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FIRE DEPARTMENT
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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

FINAL REPORT

FIRE DEPARTMENT

December 31, 1945

Frank E. Hon
Fire Protection Officer

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POSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

On May 15, 1942 William E. Hoffman, Fire Protection Supervisor, W.R.A., San Francisco, California, arrived in Poston, Arizona and met with the Japanese in their Community Council in block 6. At this time block 6 was the only occupied block. The question of Fire Protection was discussed after Mr. Hoffman had called their attention to the fire hazards caused by the type of structure of the buildings, heat, humidity and wind conditions. It was agreed by the council that the fire condition needed the cooperation of all the persons on the project.

A Fire Chief was necessary but, it was felt that the population was too small to choose a permanent Chief, so Thomas Nishimoto was appointed as temporary Evacuee Fire Chief on this basis. A request was then made for twenty evacuees to be trained as firemen. These were recruited from the evacuee personnel office with certain qualifications as to height, weight, and age. But due to the small stature of the Japanese, these qualifications had to be changed later, reducing the weight and height limits. After the evacuees began to go out on furlough, the age limit was lifted in order to recruit personnel for the Fire Department.

A notice was posted in each block announcing the organization of a Fire Department under the supervision of Mr. Hoffman, with Thomas Nishimoto as evacuee Fire Chief. The office of the Fire Department was opened in the Administration Building May 18, 1942, by Mr. Hoffman. Several suggestions offered by Mr. Hoffman were adopted, some of which were as follows:

1. Only half of the crew were to go to meals at a time.
2. Not less than seven men on a shift.
3. The Chief was to be in full charge.
4. All orders, reports, or transactions, were to be recorded daily.
5. The 1,000 fire extinguishers which were in the warehouse were to be distributed at once and a receipt for same taken from the Block Manager.
6. All fires were to be reported to the Fire Department. The means of giving the alarm was to shout Fire, Fire, and the number of the block.
7. Investigate all fires and try to prevent it happening again.
8. Try to eliminate "smoking in bed".

An inventory of each block was made to ascertain the number of feet of garden hose, axes, and shovels that were available for use in case of fire.

On May 17, 1942, the Firemen were grouped into two platoons, with Kenji Shiosaki as Captain of Platoon number 1, and George Nakamura as Captain of Platoon number 2, which made two Platoons of 24 hours each. The two platoon system went into effect May 19, 1942 at a temporary fire station located at block 26, apartment 7.

In the beginning only two of the evacuees had had previous experience as firemen so it was necessary to establish a good foundation. Drill Manuals and Engineers Manuals were secured from the Los Angeles Fire College and therefore the drills were standardized in the three units. The drills were first explained by blackboard and then by actual demonstrations with the use of the apparatus. These drills were held almost every day, and they were so anxious to learn that it was necessary to forbid drilling on Sundays and Holidays because no mechanics were on duty in case of a breakdown.

Inspectors were chosen by the help of the Block Managers, from the outstanding men of intelligence, personality and age. These men, because of their age and personality, were very influential in getting the fire regulations obeyed among the evacuees, however, some of them were shy and afraid of enemies or retaliation. Japanese inspectors, generally, were not very good on enforcement of regulations among the appointed personnel except to report the violations to the Fire Protection Officers who had to make the contacts. Japanese officers hesitate to enforce regulations because of fear of retaliation, as in the case of taking the fire apparatus out of quarters at night without permission for some personal mission or joy ride. This trouble was prevalent in most centers among firemen. They have a great respect for age and hesitate to give orders to older men, as I have had them say, "I can't tell him; he is older than I am".

It was soon evident that rules and regulations for the Fire Department were needed, and a committee was chosen to draw up the same.

There was a discussion as to need of sand buckets near stoves, rubbish and its disposal, and water barrels with buckets. Inspectors were sent out to make a check of the hazards. They found 41 fire hazards, mostly of rubbish under or too near buildings and oil tanks, and gave notice to have them corrected. One thousand pump type fire extinguishers were located in one of the warehouses. It was found that the fire extinguishers were billed to United States Engineers Department and an agreement was reached whereby a receipt was given to the U.S.E.D., as they were withdrawn from the warehouses. A special work crew of eleven men were recruited for installing the fire extinguishers in Camp I, working eight hours per day.

Assistant Fire Chief Minoru Higuchi was appointed Public Relations Officer and attended the block meetings. He gave them instructions in the use of such first aid fire equipment as was available,

and information concerning fire prevention. Some of the fire hydrants were installed too low and the outlets faced the wrong way. An attempt by the Fire Protection Officer was made to have this error corrected, and no hydrant wrenches were available to open same.

Fire drills were started and firemen taught to use the different auxiliary equipment. The evacuees as a whole were very cooperative, but the appointed personnel required considerable education before they realized the hazards of the center and that the fire regulations were necessary, applied to everyone and should be obeyed.

The greatest personnel problem was the enormous turnover due to furloughs, short-term leaves, transfers, and relocation. It soon became apparent that as soon as the newness had worn out and the monotony of the fire-house set in, the firemen wanted something else to occupy their time. Sometimes the man power was so low that we barely had men enough for drivers and for the laying of a single line. Of course, at the sounding of the siren the off-duty firemen responded and helped on the lines. The untrained volunteers were really a nuisance as they ganged up on the hose lines and were very hard to handle.

Some of the firemen remained on the job and helped train the new men so that we did have a fire department at all times, although sometimes it was rather small.

Athletic equipment was secured and baseball teams were organized with a regular schedule of games. But the lack of fire alarms and the excitement thereof made it difficult to hold the firemen on the job.

A regular Fire College Course was set up and classes held for instructing the firemen and inspectors with the contents of the different extinguishers and what class of fires for which each was used; also all the auxiliary fire fighting equipment, how to operate the apparatus and the use of the equipment thereon.

The inspectors were taught public speaking and required to make talks to the class on the hazards of the center, what to do in case of a fire, how to evacuate a building, the contents of the extinguishers and which to use on oil fires, etc. They were also taught how to use the telephones and what to say in reporting a fire. This information was given to the residents in their mess halls at meals, or block meetings. This Fire Prevention program was carried on from the beginning and helped to make the residents fire-conscious.

Later, block fire-brigades were formed and instruction given to all the residents in what to do in emergencies. A roster was made of the men in each block, then a job assigned for each to do, such as

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securing and raising ladders, getting garden hose and attaching to faucets, securing extinguishers and helping to extinguish the fire. Others to get upon the roof and protect from flying embers and the spread of fire. English speaking girls or women were selected to turn in the alarms, as they would be more likely to be at home when the men were working. They were taken to the telephone box, told to say, "I want to report a fire," and when asked, they gave the location, block, building, and apartment. Then the Fire Department responded, laid hose lines, and each block resident did the job assigned to him. The ladder-men were shown the different ways to raise and carry ladders so they would not drop and break them. This, of course, made each one feel that he was a part of the Fire Department.

On May 21, 1942, Mr. Wade Read, Project Director of the Colorado River Relocation Center, authorized the employment of a regular Fire Protection Officer, assuring the employment to be more than four months. Some trouble was experienced in securing the type of Fire Protection Officer needed in this kind of work, which requires fire-fighting, fire prevention, safety and teaching experience, as well as administrative ability, together with sobriety and dependability. Most of the above type firemen were employed in war production at the same or better wages. John G. Bauman was first secured and later replaced by Arnold E. Carrette who only remained a short time and was replaced by Joseph M. Fien as Fire Protection Officer. Harvey M. Hillyard and Frank E. Hon were detailed to the project for training and soon moved on to Gila and Manzanar, respectively, as Fire Protection Officers. Mr. Fien and Mr. Hon exchanged positions January 15, 1945, where each remained until the close of the centers. Harley Woodhouse, H. W. Smith, Mr. Peterson, B. H. Evans, H. M. Frum and W. B. Miller were Assistant Fire Protection Officers during this period. The last three named remained until December 31, 1945.

It was very difficult to secure competent Fire Protection Officers and get them to remain on the job 24 hours per day, seven days a week, at the salaries first provided. An increase of \$600 per year was secured November 1, 1942, also grade raises to CAF-9 and 11. The severe heat, wind and distance from cities where entertainment and relaxation might be had was very discouraging to those not accustomed to conditions of this kind.

In the beginning it was necessary for the Fire Protection Officer to drill the company at Unit I, then go to Units II and III to teach them the drills, and in case of an alarm he would be called to either of them. The transportation and road were not good and the distance between camps, or units as they were later called, was three miles. Drills were held once or twice every day, conditions permitting, during the tenure of evacuee personnel.

The first fire apparatus consisted of a $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck loaded with fire extinguishers, garden hose, axes, shovels, and such other equipment as was available.

The center had reached a population of 11,306 before a single foot of fire hose or a piece of fire apparatus was delivered. On July 6, 1942, one 500-gallon Ford triple combination pumper equipped with 1000 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 300 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch fire hose was delivered, but there were no nozzles for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch or booster hose.

On July 27th the second piece of apparatus was delivered, but this was short 300 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose and the necessary nozzles. So in order to use this equipment it was necessary to borrow the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose from Unit I.

Unit II fire apparatus was delivered to them on August 1, 1942, and instruction given on its operation by the Fire Protection Officer, Frank E. Hon. A short time later the company was called out to extinguish a rubbish fire. Soon trouble developed in the motor and the company returned to quarters. Investigation by a garage mechanic disclosed that damage was sustained as follows: three cylinders scored, three pistons bursted, one block and head cracked, all on the left side of the engine. So it was towed to the general repair shop of the Parker Indian Reservation for repair. This left two camps three and one-half miles apart, with 13,259 residents, and only one 500 gallon pumper without nozzles. Camp III had not been opened at this time.

The third piece of apparatus, another Ford 500-gallon combination pumper, arrived August 1, 1942, and was put on duty at Camp III on August 3, 1942.

There was considerable delay in securing the second piece of apparatus for Unit I, due to the demand by the Army, Navy, and war production plants requiring fire protection; also the civilian defense who at this time was very active and expecting a raid over the coast area. But on July 13, 1943 the U. S. Engineers sent us a 500-gallon G.M.C. combination pumper which was installed at Unit I fire station. This called for more firemen to man this new piece of apparatus, which were secured and trained. Sufficient fire hose and equipment were finally obtained. This equipment required a high priority and sometimes when we found the equipment, we did not have high enough priority to buy it.

This center has four 500-gallon per minute combination pumps with 200 gallon booster tanks under the hose beds. These are provided with 150 feet of one inch rubber covered hose and $5/16$ inch nozzle tips, which are very quick and handy for small fires. Three of these pumps are Ford V-8 100-horse power, with split beds for laying two lines of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose simultaneously. The other pumper, a G.M.C., which is located at Unit I, has a single bed which should be divided in order to lay two hose lines simultaneously where a large quantity of water is needed at once.

