

CITY OF MADISON FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 1971



CITY OF MADISON

1971

BOARD OF

POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONERS

Richard Lent, Chairman

Thomas Stephens

Stuart Becker

Ellsworth Swenson

Mrs. Lois Liddicoat

CITY OF MADISON

1971-1972 ALDERMEN

WARD

1	V. Paul Young	5153 Loruth Terrace
2	Joseph I. Thompson	419 No. Ingersoll Street
3	Thomas T. George	905 Inwood Way
4	Dennis McGilligan	324 East Johnson Street
5	Eugene Parks	914 West Dayton Street
6	Douglas J. Christenson	1122 Spaight Street
7	William C. Offerdahl	2311 East Dayton Street
8	Paul R. Soglin	514 West Washington Avenue
9	Susan Kay Phillips	405 West Washington Avenue
10	Alicia Ashman	2114 Bascom Street
11	John H. Healy	3509 Lucia Crest
12	Loren M. Thorson	1521 Wyldewood Drive
13	Richard J. Landgraf, Sr.	2253 West Lawn Avenue
14	Edwin Hill, Jr.	1870 Fisher Street
15	Roger W. Staven	3917 Tulane Avenue
16	Robert L. Prideaux	3209 Center Avenue
17	S. Michael Shivers	3602 Ridgeway Avenue
18	Michael Birkley	5313 Comanche Way
19	George Forster	5030 LaCrosse Lane
20	Jane Ruck	4168 Cherokee Drive
21	William C. Dries	6226 No. Highlands Avenue
22	Uclair W. Brandt	4320 Hegg Avenue

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CREDIT UNION

RED CROSS



RALPH A. MC GRAW

CHIEF



HAROLD O. MUENKEL

ASSISTANT CHIEF



RALPH A. MCGRAW
CHIEF

MADISON FIRE DEPARTMENT

325 W. JOHNSON ST. • MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703

TELEPHONE NO.
255-9406

Mayor William D. Dyke

Members of the Common Council

Members of the Police and Fire Commission

The combined statistical and activity report of the Madison Fire Department for 1971 is submitted for your information.

Demands for services provided by the department continue to increase due to the population and area expansion of the city as well as increased need for technological information concerning fire prevention and protection.

Fires showed a decrease of approximately 10%, while the total number of requests to investigate or prevent the imminent occurrence of a fire increased by approximately 20%. This trend indicates some measure of success in the increased emphasis being given to fire prevention by the entire department.

Requests for emergency medical care continue to increase at a rate of 5 to 10% each year and has reached the point where added attention will need to be directed to prevention of these emergencies as well as expansion of service or alternate methods of coping with this problem.

Installation of the new radio operated alarm system in the outlying areas of the city should be accomplished early next year, which will provide a convenient and rapid method of reporting the need for either fire, ambulance, or police services by the choice of a button on the new alarm boxes.

The drafting of a new fire prevention code was two-thirds completed during the year by the Fire Prevention Board.

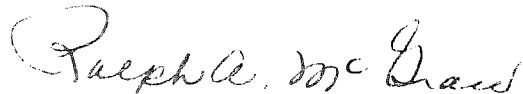
It is regrettable to report that three deaths by fire occurred in 1971, which again re-emphasizes the need for ever-increasing attention to fire safety for our citizens.

The 143 arson fires listed are an indication of the senseless and wanton waste of resources in this era of ecological concern.

The citizens of Madison should certainly be proud of the ability of their Fire Department to cope with the Fire and Emergency Medical needs of this large community. This ability is made possible only as a result of a citizenry concerned enough to provide the financial resources, a city administration which recognizes the need for a retention of the tax base and the resultant job opportunities, and last but surely not least, a faithful, dedicated and proficient Fire Department Staff. Without any one of these necessary elements of a total fire protection program, the city would cease to flourish.

I am especially appreciative for the assistance provided the Fire Department by other city departments and divisions during the year. The provision of fire protection requires assistance from all of the staff and operating departments and divisions throughout the year. This assistance coupled with the devoted attention of the members of the Police and Fire Commission certainly makes the work of managing the Fire Department a privilege and pleasure.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ralph A. McGraw".

Ralph A. McGraw
Chief

ADMINISTRATION



JOHN HEREID

S. H. TIEDEMAN

L. J. HACKBART

LINDA HILLMAN

1971

FIRE DEPARTMENT BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Fire Administration	\$ 524,992.26
Fire Training	44,034.60
Fire Prevention	141,787.22
Airport	208,401.53
Fire Communications	88,701.31
Fire Maintenance	71,454.32
Fire Ambulance	71,485.50
Fire Suppression	2,651,340.29
Total	<hr/> 3,599,316.63

1971

RETIREMENTS

Deputy Fire Chief Russell A. Mani	May 23, 1971
Captain James M. Engelberger	February 14, 1971
Firefighter Kenneth R. Gibbs	August 6, 1971
Firefighter Leon Holl *	May 1, 1971

* Service connected disability

1971

FIRE DEPARTMENT PROMOTIONS

From			
Captain	Deputy Chief	June 20, 1971	Lyle D. Mephram
Lieutenant	Captain	June 20, 1971	Arthur Kaltenberg
Lieutenant	Captain	June 20, 1971	Michael Hauser
Firefighter	Lieutenant	June 20, 1971	James Bitney
Firefighter	Lieutenant	June 20, 1971	Darrell Fleming
Firefighter	Lieutenant	June 20, 1971	Frank Leverentz
Firefighter	Lieutenant	June 20, 1971	Ronald Reuter
Firefighter	Sgt. Dispatcher	March 14, 1971	Gregory Fuss

1971

PERSONNEL DATA - Manpower

Total days lost for sickness	787
Total days lost for injury	219
Average daily absences	2.15
Average on duty strength	67½
Smallest fighting force on duty	65
Largest fighting force on duty	70.33
Vacancies unfilled end of month	2
Man hours of overtime work	4,013
Appointments	1
Resignations	4
Promotions	8
Demotions	2
Transfers	22
Reinstated	6
Suspension	6

Average age of personnel and experience by rank

1. Assist. Chiefs		
a. Average age	54½ yrs.	
b. Average seniority	29½ yrs.	
c. Average time in grade	5½ yrs.	
2. Deputy Chiefs		
a. Average age	49½ yrs.	
b. Average seniority	24 yrs.	
c. Average time in grade	2 yrs.	
3. Captains		
a. Average age	48 yrs.	
b. Average seniority	23½ yrs.	
c. Average time in grade	4 yrs.	
4. Lieutenants		
a. Average age	45 yrs.	
b. Average seniority	20 yrs.	
c. Average time in grade	4½ yrs.	
5. Firefighters		
a. Average age	37 yrs.	
b. Average seniority	11 yrs.	

FIRE SUPPRESSION PERSONNEL

Length of Service in = Percentage of Total
 Increments of 5 years Fire Suppression Force

1-5 yrs.	57	24%
5-10 yrs.	50	21%
10-15 yrs.	35	15%
15-20 yrs.	24	10%
20-25 yrs.	53	22%
25-30 yrs.	16	7%
30-35 yrs.	3	1%
	<u>238</u>	<u>100%</u>

II
FIRE PREVENTION
-EDUCATION
-ENFORCEMENT
-ENGINEERING



JOHN R. TAPPEN

LT. KENNETH VODAK
LT. VINCENT WONN
LT. MICHEL SULLIVAN
LT. PAUL MCCALLUM
LT. KENDALL NIEBUHR
LT. RONALD REUTER
LT. OSCAR PETRY
LT. ROBERT FULLER

CITY OF MADISON
FIRE PREVENTION BOARD



Left to right: Chief Ralph A. McGraw; Mr. Thomas O'Sheridan, P. E.; Mr. Charles Dinauer, Planning Director, City of Madison; Mr. Frank Johnson, Chairman; Mr. Robert Friess, Building Inspection Superintendent, City of Madison. Not pictured; Mr. Glenn Johnson.

