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Fire Marshal Dept.
502 State Office Building
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204

Organized and Trained for the Protection of Life and Property

THE INDIANA VOLUNTEER FIREMAN

THE ONLY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION
IN INDIANA WITH FUNERAL BENEFIT FUND
AND CLOTHING BENEFIT FUND



SPONSORED BY THE INDIANA VOLUNTEER
FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION TO CREATE AND
PROMOTE GOOD-WILL AMONG ITS MEMBERS

VOL. 17

FEBRUARY, 1969

NUMBER ONE

CONVENTION COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Broken Rail Causes 19 Car Pile Up . . .

A broken rail was said to be the cause of a near disastrous derailment of a freight train in Merrillville on January 6.

The Chesapeake and Ohio train was traveling from Chicago to Peru, Indiana, when it hit a broken rail just east of Broadway and north of Indian Trail in the Forest Hills Subdivision.

The rear 19 cars of the train were derailed as it roared into the backyards of the homes in Forest Hills alongside the tracks. Some of the scattered box cars narrowly missed children who were ice skating in the low land next to the tracks which was frozen over.

By a trick of fate, disaster was again averted when the last car of the train containing two men failed to derail in spite of the fact that the 19 cars in front of the caboose shot out in all directions.



Nine fire trucks from Merrillville, Independence Hill, Crown Point, and Ainsworth Deep River appeared on the scene of the derailment shortly after two box cars carrying potatoes caught fire. Firemen fought the smoldering cars for several hours, pouring 20,000 gallons of water on the blaze before getting the blaze under control by 9 p. m.

But another car of potatoes began burning and the firemen were called out a second time, and fought this fire for another three hours. Merrillville Fire Chief William Markle said his men did not get to bed until 4:30 Tuesday morning.

Cause of the fires in the box cars was the upsetting, during the derailment, of a type of stove in the cars which is installed in the winter to keep the potatoes from freezing.



From the President



The Holiday season is now past and a most enjoyable one it was. We had one of our firemen back with us for a 10 day leave from the Marines. It was our son David and while home he made a fire run with us.

I have been privileged to visit a few district meetings since the last issue of the paper. This has been most gratifying and all meetings visited during this time have been interesting and well attended.

Yes, our association is still growing. New departments are joining our ranks, thanks to you new members and welcome aboard.

Charles Jones and his Legislative Committee are doing a good job. Senate Bill 339 sponsored by McCormick and Scheaffer, if passed will require payment to volunteer Firemen of \$50.00 a year car allowance; increase minimum life and disability insurance for volunteer firemen from \$15,000 to \$20,000 and permit blue lights to be mounted other than on the top of the car.

This bill if passed will benefit not only members of our association but all volunteers.

For you departments that do not belong, this is a request to join. Just contact our public relation directors or any district chairman, they will be happy to give you any information and of course they have the application blanks.

Now is the time to start making plans for the convention in June at Warsaw. Why not get your reservations in? We are expecting a record attendance.

Again this year another Paul Becker president's award is to be presented, if you have someone you think worthy of this award, send the name to me and your reasons why you feel this Volunteer Fireman is deserving. All names will be carefully reviewed. Remember only one award can be given and all letters will be held in strict confidence.

Carlos Jeffries, Pres.

WARSAW IS FINE IN '69

June 12-13-14

Convention Co-chairmen - JOHN LADD, CHARLES SAINER

Banquet Committee—John Ladd, Chairman

Gene Kindie
Gene Fancil
Jim Teeter
Bruce Howe
Q. Rupe, Sr.
Q. Rupe, Jr.

Parade—Lewis Dobbins, Chairman

Ted Heaton
Wayne Schaff
John Craig
Roy Bradbury
Ron Dirke

Housing Reservations—Ed Huffer, Chairman

Charles Sainer
Jim Heaton
Ed Watkins

Water Ball—Gene Fancil, Chairman

John Leeke
Rex Symonos
Pete Gatke
Don Gatke

Hose Replacement—Al Hartman, Chairman

Bing Himes
Jim Boggs
George Rife

The registration desk will be taken care of by the Warsaw and Winona Auxiliaries.

Please address all correspondence pertaining to convention inquiries to the Chairman of the committee c/o Warsaw Fire Department, Warsaw, Indiana.

Camping facilities at the City camping grounds have been reserved for the three days of the Convention.

Office Of Secretary



thing special has been planned and every effort has been made for Mr. Buford to be present.

Nothing stays stationary and so it is with us. We have now passed the 10,000 mark and are headed for greater goals. As of the last official reading we are at 10,186 members strong.

1969 is the year of our Indiana legislative session and bills from all organizations are being presented. This presents a great job, trying to keep up with it all. This we must do to the best of our ability. The reason being that we as individuals must make our thoughts known to our representatives. They may not vote as we directed but at least we have told them and then we have that perfect right to gripe.

Through your district meetings you can find out the things that interest volunteer firemen and then each one of us talk to our local representations to the different house and state. This may assist them greatly in making the decision on which way to vote when it does come up on the floor.