The Ford pumper PFD-3W and the G.M.C. PFD-5W are in good condition. Ford PFD-1W and PFD-2W are only in fair condition. PFD-2W

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needs new pump bearings and impellers. The same having worn badly from a sand condition in the supply lines at Unit II. Each of these engines is pretty thoroughly equipped. They each have 1200 feet of 2½ inch hose, 200 feet of 1½ inch hose, 150 feet of booster hose, hard and soft suction hose, one 24 foot extension ladder, one 12 foot roof ladder, one pike pole, a axe, shovels, extinguishers (PT, Foam and CTC), spanners, reducers, increasers, siamese spotlights, and other necessary fittings for an ordinary fire-fighting company. This equipment affords the minimum fire protection for each Unit as per Circular Letter No. 20, Supplement C, July 17, 1942, which was received from Office of the Commanding General of Western Defense Command of the 4th Army and concerns equipment for fire protection in Japanese Relocation Centers. The Standards and Details specify 600 G.P.M. pumpers where water pressure is below an average of 60 pounds. The pumpers supplied to this center are 500 G.P.M., which is below the specified minimum sufficient for 2½ inch hose. 1½ inch hose is available to comply with the requirements of the above Standards and Details.

Fire alarm systems had to be secured and installed. This was done by the U. S. Signal Corps. The fire alarm telephones in Unit I terminate in the fire station and the fire alarm telephones in Units II and III terminate in the Unit telephone office of the two last named Units. The Fire Department took over the telephone boards and maintain them twenty-four hours each day. Arrangements with the Internal Security guards to report to the telephone office to replace the fireman so that he may respond to the fire has been made. The guard to remain until relieved by the fireman when the fire is extinguished and the Fire Department returns to quarters.

One 7½ horse power B. and M. siren was secured November 26, 1945, for Unit I for giving the alarm and calling the appointed personnel volunteers. This was installed at Unit I and is tested daily.

In construction of the buildings on the center, many fire hazards could have been eliminated had a Fire Protection Officer been on duty at that time, such as the installation of stoves on wooden floors, hot water pipes wrapped with imitation asbestos, and water lines near stove pipes which ignited the wrapping, improper placing of stove pipes or roof jacks which charred the timbers. There was no provision for incinerators for burning rubbish which accumulated faster than it was hauled away, and much trouble was had with the residents to keep them from starting outside fires all over the center. The educational program inaugurated by the Fire Department, attempted to stop this practice and with nominal success until the weather began to get cool. As there was not covering on the floors, wide cracks in the same admitted much cold air. Soon the residents began to build small fires outside again and many used the mesquite trees nearby to make charcoal for charcoal burners which they had in their apartments to keep warm. Only one fire was caused by these burners as far as we know, as the evacuees were very careful. Small space heaters were not furnished until about the first of February 1943, which was quite a while without floor covering or heaters.

The buildings were army type barracks of three year temporary construction. These were of frame board construction with outside walls and roofs covered with tar paper. There were two roofs, one about one foot above the other. This paper soon becomes very flammable due to the evaporation of the tar, but we had very few roof fires due to the type of space heaters and other stoves. The heaters, both water and space, are either Butane, kerosene, or fuel oil.

The kitchen ranges use fuel oil. They are the regular army type range with Potts fuel oil burners which must be kept clean to get the proper evaporation. Dirty burners caused hot soot to blow out on the roofs.

The space heaters in the evacuee quarters were not of adequate size for this climate. The kerosene heaters in the offices and personnel apartments were too small and were later mostly replaced by oil heaters. The kitchen ranges and some of the hot water heaters were installed on wooden floors which soon became charred and ignited. These were finally raised so as to leave an air insulating space, and lined with sheet asbestos, which eliminated this fire hazard.

In the plans for the electrification of the center, consideration was not given to the amount of electrical equipment that would be connected to the light wiring in the barracks. No service outlets were installed, so the extension cords that extended from the light sockets (one to each apartment) sometimes amounted to as high as six or eight running to extra light globes, stoves, irons, radios, toasters, heaters, etc. This naturally over-loaded the wires and fuses and caused them to be blocked. One center took an inventory of these extension cords and found over five miles of cords.

The greatest fire hazard in the center has been rubbish. When the evacuees first arrived, naturally there were many boxes, paper, excelsior, and packing to be disposed of, so they piled the rubbish at the closest available space, which many times was under the 1220 gallon oil tank in the block. Sufficient trucks were not available to haul this away and two shifts were put on duty. An approved incinerator for each block would have removed this hazard.

The first major fire in Unit I occurred February 15, 1943, at 7:25 P.M., when Mess Hall #36 was ignited from an overheated stove pipe which was improperly installed too near the woodwork, as previously mentioned.

Water supply has generally been sufficient, but some times in the summer months a great demand has been made on the same due mostly to air coolers, increase in bathing, use of service outlets for lawns and gardens, which in this hot climate consumes a large amount of water. The maximum daily water consumption was 750 gallons per person, which occurred during evacuation and closing of the center. There are four wells for water supply at Unit I. Each have electric motors

with a total capacity of 3365 gallons per minute. Two of these wells, numbers one and three, have 25 and 40 horse power gasoline motors, respectively, for standby power. The water system has a 200,000 gallon steel storage tank and a 50,000 gallon redwood elevated tank. Elevation is 85 feet on pine timbers with a static water pressure of 38 pounds per square inch.

The water mains are cast iron and in good condition with very little trouble from leaks or ruptures, although in the beginning the installation was very poor and the contractor made many corrections before acceptance by the War Relocation Authority. An eight inch main runs from the main camp to the Military Police camp, from which four inch mains take off to the personnel housing and garage sections, which terminate in dead ends. This is not good practice and causes the chlorine and sand to collect in these lines. This necessitates flushing the mains periodically.

Unit II is much the same as Unit I except that Unit II has 3600 feet of 12 inch mains. This Unit has one non-elevated steel storage tank of 200,000 gallons, and two redwood 50,000 gallon storage tanks of 85 feet elevation.

The slaughter house has an 800 G.P.M. well with a 10,000 gallon redwood storage tank, elevated 10 feet. Two four inch and one 1½ inch standpipes are provided for the Fire Department. A telephone to the center telephone board is available for emergency.

Unit III has 4,015 feet of 12 inch main, one non-elevated steel storage tank of 200,000 gallon, and two 50,000 gallon redwood 85 foot elevated storage tanks. The two wells have 1470 G.P.M. supply with a 38 pound static pressure. A 25 horse power Buda gasoline motor is provided at well #3 for standby power. Well #2 was abandoned for domestic supply on account of bad water, but was used for irrigation by the Agriculture department.

At Parker, 17 miles from the center, are six WRA warehouses and a lumber yard, which is protected by the Fire Department. There are nine 4 inch standpipe hydrants and each warehouse has an interior stand-pipe with 100 feet of 1½ inch rubber lined fire hose. There are twenty six P.T. extinguishers and 700 feet of 2½ inch fire hose with nozzles for same. There are two wells with a total capacity of 850 G.P.M. Well #1 is powered by an electric motor with an 80 horse power Ford V-8 gasoline engine as a standby. These pump into a 50,000 gallon non-elevated steel storage tank. These pumps are so arranged that they may pump directly into the mains under pressure in case of emergency. Well #2 is powered by a 16 horse power LeRoy gasoline engine which also discharges into the steel storage tank with an elevation of 85 feet. These warehouses are protected by watchmen from the Internal Security.

With the irrigation canal running through each unit, the present water supply would normally be sufficient, but control in the use of domestic water for water coolers and yard irrigation would have to be controlled during the summer months. The yards could be irrigated with water from the canals.

Appointed Personnel Fire Fighters

Consideration had to be given to replace evacuee firemen as they were leaving for relocation and the Fire Department personnel were being reduced daily. On July 15, 1945, allocation was made for sixteen firefighters and later when the telephone boards in Units II and III were assigned to the Fire Department, two more firefighters were secured after approval of Mr. Utz. The firefighters were given a rating of CFC-7, and a very good class of men were secured, although no experienced firefighters were secured for this center. The first few men were not veterans, but later the Civil Service Commission made it mandatory to hire veterans or transfers from other agencies. These men were drilled intensively each day, and on August 30, 1945 at 8:00 A.M., Unit III evacuee firemen moved out and the six appointed personnel firefighters moved in.

They are working 56 hours per week, sixteen hours per day, on a schedule whereby two firemen are on duty at all times, and three men on call duty. One day each week, the off duty men are permitted to leave the center on regular assigned days. Of the two men working, one remains on duty at the fire station in order to respond at once to an alarm of fire. The other fireman on duty at the telephone office responds with the company and the Internal Security patrolman who has been instructed in the operation of the telephone office and remains there until relieved by the returning fireman. The firefighters dormitory is in or near the fire station. A horn which is connected to a push button in the station sounds the alarm in the dormitory and all men respond.

Unit II went on duty with appointed personnel firefighters on August 31, 1945, at 8:00 A.M., and worked with four firefighters until the telephones were taken over November 7, 1945, with the same working schedule as Unit III.

The evacuee firemen continued to work in Unit I until it was necessary to go on two platoons to man the apparatus. Meanwhile the personnel section was attempting to secure men to qualify as firefighters. The warm weather, short duration of employment, and confinement were the main objections. Men were secured and Unit I was taken over and manned by appointed personnel firefighters October 8, 1945, and also working the above mentioned schedule. Thus, all three Units were taken over from the evacuees and manned by appointed personnel firefighters.

Twenty volunteers were selected and instructed from the appointed personnel in Unit I. They were taught to lay hose lines, raise ladders,

Fire Prevention Week
at Manzanar

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Fire Prevention Week
at Boston



1945

WEDN'SDAY, AUG.

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and the operation of both fire trucks, operation of the pumps, and the use of the booster tank. Mr. Guy Stewart, Chief Shop Foreman, was designated as inspector and requested to superintend the operation of the apparatus at fires, and otherwise give periodic inspections, making such recommendations or adjustments as he thought necessary.

On alarm of fire, the regular firefighters respond to the fire with the Ford pumper, and the volunteers respond to the Fire Station and take the G.M.C. and report to the fire, forming a second company and when necessary, laying lines and assisting the regulars. In case of a major fire at Units II and III, the regular firefighters may be dispatched at once and the siren sounded for the volunteers who will stand by, or some of them may be sent in for manpower.

Fire Prevention Week

I was not at this center during Fire Prevention Week, except the last year, 1945, which consisted of a proclamation by the Project Director and items in the Poston Chronicle on what to do and what not to do to prevent fires. This was mostly for the education of the appointed personnel, as the evacuees were preparing to leave. The chefs in the kitchens were instructed in the use of the fire extinguishers and one of them, usually the chef, demonstrated the use of the foam type extinguisher on an oil fire, which the rest of the mess crew watched. This was done so that each would know what to do in an emergency before the arrival of the Fire Department.

