NINETY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

DIVISION OF FIRE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CITY OF
MADISON, WISCONSIN

CHIEF EDWARD JOSEPH PAGE
1949

ANNUAL REPORT
DIVISION OF FIRE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CITY OF MADISON, WISCONSIN

ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1949

Mr. Leonard G. Howell, City Manager,
Department of Public Safety

President and Members of the Common Council

Commissioner Mary Sayle Tegge, President
Commissioner Robert B. L. Murphy, Secretary
Commissioner J. H. Mathews
Commissioner Albert Taubert
Commissioner Marshall F. Browne

Madam and Gentlemen:

I present herewith our Ninety-Third Annual Report, Division of Fire, for the year ending December 31, 1949. A statistical analysis of our fire and loss experience is submitted on the following pages for your study and consideration. Reports of bureau activities are included.

On January 15, 1949 our No. 8 fire station located at 407 North Street was officially opened. An engine company is housed at this station to meet the increased fire protective needs of our north and east sections of town. Personnel was redistributed and combined with budget provisions to provide a daily shift of five engine men and one fire officer.

Our complement of authorized personnel totaled 150 at the beginning of 1949; and our end-of-year complement totaled 159 positions including four civilian employees. Nine positions were approved in our 1949 budget: in addition to two officers and two privates provided for our new station, two Captains were appointed and assigned to Engine Company No. 1; two new fire preventive inspectors were appointed to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; and a new position of Assistant Mechanic was provided in our Maintenance Bureau. Twelve members of our Department retired on pension during the year 1949; and there were twenty-one promotions effected during the year.

Long-waited delivery of our 100 foot Peter Pirsch Aerial was made on November 2, 1949 and placed in service on November 9, 1949. Delivery of our two 85 foot aerials is expected early 1950. Lack of adequate ladder strength, a serious handicap will be solved by these new ladder units; they will substantially increase the margin of "fire safety" in Madison. Further fire protection was provided through the completion of our volatile liquid apparatus which was converted by our mechanics in our own shop at a substantial saving to our City.

During the past year our men and officers have performed their services of fire protection in a commendable manner: with courage and dispatch. The "real" strength of our department and quality of fire service can best be measured by the cooperative spirit of each fireman and fire officer. I want to take this opportunity to publicly thank each and every fireman for a job well done.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to you, Mr. Howell and the City Council and our Police and Fire Commission for your thoughtful study of our many problems and your efforts to provide Madison with top fire fighting efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward Joseph Page

Chief Edward Joseph Page

ALARM & FIRE FREQUENCY

SECTION I

A word relative to our records. Our Fire Department was created to extinguish and prevent fire. We firmly believe a good fire record system does help us prevent fire. All records are designed with this premise uppermost in mind.

We are not interested in a bulk of recorded information; neither are we satisfied with a mere counting process. Our records are simple in design. They record fire experience vital to efficient operation and administration.

Our Chief has requested a record system which will provide him with a statistical analysis of our Department: to separate effect of his administrative policy from effect of factors beyond administrative control. The magnitude of variables in fire service complicates this analysis. Careful study bears a direct effect upon efficient operation.

Year 1949 founded the first base patterns of our new recording system. Our record transition has been spread over the past three-year period to encourage thorough study and careful consideration. Plans are complete and are culminating in an adequate system of record to fulfill our needs. Final form will be adopted early 1950.

Fire alarm and loss experience presented on the following pages are excerpts from our present system.

Adequate records afford an opportunity to study past fire experience and foresee future fire hazards.

Chief's Secretary

ALARM CLASSIFICATION

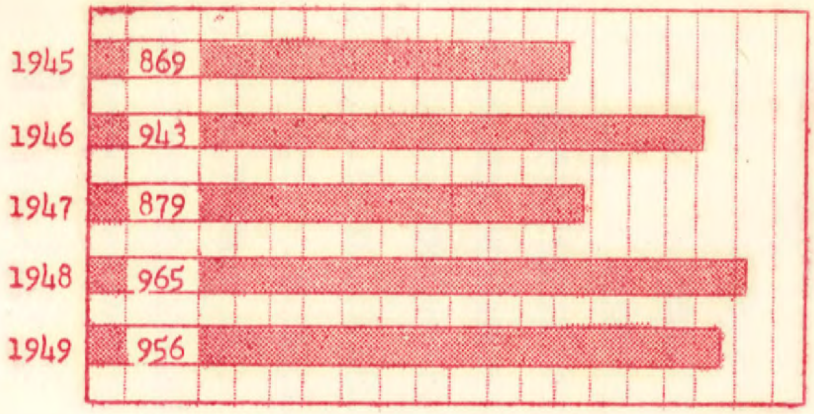
Alarms Involving Fire

	1948			1949		
Buildings		311			299	
Other Than Buildings						
1. Mobile - Vehicles in Street	139			127		
Other	7	146		2	129	
2. Brush and Grass		105			47	
3. Rubbish		35			40	
4. Dumps		25			12	
5. Miscellaneous		18	329		98	326
TOTAL FIRES			640			625