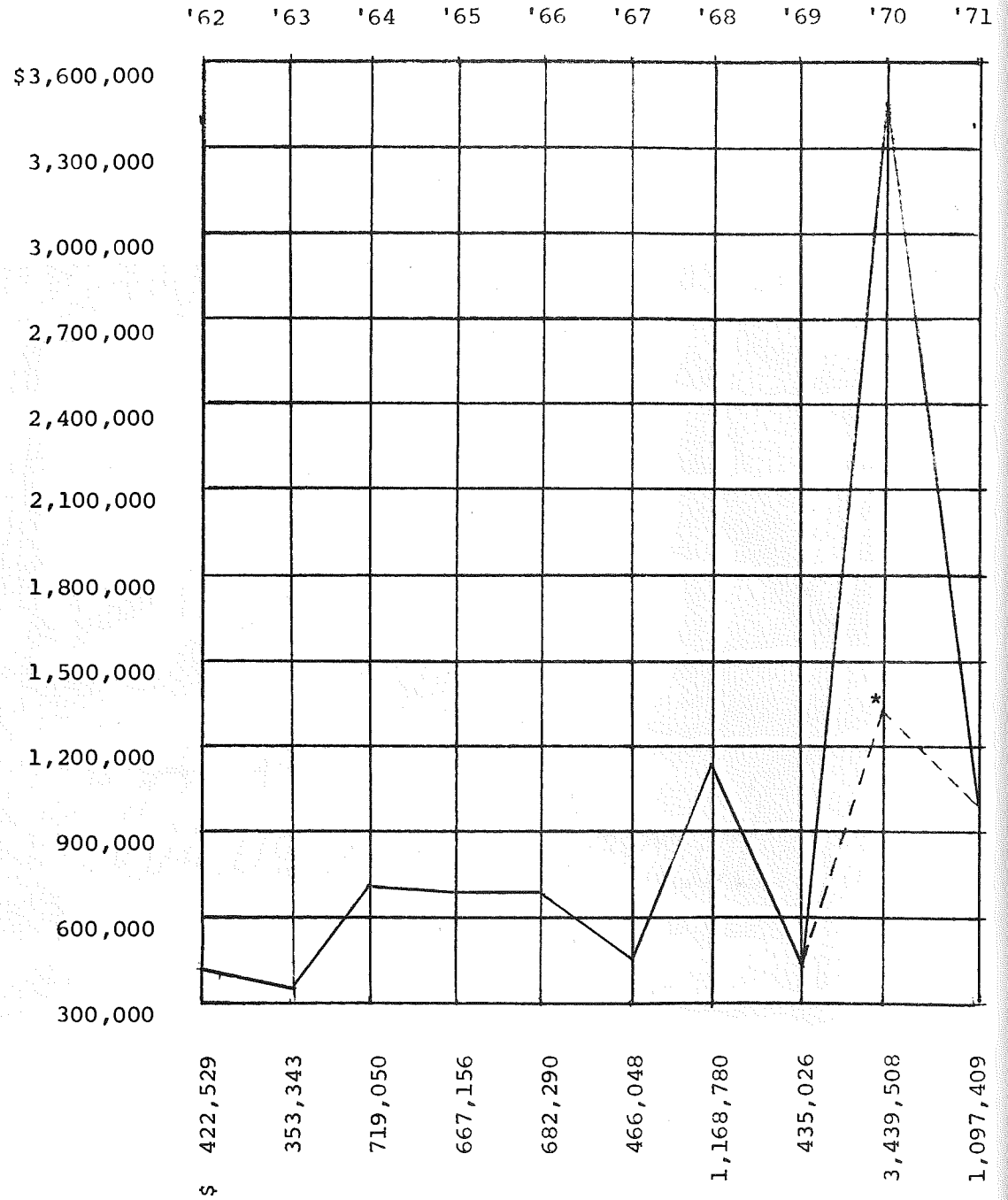
1971 MAJOR FIRES

January 13	4100 Nakoma Road	Church	196,000.00
March 5	2505 Monterey Drive	Apartment	56,350.00
April 6	2121 No. Stoughton Rd.	Chemical Sales	174,150.00
July 13	2606 W. Broadway	Dwelling	30,500.00
August 11	4353 Britta Parkway	Apartment	31,600.00
September 1	438 No. Frances St.	Apartment	31,600.00
September 10	4530 Monona Drive	Eagle Foods	200,000.00 3 injuries
October 15	4329 Tokay Blvd.	Church	154,000.00 4 injuries
October 16	205 North Bassett St.	Monona Tire Co.	137,300.00 4 injuries
December 19	5718 Dorsett Drive	Dwelling	40,000.00



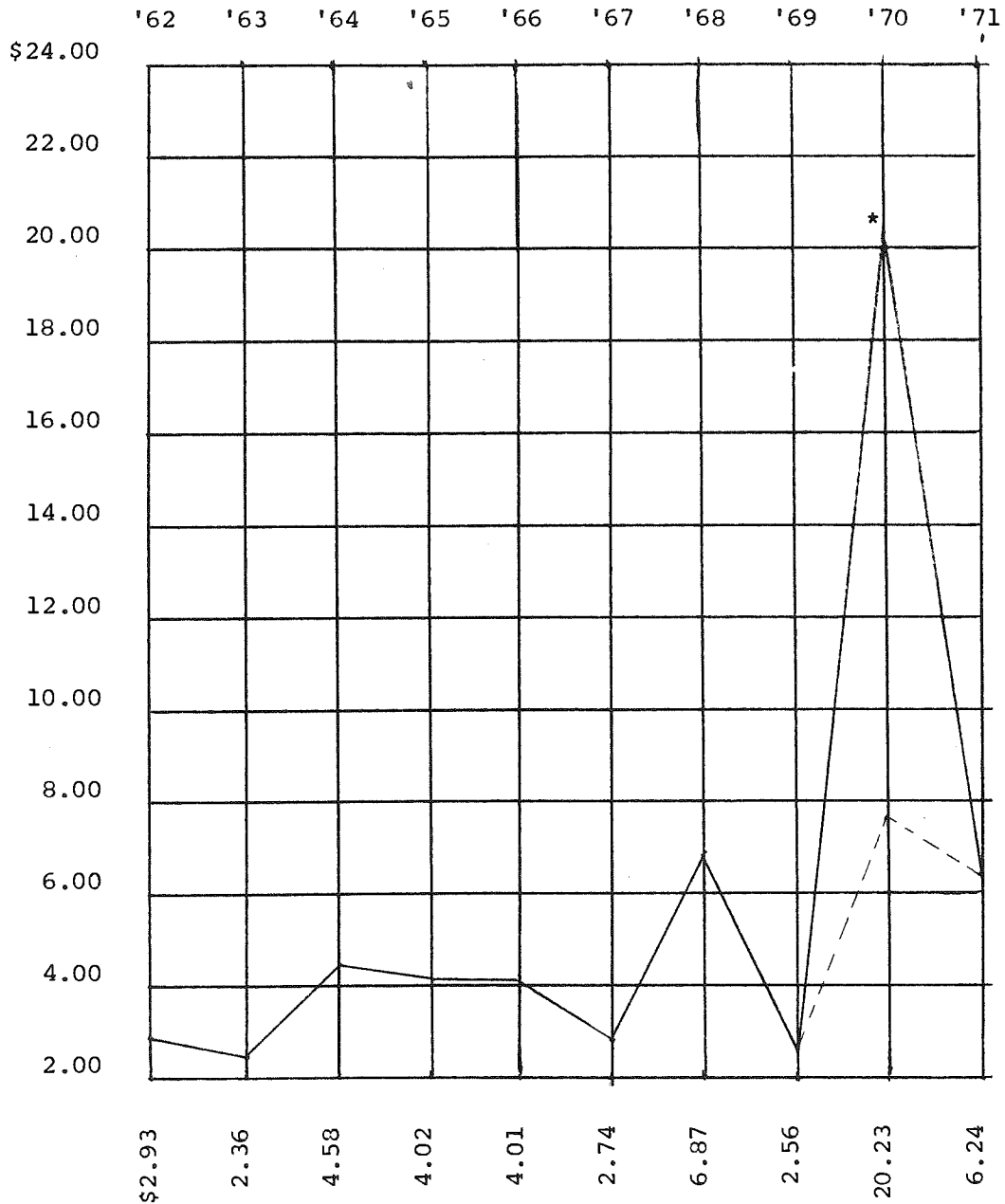
Over 34% of all building fires were determined incendiary.

1971 FIRE LOSS



* Loss Less Sterling Hall

PER CAPITA FIRE LOSS- - -10 YEAR EXPERIENCE



Total insured loss for 1971 is incomplete.
 Average per capita fire loss, 10 year experience=\$5.65.
 Est. population - 170,000.
 * Sterling Hall explosion and fire
 ----- Loss per capita, less Sterling Hall

INSPECTIONS AND OTHER FIRE PREVENTION WORK

Inspections by fire suppression division	15,783
Inspections by fire prevention division	2,413
Total inspections	18,196
Total man hours on inspection	11,717
Inspections per man hour	155
Complaints received	164
Total reinspections	763
Violations found	5,727
Extensions of time granted	140
Notices of violations issued	875
Violations corrected	2,570
Conditions referred to other departments	246
Fire drills supervised	146
Radio talks	65
Others and lectures (Number	300
(Audience	12,143
Photographs taken	1,126
Permits issued	71

1971 INVESTIGATION OF FIRES

Incendiary fires:	
Fires for which arrests were made	8
Number of arrests	7
Cases in which convictions were secured	3
Number of convictions	3
False alarms:	
Alarms for which arrests were made	2
Cases convictions were secured	2
Misdeamors (connected with fires)	
Convictions	5
Bomb threats	22

1971 MONTHLY

INVESTIGATION OF FIRES

	DETERMINED ACCIDENTAL	DETERMINED SUSPICIOUS	UNDETERMINED	INCENDIARY	TOTAL
January	9	0	0	3	12
February	2	0	0	3	5
March	10	0	0	4	14
April	6	0	3	31	40
May	7	0	2	12	21
June	14	0	0	3	17
July	10	0	2	18	30
August	6	0	2	15	23
September	11	2	1	13	27
October	8	2	0	19	29
November	5	4	0	15	24
December	5	0	0	7	12
Totals	93	8	10	143	254

56.02% of total fires investigated were of incendiary origin.
Includes buildings, motor vehicles and miscellaneous out-
door fires.

1971 INSPECTIONS BY OCCUPANCIES

PUBLIC BUILDINGS	
Government buildings	351
Hospitals and institutions	84
Schools	252
Churches	262
Amusement buildings	124
DWELLING OCCUPANCIES	
Hotels	86
Lodging houses	516
Apartments	6,238
Dwellings	1,576
Stores and dwellings	194
MERCANTILES	
Office buildings	1,002
Small retail stores	2,737
Restaurants	391
Large single occupancy mercantiles	316
Storage warehouses	370
MANUFACTURING	
Textile, fabric workers	39
Metal workers	103
Wood workers	56
Food products	70
Chemical works	31
Flammable liquids and gases	33
Multiple occupancy manufacturing	66
Miscellaneous manufacturing	171
MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS	
Lumber yards	23
Railroad, wharf property	4
Bulk oil storage	52
Public garage and filling stations	636
Private garages	181
Miscellaneous structures	1,109
Ramp patrol	1,123
Total	18,196

Occupancies Involved in Fire in 1971

Dwellings	151
Apartments	128
Single Occup. Merc.	33
Restaurants	18
Small Retail Store	14
Hosp. & Institution	14
Schools	12
Private Garage	11
Misc. Structure	9
Lodging House	7
Churches	6
Hotels	4
Food Products Mfg.	4
Metal Workers	3
Misc. Mfg.	2
Govt. Buildings	1
Wood Workers Mfg.	1
Public Garage	1
Amusement Bldg.	<u>1</u>
Total	420

FIRES BY TYPE OF BUILDING (in which fire started)

Fire-resistive	
Protected steel frame	39
Not fire-resistive	
Brick or stone walls	80
Wood frame	<u>301</u>
Total	420

CAUSES OF BUILDING FIRES, 1971
420 Building Fires

Electric Appliance and Motor	91
Combustibles Near Heater	63
Grease on Stove	59
Careless Smoking	56
Defective Wiring	36
Incendiary	30
Children With Matches	29
Defective Heaters	17
Miscellaneous Known Causes	16
Lightning, Not Rodded	8
Unknown	5
Spontaneous	4
Chimneys-Soot Burning	2
Chimneys-Defective or Overheated	2
Open Lights, Flame	1
Fireworks	1

FIRE FATALITIES - 1971

William Stevens	age 13	5718 Dorsett Drive	Dec. 19, 1971
Ben Bregala	age 73	9 Burning Wood Place (Natural Gas Explosion)	Dec. 10, 1971
Ida Olson	age 64	614 North Lawn Ave. (L P Explosion)	Jan. 5, 1971

HOME FIRE SAFETY INSPECTION PROGRAM

The Madison Fire Department pilot home inspection program was purposely timed to coincide with the annual area wide spring clean-in campaign.