From the records available and information given me by Mr. Parnell and Dr. Harris, the following program was put on during 1943-1944: Fire Prevention posters were secured and the Unit covered with them. The posting was in all conspicuous places, on the trucks, automobiles, etc. Press bulletins were sent to the papers. The schools put on special instruction on Fire Department work and fire prevention. Classes of children visited the Fire Station and talks were given to them. Slides were furnished the motion picture operator and announcements made of the activities.

Manzanar

As I was not in Poston during 1942-1943-1944, I will give a summary of the activities at Manzanar where I was Fire Protection Officer until January, 1945, and which may be incorporated in their report.

During 1942 a program of education was inaugurated and each evening a n engagement was made with a Block Manager to give a talk on safety, fire prevention, and explain the different classes of fires. Then the operation and contents of each type of extinguisher was explained and the class of fire upon which it was to be used. The Fire Protection Officer was assisted by the Evacuee Fire Chief, Robert Kubota, who acted as an assistant and interpreter. In this way the hazards of the center were brought to the attention of the residents and thus familiar-

ized them with the extinguishers and their use as first aid appliances. Most of them were ignorant of the operation and contents, and one of the first questions asked was about the "little red ball" (carbon tetrachloride neon tube extinguishers), which seemed to be their main object of curiosity.

In 1943 the Inspectors, or Fire Marshals as they were called, gave talks before the residents at meal time, explaining each fire in the center, its cause, and how extinguished. During Fire Prevention Week these Fire Marshals explained what it was, how it originated and the fire losses in the United States and the center. This information was provided by the Fire Protection Officer.

Each mess hall was visited and a demonstration given of the Foam and C.T.C. extinguishers. The foam type extinguishers were due for re-charge, and these were used for the demonstrations. Oneday was set for clean-up day. Block Managers were contacted and asked to cooperate. A certificate of award was given to the cleanest blocks. These were judged by the Fire Protection Officer, the evacuee Fire Chief, and the president of the Block Managers. It was quite a success.

A proclamation by the Project Director was made in the paper declaring Fire Prevention Week. Posters were put up and the general amount of publicity given to call attention to the fire hazards.

In 1944 a special effort was made. The Superintendent of Education, Principals of High and Secondary schools were contacted and prizes offered for the best essays on Fire Prevention, and Fire Prevention posters. A meeting was held and the Community Enterprise volunteered to furnish the prizes. There was a first and second prize in each class of High School, in which most of the pupils contested. Eighteen prizes were awarded for the essay contest and one grand prize. Six prizes were awarded in the poster contest as follows: three to the Art class, and three to students not taking Art. Mr. Simpson, Secondary Principal, did not think the elementary grades should compete, but would participate in the observance of Fire Prevention Week. During the weeks preceding October 8th, the teachers were all very cooperative and much interest was shown by the students from first grade to the seniors in High School. The Elementary teachers brought their classes to the Fire Station where the Fire Department and equipment was explained to them by the Fire Protection Officer. The origin of Fire Prevention Week, how fires start, how extinguished, and the dangers of the same was explained. Each class was taught how to report a fire on the Fire telephone and how to give the location of the fire to the telephone operator. Seventeen teachers and 570 pupils visited the Fire Station and were so instructed and upon their return to their class rooms, they drew pictures of the fire engines, helmets, station, fire telephones, firemen, and fires, showing the cause of same. Many slogans were composed and put on cardboard. First grade classes went so far as to write a story and then drew pictures of the same, which was put in sequence on rollers for a motion picture. Some of the pupils used clay

to model ladders, fire engines, hydrants, firemen, and the fire hose with nozzles. Particular attention was called to Mr. Fox, Mr. Simpson, and their teachers for the ir work and cooperation in making the week such a success. The following is a list of the activities during the week:

Contest for posters:

1. 1 - 2 - 3 prizes for Art class.
1 - 2 - 3 prizes for non-Art classes in High School
2. 650 essays submitted for 19 prizes as follows:
Three prizes each to 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades, and one grand prize.
3. Seventeen classes, 570 students Elementary school. Each class participated in and contributed to the display in the auditorium.
4. The following circulars were prepared by the Fire Department and delivered to each apartment in the center: 2000 programs of Fire Prevention Week, English and Japanese; 2000 circulars, "Do's and Don'ts on Fire Prevention", English and Japanese; 2000 circulars, "Uses and abuses of electrical equipment and electrical fuses", English and Japanese; 2000 circulars, "What to do in a burning building"; 50 letters to Town Hall and Block Managers asking for their continued cooperation and thanking them for past assistance. (Note: this letter was received favorably and brought much friendship between the two organizations.)
5. October 9, 1944, at 1:00 P.M., a lecture by Fire Protection Officer to 65 soldiers at the Military Police Camp on Fire Prevention and use of extinguishers, and a demonstration of how to use them.
6. October 10, 1944, distribution of handbills to center. Address to residents in mess halls regarding Fire Prevention Week and clean-up, by Fire Marshals. Beginning of demonstrations by kitchen crews on use of extinguishers.
7. October 11, 1944, address by Fire Protection Officer to assembled students and teachers of the Elementary school on Fire Prevention Week and its meaning. Demonstration with the assistance of the teachers, (who learned by doing), on the different kinds of fires and the kind of extinguishers to use on each. Photographs were taken of the evacuation drill and demonstrations.
8. October 12, 1944, evacuation drill of High School at block 7. Talk by Fire Protection Officer to assembled

teachers and students on Fire Prevention Week. Explanation of each fire extinguisher, its contents and use. Demonstration of types of fires and how extinguished. Teachers were used in extinguishing the fires and pictures were taken of the same. Twenty-three teachers and 650 pupils were assembled.

9. October 13, 1944, 8:00 P.M. Awarding of prizes by Frank Yasuda, chairman of C.A.C.A., in the auditorium. 1150 persons assembled. Four films were shown as follows:

- a. "Fight that Fire". A Fire Prevention film which showed the fire extinguishers and the mode of giving an alarm.
- b. "Challenge to Democracy". A WRA film showing activities in all centers.
- c. "Lady Marines". Training women for the Marine Corps.
- d. "Mexico". Educational, from the University of California.
- e. "March of Time". Record played. In reference to Nisei soldiers in Italy.

As many of the residents were unable to secure tickets to the above show, I was requested by Mrs. Lucy Adams, Acting Project Director, to show the films again on Saturday, October 14, 1944. The posters and essays were left in the auditorium so that all might see them. I neglected to mention that the posters were brought to the auditorium and posted, the High School on the south wall with prizes on them, and the elementary school used the north wall, where panorama was assembled from the first grade to the sixth. The picture was of Fire Prevention and equipment. The pictures of the teachers extinguishing the fires, which were drawn by the pupils, were the cause of much amusement.

10. October 14, 1944, 1:00 P.M. Talk by Mr. Hon, Fire Protection Officer, on "Fire Hazards in Hospitals". Attention was called to the difficulty in moving non-ambulatory patients and the danger from flammable gasses in the surgery. The personnel was assembled on the north side of the hospital where the auxiliary fire fighting appliances were explained and their use demonstrated by members of the hospital staff under the direction of the Fire Protection Officer.
11. October 14, 1944, 8:00 P.M. Repetition of October 13th, moving pictures and talk to five hundred residents in the auditorium.

Major-Fires

1. The first large fire occurred on February 15, 1943, at 7:25 P.M., when Mess Hall #36 burned. This fire was caused by an overheated stovepipe which was too close to the woodwork. The overheating was probably caused by the soot in the stove pipe becoming ignited and becoming red hot. This condition often happens where an excess of oil is used. Unit II Fire Department responded and helped stop this fire and confine it to the one building. These stovepipes should be cleaned periodically, but were cleaned only when called by the block manager or kitchen crew. The floor of this building was saved and the building was not a total loss as stated.

Loss:	Mess Hall	\$2,625.00
	Contents	<u>1,800.00</u>
	Total	\$4,425.00

2. April 17, 1943, at 9:30 P.M., Mess Hall #44 took fire from sparks at roof level. As this was an oil burning stove, the spark could come only from soot which came from a dirty stovepipe, or the roof became ignited from an overheated stovepipe at the roof level, which in my opinion reverts back to the dirty stove pipe. This building was a total loss, and the fire spread to barrack #14 next to it, which was destroyed.

There was much difficulty in fighting this fire. The Fire Department was delayed in getting water through mechanical failure and the pump-drive shaft was broken. Water was obtained when Unit II Company arrived. It is impossible to get a true picture of the mechanical failure from the residents now in the center. I believe Mr. Fien, Fire Protection Officer at Mausmar, has all the facts.

Loss:	Mess Hall	\$3,500.00
	Barrack #14	2,500.00
	Contents	<u>2,000.00</u>
	Total	\$8,000.00

3. November 16, 1943, at 3:05 P.M., a still alarm was received at block 6, building 7, apartment D. The cause was an overheated space heater, and from experience since gained, this stove became flooded and blew back, throwing ignited oil out on the floor. The oil line leaked on the floor. This fire spread and consumed the entire building and contents. The contents loss as inventoried by the residents seems exaggerated, such as \$75.00 for a cooler, or claim for 100 feet of pipe which was not consumed. Mr. Okida claimed \$125.00 for a cooler. No depreciation was figured on this property. This fire spread to building 6, apartment C and A, which was occupied by Kenroku Ohta and Koma Nakagawa, respectively. No depreciation on the buildings was allowed which at twenty months would be \$2500 on the two buildings, figuring three years temporary construction. Two hose lines were laid to this fire and 1250 feet of 2½ inch hose was used. Both pumpers pumped two hours each.

Loss:	Buildings	\$4,500.00
	Private Contents	<u>4,162.00</u>
	Total	\$8,662.00

4. December 25, 1943, at 11:07 P.M., a fire broke out in building 5, block 202, Unit II. The wind was blowing about 35 miles per hour. Report says presumably from an oil heater in brooder house. There is a difference of opinion as to whether there were any oil heaters in the brooder house. There were four large size electric and three small size brooders in the house. This barrack building was used as a brooder house and housed about 2500 two-week old chickens, which were destroyed. The same amount of chickens were in building 4. The watchman left the building about 11:00 P.M. and returned home. Unit II Fire Department received the alarm at 11:07 P.M., Unit I at 11:15 P.M., and Unit III at 11:22 P.M. The total hours worked were ten hours and sixteen minutes, hours pumped eight hours and twenty minutes; 3150 feet of 2½ inch hose and 600 feet of 1½ inch hose used.

