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SAVING LIFE WHEN FIRE STRIKES

Fire strikes with such speed that people lose their heads. Their clothing catches fire and they run; they see flames and immediately jump.

1. When clothing becomes ignited, drop to the floor and roll into a rug or blanket to smother the fire, keeping the rug tight about the neck to protect the face and hair. Remember this for your own sake and it may even enable you some day to save the life of another.

2. When the alarm of fire sounds in a public building, walk, never run, to the nearest exit. Running starts a panic. In any building, upon discovery of fire, first call the fire department, then warn other occupants, and finally fight the flames with whatever equipment is available.

3. If you awaken at night and smell smoke, don't open the door and let in super-heated air and fumes to cause your death. Place your hand on the door and if it feels hot, keep it closed. If it isn't hot, place your foot against it, avert your face and open it a little. If there is pressure from fire outside, you can then slam the door and seek another means of exit.

If you value your life, keep calm; don't get excited.

THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY
IS NOW OPEN TO YOU

.....OPEN TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH YOUR HOME
ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.....AN INSPECTION
DESIGNED TO REVEAL CERTAIN FIRE HAZARDS
COMMON TO DWELLINGS IN THE CITY, THE
COUNTRY AND EVERYWHERE. TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THIS OPPORTUNITY NOW. MAKE YOUR HOME
A SAFER PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE. DON'T
DELAY; THE "REASONS WHY" ARE SHOWN
IN THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW.

If you were awakened in the middle of the night, confronted with suffocating smoke or blinding flames, nothing would stop you from arousing others and getting them away from the fire and out to a place of safety. Yet many of us, not realizing that every twenty-four hours there are sixteen deaths from fire and 800 fires in American dwellings, so calmly on our way, putting off from day to day that placing of our house in order, the correcting of fire hazards which daily are a menace to our families and our homes.

Few of us are wilfully negligent concerning things which have a bearing on the health and happiness, the well-being and safety of our families and ourselves, but hidden facts, such as many of the following, should rest on the conscience of every man who, after knowing the facts, disregards them.

DIRECTIONS FOR HOME INSPECTION

Using these pages as your guide, make a tour of inspection of your home and fill in your findings in the spaces provided. As you proceed, make note of what you are going to do to remedy defects and remove dangerous hazards.

HEATING PLANT

Inspect your heating system thoroughly:

Have chimneys been cleaned within a year?

Are they in good repair?

Are smokepipes too close to burnable material,

causing charred spots from radiated heat?

Sheet asbestos and metal with air-space insulation make good protection.

Are smoke pipes rusted or broken, with holes that sparks can pass through?

Are walls, ceiling and partitions protected from overheating of stoves?

Are floors under stoves protected with metal or otherwise?

Are unused stovepipe holes covered with metal caps?

Do you put ashes in safe metal cans?

Are stoves in good repair?

Do you "force" them in cold weather?

Many fires are caused by defects in heating systems or carelessness in maintenance or operations. Losses from these fires are tremendous and involve many fatalities.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION

A careful search for hazards that might cause these "mystery" fires is well worth the effort:

Having any oil-soaked rags used for dusting or polishing been left in attic, closets, kitchen, pantry or cellar?

A tightly closed metal can is the safest place for them.

If a cleaning compound is employed in sweeping, is it placed in a covered metal can after being used?

Has any painting been done recently?

If so, have the paint cans been covered?

Have paint-stained rags and clothing been burned?

MISUSE OF ELECTRICITY

The use of electricity is increasing year by year. In fact, everyone thinks of it as one of man's greatest servants. A few precautions make

it a safe servant, too.

Do you ever put pennies back of burned-out fuses?

A fuse is a safety valve. When a fuse burns out, it is giving warning of trouble on the line. Accordingly, a penny inserted back of the fuse permits the over load to heat the wire in the line until it becomes white hot and a fire is ignited.

Do you ever hand electric wires over nails or run them under rugs?

Is your electric pressing iRon of the automatic type?

Do your electric appliances and cords bear the approval label of Underwriters' Laboratories?

Do you disconnect appliances when finished with them?

Do you employ a skilled electrician to repair or extend wiring when this is necessary?

Have you had your wiring inspected and approved by a skilled electrician and does it comply with the requirements of the National Electrical Code?

Play safe with electricity!

CLEANING WITH GASOLINE

Your local fire chief will tell you that hundreds of accidents occur every year in which women are burned to death or painfully injured, just because they attempted to clean clothing with gasoline, benzine or naphtha.

Does anyone in your house clean clothing with any inflammable liquid?

Do you know that a tiny flame such as a pilot light on a gas stove will ignite the fumes from this fluid?

Do you know that the fumes spread quickly, and may reach into another room, possibly to a fireplace or to someone who is smoking?

Do you know that gasoline vapor may be ignited by a spark from static electricity developed by the action of swishing clothes around in the liquid?

It is never safe to clean with gasoline, benzine, naphtha or any inflammable liquid at home.

OTHER HAZARDS

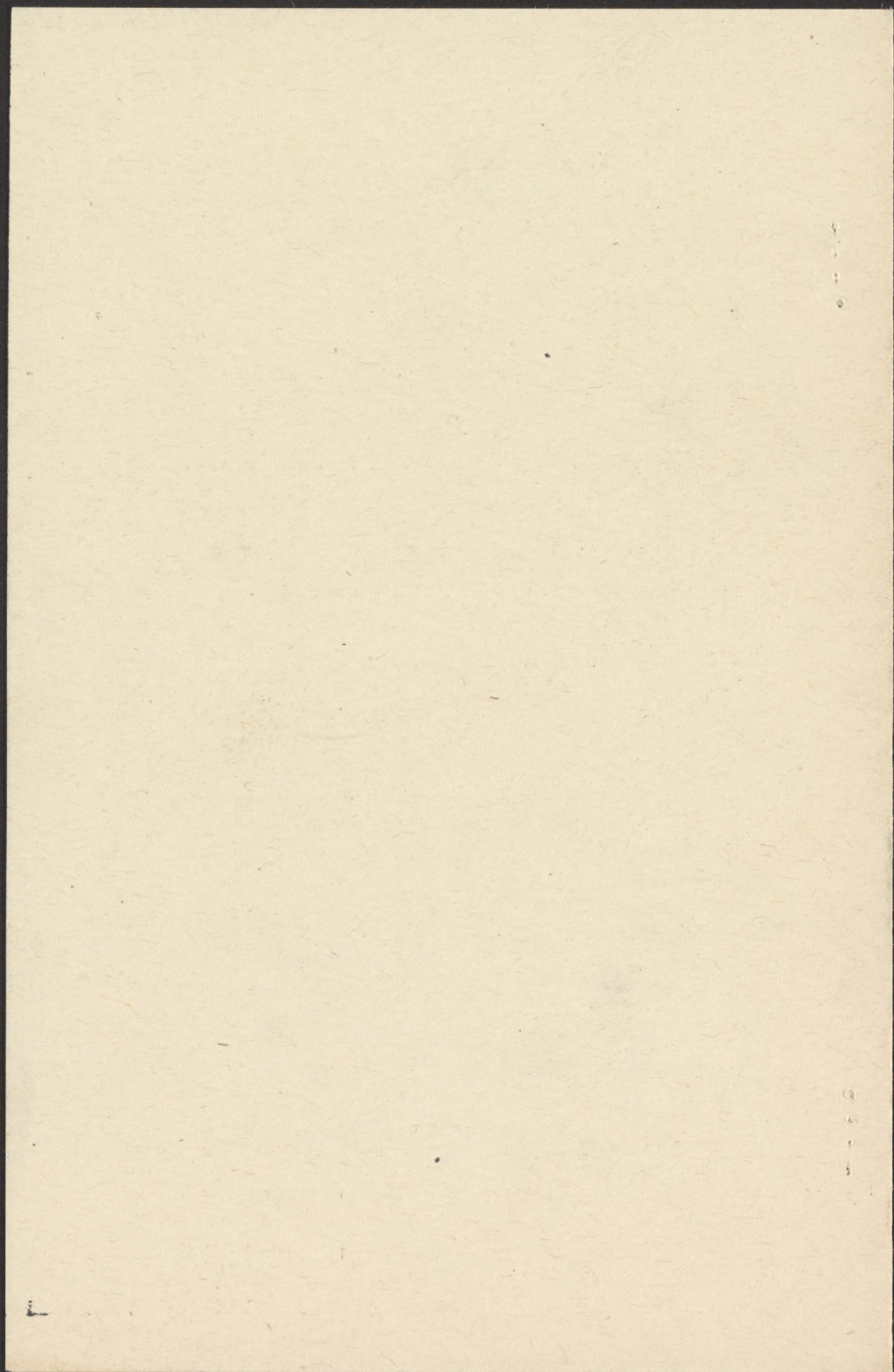
Are there any papers or rubbish in the attic,
cellar or yard?

Do you keep matches in metal containers and
out of the reach of children?

Do you use kerosene for quickening fires?

This dangerous practice causes many fires
and deaths.

You now have finished your tour of inspection; lose no time in correcting the hazards revealed. Act now! You will be well repaid for your time and effort by the satisfaction derived from knowing you have taken every means to make your household safe against fire.



RULES FOR BLOCK FIREMEN

1. The first duty of a fireman is the saving of life. If a fire occurs in a given barrack, notify all occupants in that barrack. Then evacuate the building of infants and invalids, if in your judgment they are in apparent danger.
2. The second duty of a fireman is the saving of property. In order to accomplish this, avoid becoming excited. Avoid the unnecessary use of water until the fire is located; then direct the stream of water at the base of the fire. Avoid the destruction of doors and windows as much as possible in forceful entry. Special attention should be given to the contents of the building and every effort be made to save it from fire or water damage. Avoid opening of doors and windows. These should be opened only long enough to enter until the regular firemen are there and have a charged line of hose ready to work with.
3. Barrack firemen should remain at their barrack until location of fire is established. Then they should proceed to fire with fire extinguishers or any other aid at their disposal. At the scene of the fire they will be under the direction of the foreman of that block in keeping crowds back and away from the fire and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the foreman.

GENERAL RULES

Know where your fire reporting phone is located. The fire department telephone is # 60.

See that the light above the fire reporting phone is on each night.