Because 65% of all building fires and 2/3 of all fire deaths happen in the home the fire department this year inaugurated a voluntary free home fire safety inspection plan.

From April 12 through April 24, 1971 fourteen fire fighting units were each assigned to inspect an average of 200 homes. Specific recommendations were made for the correction of fire hazards discovered.

One thousand and seventy six dwellings were inspected and while many residents were not at home when the fire fighters called, the Fire Department will be happy to inspect any residence after regular working hours or on a Saturday for citizens who so desire.

Seven hundred and thirty-six fire hazards were found. Fifty one per-cent of the hazards discovered were electrical in nature, including unsafe wiring, improper grounding, overloading of a circuit, and using the wrong size fuse.

The next leading hazard noted was the accumulation of combustible rubbish and trash which accounted for 20%.

Other hazards and the number found include:

Improper storage of flammable liquids	39
Improper venting of heating devices	27
Missing fire place protective screen	13
Missing pressure relief valve on water heater	10
Improperly connected gas supply	6

Streets and Sanitation Superintendent, Mr. James Brophy indicated that during the time the Fire Department home inspection program was being conducted there was a significant amount of rubbish and trash picked up to indicate people were heeding the Fire Department advice to clean up their homes and yards.

By pointing out and eliminating fire hazards in the home, fire safety can become a reality. The co-operation and interest expressed by the public is heartening and the program is deemed a success.

Home owners and occupants of dwellings not inspected are encouraged to call 255-9406 anytime during the year to request a fire safety inspection.

HOME INSPECTION REPORT as of April 26, 1971.

<u>116</u>	1. Rubbish and trash accumulation.
<u>31</u>	2. Electrical circuit overloading, improper fuses.
<u>39</u>	3. Flammable liquids improperly stored.
<u>85</u>	4. Combustibles too near heating devices.
<u>27</u>	5. Heating devices not properly vented.
<u>44</u>	6. Electrical appliances not grounded.
<u>303</u>	7. Electric wiring, cords or motors unsafe.
<u>10</u>	8. Water heater not equipped with pressure relief device.
<u>6</u>	9. Gas supply improperly connected.
<u>62</u>	10. Excessive combustibles stored.
<u>13</u>	11. Fireplace or heater not equipped with protective screen.
<u>1213</u>	12. Not at home.
<u>351</u>	13. Refused inspection.
<u>1076</u>	14. Total homes inspected..

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Fire protection people have been telling us for years that we could cut our fire losses if we did a little advance planning; that we could prevent most fire fatalities if the average citizen knew what to do in an emergency. The fire service, has no rivals when it comes to caring for people's lives.

As an aid in achieving these goals, the protection of life and property from fire, your Fire Department spent many hours in 1971 trying to reach the public with fire prevention messages and programs, from the toddler in kindergarten to the safety officer in the manufacturing plant. Once again every student in the Middle Schools was required to participate in our Baby Sitter program. We have spent many hours in hospitals, nursing homes, meeting with civic organizations, Boy and Girl Scouts, church organizations, and with fire station visitations.

The following is a report of the program, hours and audiences;

PROGRAM	NUMBER	AUDIENCE	HOURS
Resuscitation	89	3906	183
Baby Sitter	61	2216	98½
Fire Safety	102	2937	239½
Other	48	2629	96
Total	300	12,143	641

In addition to these special programs, fire drills were super- in all parochial and public schools, in all University of Wisconsin classroom buildings, and seventy other fire drills.

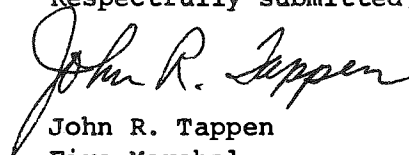
Fire Prevention as an activity of the Fire Department is rapidly coming to the forefront.

The Fire Prevention Division is involved in more matters of a technical nature requiring decisions of us than ever before. The fire prevention officers are moving toward more technical and specialized activities; however, the earnest desire to prevent fire and protect lives remains our main objective.

More of the regular fire inspections are now being turned over to the Fire Suppression Division.

The assistance and cooperation shown by all divisions in the Fire Department in fire prevention matters are greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,



John R. Tappen
Fire Marshal
Fire Prevention Division

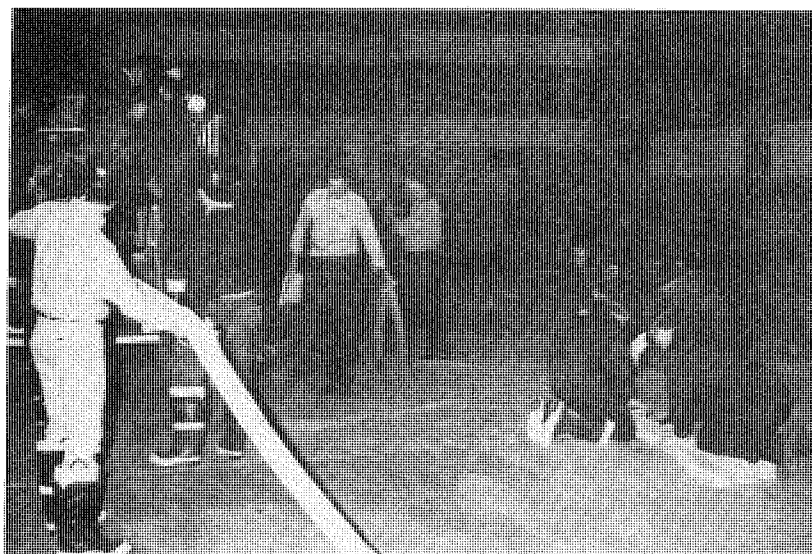
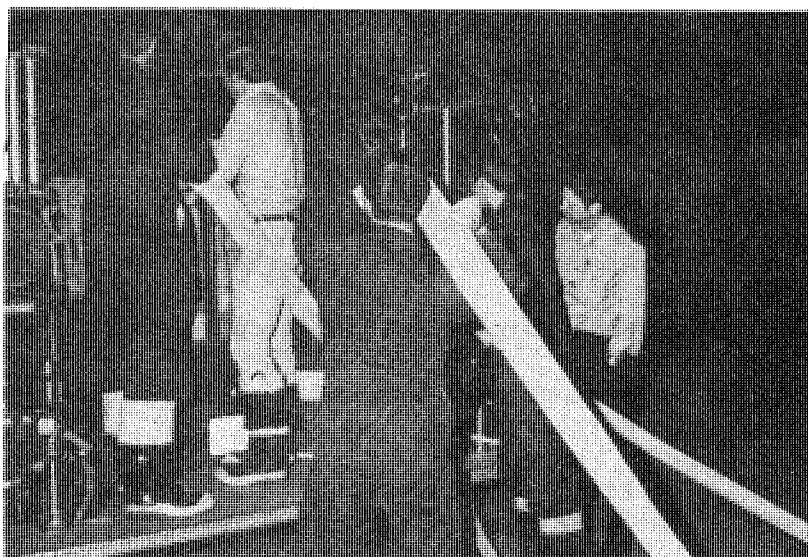
III
TRAINING
-ACTIVITIES
-AIDS
-NEW EQUIPMENT



VINCENT J. GEIER

LT. DOUGLAS BAILEY

TRAINING ACTIVITIES



LEARNING TO SERVE

SCHOOLS ATTENDED DURING 1971

School and Location	Number of Personnel
Academy for Code Enforcement and Administration. University of Illinois	3
Governor's Conference on Disaster Preparedness.	2
Kansas City Fire Drill Instructors Conference. Kansas City, Mo.	9
Fire Protection Seminar, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.	3
Building and Fire Inspectors Conference, Madison.	16
Fire Officers and Building Construction Seminar, Greenfield, Wis.	3
Liquified Petroleum Fire Fighting School, La Crosse, Wis.	25
Wisconsin Aerial and Ladder School, West Allis	33
Occupational Safety and Health, Madison Area Safety Council, Madison.	4
Fire Prevention and Plant Protection School, Wauwatosa, Wis.	4
Wisconsin State Arson Seminar, La Crosse.	26
Wisconsin Aircraft Fire Fighting School, Madison.	39
Communication Skill II, Madison Area Tech- nical College.	15
Diesel Field Service School.	3
	<hr/>
Total	185

TRAINING COMMENTARY

One night in August, 1970 a bomb destroyed much of the mathematics building at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. A staff member, who had been working late, was killed. The university, other government departments and Madison businessmen immediately went on the alert against further bombings. Vincent Geier, Chief of Training for the Madison Fire Department, found himself in the picture-show business.

Not unwillingly, of course, Chief Geier had photographed the scene of the bombing and he knew about bombs and their effects. His slides and commentary were invaluable in preparing others for an occasion they hoped would never happen (and which to date, hasn't happened again in the Madison area).

"I was glad to do it," Chief Geier says. "A lot of people wanted to know what happened. I knew that good communication about the incident would be helpful in the future. But those presentations took time I really didn't have."

That experience led Chief Geier to develop a method whereby he and Lieutenant Douglas Bailey (the team constitute the department's training staff) can provide guidance, information, and incentive at a level well above what two men ordinarily could achieve.

This has been accomplished with a 35mm camera, slide projector and a heavy-duty cassette recorder designed specifically to create and present synchronized narrated slide shows. The Wollensak 2550 AV cassette recorder not only records voice or other audio input on standard cassettes, it places - - on command of the operator--a signal on the

tape which automatically advances the projector to the next slide.

With this equipment Chief Geier and Lieutenant Bailey are developing a library of training presentations. Their first use is in the department itself, of course. But Chief Geier is enthusiastic about the idea of exchanging information with other fire departments by means of such programs. And, he's arranging to acquire commercially produced training programs, of which he plans to revise the audio segment to fit his department's specific needs.

Madison's fire department has 10 stations, each of which is manned around the clock. That's 30 shifts- --"30 times we would have to go out and repeat a presentation," Lieutenant Bailey explains. "We aren't staffed to do that kind of thing."

