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VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The purpose of organizing the Volunteer Fire Department in your block and adjacent blocks is to extinguish all fires as soon as possible, thus preventing as little loss to life and property as possible and to keep your respective blocks free from fire hazards.

It must be remembered that if a portion of your block or the whole block itself should be destroyed by fire, that the buildings and community facilities which have been provided in the present wartime economy would be extremely difficult to replace. Therefore, it becomes doubly important to develop the residents of your block to the full consciousness of the hardships they would suffer individually if a portion of the block itself should be destroyed by fire, not mentioning personal property losses which is very important.

In the event of fire, the Volunteer Captain's and Firemen's duties are as follows:

1. Anyone seeing smoke or flames coming from any building which indicates a building fire shall call the telephone operator by using your nearest fire alarm phone. Give the telephone operator the block number, building number, and what is burning, etc. if possible. The operator then relays this information to the fire station. Do not ask for the Fire Department in reporting a fire. Everyone should familiarize themselves with the location of fire alarm phones.

In case the fire siren is sounding, all Volunteer Firemen should turn out and investigate the cause of the alarm, whether it is in their respective block or an adjacent one.

Do not use the fire phone to get location of fire.

2. Check to see if all occupants have left or been removed from the burning building or buildings and especially if bedridden or infirm people and babies have been removed from the building or buildings. Also arouse occupants in adjoining apartments and buildings.

2. continued--
Pull electric switch on building or buildings which are or might be involved by the fire.
3. In the event it is necessary to enter an apartment or building, if the door is locked do not hesitate to break the door in order to gain entrance. When door is opened, step to one side for a few seconds to avoid being caught in the backdraft, and always enter building in a low crouch or crawl in on the floor, as there is less smoke and heat near the floor.
4. Volunteers in whose block the fire occurs will proceed to the fire with water guns, and man the house lines located on the sanitary H-type building, doing whatever possible to extinguish the fire under the supervision of the Volunteer Fire Captain until the arrival of the Fire Department. Upon the arrival of the Fire Chief, he assumes command of all fire fighting forces.
5. The Volunteer Firemen in adjacent blocks will remain in their respective blocks unless otherwise ordered, and watch for flying embers which might cause roof fires particularly those on the leeward side of the fire.

The ladder located on the mess hall is to be used for placing at least 2 Volunteers Firemen on the roof with water guns of all buildings on the leeward side of the fire to watch for spot fires. At the discretion of the Volunteer Captain or Fire Chief, Volunteers on the windward side of the fire may be dispatched with ladders and water guns and house lines to the blocks on the leeward side of the fire to assist in preventing the spread of the fire.

6. Hospital Fire
In case of a hospital fire, all Volunteer

6. continued--

Captains and Firemen in Blocks 2, 4, 6, and 8 will proceed to the hospital with water guns, and ladders from mess halls and place members on roofs with water guns on leeward side of fire to watch for spot fires which might be caused by flying embers.

Other Volunteer members will proceed to the south side of the hospital or to the even wing number side to assist in removing patients.

Conclusion

This department is being organized on strictly a voluntary basis with no pay. Your response and cooperation with this department will be a definite contribution of service for the welfare and safety of every man, woman, and child of this community.

Mr Hoffman

FIRE REGULATIONS

8-15-42

Minidoka Relocation Area

1. All areas completed and under construction shall be kept clear of all combustible materials at all times.
2. All scrap lumber shall be piled at least twenty (20) feet from structures and daily should be removed to cleared areas remote from all structures. Scrap lumber should be carefully piled in the cleared, remote locations designated by the Resident Engineer.
3. All paper, cartons, wrappings, etc., shall be bundled or weighted down, piled at least twenty (20) feet from structures, and removed daily. Such waste material shall be burned as directed.
4. Smoking in buildings, or anywhere on the Area, where such smoking creates a fire hazard, is expressly forbidden.
5. All employees should be extremely careful and avoid the lighting of matches near the gasoline-storage areas, or vehicles powered by gasoline motors. If light is needed at night in such places, flashlights should be provided.
6. No fires will be lighted, or burning permitted of any material, without arrangement with, and approval of, the Resident Engineer.
7. Dynamite and powder boxes will be removed and burned separately, as directed.
8. Dynamite, in every case, should be handled with due caution. It should be stored at a safe distance from any working areas, in a method approved by the Resident Engineer.
9. Gasoline-storage tanks should be located far enough away from a building area that, in case of fire, no buildings in other areas are threatened.
10. No automobiles, trucks, or other automotive equipment, will be stored, parked, or kept within twenty (20) feet of any building or structure of combustible material. Twenty-five (25) feet will be considered safer, if this can be done without undue interference with operations. Trucks actually engaged in loading or unloading shall not be included in this restriction, if a driver is present.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

11. Contractor shall furnish and keep in operating condition, at all times, a mobile tank and pump unit consisting of a 1500-gallon tank mounted on a truck with gasoline-powered pumping unit, 200 feet of 2-1/2 inch hose, nozzle, etc. Tanks are to be filled with water at all times, and to have an operator constantly in attendance.