Know the location of the fire extinguishers in your barrack. Know how to operate one. Each one should be operating in good order, if not notify the fire department at once.

On the arrival of the fire department, direct them to the fire so that no time will be lost in arriving at the scene of the fire.

Another good fire-fighting agency of which we have an abundance of in the center is sand. Scoop it up with a bucket or shovel and throw it on the fire.

Help prevent fires.

FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS FOR GRANADA PROJECT

1. All occupied areas shall be kept clear of all combustible materials. Special attention shall be given to space under buildings.
2. All rubbish and combustible materials arising from occupancy shall be kept in receptacles, metal if possible, and such receptacles shall not be kept within twenty (20) feet of any building. This shall be removed daily to a safe location for final disposition.
3. No fires will be lighted or burning permitted without the approval of a responsible authority as to location of said burning, wind and other factors pertaining to safety.
4. 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 would 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.
5. Regular parking lots shall be provided where all automotive equipment will be kept when not in actual service; spacing of automotive equipment shall be such that not more than fifty (50) vehicles shall be parked in any area, without a spacing of twenty-five (25) feet, and in such spacing there shall be placed means of combating any fire that may occur in the motor pool.
6. The fire-fighting forces will be under Civil Service classification and should consist of the following:
 - a. One Associate Fire Protection Officer and one Assistant Fire Protection Officer. One of these men should be on constant duty.
 - b. The following Japanese personnel shall be maintained in each camp: One Fire Chief and one Assistant Fire Chief for each camp. For each engine company there should always be the following on duty: One captain, one engineer, one auto fireman, five firemen. These men should not work to exceed 48 hours per week, which will necessitate three complete crews.

7. It is suggested that the hours shall be 24 hours on and 48 hours off. It is desired to bring maximum working time to 44 hours per week. Arrangements should be made for days off that will reduce time worked to this requirement.

It is suggested that change of shifts be made during breakfast hour and arrangements be made to enable the on-coming shift to have breakfast before going on duty and arrangements be made for the off-going shift to receive their meal late.

Meal hours for lunch and dinner should be arranged so that not less than four men are at the station at all times including competent drivers. Arrangements should be made for meals to be taken at a mess-hall nearest to the Fire Station, regardless of what block in which the man lives. Firemen on duty should all eat at the same table near an exit.

8. In camps using coal for fuel, special attention should be given to flues to prevent accumulation of soot, and fire patrols should be detailed to watch this equipment.
9. A fire-prevention crew should be established to receive training and conduct fire-prevention inspections. A fire college course should be set up for all members of the Fire Department. Intensive drilling would be in order until all men are familiar with their duties. Due to lack of equipment, constant vigilance for the removal of all fire hazards will be the principal objective, and every effort should be made to secure the willing cooperation of all Japanese colonists in carrying out this program. Before a regular fire-alarm system is installed, some method of transmitting fire alarms should be worked out in accordance with the conditions at each respective camp.
10. The Board of Underwriter's make the following recommendations. When these recommendations have not been followed, special vigilance should be maintained until corrections are made. Also, means of extinguishing a fire should be on hand for special locations:

- a. When metal smoke-stacks are used on hot water heaters and kitchen ranges, the stacks should not be of lighter than No. 18 gauge. They should be properly braced and secured. When metal stacks pass through combustible roof, it should be guarded by well galvanized iron-

ventilated thimble, extending at least 9" below the under side of the ceiling or rafters and extending at least 9" above the roof. The thimbles should have at least 18" clearance. The pipe should extend at least 24" above a peaked roof or 36" above a flat roof. These specifications apply only to a one-story building, and it may be necessary to increase the height of these chimneys to overcome soot conditions.

- b. All heating equipment should be at least 36" from walls of combustible materials. If a well-ventilated shield of noncombustible material of low-heat conduction is placed 12" from wall, the equipment may be placed not closer than 18" from a wall.
 - c. Metal hoods over cooking and similar appliances should have at least 18" clearance from all unprotected combustible materials. Where ranges have been installed without insulation to protect floors and adjacent walls, a close watch should be maintained. Not only a close watch should be maintained, but some means of extinguishing fire in these locations should be provided.
- 11. In locations normally calling for 2½-gallon soda-and-acid fire extinguishers, the 2½-gallon pump type extinguishers are the authorized substitute, as the soda-and-acid extinguishers are no longer being manufactured.
 - 12. All fire hydrants should be painted yellow and numbered in black and a record kept of the location of each hydrant at the fire station. All hydrants should be tested at least every 90 days. The use of fire hydrants or fire apparatus for any purpose other than fire-fighting or fire drills should be prohibited.
 - 13. Persons charged with maintenance and police of any area should be responsible for tall weeds and other obstructions being cleared from hydrants at all times.
 - 14. Parking should not be allowed within 20 feet of any fire hydrant.
 - 15. Leaky or damaged fire hydrants should be reported to the Fire Chief or Fire Protection Officer.

16. Wherever water is shut off from any hydrants for a period of time, notice should be given to the Fire Department before said water is shut off, and again notified when hydrant is in service.
17. Running over fire hose should be forbidden. More damage is done to fire hose by running over it when empty than when it is filled with water under pressure. Should it become necessary for fire apparatus to run over hose in order to reach a fire, the driver will "coast" when actually passing over the hose with the wheels, and be sure he does not run over any couplings.
18. Persons in charge of warehouse and other buildings where property is stored should familiarize themselves with principles of fire prevention and fire-prevention regulations, and should make every effort to reduce fire hazards pertaining to those buildings. They should be certain that all personnel under their control are familiar with the various types of fire extinguishers and have the ability to use each and select the proper type for the fires that may occur.
19. Portable fire-extinguishing apparatus is for use in case of fire only. The person in charge of a building should be responsible for the care of all such apparatus in the building and for proper instruction of all personnel on duty, in the use of such apparatus. He should be charged with the responsibility of immediately reporting to the Fire Station any extinguishers that may not be properly charged or those that are damaged in any way; and also that he has all the extinguishers charged to him, in their proper place.
20. No fire-fighting appliance should be tampered with or used except for fires, authorized fire drills, or for the purpose of inspection, testing and servicing by the Fire Department.
21. Smoking should be prohibited in or near warehouses (except in offices), shops, and garages.
22. Tampering with electrical wiring should be prohibited.
23. Defective wires, switches, drop-cords, etc. should be reported to the electrician, who will arrange for replacement or repair.
24. Overloading of electrical units should be prohibited. Fire-prevention inspectors should be alert to dis-

covers overloading by means of multiple sockets, drop-cords and electric plates.

25. Oily rags and waste should not be left on floors or on work benches in shops. They should be placed in tightly covered metal receptacles. Oily mops and other flammable materials should not be left in barracks or living quarters.
26. The use of flammable liquids for cleaning purposes should be prohibited.
27. The use of oil, gasoline, or electric stoves and heaters in any Government building should be prohibited, except as authorized by proper authority.
28. Tall grass or combustible material should be removed from the neighborhood of buildings.
29. In buildings where repairs or alterations are being made, the clean-up should be made each night when discontinuing work.
30. All persons should be instructed by their respective organizations as to the proper disposition of lighted cigars, cigarettes and matches.
31. No stoves should be installed nor the location of any stove changed until the location has been inspected and approved by the Associate Fire Protection Officer.
 - (a) After a new stove has been installed, or the location of the old one changed, no fire should be built in the stove until the installation has been approved by the Associate Fire Protection Officer.
32. The use of blow torches, soldering irons, and other equipment in which open flames are used will be carefully restricted to isolated places where there is a good circulation of air and where no vapors of gasoline or flammable liquids can collect.
33. Drums and other receptacles containing gasoline, oil, paints, varnishes, etc. should not be kept in buildings where flammable materials are stored, except that small quantities of comparatively low-volatility lubricating greases may be retained, provided they are kept in safe containers.

34. Smoking or striking matches should not be permitted in any building containing highly flammable materials.
 - a. "No Smoking" signs should be in all such locations.
35. A fire alarm operator should always be on duty and should not leave the fire station or his post of duty in the event of a fire.

The following are the Board of Underwriter's suggested regulations for the storage and handling of coal.

Although all coal users undoubtedly will not find all of the following recommendations practicable, it is suggested that as many of these precautionary measures as possible be observed where applicable:

1. It is of greatest importance that all coal, and particularly slack coal, should be dry when stored.
2. Since coal unloaded in very hot weather often holds its heat, and is more likely to cause trouble, unloading operations should be conducted in cool weather where possible.
3. To eliminate dust as much as possible, store cleaned varieties of coal where obtainable and reduce handling to a minimum.
 - a. Coal sprayed with high flash point mineral oil or wax, a process used to reduce dustiness, decreases the tendency to spontaneous ignition by protection of the surfaces from oxidation.
4. In laying in a large new supply of coal, it may be best to remove all old coal and use it up separately, as it is thought that differences in the chemical compositions of different varieties of coal may contribute in the action of spontaneous heating.
5. The ground or floor of the place where coal is to be stored, should be thoroughly cleaned of leaves, grass, pieces of wood, or other foreign matter.
 - a. In storing coal outside upon the ground a site should be chosen where drainage is away from the coal pile, but with no open drains under the pile at any point.
 - b. Coal should not be piled against buildings.

6. The floors and walls, if any, of coal-storage bins should be of incombustible material, without cracks or openings under the storage pile, and watertight where high surface water or other wet conditions are found.
 - a. Floor drains, chutes, or other floor openings below the pile should be absolutely sealed off to prevent air circulation under the coal pile.
 - b. Coal storage in metal or metal-lined bins, particularly those with exterior walls to the atmosphere, may constitute a hazard in that condensation or "sweating" may occur on the inside surface, caused by external temperature changes, and thus furnish moisture to assist in the spontaneous heating reaction.
 - c. Exterior ground level openings into coal storage bins should be so arranged as to prevent the entrance of moisture or seepage water.
7. Avoid all sources of external heat, including even those sources that are believed moderate.
 - a. Steam or hot water pipes, hot air ducts and other heat transfer lines or equipment should be outside of and removed from the coal storage bins.
 - b. Bins should not be constructed adjacent to boilers, chimneys, or furnaces, including even brick-encased types.
8. In general, coal should not be piled over 12 feet deep, nor so that any point in the interior of the pile will be over 10 feet from an air-cooled surface. It is suggested, that, if possible, "stalls" or bins of 25 to 50 tons capacity be provided by suitably constructed incombustible partitions, such as concrete.
9. In storing coal it should not be dropped any considerable distance, otherwise breakage will occur and it is thought that the surfaces of newly broken fine particles of coal are more than ordinarily susceptible to oxidation.
10. Coal for storage should preferably be deposited in layers rather than conical piles, eliminating all hills and valleys, and should have the lump or larger particles and the finer particles as evenly distributed

as possible and well compacted. Do not dump large amounts at one point allowing the larger pieces to run to the foot of the pile, making more less open spaces which allow some ventilation, but often not enough to keep the temperature down. When storing in bins, the top of the coal should be levelled from wall to wall after all coal has been placed in the bin.