Chief Geier agrees. "With the Wollensak and Carousel projector, we can send a program out to the stations and be assured that the men will hear the same information everyone else is hearing. It'll be the best possible presentation each time, consistent and as we planned it.

"Since anyone can be trained quickly to set up and operate the equipment, we have been given more time to develop training programs. Now we'll be able to convey information that we never could convey personally."

An example of this is what the training staff did when the department received its new high-expansion foam equipment. It is

stationed strategically in the city, on call by all stations if needed. Since every station might have occasion to use it, every fireman therefore must know what it can do.

Chief Geier obviously couldn't shut down the department on the day in June 1971, when the foam equipment was to be tested and demonstrated. He announced the tests to everyone in the department and many off-duty firemen did show up. But, necessarily by no means everyone.

Tests of the foam equipment proved that it could, as claimed, swiftly fill a room to a level well above the top of the door, smothering the fire. The tests indicated that if a fireman knew how to do it, he could operate in the foam-filled room. They showed that the foam dissipated rather rapidly and left the room in far better condition than it would have been, had conventional water streams been used. Chief Geier photographed the tests.

When the slides came back from the processor, Chief Geier arranged them and settled down in his office with the projector and the Wollensak 2550 AV slide-sync recorder. He got out the recorder's mike, flashed the slides in sequence on the wall and began taping his narrative, developing it as he went along.

"I suppose this method isn't very professional, but it does a good job for us. We can explain what is in the slides, and then change

our explanation if we later see something we overlooked. Sitting there and studying the picture gives us the chance to be certain that we're telling our men everything they should know."

While the synchronized slide show on the foam equipment circulated around the department, Chief Geier and Lieutenant Bailey started developing other training programs. (Also "in the can" is one on testing aerial ladders, a presentation Chief Geier gave to the Wisconsin Aerial and Ladder School in June, 1971.) This show was his first real use of the slide-sync recorder.

Next to be completed was Lieutenant Bailey's presentation on handling flammable tanks. Then, the trainers will finish a show on the department's incentive training program--a program, which is attracting attention among other departments around the country and one which Chief Geier believes will be further enhanced when he has a slide-sync show explaining it to interested outsiders as well as the department members.

Program potential is almost unlimited, the Madison firefighting trainers believe. They would like to include in their library presentations such subjects as emergency rescue procedures, ventilation, pump operation, aerial operation, the elevated platform or snorkel, forcible entry, ground ladders and masks and breathing equipment.

Information on subjects such as these is what is important to Chief Geier, not professionalism in the presentation itself. Of the Ladder School presentation, Chief Geier explains, "We shot those photos

with an Instamatic, using a portrait lens for closeups of charts and words that we had a draftsman prepare for us. When we wanted to point out something on the side of a piece of equipment we cut out a big cardboard arrow and taped it on. The narration wasn't very polished, but it did the job.

In the photo below, Chief Geier is shown reviewing a presentation with Lieutenant Douglas Bailey, the other member of the Department's training staff.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRAINING DIVISION

The program of training activities for the year 1971 was a continuing effort to maintain the highest degree of efficiency in the various fire fighting procedures. The following resume has been compiled to record this effort by the Training Division to protect life and property, through education and service.

Each line officer and man averaged 184 hours of on-duty training during 1971. This included assigned training, inassigned training, building surveys, (not to be confused with in-service inspections) and training conducted by the training officer. Eighty-seven members took part in off-duty courses and seminars and averaged 30.4 hours of attendance at these activities.

Under the special training category, this Division developed and presented a tape-slide program on the new East Towne Mall, including detailed maps and drawings, to all responding fire companies. Tests were conducted and an operational manual was developed on the new foam pumper, and subsequently 184 members were trained in the operation of the pumper. Included in the training was an extensive slide program of the bulk fuel storage facilities in the City of Madison. All of Station #1 personnel were trained in the use of the high expansion foam system on the Snorkel; the training included test fires to evaluate the extinguishing capabilities of the foam. The results were put into a tape-slide program for presentation to

all companies. Other tests and development included pumping and driving capabilities of the Go-Track vehicle, supplying State Capitol hydrants from pumpers during installation of new pumps in the State Heating Plant, and procedures for the use of four inch hose. This Division also conducted annual examinations for all members to establish and maintain participation in the incentive program. Examinations were also given to 46 members participating in the Home Study Program.

Some special projects of the Training Division included the following programs. Demonstrations of spill fire extinguishment were developed for the Air Crash Firefighting School which was held at the Training Center in May for two days with an attendance of 150. The Center's facilities were provided for a 2 day Fire Tactics School in March with an attendance of 200. Five instructors were provided for the College of Orthopedic Surgeons School on Trauma at the University of Wisconsin for three days in August. The Chief of Training acted as Chairman for the opening day of this school. The Division also gave 16 hours of training to thirty law enforcement personnel and addressed the Police Department recruit class on the procedures police officers should follow when responding to fire scenes.

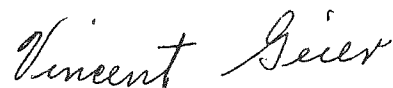
The Chief of Training attended the National Fire Instructors

Conference; the University of Wisconsin for a one week course on the principle of Education; and gave a presentation on Testing Aerial Ladders at the Wisconsin Aerial and Ladder School in Milwaukee. The Assistant Training Officer attended the Air Crash Firefighting School in Dayton, Ohio for ten days in September.

During 1971 the Division received a new refractometer for accurately measuring concentrations of protein foam agents as well as light water. In December a new Sony video-tape recorder was provided which will enable the Division to record subject matter in the field as well as under controlled studio conditions. Note also the article on the use of the Wollensak model 2550 AV sound recorder which is included with this report.

The cooperation of the Chief, Staff, Officers and men of the Madison Fire Department has contributed to the success of the training program. Continued support will provide the City of Madison with one of the best firefighting forces in the United States.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Vincent Geier".

Vincent Geier
Chief of Training

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il-
h Fire-

or
well
as
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Mad-
tates.

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SUPPRESSION



ASSISTANT CHIEF
HENRY ANDERSON



DEPUTY CHIEF
GLENN WILCOX



DEPUTY CHIEF
ELDON MAGINNIS

EAST DIVISION



#3 Engine

Lt. K. Hermanson

Dalton, Thomas
Ledding, Harlan
Obrecht, Dennis

Chief's Driver

Haack, Richard

#3 Engine

Capt. Briggs *

Conway, Joseph
Judd, Jan
O'Leary, Michael
Schommer, David

Chief's Driver

Knudtson, Eugene

#3 Engine

Lt. Disch

Borgrud, Lincoln
Brown, Richard
Dahnert, Vernon
Speranza, Thomas

Chief's Driver

Dalton, John

* Station Commander



#5 Engine

Capt. Lichte *

Kjin, Edwin
Moen, Percy
Tiedt, Cyril

* Station Commander

#5 Engine

Lt. Kwiecinski

Black, Donald
Turnquist, Terry
Wilder, Donald

#5 Engine

Lt. Schumann

Kalar, Charles
Moen, Arnie
Tiedt, Earl



#8 Engine

Lt. Fleming

Corbett, Gary
Ferguson, Walter
Forbes, Clark
Johnson, Duane

#8 Aerial

Capt. Albright

Flynn, Thomas
Hahn, Gary
Seifert, Delbert
Shaw, Ronald

#8 Engine

Lt. Knudtson

Borchardt, Gary
Sharpe, John
Shillinglaw, Leo
Trinkle, John

#8 Aerial

Lt. Petry

Bingham, Donald
Burse, Gerald
Deering, John
Wedekind, Joseph

#8 Engine

Capt. Toltzien *

Behrend, Phillip
Hurley, Harold
Gschwend, James
Schmelzer, Bernard

#8 Aerial

Lt. Leverentz

Austin, Carl
Gessler, Dale
Hanson, Thomas
Skrede, Arlen

* Station Commander



#10 Engine-Aerial

Lt. Martinson

Bingham, Michael
Brischke, Robert
Graebel, Richard
Riggs, David
Ruland, Ronald
Wilcox, Donald

* Station Commander

#10 Engine-Aerial

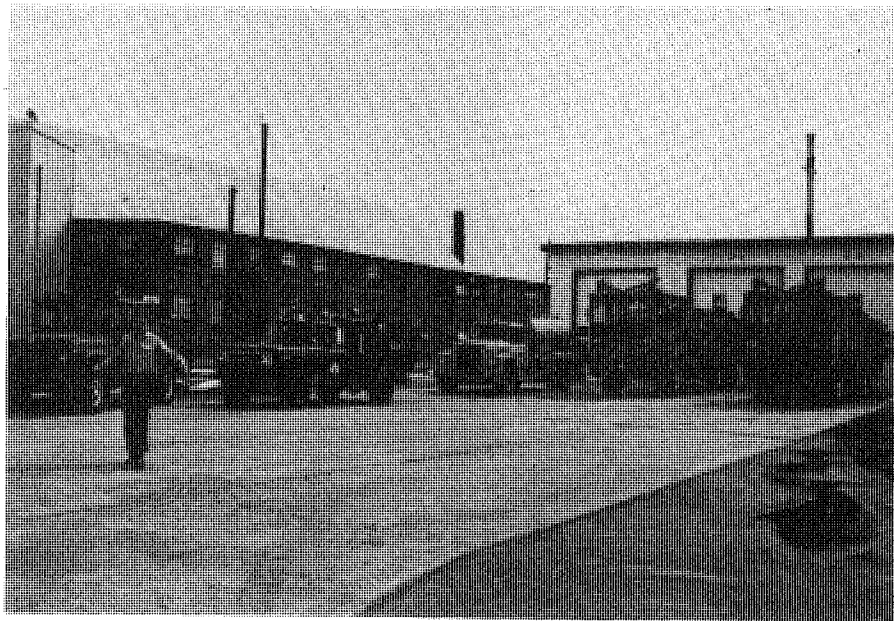
Capt. Lawler *

Anderson, Edgar
Birkett, Douglas
Fraser, James
Lawrence, Joseph
Thompson, Randall
Tiedt, Leo

#10 Engine-Aerial

Lt. Triggs

Bingham, John
Gessler, Berton
LeRoy, William
Matranga, Marvin
Riley, Duane
Sewell, Lawrence