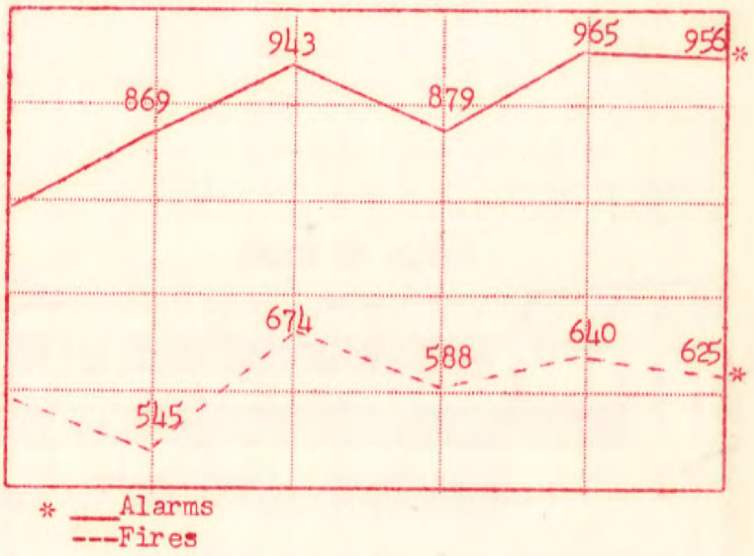
Alarms Not Involving Fire

Rescue and Emergency						
1. Specials		67			122	
2. Investigations		79	146		101	223
Needless Calls						
1. Mistaken - Smoke Scares, etc.		167			94	
2. False		12	179		14	108
TOTAL ALARMS NOT INVOLVING FIRE			325			331
TOTAL ALARMS			965			956

CHART OF ALARMS

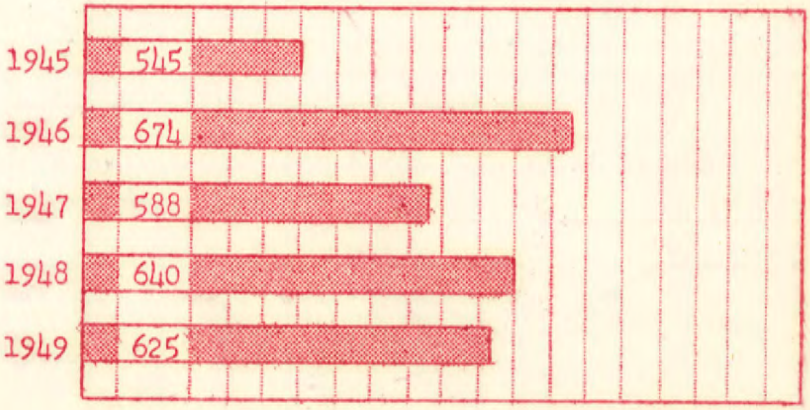


COMPARISON FIRES WITH TOTAL ALARMS



* ___Alarms
---Fires

CHART OF FIRES



BUILDING FIRES

CAUSE OF IGNITION

OCCUPANCIES OF BUILDINGS	1. Chimney, Soot Burning	2. Defective or Overheated Chimneys	3. Sparks on Wooden Shingle Roofs	4. Sparks on Other Roofing	5. Defective Heaters	6. Rubbish Near Heaters	7. Combustibles Near Heaters	8. Open Lights, Flames	9. Hot Ashes	10. Oil Burners	11. Starting Fires, Volatile Liquids	12. Careless Smoking	13. Children with Matches
I. PUBLIC BUILDINGS													
A. Government Buildings													
B. Hospitals and Institutions												1	
C. Schools										1			
D. Churches													
E. Amusement Buildings	1						1		1			1	
II. DWELLING OCCUPANCIES													
A. Hotels	1											2	
B. Lodging Houses									1			4	
C. Apartments	2			2			2		2	1		3	
D. Dwellings	37	2	2		2	2	11		5	9		5	
E. Stores and Dwellings						1		1		1		2	
F. Flats	10		2			1				3		3	
G. Trailers										2			
III. MERCANTILES													
A. Office Buildings	2									1			
B. Small Retail Stores							2					2	
C. Restaurants	1						1					1	
D. Large Single Occup.												2	
E. Multiple Occup. Mercantile													
F. Wholesale Houses													
G. Storage Warehouses						1	1						
IV. MANUFACTURING													
A. Textile, Fabric Workers													
B. Metal Workers					1								
C. Wood Workers							1					1	
D. Food Products												2	
E. Chemical Works													
F. Flammable Liquids and Gases				1									
G. Multiple Occup. Mfg.													
H. Misc. Manufacturing	1												
V. MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS													
A. Lumber Yards													
B. Railroad Property												1	
C. Bulk Oil Storage													
D. Public Garages and Stations												1	
E. Private Garages				1			1		1			1	
F. Misc. Structures							1	2				3	
TOTAL BUILDING FIRES	55	2	4	4	3	5	21	3	10	18		35	1

OCCUPANCY AND CAUSE

(Number of Fires Due to Each Cause)

14. Other Careless Use of Matches	15. Defective Electric Wiring	16. Electric Appliances and Motors	17. Home Dry Cleaning	18. Other Use of Flammable Liquids	19. Lamps and Stoves	20. Gas and Appliances	21. Grease on Stoves	22. Spontaneous Ignition	23. Fireworks	24. Lightning	25. Thawing Pipes	26. Sparks from Machinery	27. Incendiary	28. Misc. Known Causes	29. Suspicious	30. Undetermined	31. Unknown	TOTAL BUILDING FIRES
				1														2
														1				2
		2					1											7
		1		1		1	5							1		1		13
														1				6
1	1	7			1		1	1								1		27
1	6	15	1			5	11	2			1			2		1		124
		5						1										11
		3		1		1	3			1								29
	1																	3
		2																5
	1	3					1											9
	2	4					2											11
	1	1																4
		1																3
																		1
	1																	3
		1					1							1				5
		2																4
								1										2
																		1
	1	1						1						1				5
				1			1									2		11
							1							1		2		11
2	14	48	1	4	1	7	26	7		1	1			8		7		299

