

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Tule Lake Project
Tule Lake, Calif.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WARDENS

ON FIRE WARNING

1. At all times, know what block you are in and where the nearest telephone is. Acquaint yourself with the use of the phone. Remember, a rural party line differs from most city phones.

2. If you discover fire, call attention to it first, and then run to the nearest phone. Phone both -

The Fire House, and
The Administration Bldg.

Be sure to give the block number.

3. On your return, make sure everyone is out of the building. Keep women and children away from the building. Open a path for the fire truck. Do what you can to control and put out the fire.
4. If a wind is blowing, get men with extinguishers on neighboring buildings to extinguish sparks.
5. When the firemen arrive, cooperate with their officers. They are in charge, and you should follow their instructions.
6. Remember, prevention is the best policy at all times. Learn the rules of safety and fire prevention. Let's not have a second fire.

FIRE PREVENTION

1. For all intents and purposes the words "Fire Prevention" means the putting into effect of methods to avoid fire menace. It begins by eliminating features or conditions that make possible the origin of fire, covers all phases of protection for life and property from loss by fire and of course includes ways and means for fire extinguishment. Fires generally occur at times and places when and where least expected and for that reason a continuance of effort is necessary to the successful control of the fire menace.

2. Organization Commanders. All Organization Commanders will be held strictly responsible for the proper cleanliness of their barracks, garages or other building, under their jurisdiction. They will see that all storage rooms are ventilated; that no accumulation of trash or rubbish is left in or near any building; that no electrical installations are made by any person other than an electrician; that no bare electrical wires are exposed; double sockets for radios, bed lights, etc. should be avoided as this will tend to overload the line and a hot line will exist; that all inflammable liquids and materials are kept in approved containers and away from boilers, furnaces, stoves, etc.

3. Individual Occupants of Quarters. Persons to whom buildings and quarters are assigned will be held responsible for the reduction and elimination of fire hazards, as follows:

- a. Grass and weeds will be kept cut short for a distance of at least ten (10) feet from buildings.
- b. Paints, oils and other inflammable liquids and materials will not be stored inside of permanent building or quarters. This is highly important because such liquids and material is subject to spontaneous combustion and fires will occur.
- c. Brush, grass trash or rubbish will not be burned without the permission of the Fire Marshal. It is suggested that an area be allocated to each area for burning of trash and such precautions be instigated so as to eliminate any possibilities of the fire blowing or getting scattered.
- d. Accumulations of trash and rubbish noticed around the Camp will be reported to the Fire Marshal.
- e. Fire extinguishers of all types will not be tampered with. If unfamiliar with operations of various types see the Fire Marshal for instructions.
- f. Foam type extinguishers will not be used on oil burners. Sand should be used on these type stoves.
- g. All garages will be provided with metal containers filled with clean sand for use in connection with oil fires.

4. The Fire Marshall will inspect the Camp for fire hazards at least once each month and will report such fire hazards to the Camp Commander. Fire drills will be held at such times as may be determined by the Fire Marshal after consultation with the Camp Commander.

5. It is highly important that all persons on the Camp to know where the nearest fire alarm box is located, if any, and the nearest telephone

B

FIRE PREVENTION (CONT'D)

whereby a fire may be reported. In reporting giving the number of the building and nearest fire hydrant if that information is discernable without loss of time. By so doing there will be no delay in the fire apparatus reaching the scene of the fire.

1. Duties of Fire Department Operator. When a fire has been reported the operator on duty at the Fire Station will report it immediately to the following persons in the order listed:

- a. Military Police.
- b. Fire Marshal, Assistant Fire Marshal.
- c. The Guard.
- d. The Commanding Officer.

2. Fire alarm Siren. Upon the receipt of an alarm at the Fire Station, the siren will be sounded one long blast, for a fire of Major proportion, Only On The Order of The Fire Marshal, Assistant Fire Marshal, and in case of their absence, AN OFFICER OF THE MILITARY POLICE.