#11

Lt. Lansdowne

Cox, Walter
Gonzales, Gilbert
Johnson, James
Kelsy, John
Nelson, Robert

#11

Lt. Lumsden

Carlin, Virgil
Cavolt, Ronald
Luther, John
Niebuhr, Robert
Payas, Paul

#11

Capt. Kingsley *

Adams, Don
Brown, Robert
Griffin, Daryl
Kaveny, John
Schuchardt, Douglas

* Station Commander



ASSISTANT CHIEF
JOSEPH BUECHNER

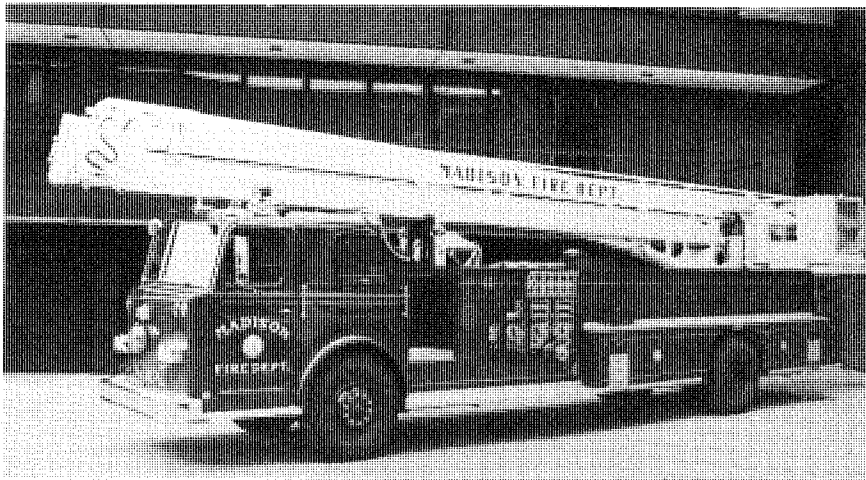


DEPUTY CHIEF
LYLE MEPHAM



DEPUTY CHIEF
HARLAND LIPPOLT

WEST DIVISION



#1 Engine

Lt. O'Brien

Crockett, David
Custer, William
Dirienzo, Clair
Fiscus, John
Ringelstetter, Robert
Zeak, Robert

#1 Aerial

Capt. Huggins *

Busch, Charles
Butler, Richard
Gilbert, James
Gritzmacher, Dale
Herling, Craig
Johnson, Robert
Leatherman, Luther
Trachte, Kenneth

#1 Engine

Capt. Carow

Ciufo, Donald
Loether, Emil
McCann, Richard
Tinkham, Douglas
Sweeney, John
Vorlander, Phillip

#1 Aerial

Lt. Moore

Anderson, LeRoy
Bavery, Kenneth
Gilbertson, Richard
Dolderer, James
Hurckman, Arthur
McIntire, Robert
Spilde, Harley
Weisensel, John

#1 Engine

Lt. Andrews

Dahlk, Douglas
Dirienzo, Charles
Mertens, William
Swenson, Peter
Tollefson, Jeff
White, James
Wolf, Wayne

#1 Aerial

Capt. Hauser

Archibald, Lester
Gerou, Richard
Kammer, John
Kreft, Gary
Klein, Harold
Reigstad, John
Simon, Donald
Statz, Phillip

* Station Commander



#4 Engine

Lt. Fuller

Bangert, Robert
Schmelzer, Ronald
Gorsuch, Merwyn
Lokken, Paul

Chief's Driver

Gary Swan

#4 Aerial

Capt. Gavin *

Fiscus, Carl
DeMars, Gary
Radock, Richard

#4 Engine

Lt. Willauer

Albright, Arthur
Bagneski, Roger
Martinez, Bernardo
Ryan, Theodore

Chief's Driver

Shillinglaw, Donald

#4 Aerial

Lt. Knutson

Kneebone, Jack
Mlsna, Kenneth
Savee, Edwin

#4 Engine

Capt. Beyler

Anderson, Rodrick
Fleming, Robert
Westphal, Virgil

Chief's Driver

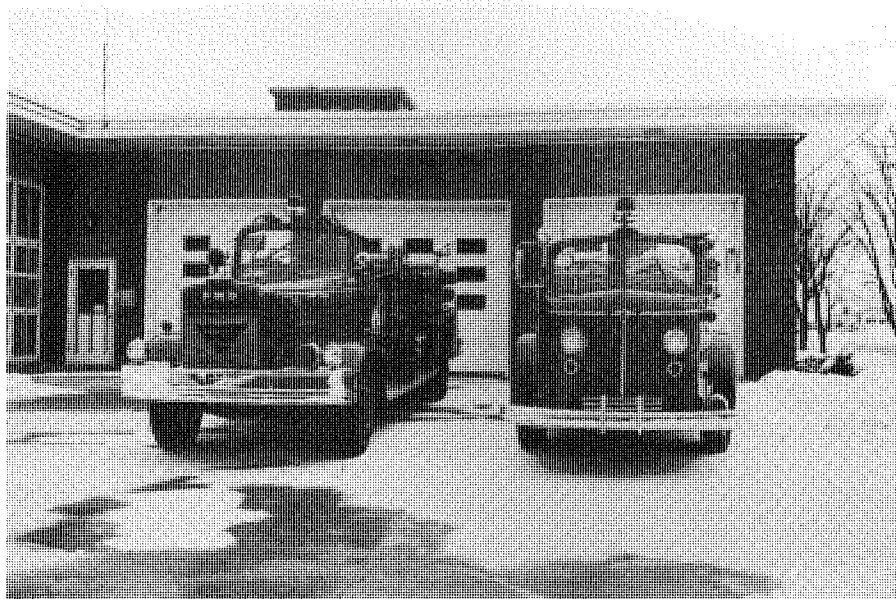
Neitzel, Duane

#4 Aerial

Lt. S. Hermanson

Gandolph, Donald
Mather, Thomas
Shortreed, Duane

* Station Commander



#7 Engine

Lt. Merkle

Barry, Tom
Piernot, George
Stormer, Victor

#7 Engine

Capt. Durkin *

Burns, Robert
Kammer, Marvin
McAusland, James

#7 Engine

Lt. Breitenback

Johnson, Alvin
Reilly, George
Rieselman, Robert

* Station Commander



#9 Engine

Capt. Klinger *

Buechner, Eugene
Cuccia, Arthur
Homman, Charles
Kinney, Frederick

#9 Aerial

Lt. Troia

Chamberlain, Ralph
Clapp, William
Welsch, Paul

#9 Engine

Lt. Eveland

Coronna, Mathew
Daggett, David
Dille, Michael
Ulrich, Thomas

#9 Aerial

Capt. Kaltenberg

Barnard, James
Ellingson, Dale
Gessler, Robert
Grob, Fred

#9 Engine

Lt. Schmitt

Cooper, Thomas
Priske, Thomas
Schorr, Werner

#9 Aerial

Lt. Couture

Krohmer, Newman
Lindauer, Richard
Rydberg, Gene
Walrath, Richard

* Station Commander



"A" PLATOON

#6 Engine

Lt. Annen

Ferger, William
Odegaard, Linus
Olson, Richard
Statz, James

"B" PLATOON

#6 Engine

Lt. Myers

Fgener, Robert
Hickey, James
Mettel, Carson
Paltz, Harold

"C" PLATOON

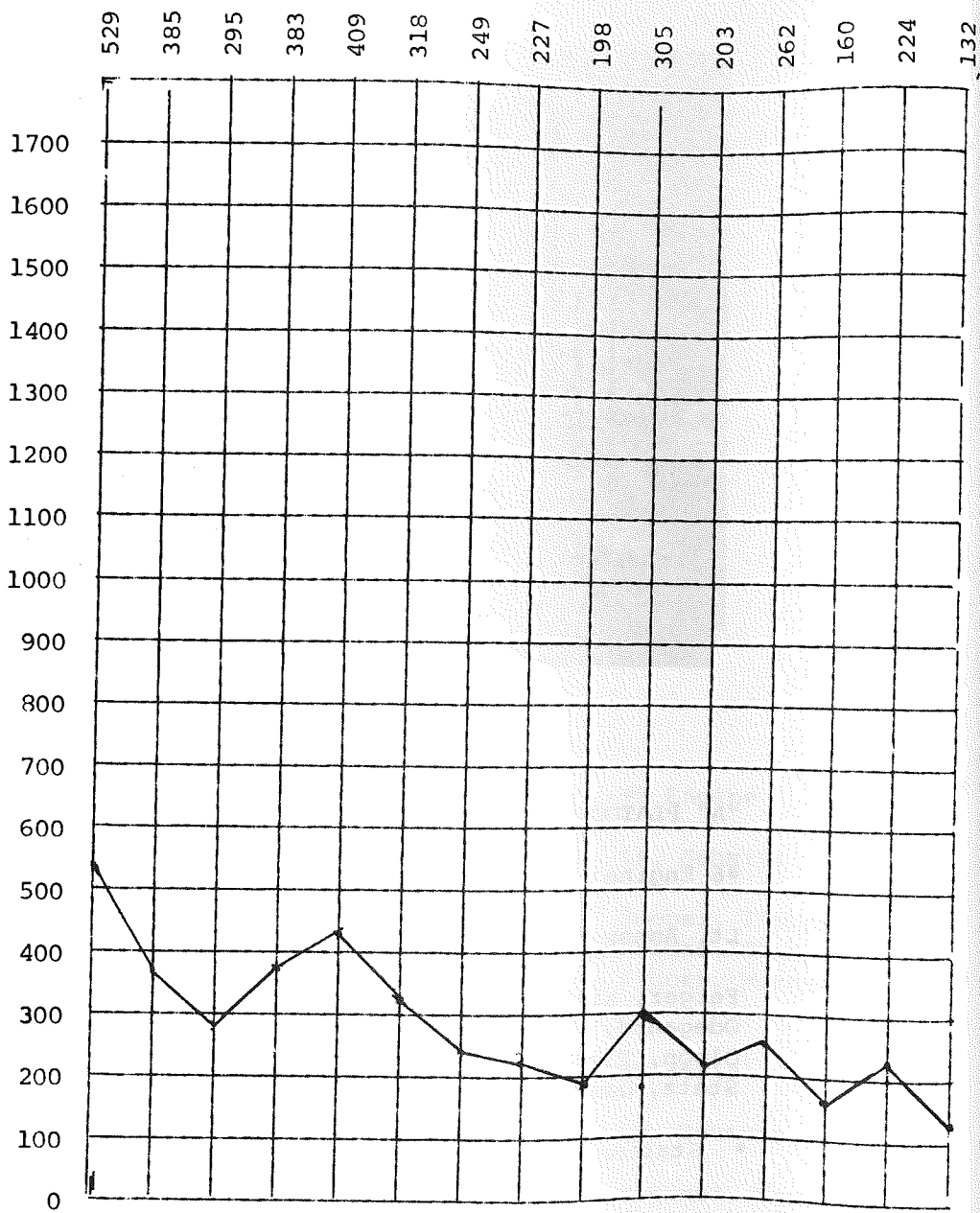
#6 Engine

Capt. Wicks *

Austin, Orval
Hansen, Harold
Olstadt, Terry
Wright, Wilbur

* Station Commander

1971 APPARATUS RUNS



#1 Engine
 #1 Aerial
 #1 Snorkel
 #3 Engine
 #4 Engine
 #4 Aerial
 #5 Engine
 #6 Engine
 #7 Engine
 #8 Engine
 #8 Aerial
 #9 Engine
 #9 Aerial
 #10 Eng.&Aer.
 #11