11. Large outside industrial plant coal storage piles should be made by depositing the coal in layers of about 3 feet depth and then compacting with a steam roller. After allowing a period of several days for "seasoning", other layers may be added to a height of 25 or more feet.
12. Alternate wetting and drying should be avoided and it is also dangerous to have part of a storage pile wet and another part or other parts dry.
13. Eliminate standing timbers, pipes, etc. from the coal pile as these surrounded by pieces of coarser coal may form ducts or flues inducing sluggish air flow, giving sufficient oxygen to cause heating, but not giving sufficient air flow to remove the heat.
14. While not advisable to have standing pipes in coal storage piles, it is desirable to have 3-inch to 1-inch pipes at intervals of 15 to 20 feet in large piles and extending practically to the bottom of the piles, these pipes to be used for introducing thermometers to ascertain temperatures. When not in use, these pipes should be sealed to eliminate possible flue action. The use of automatic heat alarms or thermostats is a preferable method of protecting coal storage piles.
 - a. Temperature conditions below 80° F. are most favorable. Above 80° F. and up to 140° F. the storage pile temperatures may vary either up or down depending on the numerous conditions aforementioned. When any part of the coal pile reaches a temperature of 140° F. or over, the temperature is more likely to increase to the ignition point than it is to decrease. When it is 400° F. it is usually certain to continue heating until it ignites. Ignition point is about 750° F.
 - b. In case dangerous heating occurs the pile should be shoveled over and the hot portions spread out in a thin layer and cooled. "Wet-

ting down" the pile is not generally a good policy as it may do more harm than good, often introducing conditions as unfavorable as those which started the original spontaneous heating.

15. In enclosed spaces consideration may be given to the use of chemicals or of gases for fire protection, such as carbon tetrachloride or carbon dioxide systems. This method has been tried to extinguish spontaneous coal fires, apparently sometimes with and sometimes without success.
16. The safest method of storing coal is under water, but this method has economic disadvantages and is not very much used."

SUPPLEMENTARY FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

Section 31.

- b. Before additional partitions or alterations are installed in any heated building, the Fire Protection Officer should be consulted to determine whether or not any fire hazard will be created by such alterations and the fire protection officer should render written report on his findings to the Project Director.

1. Fire Hose

- (a) Hose for Drills. Each project is to set aside its poorest hose for use in fire drills. Where more than one fire company is located at a project, such hose should be transferred from one company to another for drills, instead of each company setting aside separate hose for this purpose.
- (b) Marking of Fire Hose. Identification of all fire hose is necessary in order to keep accurate property records. You are therefore requested to procure a metal stamp-numbering set as soon as possible for numbering the male couplings of your hose.

In each project certain numbers should be set aside for numbering the various sizes of hose. For example, all 2-1/2" hose should be numbered from 1 to 500; 2" hose, from 500 to 600; 1 1/2" hose, from 600 to 700; and 1" hose, from 700 to 800.

Fire hose for each project has been or will be received from several different sources, and should be properly listed according to size, showing the source from which it was obtained (for instance, U. S. E. D., through purchase, transfer, etc.) the name of the manufacturer, date manufactured, date received and the quantity received.

When you have completed the numbering of all fire hose on your project and have carefully recorded all numbers stamped on such equipment, with full description according to the suggestions in the preceding paragraph, five copies of your record should be sent to this office.

- (c) Changing Hose. All fire hose carried on any fire apparatus should be removed at least every 15 days, and the hose which is taken off should be given proper care according to the climatic, or atmospheric conditions prevailing on the project. Any hose used at a fire, or for drilling, should never be left on a fire apparatus for a period of more than 24 hours before being replaced by a dry hose. When six or more sections of fire hose are to be removed, the substituted hose should be carefully inspected, rolled and coupled, ready for reloading. All such hose changes should consume as little time as possible in order to facilitate an immediate response to an alarm of fire.

The booster hose should be removed from the reel every 60 days and rearranged so that, when being replaced on apparatus, the first section taken off is first to be attached to the reel.

A record should be kept in the daily journal, by number, of the hose which is removed and, also, of that which is reloaded upon the apparatus.

2. Draining of Fire Equipment

In climates where freezing weather is encountered, pumps, booster hose and pipes leading to and from pumps should be drained of all water, and precautions should be taken to prevent refilling of some when not in actual use.

3. Fire Extinguishers

- (a) A tag shall be attached to every fire extinguisher and shall not be removed as long as the extinguisher is in use on the project. Such tag shall show the

date charged, the date recharged, and the date of each inspection.

- (b) Soda-acid and Foam-type Extinguishers shall be inspected at least once every six months and recharged at least once a year.
- (c) Carbon Tetrachloride Extinguishers (with the exception of the hand grenade type) shall be serviced annually by straining all liquid from the extinguisher through a chamois skin to remove moisture, etc. This liquid should then be replaced in the extinguisher, since it is good until used.

Carbon Tetrachloride extinguishers should be kept full at all times and should be subjected to frequent inspection. If liquid from these extinguishers is used in violation of Section 20 of Circular Letter 37, immediate action should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such action.

- (d) Carbon Dioxide (CO²) Extinguishers should be tested for leaks and weighed when received and the weight compared to the stamped weight shown on the extinguishers. After 30 days these extinguishers will be weighed again and if the weight has decreased, the cause should be determined and, if possible, remedied, or the extinguisher should be recharged if sufficient CO² has been lost to justify this action. These extinguishers should not be left in the direct rays of the sun or exposed to undue heat.

4. Roof Fires

Several roof fires have occurred in the various projects from accumulations of soot in chimneys. Precaution should be taken to prevent such soot accumulations. This can be done by issuing instructions regarding proper firing of boilers and stoves, and by setting up a schedule for periodic cleaning of all chimneys.

5. Cleaning of Hoods and Hood Vents over Kitchen Stoves

Hoods and vents should be cleaned regularly to prevent the fire hazard caused by an accumulation of grease thereon. Kitchens which are not equipped with hoods should also be cleaned to keep them free from grease. The Fire Prevention Bureau should include this item in its schedule of regular inspections.

6. Automotive Equipment

All automotive equipment should be supplied with at least one one-quart size carbon tetrachloride extinguisher. The Fire Department should set up a schedule for the regular inspection of such equipment.

Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

APPROVED:

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director

Date: _____

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

February 12, 1943

Subject: FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS FOR GRANADA PROJECT

1. All occupied areas shall be kept clear of all combustible trash and rubbish.
2. All rubbish and combustible materials arising from occupancy shall be kept in receptacles, metal if possible, and such receptacles shall not be kept within twenty (20) feet of any building. This shall be removed daily to a safe location for final disposition. Such places to be designated by the Chief of the Fire Department.
3. Person's charged with maintenance of grounds and buildings of any area shall be responsible for keeping tall weeds and other obstructions cleared from hydrants at all times.
4. Oily rags and waste shall not be left on floors or on work benches in shops. They shall be placed in tightly covered metal receptacles. Oily mops and other inflammable materials should not be left in barracks or living quarters.
5. Tall grass or combustible material shall be removed from the neighborhood of buildings.
6. In buildings where repairs or alterations are being made, the clean-up should be made each night when discontinuing work.
7. No outside fires will be lighted, or burning, permitted without the approval of a responsible authority.
8. 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 would 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.
9. Regular parking lots shall be provided where all automotive equipment will be kept when not in actual service; spacing of automotive equipment shall be such that not more than fifty (50) vehicles shall be parked in any area, without a spacing of twenty-five (25) feet, and in such spacing there shall be placed means of combating any fire that may occur in the motor pool.
10. Parking shall not be allowed within twenty (20) feet of any fire hydrant.

- 11.. Leaky or damaged fire hydrants shall be reported to the Fire Chief or Fire Protection Officer.
12. Wherever water is shut off from any hydrant for a period of time, notice shall be given to the Fire Department before said water is shut off, and again, when hydrant is in service.
13. Running over fire hose shall be forbidden. More damage is done to the fire hose by running over it when empty than when it is filled with water under pressure.
14. Portable fire-extinguishing apparatus is for use in case of fire only. The person in charge of a building shall be responsible for the care of all such apparatus in the building and for proper instruction of all personnel on duty, in the use of such apparatus. He shall be charged with the responsibility of immediately reporting to the Fire Station any extinguishers that may not be properly charged or those that are damaged in any way; and also that he has all extinguishers charged to him, in their proper places.
15. No fire-fighting appliance shall be tampered with or used except for fire, authorized drills or for the purpose of inspection, testing and servicing by the Fire Department.
16. Smoking shall be prohibited in warehouses, shops, and garages and other designated places.
17. The use of inflammable liquids for cleaning purposes is prohibited.
18. The use of oil, gasoline, or electric stoves and heaters in any government building shall be prohibited, except as authorized by proper authority.
19. The use of blow torches, soldering irons, and other equipment in which open flames are used will be carefully restricted to isolated places where there is a good circulation of air and where no vapors of gasoline or inflammable liquids can collect.
20. Drums and other receptacles containing gasoline, oil, paints, varnishes, etc., shall not be kept in buildings where inflammable materials are stored, except that small quantities of comparatively low-volatility lubricating greases may be retained, provided they are kept in safe containers.
21. Smoking or striking of matches shall not be permitted in any building containing highly inflammable material.
22. Bins should not be constructed adjacent to boilers, chimneys, or furnaces, including even brick-encased types.
23. No additions to, alterations or removals from any buildings or facilities shall be done without an approval permit for such work from the Project Director (or his designated representative) or the Public Works Department.

