

NINETY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT



DIVISION OF FIRE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

**CITY OF
MADISON, WISCONSIN**

CHIEF EDWARD JOSEPH PAGE

1951

ANNUAL REPORT DIVISION OF FIRE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CITY OF MADISON, WISCONSIN

■	Letter of Transmittal
■	Section I Alarm and Fire Frequency
■	Section II Loss of Life and Property
■	Section III Apparatus and Equipment Used
■	Section IIII Personnel
■	Fire Prevention
■	Training and Instruction
■	Maintenance
■	Fire Alarm Telegraph

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1954

December 31, 1951

Mayor George Forster,
Members of the Common Council,
Honorable Board of Police & Fire Commissioners

Madam and Gentlemen:

Our Ninety-Fifth Annual Report, Division of Fire is presented for the year ending December 31, 1951.

This report contains letters of transmittal from our officers in charge of their respective Bureaus. Activities during the year 1951 are described briefly.

Our fire experience charts for the past year show that we have experienced another average fire year: actual fire alarms fall below 1950 and present fire reports indicate a lower fire loss. In examining building fire reports--the relationship between construction, type of occupancy and hazards involved, indicate many of these small fires as potentially major fire problems. If they had not been properly handled these small fires could have spread beyond their point of origin to involve adjacent properties and resulted in major fire losses.

In addition to our regular fire services, we have incorporated again our responsibilities attendant to Civil Defense. A program of training has been agreed upon, the manner in which it shall be put into force has been studied, and when necessary civilian personnel is available to inaugurate a Civil Defense program our Fire Division is ready and willing to accept this additional responsibility vital to the defense of our country.

Annexation to our City during past years has placed additional burdens on company fire response. Plans have been laid and studied to meet these increased demands for city services. As new demands for fire protection continue to grow; and as annexation to our City continues as it has during past years, plans must materialize in the near future for additional fire protection in the form of new stations in or near these newly annexed areas to efficiently protect life and property.

Another year has passed. The elements, normal wear through usage and general deterioration has taken their toll on our No. 3 Fire Station on Williamson Street. The condition of this building is not safe structurally, and from the health standpoint is not suitable for daily occupancy by fire personnel. My suggestions during the past eight years have been consistent in both budget and annual reports to replace this building with a new fire station which will incorporate an adequate drill school and embrace in

December 31, 1951

and about its properties a drillyard. A division of our size must have proper training facilities in the form of a drill school and yard. Again, I repeat, we are carrying out the necessary functions of fire training under the most adverse conditions. Due to the lack of adequate space our Training Instructor must make hose layouts, ladder applications and evolutions attendant to a major fire in and about various stations. This practice is not only unsatisfactory from a training standpoint, but in many cases it presents a hazard to our citizens due to the fact that many evolutions are performed on public sidewalks and streets.

A great inefficiency exists in our fire service today. And it has not been corrected during the past year or during the current budget year of 1952. Repeated requests have been made by me for additional personnel to man the fire alarm office with alarm dispatchers. My budget requests have not been granted. I again call this problem to your attention for it vitally affects the efficiency of your fire response. The operator-dispatcher in a fire alarm office is in control of the "nerve center" of your fire service. All fire response and emergency services begin from this center. Needless to say, personnel who serve in this capacity must possess the highest training qualifications and fire background to perform efficiently and assume the grave responsibilities of this all important position. Lack of sufficient dispatcher personnel is the one "weak spot" in your fire service. We are fully cognizant of this fact and we have made every effort to correct this condition to strengthen this vital communication link between our citizens and their fire service.

I express my thanks and appreciation to Mayor Forster, the members of the Common Council and to the members of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. Your splendid cooperation, your understanding and help in solving the many and complicated fire problems as they arise each year has helped provide us with a dependable fire service.

I also want to commend and thank the officers and men of our Fire Division for their splendid performance during the past year. Their efficient efforts and courage as firemen is the final determining factor which confines building fires before they result in major fires with consequent loss of life and property. Many letters written by appreciative citizens attesting and commenting on these performances are on file in my office.

In conclusion: it will be our objective in the Division of Fire to provide the most efficient fire service possible, and to eliminate all causes which contribute to the loss of life and property. We have dedicated ourselves to this purpose.

Yours very truly,

Chief Edward Joseph Page

ALARM & FIRE FREQUENCY



ALARM CLASSIFICATION

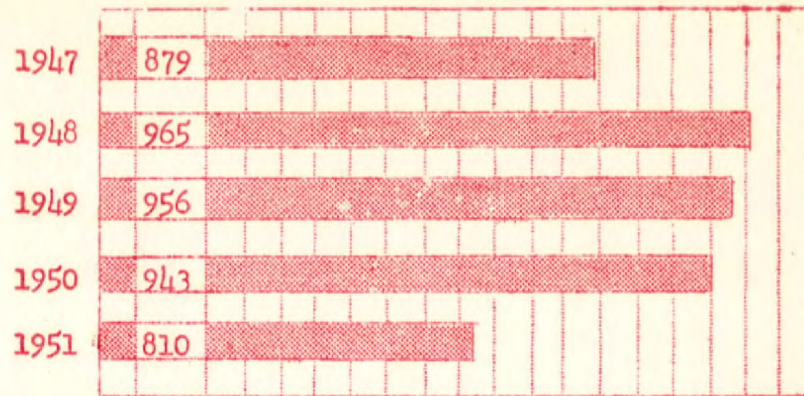
Alarms Involving Fire

	1950	1951
Buildings	312	272
Other Than Buildings		
1. Mobile - Vehicles in Street	116	113
Other	<u>2</u> 118	<u>3</u> 116
2. Brush and Grass	80	33
3. Rubbish	19	26
4. Dumps	3	3
5. Miscellaneous	<u>63</u> 283	<u>43</u> 221
TOTAL FIRES	595	493

