8	8	Warehouse Maintenance 40-3242-C
1-20-44	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	6	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	3	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	8	Warehouse Maintenance 40-3242-C
1-21-44	2	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	2	9	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	6	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-22-44	3	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	4	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	5	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	4	Warehouse Maintenance 40-3242-C
	1	8	Project Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-24-44	3	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	10	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	1	8	Warehouse Maintenance 40-3242-C
	6	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-25-44	3	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	5	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	8	Warehouse Maintenance 40-3242-C
1-26-44	3	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	9	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	7	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-27-44	5	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	5	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I

PLUMBING

MONTH OF JANUARY

DATE	NO. MEN	HOURS	TYPE OF WORK
1-28-44	3	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	6	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-29-44	3	4	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	4	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	1	C	Compensatory time
	4	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	8	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
1-31-44	3	8	Staff Quarters 510-1
	1	8	Hospital Maintenance 40-3242-H
	4	10	Boiler Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	4	Laundry Maintenance 40-3242-I
	1	C	Compensatory time

Members

SANITATION DEPARTMENT

Please make the following announcements in your Mess Hall:

TOILET

Please flush water by pushing the handle by hand instead of by shoes or foot.

Please use the cans provided in getting water for wash chambers.

Please use the last toilet for chamber purpose. ~~DO~~ DO NOT USE THE WASH BASIN, or the laundry tub.

SHOWERS

Please use the least amount of hot water.

Please ~~keep~~ ^{wear} shower caps when taking showers. Also, put on getas^o or shower shoes to avoid athlete's foot.

Shower

Toilet

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| <p>トイレット使用後水を流す場合ハンドルは必ず皆様の手で押して下さい。足で踏まない様願ひます。</p> <p>二、御互の便器を洗ふ場合必ず備附の罐で水を汲んで洗って下さい。</p> <p>三、便器から汚物を流す場合必ず一番奥のトイレットへ流して下さい決して洗面台や洗濯槽を使用せなぬ様願ひます。</p> <p>一、御互は出来得る限り注意して湯を節約する様にいたしませう。</p> <p>ニ、シャワーキャップを取除かず入浴して下さい。</p> <p>足の病氣を豫防するため下駄を使用いたしませう。</p> | <p>トイレット使用後水を流す場合ハンドルは必ず皆様の手で押して下さい。足で踏まない様願ひます。</p> <p>二、御互の便器を洗ふ場合必ず備附の罐で水を汲んで洗って下さい。</p> <p>三、便器から汚物を流す場合必ず一番奥のトイレットへ流して下さい決して洗面台や洗濯槽を使用せなぬ様願ひます。</p> <p>一、御互は出来得る限り注意して湯を節約する様にいたしませう。</p> <p>ニ、シャワーキャップを取除かず入浴して下さい。</p> <p>足の病氣を豫防するため下駄を使用いたしませう。</p> |
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