12. Contractor will keep an attendant constantly in attendance at the fire pump installed in the North Side Canal, to operate pump in case of fire.

13. Contractor will designate a fire warden for each Sector in the Project. The office of the Resident Engineer will instruct fire wardens in their duties.

14. Fire patrols should be organized in all areas for every hour of the day and night.

15. Fire wardens--on duty 24 hours a day--will patrol their particular area and report immediately violations of existing fire regulations. They should be constantly alert for fires, or any other condition which might constitute a fire hazard. Conditions requiring correction should be reported to the Resident Engineer.

16. Fire hydrants shall be strategically placed on temporary fire lines. Permanent fire hydrants will be installed on permanent water distribution system, as fast as the permanent system is completed.

17. Fire extinguishers should be placed in designated locations in the buildings on the area, of such size and in such quantities that maximum protection available from such source is possible.

18. At least one water-filled barrel of 55-gallon capacity, with adequate fire bucket, shall be placed at each structure after the side walls of structure are framed. Fire barrels are to be placed at least ten (10) feet from walls of buildings.

19. Fire hose shall be strategically placed, kept in boxes or other suitable containers as to be easily accessible. At least five hundred (500) feet of 2-1/2 inch fire hose and three (3) nozzles shall be kept with the fire-tank truck and dispatched to fires with the tank truck.

20. In case of fire, all tank wagons, sprinklers, etc., available on the Project, will be dispatched to fires, for use as reserve water supply with the tank-truck pump unit.

21. Oil-soaked rags should be disposed of in such a manner that they will not be thrown in corners, piled under other material, or, in other ways, to become distinctly fire hazards.

1. The Commission shall have the right to request the

22. Painting supplies and materials should be stored in a separate storage place and, under no circumstances, left in any of the buildings at the end of a shift.

23. An adequate sound fire-alarm system to be installed and maintained by the Contractor. This alarm system should accomplish the following:

- a. Designate Sector in which fire occurs.
- b. Be distinct enough to be heard by all personnel charged with fire protection: fire-tank truck operator, sector fire wardens, fire-pump attendant, and fire fighters.
- c. An alarm system maintained in working order at all times by properly trained signalmen.
- d. Proper posting of code for fire-alarm signal system, instruction in fire-alarm code to all of Contractor's key personnel.

24. Post copies of these fire regulations in conspicuous places throughout the Area. This should be done by the Contractor. Contractor is also charged with the responsibility of instructing his key personnel regarding their duties in case of fire.

HUNT FIRE DEPARTMENT
DUTIES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS

CAPTAINS DUTIES

1. Under direction serves as Commanding Officer of a fire company, including all personnel attached thereto.
2. Enforces rules and regulations.
3. Reports all violations to superior officer.
4. Conducts inspection immediately upon coming on duty to see that all apparatus, tools, and equipment are in proper places and in good repair for any emergency.
5. Reports for repair to equipment or quarters to his superior officer.
6. Keeps the fire station journal, while on duty, which gives in detail all activities of Company.
7. Is responsible and is ready at all times to respond to an alarm of fire with his equipment and personnel.
8. Sees that quarters are kept in a clean and orderly fashion.
9. Checks to see that the time sheet is properly filled and kept for his shift.
10. Reads all bulletins to his company.
11. Assigns and supervises his men in the duties pertaining to the upkeep of station, equalizing the work as near as possible.
12. Divides his men at meal hours so that at least half of his company remains on duty.
13. Assigns members of his shift for floor watch.

MASTER MECHANIC'S DUTIES

1. Hours will be 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, except from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon Saturdays and no Sundays.
2. It shall be his duty to see that all engineers and relief engineers are properly drilled, and instructed as to care and maintainance of the fire apparatus.
3. He shall keep a daily log as to the condition of fire apparatus, noting repairs, repairs needed, lubrication, battery upkeep, condition of tires, etc.

ENGINEER'S DUTIES

1. Under the supervision of the Fire Captain, serves as driver of the engine.
2. Sees that the engine and all accessories are kept in a clean and serviceable condition at all times, ready

for immediate response to alarms of fire.