24. No stoves shall be installed nor the location of any stove changed until the location has been inspected and approved by the Fire Protection Officer or his Designated representative.

(a) After a new stove has been installed, or the location of the old one changed, no fire shall be built in the stove until the installation has been approved by the Fire Protection Officer or his designated representative.

25. Hoods and vents over kitchen stoves should be cleaned once a week by the mess hall janitor to prevent the fire hazards caused by an accumulation of grease thereon. Kitchens which are not equipped with hoods should also be cleaned to keep them free from grease.

26. Tampering with electrical wiring shall be prohibited.

27. Before the installation of any new wiring, alterations or removal of any wiring, it must be approved by the Public Works Division.

28. Defective wires, switches, drop-cords, etc., shall be reported to the electricians, who will arrange for replacement or repair.

29. Overloading of electrical units is prohibited. Fire prevention inspectors shall be alert to discover overloading by means of multiple sockets, drop-cords and electric plates.

30. Coal should not be piled over 12 feet deep, nor so that any point in the interior of the pile will be over 10 feet from an air-cooled surface. It is suggested, that, if possible, "stalls" or bins of 25 to 50 tons capacity be provided by suitably constructed incombustible partitions, such as concrete.

31. Eliminate standing timbers, pipes, etc., from the coal pile as these surrounded by pieces of coarser coal may form ducts or flues inducing sluggish air flow, giving sufficient oxygen to cause heating, but not giving sufficient air flow to remove the heat.

32. In case dangerous heating occurs the pile should be shoveled over and the hot portions spread out in a thin layer and cooled. "Wetting down" the pile is not generally a good policy as it may do more harm than good, often introducing conditions as unfavorable as those which started the original spontaneous heating.

33. Persons in charge of warehouses and other buildings where property is stored shall familiarize themselves with principles of fire prevention and fire-prevention regulations and shall make every effort to reduce fire hazards pertaining to those

- (24) buildings. They shall be certain that all personnel under their control are familiar with the various types of fire extinguishers and have the ability to use each and select the property type for fires that may occur.

Vern Campbell
Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

APPROVED:

James G. Lindley
James G. Lindley
Project Director

RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE FIRE DEPARTMENT

113/43

210
621

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

1. There shall be two volunteer firemen in each block and two auxillary firemen in each barrack appointed by the Block Manager. The Block Manager may act as volunteer firemen if he so desires.
 - a. One of the two volunteer firemen shall be chosen to act as foreman of the group of firemen in his block.
 1. It shall be the duty of a foreman to lead his group in all emergencies.
 - b. Volunteer firemen may hold regular jobs but must be able to leave the job at the first warning of fire.
 - c. Any volunteer member who no longer wishes to act in the capacity of fireman shall inform the Chief so that he may be replaced.
 - d. Badges with a red stripe will be furnished and must be worn at all times. The police will allow you freedom of movement during emergencies only when you are wearing your badge.
 - e. Vacancies in Fire Department may be filled from the voluntary membership.
2. The signals to be recognized as fire warnings are the sound ing of the fire truck's siren.
3. Volunteers will assemble at the information office in their block immediately upon hearing the fire signal.
 - a. The first duty of volunteer firemen shall be to secure the safety of the residents.
 1. If the fire is in your block, use your own judgement without waiting for orders and move the residents to a place of safety.
 - b. It will be decided at the fire by the Chief Fire Officer in charge, what the final movement of residents is to be. You shall assist the police in carrying out these orders. Do not allow the residents to remove any personal property other than valuables, such as money, watches, jewelry etc.
 - c. Other personal property in danger of damage by fire shall be removed by you with the assistance of the police and by auxillary firemen.
 - d. Volunteers and auxillary firemen shall assist the police in keeping the residents from going to the fire, off the roadway and on the sidewalks, leaving the streets clear for fire traffic.

- e. Next to saving life, the most important duty of a volunteer is to help prevent the spread of fire.
 1. Watch for sparks and flying fire brands. Waste no time in getting men supplied with fire extinguishers on the roofs of all buildings endangered by sparks. Use the men appointed for this or enlist any other help you can.
- f. Volunteers may be called upon to assist the Fire Dept. in laying and manning hose lines. To do this, it will be necessary for you to participate in hose drills from time to time.
4. The volunteer firemen will conduct fire prevention classes to their respective block auxiliary firemen and any further assistance needed in instructing these classes will be given by the Fire Department members.
5. There will be four ladders evenly distributed in the blocks.
6. Watch the bulletin board at the Fire Station. All communications to you from the Fire Chief will be posted on this board.
7. Regular attendance at the meetings is necessary. Please make every effort to attend these meetings.
8. Volunteer firemen are welcome to use the recreational facilities of the fire station at any time.

N. Kajioaka
Noggie Kajioaka
Fire Chief

Approved: Vern Campbell
Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

Approved: James G. Lindley
James G. Lindley
Project Director

Organization of Personnel
Amache Volunteer Fire Department
(as of May 22, 1945)

Chiefs are to act as Director-Supervisors and assume authority to assist the fire protection officers. Captains and Lieutenants, in addition to this authority, assume the status of working foremen supervising the laying of hose lines, assisting in hooking up pumpers, directing hose streams, etc. Acting officers are in authority according to rank.

This department has a very adequate number of personnel desirous of serving this organization; however, we must anticipate a wide variation in crews assembled in case of alarm, therefore, all officers and members must acquaint themselves with all phases of pumper operations, evolutions of laying hose lines, etc. The efficiency of the department whether volunteer or otherwise, may be measured in the abilities of its chief officers. We should bear in mind that fire fighting is a serious profession, keeping in mind also that acting officers have their responsibilities and their authority should not be questioned during fires.

Paul W. Newland - F.P.O.

Robert W. Smith - Acting Ass't.

Platoon A

Wm. McP. Fuller	Chief
H. F. Halliday	Captain
L. W. Fanslan	Lieutenant
J. G. Bohon	Sr. Engineer
G. W. Robinson	Engineer
V. E. Seyfried	Plugman*
J. W. Galvin	Plugman*
J. E. Neal	Fireman
H. F. Goldhammer	Fireman
W. J. Knodel	Fireman*
I. H. Hensley	Fireman
M. P. McGovern	Fireman
D. F. Drummond	Fireman
H. J. Vatcher	Fireman
J. L. Harbert	Pump Oper.
O. W. Wagstaff	Plugman*

Platoon B

W. B. Wroth	Ass't. Chief
Elzie Brown	Captain
J. H. Beitel	Lieutenant*
E. Hollingsworth	Sr. Engineer*
Theo. A. Beaman	Engineer*
C. M. Shrader	Plugman*
D. A. Brown	Plugman
John TerBorg	Fireman
J. L. Reeves	Fireman
Jacob Gerrild	Fireman
William Wells	Fireman
A. O. Mead	Fireman*
W. A. Easton	Fireman
L. W. Kraus	Fireman
D. C. Liebel	Electrician
B. M. Matkin	Plugman*

* Persons not living on the project.

MEMBERS WILL RESPOND TO ANY AND ALL ALARMS.

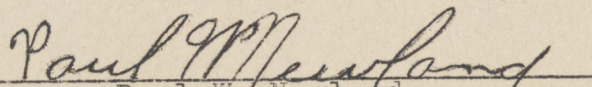
Paul W. Newland
Fire Protection Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE FIRE DEPARTMENT

June 22, 1945

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

1. There shall be two volunteer firemen in each block and two auxiliary firemen in each barrack appointed by Block Managers. The Block Manager may act as volunteer fireman if he so desires.
 - a. One of the two volunteer firemen shall be chosen to act as foreman of the group of firemen in his block.
 1. It shall be the duty of a foreman to lead his group in all emergencies.
 - b. Volunteer firemen may hold regular jobs but must be able to leave the job at the first warning of fire.
 - c. Any volunteer member who no longer wishes to act in the capacity of a fireman shall inform the Block Manager so that he may be replaced.
 - d. Vacancies in Fire Department may be filled from the voluntary membership.
2. The signals to be recognized as fire warnings are any signals of alarm.
 - a. The first duty of volunteer firemen shall be to secure the safety of the residents.
 1. If the fire is in your block, use your own judgment without waiting for orders and move the residents to a place of safety.
 - b. It will be decided at the fire by the Chief Fire Officer in charge, what the final movement of residents is to be. You shall assist the police in carrying out these orders. Do not allow the residents to remove any personal property other than valuables, such as money, watches, jewelry etc.
 - c. Other personal property in danger of damage by fire shall be removed by you with the assistance of the police and by auxiliary firemen.
 - d. Volunteers and auxiliary firemen shall assist the police in keeping the residents from going to the fire, off the roadway and from between the buildings, leaving the streets clear for traffic.
 - e. Next to saving life, the most important duty of a volunteer is to help prevent the spread of fire.
 1. Watch for sparks and flying brands. Waste no time in getting men supplied with fire extinguishers on the roofs of all buildings endangered by sparks. Use the men appointed for this or enlist any other help you can.
 - f. Volunteers may be called upon to assist the Fire Department in laying and manning hose lines.
3. The volunteer firemen will conduct fire prevention classes to their respective block auxiliary firemen and any further assistance needed in instructing these classes will be given by the Fire Department members.
4. Watch the bulletin board within your block. All communications to you from the Fire Chief will be posted on this board.
5. Regular meetings should be held and attendance at the meetings is necessary. Please make every effort to attend.


Paul W. Newland
Fire Protection Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF GRANADA FIRE DEPARTMENT--VOLUNTEERS
6-15-45

P E R S O N N E L

The fire department shall have:

- a. One fire chief
- b. One assistant chief

For each piece of apparatus and each platoon thereof:

- a. One Captain
- b. One Engineer
- c. Five Fireman

*One fire alarm operator who will remain at the fire station during the department's response to alarm will be appointed by platoon captain.

C H I E F

The Fire Protection Officer or in his absence the Chief shall be first in command of personnel of the Fire Department, his authority and decision shall not be questioned.

A S S I T A N T C H I E F

The Assistant Chief shall be second in command. In the absence of the Chief, his duties devolves upon the Assistant Chief. It is therefore necessary that he acquaint himself with the duties of that authority.