BUILDING FIRES

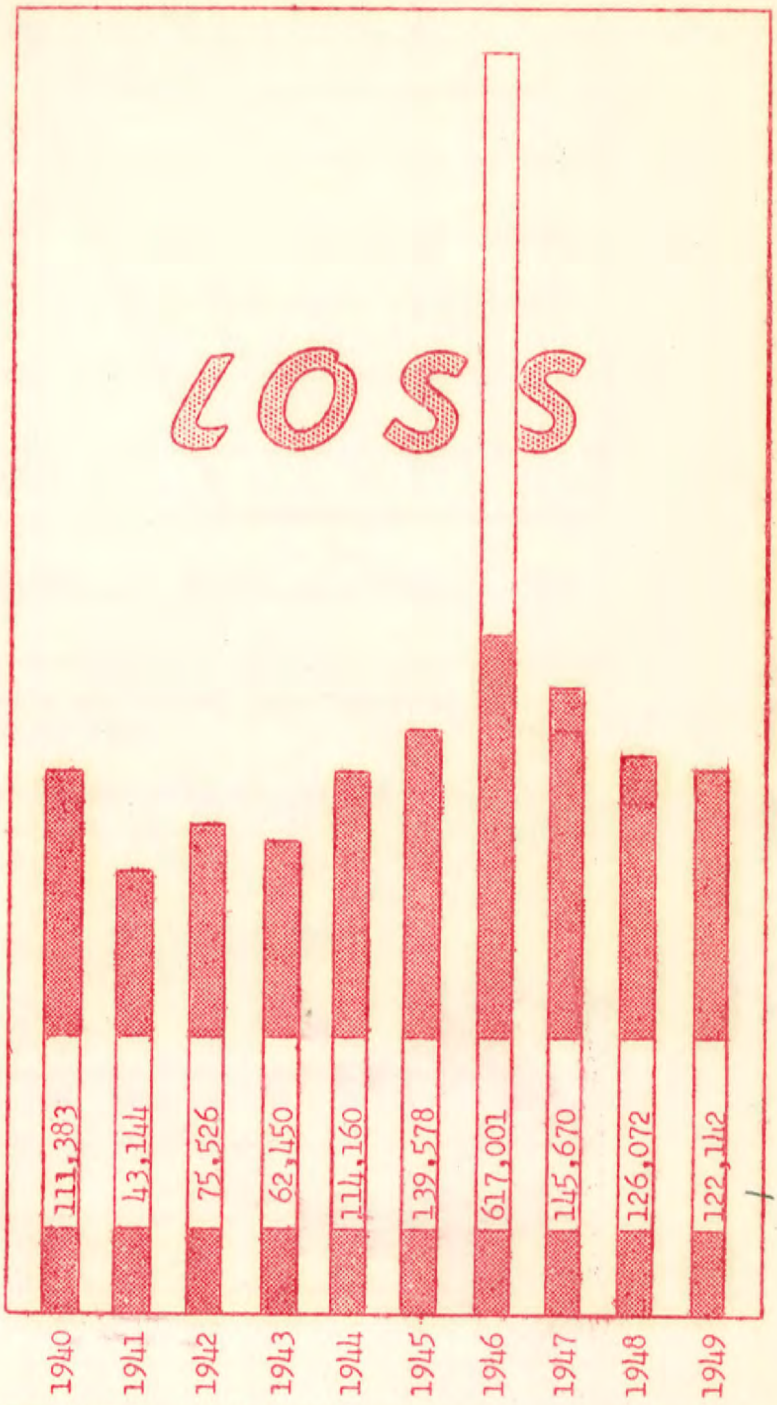
Cause Frequency

		1948		1949	
1.	Chimney, Soot Burning		97		55
2.	Electric Appliances and Motors		21		48
3.	Careless Smoking		42		35
4.	Combustibles Near Heater	30		21	
	Rubbish Near Heater	2	32	5	26
5.	Grease on Stove		1		26
6.	Oil Burners		15		18
7.	Defective Electric Wiring		14		14
8.	Children with Matches		11		14
9.	Hot Ashes		4		10
10.	Sparks on Roofs: Wood	1		4	
	Other	13	14	4	8
11.	Gas and Appliances		5		7
12.	Spontaneous Ignition		8		7
13.	Flammable Liquids: Home Cleaning	1		1	
	Other	12	13	4	5
14.	Defective Heaters		2		3
15.	Open Lights, Flames		0		3
16.	Defective and Overheated Chimneys		1		2
17.	Lamps and Stoves		2		1
18.	Lightning		2		1
19.	Thawing Pipes		1		1
20.	Incendiary		2		0
21.	Misc. Known Causes		12		8
22.	Undetermined		12		8
	TOTAL ALARMS INVOLVING BUILDING FIRES		311		299