The Officers and Committees that are trying their best in this effort can hardly be expected to go it alone. They need help. Besides a local resident talking to the same local Representative or Senator carries much more

(Continued on Page 3)

TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

Gentlemen:

Place Edgar Nigg, Public Relations Director, Merlyn Lueken, District 18 Chairman, and Birdseye Fire Department in a bag and shake vigorously and what do you get?

Number 10,000 of the IVFA.

Thru the efforts of Mr. Nigg and Mr. Lueken, not to mention the Birdseye Fire Department, I can name the 10,000th member. It could have been any one of the 16 members of this department. At that time just 16 more members would have made 10,000, and it came down to the last name on that application which was DONALD BUFORD.

Our sincere thanks to all that worked so hard for this and to Mr. Buford. Donald will be honored at the February meeting of the IVFA Officers. Some-

WARSAW IS FINE IN '69

June 12-13-14, 1969

THE INDIANA VOLUNTEER FIREMAN

Subscription Price — 50c Per Year

Published February, May, August, November. All items to be published should be in the Editor's office not later than the 20th of the preceding month.

ROBERT E. LANEY, Publisher and Editor

EMIL G. ZULA, Associate Editor

Second Class postage paid at the Post Office in Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Please send all correspondence and address changes to The Indiana Volunteer Fireman, P. O. Box 437, Crown Point, Indiana 46307.

FEBRUARY, 1968

ADVERTISING RATES

\$2.00 PER COLUMN INCH — 2-COLOR \$2.60 PER COLUMN INCH

Advertising space contracted for four (4) consecutive issues, a 10% discount will be allowed from total bill.

INDIANA VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| President - Carlos Jeffries P. O. Box 85 Fountaintown 46130 Res. Phone Morristown 317-763-3192 Bus. Phone New Palestine 317-861-5151 | Treasurer - Verne Konopasek 145 West Elm St. Griffith 46319 219-TE 8-1321 |
| Vice Pres. - William Goodwin 300 W. Maumee St. Angola 46703 219-665-3810 | Chaplain - Duane Lantz Route 1, Box 750 LaPorte 46350 219-325-0851 |
| Secretary - John Ford 3005 Lincolndale Ave. Fort Wayne 46808 Phone Residence 219-748-2724 Phone Work 219-422-7474 | Sergeant-at-Arms - Ray Lester Route 3, Box 98 Rushville 46173 Phone Raleigh 2525 |
| | Recording Secretary - Donald Mason P. O. Box 13 LaCrosse 46348 219-754-2489 |
| | Past President - Walter Steiger Route 4, Box 213 Goshen 45626 219-642-3985 |

* * *

Public Relations Directors — Elected

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pub. Rel. NW - Stanley Konefsky 715 Maple Lane Crown Point 46307 219-663-0726 | Pub. Rel. SW - Edgar Nigg Haysville Rural Station Jasper, Indiana 47546 |
| Pub. Rel. NE - Leroy Hoagland Monroe 46772 219-692-6160 | Pub. Rel. SE - Andy Van Winkle Route 1 Borden 47106 812-923-5409 |

* * *

District Chairmen and Board of Directors

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| District 1 John Kustron 6686 Van Buren Place Merrillville, Indiana 46410 219-886-9103 | District 11 - Charles McGill Box 1434 Dana 47847 812-566-3046 |
| District 2 - Emil Zula 314 W. North St. Crown Point 46307 219-663-2613 | District 12 - Harold Stofer 718 S. Ingomar St. Indianapolis 46241 317-241-1946 |
| District 3 - Harold King Route 1 LaPorte 46350 | District 13 - James Baker 301 Lincoln Street Greenfield, 46140 Phone 462-4335 |
| District 4 - Harvey Ludwig 55645 Filbert Rd. Mishawaka 46544 219-259-4405 | District 14 - Sam Bower Nabb 47147 812-773-4194 |
| District 5 - Garland Kiefer Burket 46508 219-491-2730 | District 15 - Wm. Coghill Route 7, Box 190 Evansville 47712 Phone 963-5191 |
| District 6 - Paul Fairfield 5128 N. Bend Dr. Fort Wayne 46804 219-432-2365 | District 16 - Gilbert Leist 216 Green St. New Albany 47150 812-944-2545 |
| District 7 - Orin Brames Box 109 Hoagland 46745 219-639-3378 | District 17 - Bill Engle 3307 Hillcrest Rd. Vincennes 47591 812-882-1987 |
| District 8A - Ralph Hertle Box 336 Gaston 47342 317-358-3244 | District 18 - Merlyn J. Lueken East 12th St. Ferdinand 47532 |
| District 8B - Ivan Bousman Route 4, Box 201 Winchester 47394 Saratoga 2582 | Editor - Robert Laney Box 437 Crown Point 46307 219-663-0722 |
| District 9A - Chas. Sutton Burlington 46915 317-566-3057 | Historian Harry Fries Route 3, Box 225 Walkerton 46586 |
| District 9B - Edmund Weaver Francesville 47946 219-567-9243 | |
| District 10 - Donn Hurst St. Paul 47272 | |

Officer's Meeting
Kokomo, Indiana
November 24, 1968

The officer's meeting of the IVFA was called to order at 10:00 A. M. E.S.T. at the Kokomo YWCA by President Carlos Jeffries. The Pledge of Allegiance to the flag was led by Vice-President Goodwin. Secretary Ford led the group in the Lord's Prayer. Secretary Ford took roll call.