R E S P O N S E T O A L A R M

At no time will apparatus leave the fire station without at least one qualified Engineer and four firemen unless authorized to do so by the Fire Protection Officer. Response to alarm should include a total of not less than five members and when a total of seven firemen are assembled, the apparatus should proceed to the area of alarm, immediately.

C A P T A I N S

The rank of the Captain is next below that of Assistant Chief. They shall have full charge of their respective companies.

They shall supervise command at fires when first to arrive and shall exercise full control until relieved by a superior officer.

They shall not allow their apparatus to be driven at a rate of speed greater than can be maintained with safety. Existing traffic regulations shall be strictly observed at all times. No one except a member of the department shall be allowed to ride upon the apparatus at any time, responding to an alarm or returning from same.

They shall promptly report to the Chief of the Department any incompetency, neglect of duties, disobedience of orders, or violations of the rules and regulations, by any member of their respective companies.

E N G I N E E R S

Engineers shall be the drivers. Engineers shall have the same rating as Captains, and next in command.

Upon the arrival of the Company at the fire the Engineer shall operate the pump in a manner that the greatest efficiency will be derived from same. It is a departmental rule that no water will be played on buildings until actual blaze is visible.

Engineers shall carefully examine the motor and all mechanical parts after each run, see that the fuel tank and oiling system is kept properly lubricated and that the motor, pumps and other mechanical parts are kept clean and serviceable at all times. They shall inform their commanding officer whenever material, supplies or repairs may be required.

They shall perform such other duties as may be required by the officer in command.

F I R E M E N

Firemen shall perform such duties as their superior officers may prescribe.

When a man becomes a member of the Fire Department, he is expected to serve the department faithfully and to the best of his ability. In order to do this he should keep in mind that wasted time during practice may mean lost motion during fires.

The efficiency of the department is dependent on the team-work of the officers and members and the absolute loyalty of the members to their Chief and their department at large.

* To remain at station to answer telephones or additional alarms.

Paul W. Newland
FPO

ROUGH NOTES ON BLACKOUT PROCEDURE

Blackout Practice Dec. 14, 1942

Alarm - One long blast (2 minutes)

All Clear - Series of short blasts.

Sirens will be operated by guards in M. P. towers.

All lights must be out, and everyone under cover within five minutes after alarm is sounded.

Block Managers will act as Block Wardens, and will designate a man to act as Warden in each barrack, mess hall, recreation hall and laundry room.

The duty of the block managers and wardens will be to see that all lights are extinguished. If lights are not extinguished by the time the siren stops, the wardens will go to the buildings in which lights are burning, and pull switch.

In Block 8-H, the Night School Principal will act as Block Warden. He will be responsible for seeing that all lights are extinguished in this block.

It will also be the duty of block managers and wardens to report all cases of fires, violations, during blackout.

All police will be on duty. Two policemen will be assigned to each block.

The police will be responsible for putting out street lights, except in warehouse, administration and military areas. The Military Police will extinguish lights in the warehouse, administration and military areas.

The telephone office will be equipped with curtains. There are to be no telephone calls except to report fires.

Robert Smith will be responsible for the Hospital and will train the personnel there. Public Works Division will be responsible for the boiler room at the Hospital. The night pump man will be responsible at the pump house.

The Center police will extinguish the light on the water tower.

The Center police will see that all trucks and cars are parked and lights extinguished as soon as siren sounds.

All firemen and auxiliary firemen will be on duty - at the station.

All lights must be extinguished, and everyone inside buildings, within five minutes after alarm is sounded. Residents must not attempt to get to their homes from any distance, but must stay where they are until all clear is sounded.

Training in the schools will be handled by Mr. Terry.

Harlow M. Tomlinson

Harlow M. Tomlinson
Chief, Internal Security

Approved:

James G. Lindley
James G. Lindley
Project Director

FALL SANITATION WEEK IN CONNECTION WITH

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Sunday, Oct. 3 through Saturday, Oct. 9, 1943

Residents of Amache are requested to take part in a general cleanup week as a means of combating sickness and epidemics now prevalent around us.

The following outline is suggested for use by residents of Amache:

1. Barracks Living Quarters
 - (a) Expose all bedding and mattresses to sun for a full day.
 - (b) Air all furniture, closets, clothing, etc.
 - (c) Spray where necessary for control of vermin.
 - (d) Discard all unnecessary material from back of barracks, and pile wood, etc up neatly, at least 2 feet from building.
2. Mess Halls
 - (a) Store rooms and ice boxes should be thoroughly cleaned.
 - (b) Exterminate all rodents.
 - (c) Wash and sterilize dishes carefully.
 - (d) Use hand towels for hands.
 - (e) Keep garbage platform clean and free of food scraps, and keep all cans covered.
3. Latrines & Laundries
 - (a) Clean all floors and corners behind stored material.
 - (b) Clean scum from all wash tubs.
4. Recreation Halls, Schools, Warehouses and Shops
 - (a) Clean thoroughly behind and around all stored material.
 - (b) Exterminate rodents with traps or poison.
5. Blocks
 - (a) Collect all rubbish and weeds along the edge of road for burning by Fire Department. Do not burn weeds except under the supervision of Fire Department.

Materials for spraying vermin or exterminating rodents may be secured from the Sanitation Department, and an exterminating crew is available at the Sanitation Department.

Approved by:

W. T. Carstarphen M.D.
Chief Medical Officer

Lewis Dakan
Sanitary Engineer

秋期衛生週

十月三日より九日まで

亜町居住民は現在流行しつつある病菌傳播を防ぐ意味に於て右衛生週に協力され左の如き規定を嚴守されん事を切望す。

一、居室

- A. マットレス及寢具一切を一日中太陽に晒す事。
- B. 衣服及家具を虫干し、クロセツトの大掃除をなす事。
- C. 必要な箇所にはスプレーをなす害虫の発生を防ぐ事。
- D. バック裏手の不必要品は全部取除き、木片の積重ねは少くともバ

二、食堂

- A. ストアルム及びアイスボックスの大掃除を行ふ事。
- B. 製菓類の駆除に努むる事。
- C. 皿類をよく消毒し洗ふ事。
- D. 手を拭く時は必ず手拭を使用する事。
- E. カレー、鍋の置場所には常に清潔にし

三、便所及び洗濯場

- A. 床は常に清潔を要し隅及び物置場の掃除を行ふ事。
- B. 全ツツシタフの大掃除を行ふ事。

四、娛樂室、学校、倉庫及各部

- A. 在倉庫の周囲の大掃除を行ふ事。
- B. 製菓類を駆除する事。

五、トラック

- A. 雑草又は塵芥を拾ひ集め道路の傍に置く事、而して消防局は之の焼捨の任に當る。消防局の許可なくして何物も焼くべからず。
- 害虫に用ふるスプレー並に製菓類駆除に使用する材料又は駆除人は衛生課に於て供給されてゐる。

衛生課主任 ルイスダカン

ANNUAL CLEAN UP CAMPAIGN

Paul Newland, Fire Protection Officer
Announces Coming Clear Up Campaign
Emphasizes Need for Vigilance

Anticipating the magnitude of the fire prevention and protection confronting you at Amache, let us refresh our minds so as not to become stagnant in our efforts towards fire control. At Amache we live and work in a dry and windy climate--even the elements seem against us at times. We do not have the protection of dampness, humidity is usually low, rain or snow fall has been very light for several months. These elements combined with widespread wooden construction, combustible sheathing and tinderbox drought must not be considered lightly.

This is the threat of fire, soberly estimated. The effect of fire getting out of control during high winds or under conditions where-as our water supply gets low or depleted unquestionably would be disastrous. It could lead to the loss of life, consume valuable records, in fact, the fate of the entire Center hinges on the origination of a single uncontrolled fire.

It should be our foremost thought at all times that the first few minutes at the start of a fire are worth hours of fire fighting later. What happens during this critical period often determines the safety of human life or the fate of the buildings involved. In other words, when we come upon a fire our first duty should be to size it up, determine whether or not it can be suppressed with the hand type extinguishers available; if there should be any doubt as to the outcome as to the effect of applying this extinguisher to the fire, call the Fire Department by telephone Number 60 and report a fire giving the building name or number, location of fire in the building. Then return to the scene of fire and use available fire extinguishers. If you should encounter heavy smoke which make the building untenable, leave the building and close the door behind you. When the Fire Department equipment arrive, direct them to the scene of the fire and give whatever assistance you can.

Fire prevention is the practice of preventing the needless loss of life and property by fire. A fire hazard may be any condition or set of conditions in which the storage, handling, location or use of the materials or equipment are likely to cause a fire or to increase the destructive effect of a fire which may be started by other cause.

American cities have had several conflagrations within the past decade. It should be pointed out that each year conflagrations are the rule, not the exception.

Let us do our part to ward off any such possibilities by conducting the Annual Clean Up for Fire Prevention Campaign, to be announced in the near future. Read the Pioneer and the Posters.

Paul W. Newland
Fire Protection Officer
Announces Clean Up Campaign Dates
April 23-28, 1945

Clean Up for Fire Prevention Week is upon you; it will be through your voluntary efforts whether or not you promote safe conditions in your home and immediate vicinity.

In addition to recent newspaper articles anticipating the need for Clean Up for Fire Prevention Campaign, I will endeavor to point out the fire hazards and the handicapped conditions under which firemen may be called upon to work in order to stop the spread of fires as the situation now stands.

In making a general inspection of the entire Center and viewing all conditions from a fire prevention and protection standpoint, may I say the conditions mostly are uncomfortable. We must dedicate our efforts during the week of April 23 to 28, 1945, toward a Clean Up for Fire Prevention Campaign. This is to the effect of a general house cleaning for the entire Center. We will commence in our homes, churches and schools or in the building where we may be employed.

Inspect your homes and remove all accumulations of rubbish and place it a safe distance from the street, approximately 8 to 10 feet from the edge of the streets on the east or west side of the blocks. There will be trucks and crews available during the week of May 1st to remove them to the salvage yard where they will be burned safely under control.