LOSS OF LIFE & PROPERTY

SECTION II

LIFE & PROPERTY

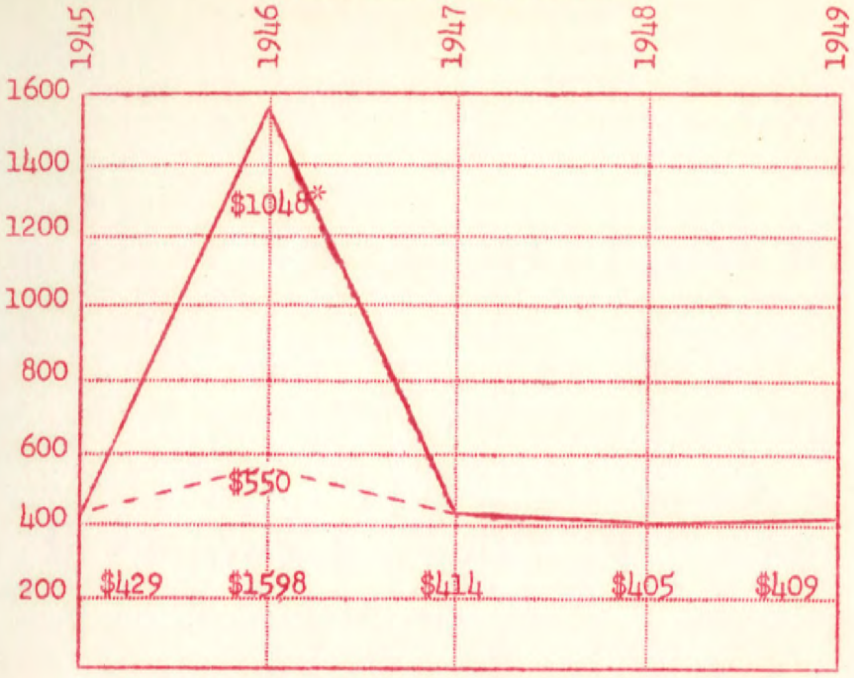


5 YEAR EXPERIENCE

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Aver.
ire Loss	139,578	212,221 404,780 617,001*	145,670	126,072	122,142	230,094
ire Loss, Per Capita	2.08	9.21	2.17	1.88	1.82	3.432
ire Loss, Per Building Fire	429	1598	414	405	409	651
ersons Killed by Fire	0	0	0	5	1	1

* Three major fires represent approximately 66% of total loss; largest number of fires (640) account for only approximately 34% of loss.

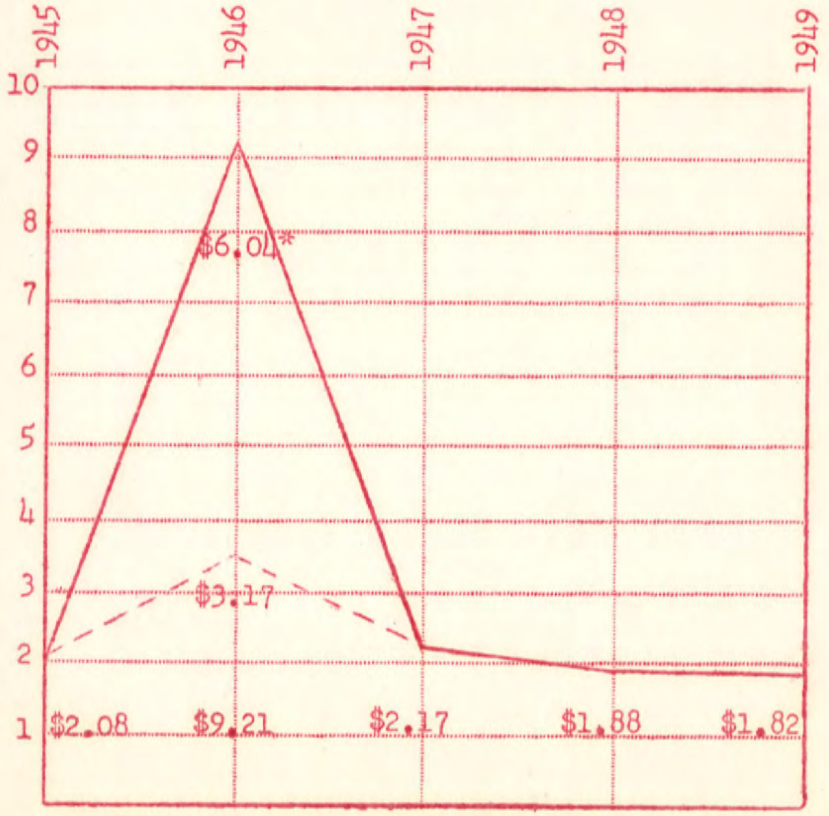
COST PER BUILDING FIRE



* Represents additional loss incurred by three major fires

Three major fires represent 66% of total loss; largest number of fires (640) account for only 34% of loss.

PER CAPITA LOSS



* Represents per capita loss for 3 major fires

APPARATUS & EQUIPMENT

SECTION III

APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT USED -- 5 Year Experience

Apparatus & Equipment	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	5 Year Average
1½" Hose Laid	115,074	126,100	92,255	90,230	91,600	103,052
2½" Hose Laid	7,800	7,100	8,850	7,325	6,780	7,571
Booster Hose - Feet	69,550	86,375	80,000	103,650	82,000	84,315
Booster Gallons	19,047	21,554	21,680	18,601	17,065	19,589
Ladders Raised - Feet	5,120	4,421	4,175	2,573	2,574	3,773
Total Company Response	1,250	1,613	1,339	1,406	1,392	1,400

DEPRECIATION RECORD

Our maintenance experience has taught us to establish the life expectancy for heavy-duty fire apparatus at 15 years. Yearly mechanical improvements have increased the work efficiency of these units and decreased the life expectancy of our older type apparatus.

A 6% yearly depreciation write-off with a remaining value of 10% has been established as a fair method of arriving at true financial value and this method provides for an estimate of fire service value for apparatus retained in service beyond its life expectancy. Upon expiration of life years the 10% remaining value is carried for salvage recovery, plus, value of fire protective services rendered by antiquated fire apparatus which cannot be entirely ignored.

Apparatus retained between 15 to 25 years is depreciated 50% of this remaining value, or .5% of original cost price each year. And, apparatus retained between 25 to 30 years is depreciated 25% of the remaining value, or .25% of original cost price each year.

Life expectancy of our small service panel trucks has been established at eight years or 12½% depreciation each year and provides an efficient replacment program and a true picture of apparatus needs.

Officer cars are required to perform at peak efficiency under the most strenuous use; a five-year life expectancy is lenient.