Alarms Not Involving Fire

Rescue and Emergency		
1. Specials	166	106
2. Investigations	<u>113</u> 279	<u>152</u> 258
Needless Calls		
1. Mistaken - Smoke Scares, etc.	53	29
2. False	<u>16</u> <u>69</u>	<u>30</u> <u>59</u>
TOTAL ALARMS NOT INVOLVING FIRE	<u>348</u>	<u>317</u>
TOTAL ALARMS	943	810

CHART OF ALARMS



COMPARISON FIRE WITH TOTAL ALARMS

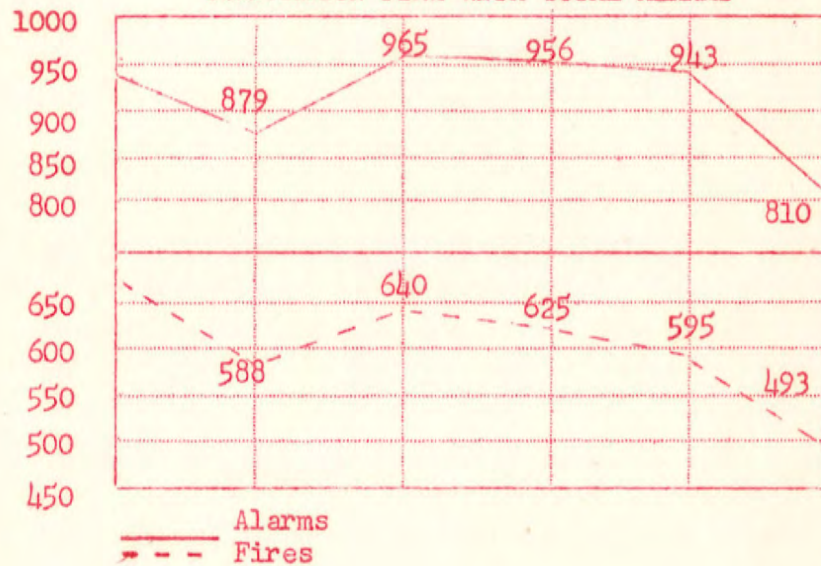
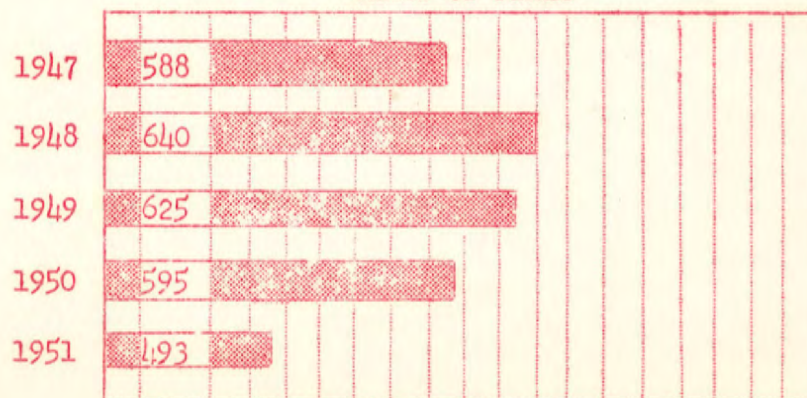