- (a) Test equipment
 - (b) Check all meters
 - (c) Every Monday, the engineer on duty shall be responsible for checking tires and maintaining proper pressure.
3. Reports the need of necessary repairs or adjustments on the apparatus or equipment to Chief.
 4. Performs all other duties which may be assigned.
 5. The maximum speed in responding to alarm of fire shall not exceed 25 miles per hour.
 6. The maximum speed in returning to station from a fire shall not exceed 20 miles per hour.

FIREMAN'S DUTIES

1. Under the direct supervision of the Fire Captain, performs all duties concerned with fire protection, including care of hoses, equipment, and fire station quarters.
2. Takes part in fire drills, and performs other such duties as may be assigned.
3. Sees that everything on apparatus is in readiness at all times for an immediate response to a alarm of fire.
4. Receives all visitors.
5. Refers all inquiries to the Captain in charge.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. A shift constitutes 24 hours, 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. the following day.
2. No member on shift shall leave quarters until properly relieved by firemen on the on coming shift.
3. Members on duty will not be permitted to leave quarters without the permission of the Chief or Assistant Chief on duty, meal hours excepted.
4. Members will be allowed to retire after 8:00 p.m.
5. All members on duty must arise by 7:00 a.m.
6. There shall be no unnecessary noise or disturbance after 10:00 p.m.
7. Any member desiring to trade off-shifts must have the approval of chief or assistant chief on duty. A 24 hour notice shall be given on these changes.
8. In case of illness or injury, when a member is not able to report for duty, he or some member of his family must notify the chief or assistant chief on duty as soon as possible.

9. Before returning to duty after illness or injury, it will be necessary to get a doctor's release.
10. Fire phone shall be used only for fire alarms, inter-Dept. business and emergency calls.
11. All forms of gambling are prohibited in Fire Stations.
12. Firemen on duty may lie on their bed after obtaining approval of the captain in charge, taking care that they use their own blankets for a mattress cover.
13. All members shall conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner at all times.
14. No children allowed unless accompanied by parents.

SPECIFIC RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Immediately upon coming on duty, the entire company shall, under the supervision of captain in charge, sweep and clean the quarters.
 - (a) The captain in charge shall detail one man to dust the quarters.
 - (b) Quarters shall be swept and cleaned again in the evening.
2. Next off-shift Firemen shall build boiler and maintain sufficient hot water for everyone's use throughout his shift. He also shall clean the shower and rest room as well as haul in the coal for boiler.
3. Every Monday, the Company on duty shall be responsible for polishing brass on the apparatus.
4. Every Saturday, the company on duty shall wipe and clean all wood work in the quarters.
5. Windows shall be washed and cleaned once a month on first Tuesday of the month in rotation of Platoons A.B.C. Schedules will be sent up by Chief or Assistant Chief.
6. Mattresses shall be dried and aired, the weather permitting, once every two weeks in rotation of platoons A.B.C. Schedules will be set up by chief or assistant chief.
7. On the 1st and 15th of each month, the hoses on the La France apparatus shall be changed by the company on duty at those respective dates. On the 8nd and 16th of each month, the hoses on the Boyer apparatus shall be changed by the company on duty at those respective dates.
8. The company on duty immediately following a fire shall be responsible for maintenance of all equipment and fire fighting tools.
 - (a) Sharpening tools
 - (b) Cleaning soiled hoses, etc.
9. There shall be a meeting of officers on the first Wednesday of each month.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA PROJECT
HUNT, IDAHO

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

September 26, 1944

Mr. Harry L. Stafford
Project Director
Minidoka Relocation Project
Hunt, Idaho

Subject: Fire Inspection--September 21 to 26 inclusive

Dear Mr. Stafford:

GENERAL

In accordance with the Director's request as outlined in his letter of August 12, 1944, to all centers, I have inspected the Minidoka Relocation Center and conferred with the several responsible persons on the center as a part of the general plan to reduce the increasing WRA fire losses.

Inspection of the records of the Fire Protection Section reveals that the appointed personnel of the center have not fully cooperated with the Fire Protection Section in the removal of fire hazards. Notices of violations that require endorsement and return to the fire department by the responsible section heads have been ignored. These facts have been quite evident from a study of the monthly reports, WRA form 158, sent to the Washington office from this center during the past year.