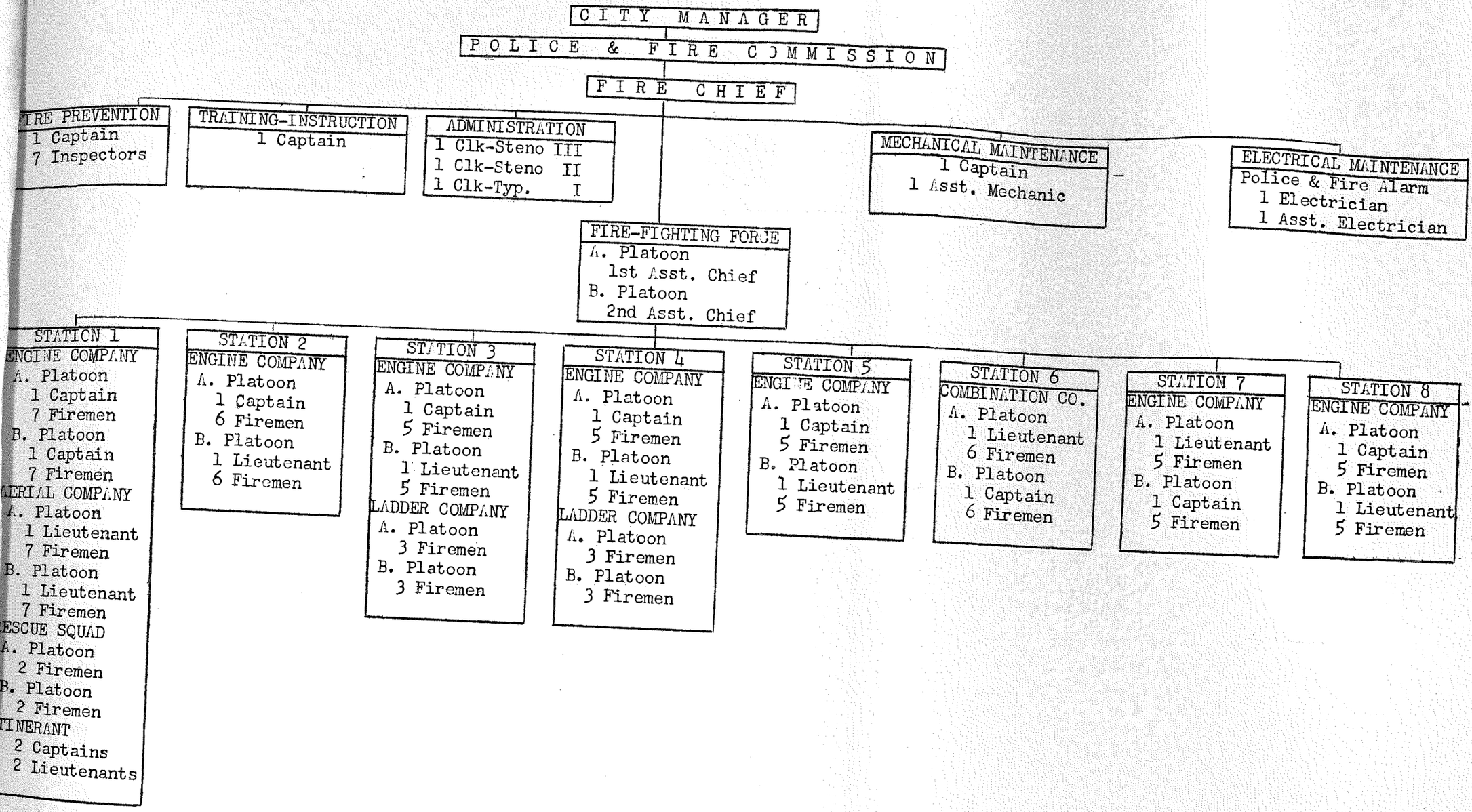
Apparatus depreciation is charted on the following page.

APPARATUS DEPRECIATION

Sta. No.	Description	Make	Date Purch	Orig Cost	Life Years	Percent Depr	Amt Depr	Depr Value 12/31/49	Date to Retire	Act Yrs Service
1	Sedan	Nash	10/29/47	$ 1,645	5	20%	$ 715	$ 950	10/29/52	2Y2M2D
1	Sedan	Ford	4/1/41	829	5	20%	829	None	4/1/46	8Y8M30D
1	Panel Truck - Maint	Chevrolet	6/24/48	1,402	8	12½%	266	1,136	6/24/56	1Y6M6D
1	Panel Truck - PFA	Chevrolet	6/24/48	1,471	8	12½%	278	1,193	6/24/56	1Y6M6D
1	1250 Gal Pumper	Am LaFrance	9/15/48	19,756	15	6%	1,531	18,225	9/15/63	1Y3M15D
1	100 ft Aerial	Peter Pirsch	11/2/49	35,862	15	6%	179	35,683	11/2/64	1M
1	Rescue Squad (Truax)	Chevrolet	1/1/49	3,500	8	12½%	438	3,062	1/1/57	1Y
2	1000 Gal Pumper	Seagrave	12/26/29	15,500	15	6%	14,337	1,163	12/26/44	20Y0M4D
2	750 Gal Pumper (Aux) DuGas	Seagrave	8/3/25	12,500	15	6%	11,838	662	8/30/40	24Y4M28D
3	1250 Gal Pumper	Am LaFrance	9/15/48	19,756	15	6%	1,531	18,225	9/15/63	1Y3M15D
3	Service Truck	Seagrave	11/20/24	9,500	15	6%	9,028	472	11/20/39	25Y1M11D
4	1250 Gal Pumper	Am LaFrance	9/15/48	19,756	15	6%	1,531	18,225	9/15/63	1Y3M15D
4	Service Truck	Seagrave	11/25/29	9,000	15	6%	8,329	671	11/25/44	20Y1M6D
5	600 Gal Pumper	Seagrave	2/2/34	6,200	15	6%	5,608	592	2/2/49	15Y11M
5	High Pressure (Aux) Truax	Ford	9/15/48	2,500	8	12½%	403	2,097	9/15/63	1Y3M15D
6	750 Gal Quad	Peter Pirsch	6/24/41	12,065	15	6%	6,167	5,898	6/24/56	8Y6M7D
6	750 Gal Pumper (Aux)	Seagrave	1923	12,500	15	6%	11,937	563	11/1/38	27Y
7	600 Gal Pumper	Seagrave	4/20/35	6,623	15	6%	5,843	780	4/20/50	14Y8M13D
7	Service Truck (Aux)	Am LaFrance	1919	7,700	15	6%	7,411	289	1934	31Y
8	750 Gal Pumper	General	9/1/39	9,183	15	6%	5,694	3,489	9/1/54	10Y4M
FPB	Sedan	Chevrolet	(Annual Transfer From Police Dept.							
	TOTAL			$207,248			$93,893	$113,355		