224
132

1971 RESCUE RUNS

Rescue #	61	62	63	68	69	Total
Serious Illness	626	30	26	524	357	1563
Traumatic Injury	458	23	27	413	235	1156
Asphyxia	5			12	1	18
Maternity	11	2	1	23	6	43
Hemorrhage	18	1	1	28	11	59
Burns	7			12	4	23
No Conveyance	315	18	20	291	120	764
False	8	1	4	11	8	32
Specials	6	3		4	2	15
Totals	1454	78	79	1318	744	3673

#10 Eng. & Aer.
#11

COMPANY ACTIVITIES

	A	B
#1 Engine	536	2,703
#1 Aerial	3	4
#1 Snorkel	0	0
#3 Engine	129	1,261
#4 Engine	555	1,276
#4 Aerial	180	1,416
#5 Engine	165	2,717
#6 Engine	99	938
#7 Engine	282	2,529
#8 Engine	130	1,666
#8 Aerial	14	5
#9 Engine	419	5,711
#9 Aerial	0	0
#10 Eng.&Aer.	176	1,509
#11	0	0
Total	2,688	21,735

Col. A=No. of Voters Registered

Col. B=No. of Bicycle Licenses Issued

SUMMARY OF 1971 ACTIVITIES

CLASSIFICATION OF ALARMS

Alarms received by:

Box	108
Telephone	5,056
Auxiliary and Misc.	874
Total Alarms	<u>6,038</u>

FIRES

Dwellings	290
Other buildings	130
Brush or grass	132
Rubbish near buildings	167
Misc. outdoor	59
Vehicles in street	229
Aircraft	1
Total Fires	<u>1,008</u>

EMERGENCY RESCUE AMBULANCES

Ambulance conveyance or aid	2,877
No conveyance	764
False alarms	32
Total Rescue Responses	<u>3,673</u>

RESPONSES OTHER THAN FIRES

Emergency alerts - Truax	131
Investigations - Specials	869
Needless responses	202
Malicious false alarms	155
Total Responses Other Than Fire	<u>1,357</u>

OUT-OF-CITY RESPONSES

Fire calls	17
Total Non-City	<u>17</u>

DIRECT FIRE LOSS

Fire loss	2,003,433
Persons killed by fire	3
Persons injured	123

HOW 1971 FIRES WERE CONTROLLED

Out before arrival of apparatus	198
By occupants (with extinguishers, etc)	121
Automatic aprinklers controlled fire	4
CO-2 or dry chemical gas units	48
One 1½" hose line	47
1 inch or booster line	477
Two or more 1½" hose lines	11
One 2½inch hose line	27
Two or more 2½ inch hose lines	15
Other equipment	<u>60</u>
Total fires	1,008

UTILIZATION OF EQUIPMENT AT 1971 FIRES

Feet of 1 inch hose used	144,900
Feet of 1½ inch hose used	36,000
Feet of 2½ inch hose used	135,600
Feet of ladders used	6,814
Number of salvage covers spread	33
Gallons of water used(estimate)	1,579,805

V

COMMUNICATIONS

-ACTIVITIES

-SERVICES

-DISPATCHING



DONALD M. OLSON

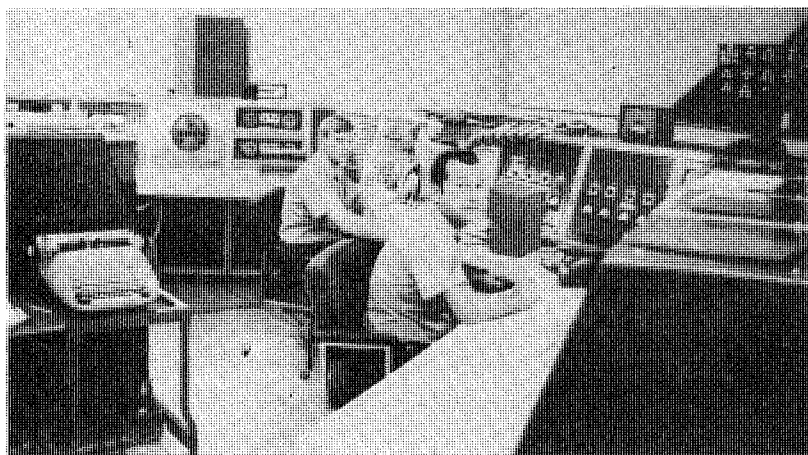
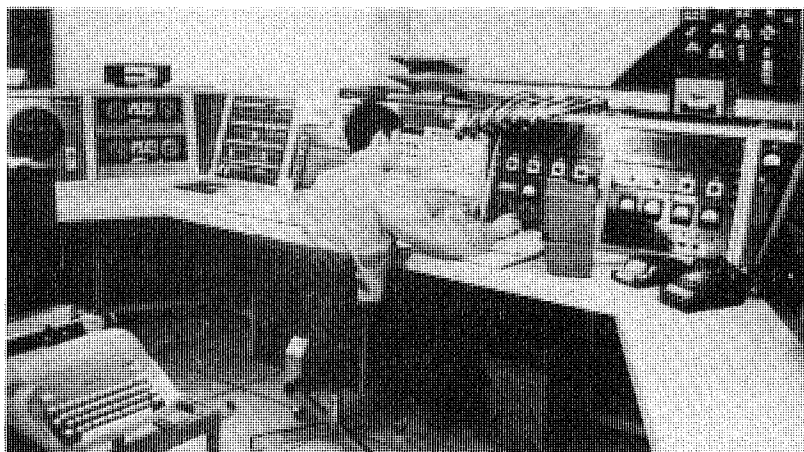
SGT. CECIL HENDRICKS

SGT. PAUL SCHMELZER

SGT. HUGH EMERSON

SGT. WILLIAM OLSON

SGT. GREGORY FUSS



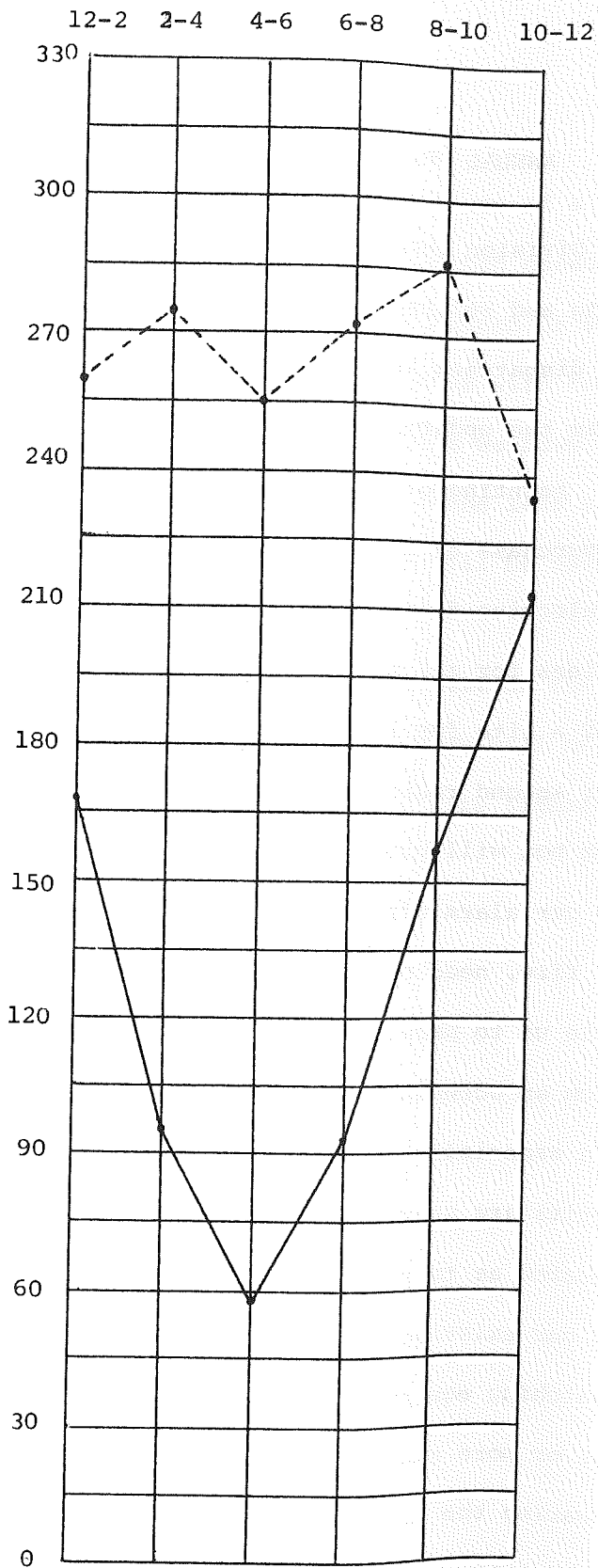
IN 1971
THE COMMUNICATION DIVISION HANDLED APPROXIMATELY