A motion not to read the minutes of the previous officer's meeting was 2nd and carried.

President Jeffries asked for a report from Baker concerning the payment of pensions to members of a volunteer fire department. Baker reported that if a retirement plan of some sort had been established by the local unit of government having control over the volunteer fire department and payments by both fireman and the governmental unit had been made into the plan then a retirement payment would be in order. Law No. 1025 does give local authorities the option of setting up a pension plan. As of now any unpaid volunteer fireman seems to be eliminated from any pension plan.

Goodwin announced that the waterball rules are not yet available.

Ford related what he thought a public relations man could do for the association with some publicity through television and radio. He explained what such publicity would require and how it could best be used. For approximately \$50 per mailing the right information be sent to the some 15 to 20 television stations in the State of Indiana and suggests four (4) mailings per year to perhaps fit the four seasons. The Board of Directors will discuss this matter later. Ford also announced that the association is very close to signing up its 10,000th member and wants to know what special acknowledgment should be made of this achievement. As of now 9984 members have been processed and given membership cards and more are awaiting to be processed. At this point Merlyn Lueken, District No. 18 Chairman, personally handed to Secretary Ford a letter and membership list of 16 Birdseye Volunteer Firemen seeking membership in the Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association. It was a stunned Mr. Ford who announced that the 16th name on the list, Mr. Donald Buford, would be acclaimed the 10,000th member of the IVFA. A motion by Weaver, 2nd by Fairfield, to present to Mr. Buford an appropriate plaque at the next officer's meeting was carried.

The president reported he had attended several district meetings. He also was present at a meeting concerning the proposed fire academy and a meeting dealing with the fire marshal's office. During his trip into the 3rd district he stopped to see Harry Fries at his Koontz Lake home. Harry is not in good shape physically but the brief meeting was enjoyed by both Harry and Jeff.

The vice president commented on the meeting concerning the fire marshal's office which he also attended. He read several excerpts from the minutes of that meeting which were very interesting. It was brought out that every citizen deserves proper fire protection and that the fire marshal's office must take the initiative to form a team to offer such protection. The image now existing in the office must change to be effective. Goodwin was satisfied with the results of the meeting. A motion by Fairfield, 2nd by Baker, to have a copy of the committee's report given to each

(Continued on Page 4)

As A Member Or A Prospective
Member Of The IVFA

Do You Know

... the inner workings and financial status of the IVFA?

INVESTMENT

File cabinets of different sizes, storage cabinets, duplicating machine, typewriters, and a host of miscellaneous office equipment. Add to this a ready supply of stationery, forms, briefcases and other supplies necessary to run efficiently the offices of the IVFA.

PERSONNEL

Elected Officers and Committee members that are thoroughly familiar with the problems of the internal workings of the IVFA and the problems of the individual departments.

CAR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Each of the above personnel supplies his own transportation, doubling up when possible, other than the five cents per mile allowed for travel, the IVFA has no other obligation.

LABOR

The President, Secretary, Treasurer and Editor receive some compensation for their efforts. All the rest of the work is done free of charge and the Officers, District Chairmen, and Public Relations men are willing and waiting to help, all and any who are in need. Those who are compensated do far more than is required. They are also willing and waiting to help.

RENT

All officers furnish their own office space thus no charge to the IVFA.

TAXES

The IVFA being a non-profit organization is tax exempt.

LIGHT - HEAT - PHONE

Electric power and heat are furnished free of charge by all officers. Phone bills relating to the IVFA business only are paid by the Association.

INSURANCE

The IVFA provides for insurance protection for its personnel while traveling on Association business only.

FRINGE BENEFITS

IVFA provides Clothing and Funeral Funds, education, training, legislation, quarterly paper, fellowship, and most of all, HELP WHEN NEEDED.

The above items reflect, in part, the direct cost of operating any business. One can readily see that your association is operating as efficiently and economically as possible.

WHERE CAN ANYONE GET SO MUCH FOR THREE
DOLLARS A YEAR?

Those who pay for this service are also giving many broad benefits they have gained to others that do not belong.

The IVFA welcomes all Volunteer and Industrial Firemen to join our ranks.

All will agree that GOOD SERVICE IS NO ACCIDENT, it is a PLANNED COMMODITY, which reflects the untiring efforts and good intentions of the members and leadership of the Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Lake Hills Honors Four Of Its Veterans



The Lake Hills Volunteer Fire Department recently honored four of its members at a dinner for all firemen and wives held at the Lake Hills Civic Hall. Fried chicken and all the trimmings was served.

A gold watch was presented to Paul Pozezanic, Tom Plaskovich, Orval Rusisel and Albert Urbahn. These firemen have served twenty-one dedicated years on the Lake Hill Department.

The dinner was paid for by the fines assessed against the firemen for failure to keep their

assigned standby watch at the station.

The Lake Hills department has twenty-two firemen, and the equipment is housed in their new station located at the intersection of Lake Hills Road and Austin Ave. The department was organized in 1947 and the first fire truck was purchased from money provided by the Lake Hills Civic Association.