PERSONNEL

SECTION IV


CITY MANAGER
POLICE & FIRE COMMISSION
FIRE CHIEF
IRE PREVENTION
1 Captain
7 Inspectors
TRAINING-INSTRUCTION
1 Captain
ADMINISTRATION
1 Clk-Steno III
1 Clk-Steno II
1 Clk-Typ. I
MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE
1 Captain
1 Asst. Mechanic
ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE
Police & Fire Alarm
1 Electrician
1 Asst. Electrician
FIRE-FIGHTING FORCE
A. Platoon
1st Asst. Chief
B. Platoon
2nd Asst. Chief
STATION 1
NGINE COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Captain
7 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Captain
7 Firemen
ERIAL COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
7 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
7 Firemen
ESCUE SQUAD
A. Platoon
2 Firemen
B. Platoon
2 Firemen
TINERANT
2 Captains
2 Lieutenants
STATION 2
ENGINE COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Captain
6 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
6 Firemen
STATION 3
ENGINE COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen
LADDER COMPANY
A. Platoon
3 Firemen
B. Platoon
3 Firemen
STATION 4
ENGINE COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen
LADDER COMPANY
A. Platoon
3 Firemen
B. Platoon
3 Firemen
STATION 5
ENGINE COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen
STATION 6
COMBINATION CO.
A. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
6 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Captain
6 Firemen
STATION 7
ENGINE COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen
STATION 8
ENGINE COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen

PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

Authorized Personnel for Year 1949

Chief		1
Assistant Chiefs		2
Captains:		
Line Officers		
Station	9	
Itinerant	2	11
Fire Prevention Bureau		1
Training & Instruction		1
Bureau of Maintenance		1
Lieutenants:		
Line Officers		
Station	9	
Itinerant	2	11
Fire Prevention Inspectors		7
Police & Fire Alarm Electrician		1
Assistant Master Mechanic		1
Privates:		
Drivers	24	
Privates	94	118
TOTAL PERSONNEL: FIRE DIVISION		155
Signal Alarm Electrician		1
Office Employees		3
TOTAL PERSONNEL: Including Personnel Division Employees		159

PERSONNEL — 5 YEAR EXPERIENCE

		1945	1946	1947	1948		1949
					Approved	Adj.	
Authorized Membership of Depart.	Police Fire Com.	101	119	148	148 + 14 = 162	147*	155
	Bd. of Personnel	1	2	3	3	4*	4
	TOTAL	102	121	151	151 + 14 = 165	151	159
New Members Appointed		18	27	35	4		21
Departures	Retirements	4	3	3	2		12
	Resignations	4	1	2	1		
	Dismissals	1		2			
	Deaths			1			
	Military Lv.	7	1				
	Temp. Elig. List		3				
Complement Beginning Year		99	101	121	148		150
Complement End of Year		101	121	148	150 **		159

* Sig Alarm Elec. From Police Fire Com. to Bd of Personnel

** 1 Vacancy

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION

CAPTAIN PAUL J. GABBEI

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Madison Fire Department,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I am submitting to you the annual report of the activities of the Fire Prevention Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1949.

Through a 1949 budget appropriation, two additional positions were created in the Fire Prevention Bureau. These positions were filled by Harold Dennis and Vincent Wonn on February 16, 1949. A vacancy was created in the Bureau by the request of Arthur Spring to be transferred to combat duty. This vacancy was filled by Joseph Tisserand on May 1, 1949.

In addition to the routine duties as reported on the following pages, members of the Fire Prevention Bureau were active in other related phases of fire prevention work throughout the year. During Fire Prevention Week, fire drills were conducted and supervised in every Madison public and parochial school. An active part was also taken by members of the Bureau during Public Servants Week; radio appearances were made, and members appeared before several luncheons and other groups.

Local and state ordinances determine the frequency of inspections in buildings located in and out of districts designated as fire limits, a frequency which heretofore has been unattainable due to the lack of personnel. Now, because of the creation of the two new positions, this requirement was more closely approached in 1949, and will be reached and maintained in 1950 and subsequent years.

A new system of recording daily inspections and defects was instituted, to more closely coordinate fire inspections with actual fire experience. For instance, in the year 1949, residential fires contributed 75% to the total number of fires attended by the Fire Department, and fires in dwellings comprised more than 50% of this total. On the other hand, because of local and state regulations, only 14% of the total number of inspections occurred in residential occupancies. It can readily be seen therefore that the greatest number of fires occurred in the least inspected of occupancies. Here, then is a task for the Fire Prevention Bureau, to reduce fires in residential buildings through some means other than routine inspections. Preliminary steps have already been taken toward this end: more and more, inspectors are appearing before the public through various media -- radio, public appearances, and newspapers, since education is the only means by which this knowledge of fire prevention may be transmitted to the people who have the greatest number of fires.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to you and the Honorable Board of Police and Fire Commissioners for the cooperation and interest shown in my requests for the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul J. Gabbei