3. Duties of Personnel. The Fire Marshal will be in direct charge of all activities at scene of the fire. Organization Commanders, the Provost Marshal, and his assistant, will act as assistants to the Fire Marshal in case of fire, in addition to the regular detailed Assistant Fire Marshal. In the event of the absence of the Fire Marshal and Assistant Fire Marshal, the senior officer present at the scene of the fire will act as Fire Marshal until the latter arrives. Whenever the Fire Marshal leaves the camp regardless of purpose and time, he will notify the operator on duty at the switchboard, stating the approximate duration of his absence. The operator will then notify the assistant Fire Marshal. Similar action will be taken by the Assistant Fire Marshal before leaving Camp. When both of the above personnel are absent an officer of the Military Police will be notified.

a. Guard and traffic Control. All available members of the Military Police and Guard Detachment (not on duty requiring their presence elsewhere) will proceed to the scene of the fire under direct control of an officer or a noncommissioned officer and will act under the supervision of the Fire Marshal for the purpose of safeguarding all government property, keeping back bystanders and spectators from the fire and controlling traffic at or near the scene of the fire.

DUTIES OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

1. The Fire Marshal is in general, charged with the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Enforcement of official regulations and orders for the reduction and elimination of fire hazards.
- b. Instruction and training of fire fighting personnel in all matters pertaining to the maintenance and operation of fire apparatus, equipment and systems.
- c. Regular periodical inspections of building and tests of fire systems, apparatus and equipment including the proper recharging of chemical fire extinguishing equipment of all types, as required by existing regulations and orders.

Duties Of The Fire Marshal

d. Proper manner of installations and adequate distribution of hand fire extinguishing appliances.

e. The issuance of necessary orders fire fighting personnel for the regulation of their duties in connection with proper methods of fire fighting, etc.

2. The Fire Marshal or his representative will inspect all fire hydrants monthly to insure that they are maintained in proper working order, and will render a report thereon to the Commanding Officer. He will inspect all fire extinguishers semi-annually to insure that they are properly charged and maintain a record of such inspections. Frequent inspections will also be made of any additional building that may be erected (i.e.) theaters. In the case of theaters he will check to see:

a. Aisle, foyer and lobby passageways are kept clear and unobstructed.

b. The theater building is not being used for sleeping quarters or for storage purposes.

c. Waste materials, cleaning fluids and other materials of and inflammable nature, when not in use, are kept in fireproof containers or in a fireproof room.

d. Serviceable fire-fighting apparatus is installed at suitable points throughout the theater building.

e. The lights designating places of exit are functioning properly.

DUTIES OF ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHAL

1. The Assistant Fire Marshal, in the absence of the Fire Marshal is charged with the duties and responsibilities of the Fire Marshal as set forth in the above.

DUTIES OF FIRE CHIEF

1. The Fire Chief is responsible for the technical efficiency of the fire fighting personnel of his organization, and the mechanical operating efficiency of all fire apparatus and equipment assigned to his care. He is charged with the following duties:

a. As chief assistant to the Fire Marshal, he will conduct fire organization drills and instruct his personnel in the proper use and handling of all fire apparatus and equipment.

b. He will qualify himself to detect improper methods when used by his men in the performance of their duties.

c. He will make or cause to be made, scheduled inspections of buildings, areas, installations of fire extinguishing equipment and systems affecting the fire protection and maintain a record of same showing discrepancies reported, together with action taken.

d. He will maintain a log record book which will show all activities of the fire organization, including tests, drills, fires, installations of fire extinguishers and equipment, recharging dates of chemical extinguishers, etc.

e. He will see that hand fire appliances assigned to buildings are kept in a serviceable condition and that they are properly charged and installed in the manner prescribed for the particular class of extinguishers or equipment involved.

DUTIES OF FIRE CHIEF

f. He will cause all motor driven or other apparatus assigned to the fire department to respond as per schedule to all fire alarms, take charge of the laying of hose lines and insure the bring into service at a fire the maximum fire fighting facilities. Unless otherwise relieved by the Fire Marshal who will be at the scene of the fire, the Chief will direct his personnel in the methods of fire fighting operations until the fire is extinguished.

g. He will enforce the carrying out of all routine activities in a systematic, workman like manner. All apparatus and equipment will be kept in a clean and serviceable condition, and he will see that the proper conduct of the fire fighting personnel is carried on at all times in the performance of their respective duties.

FIRE DRILLS

1. General. No office building, barracks, or warehouse where soldier or civilian employees are on duty or are quartered, is too small to arrange for a system whereby a certain number of persons may be rapidly assembled to leave the building and be in a position to act without panic in case of fire. In order to be efficient, the following essential points must be observed: (a) rigid discipline; (b) knowledge of all exits; (c) knowledge of first aid fire appliances; (d) sufficient training under discipline.