Following the dinner the firemen settled down at card games, and the women played yaktze into the wee hours of the morning.

Fire Instructor's School

Recognized by Indiana State Fire Marshal and Indiana Rating Bureau

Date: April 21-25, 1969 **Time:** Monday 1:00 P. M. to Friday 2:00 P. M. **Total Hours:** 30

Location: Indianapolis Fire Dept. Training Center - 1435 W. Michigan St.

Director & Coordinator: Mr. Robert Hamm, Consultant, Fire Service Training.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To ASSIST Fire Department personnel now responsible for training in their department to recognize more clearly and carry out more effectively their duties and responsibilities.
- (2) To INFORM participants in basic as well as recent developments in instruction techniques, training aids and audio-visual education.
- (3) To PROMOTE cooperation and exchange of information among Fire Department training personnel.

WHO SHOULD ENROLL

Fire Instructors, Fire Chiefs, Industrial Officials, and Firemen in large and small paid or volunteer Departments who are responsible for training in their organization.

TEACHING STAFF

Robert F. Hamm, Editor, Memphis Fire Department Instructions Conference Proceeding; Secretary, International Fire Service Training Association and Author of "Leadership in the Fire Service."

Kenneth L. Stanton, Ass't Secretary, Memphis Fire Department Instructors Conference and recognized authority on Visual Aids.

Training Officers, Several experienced, well known fire training officers from Indiana cities will participate in various phases of this school.

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL

Instruction will consist of lectures, discussions, case studies, demonstrations, and practice teaching.

Evening meetings will be an integral part of the school. Outside reading and preparation will be required. **This is a school, not a conference.**

COST

The registration fee, \$35.00, includes instructions, two textbooks and materials and is payable to INDIANA FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION c/o Carl Lederer, 205 N. Sunnyside Ave., South Bend, Indiana, 46617.

Send fee and registration form prior to April 1st.

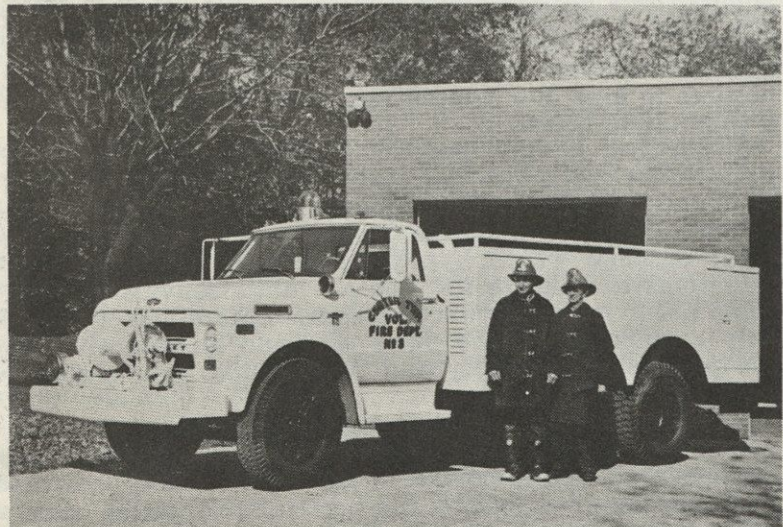
Rooms are available at \$10.00 night single; \$16.00 night double. Restaurant and cafeterias are within walking distance.

We suggest room reservations be made as soon as possible.

Center Township Celebrates Anniversary



Pictured left to right, front row: J. Croy, K. Purcell, W. Euler, D. Hansche, H. Ewing, W. Mielbeck; Middle row: R. Miller, C. Hycner, P. Kepplin, W. Terry, Chief C. Thode, R. Mielbeck, L. Shaw, G. Crk. Top row: P. Bowman, H. Lowe, O. Hill, H. Swanson, C. Trafflet, B. Lemley, W. Swanson, D. Sensow, Richardson, J. Burais, H. Breedren. These men pictured above are both active firemen and men who had been on the department at one time.



Assistant Chief Bill Kolash pictured above with Pat Kepplin worked many long and hard hours to construct the new tanker which was recently presented to the department. It features a Chevrolet Chassis with a front mount winch and is capable of carrying 1800 gallons of water.

DRILL OF THE MONTH

Getting Ready For The Big One

OBJECTIVE:

This drill is planned to provide an opportunity for the fire department to become more familiar with fires involving and the problems of fires in nursing homes and hospitals. Horrible examples have been provided over the years as guide lines, indicating what can happen if one of these occupancies become involved in fire. Proper inspections, pre-fire-planning, and actual on the scene training, may eliminate the possibility of your department becoming involved in the gruesome head lines that so often follow fires of this nature.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS:

A. Assemble members of your department and discuss the locations in your area of responsibility where nursing home and hospital facilities exist. In your discussion consider the following items:

1. The exact apparatus response and routes to follow to a fire at these locations.
2. The available water supplies for combatting a fire.
3. The manpower you may expect to have present from your department during all hours of the day, at a fire area. (Face the facts now.)
4. The problems of fire and smoke spread in the light of the buildings construction and furnishings.
5. The tremendous job of rescue that will be present.
6. Discuss in detail how you will evacuate the patients from the building with the manpower you have.
 - a. In many cases it will take four men to remove one patient. Consider this in relation to how many patients there are to be moved, your man power situation, and the fire spread possibilities in the building.
 - b. Discuss the various methods and carries that can be employed to get these people to safety.
 - c. Does your department have the ability to rapidly and effectively ladder this building for rescue and fire fighting purposes.
7. Discuss the problems that might be encountered with mental patients, and the confused elderly patients.