Conditions on the center with a few exceptions which are outlined below are quite satisfactory. However, these exceptions are important and it is my belief that such conditions have played a large part in the fire losses suffered by the War Relocation Authority in the past.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Inspection of the fire station reveals that the fire station itself and the fire apparatus is without doubt the best maintained in all of WRA. However, the number of firemen or fire-fighting forces available in case



of a fire is at a very serious low level. Seven men were on duty at the fire station to man two companies, each of which should have not less than seven men plus an evacuee chief and an assistant chief at all times. Discussion with the Fire Protection Officer disclosed that five of these men would be terminated on Monday, September 25, 1944, and other terminations were expected in the immediate future, all of which would further deplete these forces. This condition apparently exists at each of the three platoons. The total as of September 25, 1944, of all platoons is twenty-five. This includes the five terminations. Eleven men are actually doing fire inspection work, nine of whom are carried on the payroll as firemen. The situation at this center is very similar to the conditions that existed at Manzanar when they lost three warehouses in one fire. With the construction of the buildings and general conditions existing at this project, it will be impossible for the Fire Department with its present strength to extinguish a fire should it gain considerable headway before it was discovered and reported to the Fire Department. Therefore, it becomes increasingly important to take every step possible to prevent fires and to provide adequate fire-fighting forces instantly available at all hours.

The appointed personnel should be formed into auxiliary fire-fighting forces and be given training in the handling of fire equipment and hose lines, and organize to bring these forces into action automatically in the event of a fire. These steps should be inaugurated immediately. Furthermore, volunteer block brigades should also be organized in accordance with the fire protection Handbook at the earliest possible moment, and these forces should be trained to coordinate with the regular fire-fighting forces in the event of a fire. The volunteer fire brigades at the Manzanar Relocation Center were perhaps responsible for preventing further spread of the fire.

A discussion with the Evacuee fire chiefs indicates that considerable educational work must be done in order to gain the willing cooperation of the Evacuee residents in this regard, placing emphasis upon the fact that the only thing we are attempting to accomplish in this organization is the protection of the lives and property of the evacuee residents of this center. Volunteer brigades should be organized among the appointed personnel for the protection of the administrative area. Plans for the removal of the property and records in accordance with the provisions in the Fire Protection Handbook have not been made. (See Section 40.4.4 and 40.4.13 A to F inclusive)

No organization along this line in the administrative area has yet taken place.

The present fire station is not large enough to house the required fire-fighting forces when fully manned. The Washington office has communicated with this center indicating it would approve additions to Fire Station No. 1 if Fire Station No. 2 is used for other purposes. However, due to the importance of adequate fire-fighting equipment to the fire safety of this center, immediate steps should be taken either to house the additional firemen required at Station No. 1 or re-open Station No. 2, the latter being preferred.

FIRE HOSE

The hose-drying racks should be provided for the proper care of hose especially during the winter. Present facilities are entirely inadequate.

FOAM FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

It has been noted that a number of the inner chambers of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon foam extinguishers manufactured by the Fire Fighter Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, have proved defective. Measures have been carried out with the Chief of Engineers office, U.S.E.D. in Washington, D.C. regarding the replacement of these defective extinguishers. That office instructed us to send such defective parts to the manufacturer for replacement. Information from the manufacturers received at this center states that they had refused to make such replacements without cost. I will contact the Chief of Engineers office in Washington on this subject.

GRASS AND WEEDS

In many locations grass and weeds should be removed and properly disposed of. This condition at present is a serious fire hazard. This also applies to the Military Area.

FIRE PROTECTION OFFICERS

Two Fire Protection Officers are assigned to the center. However, suitable living quarters have not been provided in accordance with Section 40.4.2 B of the Fire Protection Handbook. The Fire Protection Officer is without telephone communication in his residence. It is

recommended that telephone communications be provided as soon as possible since when the Assistant Fire Protection Officer is away from the center, it is impossible to contact the Fire Protection Officer by telephone. It also makes it necessary for the Assistant Fire Protection Officer to be constantly on duty every night which is quite unfair.

SIRENS

Sirens should be provided for the automobiles and pick-up trucks assigned to the Fire Department in accordance with the provisions in the Fire Protection Handbook.

FIRE PREVENTION

Inspection of warehouses and other facilities reveals the following:

Parking: Automobiles were parked throughout the administrative and warehouse area without regard of the regulations against parking within twenty feet of buildings. Parking in the motor pool was not in accordance with good practice and WRA regulations. It is recommended that the Internal Security Section be required to enforce parking regulations. These regulations are violated by high-ranking appointed personnel, including the Fire Protection Officer.

WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

In the garage Parts room, housekeeping was very poor. A coal-burning stove in use was too close to combustible bins. Sawdust was used for absorbing oil. All of these things are dangerous and it is recommended that they be corrected immediately.