The fire spread to buildings 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the recreation hall. As there was no watchman on duty and no fire alarm system, there was much delay in getting the alarm to the Fire Department. Buildings 5, 4, and 3 were involved in flames before the arrival of the Fire Department. With this headway and a strong wind, the Fire Department did an excellent job in preventing further spread of fire. In the other buildings was stored personal property of appointed personnel and evacuees. As there was no inventory of this property, the actual loss was not obtained. This seems to be a case where proper safety precautions were not taken, in that all this heating equipment was left without proper supervision. The fire starting immediately after the watchman left looks very suspicious, although the Agriculture Superintendent, Mr. Sharp, speaks very well of him. It might be possible that an arsonist may have waited for him to leave. It becomes more and more evident that an arsonist has been in this center from the beginning, as these fires don't happen one after another like this one and the two succeeding fires.

Loss:	Buildings	\$15,000.00
	Contents	<u>27,735.00</u>
	Total	\$42,735.00

5. June 8, 1944, at 6:30 P.M., a telephone alarm was received that building 7, block 202, at Unit II was on fire. This was another barrack building in the same block in which agricultural supplies were stored. The cause as stated on the fire report states "spontaneous ignition in sacks of stored fertilizer". This is only a supposition, as only the correct chemical combination will cause a spontaneous ignition. This occurs where animal or vegetable oils are confined. As far as I can ascertain, the fertilizer stored in this building did not contain fish or blood meal, therefore would not be subject to spontaneous ignition.

This fire was extinguished by Unit II and III engine companies with 450 and 350 feet of 2½ inch hose lines and 200 feet each of 1½ inch

hose lines. Unit III was called in at 6:35 P.M. and worked one hour. Unit II worked 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Depreciation was not taken on the amount of loss. Notice this leaves only one #6 building on this one-half block.

Loss:	Building	\$2,500.00
	Contents	<u>2,000.00</u>
	Total	\$4,500.00

6. June 29, 1944, at 3:45 A.M., a telephone alarm to block 202, building 6. Contents: agricultural supplies. The Fire report on this one is given as unknown. Considerable headway was gained before this was reported. The roof and walls had fallen in before the arrival of the Fire Department. One company from Unit I was called and worked one hour and fifty-five minutes, using 700 feet of 2½ inch hose. Unit II worked one hour and thirty-five minutes, using 550 feet of 2½ inch and 200 feet of 1½ inch hose.

Block 202 is on the Northwest corner of the center, and with the above fire, the entire one-half of the block was burned out.

My presumption is that someone had a grievance against the Agricultural Section and used this way of showing it. Notice these buildings are on the outside edge of the center.

Loss:	Government Loss - building	\$2,500.00
	Contents	<u>1,800.00</u>
	Total	\$4,300.00

7. The next large fire was November 26, 1944 at 4:10 P.M., received by fire telephone, at block 328, building 13-C. The supposed cause of this fire was a charcoal burner. If this was the cause, it is the only fire on record from this cause. There was no one at home and the fire was discovered by neighbors.

As the occupant had no inventory of the property or money kept in the house, the loss as far as he is concerned is guess work. You will notice in looking at Fire Report Number 22, his figures are in round numbers.

Loss:	Government building	\$ 416.00
	Contents (Government)	<u>34.70</u>
	Total	\$ 450.70
	Private Contents	<u>5995.00</u>
	Grand Total	\$6445.70

8. Two days later, November 28, 1944, another fire occurred at block 215, building 6, apartment C, at 6:30 P.M. This spread to include

apartments A, B, and D. This fire was evidently caused from a defective heater, as the occupant had been making some adjustments. They make the statement in Fire Report Number 23 that "after the repairs, the oil evidently leaked on the floor and ignited". The oil would not ignite without a flame, so it is presumed the stove back-fired, throwing ignited oil on the floor. This may have communicated to the carburetor, which is constructed of pot-metal with a low melting point. The family was not home but the alarm was turned in by a school boy. It is estimated that there was a thirty minute delay in turning in the alarm.

Loss:	Government building	\$1,250.00
	Government Contents	<u>468 .00</u>
	Total gov't. loss	\$ 1,718.00
	Private Contents	<u>\$ 2,400.00</u>
	Grand Total	\$ 4,118.00

9. The first large fire in 1945 was the Theater Stage at Unit II, called the "Cottonwood Bowl". The alarm was received at 1:56 A.M., June 26, 1945. The center and north end of the stage was totally involved on arrival of fire apparatus. This was extinguished by Unit II Fire Department. This stage was built by residents. No value or ownership, as all work was donated, as was the material.

The cause of this fire is believed to be incendiary. Mr. Frum, Assistant Fire Protection Officer, and myself inspected this scene at 12:00 M., June 27, as we were informed someone was going to put in a claim for \$300.00 work of kimonos. There were no coat-hanger wires or other evidence of kimonos lost, and the fire was entirely out at that time.

At 5:30 P.M., June 27, 1945, another alarm of fire was received at the same location, but in the south portion of the stage which had been partially saved in the morning fire. Cause of the fire was unknown, suspected incendiary. This was reported to the Internal Security, with no arrests or convictions. This fire was also on the outer edge of the Unit.

Loss:	Building	No Value
	Contents	\$ 105.14
	Total	\$ 105.14

10. July 7, 1945, at 3:50 A.M., alarm of fire at warehouse 315, Unit III. Cause unknown, suspicion of incendiary. This fire was also on the outer edge of the Unit. The entire building was involved. Unit I Fire Protection Officer and company called and responded. The building was down on their arrival. One company from Unit I moved to Unit II. This fire also reported to Internal Security and investigation made, with no arrests. Notice these were early morning fires when no patrols were on.

Total loss:
follows:

Proper deductions were taken with losses as

Government buildings	\$ 334.42
Contents	<u>266.82</u>
Total	\$ 601.24

11. The third fire in 1945 was at Unit III, alarm received at 6:10 A.M., November 16, 1945. It included six barrack buildings in block 306, numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. No evacuees were in this Unit nor in Unit II at this time. The only evacuees left were in Unit I. Electricity and all public utilities to these buildings were cut off, so the cause of short in wiring, oil, gas, etc., was eliminated. Hardly any chance of spontaneous ignition as all buildings were vacant and the fire started some time about 4:30 or 5:00 A.M., and all buildings were burning when the Fire Department arrived. The Fire Department laid two lines and protected the service buildings and building 11. There was no wind so the fire was not spread from the row. As far as could be ascertained, the fire started in the center, or building #11, and spread each way. Only a part of building #8 was left standing.

No Internal Security patrol was on duty from 12:00 P.M. to 8:00 A.M.. The fire was discovered by one of the firemen at 6:10 A.M. when he went to make coffee. He looked out the window, saw the smoke and gave the alarm. Otherwise the fire would have spread further.

This fire was on one of the outside blocks. Mr. Parnell, Chief of Operations, and myself made an investigation at the scene of the fire and auto tracks leading from it, but were unable to determine from them if anyone had come in from the rear of the Unit.

The value of government buildings destroyed as per appraisal by Mr. Williams, on ten year basis instead of three year temporary construction, is as follows:

Loss:	Government buildings	\$14,280.00
	Contents	<u>56.00</u>
	Total	\$14,336.00

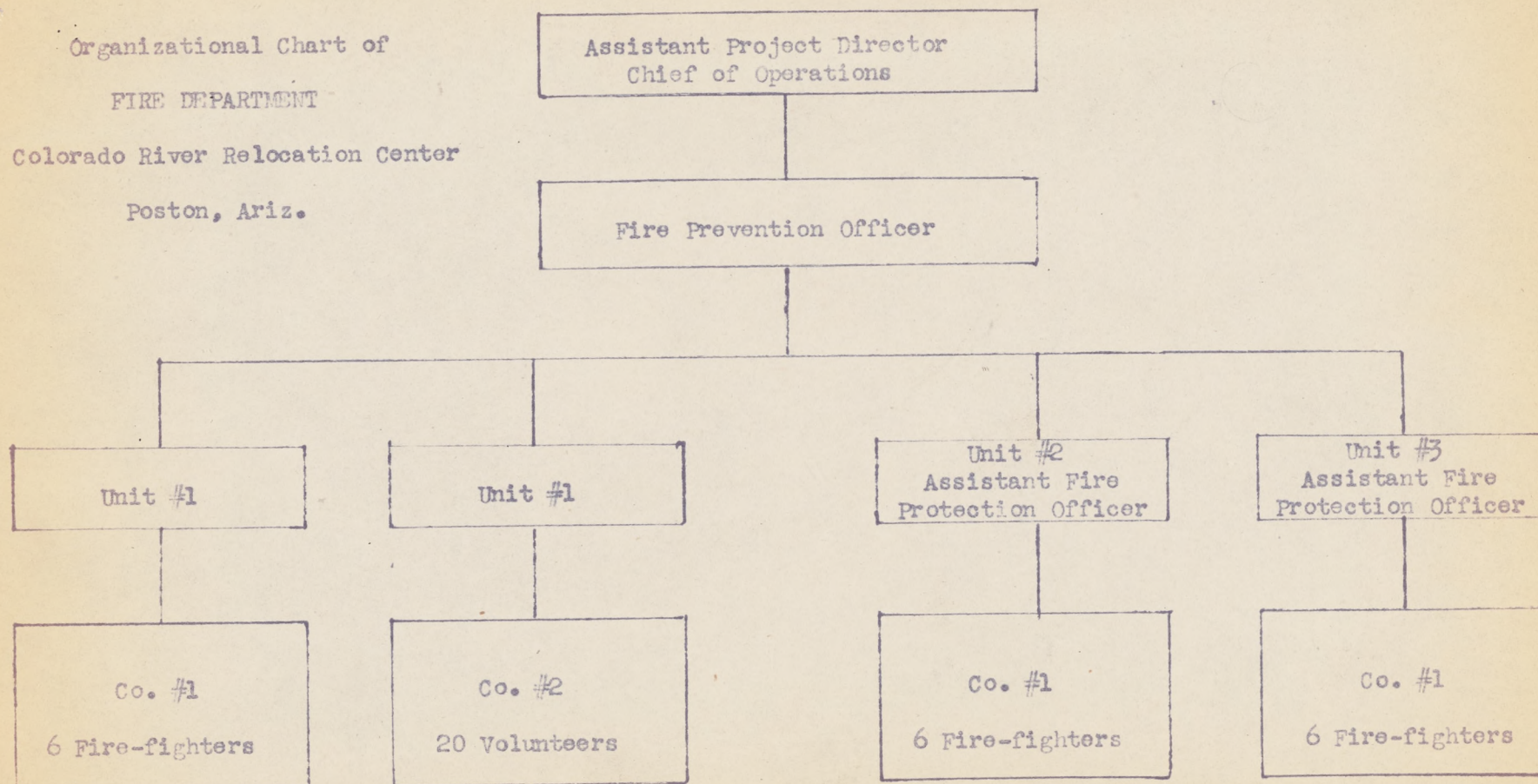
In summing up, I find we have had eight fires which consumed seventeen buildings, and an estimated damage of \$66,577, all of which could be listed as suspicious or of incendiary origin. Four of these were after midnight when no police patrol was on duty and the other four after work hours.