B. Respond to the nursing home or hospital (this visit should be arranged prior to the drill) and consider the following items;

1. The estimated response time for your department under emergency conditions
2. The access to the building
 - a. Narrow gates or bridges
 - b. Inadequate driveways
 - c. Visitors parking
 - d. Ability to reach windows (height, security bars or screens, trees in the way)
3. The exact water sources and quantity available. If private water system is provided, can it be trusted?
4. Methods of escape available to the occupants
 - a. Adequate fire escapes or other means
 - b. Are hallways and doors wide enough to permit beds, mattresses, or wheel chairs to pass. Can you get these items outside via the stairs or elevators?
 - c. How many doors are locked. Where are the keys? Can forcible entry be effected in a hurry?
5. How many patients are in the building at this time. How long would it take to get them out? Alright with the manpower that you have?
6. How many employees are present at this time? On how many can you depend on a twenty-four hour basis?
7. Have the employees had training in hospital evacuation, (This training helps firemen to a great extent and relieves them of a lot of responsibility they otherwise would have).
8. Where can the evacuated patients be sheltered during emergency? Will they have to be removed by ambulance to another facility?
9. Can needed manpower and equipment get to the scene under present conditions?
10. What auxiliary fire protection equipment is provided for the protection of the building?
11. Can this equipment be relied upon?
12. Where should ventilation be accomplished in order to speed the evacuation of the patients?
13. What windows should be laddered first for rescue purposes?

C. While on the scene discuss any other points of interest.

D. Return to the station and see that action is taken on the following items:

1. Adequate apparatus and manpower response for this occupancy.
2. Pre-plan rescue and fire fighting operations.
3. School the employees in fire rescue and fire fighting procedures, so that they be of assistance to you.
4. If problems are noted at this property, call in local, county or state officials, if necessary.
5. Discuss other items of importance regarding the protection of these properties.

Submitted by
Carl Lederer
Member of IVFA,
IFA Educational Committee
IFIA Sec'y

A Fireman's Other Risks

Reading letters about firemen in the Voice of the People this morning made me sick. I remember when we had the big snow storm and my husband, a fireman, was out shoveling the streets and he was away from me and my three children for five days. I could have used him at home—no one worried about my family and whether I had bread and milk at home.

This woman who wrote that a fireman knows the risks when he takes the job made me laugh.

My husband was putting out a fire in an alley behind a back porch when suddenly the firemen were surrounded by four men with guns. And during the riots my husband was gone 65 hours fighting fires with crazy people shooting at him.

When my husband applied for the job it was supposed to be for fighting fires, not having to battle rocks and bricks thrown at him, and being shot at—and shoveling snow.

Chicago Tribune—

INDIANA FIRE INSTRUCTOR'S ASSOCIATION

Indiana Fire Instructor's Association 16th Annual meeting was held in Speedway, Indiana, January 11, 1969 at Speedway Fire Station.

Edward R. Sowell, Speedway Fire Chief is President of the Association, and reported that Fire Instructors from all parts of Indiana attended this meeting.

Plans, improvements and growth for the State Training Program for the coming year 1969 were discussed by the members.

The association is now studying a Bill to establish a Fire Training Academy, which will be supported and operated by the state of Indiana.

Officers elected for the coming year - 1969.

- President—Edward R. Sowell
Speedway Fire Department
1st Vice President — Roland Walls
Richmond Fire Department
2nd Vice President — James Glaub
Manilla, Indiana
Secretary and Treasurer—Carl Lederer
South Bend Fire Department

Secretary's Report

(Continued from Page 1)

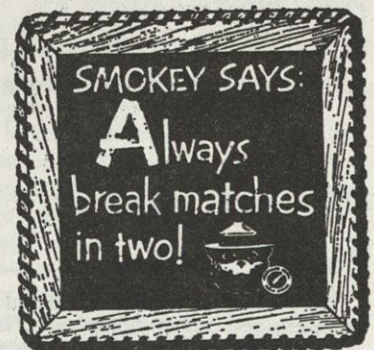
weight than any committeeman.

This office will be, in a short time getting ready for that GREAT CONVENTION IN WARSAW. Traffic has slowed some what and I now will be able to make some of the places that I have missed so far this year. I still want to remind all, that I am at your service whenever needed.

Respectfully,
John T. Ford, Sec'y.