CHART OF FIRES

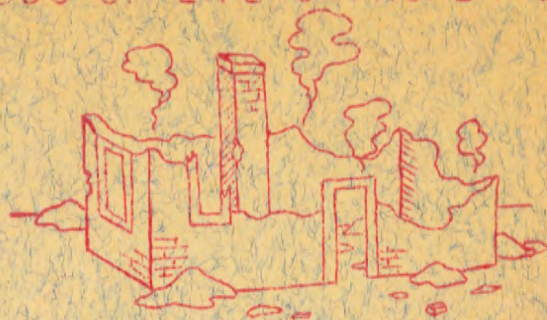


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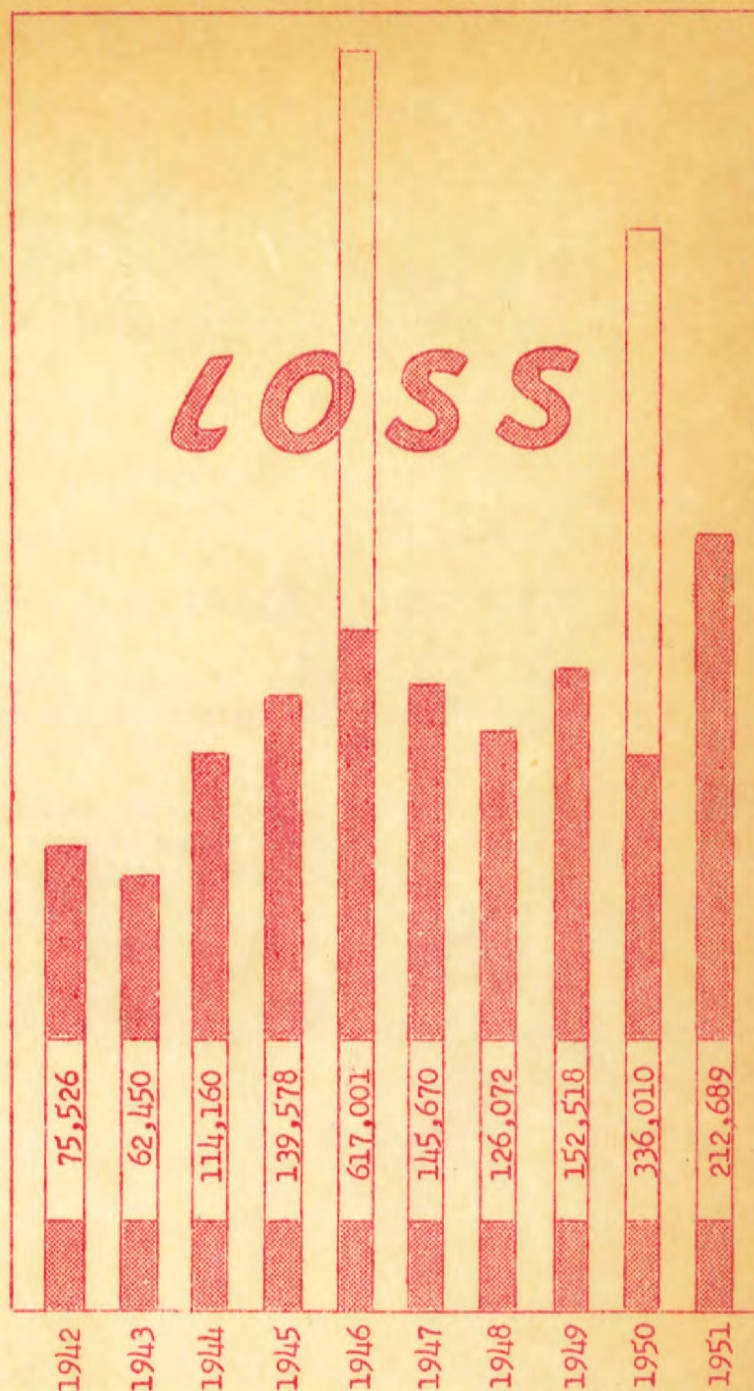
BUILDING FIRES: <u>Cause</u> <u>Frequency</u>		1950	1951
1. Chimneys: Soot Burning	77	57	
Defective & Overheated	<u>6</u> 83	<u>0</u> 57	
2. Careless Smoking..	21	45	
3. Combustibles Near Heater	19	26	
Rubbish Near Heater	<u>4</u> 23	<u>3</u> 29	
4. Electric Appliances and Motors	36	19	
5. Grease on Stoves	17	18	
6. Oil Burners	41	15	
7. Children with Matches	14	14	
Other Careless Use of Matches	<u>0</u> 14	<u>1</u> 15	
8. Hot Ashes	6	14	
9. Defective Electric Wiring	14	11	
10. Flammable Liquids: Home Cleaning	0	0	
Other	<u>4</u> 4	<u>6</u> 6	
11. Lightning	0	6	
12. Gas and Appliances	6	4	
13. Defective Heater	0	2	
14. Spontaneous Ignition	3	2	
15. Thawing Pipes	2	2	
16. Incendiary	1	1	
17. Sparks from Machinery	0	1	
18. Sparks on Roofs: Wood	6	0	
Other	<u>1</u> 7	<u>0</u> 0	
19. Suspicious	0	1	
20. Miscellaneous Known Causes	15	7	
21. Undetermined	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	
<u>Total Alarms Involving Buildings</u>	312	272	

BUILDING FIRES: <u>Five-Year</u> <u>Experience</u>	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Av.
Number of Building Fires, Yearly	352	311	299	312	272	309
Number of Bldg. Fires Per 1000 Population	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.22