1. Garage. Coal-burning stoves were used for heating purposes in the garage with no protection for falling embers. While these stoves sit on concrete floors, the danger of burning embers or live coals on the floor is very real since gasoline fumes are heavier than air and should currents blow these fumes to burning embers, a serious explosion could occur. Therefore, where stoves of this type must be used, they should be raised considerably from the floor and adequate provisions be made to prevent burning embers reaching floor level.

Smoking was observed quite generally in the garage both by appointed personnel and Evacuees. No smoking signs should be installed and smoking regulations be strictly enforced.

2. Warehouse 19 is used for storage of chemicals and paint. Storage of these items should be stored in accordance with the regulations of the WRA official textbook, Section 40.4.5.

3. Warehouse 20--carpenter shop. No smoking signs should be installed. Smoking is being permitted. House-keeping is good. Smoking regulations should be strictly enforced. This is the type of building and activity in which the fire started in Manzanar.

4. Warehouse 16. No smoking signs are installed. Smoking is permitted in this building.

5. Warehouse 15--storage of evacuee goods. Evacuees observe smoking in this building. Signs are up. Same is true for warehouse 9 and 10. Warehouses 6 and 7 are exceptionally good.

6. Warehouse 2. Conditions are generally good except for stoves installed in offices and the goods piled on the roof above said offices. These conditions are serious and should be corrected before these stoves are permitted to be used again.

FUMIGATION

A policy should be established that will notify the Fire Department of all fumigation, giving the location, time, and type of fumigating agent used. The room and building should be marked with a distinctive sign during the entire period of such activities when agents dangerous to life or that are fire hazards are being used. A note should be placed in the cab of each fire engine giving the above details during such periods.

REFRIGERATION

Attention is again called to the dangers involved in changing refrigeration agents, due to the shortage of Freon-12. A case is now being tried in the courts of Tennessee where the manufacturer of refrigerator equipment recommended a substitution that resulted in a death. These substitutions are dangerous, notwithstanding the statements of any persons.

HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

In the new High School auditorium, it appears that the projection booth will not meet the requirements for use other than safety film. It is recommended that if 35 mm.

nitro-cellulose film is to be shown that the necessary changes be made before any such showing is permitted. Reference is made to WRA official textbook: National Fire Protection Association's Regulations for Nitro-cellulose Film and Projection Booths.

The heating equipment is not yet installed in this building, and it is assumed that the plans as originally approved are being followed. These plans, in most cases, do not follow safe practices in the installation of space and water heaters. The usual conditions found in such building plans are listed below with recommendations:

1. Hot air ducts are usually specified to be constructed of plywood or gypsum boards. This is a dangerous practice. These ducts should be constructed of asbestos board. This is now available and also fasteners with which the ducts are formed into the required shape without the use of combustible materials.

2. Utility and other heaters are usually shown to sit on wooden subfloors. The placing of concrete or brick floors over the subfloors and the installation of the heaters thereon, unless at least two inches of air space for the release of banked heat, will eventually result in a fire. Added thickness of concrete or brick without the air space will not relieve the situation. Changes to eliminate this hazard should be made before any heating equipment is installed. (See Section 40.4.6, .7, and .8, Fire Protection Handbook)

3. A patented chimney is usually specified. These chimneys have not proven satisfactory in service; many have had to be replaced. Usually, sufficient clearance is not provided between the chimney and combustible materials. The detail of ventilated thimbles and roof jacks should be in accordance with the official text books. By the experience in another center where this same plan was used, it was necessary to install large headers to provide the necessary clearance for the ventilated thimbles. In addition to this, it has been necessary to install approved ventilated shields. (See Section 40.4.8 B and C)

4. Doors should open outward and should be equipped with panic-bolts for all doors providing exit from the auditorium and stage proper. These panic-bolts are now available. Several centers have already obtained this equipment.

The doors leading from the rooms back stage to the exits from the auditorium to the rear of the building should not be changed to open into the halls. Doors opening out-

ward in this location could seriously interfere with the exits from the auditorium in the event of an emergency. Exits from these rooms should be provided to the main exit door in the center room backstage, which door also should open outward.

5. If the projection booth is to be used in addition to the items mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, a door opening outward direct to the outside with suitable means of reaching the ground should be provided.

6. One additional exit should be provided from each of the locker and dressing rooms on each side of the auditorium.

Plans for the above recommendations should be submitted to the Washington office for approval in the prescribed manner.

The approved maximum capacity of the auditorium, with all the above safety requirements completed, is 1,280 persons. The standard seating arrangements should be used. (Buildings Exit Code, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts, price \$1.00) This is an official text book and a copy should be on the Center.