2. Organization of Personnel. The following organization of personnel should be strictly followed:

a. Section Groups. Soldiers, including civilian personnel, will be divided into Section Groups, first by building in which they are working or being quartered. Each Section Group will be under the leadership of a Section Leader, carefully selected by the person in charge of the office, barracks, or warehouse concerned. All persons assigned to any particular Section Group will be under the jurisdiction of their delegated Section Leader.

b. Section Leader. The Section Leader will be in full charge of those persons assigned to his Section Group, and as such, he will be responsible for:

- (1) The safe exit of all members of his Section Group.
- (2) The formulation of at least two sets of plans for exit from the building.
- (3) The strict obedience to all orders issued by him.
- (4) The training of his group in the handling and use of first aid fire appliances.
- (5) The saving of pertinent records of his office.

c. Section Members.

- (1) All persons assigned to any particular Section Group will remain with that group, reporting to the Section Leader thereof for instructions. Section members will carry out the following drill, under strict discipline and at a very moderate pace, and with accuracy. This will insure accuracy and speed when required to act in case of a real fire. All fire drills will be conducted in silence except for such orders as are issued by the Section Leader.

FIRE DRILLS (CONT'D)

- (2) Upon receipt of an alarm of fire, report to the place previously selected for assembly.
- (3) Guards will be appointed to see that all exits are unlocked and the halls are unobstructed.
- (4) Section members will move with their section to the designated exit, forming in double file, proceed out of the building to a previously designated assembly area a safe distance away from the building, in order not to crowd the exits of streets.
- (5) At conclusion of drill to return to their respective duties.

AIR RAID PRECAUTION MEASURES

1. The Provost Marshal is charged with enforcement of all instructions herein and will report any violators of the alien residents to the Camp Commander.

2. When an actual bombing occurs, or is imminent, troops, civilians and residents will seek cover close at hand, keeping away from windows and glassed doors and will remain there until raid is over. All officers and noncommissioned officers will cause troops to be widely dispersed when cover is not available.

3. DAYLIGHT AIR RAID ALARMS. a. Signals for daylight air raid alarms and the ALL CLEAR signals will be published after all details are worked out. These signals will be sounded only on orders from the Camp Commanders Office.

4. BLACKOUTS: a. Complete plans for blackouts will be published along with daylight air raid alarms and all clear signal. It is suggested that copies for the above and for fires be posted in each building.

5. INCENDIARY BOMBS are of two types:

a. Thermite bombs may be distinguished by a yellowish flame.

b. Magnesium bombs may be distinguished by a very bright flame.

(1) If outdoors cover bombs with sand.

(2) If indoors, pick it up on shovel, place it in a metal container, (bucket, can, dust pan, etc), whose bottom is covered with sand and remove from building.

Spray water on bomb from a safe distance, using nozzle on garden hose if possible. Do not turn stream of water on burning bomb.

Use a shield such as a lid off of a garbage can to protect the body when approaching bomb with sand or to use the spray.

Do not use fire extinguishers on burning bombs.

6. PHOSPHORUS BOMBS are distinguished by bright, white, flame. Breaks up into smaller burning pieces, giving off white smoke. To extinguish cover with dry sand. Same instructions for thermite and magnesium bombs.

Do not touch pellets as they cause severe burns.

AIR RAID PRECAUTION MEASURES (CONT'D)

7. OIL BOMBS may be distinguished by yellowish flame, dense black smoke and may be extinguished using same instructions for other types of incendiary bombs.

Keep away from bomb as they sometimes explode, wet down adjacent areas from garden hose or available hose.

FIRST AID FOR BURNS

1. Treatment for slight burns.
 - (a) Apply Tanic Acid jelly.
 - (b) Cover with antiseptic gauze or clean cloth.
 - (c) Do not apply grease or oil or greasy ointment.
 - (d) Bandage and go to dispensary or hospital.
2. Treatment for severe burns.
 - (a) Have patient lie down in safe place.
 - (b) Apply Tanic Acid jelly.
 - (c) Cover with antiseptic gauze or clean cloth.
 - (d) Do not apply grease or oil or greasy ointment.
 - (e) Evacuate patient at earliest possible moment.
3. Treatment for burns to eyes.
 - (a) Cleanse eyes with weak solution of salt or boric acid.
 - (b) Bandage lightly and send patient to hospital and do not rub eyes.