CHAMPION

FIRE APPARATUS
FIRE PUMPS
PORTABLE PUMPS
IRRIGATION PUMPS
Write For Catalog
W. S. DARLEY & CO.
Melrose Park, Ill.
STAN KONEFSKY
Distributor
715 Maple Lane
Crown Point, Indiana



Get more
PROTECTION
from your
Insurance
Dollars
HERE

Firm Bureau Insurance

130 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Convention Motel Accommodations

WARSAW, INDIANA

Make all reservations to:

ED HUFFER, Chairman
Warsaw Fire Department
Warsaw, Indiana 46580

Name

Department

Address

City Zip Code.....

Number of Rooms Single Double

Night Needed: Thurs. Fri. Sat.

Other

Amount of deposit enclosed \$.....

CONTEST ENTRY BLANK

- Hose Replacing Contest Water Ball Contest
Al Hartman, Chrm. Gene Fancil, Chrm.

..... Fire Department will have a team to compete in one or more of the following contests: Water Ball, Hose Replacement, at Warsaw, Ind., on Saturday, June 14, 1969. An entry fee of \$5.00 for entry in each contest not to exceed 2 teams from one department entered and will be forfeited, if we do not compete. We also understand the fee of \$5.00 will be refunded by the Association for each contest we compete in where a deposit has been made. Please check in each square of contests entered by your department.

Signed.....
Chief or Secretary

NOTICE

All contest entry blanks must be in or postmarked on or before June 1st, 1969 to be eligible. All Departments that plan to enter should fill out entry blanks and accompany same with \$5.00 entry fee for each contest entered. Send entries to Gene Fancil, Warsaw Fire Dept., Warsaw, Ind. 46580.

Please bring your own rain gear. Trophy for both Water Ball and Hose Replacement. Safety measures to be enforced at contests. Drawing for position Thursday evening, June 12 at Officers' meeting.

Entries For Convention Parade

Entries for parade units for the IVFA Convention Parade to be held June 14, 1969 in Warsaw are now being taken. Any Fire Department, group or individual interested in entry in the parade should contact the parade committee at the following address:

Parade Committee

Lewis Dobbins, Chairman
Warsaw Fire Department
Warsaw, Indiana 46580

Trophies will be awarded in the following classifications:

- Horse Units Floats
 Antique Cars Novelty Equipment
 Old Fire Equipment Bands - Marching
 Uniformed Men's Marching Units Best Decorated Car
 Uniformed Ladies' Marching Units Clown Units
 Other

Name, Group, Fire Dept.

City

Please state the classification you intend to enter. Staging will be arranged on a basis of "First to Enter-First to March" Basis. Maps on individual staging locations will be sent to entrants prior to Convention and will also be available at a booth at the Convention.

ENTRY BLANK FOR LADIES' WATERBALL CONTEST

..... Fire Department will have a ladies' team to compete in the waterball contest at Warsaw on Saturday, June 14, 1969. An entry fee of \$3.00 will be charged for the contest and will be forfeited if a team does not compete. We also understand the entry fee of \$3.00 will be refunded by the IVFA Auxiliary to the teams that compete.

Signed.....
Auxiliary President or Team Captain

The deadline for sending in contest entry blanks is Friday, June 1st, 1969. If a ladies' team representing your department plans to enter this contest please fill in blank without delay and remit your \$3.00 entry fee promptly to Mrs. Edgar Nigg, Haysville Rural Station, Jasper, Indiana. All entrants must be state auxiliary members.

Please have suitable equipment to wear including raincoats, hats, and boots. Arrangements will be made if possible to borrow rain outfits for those not having their equipment. Safety measures to be enforced in all contest. Drawings for the contest will be held Thursday evening, June 12 at officers' meeting. You will also be asked to sign release slip at the contest, absolving the IVFA Auxiliary or the IVFA of all responsibilities in case of accident resulting from the contest.

OFFICER'S MEETING

(Continued from Page 2)

district chairman was carried. The committee promises to answer any correspondence directed to it.

The secretary is still plugging the Nationwide Insurance Co's. accident policy. It is being accepted by more and more departments as time goes on. Appreciation cards and kind words for the chaplain are being received from the survivors of deceased firemen. The secretary is asking for suggestions for the disposal of old (1947 to 1950 for example) records. A motion by Weaver, 2nd by Hoagland, to apply a limit of seven (7) years to records and correspondence kept in the files, not including vital statistics which are considered permanent, was carried.

The treasurer gave the following report: General Fund Balance of \$22,214.86; Funeral Fund Balance of \$44,975.15; Clothing Fund Balance of \$12,431.39 with a total of \$79,621.40.

The chaplain reports 27 deaths since the June convention. He has conducted memorial services at many of these funerals and has been present at other wakes to pay his respects, so it is quite evident that he is spending much of his time in the interests of the association.

The immediate past president commended the chaplain and other officers for the memorial at the funeral of Felton Hood. He was pleased to see the certificates being passed out to new departments.

Editor Laney could have used more copy in the November edition of the newspaper.

LeRoy Hoagland reported on a request from Ft. Recovery, Ohio asking for information on the association.

District Chairman No. 1 reported that President Jeffries attended a recent meeting and presented three past presidents with pins and also presented a plaque to treasurer Konapasek commending his services. He also said at the funeral of a deceased New Chicago fireman the chaplains of both the IVFA and IFA were present. The IFA chaplain was equipped with an appropriate robe or uniform. Can the IVFA do likewise? Can he also be compensated somehow for the time he is losing from his own business?