During fire in buildings, it is often discovered that origination took place in rubbish piled near a stove or electrical appliance. If oily and paint-soaked rags are allowed to accumulate, spontaneous ignition may take place. It is a frequent but little understood fire cause. It may be defined as ignition caused by the internal development of heat. Let us include all oily and paint-soaked rags as rubbish and send them to the dumping ground. If it is essential to keep oily rags in our homes or place of work, provide fire-resistant covered containers as a safe place to store them. If containers are not available or the amount of rags does not warrant their use, hang up well spread so that when they are dry there will be no chance for heat to generate.

Going into our back yards, we may find a considerable amount of scrap lumber, old wooden crates and other scrap materials--fires starting in these would spread with increasing rapidity and if not controlled it would lead to the buildings. In case of fire during windy weather, burning debris could be carried into several blocks and might result in a series of building fires. This would create a situation that no Fire Department could hope to cope with.

During the Clean Up for Fire Prevention Campaign these wooden materials should be disposed of. If you are anticipating the need for lumber, why not dismantle these crates and boxes and stack them in neat piles away from the buildings? When you need a piece of lumber for crating or kindling, go to the pile and make a selection. This purpose is three-fold: It gives you a ready supply of wood, it minimizes fire hazards, and it will provide avenues of approach in case of fire. Between some apartments there are wooden fences constructed from light wood crating material. In case of a fire they will serve as conductors and carry fire nearly in the fashion that metal wire carries electricity.

Due to the critical shortage of water, we cannot tolerate the growing of gardens or lawns, and if these fences are not absolutely essential for some other purpose, we suggest that they be taken down, salvaged, or piled at a safe distance from the building or street where they can be picked up by trucks and disposed of.

Participation in the voluntary Clean Up for Fire Prevention of 1945 will mean a thorough job. It should mean cleaning up unsightly yards, particularly the clearing of fire lanes between buildings, the removal of all rubbish and the destruction of everything that constitutes a fire hazard or harbors disease germs.

The time is now! Delay may prove dangerous! Act now!

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Amache, Colorado

MEMORANDUM

TO: Switchboard Operator

May 24, 1945

FROM: Paul W. Newland, Acting
Fire Protection Officer

SUBJECT: Fire Alarms

ATTENTION: ALL VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

Hereafter Siren located on the roof of the Fire Station will be operated in the manner designated as follows:

TIME SIGNAL: Daily except Sundays. One single blast of alarm, duration 20 seconds.

FIRE: The following code will be used to indicate the area of alarm.

HOSPITAL: One blast of two minute duration allowing the siren to come to rest for 15 seconds and repeat the operation twice in addition to the initial alarm.

WAREHOUSES: Two blasts of 30 seconds duration each, allowing 5 seconds between blasts. Repeat the Operation three times within 4 minutes.

OFFICE AREA: Three blasts of 15 seconds duration each, allowing 5 seconds between blasts. Repeat twice in addition to initial alarm.

MP AREA: One blast 60 seconds duration, followed by two additional blasts of 15 seconds each. Repeat operation once in addition to the initial alarm.

STAFF QUARTERS: Four blasts of 20 seconds each, allowing 5 seconds between blasts. Repeat twice in addition to initial alarm.

EVACUEE AREA: A series of short blasts over a period of 60 seconds. Allow the siren to come to rest for 30 seconds. Repeat operation once only.

Paul W. Newland

Paul W. Newland, Acting
Fire Protection Officer

P. Newland/hk

FIRE ALARM CODE

HOSPITAL
2 minutes

WAREHOUSE

30 seconds each.

OFFICE AREA

STAFF QUARTERS

20 seconds each

MP AREA

60 seconds

15 second. 15 second ..

EVACUEE AREA:

A series of short blasts, 60 seconds

Denver, Colorado

September 17, 1942

C
O
P
Y

Memorandum

To: Jos. H. Smart, Regional Director
WRA, Denver, Colorado

Subject: Suggestions for additional fire protection on
Heart Mountain, Wyoming and Granada, Colorado
projects.

1. That the Project Directors at both Heart Mountain and Granada carefully inspect the connections between stoves (kitchen and heating) to determine that no fire hazard exists where stove pipes go through the partitions in apartment buildings to meet the brick chimneys.

a. Fire brick tile should be used to encase pipes through partitions, or a metal drum protected on the exterior by asbestos sheeting wherever heat will collect.

b. Kitchen stoves should be set at least 18" and preferably 24" from walls and the walls protected by sheet asbestos to a height of the roof. All timbers, knee joints and wood facing within two or three feet of stacks should be protected by sheet asbestos or roll type asbestos glued firmly to the wood.

1. Wherever compo-board or inflammable fibre board is used above the stoves as a fume collector such surfaces should be covered with asbestos sheeting and cleaned of grease collection often.

c. Where stove stacks go through the roofs adequate metal drums with adequate air spaces should surround the stack. Where roof jacks meet the roofs a wide metal flashing should protect the outside roof to a distance of two or more feet if possible.

The contiguous area on the under side of roof joists and roof boards should be protected by asbestos to a distance of two to three feet about the stacks and butting against the metal or pipe drums.

Remarks

Project officials are aware of the conditions existant at the time of construction. Any corrective suggestions necessary, it is believed, will be welcomed by the construction engineers during course of completing construction. However, if necessary remedial measures are not taken up to the time of inspection and prior to acceptance of buildings, it is suggested that the District engineer's office be contacted and the specific conditions laid before them and requests made for correction before acceptance and transfer. It will, of course, be advisable to have all such desires for corrective measures made known to the engineers office as early as possible.

d. Due to the natural fire hazard at the Cody and Granada projects by reason of the high prevailing winds it is suggested that as much supplemental fire equipment be established as possible; that each block manager set up a block fire brigade providing rules and regulations to enlist the volunteer aid and training of males as a standby organization to be available to man fire buckets and sand boxes, and to use and have available fire axes and other implements. A volunteer block fire marshall may be appointed and trained by the project fire marshall to be available for any emergency within their area. In any such emergency details of individuals should be trained to stand by and be available to see that all persons in the fire area are removed from buildings and properly accounted for. Each block brigade should train details to do and be responsible for specific duties.

It is recommended that each project supply each apartment, bath, lavatories and mess hall, as well as other service buildings, with one or two fire buckets for each apartment, and a sand box (always filled) and with shovel adjacent for supplementary use only. A well-organized bucket and fire brigade may be the means of saving lives when and if an emergency arises which taxes the facilities of the project fire equipment.

All buckets should remain constantly filled with water and should never be used except for fire.

These suggestions are particularly advised for early days of camp occupancy and will be just as important when routine procedure is established.

The placing of filled sand boxes (size approximately 2'x2'6"x1'6" with handles each end) and buckets should be as convenient to doors as possible and the uses and placement of such items well known by all occupants.

Each brigade should be held immobile by its leader upon proper signal and be available for immediate action at the time of falling in.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the procurement of these supplemental needs and proper training of evacuees in each block.

Lt. Col. L. E. Fiero
War Relocation Authority
San Francisco, California

APD-dm

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

December 4, 1942

U.S. Army Engineers
Granada Relocation Project
Amache, Colorado

Gentlemen:

ATTENTION: Paul Dunaway

It is requested that you so locate the proposed fence on the west side of the Military Police Area so that the fire hydrant will be available for use in case of fire without the handicap of the firemen having to go through the fence in order to attach a hose.

Perhaps this can best be done by putting the fence directly over the hydrant, allowing sufficient clearance for attaching hose without reaching through strands of wire.

The fence on the east side of the Military Police area excludes the hydrant from the area, making it almost useless in combating a blaze near there in the Military Police Area.

It is requested that the fence be so located as to include the hydrant within the fenced area. It is suggested that this can be done by constructing offsets in the fence lines so as to enclose the hydrant in the police area.

Very truly yours,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

cc: Vern Campbell
Fire Chief

+601.1

C O P Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Handwritten: L. J. Webster
In reply please
refer to:

Handwritten: 210
San Francisco, Calif. Office
Whitcomb Hotel Building
Handwritten: 621

Fire Control Div.

MEMORANDUM TO: Philip J. Webster
Acting Assistant Regional Director

SUBJECT: Fire Protection - Flues and Chimneys

A detailed inspection of the terra cotta flues of space heaters and other heating equipment at the Minidoka Project reveals many serious cracks in dangerous places through which sufficient heat could easily pass to ignite the buildings. As these flues crack in various places, it is impossible to predict how serious the next crack will be. In some cases terra cotta flues have cracked so severely that they have fallen apart. It is therefore felt that all of these flues should be replaced with a fire-safe material.

Terra cotta flues are found in the Minidoka, Central Utah and Granada projects. The following recommendations are intended to apply to each of these projects. The fact that a metal liner 7" in diameter has been installed inside of some of the terra cotta flues at Delta does not exempt that project from these recommendations. Tests held on the Central Utah Project under conditions similar to those expected during winter weather have proved that these installations are unsatisfactory.

Recommendations

It is recommended that brick chimneys be substituted for all terra cotta flues now installed at the Minidoka, Central Utah and Granada projects. Brick chimneys should always be built from the ground up, through the roof, and they should be so placed that stove pipes from the stove to the chimney will not pass through a partition in case the same chimney is used for more than one stove, and should be of sufficient area to accomodate each stove. It is bad practice to have more than one stove vented into a chimney; however, due to the temporary nature of the WRA program, this requirement is being waived. A clean-out should be placed at the base of each chimney for the removal of soot.

Mortar. Brick chimneys should be constructed in accordance with the specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This agency recommends that mortar used in chimney construction be mixed according to the following formula:



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

San Francisco, Calif. Office
Whitcomb Hotel Building

In reply please
refer to:

Fire Control Div.

MEMORANDUM TO: Philip J. Webster
Acting Assistant Regional Director

SUBJECT: Fire Protection - Fires and Chimneys

A detailed inspection of the terra cotta tiles of space heaters and other heating equipment at the Minnesota Project reveals many serious cracks in dangerous places through which sufficient heat could easily pass to ignite the buildings. As these tiles crack in various places, it is impossible to predict how serious the next crack will be. In some cases terra cotta tiles have cracked so severely that they have fallen apart. It is therefore felt that all of these tiles should be repaired with a fire-safe material.

Terra cotta tiles are found in the Minidoka, Central Utah and Granada projects. The following recommendations are intended to apply to each of these projects. The fact that a metal liner is in place has been installed inside of some of the terra cotta tiles at Delta does not exempt that project from these recommendations. Tests held on the Central Utah Project under conditions similar to those expected during winter weather have proved that these installations are unsatisfactory.