RADIO TRANSMISSIONS		101,000
FIRE AND RESCUE REPORTS		6,038
FIRE PREVENTION REFERRALS		278
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE TRANSMISSIONS		6,352
BUSINESS TELEPHONE TRANSMISSIONS		135,000
HOURS ON MAP WORK		132
HOURS ON FIRE RESPONSE CARDS		352
STATION VISITS		89
BOX, CIRCUIT AND SPEAKER TESTS		193
SPECIAL CIRCUIT TESTS		3,123
A. D. T.	241	
DIRECT TELEPHONE	<u>1,096</u>	1,337
CALLS OUT OF CITY		17

BREAKDOWN OF FIRE AND RESCUE REPORTS

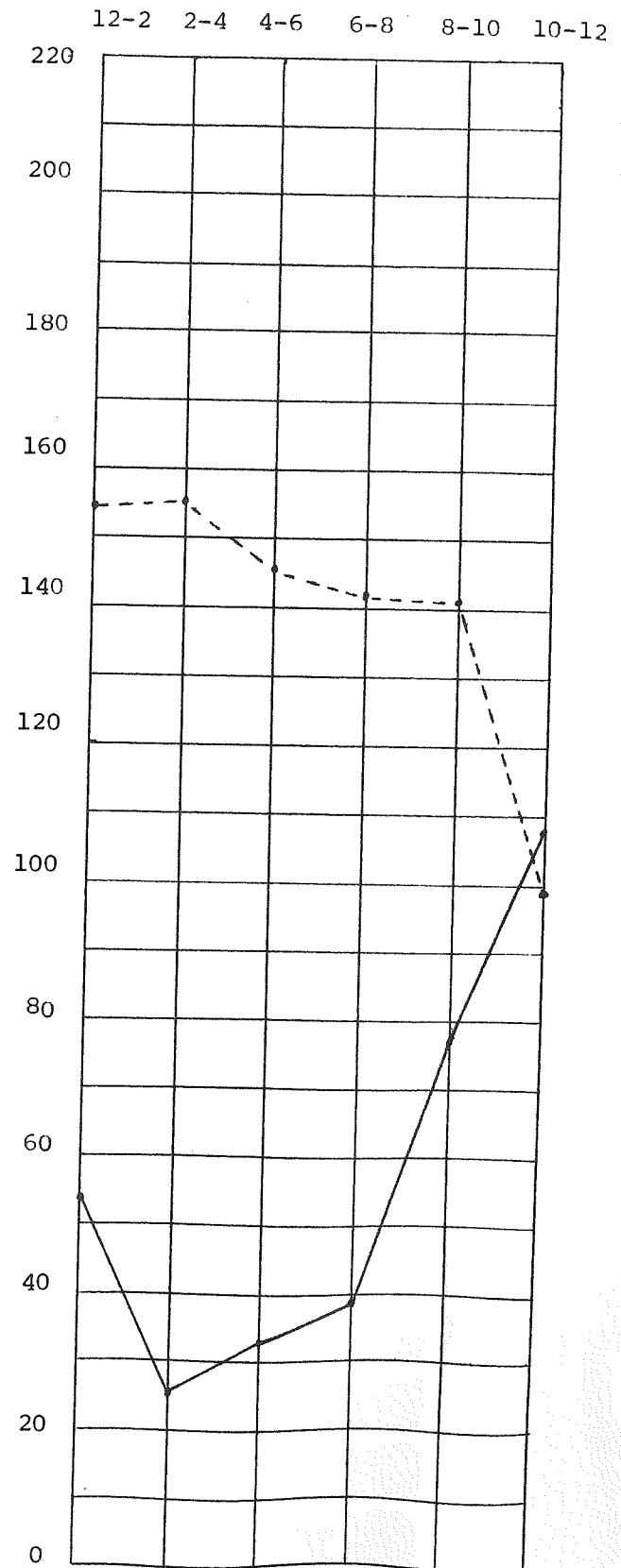
BOX ALARMS	108
TELEPHONE	5,056
A. D. T.	14
MISCELLANEOUS	<u>860</u>
	6,038

FIRE ALARM FREQUENCY



— A. M.
- - - P. M.

FIRE RESPONSE FREQUENCY



— A. M.
- - - P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Communications Division experienced a very active year with emergency dispatching and related functions of the division. The total number of runs dispatched in 1971 came to 6,038.

The year of 1971 saw the updating of business locator cards and fire response cards; painting of municipal alarm boxes and repositioning of some; purchase of a radio alarm system; purchase of equipment for selective dispatching; purchase and installation of new amplifiers for all station, except No. 1; the selection and approval of a site for locating transmitter and antenna to be used on our second radio frequency.

The new radio alarm box will provide a means for the public to transmit a request to our alarm office for help in an emergency, whether it be for fire, need of an ambulance or a police unit. It will also enable us to provide a means of automatically transmitting an alarm from an occupancy to our alarm office. The new radio alarm system is especially advantageous where our existing municipal alarm circuits are unavailable or where the protected property is so located as to prevent advantageous interconnection by the use of our existing wire system.

The selective dispatching equipment provides a means for the dispatcher to contact one or more stations over our intercom system, without other stations hearing the transmission. He will also have the ability to talk to all stations at the same time. This is

accomplished by the use of a combination of tone signals which are sent from the dispatch console.

The implementation of a second radio frequency into our operation will provide us with the ability to separate fire ground operations, in the event we have more than one fire working at the same time. This also means less chance of losing transmissions. It is anticipated there will be very little additional cost in making this possible.

We are also well on the road to providing all companies with portable radios which will give us faster communications and lead to more effective fire fighting.

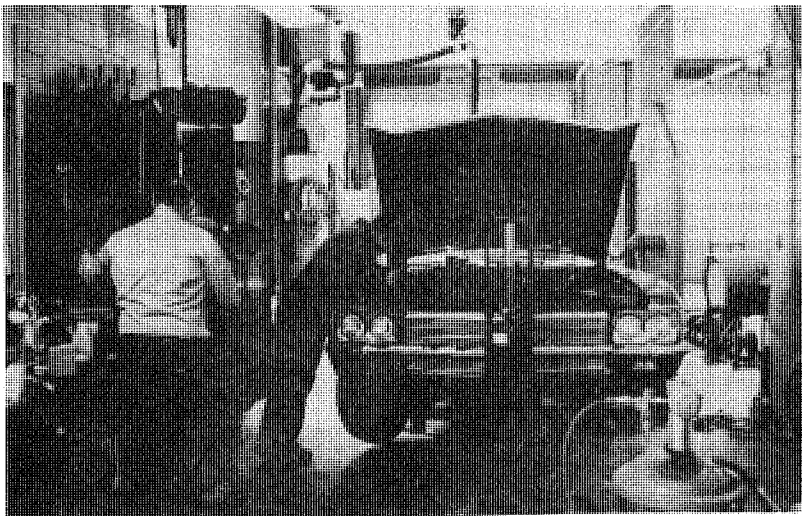
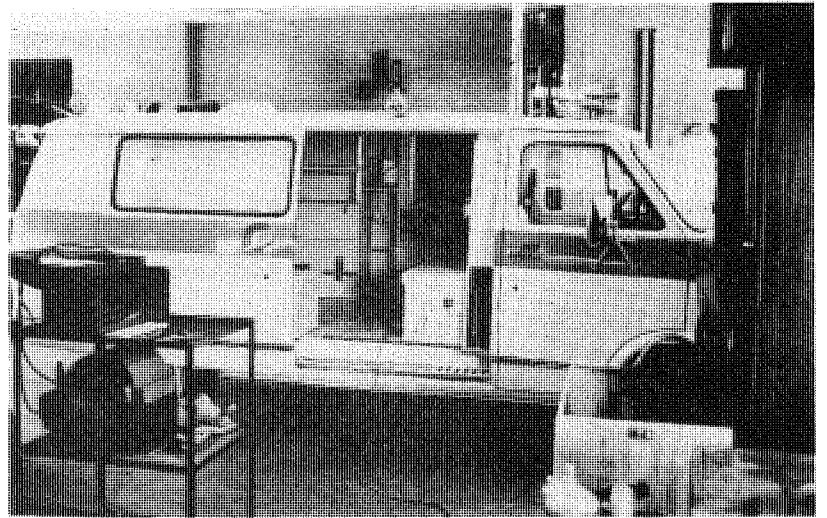
VI
MAINTENANCE
-BUILDINGS
-APPARATUS
-EQUIPMENT



JAMES OLSON

ASSISTANT MECHANIC
NEIL ROSSMAESSLER
OLIVER OLSON

MAINTENANCE



MAJOR EQUIPMENT OUTLAY

A new foam truck was added to the department this year. This apparatus was fabricated in our maintenance shop. Parts and material were secured from the Rockwood Company and assembled on to a 1250 GPM Americal LaFrance pumper. Before assembly, the pumper was completely refurbished. A new engine was installed and the fire pump components were overhauled. The body was also reconditioned and re-finished. An apparatus of this type is used for fuel spills and petroleum fires, plus other types of fires that require covering to exclude oxygen.

One new ambulance was budgeted and ordered in December, 1971. Delivery of this vehicle is expected in February, 1972. The ambulance is a van type, built on a 200 series Chevrolet van by the Wayne Corporation in Arkansas.

DEPRECIATION RECORD

PUMPERS.

A 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the original cost per year for 20 years has been established as a fair depreciation write-off for the life expectancy of a pumper in first line service. An additional 5 years service as a second line apparatus can be expected and depreciated at the rate of 2% of the original cost, at which time the depreciation will be fully depreciated.

AERIALS.

A 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the original cost per year for 20 years has been established as a fair depreciation write-off for the life expectancy of a aerial truck in first line service. An additional five years service as a second line apparatus can be expected and depreciated at the rate of 2% of the original cost at which time the apparatus will be fully depreciated. This method provides an estimated value for apparatus in first line services, plus a value for its extended service years as a second line apparatus. Upon the expiration of maximum life years of first line service, the apparatus are used for fill in service while others are being serviced. The value of its protective service in time of conflagration or other emergencies must not be ignored either.

LIGHT VEHICLES. (Cars, ambulances, special service vehicles.)

A life expectancy of 8 years has been established for our Chief Officers Cars and other vehicles in this category. A depreciation

write-off of 12½% per year of the original cost is taken. The vehicles are used for first line emergency service the first half of their life expectancy, then transferred to a less strenuous service or stand-by use when needed.