Conclusion

1. The per capita loss in the center was low in comparison to a town of 18,000 population.
2. The Japanese as a whole were very "fire-conscious".
3. The Japanese Fire Department as a whole was not dependable.
4. Many individual members are dependable.
5. Most officers hesitate to enforce regulations for fear of creating enemies.
6. Some of the officers have been outstanding in the performance of their duties.
7. Inspectors were not satisfactory.
8. The Council was a detriment to Fire Department discipline and prevented replacement of unsatisfactory personnel without discord.
9. The Fire Department was only as good as it's officers.
10. Most of the personnel did not care for Fire College.
11. The WRA was responsible for the charcoal burners being used in this center as it was impossible to enforce regulations when insufficient heat was provided.
12. Approved incinerators would have taken care of the waste.
13. A Fire Protection Officer should have been in the center during construction to correct hazards at their inception.
14. This center was very fortunate in not having had a large fire before firefighting equipment and reporting telephones were secured, considering the population, dissension, fire hazards, humidity and winds.
15. Fire hydrants were sufficient and properly spaced, but faced the wrong way.
16. Dead ends should not be permitted in water mains on this type of construction.
17. More Fire Prevention education should have been done in the schools.
18. Sufficient money should have been appropriated for Fire Prevention week to make it outstanding.

19. All property should be depreciated so as to show a true loss and not at card values.
20. All private losses should show a complete inventory and depreciation of each item.
21. Fire losses in this center are forty per cent above actual loss.
22. Fire equipment should be one of the first properties supplied each center.
23. The water damage on this property is almost nil and the hazard from spread fires is very great, which shows on the fire losses for this center.
24. The Fire Protection Officers have been very conscientious workers.
25. The cooperation from the Project Director, Assistant Directors, Division and Section heads has been very satisfactory since I have been in this center.

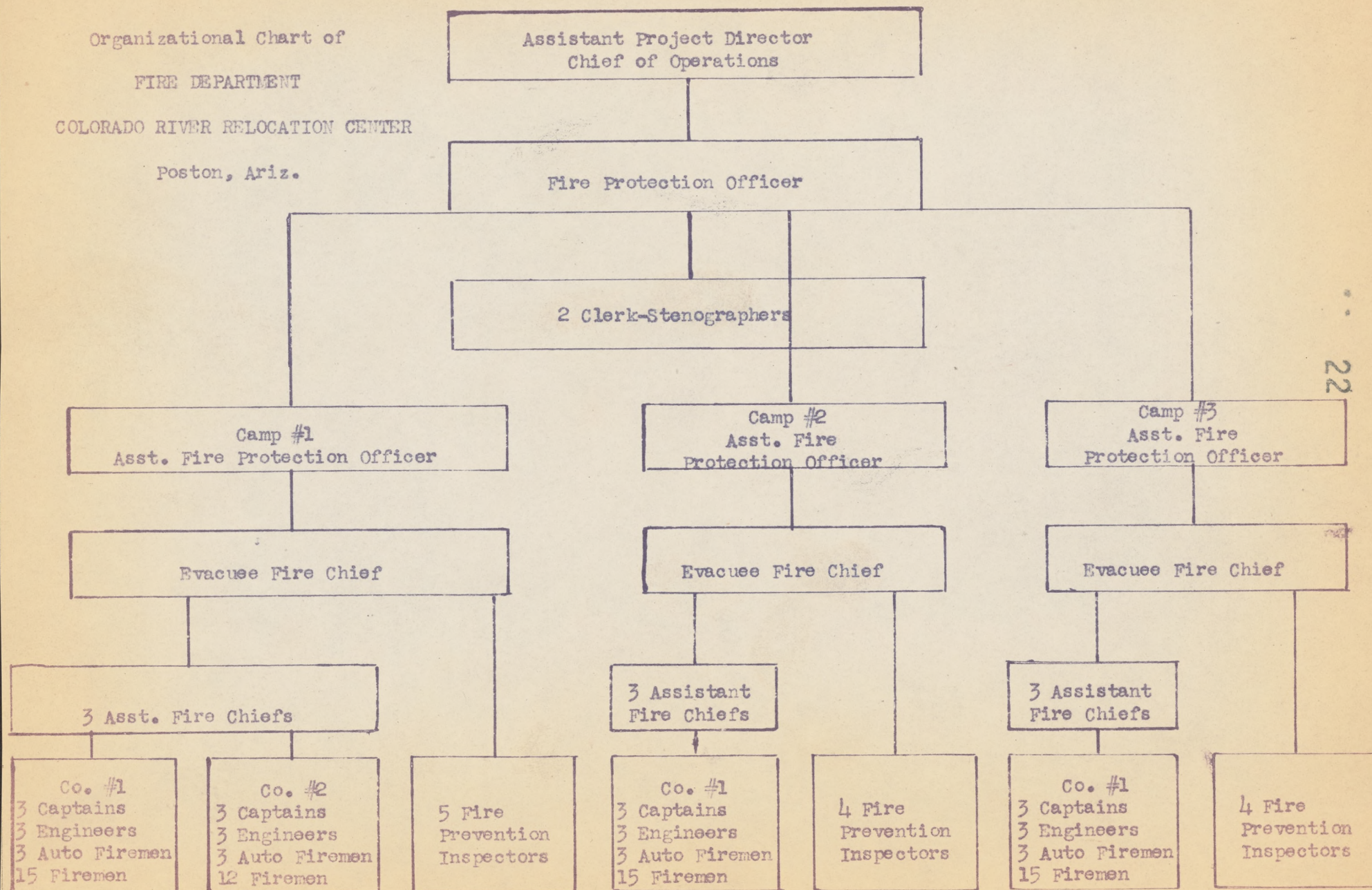
Organizational Chart of
FIRE DEPARTMENT
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Ariz.



Note:-

Firefighters operate Telephone Boards at Units numbers 2 and 3, and Fire Telephone Board at Unit #1.

Organizational Chart of
FIRE DEPARTMENT
COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Ariz.



Note:-

Fire Telephone Board was manned by Firemen at Unit #1.

Colorado River Relocation Center
Peston, Arizona.

The following is a Table of the causes of alarms and the loss by Fire for May and June 1942.

	Number Alarms	Government Loss
Rubbish	15	None
False alarms	7	"
Overheated chimney	1	"
Grass or brush	4	"
Sparks from chimney	1	"
Overflow oil	2	"
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	30	None

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona.

The following is a Table of the causes of alarms and the loss by Fire for the Fiscal year 1942-43.

	Number Alarms	Building Loss Gov't	Contents Loss Gov't	Private Loss	Gov't Loss	TOTAL
Rubbish	25					None
Fat in oven	2					"
False alarms	3					"
Brush or grass	5					"
Chimney sparks	6	\$6,012.00	\$2,000.00		\$8,012.00	\$8,012.00
Overheated chimney	7	3,511.00	1,800.00		5,311.00	5,311.00
Overheated kitchen stove	11	13.00			13.00	13.00
Overflow oil	3	2.00			2.00	2.00
Unknown	1	25.00			25.00	25.00
Careless cigarette	3		33.00		33.00	33.00
Space heater	3	3.00		\$5.00	3.00	8.00
Overheated water heater	1	5.00			5.00	5.00
Power saw and bench	1				85.00	85.00
TOTALS	71	\$9,571.00	\$3,833.00	\$5.00	\$13,489.00	\$13,494.00

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona.

The following is a Table of the causes of alarms and the loss by Fire for the Fiscal year 1943-44.

	Number Alarms	Building Loss Gov't	Contents Loss Gov't	Private Loss	Gov't Loss	TOTAL
Chimney sparks	2					None
Fat in oven	2					"
Careless cigarette	3					"
Brush or grass	5					"
Charcoal burner	1					"
Rubbish	5	\$5.00			\$5.00	\$5.00
Overheated electric motor	1		\$15.00		15.00	15.00
Overflow oil	8	300.00	275.00		575.00	575.00
Spread fires	5	12,500.00	1,446.72	\$25,215.78	13,946.72	39,162.50
Unknown	3	2,525.00	1,800.00		4,325.00	4,325.00
Space heater	2	4,500.00		4,162.10	4,500.00	8,662.10
Overheated water heater	2	20.00			20.00	20.00
Oil heater brooder	1	2,500.00	1,172.50		3,672.50	3,672.50
Trailer	1				5.00	5.00
Auto	3		400.00		400.00	400.00
Transformer	1				260.00	260.00
Spontaneous ignition	<u>2</u>	<u>2,500.00</u>	<u>2,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>4,500.00</u>	<u>4,500.00</u>
TOTALS	47	\$24,850.00	\$7,109.22	\$29,377.88	\$32,224.22	\$61,602.10

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona.

The following is a Table of the causes of alarms and the loss by Fire for the Fiscal year 1944-45.

	Number Alarms	Building Loss Gov't	Contents Loss Gov't	Private Loss	Gov't Loss	TOTAL
Rubbish	6					None
Chimney sparks	4					"
Fat in oven	2					"
Overheated kitchen stove	2					"
False alarm	3					"
Brush or grass	4					"
Leak in Domestic gas line	1					"
Matches children	1					"
Backfire carburetor	1					"
Overheated chimney	2	\$20.00	\$16.00		\$36.00	\$36.00 ²⁵
Overheated electric motor	1		1.00		1.00	1.00
Over flow oil	14	1,250.00	480.00	\$2,400.00	1,730.00	4,130.00
Unknown	4		130.14		130.14	130.14
Careless cigarette	1	6.50	6.50		13.00	13.00
Overheated water heater	1	15.00			15.00	15.00
Auto	2			10.00		10.00
Charcoal burner	1	416.00	34.70	5,995.00	450.70	6,445.70
Tar on stove	<u>1</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>
TOTALS	51	\$1,717.50	\$668.34	\$8,405.00	\$2,385.84	\$10,790.84

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona.

The following is a Table of the causes of alarms and the loss by Fire for the Fiscal year 1945-46 to Dec. 1, 1945.