Recommendations

It is recommended that brick chimneys be substituted for all terra cotta tiles now installed at the Minidoka, Central Utah and Granada projects. Brick chimneys should always be built from the ground up, through the roof, and they should be so placed that stove pipes from the stove to the chimney will not pass through a partition in case the same chimney is used for more than one stove, and should be of sufficient area to accommodate each stove. It is had practice to have more than one stove vented into a chimney; however, due to the temporary nature of the WRA program, this requirement is being waived. A chimney should be placed at the base of each chimney for the removal of soot.

Mortar. Brick chimneys should be constructed in accordance with the specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This agency recommends that mortar used in chimney construction be mixed according to the following formula:



1 part portland cement
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ parts hydrated lime
6 parts clean sand, thoroughly mixed to a
uniform color before wetting

(4 No. 2 flat shovels of portland cement; 5 of hydrated
lime; and 1 3-cu. ft. wheelbarrow of damp sand)

Note: In lieu of hydrated lime, slaked putty may be
dissolved in the mixing water.

Clearance from Combustible Material. The space between
chimneys and combustible materials such as ceilings, roofs, etc.,
should be sufficient for safety. There should be at least a 4"
clearance between outside of chimney and the rafters, or ceiling
joists; however, 1" clearance may be allowed if this space is pro-
tected with asbestos. The chimney walls should be not less than
8" in thickness and should extend not less than 24" above a peaked
roof nor less than 36" above a flat roof. Where metal stove pipes
are used between stoves and brick chimneys, proper protection should
be given to the ceilings and other combustible materials in order
to prevent fire hazard.

(Signed) William E. Hoffman
Fire Protection Supervisor



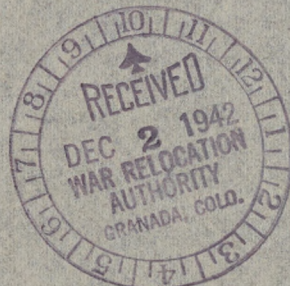
1 part portland cement
1 1/2 parts hydrated lime
8 parts clean sand, thoroughly mixed to a
uniform color before wetting

(4 No. 2 flat shovels of portland cement; 3 of hydrated
lime; and 1 3-cu. ft. wheelbarrow of damp sand)

Note: In lieu of hydrated lime, slaked putty may be
dissolved in the mixing water.

Clearance from Combustible Material. The space between
chimneys and combustible materials such as ceilings, roofs, etc.,
should be sufficient for safety. There should be at least a 4"
clearance between outside of chimney and the rafters, or ceiling
joists; however, 1" clearance may be allowed if this space is pro-
tected with asbestos. The chimney walls should be not less than
8" in thickness and should extend not less than 24" above a peaked
roof nor less than 36" above a flat roof. Where metal stove pipes
are used between stoves and brick chimneys, proper protection should
be given to the ceilings and other combustible materials in order
to prevent fire hazard.

(Signed) William E. Hoffman
Fire Protection Supervisor



GR:PW:RO'R

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

December 16, 1942

U. S. Engineers Office
Railway Exchange Building
Denver, Colorado

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of
2,000 feet of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " single jacket fire
hose, tested to 500 pounds at the factory
by the Quaker Rubber Corporation of
Philadelphia, delivered here on October
19, 1942 to the Area Engineers' Office,
Granada Relocation Project.

For the Project Director:

Yours very truly,

Ralph J. O'Rourke
Project Engineer

GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director

From: Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

Subject: Air raid sirens

Date: December 18, 1942

Our blackout last Monday night showed that our air raid sirens were not very effective and could not be heard throughout the Center.

May I suggest that the boiler rooms be equipped with a whistle of some type or that you contact a Mr. Ray Cooper, Manager of the Denver Alfalfa Mill, of Lamar whose company has a siren or signalling device which they desire to dispose of. This siren may prove much more effective than the air raid sirens that we now have in use.

Vern Campbell
Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

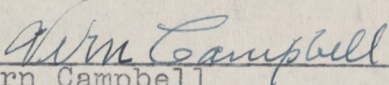
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GRANADA PROJECT
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

To: Public Works Division
From: Vern Campbell, Fire Protection Officer
Subject: Ditch Near Fire Hydrant
Date: May 6, 1943

At the Northeast corner of Block 12E, a deep ditch or drain exists that makes the fire hydrant quite inaccessible to the Fire Department.

I would recommend that this ditch or drain be filled in as soon as possible.



Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

VC:es

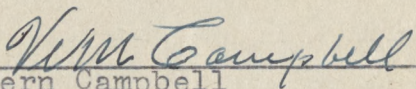
GRANADA PROJECT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Public Works Division
From: Vern Campbell, Fire Protection Officer
Subject: Stove in Hospital
Date: May 8, 1943

The stove in the kitchen of the hospital which is sitting on a concrete base is in turn resting on the wooden sub-floor, should be raised without delay.

This is the second time Mr. Hoffman, Fire Protection Advisor, has recommended this, and he is very incessant that this be carried out without delay as it constitutes a grave hazard.


Vern Campbell
Fire Protection Officer

Vc: es

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
OFFICE OF FIRE DEPARTMENT
GRANADA PROJECT

B

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: July 11, 1945

TO: Block Stewards
ATTN: Block Managers
FROM: Paul W. Newland
Fire Protection Officer
SUBJECT: Placing or burning materials in ash load lugger buckets

As we are now approaching a dry and windy season, it is necessary to take any and all precautions possible to prevent the origin and/or spread of fires. Placing combustible materials in ash load lugger buckets must be discontinued at once. Same as in direct violation of Fire Protection Handbook 40.4-10, paragraph as follows:

"NO OPEN FIRES SHALL BE ALLOWED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMIT FROM THE FIRE PROTECTION OFFICER, setting forth permissible hours of burning and conditions under which burning is allowed. No burning permit shall be issued during period of extreme low humidity, high winds, or when the water supply or any other factors are such that lives or property might be in danger. Placing dry rubbish, paper boxes, wooden crates, or any other materials that are considered combustible, in ash load lugger buckets must be discontinued at once."

Your usual cooperation will be expected and appreciated.

Paul W. Newland
Paul W. Newland
Fire Protection Officer

Huber
210

SAFETY SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE DENVER FIREMEN IN THE
CAMP OF AMACHE ON DEC. 4th and 5th

file

At the Hospital we checked the building and the sprinkler, and it was found to be very good, and several suggestions were advanced by the Chief and his Assistant.

The main one was that the openings in the end of the buildings or the LOUVERS be closed for the winter, because the ends of the sprinkler system would freeze and make it non-effective.

During the examination of the halls it was found that the hatches or man holes to the attic of the hospital were all covered and asked that the openings be uncovered to let the warm air go up into the attic to protect the sprinkler system. The Chief stated that after the attic was once heated that it would not effect the temperature of the building.

We found that the warehouses were very full of paper and waste. In warehouse # 1, we found that materials had been piled in front of the windows, and making a fire hazard. They suggested that the waste be placed in a container and placed outside the warehouse each evening. Also recommended that the employees working in the warehouse stop work earlier and spend the last 30 minutes cleaning and removing the waste paper and junk to the outside of the building.

In warehouse number 1 was found several large bottles of acid and particular NITRIC, which should be in a large cardboard box and all acids should be kept in a room where there is a concrete floor. Also have a drain so if the acid is spilled or a bottle broken it would drain out of the building and not cause a fire. They suggested that the acid containers be made of earthen ware so it will not be eaten through by the acid if spilled. Nitric acid will soak into the wooden floor and cause a fire.

There was also a good supply of Ether in the warehouse to be used in operations. These cans were on a shelf and the fire chief stated that in case there was a fire in this warehouse a fireman could not get close to the area, and classed it as very dangerouse. As to the proper way to take care of the ether stored in the warehouse, it was suggested that we take a large wooden box and line it with tin and make a lid with self closing arrangement, so the fumes of the ether

would not escape if broken. This wooden box should have a lid that would be air proof and it can so be made.

In the end of warehouse number 2, we found a carpenter shop. There was lots of shavings on the floor and saw dust around the stove. The stove was an oil burner, and it was suggested that a sand box be built around the stove to make it fire proof. The sand box should extend about 18 inches in front of the stove and at least a foot on each side of the stove.

We noticed that the electric wireing in the building and especially in the warehouses, was fastened to the rafters with metal staples. While this is not too dangerous it might damage the wire and cause a short, and shorts cause fires.

In warehouse number 2, the mattresses for the hospital were piled against the windows and that is dangerous as the windows are easily broken and then the mattresses will be damaged by the weather or can catch fire. It was suggested that there be an aisle of not less than two (2) feet between the goods stored in the warehouse and the walls.

In this warehouse perishable foods are stored such as oranges, apples, eggs and canned goods which makes the need for a heater very necessary. Enough fruit and canned goods can be lost in one cold snap to more than pay for the installing of a good heating system. I suggest that a couple of steam radiators be connected to the heating plant, as that will not increase the fire hazard.

Some employee has placed a mattress upon the rafters and has been sleeping up there. Everyone should be cautioned about smoking in bed as it is a dangerous practise, and Chief Healy said that is the way most of their fires start in rooming houses, and the same at my home town, Wichita, Kansas.

No smoking signs should be put up, in both American and Japanese.

The sanitation pails are not large enough for the warehouses, and should be of a larger size.

Rubbish and trash should be hauled away from the Hospital and burned if no incinerator is available

burned in the boilers at the heating plant.

You will notice that some of these measures can be readily adhered to, and others may not be obtainable at this time but all should be remembered, especially about LOUVERS and some sort of heating in the warehouse where food is stored.

Harlow M. Johnson
Chief Int. Security

SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN BLOCK 8H

The adult education building was the one where the cardboard box caught fire. Cardboard boxes were piled around in the ladies toilet and making a fire hazard should be removed.

The end door in the adult education was boarded and blocked but there were three doors open.

Outside the adult education building and between the two wings was a pile of lumber and trash which should be removed. It probably was placed there to be used for kindling but is dangerous and must be removed.