LOSS OF LIFE & PROPERTY



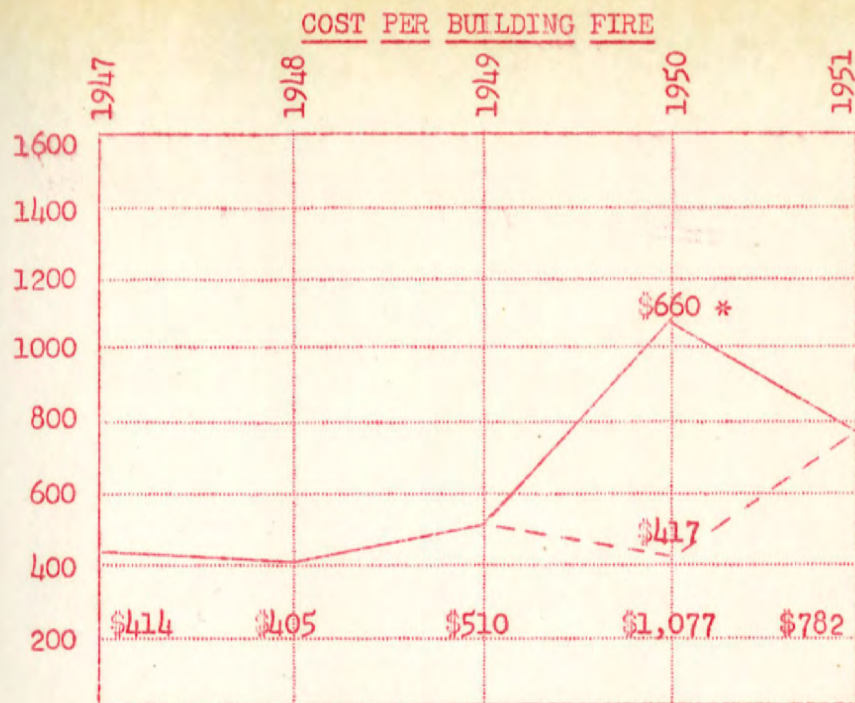
LIFE & PROPERTY



5 YEAR EXPERIENCE

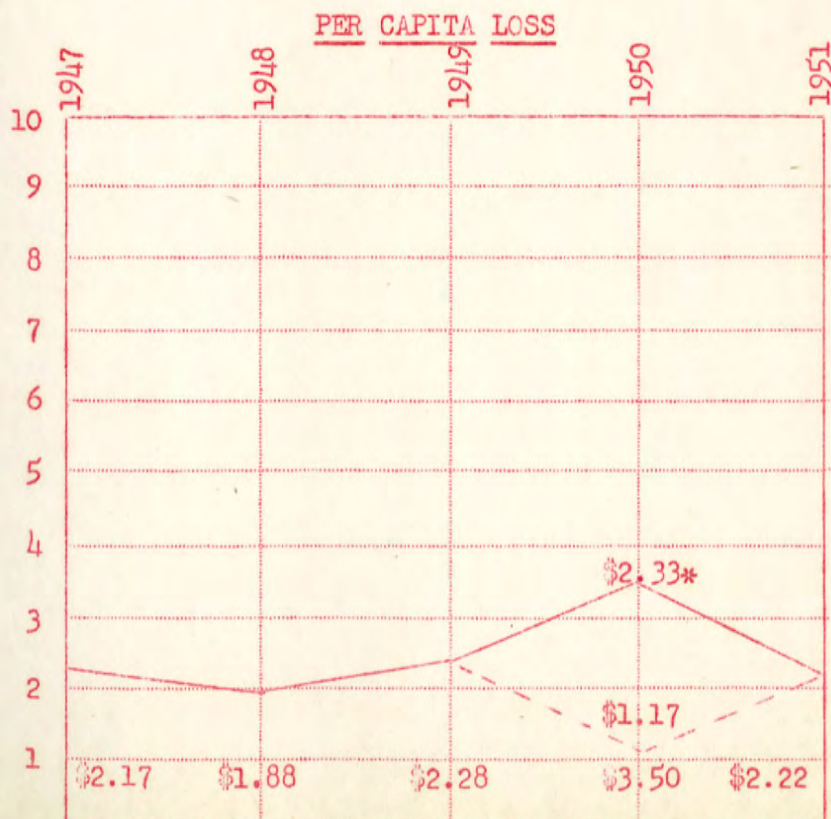
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Aver.
Loss	145,670	126,072	152,518	112,132 223,878 336,010*	212,689	194,592
Loss, Per Capita	2.17	1.88	2.28	3.50	2.22	2.41
Loss, Per Building Fire	414	405	510	1,077	782	638
Persons Killed by Fire	0	5	1	0	0	1.2

* Three major fires represent approximately 66% of total loss: largest number of fires (490) account for only approximately 34% of loss.



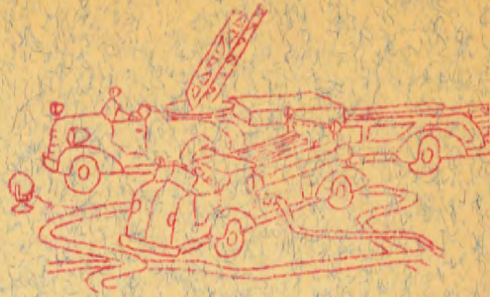
* Represents additional loss incurred by three major fires.

Three major fires represent 66% of total loss; largest number of fires (490) account for only 34% of loss.



* Represents per capita loss for 3 major fires

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ APPARATUS & EQUIPMENT ■



APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT USED -- 5-Year Experience

Apparatus & Equipment	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	5-Year Average
2½" Hose Laid	92,255	90,230	91,600	98,100	101,200	94,677
1½" Hose Laid	8,850	7,325	6,780	7,650	6,350	7,391
Booster Hose - Feet	80,000	103,650	82,000	91,450	79,600	87,340
Booster Gallons	21,680	18,601	17,065	18,778	13,100	17,844
Ladders Raised - Feet	4,175	2,573	2,574	4,686	3,633	3,528
Total Company Response	1,339	1,406	1,392	1,443	1,249	1,365

DEPRECIATION RECORD

Our maintenance experience has taught us to establish the life expectancy for our heavy duty fire apparatus at 15 years. A 6% depreciation write-off with a remaining value of 10% has been established as a fair method of arriving at true financial value. This method also provides an estimate of fire service value for apparatus retained in service beyond its life expectancy.