NOTICE

Tell him.
Miss
ml

THIS FIRE REPORTING TELEPHONE GOES DIRECTLY TO THE FIRE STATION
AND CANNOT BE CONNECTED TO ANY OTHER TELEPHONE. IT IS PLACED HERE
FOR REPORTING FIRES.

IN CASE OF SERIOUS EMERGENCY, THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WILL CALL THE
AMBULANCE, A DOCTOR OR THE INTERNAL SECURITY OFFICER FOR YOU.
YOU CANNOT BE CONNECTED TO THESE OFFICES FROM THIS TELEPHONE.

注 意

火災通報電話は火災報知用
に設置したもので消防局に直通
して居り他の目的の爲めに使用す
る事を禁じて居る。然し緊急の
場合、消防局は病院、車醫、師、及
警官を呼び出し便宜を計るこ
のとす。而し此の電話は直接上
記の事務所に連結する事を得
ず。

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Mr. Rumely

September 28, 1944

MEMO: To all Section and Unit Heads
FROM: Harry L. Black, Acting Project Director
SUBJECT: Control of Open Fires

With the approach of cold weather, it is felt necessary to invite attention to the tendency of the resident employees to build "warming" fires during the early part of the work day. The fire hazard from these open fires consist in their size, proximity to buildings or other combustible materials; to their being left burning, unattended, and to the possibility of coals or burning brands being picked up by wind and carried into buildings or other property.

It should be emphasized to all employees that no open fire should be permitted closer than 30 feet or buildings, equipment or materials, and that such fires should be kept small, completely under control and thoroughly extinguished before leaving.

Harry L. Black
Harry L. Black
Acting Project Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK BULLETIN

During Fire Prevention Week, which is being observed the week of October 8th to 14th, each of us will want to make a practical and effective effort to eliminate all fire hazards within our control. This effort will be an immediate and lasting benefit to the entire community.

The Fire Department offers the following suggestions of what you and your activity may do to help control the hazard of fire throughout the year:

- (1) In case of fire, call the Fire Department promptly.
- (2) Know the location of and how to use your nearest fire alarm box. Ask your firemen.
- (3) Fire extinguishers are placed conveniently for your use. Use only to extinguish fires. Know their location and how to use them.
- (4) Be careful with all kinds of fuel, and report defective stoves and chimneys without delay.
- (5) Do not use flammable and explosive liquids inside a building or near a fire.
- (6) Dispose all dry rubbish and waste materials promptly. They are a fire hazard if allowed to accumulate. Do not burn rubbish closer than thirty feet of a building or equipment, nor when the wind is blowing. Watch the fire and extinguish thoroughly when through burning.
- (7) Use care with electrical equipment. Turn off when not in use. Repair defective equipment promptly.
- (8) Many fires are caused by careless smokers. Extinguish the cigarette butt and burning match before throwing it away. Do not smoke in prohibited areas.
- (9) Use care on the job and in the home. Most fires are caused by carelessness or thoughtlessness. These can be prevented. Let us all resolve to keep our record good.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

TULE LAKERelocation Center
Fire DepartmentQuarter ending June 30, 1944QUARTERLY DRILL REPORTThe following drills or instructions were given to Fire Department *members of this project during the quarter ending June 30, 194 4

Kind of Drill	Instruction Meetings	NUMBER of Drills or Meetings	Number of Hours	Total Man-Hours
Hose and Equipment		27	54	4,536
First-aid Rescue				
	Fire Control	9	18	1,512
	Fire Prevention	3	3	75
Totals		39	75	6,123

27

Miles and _____ Motor miles were registered in drills.

Arthur L. Kerr
 AcT. Fire Protection Officer

* Separate reports shall be submitted for drilling regular or volunteer firemen, appointed personnel, and any other group.

TULE FS
Tule Lake, California

C. E. Powers, Acting Chief

3/18/43

W. E. Hoffman

The following are my observations made while on the Tule Lake Relocation Center recently.