	Number Alarms	Building Loss Gov't	Contents Loss Gov't	Private Loss	Gov't Loss	TOTAL
Rubbish	6					None
Chimney sparks	1					"
Overheated kitchen stove	1					"
Careless cigarette	1					"
Brush or grass	9					"
Auto	1					"
Unknown (Suspicious)	3	\$7,474.42	\$314.82		\$7,789.24	\$7,789.24
Spread fires	3	7,140.00			7,140.00	7,140.00
TOTALS	25	\$14,614.42	\$314.82		\$14,929.24	\$14,929.24

Chart of Fires as reported on Form WRA-158 revised 6/1/44

Fiscal year 1942-43

	False	Rubbish	Mess- Halls	Ware Houses	Living Quarters	Service Bldgs.	Other Bldgs.	Grass, Brush	Vehicles	TOTAL
Number Of Fires	10	40	27	0	11	4	1	9	0	102
Estimated Damage to Buildings			\$7024.00	0	\$2535.00	\$2.00	0	0	0	\$9561.00
Estimated Damage to Contents			3235.00	0	607.00	0	\$85.00	0	0	3927.00
Private Loss			0	0	5.00	0	0	0	0	5.00
Govt. Loss			\$10,259.00	0	\$3142.00	\$2.00	\$85.00	0	0	\$13,488.00

Fiscal year 1943-44

	10	4	5	0	14	6	6	6	4	55
Number Of Fires										
Estimated Damage to Buildings			\$15.00	0	\$17,005.00	\$2830.00	\$5000.00	0	0	\$24,850.00
Estimated Damage to Contents			0	0	2,619.22	2075.00	2355.00	0	0	7,049.22
Private Loss			0	0	29,377.88	0	0	0	0	29,377.00
Govt. Loss			\$15.00	0	\$19,624.22	\$4905.00	\$7355.00	0	\$480.00	\$32,379.22

Chart of fires as reported on Form WRA-15 revised 6/1/44

Fiscal year 1944-45

	False	Rubbish	Mess- Halls	Ware- Houses	Living Quarters	Service Bldgs.	Other Bldgs.	Grass Brush	Vehicles	TOTAL
Number Of Fires	3	7	10	0	10	6	7	4	3	50
Estimated Damage to Buildings			\$20.00	0	\$1697.50	0	0	0	0	\$1717.50
Estimated Damage to Contents			0	0	509.20	0	\$147.14	0	0	656.34
Private Loss			0	0	8395.00	0	0	0	\$10.00	8405.00
Govt. Loss			20.00	0	2206.70	0	147.14	0	0	2373.84

1945 to Dec. 31st, 1945

Number Of Fires	0	6	4	1	7	2	0	9	1	30
Estimated Damage to Buildings			0	\$334.42	\$14,280.00	0	0	0	0	\$14,614.42
Estimated Damage to Contents			0	266.82	56.00	0	0	0	0	322.82
Private Loss			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Govt. Loss			0	\$601.24	\$14,336.00	0	0	0	0	\$14,937.24

LARGE FIRES

	Date	Time	Address	Cause	Loss		Private	Total
					Buildings	Contents		
1.	2/15/43	7:25 P.M.	Mess Hall 36	Overheated kitchen stove pipe.	\$ 2,625.00	\$1800.00		\$4425.00
2.	4/17/43	9:30 P.M.	Mess Hall 44 44-14 Bldg.	Soot sparks from chimney	3,500.00	2500.00		8000.00
3.	11/16/43	3:05 P.M.	6-7-D	Overheated space heater	4,500.00	4162.00		8662.00
4.	12/25/43	11:07 P.M.	202 Recreation 1,2,3,4, and 5	Presumably from oil heater in brooder house	15,000.00	27,735.00		42735.00
5.	6/8/44	6:30 P.M.	202-7 Bldg.	Spontaneous ignition in sacks of stored fertilizer.	2,500.00	2,000.00		4500.00
6.	6/29/44	3:45 A.M.	202-6 Bldg.	Unknown	2,500.00	1,800.00		4300.00
7.	11/26/44	4:10 P.M.	328-13-C	Charcoal burner	416.00	34.70	\$5.995	645.70
8.	11/28/44	6:30 P.M.	215-6-C	Defective space heater	1,250.00	468.00	2,400	4118.00
9.	6/26/45	1:56 A.M.	Cottonwood Bowl Unit II Theater	Suspected incendi- ism	No value	105.14		105.14
10.	7/7/45	3:50 A.M.	Warehouse #315	Suspected incendi- ism	334.42	266.82		601.24
11.	11/16/45	6:10 A.M.	306-8,9,10,11, 12, and 13	Unknown, suspicious	14,280.00	56.00		14,336.00

CHART OF PER CAPITA FIRE LOSS
 Poston, Arizona
 1942 - 1945

Average Population	1942 - 43	17,688
Average Population	1943 - 44	14,773
Average Population	1944 - 45	10,515
Average Population	6/30/45	9,173

Fire Loss	1942 - 43	\$13,493.00
Fire Loss	1943 - 44	61,756.22
Fire Loss	1944 - 45	10,778.84
Fire Loss	To 12/31/45	14,937.24

Per Capita Fire Loss	1942 - 43	\$.76
Per Ca pita Fire Loss	1943 - 44	4.18
Per Capita Fire Loss	1944 - 45	1.02
Per Capita Fire Loss	To 12/31/45	1.63

Average Per Capita Fire Loss for Four Reporting Periods	\$1.89
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DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLYCamp 1

Dec. 31, 1945

Schedule A

Item	Well No.	Other Source (Name)	Well Depth (ft.)	Pump Depth (ft.)	Static Level (ft.)	Draw Down (ft.)	Dis- Charge Head (ft.)	Diam- eter Cas- ing (in.)	Dis- charges to Item	Capacity		Remarks
										Well (GPM)	Source (GPM)	
1.	1		136	65	21	11	25	16	26	800		Camp #1
2.	2		136	84	21	11	40	16	58	820		Camp #1
3.	3		216	84	22	16	40	16	58	820		Camp #1
4.	4		165	84	21	11	40	16	58	925		M. P. Camp
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.	Totals (Capacity columns only)											
10.	Remarks -(Additional needs, etc.)											

Fire Protection

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Camp 1 Dec. 31, 1945DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
SOURCE PUMPS - (Schedule A-1)

Item	Suction		Discharge		Head Lbs. Sq. In.	GPM	P U M P			M O T O R			
	* From Items	Diam In.	** To Items	Diam In.			Make and Type - Model	Also used as Auxil	Speed RPM	Volt	HP	Speed RPM	Make, Type, Model
11.	1	8	26	6	12	800	Peerless Turbine	Yes or No Yes	1800	440	15	1800	US Elect. Motor 3 phase
12.	2	8	58	6	45	820	Pomona "	No	1770	"	50	1770	Westinghouse 3 phase
13.	3	8	58	6	45	820	" "	Yes	1770	"	"		GE-XE - 3 phase
14.	4	8	58	6	45	825	Pomona "	No	1770	"	50	1770	Westinghouse 3 phase
15.													
16.													
17.													
18.	Total -GPM Column only												

AUXILIARY SOURCE PUMPS (Schedule A-2)

							E N G I N E			
							Fuel	HP	RPM	Make; Cylinder; Model
19.	1	8	26	6	12	800	Peerless Turbine			
20.	3	8	58	6	45	820	Pomona Turbine	Gas	25	1800 Buks 4 VP 217
21.										
22.										
23.										
24.	Total -GPM Column only									
25.	Remarks:									

* Item No. of Well or Other Source, shown on Schedule A.

** Item No. of Storage, shown under Schedule B d or E;

Fire Protection

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
STORAGE - NOT ELEVATED (Schedule B)

Colorado River Relocation Center

Camp 1

December 31, 1945

STORAGE - NOT ELEVATED (Schedule B)

Camp

1

December 31, 1945

Item No.	T A N K S							Received from		Intake	Discharged	Discharge
	Size (in Ft.)							Capacity M Gal	Elev. Seal.	Above Schedule A; A-2 (Item No.)	Main Schedule C Size (Item No.)	Main Schedule C Size (Item No.)
	No.	Location	Diam	Width	Length	Depth						
26.	11	Block 6	38			24	200	325	1-11 or 19	6	34	10"
27.												
28.												
29.												
30.	Total (Depth and Capacity only)											

ADDITIONAL NEEDS (Schedule B-1)

31.											
32.											
33.	Total (Depth and Capacity only)										

SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C)

No.	Location	Elev. Seal.	Capacity Used			Suction Discharge Head				P U M P		M O T O R		
			M Gal	Daily	Hours	From Item No.	Diam in	to Item No.	Diam in	ft	Make & Model	Volt	HP	Make & Model
34.	Block 6	389	800	11520	?	26	6	46	6	85	FB M	440	30	FB M - QSZS
35.	" "	389	400	5760	?	26	4	46	4	85	FB M	440	20	FB M - QS
36.														
37.														
38.														
39.														
40.	Total - GPM & Capacity													

AUXILIARY SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C-1)

No.	Location	Elev. Seal.	M Gal	Daily	Hours	From Item No.	Diam in	to Item No.	Diam in	ft	Make & Model	E N G I N E		
												HP	RPM	Make, Model Cylinder
41.	Block 6	389	800	11520	?	26	6	46	6	85	FB M	50		Buda 6-KY28
42.														
43.														
44.	Total - GPM & Capacity													
45.	Remarks:													
	(Fuel ?)													

Fire Protection

Colorado River Relocation Center

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
ELEVATED STORAGE (Schedule D)
(Tanks or Reservoirs)Camp 1 December 31, 1945

Item	Location	Built of Matl.	Size -(in Ft.)				Capacity M. Gals	Elevation		Receives from Items	Discharges to			
			Diam.	Depth	Width	Length		Tank	Camp Head		Item	**Diam.		
46.	Block 6	B	24	15			50	85	325	40	26	8	58	8
47.														
48.														
49.														
50.														
51.	Total (Capacity column only)							**Main Diameter						
* 52.	Tank: Fill in A for steel; B for redwood; E for concrete. Tower: C for steel; D for pine. Remarks: Elevated tanks on D.													
53.	Distributing System: Type? (Gravity, direct pumping, etc,) Gravity & direct pumping													
54.	Water meters installed? Meters at source of supply													

WATER MAINS - (Schedule E)

	P I P E		Size	Length	Expan. Joints	V A L V E S		Fire Hydrants - Number Installed				Remarks
	Material	How Joined				Gate	Hydrant	4x2 1/2x2 1/2	4x2 1/2x2 1/2	2 1/2x2 1/2	2 1/2	
55.			1 1/2"									
56.			12"	7615		5						
57.			10"	5546		4						
58.	Cast Iron	Calked	8"	3377	Slip	36	93	93				
59.	"	"	6"	2657	"	38	71	71				
60.			4"	1280								
61.	Totals:											
62.	Remarks:											

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT
(Schedule F)

Item	Sta- tion No.	Apparatus (Chassis)		Mfg. No.	Pump				Capa- city	Mount	Date in Serv.	Amount of Hose (in ft.)		
		Type	Make		Cyl.	HP	Make	Stage				2½"	1½"	1"
1.	1	Truck	Ford V 8		8	85	ous	2	500	Center	7/6/42	1000	200	150
2.	4	Truck	G.M.C.	3096	6	90	"	2	500	"	7/13/42	1000	200	150
3.														
4.														
5.														