Upon expiration of maximum life years the 10% remaining value is carried for salvage recovery, plus the value of fire protective services rendered beyond maximum life years by antiquated fire apparatus which cannot be entirely ignored. Therefore, apparatus retained between 15 and 25 years is depreciated 50% of this remaining value or .5% of the original cost price each year. At the end of 25 years, 5% of the original cost remains on our depreciation record. This remaining value is depreciated at the rate of 1% per year for the next five years, so that at the end of 30 years the apparatus has been depreciated 100%.

Officers cars are required to perform at peak efficiency under the most strenuous use; a five year life expectancy is lenient and within safety limits. The life expectancy of our service panel trucks has been established at eight years.

Our depreciation method provides an efficient replacement schedule and a true picture of apparatus needs. It is evident that some financial arrangement should be made to meet the anticipated apparatus needs and eliminate periodic large budget expenditures for high cost fire apparatus. This would also provide modern efficient fire fighting apparatus when it is needed to maintain peak fire protective services to our citizens.

Our apparatus depreciation schedule is charted on the following page.

APPARATUS DEPRECIATION

Sta. No.	Description	Make	Date Purch.	Orig Cost	Life Yrs.	% Depr.	Amt Depr.	Value 12/31/51	Date to Retire	Act Yrs. Service
1	Sedan	Buick	2/1/51	2,000	5	20	367	1,633	2/1/56	10M
1	Sedan	Nash	10/29/47	1,645	5	20	1,044	601	10/29/52	4Y2M
1	Sedan	Ford	4/1/41	829	5	20	829	0	4/1/46	9Y9M
1	Panel Truck - Maint.	Chevrolet	6/24/48	1,402	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	613	789	6/24/56	3Y6M
1	Panel Truck - Fire Alarm	Chevrolet	6/24/48	1,471	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	644	827	6/24/56	3Y6M
1	1250 gal Pumper	Am LaFrance	9/15/48	19,756	15	6	3,852	15,904	9/15/63	3Y3M
1	100 ft Aerial	Pirsch	11/2/49	35,862	15	6	4,483	31,379	11/2/64	2Y1M
1	Rescue Squad	Chevrolet	11/1/49	3,500	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,314	2,186	1/1/57	3Y0M
1	750 gal Pumper - Vol Liq.	Seagrave	8/3/25	12,500	15	6	12,052	448	8/3/40	26Y4M
2	1000 gal Pumper	Seagrave	12/26/29	15,500	15	6	14,494	1,006	12/26/44	22Y0M
2	High Pressure	Ford	9/15/48	2,500	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,016	1,484	9/15/63	3Y3M
3	1250 gal Pumper	Am LaFrance	9/15/48	19,756	15	6	3,852	15,904	9/15/63	3Y3M
3	85 ft Aerial	Pirsch	2/20/50	30,862	15	6	3,395	27,465	2/20/65	1Y10M
4	1250 gal Pumper	Am LaFrance	9/15/48	19,756	15	6	3,852	15,904	9/15/63	3Y3M
4	85 ft Aerial	Pirsch	2/9/50	30,862	15	6	3,395	27,465	2/9/65	1Y10M
5	600 gal Pumper	Seagrave	2/2/34	6,200	15	6	5,670	530	2/2/49	17Y11M
6	750 gal Pumper	General	9/1/39	9,183	15	6	6,796	2,387	9/1/54	12Y4M
6	Ladder, Service Truck	Seagrave	11/25/29	9,000	15	6	8,419	581	11/25/44	22Y1M
7	600 gal Pumper	Seagrave	4/20/35	6,623	15	6	6,013	610	4/20/50	16Y8M
7	Ladder, Service Truck	Seagrave	11/20/24	9,500	15	6	9,152	348	11/20/39	27Y1M
8	750 gal Quad	Pirsch	6/24/41	12,065	15	6	7,502	4,563	6/24/56	10Y6M
8	750 gal Pumper - Aux.	Seagrave	1923	12,500	15	6	12,375	125	11/1/38	29Y0M
FPB	Sedan	Chevrolet.....	Annual Transfer from Police Department.....							
T o t a l s				263,272			111,450	151,822		

PERSONNEL



MAYOR

POLICE & FIRE COMMISSION

FIRE CHIEF

FIRE 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

Fire Alarm Telegraph
Sig. Alarm Elec. II
Sig. Alarm Elec. I

FIRE FIGHTING FORCE

A. Platoon
1st Asst Chief
B. Platoon
2nd Asst Chief

** STATION 1
ENGINE COMPANY

A. Platoon
1 Captain
7 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Captain
7 Firemen
AERIAL COMPANY
A. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
8 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
8 Firemen
RESCUE SQUAD
A. Platoon
2 Firemen
B. Platoon
2 Firemen
ITINERANT
3 Captains
3 Lieutenants
CHIEFS CAR
A. Platoon
1 Fireman
B. Platoon
1 Fireman

STATION 2
ENGINE COMPANY

A. Platoon
1 Captain
6 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
6 Firemen

STATION 3
ENGINE COMPANY

A. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen
AERIAL COMPANY
A. Platoon
4 Firemen
B. Platoon
4 Firemen

STATION 4
ENGINE COMPANY

A. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen
AERIAL COMPANY
A. Platoon
4 Firemen
B. Platoon
4 Firemen

STATION 5
ENGINE COMPANY

A. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen

STATION 6
ENGINE COMPANY

A. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
4 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Captain
4 Firemen
LADDER COMPANY
A. Platoon
4 Firemen
B. Platoon
4 Firemen

STATION 7
ENGINE COMPANY

A. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
5 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Captain
5 Firemen

STATION 8
COMBINATION CO.