Experience on other centers in the use of the auditorium has shown that the only method of handling crowds and limiting them to the maximum allowable number, is to issue tickets to each event. The auditorium doors are opened at a specified time and no person is admitted before that time. Admission is then by ticket only, and a stub is given to each person admitted. When the auditorium is overcrowded, those without stubs are made to leave. The services of the Internal Security Section have been required to prevent dangerous overcrowding, but the people have been appreciative for the regulation thus provided.

It is recommended that the provisions of Section 40.4.6 be enforced and that a permit shall be obtained from the Fire Protection Officer for all public assemblies before such assemblies are held. Cooperation between the Community Services division in this manner will do much to reduce the life and fire hazards without undue delay. Forms for permits should be used and kept on file in the offices of the Fire Protection Officer and the Community Services Section. (See Section 40.4.6 of the Fire Protection Handbook)

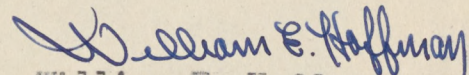
The Community Services Section on the Minidoka

center has not cooperated fully in the manner of public assemblies. It is recommended that this matter receive attention.

Reports emanating from the Minidoka Relocation Center to the Washington office, in particular WRA Form 98 and the monthly report from the Fire Department, WRA Form 158, have not been in accordance with the instructions contained in the Fire Protection Handbook or verbally given by the Fire Protection Adviser. A certain amount of office organization must be maintained in order to systematically gather this information, and it is recommended that steps be taken to render reports in accordance with Handbook instructions.

Under revised Handbook instructions and in accordance with the Director's teletype of July 24, 1944, a Board of Survey should meet as soon as possible after each fire and complete their actions without undue delay, and in no case later than the fifth day of the month following a fire. It is important that this action be taken as soon as possible after the fire and not delay until the absolute deadline. It has been noted that such Board of Survey action on this center should have been completed some time ago.

Sincerely,



William E. Hoffman
Fire Protection Adviser

Hunt Fire Department

The Hunt Fire Department is grateful for the excellent cooperation it has received during the past twelve months from the residents of this Project. It feels that its outstanding record as a fire-prevention and fire-fighting unit is due in no small degree to the assistance of all the people of the camp in observing such fire regulations as has been necessary to impose.

Heads of fire departments in cities of comparable size have been amazed at the extremely low fire-loss records of the various W.R.A. Projects as a whole, according to Fire Control Supervisor. And it is a matter of special pride to be able to call attention to the fact that on the basis of the locality, the size of population, the fire hazards inherent in the manner of construction of this project, Hunt has the lowest fire loss record of all the W.R.A. camps.

Supervised by two members of the Appointed Personnel the Department now consists of 47 resident firemen and officers. Two fire engines comprise the principal fire-fighting equipment. Bound together by a feeling of comradeship and departmental pride a fire alarm is almost always answered by all the members of the department regardless of whether or not some of the members happen to be off duty at that time.

Less spectacular than the work of putting out fires but

even more important is the work of the fire-prevention unit. On this unit falls the responsibility of keeping all first aid fire fighting equipment, such as fire extinguishers, fire ladders, hoses, and etc. throughout camp in working order, the detecting of preventable fire-hazards, and the maintenance of proper public relations.

The Department has had to struggle with two problems concerning the organization itself. The first problem now largely past was the obtaining of necessary apparatus and equipment in the face of wartime priorities and endless red-tape. The second problem still existant is the turnover in personnel. Contrary to popular belief it is not possible to make anyone into a real fireman in one day. The smooth operation of a fire-fighting unit is based on endless practice and drill and the loss of each trained man is always keenly felt. The turnover in personnel is almost solely due to relocation except for the volunteer enlistments into the army this spring. The Department is proud of its record of having a higher percentage of volunteers than any other division in the project.

Aside from its regular duties the Fire Department has been outstandingly successful in the creation of favorable publicity and outside goodwill. Its assistance in the control of range fires in this vicinity has received well deserved and wide recognition. Regional Grazing Service

Fire Supervisor F. H. Miller of Boise in a recent statement to the press praising the cooperation of various groups of fire-fighters expressed his opinion as follows "....and special recognition should be given the Japanese from Hunt".

L. M. Resser

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: All Male Appointed Personnel

FROM: Samuel D. Resser
Fire Protection Officer

SUBJECT: Fire Protection

Being the FIRE PROTECTION Officer is an arduous job, don't make it unbearable or impossible. First I cannot impress upon you too deeply the necessity for each and everyone of you to contribute your every support in FIRE PREVENTION, by becoming fire conscious so to speak.