Meeting adjourned for dinner

District No. 4 chairman related the request from the IFA that the IVFA share accommodations at the 1969 legislature. No action at this time.

District No. 5 chairman says the 1969 convention program should bring in about \$3,000 in advertising.

District No. 6 chairman mentioned the accident that occurred at the Ft. Wayne training school and stated the man has not been able to collect any insurance, even though it was understood those participating were covered.

District No. 9A chairman inquired about the Discovery Life Insurance Co. plan for the IFA. Not much information was available.

District No. 11 chairman expects as many as 11 new departments.

District No. 18 chairman was happy (understatement) to have the 10,000th member and expects to enroll more new departments.

President Jeffries appointed Goodwin and Bower to the committee to establish convention guidelines. There does not appear to be any need for this committee this year. He announced that Bob Crocker, Bob Hutson and Pete Pratt will supervise the hose replacement and waterball contests at the Warsaw conven-

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Respiratory Problems Of Firefighters . .

Donald M. Thomas, M. D.
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University of Louisville School of Medicine and
Surgeon, Louisville Division of Fire

As you gentlemen know very well, the occupation of firefighter exposes a man to many hazards. Among the most common of these are the problems that arise from exposure of the respiratory system, and through the respiratory system the entire body, to smoke and toxic gases. You are perhaps too familiar with the sight of unconscious men being carried from the firegrounds as a result of being "overcome by smoke," and you have perhaps seen your comrades die or become respiratory cripples as a result.

Today I want to discuss these respiratory problems of firefighters in some detail. I hope to show you that every man who becomes unconscious or has obvious difficulty in breathing is not necessarily a smoke casualty, but that he may be a victim of other conditions, to point out how these conditions are caused, and to indicate ways these problems can be prevented.

The ability of fire smoke to produce illness in persons who breathe it is well known. If we are to understand how such illness is produced, we must know something of the nature of smoke.

Smoke consists of small particles of solid material suspended in hot air and gases. Thus, smoke may be said to have particulate fraction and a gaseous fraction. In general, the particulate fraction is obvious because it is visible, although it is probably less harmful than the invisible, gaseous fraction. The relative amounts of the particulate and gaseous fractions vary a great deal in smokes from different sources. The particulate fraction may be small, and the smoke barely visible, yet contain large amounts of toxic gases.

The particulate fraction of smoke is mostly carbon, a relatively innocuous substance, but the particles are usually coated with products of combustion. From the medical point of view, the most important of these are the organic aldehydes. The particulate fraction of smoke from different fires has a fairly constant composition except for the size of the particles and the relative amounts of different aldehydes present. For example, particles from burning petroleum products tend to be small and contain mostly acrylic aldehyde (acrolein), while those from wood smoke are large and contain a great deal of acetaldehyde.

The gaseous fraction, on the other hand, varies greatly in composition. Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide are always present and account for the greatest bulk of the gaseous fraction as a rule. An almost endless variety of other gases may also be present, and some of these may be very toxic. These other gases may be products of combustion or substances leaked from storage or processing facilities and vaporized by the heat of the fire.

Because smoke is such a complex mixture of different substances, we should expect that exposure to smoke would lead to a variety of different types of injury. This is indeed the case. There is no single injury or single set of symptoms common to all victims of smoke exposure. Each case must be diagnosed and treated individually, according to the type of injury present.

The first injury due to smoke exposure that I wish to discuss is possibly the one most familiar to you. I am referring to lack of oxygen. We used to call this asphyxia, but the term hypoxia is more commonly used now. Hypoxia is present whenever the tissues of the body do not have sufficient oxygen available to meet their needs. In firefighters, hypoxia may result if they enter an enclosed area in which the oxygen has been consumed by a fire or driven out by the space-occupying effect of smoke and gases. Hypoxia may also be produced by exposure to carbon monoxide. It is important to remember that carbon monoxide can produce hypoxia even if the victim is breathing plenty of oxygen at the same time because the gas combines with the red blood cells and prevents them from carrying oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. Hypoxia, from one cause or another, is probably the most common cause of death in fire victims, but is encountered less often in firefighters since they usually are able to bring an oxygen supply with them either by ventilating the involved structure or by using self-contained breathing apparatus. This is not to say that firefighters do not become hypoxic, however, and when they do it is often the result of several relatively small exposures to carbon monoxide in a single day. Since it takes many hours to eliminate carbon monoxide from the body, repeated exposures to even low concentrations of this gas may have a cumulative effect.

Regardless of how hypoxia is produced in any given patient, the organ most seriously affected is the brain, and permanent damage of this vital structure may result from a few minutes of complete oxygen lack. In spite of the great damage which hypoxia produces, there are few symptoms to indicate its presence until convulsions and coma occur in the advanced stages. Before this, there is only an increase in the pulse rate and an alteration in the patient's personality and judgment to give warning of impending difficulty.