FIRE HOSE
(Schedule G)

Item	Cotton Jacket, Rubber - lined						On Hand - December 31, 1945			
	Amount	Size	Make	D A T E Manufacturing	Received	Received from	1"	2½"	2"	1½"
6.	1000	2½"	Hercules	1942	7/6/42	USED		5100		3100
7.	2000	2½"	Goodrich	1942	7/13/42	USED				
8.	1200	2½"	Pioneer	1942	7/15/42	USED				
9.	450	2½"	Pioneer	1942	9/1/42	USED				
10.	1700	2½"	Goodrich	1943	10/26/43	USED				
11.	300	1½"	"	1942	7/6/42	USED				
12.	200	1½"	"	1942	9/1/42	USED				
13.	2300	1½"	"	1942	11/13/42	USED				

Fire Protection

Colorado River Relocation Center

Camp 2

December 31, 1945

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

Schedule A

Item	Well No.	Other Source (Name)	Well Depth (ft.)	Pump Depth (ft.)	Static Level (ft.)	Draw Down (ft.)	Dis-charge Head (ft.)	Diam-eter Cas-ing (in.)	Dis-charges to Item	Capacity Well (GPM)	Other Source (GPM)	Remarks
1.	1		360	90	17	85	10	16	26	460		N. side Camp 2
2.	2	Abandoned										
3.	3		246	90	30	56	10	16	26	800		
4.												
5.												
6.			165	70	21	26	28	14	50	800		Well at Slaughter H.
7.												
8.												
9.	Totals (Capacity columns only)											

10. Remarks - (Additional needs, etc.)

Item No. 6 Well at slaughter house - half way between Camp #1 & Camp #2

Fire Protection

Colorado River Relocation Center

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
SOURCE PUMPS -(Schedule A-1)Camp 2

December 31, 1945

Item	Suction		Discharge			P U M P					M O T O R			
	*		**		Head			Also						
	From	Diam.	To	Diam	Lbs.			used as	Speed		Speed			
	Items	In.	Items	In.	Sq. In	GPM	Make & Type-Model	Auxil.	RPM	Volt	HP	RPM	Make: Type: Model	
								Yes or No						
11.	1	8	26	6	10	460	Fairbanks M. Turbine	No	1740	440	15	1740	F.M. QSZV: Code E.	
12.	3	8	26	8	10	800	" " "	Yes	1750	440	40	1760	" " QSZV:	
13.														
14.							S L A U G H T E R H O U S E							
15.	6	8	50	6	8	800	Layne & Bohler	No	1400	440	20	1750	Allis Chalmers 3 phase	
16.														
17.														

18. Total - GPM Column only

AUXILIARY SOURCE PUMPS (Schedule A-2)

									E N G I N E				Make: Cylinder: Model
									Fuel	HP	RPM		
19.	3	8	26	8	10	800	F. M. Turbine	Yes	Gas	50			Buda 6 Ko28
20.													
21.													
22.													
23.													
24.	Total - GPM Column only												
25.	Remarks:												

* Item No. of Well or Other Source, shown on Schedule A.

** Item No. of Storage, shown under Schedule B, D or E.

Fire Protection

Colorado River Relocation Center

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

Camp 2

December 31, 1945

STORAGE-NOT ELEVATED (Schedule B)

T A N K S							Receives from	Intake	Discharges	Discharge
No.	Location	Size (feet) Diam. Width length Depth	Capacity M Gal.	Elev. Above Sea L.	Schedule A;A-2 (Item No.)	Main Size	To Schedule C (Item No.)	Main Size		
26.	11 NW. Cor. Camp	38	200	24	316	1-11	6"	34		
27.										
28.										
29.										
30.	Total Depth & Capacity									

ADDITIONAL NEEDS (Schedule B-1)

31.										
32.										
33.	Total Depth & Capacity									

SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C)

[illegible]

AUXILIARY SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C)

[illegible]

45. Remarks:
(Fuel ?)

Fire Protection

Colorado River Relocation Center

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
ELEVATED STORAGE (Schedule D)
(Tanks or Reservoirs)Camp 2

December 31, 1945

Item	Location	Built of	Size - (in Ft.)				Capacity		Elevation		Receives from		Discharges to		
		Matl.	Diam.	Depth	Width	Length	M	Gale Tank	Camp	Head	Items**Diam.	Items	**Diam.		
46.	NW Cor Camp <u>1</u>	B	24	15			50	85	316	40	26	6"	56	8"	
47.	SE Camp <u>1</u>	B	24	15			50	85	316	40	26	6"	56	8"	
48.															
49.		S	L	A	U	G	H	T	E	R	H	O	U	S	E
50.		B	14	10			10	20	320	8	15	8"	58	8"	

51. Total (Capacity column only)

* Tank: Fill in A for steel; B for redwood; E for concrete. Tower: C for Steel; D for Pine.

52. Remarks: Elevated tanks on D.

53. Distributing System: Type? (Gravity, direct pumping, etc.)

54. Water meters installed? Meters at source of supply

WATER MAINS - (Schedule E)

P I P E				Epan.		V a l v e s		Fire Hydrants - Number Installed					Remarks
Material	How	Joined	Size	Length	Joints	Gate	Hydrant	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
55.			14"										
56.	Cast Iron	Calked	12"	3600	Slip	3							
57.	"	"	10"	2500	"	2							
58.	"	"	8"	1000	"	1	2					2-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	At Slaughter House
59.	"	"	6"	12937	"	25	45			45			
60.			4"										
61.	Totals:												
62.	Remarks:												

Colorado River Relocation Center

Camp 2 December 31, 1945

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

(Schedule F)

Item	Sta- tion No.	Apparatus		(Chasis)		Mfg.		(Pump)		Capa- city	Mount	Date in Serv.	Amount of Hose in ft.		
		Type	Make	No.	Cyl	HP	Make	Stage	ous				2½"	1½"	1"
1.	2	Truck	Ford	V8	8	85	Water- ous	2	500	Center	7-27-42		1000	200	150
2.															
3.															
4.															
5.															

FIRE HOSE

(Schedule G)

Item	Cotton Jacket, Rubber-lined						On Hand- December 31, 1945			
	Am't.	Size	Make	D A T E		Received from	4"	2½"	2"	1½"
6.	1000	2½	Pioneer	1942	7-27-42	USED		2400		400
7.	1500	2½	Goodrich	1942	10-26-42	USED				
8.	200	1½	Goodrich	1942	9-1-42	USED				
9.	300	1½	Goodrich	1942	11-13-42	USED				
10.										

Fire Protection

Colorado River Relocation Center

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

Camp # 3 December 31, 1945

Schedule A

Item	Well No.	Other Source (Name)	Well Depth (ft.)	Pump Depth (ft.)	Static Level (ft.)	Draw Down (ft.)	Dis-charge Head (ft.)	Water Casing (in.)	Dis-charges to Item	Capacity		
										Well (GPM)	Other Source (GPM)	
1.	1		282	90	21	37	24	16	26	870		NS Camp # 3
2.	2	Abandoned										
3.	3		262	70	20	14	24	16	26	600		NS Camp # 3
4.		Agriculture	230	125	75			14		800		This well Agri. only
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.	Totals (Capacity columns only)											
10.	Remarks - (Additional needs, etc.)											

Colorado River Relocation Center

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
SOURCE PUMPS -- (Schedule A-1)

Camp 3

December 31, 1945

	S U C T I O N		D I S C H A R G E		P U M P				M O T O R				
	* From Items	Diam In.	** To Items	Diam In.	Head Lbs. Sq. In.	GPM	Make and Type-Model	Also used as Auxil.	Speed RPM	Volts	HP	Speed RPH	Make: Type: Model
11.	1	8	26	8	10	870	F.M. Turbine	No	1760	440	30	1760	F.M. QSCV Code P
12.	3	7	26	8	10	600	Pomona Turbine	Yes	1750	440	15	1750	Westinghouse 1078614
13.													McCormick Deering-old
14.													
15.													
16.													
17.													
18.	Total - GPM Column												

AUXILIARY SOURCE PUMPS (Schedule A-2)

[illegible]

25.	Remarks:
-----	----------

* Item No. of Well or Other Source, shown on Schedule A.

** Item No. of Storage, shown under Schedule B, D, or E.

Fire Protection

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

Colorado River Relocation Center

STORAGE - NOT ELEVATED (Schedule B)

Camp 3

December 31, 1945

Item	T A N K S					Capacity Above Sea L.	Elev.	Receives from Intake		Discharges to		Discharge Maine Size
	No.	Location	Size (feet)		Depth			Schedule A; A-2 (Item No.)	Main Size (Item No.)	Schedule C (Item No.)		
26.	1	NS Camp 3	38		24	200	311	1	8	34		
27.												
28.												
29.												
30.	Total Depth and Capacity											

ADDITIONAL NEEDS (Schedule B-1)

31.												
32.												
33.	Total Depth and Capacity											

SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C)

No.	Location	Elev.	Capacity Used		Suction		Discharge Head			P U M P		M O T O R		
			Seal GPM	Gal Daily	From	Diam	to	Diam	In	Make & Model	Volts	HP	Make & Model	
34.	1	NS Camp 3	311	800	11520	26	6	53	5	85	E.M. Cent.	440	40	E.M. 3 phase
35.														
36.														
37.														
38.														
39.														
40.	Total GPM and Capacity													

AUXILIARY SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C-1)

Item	No.	Location	Elev.	Gal	Daily	From	Diam	to	Diam	Pt	Make & Model	E N G I N E		
												HP	RPM	Make & Model Cylinder
41.	1	NS Camp 3	311	800	11520	26	6	53	5	85		50		Buda 6 HP298
42.														
43.														
44.	Total GPM and Capacity													
45.	Remarks:													

(Fuel ?)