You must by reasoning observe the construction of this camp and visualize the importance attached to the subject matter. I must emphasize that it requires each and everyone's effort, within the fibre of their being to support unflinchingly toward that aim which is FIRE PREVENTION.

From my quarter of a century experience in FIRE PROTECTION I say to you, that you cannot do too much toward that end, if your life, (temporary home) and that of the others lives and property are to be considered worth saving.

There are too many among you who have the mistaken idea that as we have had no serious FIRE until now, why worry about it, but that you have been most fortunate is no reason why you should be so complacent about it. Your luck is likely to run out, it will then be too late to do much about it. In the very near future your FIRE FIGHTING force will be undermanned due to the military draft and relocation then, your FIRE FIGHTING force will consist of old men untrained. At the present I see no clear way of training them, because in the main the older ones neither can speak nor understand English nor do they possess the physical ability to cope with the hazardous task of FIRE FIGHTING.

I therefore contemplate formulating plans in the future, whereby the male appointed personnel will undergo training as volunteer FIRE FIGHTERS as an adjunct to the evacuee FIREFIGHTERS just in case of EMERGENCY.

I would appreciate your desirability and willingness along this matter, and in conclusion may I look forward to your support in this matter to the fullest extent.

Thank you,

Samuel D. Resser
Samuel D. Resser
Fire Protection Officer

BASE
LINE

WELL NO. 2

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

WATER TOWER
FIRE STATION
NO. 1

ADMINISTRATION AREA

WAREHOUSE AREA

FIRE STATION
NO. 2

WELL NO. 4

DISPENSARY &
CLINIC

WELL NO. 1
WATER TOWER

TWIN
FALLS

NORTH
SIDE

CANAL

MINIDOKA RELOCATION PROJECT

SCALE 1" = 300'-0"

LEGEND

FA	FIRE ALARM TELEPHONE
○	FIRE HYDRANT
—	WATER MAIN
X	SHUT-OFF VALVE

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY	PROJECT NO.
SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE	PROJECT NO.
MINIDOKA WAR RELOCATION PROJECT	PROJECT NO.
DATE: 10-15-44	PROJECT NO.
BY: G.F.	PROJECT NO.
CHECKED: M.L.X.	PROJECT NO.

M/V

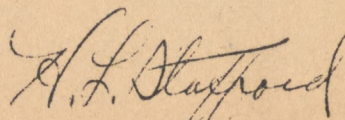
HUNT

TO ALL OPERATORS OF MOTOR VEHICLES:

The following regulations are applicable to every person operating a motor vehicle in connection with his employment on this project:

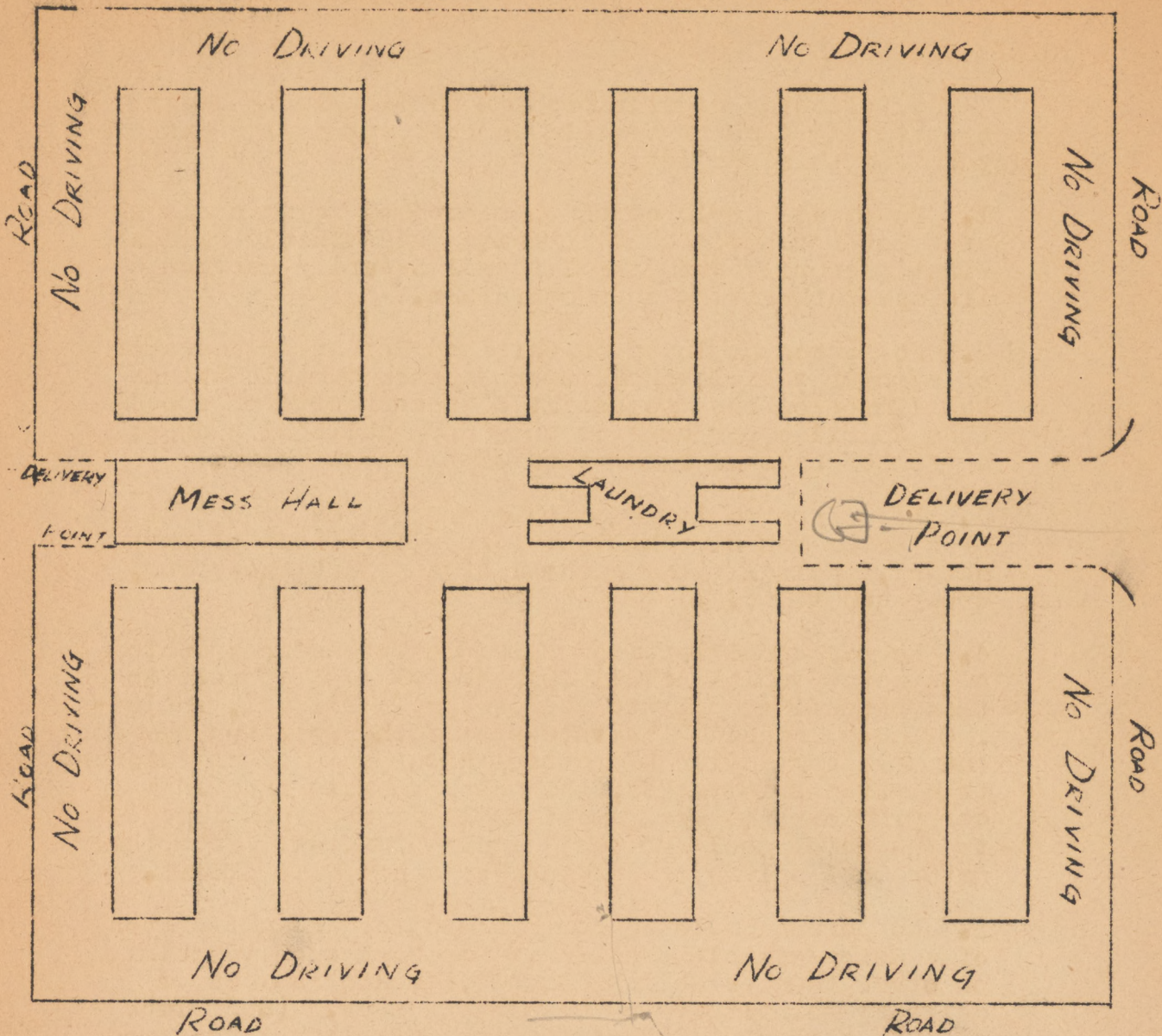
1. No person employed on this project as an operator of a motor vehicle shall operate such vehicle without first procuring from the Internal Security section a license authorizing such operation.
2. No person employed on this project as an operator of a motor vehicle shall operate such vehicle within the limits of the project at a greater rate of speed than 20 miles per hour or upon any public highway at a greater rate of speed than 35 miles per hour.
3. No person employed on this project as an operator of a motor vehicle shall perform alterations of any nature, including the removal of any part therefrom, upon such vehicle.
4. No person employed on this project as an operator of a motor vehicle shall appropriate such vehicle to the personal or private use of any individual, including the personal or private use of the operator thereof; and upon completion of an assignment undertaken pursuant to a given trip ticket, the motor vehicle used in carrying out the assignment shall be returned immediately to the motor pool and shall again be removed from the motor pool only upon issuance of a new trip ticket.
5. No person employed on this project as an operator of a motor vehicle shall drive or park such vehicle on other than established roads, parking spaces or delivery points within the project area. (See block plan on reverse side designating established roads, parking spaces and delivery points within a typical block of the area.)

Violation of any one or more of the above regulations will result in the immediate forfeiture of the operators' license (if one has been issued) to operate a motor vehicle within the project, and the immediate suspension of all employment privileges on the project.


H. L. Stafford
Project Director

TYPICAL BLOCK

ROAD Showing 2 Points of Delivery ROAD



I hereby certify that I have read and fully understand the instructions set forth on the reverse side hereof and that I have studied the above block plan. I agree to observe and abide by such instructions at all times during the course of my employment on the project.

(Name)

(Address)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Minidoka Project

Rules and regulations of Motor Transport and Maintenance with which each driver and operator should become familiar:

1. No more than 3 riders in front seat. (Driver and 2 passengers)
2. All drivers and operators must come to a complete stop at all stop signs in or off the project.
3. Each driver and operator shall be held personally responsible for proper air pressure in tires.
4. Truck drivers shall be required to help in the loading and unloading of their trucks.
5. When truck and driver are assigned to any other section or division, they are under the supervision of that certain division or section. They should give their fullest cooperation and follow instructions of the supervisor in charge.
6. No driver should allow any unauthorized party to drive his vehicle.
7. When necessary duties are to be performed, all drivers shall be expected to perform their duties regardless of title or assignment.
8. All drivers are requested to obey speed regulations on and off the project. Speed limit off the project is 35 miles per hour and on the project, 20 miles per hour.

Anyone not obeying these rules and regulations shall be terminated and have his license revoked and suspended for a period of 30 days.