A. Platoon
1 Lieutenant
6 Firemen
B. Platoon
1 Captain
6 Firemen

PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

Authorized Personnel for Year 1951

Chief.....			1
Assistant Chiefs.....			2
Captains:			
Line Officers:			
Station.....	9		
Itinerant.....	<u>3</u>	12	
Fire Prevention Bureau.....	1		
Training & Instruction.....	1		
Maintenance.....	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	15
Lieutenants:			
Line Officers:			
Station.....	9		
Itinerant.....	<u>3</u>	12	
Fire Prevention Inspectors.....			7
Assistant Mechanic.....			1
Privates:			
Drivers.....		24	
Privates.....		<u>108</u>	<u>132</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL - Fire Division.....			170
Signal Alarm Electricians.....		2	
Office Employees.....		<u>3</u>	
Total Civilian Staff: Personnel Bd.....			<u>5</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL: Authorized Strength.....			175

	1947	1948		1949	1950		1951
Authorized Police Fire Com.	148	Approved 148 / 14 = 162	Adj. 147*	155	Approved 159	Adj. 158	170
Membership Bd. of Personnel	3	3	3	4*	4	5	5
of Depart. TOTAL	151	151 / 14 = 165	151	159	163	163	175
New Members Appointed	35	4		21	10		25
Retirements	3	2		12	5		
Resignations	2	1					2
Departures Dismissals	2				1		
Deaths	1						
Military Lv.					1		8
Temp. Elig. List							2
Complement Beginning of Year	121	148		150	159		162
Complement End of Year	148	150**		159	162**		175

* Personnel adjusted to 1947 level; personnel for new station approved in budget not used; personnel redistributed.

Signal Alarm Electrician position changed from Bd. of Fire Commissioners to Bd. Personnel; civilian personnel assigned.

** 1 Vacancy

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION ■



December 31, 1951

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Fire Division,
Department of Public Safety

Dear Sir:

I hereby submit to you the annual report of the activities of the Fire Prevention Bureau for the year 1951.

As has been the custom in the past, a detailed compilation of inspections made and defects found in the various classes of occupancies is included in the following pages.

By coordinating the figures given in the "Inspections by Occupancy" table with the figures indicating actual fire experience for the year 1951, it is apparent that fires in residential units contributed over 66% to the total number of fires; and fires in dwellings, as distinguished from other residential units such as apartments, hotels, etc., embraced more than 57% of this total.

Conceivably, routine inspections as ordinarily conducted in other classes of occupancies would reduce this number of fires; however, such services cannot under ordinary conditions be imposed on the householder since fire inspectors are forbidden entry into private dwellings. It is only when the fire hazard progresses to the point where it is a menace to public welfare rather than private that the inspector is empowered to act, and other than voluntary contact may be made with the householder.

Therefore, in these occupancies where the fire inspector is denied access, and thus is unaware of the various hazards which exist within, the problem of fire prevention becomes the sole responsibility of the householder. Various media are used to acquaint the householder with the hazards existing in certain conditions and the methods recommended for correction; newspaper articles, radio programs, publicity given to fires and subsequent fatalities resulting from hazardous conditions and practices, all aid the fire inspector in his never ending efforts to eliminate fires and the causes of fires.

Fire Inspectors participate directly in this program at all times, but it is during Fire Prevention Week that all efforts and facilities are concentrated with the one objective in mind, namely, that of acquainting all citizens of Madison with conditions that cause fires, and the methods recommended for the elimination of these conditions.

Chief Edward Joseph Page

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December 31, 1951

Continuous efforts by the Fire Prevention Bureau to attain the objective of reducing the unsatisfactory ratio between dwelling house fires and total fires will eventually affect a downward trend in the total of all fires.

Little change in the personnel of the Fire Prevention Bureau was encountered this year, the sole exception being the transfer of Kenneth Vodak to the Bureau to take the place of Russell Langley who was called back into service with the Armed Forces.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to you and the Honorable Board of Police and Fire Commissioners for the interest and appreciation shown toward our work.

Respectfully submitted,

Captain Paul J. Gabbei,
Fire Prevention Bureau

INSPECTIONS BY OCCUPANCY

	CLASS I		CLASS II		CLASS III		CLASS IV		CLASS V		SPECIAL		REGULAR		REINSP		TOTAL	
	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT
JANUARY	97	32	114	52	488	231	30	34	11	31	379	3	344	365	17	12	740	380
FEBRUARY	82	23	164	29	448	117	16	11	52	22	201	1	533	201	28		762	202
MARCH	73	20	131	101	585	165	24	35	15	18	452	1	356	330	20	8	828	339
APRIL	54	41	99	108	441	210	9	20	12	28	366	6	236	379	13	22	615	407
MAY	80	12	139	49	567	183	28	24	38	31	395	2	433	288	24	9	852	299
JUNE	61	8	121	40	490	120	85	15	16	25	284	1	474	201	15	6	773	208
JULY	80	14	133	18	419	63	44	14	33	14	244		447	123	18		709	123
AUGUST	59	38	100	110	385	277	11	89	20	53	344	1	216	562	15	4	575	567
SEPTEMBER	72	20	139	47	592	105	18	15	45	17	450	2	398	197	18	5	866	204
OCTOBER	38	8	101	29	271	63	14	17	14	8	193	1	242	123	3	1	438	125
NOVEMBER	70	44	159	68	560	126	44	9	19	19	364	2	477	253	11	11	852	266
DECEMBER	200	2	207	25	1560	74	15	3	23	12	1795	1	209	115	1		2005	116
TOTAL	966	262	1607	676	6806	1734	338	286	298	278	5467	21	4365	3137	183	78	10015	3236
FIRES	17		182		39		10		24									