STATION NO.	DESCRIPTION	IDENT.	DATE PURCH.	ORIG. COST.	LIFE YEARS	PERC. DEPR.	AMOUNT DEPR.	VALUE 1971	DATE TO RETIRE	YEARS OF SERVICE
1	1250 GPM PUM (WLF)	80-401	1970	40,600	20	4½	1827	38,773	1990	1
1	1250 GPM PUM (PER)	2294	1956	20,979	20	4½	14,160	6819	1976	15
1	1250 GPM FOAM (ALF)	9115	1948	19,756	20	4½	18,373	1383	1963	23
1	100 FT. AERIAL (PIR)	1844	1949	35,862	20	4½	33,709	2153	1974	22
1	75 FT. SNORKEL (PIR)	2949	1970	86,000	20	4½	3,870	82,130	1995	1
1	GRASS FIRE TRK. (1H)	1200A	1966	4800	8	12½	3000	1800	1974	5
1	RE. CHIEF CAR DODGE	STW	1968	2800	8	12½	1050	1750	1976	3
1	AMBULANCE (1H)	1000B	1967	5700	8	12½	2850	2850	1975	4
1	AMBULANCE (1H)	C-1000	1965	5000	8	12½	3750	1250	1973	6
ADM. BL	INSP. CAR FORD	STW	1965	2200	8	12½	1650	550	1973	6
ADM. BL	INSP. CAR FORD	STW	1965	2200	8	12½	1650	550	1973	6
ADM. BL	TRAIN BR. DODGE	STW	1963	800	8	12½	800		1971	8
ADM. BL	CHIEF PER CAR (CHEV)	STW	1970	2440	8	12½	305	2135	1978	1
3	1250 GPM PUM (PIR)	2861	1968	38,000	20	4½	5130	32,870	1988	3
3	CHIEF CAR (PLY)	STW	1969	2800	8	12½	1050	1750	1978	3
SHOP	MAINT CHIEF CAR FORD	STW	1965	From PD	8	12½			1973	6
SHOP	MAINT. TRK (CHEV)	90-VAN	1969	2000	8	12½	500	1500	1978	2
SHOP	MAINT. TRK (CHEV)	PANEL	1961	2018	8	12½	2018		1969	10
4	1250 GPM PUMP (WLF)	80-402	1970	40,600	20	4½	1827	38,773	1990	1
4	85 FT. AERIAL (S EAG)	L9325	1960	41,781	20	4½	20,681	21,100	1985	11
4	UTILITY AND LIGHT (1H)	AM-152	1960	6000	8	12½	6000		1960	11
4	CHIEF CAR (CHEV)	STW	1970	2440	8	12½	305	2135	1978	1
5	1250 GPM (PIR)	2295	1956	20,979	20	4½	14,160	6819	1976	15
5	1250 GPM RES PUM (ALF)	9116	1948	19,756	20	4½	18,373	1383	1960	23
6	1250 GPM PUM (PIR)	2650	1962	24,910	20	4½	10,088	14,822	1982	9
6	1000 GPM RES. PUM PIR	2395	1959	21,590	20	4½	11,658	9932	1979	12
7	1000 GPM PUM (FWD)	80-482	1960	21,564	20	4½	10,674	10,890	1980	11
7	1250 GPM RES PUM (ALF)	9117	1948	19,756	20	4½	18,373	1383	1968	23
7	85 FT. AERIAL (PIR)	1846	1950	30,862	20	4½	28,393	2469	1975	21
8	AMBULANCE (1H)	C-1000	1965	5000	8	12½	3750	1250	1973	6
8	AMBULANCE FORD	300-VAN	1970	5800	8	12½	725	5075	1978	1
8	1250 GPM PUM (PIR)	2860	1968	38,000	20	4½	5130	32,870	1988	3
8	85 FT. AERIAL (PIR)	2444	1969	37,990	20	4½	20,515	17,475	1984	12
9	1000 GPM PUM (FWD)	80-482	1960	21,564	20	4½	10,674	10,890	1980	11
9	85 FT. AERIAL (SEAG)	K3775	1958	39,692	20	4½	23,218	16,474	1983	13
9	AMBULANCE (1H)	C-1000	1965	5000	8	12½	3750	1250	1973	6
10	1250 GPM PUM (PIR)	2549	1962	24,910	20	4½	11,209	13,701	1982	9
10	85 FT. AERIAL (PIR)	1845	1950	30,862	20	4½	28,393	2469	1975	21
11	LIGHT RESCUE (1H)	13000	1969	19,400	8	12½	7275	12,125	1978	3
11	GO-TRACT	5631	1972	103,000	20	4½			1992	

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR DATA FOR FIRE APPARATUS AND

PUMPERS AND FOAM APPARATUS	EMERGENCY REPAIR AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (HOURS)	MATERIALS PARTS AND CONTRACT COST
1	182	\$ 174.21
3	89	78.43
4	109	86.47
5	100	183.22
6	103	234.27
7	156	482.30
8	83	69.24
9	95.30	614.06
10	61	127.21
40	54.30	68.11
41	30	96.90
42	22	81.90
43	512	615.85
45	27	87.00
Go-Tract	1171	105.53
TOTAL	2795	\$ 3,104.70

Aerials		
1	150	\$347.63
4	154	229.01
8	77	246.03
9	67	134.94
10	68	121.63
46	43	97.10
SNK	133	572.65
TOTAL	692	\$1,748.99

DEPARTMENT TRANSPORTATION AND EMERGENCY* VEHICLES	EMERGENCY REPAIR AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (HOURS)	MATERIALS
R-1*	98	\$ 497
18 *	49	178
19 *	59	260
31 *	86	183
32 *	53	83
34 *	160	208
50	25	33
51	49	21
52	17	57
53	3	3
57	33	93
58	20	16
59	38	35
61 *	93	166
62 *	38	53
63 *	44	72
68 *	94	135
69 *	123	311
90	40	46
TOTAL	1122	\$ 2,458

Emergency Cars Hours 8

Emergency Cars Cost \$2,1

7.86

8.94

0.26

8.48

8.61

8.82

8.77

1.75

7.52

8.10

8.25

5.28

5.57

6.34

8.02

2.36

6.08

1.40

6.27

8.68

995

48.87

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

SUPPLY AND REPAIR DATA FOR BUILDING AND GROUNDS

STATION	GENERAL REPAIR AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE HOURS	MATERIAL AND PART COST
1	207	317.36
3	38	86.10
4	131	227.45
5	53	77.15
6	63	77.30
7	54	89.66
8	56	167.83
9	70	62.50
10	64	139.34
11	0	0
Adm. Bldg.	159	208.45
Trng.	27	42.20
Shop	496	46.00
Total	1,418	1,541.34

The preventive maintenance and repair of buildings and grounds which include 12 major physical plants and 41 vehicles has been accomplished this year by the Division of Maintenance, with considerable assistance from other Divisions.

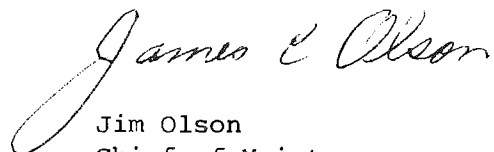
The routine objectives of the Maintenance Division has become increasingly harder to accomplish due to the increased activity of the Fire Department and a shortage of personnel in the Maintenance Division.

All of our major fire apparatus were taken into the shop every six months for a thorough preventive maintenance check and lubrication. Unscheduled maintenance and repair were done as needed at other times.

The special service vehicles and cars were taken into the shop every 60 days for a preventive maintenance check and lubrication.

The annual required service test on pumpers and fire hose were completed as were other various yearly obligations concerning equipment, buildings, and grounds.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation and thanks to all Fire Department Personnel for the fine cooperation given to the Division of Maintenance throughout the year.


Jim Olson
Chief of Maintenance

MISCELLANEOUS

The Madison Fire Department Credit Union

325 West Johnson Street

MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703



The Madison Fire Department Credit Union was organized in 1930, being one of the first Fire Departments to do so. It's express purpose is to provide low cost loans for a provident and productive reason to members of the Department and also pay a fair dividend rate to the savers. Every member of the Credit Union, as a shareholder, is a part owner of this non-profit cooperative. At the annual meeting these owners cast their ballots to elect Fire Department members to serve on the Board of Directors and the Credit Committee.

Since its inception 42 years ago the Credit Union has grown from a handful of men to approximately 670 members with total assets in excess of \$675,000. During this period of growth almost \$4,000,000 has been loaned to our members. The Credit Union provides share and loan insurance in the amounts of \$2,000 and \$5,000 respectively, at no cost to the members in the event of death or permanent disability.

Our credit union has always enjoyed an excellent rating from the Banking Commission of the State of Wisconsin which reflects the stability of our members and has kept our delinquency rate among the lowest in the state.

Eugene Knudtson, Pres.
W. Carson Mettel, V. Pres.
Darrell Fleming, Treas.
Donald Ciufu, Sec'y.
Michael Hauser, Acc't. Sec'y.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Disaster Survey Team

The American Red Cross "Disaster Survey Team" was very much in evidence at the fire scenes during 1971, providing coffee and doughnuts for the firefighters and food, clothing, and shelter for many needy persons. They are truly one of the firemen's best friends.

Their motto is "We would rather be called and not needed-- than to be needed and not called".

Some of the fires that this team responded to were:

January 1	829 South Brooks Street
January 13	4100 Nakoma Road
January 16	765 West Washington Avenue
February 7	McCormick Street
March 5	2505 Monterey Drive
March 6	1522 Almo Lane
April 5	525 West Mifflin Street
April 29	202 North Pinckney Street
June 6	305 Norris Court
June 29	1211 Williamson Street
July 7	210 East Washington Avenue
July 13	2602 West Broadway
August 11	2506 McDivitt Road
August 11	104 Davidson Street
August 11	4353 Britta Parkway
September 1	438 North Frances Street
September 10	4530 Monona Drive
September 12	2133 Center Avenue
October 13	2237 Allied Drive
October 16	425 West Johnson Street
October 19	1451 Rutledge Street
November 8	3010 Worthington Avenue
November 11	6621 Seybold Road
November 15	1317 Applegate Road
December 13	1105 Williamson Street
December 19	5708 Dorsett Drive
December 19	Witte Hall

The Fire Department wishes to extend its deepest thanks to Mr. Frank N. Johnson, American Red Cross Disaster Chairman and his very capable assistants.