Captain Paul J. Gabbei,
Fire Prevention Bureau

INSPECTIONS BY OCCUPANCY

	CLASS I		CLASS II		CLASS III		CLASS IV		CLASS V		SPECIALS		REGULAR		REINSP		TOTAL	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
January	72	14	95	26	452	82	31	24	26	25	290	12	363	159	23		676	171
February	80	3	106	5	503	17	35	4	28	5	350	2	387	30	15	2	752	34
March	76	37	102	82	514	175	40	58	25	66	410	12	341	391	6	15	757	418
April	107	23	130	33	691	121	77	65	53	64	540	8	515	274	3	24	1058	306
May	97	5	118	44	612	130	73	22	71	29	404	6	536	223	31	1	971	230
June	85	28	104	37	355	216	41	68	30	59	303	46	304	347	8	15	615	408
July	99	48	60	98	509	278	43	62	20	55	481	6	247	520	3	15	731	541
August	89	25	167	63	588	125	50	32	51	48	402	7	515	280	28	6	945	293
September	95	18	171	23	629	95	31	36	43	27	434	6	514	192	21	1	969	199
October	106	32	77	26	374	84	27	41	12	38	426	3	159	211	11	7	596	221
November	92	28	232	24	583	152	29	19	31	29	429	7	533	238	5	7	967	252
December	178	8	192	15	1573	61	33	11	26	15	1697	1	297	105	8	4	2002	110
	1176	269	1554	476	7383	1536	510	442	416	460	6166	116	4711	2970	162	97	11039	3183

CLASS I includes government buildings, hospitals, institutions, schools, amusement buildings, etc.

CLASS II includes all occupancies used for purpose of shelter or residence.

CLASS III includes all buildings used for mercantile or similar purposes.

CLASS IV includes all buildings used for manufacturing purposes.

CLASS V includes such miscellaneous buildings as railroad property, public and private garages, filling stations, lumber yards, etc.

DEFECTS BY OCCUPANCY

	CLASS I		CLASS II		CLASS III		CLASS IV		CLASS V		TOTAL	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
JANUARY	45	24	140	48	249	104	30	34	35	31	499	241
FEBRUARY	37	6	115	12	204	24	25	8	29	8	410	58
MARCH	34	53	105	107	187	230	22	76	26	69	374	535
APRIL	36	37	112	73	201	158	24	51	28	49	401	368
MAY	51	22	159	43	284	92	34	30	40	28	568	215
JUNE	29	32	91	64	163	142	20	46	23	42	326	326
JULY	46	66	27	159	212	270	28	62	18	70	331	627
AUGUST	46	26	187	87	310	160	36	62	63	74	642	409
SEPTEMBER	57	20	168	25	239	77	37	47	38	29	539	198
OCTOBER	25	37	50	48	86	113	32	62	10	40	203	300
NOVEMBER	42	42	209	46	323	163	18	23	43	41	635	315
DECEMBER	33	16	117	17	173	74	14	14	26	24	363	145
TOTAL	481	381	1480	729	2631	1607	320	515	379	505	5291	3737
FIRES	11		213		32		15		28		299	

CLASS I includes government buildings, hospitals, institutions, schools, amusement buildings, etc.

CLASS II includes all occupancies used for purpose of shelter or residence.

CLASS III includes all buildings used for mercantile or similar purposes.

CLASS IV includes all buildings used for manufacturing purposes.

CLASS V includes such miscellaneous buildings as railroad property, public and private garages, filling stations, lumber yards, etc.

BUREAU OF TRAINING &
INSTRUCTION

CAPT. ARTHUR T. EMERSON

Chief Edward Joseph Page
Madison Fire Department
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit the following instruction and training report for the year 1949.

As training instructor I personally conducted 315 drills totalling approximately 640 hours. These drills involved the drill evolutions listed below and varied from one to several classes on each subject so that material would be covered adequately and the fire companies would gain knowledge and proficiency in each evolution and subject taught. Every member of the department received approximately the same instruction on the subjects and evolutions covered.

My drill program consisted of the following:

Hydraulics & Engine Operation: Instruction consisted of study material, mimeographed sheets and class work for the purpose of gaining a better understanding of pumps, pump operations, capacities, pressures, hose lines, friction losses and fire streams.

Care & Operation of Gas Masks: Drills consisted of mask practice, care, uses, signals, construction and safe practices.

Life Net & Rescue Operations: Instructions consisted of proper and safe removal of persons from burning buildings, handling life nets, life knots, carries and rope slides and resuscitation.

Special Rescue Training: Drills consisted of training rescue squads for demonstration purposes and special advanced training for members of the rescue squad.

First Aid: Advanced training. New materials and methods taught to improve the fire department's first aid service to the community.

Ladder Practice: Continuation of ladder drills practicing teamwork, speed and precision in removing, raising and handling all types of ladders used in fire service.

Engine Operation, Pumping practice, pump testing and heavy stream appliances: Instruction held at Murphy's creek on Wingra Drive. A platform was built for cellar nozzles. Each shift practiced one day. Pump operators gained approximately five hours training per company on operating heavy streams, various hose layouts and nozzles. Pump testing and record of operations were taken and reviewed for the purpose of a better understanding of engines and fire streams.

Hose Evolutions: Hose instruction consisted of practicing various hose layouts (hose over ladders, hoisting, etc.) to gain teamwork and company efficiency in handling hose and hose tools and water streams. Proper care in handling and storage of hose was taught.

Drill Manual & Promotional Study Courses: Drills consisted of assigned study and classes on various fire department subjects.

Oil Fire Fighting: Instruction consisted of lecture course on combating oil fires, practices in the uses of oil fire-fighting equipment, coordinated with special on-the-job training with the United States Navy Fire-Fighting School at Great Lakes, Illinois.

Rescue & Flammable Liquids Truck: Instruction designed to acquaint all personnel of the department with rescue and flammable liquids equipment.

Salvage & Overhauling: Evolutions consisted of practice in handling and covering with salvage covers, opening up after fires, draining water from buildings and salvage of building and contents.