The Fire Protection Division of the Tule Lake Project has been considered from the very beginning as a necessary evil -- something that had to be endured. The Fire Protection Officer has had little support from those who should have given him their fullest cooperation. What has been done along fire protection lines was accomplished because the Fire Department or the Fire Prevention Bureau took it upon themselves to do whatever they deemed necessary without waiting for support or cooperation from other sources.

Under Mr. Slattery the Public Works Division has proceeded to erect buildings without consideration of fire control problems; and, as the Fire Protection Officer has been deprived of the means of transportation he has not had the opportunity to visit all parts of the project, the result being that in some cases serious fire hazards were created of which the Fire Protection Officer did not know. Although fire protection handbooks have been on the project for many months, they have not been consulted; nor have the services of the FPO been requested. Mr. Slattery makes promises but he seldom carries them out.

Mr. Rhoads, under the present organization plans, is subordinate to Mr. Jacoby who, as I have often stated before, is not qualified to supervise the fire control program. Although Mr. Rhoads can start sound fire prevention actions they are stopped either by Mr. Jacoby or Mr. Hays. Mr. Rhoads is unable to reach Mr. Coverley for any reason whatsoever. As a result, fire hazards which should have been removed months ago are still prevalent on the project.

Fire Reporting Telephones

I could find no one on the project who had any knowledge of what was being done regarding fire reporting telephones for Tule. Mr. Rhoads had frequently tried to get information on this subject but had never been able to "pass the barriers." Therefore I made a trip to Klamath Falls today to see what could be done regarding such installation. Enclosed is information which I obtained regarding telephone equipment and the placing of the telephones.

The enclosed plans, which have the approval of the Signal Corps, call for 55 fire reporting stations; however, only 54 are indicated. There is no reason why there should be so many fire reporting phones since complete coverage can be had with far less

File
Hmac

than the number allowed. Very little thought has been given by the person who located the telephones on these plans. I have had no part in this, nor has anyone else who is acquainted with conditions here.

You will note that the plans bear the notation:

"Locate stations only as shown. No changes to be made."

However, a fire reporting telephone is indicated in front of each fire station; this is an entire waste of three phones. Adequate coverage of the warehouse district is not provided. Several telephones are to be installed on the outside boundary of the project which locations materially lessen the territory these telephones might protect.

I have indicated on the plans, according to my best judgment, the most advantageous locations for fire reporting telephones. These locations are indicated by the filled-in, black triangles.

Telephone installations are being held up for lack of a switch-board; all other materials are on hand and have been on the project for months. It seems senseless to me to install a 100-line board on this project. Telephone boards are made in 20-station units and, while I have not yet plotted the locations for the stations, I feel certain that we can get ample coverage with 40 well placed fire reporting telephones. This would release the board they are now waiting for to some larger station where it may be more urgently needed. With fewer stations we could also get along very nicely without the annunciator.

I dislike very much to recommend these changes since it will probably delay installation for another indefinite period and the situation is really critical here. Perhaps it would be better to accept what we can get even though this policy would not be doing right by Uncle Sam. Work on the cable, they say, will start next Monday, March 22.*

The U.S.E.D.

The U. S. Engineers have visited this project, as they have the other WRA projects, and they have told the fire protection officers that they are going to take over the fire protection work on the projects. They have left Army regulations which are of little value in meeting the fire control problems of the WRA. It appears that our centers are listed as "Enemy Alien Camps" under the Army. Fire Protection Officers are told that their salaries are going to be cut and that they will be subject to transfer without their consent. If such methods continue I am afraid that we shall lose some of our best men. I am sure there is not one of them who would accept a job with the Army as fire chief. For myself, I should rather starve than

work under the conditions that prevail in Army fire departments. If there is any truth to these statements I should know about it.

I have taken this matter up with Mr. Utz who told me that these men had no authority in our projects. I talked with Major Astrup in San Francisco last Monday; he told me that this should be taken up with Col. Wilson -- to have these men discontinue calling on our projects.

Most of our Fire Department troubles have been caused by the U.S.E.D. not having given proper consideration to fire protection during the planning period. Their fire protection program is equally as inefficient as their planning.

Personnel

Upon receiving the following telegram from Mr. Coverley, I forwarded the application of Robert Hill to Tule Lake for Associate Fire Protection Officer.