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	15	29	78	74	173	223	24	28	12	35	302	389
FEBRUARY	33	50	133	42	256	68	18	11	51	19	491	190
MARCH	22	32	74	127	212	146	38	24	13	19	359	348
APRIL	20	65	64	154	166	160	6	21	13	22	269	422
MAY	30	13	94	42	229	99	30	16	44	38	427	208
JUNE	29	3	80	46	206	52	16	8	19	11	350	120
JULY	37	11	159	11	197	14	56	7	45	7	494	50
AUGUST	38	26	53	87	88	209	7	99	11	50	197	471
SEPTEMBER	41	14	82	37	235	74	15	18	50	12	423	155
OCTOBER	24	6	110	34	71	25	7	9	15		227	74
NOVEMBER	28	43	153	43	221	64	20	14	15	4	437	168
DECEMBER	11		50	15	110	26	9		20	9	200	50
TOTAL	328	292	1130	712	2164	1160	246	255	308	226	4176	2645

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 rail-road property, public and private garages, filling stations, lumber yards, etc.

BUREAU OF TRAINING & INSTRUCTION



December 31, 1951

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Division of Fire,
Department of Public Safety

Dear Sir:

The following report of the Bureau of Training and Instruction covers the period January 1 through December 31, 1951. During the past year the following drills and evolutions were given at all stations.

These drills and evolutions covered the following subjects:

- Review of semi-annual examination in January
- Fire Department Hydraulics
- Civilian Defense Preparations
- Streets, Maps, and Territory Assignments
- Auxiliary Fire Training
- Pneophore Instruction
- Use of Foam Generator
- Use of Air Foam Nozzle and Liquid Air Foam
- Aerial Ladder Operations
- Hose Evolutions
- Hard Suction Hookup and Drafting
- Soft Suction Hookup and Pumping
- Life Net Drill
- Advancing Lines Up Aerial
- Double Reverse Hose Evolution
- Hose and Rope Evolutions
- Hose and Ladder Evolutions
- Pump Operations
- Tools, Equipment and Rope Uses
- Ladder Raises
- Ladder Carries
- Testing of Pumpers
- Deluge Set Operations
- First Aid
- Rescue Operations and Equipment
- Booster Hose Operations and Nozzles
- Ventilation Practices
- Sprinkler Evolutions and Shut Offs
- Mid Year Examination
- Use of Resuscitators, Inhalators and Aspirators
- Use of Gas Masks (self contained and cannister type)
- Testing of Hose
- Use of Life Belt
- Forcible Entry Practices
- Preparations for Filming Fire Department Evolutions

The above drills and evolutions generally cover the different subjects that have been taught and discussed during the past year. In

December 31, 1951

addition we were fortunate in being able to obtain several excellent training films, "Pattern for Survival", "Structural Fires", and "Need of Ventilation".

In addition to the drills and evolutions which I have personally conducted, drill periods are held each day in all stations by the station officers.

During this past year I have been given many special assignments, lectures before civic groups, schools and industrial organizations as well as demonstrations and the showing of training and educational films. These lectures and demonstrations not only make for good public relations, but also help educate our citizens in the ever-increasing fight for fire prevention.

A civil defense training program has been instituted in the department and the officers and men are now prepared to carry out their necessary assignments should an emergency arise.

The officer school sessions have been carried on during this past year and arrangements were made for conducted tours through a number of our larger more important mercantile establishments. These tours have been of immeasurable aid in formulating plans for fire attack. Mimeographed floor plans and other pertinent information have been prepared for each individual officer and are made part of the minutes of these meetings.

Due to the splendid cooperation I have received, I have been able to carry out many evolutions which were impossible to do before. However, much more could be accomplished if a drill school were available. As you know, it is extremely difficult to put a constructive drill program into operation without the facilities of a drill tower and conference rooms.

I have prepared a drill program for the coming year that I feel will be profitable to the men and to the department and I sincerely hope that our program for the coming year can be made interesting, worthwhile and constructive.