In addition to training drills held by me as Training Instructor, a continuous outlined drill program is followed and drills are conducted on a daily basis under the competent supervision of our station officers. Further, in addition to the outlined drill program station officers conduct drills of their own choosing on various fire department subjects and operations.

During the past year of 1949 there have been special duty assignments scheduled for me; they include talks and demonstrations on various fire department subjects to schools, Civic groups, clubs and conventions.

During periods when officer peronnel was low I was assigned to regular line duty in stations throughout our Department.

The past year of 1949 saw the addition of new equipment and apparatus in our Department; and our firemen were trained in their uses to promote greater efficiency in fire service. Fire departments have long recognized that effective handling and training of manpower is necessary to maintain a high standard of efficiency in the service. Drills properly conducted to promote skill and teamwork in a fire company is the only means of assuring the public of prompt and effective action that must follow the receipt of an alarm of fire. Present drill facilities in our Madison Fire Department are inadequate to meet the need of present day requirements for drills and training.

It is rapidly becoming more and more difficult for me to prepare a constructive drill program under the existing handicaps of congested areas, traffic conditions, lack of proper training facilities, conference rooms, smoke training rooms and drill tower area with a drill tower. We are now a large City and as such should have a modern up-to-date drill school for training purposes. Adequate facilities will assure our citizens continued efficient and effective fire service.

I wish to extend my deep appreciation to you Chief Page, to your Assistants Leonard Sime and Edward P. Durkin and to the Honorable Board of Police and Fire Commissioners for your splendid support of the drill program during the year 1949. I also wish to thank the officers and the firemen for their fine attitude and splendid cooperation that they have displayed during the past year.

I am looking forward to a year of continued fire department progress and will extend my best efforts to keep the drill program progressive, effective, interesting, constructive and a profitable one for the fire service.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur T. Emerson

Captain Arthur T. Emerson

TOTAL DRILL HOURS -- STATION EXPERIENCE

	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Sta. 8	Total
January	52:00	39:30	34:15	24:00	34:45	32:30	38:30	13:00	268:30
February	30:00	35:30	39:30	29:30	30:45	25:00	24:30	32:45	247:30
March	29:45	35:45	36:15	44:45	41:30	33:45	36:30	34:30	292:45
April	15:30	36:00	28:00	35:55	27:45	28:30	33:15	22:45	227:40
May	25:15	39:00	44:00	44:45	22:00	27:00	33:00	35:00	270:00
June	16:00	25:45	13:30	27:30	36:30	34:15	19:15	45:00	217:45
July	32:30	29:30	32:45	41:30	34:30	36:00	28:00	35:00	269:45
August	29:00	39:30	50:15	47:00	36:30	27:45	39:30	38:00	307:30
September	40:30	47:15	38:45	37:30	38:15	42:15	46:30	39:45	330:45
October	37:15	39:00	28:00	29:30	32:15	36:05	29:00	33:30	264:35
November	37:00	33:00	39:30	39:15	39:45	36:30	39:15	37:45	302:00
December	30:30	38:30	36:30	38:00	33:00	39:45	35:45	37:40	289:40
TOTAL	375:15	438:15	421:15	439:10	407:30	399:20	403:00	404:40	3288:25

BUREAU OF MAINTENANCE

CAPT. ARNE W. LERWICK

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Madison Fire Department,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I am submitting to you the annual report of the activities of the Bureau of Maintenance for the year ending December 31, 1949.

The personnel of the Bureau consists of myself as Captain and James Olson as Assistant Mechanic.

In addition to the routine duties of the repair and maintenance of all mobile equipment, miscellaneous maintenance and repair work in and about the Fire Department property, this Bureau was able to undertake and complete the task of redesigning and converting an obsolete 750 gallon Seagrave pumping unit into a modern up-to-date piece of equipment for the extinguishment of fires in flammable liquids. Similarly, a Chevrolet truck, originally obtained from the Federal Government by the deactivation of Truax Field, was redesigned and converted into a truck, carrying in one unit all necessary equipment for the rescue of persons in emergencies. These two conversion units have greatly increased the effectiveness of the Fire Department with no appreciable outlay of money. The Rescue Squad has proven its value many times; it is interesting to note rescue alarm response has doubled during 1949.

I wish to express my appreciation to you as Chief of the Fire Department, to the Honorable Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and to the men who have contributed their efforts in the maintenance of our apparatus and equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

Arne W. Lerwick

Captain Arne W. Lerwick,
Master Mechanic

POLICE & FIRE ALARM

WILLIAM A. NEWMAN

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Madison Fire Department,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit the following report on the Police and Fire Alarm Division for the period January 1, 1949 through December 31, 1949.

During the past months much progress has been made in laying the initial groundwork for the improvement of our fire alarm system. In the early part of 1949 a survey was conducted to determine as nearly as possible the cost of improving the system and expanding it with fifty new fire alarm boxes. This survey was completed in mid summer, presented to the Common Council and the necessary money was appropriated for the work to be accomplished in 1950. Additional personnel will be provided to complete this project and by the end of 1951 we hope to have a modern and efficient Fire Alarm System.

In 1949 the Gamewell Police Alarm System was discontinued because of its obsolete and antiquated condition and was replaced with equipment furnished by the Wisconsin Telephone Company. This system is no longer serviced by this division.

The scope of this division now includes 25 traffic light intersections, 25 flasher light intersections, and the electrical maintenance of one municipal parking lot in addition to our Fire Alarm System. Considerable improvement has been made in the condition of traffic lights through provision of new equipment, though lack of time and assistance has prevented giving the traffic lights the care they should have. After completion of the Fire Alarm program we hope to give full attention to this project thereby putting them in first-class condition.

I wish to express my appreciation for the fine cooperation my division has received from you, City Officials and the Common Council during the year 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. Newman

William A. Newman
Electrician