"Retel March 9. This project has one associate fire protection officer together with one assistant fire protection officer. If we are allowed two associate fire protection officers could use services Bob Hill."

From this wire I assumed that they had reference to Rhoads as Fire Protection Officer and Lueck as Associate Fire Protection Officer since I had no knowledge of their hiring an assistant fire protection officer, CAF-7, \$2,600, Gordon M. Nimmo. It seems Mr. Nimmo was transferred on March 1 from Camp White, Medford, Oregon, where he held the position of Driver-Fireman, Asst. FPO, \$1860. Mr. Nimmo seems to be doing quite well, and he is liked by Rhoads.

Mr. Lueck is not proving satisfactory in his relations with the evacuees and Rhoads has had to speak to him more than once regarding his methods.

Mr. Lueck's wife is working on the telephone board as an operator. On two occasions she has given me information regarding telegrams or teletypes she received that were none of my business; the information was volunteered and given just because she likes to be the first to be in the "know" and so that others will know that she knows. I believe that she will be removed from her position because of these leaks. I reported these incidents to Mr. Hays, giving him the content of a telegram directed to him as Acting Project Director before he had received the telegram himself. If Mrs. Lueck is discharged I believe Mr. Lueck will resign.

With conditions as they are, I believe that Hill should be appointed even though Lueck and Nimmo are still on the project. I do not believe that Hill will ever be capable of handling a higher position than Associate FPO but he is a good fire-fighter and can be relied upon.

It is important, I think, to remove Rhoads from under Jacoby's authority but he should not be under Slattery since the latter has been and still is one of our greatest problems at Tule.

Rhoads should have another car for fire protection work. However, Jacoby informs us that the Internal Security wardens will get a car before the Fire Department does.

I feel that I cannot too strongly stress the necessity for the issuance of Administrative Instruction 81 in its original form. It is greatly needed here right now.

* * *

* March 19, 1943: They now say they will start to work on the telephone cable March 24 instead of the 22nd.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

This is the report of the fire alarm telephones to be installed at Tule Lake by the California Oregon Telephone Company. The catalogue number is from the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, San Francisco, California. WPB application as of September 19, 1942.

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Catalogue Numbers</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	F-1	100 line floor type fire reporting switchboard for 100 lines. 2 trunks, 3 cords circuits
1.	F-1	100 line enunciator capably equipped with 60 lines.
1	F-1	Cook wall MDF with 78 pair line terminals, 60 foot No. 2 projectors.
1	F-1	No. 1076 rectifying charges.
1	F-1	Sub-cycle Model S.
1 set	D-1	23 cells excide P 7 MHS battery.
55	No. 4902	Outside (mine) type telephones.

They will begin the installation of the system on Monday, March 22, 1943. The foreman in charge will have the plans and spotting of the location of the phones which will be very useful to us in the event, should we change the location.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

May 1, 1945

TO: All Persons Concerned

SUBJECT: Regulations Governing Public Assemblies

- (1) A public assembly is any group of 50 or more persons assembling in a building within the center.
- (2) A permit must be obtained from the Fire Department before a public assembly is held.
- (3) When assemblies are held on a regular schedule, a permit may be granted for a stated period. All such permits shall expire on the last day of each month.
- (4) The following rules must be observed:
 - a. The number of persons admitted shall be limited to a safe number.
 - b. Doors, exits, aisles, and corridors must be kept clear of obstructions. Doors shall not be bolted nor fastened during the time the building is occupied by a public assembly.
 - c. All exit doors shall open outward.
 - d. All exits shall be marked by signs with white letters not less than four inches high on a red background.
 - e. Flammable decorations and light shades and open fires shall not be allowed. All decorations shall be subject to prior approval by the Fire Protection Officer.
 - f. Smoking shall not be permitted during public assemblies. Signs shall be displayed to this effect.
 - g. Rubbish or other fire hazard conditions shall not be permitted in or about buildings used for public assembly.
 - h. No display, event or condition which may endanger life shall be permitted.
- (5) The number of people admitted, arrangement of seating, number and width of aisles, shall be regulated by the Fire Protection Officer.
- (6) The section head in charge of the activity conducting a public assembly shall be responsible for the strict observance of fire and safety regulations.

By order of:

Project Safety Council

/s/ George H. Smith
Chairman