Fire Protection

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

ELEVATED STORAGE (Schedule D)
(Tanks or Reservoirs)

Colorado River Relocation Center

Camp 3 December 31, 1945

Item	Location	Built of Matl.	Size - (in Ft.)				Capacity M Gals	Elevation			Receives from Items**Diam.	Discharges to Items **Diam.	
			Diam	Depth	Width	Length		Tank	Camp	Head			
46.	NS Camp 3	B	2 1/2	15			50	85	311	40	26	8	58
47.	SE Cor Camp 3	B	2 1/2	15			50	85	311	40	58		
48.													
49.													
50.													
51.	Total (Capacity column only)							**Main Diameter					
*	Tank: Fill in A for Steel; B for redwood; E for concrete. Tower: G for steel; D for pine.												
52.	Remarks:												
53.	Distributing System: Type? (Gravity, direct pumping, etc.)												
54.	Water meters installed? Meters at source of supply												

WATER MAINS - (Schedule E)

Item	P I P E		Size	Length	Expan. V A L V E S		Fire Hydrants - Number Installed					Remarks
	Material	How Joined			Joints	Gate	Hydrant	2x2x2	2x2x2	2x2x2	2x2x2	
55.			1 1/4"									
56.	Cast Iron	Calked	12"	4015	Slip	2						
57.	"	"	10"	2773	"	2						
58.			8"									
59.	"	"	6"	12340	"	2 1/2	43		43			
60.			4"									
61.	Totals:											
62.	Remarks:											

Fire Protection

Colorado River Relocation Center

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Camp # 3

December 31, 1945

(Schedule F)

Item	Station No.	Apparatus	(Chassis)	Mfg. No.	Cyl.	Pump		Stage	Capacity	Mount	Date in Serv.	Amount of Hose (in ft.)		
		Type	Make			HP	Make					2 1/2"	1 1/2"	1"
1.	3	Truck	Ford V8		8	85	Water-ous	2	500	Center	1/1/42	1000	200	150
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.														

FIRE HOSE

(Schedule G)

Item	Cotton Jacket, Rubber-lined						On Hand - December 31, 1945			
	Amount	Size	Make	DATE		RECEIVED FROM	4"	2 1/2"	2"	1 1/2"
				Manufactured	Received					
6.	1000	2 1/2"	Hercules	1942	8/1/42	USED		2400		400
7.	1500	2 1/2"	Goodrich	1942	10/26/42	USED				
8.	200	1 1/2"	Goodrich	1942	9/1/42	USED				
9.	300	1 1/2"	Goodrich	1942	11/13/42	USED				
10.										

Fire Protection

Colorado River Relocation Center

Camp Parker

December 31, 1945

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

Schedule A

Item	Well No.	Other Source (Name)	Well Depth (ft.)	Pump Depth (ft.)	Static Level (ft.)	Draw Down (ft.)	Dis-Charge Head (ft.)	Diameter Casing (in.)	Dis-charges to Item	Capacity Well (GPM)	Other Source (GPM)	Remarks
1.	1		205	110	70	36	24	14	26	550		Whs. Parker Area
2.	2		180	125	90	8	24	14	26	300		" "
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.	Totals (Capacity columns only)											
10.	Remarks - (Additional needs, etc.)											

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLYCamp Parker

December 31, 1945

SOURCE PUMPS - (Schedule A-1)

Item	Suction		DISCHARGE				PUMP			MOTOR			
	* From Item	Diam. in.	** To Items	Diam. in.	Head Lbs. Sq. In.	GPM	Make and Type-Model	Also used as Auxil.	Speed RPM	Colt	HP	Speed RPM	Make; type ; Model
11.	1	5"	26	3"	10	550	E.M. Turbine	Yes or No	1750	440	10	1750	EM Turb. QS2V
12.	2	4"	26	4"	10	300	Johnson Turbine	Yes			16		LeRoy Gas
13.													
14.													
15.													
16.													
17.													
18.	Total - GPM Column only												

AUXILIARY SOURCE PUMPS (Schedule A-2)

								E N G I N E			
								Fuel	HP	RPM	Make: Cylinder: Model
19.											
20.											
21.											
22.											
23.											
24.	Total - GPM Column only										
25.	Remarks:										

* Item No. of Well or Other Source, shown on Schedule A.

** Item No. of Storage, shown under Schedule B, D or E.

STORAGE-NOT ELEVATED (Schedule B)

Camp Parker December 31, 1945

T a n k s							Receives from Intake Discharges Discharge					
Size (feet)							Elev.	Schedule A;A-2Main	Schedule C	Main		
No.	Location	Diam	Width	Length	Depth	M Gal.	Sea L	(Item No.)	Size	(Item No.)	Size	
26.	1	E end Area	24		15	50	420		8			
27.												
28.												
29.												
30.	Total Depth and Capacity											

ADDITIONAL NEEDS (Schedule B-1)

31.										
32.										
33.	Total Depth and Capacity									

SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C)

		Elev. Sea	Capacity M Gal	Used Daily Hours	Suction From Item No	Discharge To Item No	Head Diam. In.	P U M P		M O T O R				
No.	Location	L.	GPM	Daily Hours	Item No	Diam. In.	Item No	Diam. In.	Ft.	Make & Model	Volt	HP	Make & Model	
34.	1	E end Area	420	5	3	26	1	46	1	85	FM Cent	440	2	FM Q2S 3 phase
35.														
36.														
37.														
38.														
39.														
40.	Total GPM & Capacity													

AUXILIARY SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C-1)

AUXILIARY SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C-1)

												E	N	G	I	N	E
												HP	RPM	Make & Model Cylinder			
41.	1	E end Area	420	400	1520	?	26		4	58		3	40	80		Ford V8	
42.																	
43.																	
44.	Total GPM & Capacity																

45. Remarks:
(Fuel ?)

Fire Protection

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
ELEVATED STORAGE (Schedule D)
(Tanks or Reservoirs)

Colorado River Relocation Center

Camp Parker December 31, 1945

Item	Location	Built of Matl.	Size - (in Ft.)				Capacity M Gals.	Elevation			Receives from		Discharges to	
			Diam	Depth	Width	Length		Tank	Camp	Head	Items	**Diam	Items	**Diam
46.	E End Area	B	14	14			15	85	420		1-34		58	
47.														
48.														
49.														
50.														
51.	Total (Capacity column only)											**Main Diameter		

* Tank: Fill in A for steel; B for redwood; E for concrete. Tower: C for steel; D for pine.
52. Remarks:

53. Distributing System: Type? (Gravity, direct pumping, etc.)

54. Water meters installed? Meters at source of supply

WATER MAINS - (Schedule E)

P I P E			Expan.			Valves		Fire Hydrants - Number Installed					Remarks
Material	How	Joined	Size	Length	Joints	Date	Hydrant	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	1 1/2 x 2 1/2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	2 1/2		
55.			1 1/2"										
56.			12"										
57.			10"										
58.	Steel	Welded	8"	1500	slip	5					8		
59.	"	"	6"	600	"	2					9		
60.			4"										
61.	Totals:												
62.	Remarks:												

Fire Protection

Colorado River

Relocation Center

Camp Parker

December 31, 1945

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT
(Schedule F)

Station No.	Apparatus (Chassis)		Mfg. No.	Cyl.	HP	P U M P			Capa- city	Mount	Date in Serv.	Amount of Hose (in ft.)		
	Type	Make				Make	Stage					2½"	1½"	1"
1.														
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.														

FIRE HOSE
(Schedule G)

Cotton Jacket, Rubber-lined						On Hand - December 31, 1945			
Amount	Size	Make	D A T E		Received from	4"	2½"	2"	1½"
			Manufactured	Received					
6. 850	2½"	Pioneer	1942	9/1/42	USED		850		600
7. 600	1½"	"	1942	11/13/42	USED				
8.									
9.									
10.									

Following is the Water Supply Facilities as constructed.

WATER SYSTEM

Three Camps & Parker Siding

5	Deep Wells - Electric powered	Potential Cap.
4	Deep Wells - Electric powered	7380 G.P.M.
	equipped with Gas Auxiliary Engines	
1	Deep Wells - Gas Engine	
4	Booster Pumps - Gas powered	Boosting to
5	Booster Pumps - Electric powered	Elevated Towers

Storage Facilities

3	200,000 Gal. Ground Storage Tanks, Steel	
5	50,000 " Elevated " " , Redwood on 85 ft. Towers	
1	50,000 " Ground " " , " Parker Siding	
1	10,000 " Elevated " " , " " "	

Distribution System

12"	C. I. Mains	7,615 Lin. Ft. & Fittings
10"	" "	5,546 " " " "
8"	" "	33,771 " " " "
6"	" "	51,892 " " " "

Domestic Distribution System

2"	Galv. Iron Pipe	8,406 Lin. Ft. & Fittings
1 1/2"	" " "	8,025 " " " "
1"	" " "	35,480 " " " "
3/4"	" " "	24,328 " " " "

Valves, Etc.

12"	Gate Valves	5
10"	" "	4
8"	" "	36
6"	" "	253
2"	" "	183
1 1/2"	" "	89
1"	" "	295
6"	Fire Hydrants	170
3/4"	Hose Bibs	1,299
1 1/2" & 2"	Service Taps	184
3/4" & 1"	" "	295
1 1/2"	Curb Stops	75
1"	" "	290

Division Operations, Fire Department

INVENTORY

Date December 31, 1945
To be made in duplicate

Colorado River War Relocation Project

1	Pro- perty No.	Description Article, Name, Style of Body Color, Etc.	Size H. P. Capacity	Model	No. Wheels	En- gine No.	Quan- tity	Unit	2	3	Location	Condi- tion*	4
1	PF01M	Ford - Comb. Fire pumper	500 g		6		1	ea.			Unit I	R2	
2	PF02M	Ford - Comb. Fire pumper	500		6		1	ea.			Unit II	R3	
3	PF03M	Ford - Comb. Fire pumper	500		6		1	ea.			Unit III	R2	
4	PF05M	GMC - Comb. Fire pumper	500		6		1	ea.			Unit I	R2	
5		Couplings D Female	2 1/2				4					02	
		D Male	2 1/2				4					02	
		Siamese D	2 1/2				1					03	
6		Extinguishers CTC	1 qt.				8					N 1	
		" CTC	1 gal.				11					02	
		" Foam	2 1/2 gal.				8					N 1	
7		Helmets - Safety	Asstd.				88					02	
8		Hose Nat. Std. Thread	1 1/2			10	350 ft.						53
		"	2 1/2			4	200 ft.						
		" By-pass	2 1/2				175 ft.						
9		Nozzles - Fog	1				3	ea.				02	
		" - Cameone	1 1/2				3					02	
		" - "	2 1/2				1					02	
10		Sirens - Auto	6 V				3					02	
11		Sizers - Hose	2 1/2				2					02	
		" - "	1 1/2				1					02	
12		Spanners - Knot		hose			28					N 2	

Priced by _____

Extended by _____

Called by _____

Written by _____

*A - Good
B - Fair
C - Poor

CRWRP
12-43



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Midland Savings Bldg.
Denver, Colo.

NO: G-400
DATE: 12/25/43

PHOTO LOCATION: Colorado River Relocation Center, Pecos, Arizona

DATA: This photo shows the sweep of the fire which swept block 202, Pecos No. 11 on Christmas night, 1943, and the nearness of the buildings to the point where the fire was stopped.