I again wish to thank you, the Assistant Chiefs, officers and men for the fine cooperation given me and it is my sincere hope that it will continue during 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

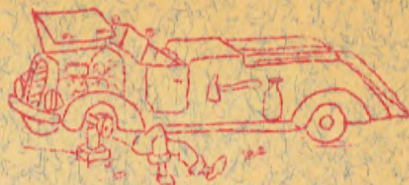
Captain Jack A. Boyle

Captain Jack A. Boyle,
Bureau of Training & Instruction

TOTAL DRILL HOURS -- STATION EXPERIENCE

	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Sta. 8	Total
January	39:45	42:15	36:00	39:15	43:10	40:05	38:00	40:35	319:05
February	33:45	38:35	35:45	39:15	39:00	34:10	35:50	35:55	292:15
March	37:45	36:25	35:40	38:15	40:00	37:15	41:05	36:05	302:30
April	38:45	24:00	29:35	40:00	40:00	38:10	33:20	36:15	280:05
May	34:00	32:10	32:25	39:30	33:15	36:40	36:05	35:45	279:50
June	39:45	37:05	33:35	42:05	32:40	36:55	29:55	23:40	275:40
July	36:15	40:00	33:30	36:30	33:15	32:25	31:15	32:20	275:30
August	38:00	41:15	40:25	35:15	40:45	42:10	42:10	41:55	321:55
September	38:20	30:15	28:35	26:55	30:00	30:10	31:45	34:00	250:00
October	35:30	41:15	34:35	40:30	39:45	40:20	41:55	31:50	305:40
November	36:45	36:40	38:20	35:30	38:45	35:15	37:25	34:45	293:25
December	<u>27:45</u>	<u>36:45</u>	<u>32:15</u>	<u>36:05</u>	<u>26:25</u>	<u>32:50</u>	<u>35:25</u>	<u>33:45</u>	<u>261:15</u>
TOTAL	436:20	436:40	410:40	449:05	437:00	436:25	434:10	416:50	3457:10

BUREAU OF MAINTENANCE



December 31, 1951

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Fire Division,
Department of Public Safety

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit to you the annual activities report of our Maintenance Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1951.

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

During the past year we rebuilt the Ford Engine into a high pressure unit by completely overhauling and removing the old booster equipment and tank, by making the hose box larger to accommodate 800 ft. of 3" hose and 1000 ft. of 2½" hose with a divided box. And, we designed and constructed in our shop a high pressure turret nozzle mounted stationary; this nozzle makes a valuable piece of fire fighting equipment for large fires.

Our No. 5 Engine was completely overhauled during the past year: the fire pump was completely rebuilt and a new and larger motor installed. This engine now has the capacity to pump into any of our deluge streams.

The booster system on our No. 8 Engine was rebuilt to take care of the fog pressure.

No. 7 Truck was completely overhauled and rebuilt with a small cash outlay and lots of labor. We are now in the process of building a deluge set to be mounted on this truck.

The hose boxes on Engines 1,3, and 4 were rebuilt to make divided hose leads possible. The Aerial Truck at Station 1 was repaired after the accident on slippery streets this winter; Engine 3 was also repaired after an accident.

Nine of the oldest oxygen masks were completely rebuilt and repaired.

Further, to comply with State laws for safety we installed directional turn signals on all apparatus. Apparatus was tested to make sure all fire fighting units are in perfect working condition.

We installed two mobile radio units on the new Chief's car. Although I have listed only the major job projects completed during the year of 1951, hundreds of other smaller services and work on

Chief Edward Joseph Page

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December 31, 1951

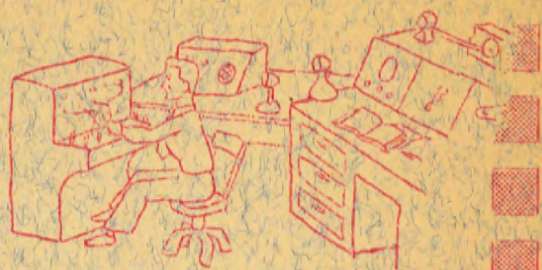
apparatus and equipment was performed to insure their proper care, and their perfect working conditions for maximum fire fighting response.

My thanks to you, Chief Page, for your interest and support in our maintenance work.

Respectfully submitted,

Captain Arne W. Lerwick,
Master Mechanic

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH ■ ■



December 31, 1951

Chief Edward Joseph Page,
Division of Fire,
Department of Public Safety

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit the following report on the Fire Alarm Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1951.

In the early spring of 1951 a supply of new cable was received. Although this amount was insufficient to replace all the old type lead cable in the fire alarm system, part of the amount was used to entirely replace four blocks of the old type installation, and part was used to repair the weakest sections in the system. The reliability of the overall system was increased to a certain extent by the addition of this new cable. Some 30,000 feet of overhead wire was also received which allowed the completion of all alarm circuits to fire stations.

On August 1, 1951 the new alarm system was put into operation; and although it is far from complete due to the scarcity of materials, the high-value district of our City is now protected by alarm boxes. Further installations of overhead circuits are contemplated during 1952 as materials are made available.

When the original fire alarm survey was made in 1949 it was anticipated that \$11,000 would be expended during the year 1951. This amount was approved in our budget, however, due to wire and cable scarcity, the projected work for 1951 was not completed. Our fire alarm outlay expenditures during 1951 were approximately \$5,505, therefore it was necessary for us to request reappropriation of \$5,495 for the budget year 1952 to spread the estimated \$11,000 over a two-year period instead of one year as was originally planned.

Because of the scarcity of materials, considerable time was devoted in 1951 to the installation of new traffic lights and signals. A total of five such installations were completed during the year.

I would like to thank you, City officials, and members of the Common Council for the cooperation extended me and the members of our Fire Alarm Bureau during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

Clyde R. Richards,
Fire Alarm Bureau