The school rooms are small and in the rooms there is a stove. This stove is large and needs a heat breaker around so that the space near the stove can be utilized. Also to keep the smaller children from pushing each other against the stove. There is a small box of kindling kept too near the stove and it is up to the teacher of each room to see that it is not near enough to the stove to catch on fire. This is the same situation in every room.

Some of the stove pipes are still connected to the tile and the tile is breaking and making it dangerous for the building as the stove pipes will drop down and one of them was clear out of the tile.

One tile flue was broken and the pieces were ready to fall.

In the toilets for the children there is need for a Urinal for the small boys as the floor is wet and needs attention all the time as the urinal is too high for them.

As it will soon be Christmas time I am going to ask that the customary tissue decorations be left down this year as they are highly inflammable and dangerous.

The dance in 8H has been using the decorations and placing them around the lamp bulb. This practice should stop as a fire might result.

The school rooms are small and the windows are high and it would almost be impossible for the small children to get out of the windows in case of fire. Both school rooms have the same entrance and if one gets on fire the door entrance will be blocked for one room. I think we should place a bench along the side of the wall away from the doorway so the children could climb out the window if they ever needed to.

There should be at least one fire drill each week to speed the clearing of school rooms in case we ever have a fire and march them away from the building and away from the danger zone.

All school rooms should have some First Aid treatment for burns such as TANNIC ACID? OR AMERTAN? Both are in a tube and easy to handle and apply in case it is needed and both are soluble by water so they can be readily removed if the doctor wanted to check the burn.

A constant vigilance by the teachers will pay dividends in the safety of their school children and buildings.

Also more hand fire fighters should be placed around the school buildings.

Harlow W. J. Dickinson
Chief Inst Security

STORES AND BARRACKS

The two stores at the top of the hill in 6F and 7F should be checked by fire inspectors to see that the waste and the card board boxes are removed, each evening and as soon as the goods are removed from the cartons. There is great need for an incinerator for the use of the stores as they pile the boxes outside the store and up against it causing a fire hazard.

Then in the store on the hill or the dime store, the west door was blocked by the office desk leaving no exit in that end of the store. We asked that this be corrected. The stoves in this store are on the concrete base and it is dangerous for small children as they are continuously pushing and someone is going to fall on the stove and get burned. As I have stated before, there needs to be a shield around the stove and space close to it can be used and will not be a fire hazard.

In this notion or dime store there is a lot of bottled goods and a fire needs to be kept there the entire night to keep the articles from freezing and resulting in great loss. That makes it necessary so that the fire shields be placed around the stoves.

I have instructed the Policemen to shake the doors of the stores and see that they are not broken into. Also told them to watch for any fire and report same.

Cardboard boxes were piled at the east end of the store building and it is dangerous practice.

The stove in the food store needs the same protection as those in the dime store. Also too large an amount of bottles and unnecessary equipment are on the ground outside the building. Doors should be left so they can be open readily in case of fire. A close supervision needs to be arranged for these stores. The store in the Administration district is in fair shape and it needs more doors open in case of fire.

THE HOUSE IN THE CAMP

Some of the houses in the camp have the old style windows and the most serious thing wrong is that the windows are fastened at the top with a stop and it cannot be reached from the floor by a Japanese. Some have strings tied to the stop but in case of fire or excitement the string would generally be broken, and I am asking that these be remedied at once ~~ef~~ for if the room next to one of these got on fire and the door blocked, we would have a lot of burned people on our hands.

In one, I found that the electric light was covered with a newspaper a very dangerous procedure. This house was piled full of belongings and should be cleaned out and part of their things stored in warehouse.

I have been informed that candles had been ordered for this camp and that the stores were going to sell them. It will be a dangerous thing for the camp and I do not think that we should allow candles to be sold in the camp.

Harlow M. J. J. J.
Chief of Security

DALEY 3A

December 1, 1942

To: Mr. James G. Lindley

From: H. M. Tomlinson

This letter will convey you some of the safety measures that should be started immediately in this camp. All doors to School Houses and Mess Halls should be unlocked when the building is in use, or any gatherings held in these buildings. It has been observed that the two large side doors at the School House and Mess Halls have been padlocked from the outside when gatherings are on in the inside, which made a very dangerous fire hazard. In case of fire, it would probably cause a repetition of the large fire recently in Boston.

I have advocated this safety measure since I have been in Camp, and yesterday after talking to the Superintendent of School, Mr. Terry, I was informed that he would write a letter instructing the teachers of the schools see that this safety measure should be complied with. In the meantime, I will have these buildings checked both day and night to see that these doors are not locked from the outside.

We had a fire in 8H School Building last Saturday afternoon, which was discovered by a woman working there, and she was able to almost handle the fire herself. This fire was caused by a card board box full of paper left sitting along side of the red hot stove. As this was brought to our attention by the Army Engineers sometime back, I had asked Mr. O'Dell, the safety man to make an inspection of these buildings last Tuesday, and apparently he had not had time to get around to do that. I asked him yesterday to check the Mess Halls and School Buildings, and see that this card board box was kept away from the stoves.

I suggest that we place a heat breaker between the stove and the walls. That is sheets of tin around on the three sides of the stove like a frame. This is especially necessary in the stores, as the stove is set upon a concrete block and if a small child stumbles on this block, he will be burnt badly by the hot stove. Especially in the two stores upon the hill, as the aisles are narrow, so this protection should be placed for fire prevention measures.

Yesterday I visited the Hospital, and checked with the men installing the sprinkler system. I learned that

there was a system of sprinkler pipes in the attic, one just below the ceiling and three pipes underneath the floor. I checked the outside of the Hospital and found that the Hospital lacks about six to eight inches from coming to the ground. I believe that it will be necessary to haul some dirt and bank up some of the ground on the side of the hospital, so that the cold winds cannot cause these pipes to freeze and break, and put that part of the sprinkler system out of commission.

You have lived in Colorado and you know that it will ~~libel~~ to drop down to zero, and any exposed water pipes will freeze and break.

Last Saturday night some of the fires were permitted to die down in some of the Womens toilets and Wash Room, causing the pipes to break and making costly and unnecessary repairs. The valves broken in this freeze, probably will be very difficult to replace. I am suggesting as a matter of prevention that the Janitor service will be so instructed to keep enough fire burning in these buildings, to prevent this freezing and damaging of equipment.

SAFETY IDEAS ON TRAFFIC:

I would like to request that G Street, which is the main street in this Center, be made a through street, and that all traffic shall stop before entering G. Street. I suggest that the Safety Man, Mr. O'Dell get stop signs painted and placed at the intersection on both sides of G. Street, to conform with the State Law making a through street a stop street.

I am going to contact all the Schools in this Camp, and talk to the school children and instruct them to walk facing the on coming traffic. This will enable them to step out of the way of the on coming vehicle, and probably save some lives in this Center. I am also going to ask that they walk in not over two abreast, and stay over to the edge of the roadway. Until such time that sidewalks have been provided, this safety measure should be adhered to closely. The Council should be asked to inform their Block Managers and the older people of the Center to conform to this safety request. If this meets with your approval, I am sure that the Camp newspaper will cooperate with us a 100%.

Other safety measures will from time to time come to my attention and will be suggested to you.

WAREHOUSES

We checked the warehouses and found that the goods stored in them were piled too close to the walls and in front of windows. This will prevent the proper fighting of fires and that is our most dangerous enemy.

Mattresses were piled in front of the windows, and since they are very inflammable and should be removed from in front of the windows. An aisle, 30 inches wide should be left between the walls and the stored articles, so that in case a fireman wanted to get in and carry firehose he could have access to this aisle.

Some of the wireing in the warehouses was left bare and at every splice, one of the wires are bare and exposed.

No smoking signs should be made and posted in the warehouse.

The warehouse doors should be left clear so as to not obstruct the movement of the fire hose or the inspections of the place. Fire extinguishers should be replaced so as to not be obstructed by some of the freight in the warehouse.

Harlow M. Johnson
Chief Int. Security

Duties of a Dispatcher.

1. Dispatcher's duty is to stand by at a telephone and receive any further calls that may come in when both trucks are out, either on drill or fire.
2. His first duty in case of another fire is to try to notify both chiefs - Sullivan at Apt. 7A and Campbell at phone 59 two rings, and take them to the scene of fire. (If they instruct you to do so.) Then procede back to the station and stand by. If the second call comes in during the daytime when the chiefs are not home, he should stand by at a telephone preferably at the station.
3. If no pickup is available he should go to the scene of fire on his own truck which he was primarily assigned to, go to the fire phone nearest the fire, and notify the operator to call the designated phone where he is standing by in case of a second alarm. He should then make all necessary procedures to notify the chiefs through the telephone.
4. In case a call should come in when the other company other than the one to which he is primarily assigned is out to lunch, the dispatcher should drive their truck to the Mess Hall, and notify them by blowing the siren. He should then procede back to the station and take the necessary procedures to notify the chiefs as mentioned above in #2. The same applies when he is out to eat and someone else drives the truck to the Mess Hall.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
War Relocation Authority
Amache, Colorado

MEMORANDUM

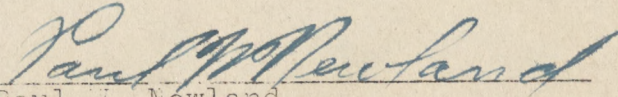
TO: All Male Members of the WRA Staff May 10, 1945
FROM: Paul W. Newland
Acting Fire Protection Officer
SUBJECT: Reorganization of Volunteer Fire Department

As you are aware, relocation is well under way and terminations of employment are being processed almost daily by this department.

The Amache Fire Department can no longer be adequately manned by Evacuee personnel. Therefore we are requesting that the WRA Staff members unite and reorganize and regroup the old Volunteer Fire Brigade. Attached hereto please find application blank for membership. Please fill out this form and return to the Fire Department in order that we may formulate an effective program. You will be advised in the near future as to meeting or training activities.

There must be an increasing realization of direct bearing which hazardous operation and poor materials and building construction have on life and property loss. These existing conditions coupled with undesirable meteorological and terrain conditions present an undramatized picture of the problems confronting the Fire Protection Section.

In the event that government property is threatened by fire we the employees of WRA must consider it our duty to the government to unite and protect same. In order to coordinate our efforts toward suppression of fire a training program will be set up for volunteer firemen.


Paul W. Newland
Acting Fire Protection Officer

PWN/hk

Attachment