I would like now to leave the subject of oxygen lack, which may be produced by both the particulate and gaseous fractions of smoke, to consider what type of injury may be produced by the particulate fraction alone, aside from hypoxia. Smoke particles are small by most standards, but the vast majority of them are too large to actually be inhaled into the lungs. The nose and mouth constitute an efficient filtering system for most

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RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS OF FIRE FIGHTERS

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smoke particles, which become stuck to mucous in these structures. Some particles also become trapped by the mucous membranes of the eyes. As more and more particles are trapped in the nose and mouth, they are swallowed and enter the stomach and digestive tract. These particles do contain irritants - the organic aldehydes - and the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, mouth, throat, and stomach become congested and inflamed as a result. This irritation produces the familiar running nose, sore throat, and burning eyes seen with smoke exposure. These symptoms are annoying but are not incapacitating. On the other hand, irritation of the stomach by swallowed smoke particles frequently produce nausea and vomiting. These symptoms may be incapacitating as well as annoying. Thus, the particulate fraction puts men out of action more by its action on the gastrointestinal tract than by any action on the respiratory tract.

Some smoke particles with their associated irritants are small enough to enter the lungs, but this constitutes only a minor part of the particulate fraction of smoke. Some cough and minor chest pain may result, but until more evidence is accumulated by research, we must conclude that smoke particles have little significant effect on the respiratory system.

From the standpoint of health, the most dangerous part of smoke is the gaseous fraction. This fraction contains the deadly carbon monoxide gas, as I have already mentioned. It is perhaps less commonly appreciated that this fraction may contain many other toxic gases. For the sake of discussion, these other gases may be divided into those which primarily act to damage the lungs themselves, and those which merely enter the body via the lungs, to produce toxic effects elsewhere.

The gases which damage the lungs themselves are called pulmonary irritants. Among these are chlorine, phosene, sulphur dioxide, and ammonia. When these gases are inhaled, they react with water in the lungs to produce strong acids or alkalis. For example, the old refrigerating gas, sulphur dioxide, reacts with water to form some sulphuric acid - battery acid. One can easily imagine the damage to the lungs that would result from pouring battery acid into the windpipe! Until fairly recently, firefighters risked exposure to pulmonary irritant gases only in industrial fires or accidents which resulted in escape of these gases from storage tanks, commercial refrigerator or industrial processing equipment. The risk is much more common today, because pulmonary irritants are commonly formed as combustion products during the burning of plastics, foam rubber, and synthetic textiles, and these materials are found in increasing amounts and endless variety in all types of buildings these days.

The identity of some of the pulmonary irritants which may be formed by the combustion of synthetic materials is known. For example, burning a pound of polyvinyl chloride plastic may liberate as much as seven-tenths of a pound of deadly chlorine gas. The identity of many other irritant combustion products is not known as yet, but we know they are present from the severe injuries that result to exposed individuals.

The pulmonary irritant gases are particularly dangerous both because of the severe injury to the lungs which they produce, and because of the fact that they are gases, which allows them to enter the lungs freely. As I have mentioned, the nose and mouth filter out particulate smoke and its associated irritants to a very significant degree, but they do not prevent gases from entering the lungs.

All firefighters today should be aware of the hazard of exposure to pulmonary irritants, and should be taught to recognize cases of exposure to these gases so that prompt medical treatment can be obtained. The presence of these gases in smoke can usually be recognized by the intense sensation of choking produced by trying to breathe this atmosphere. These gases are not just irritating to breathe—you can't really breathe them. When a fire involving plastics or other synthetic materials produces this "choking smoke", self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn by all exposed firefighters. Any man exposed for more than a few seconds without breathing apparatus should be referred to a physician for observation and treatment at once, in spite of the fact that he feels well. There is a characteristic delay of from one to six hours between exposure to these gases and the onset of symptoms. Once symptoms appear, the patient may be dead in an hour or two. Treatment is most effective if given during the delay period before the onset of symptoms.

Although more research and study are needed on the identity of the pulmonary irritant gases and their effects on the lungs, it appears now that these gases are the chief hazard to lung function to which firefighters may be exposed. A patient who survives a moderate to heavy exposure to these agents may be left with serious permanent lung damage, and it is possible that repeated exposures to small amounts of these gases over several years of firefighting may result in chronic lung disease even though none of the exposures was heavy enough to cause symptoms at the time.

The gaseous fraction of smoke may contain gases which are not directly harmful to the lungs, but which enter the body by way of the lungs to produce toxic effects elsewhere. These gases may be formed by the combustion process. Carbon monoxide is the most common example of a toxic gas which is formed by combustion, enters the body via the lungs, yet produces its toxic effects on structures other than the lungs. Another example is the extremely deadly gas hydrogen cyanide which is formed

from combustion of silk, wool, leather, and certain nitrogen-containing plastics.

Other toxic gases which may be present in smoke are not combustion products but are liberated from storage or processing equipment. If the chemical released is not a gas under ordinary conditions, it may be converted to the gaseous state by the heat of the fire. The variety of substances to which a firefighter may be exposed in this manner is almost infinite, and they may affect the body in many ways. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn by all individuals exposed to smoke from fires involving any type of chemicals, and fire officers should make every effort to identify any chemicals present. This information should be given promptly to the physician treating any casualties from the smoke so that he can administer the proper antidote or other specific therapy that may be indicated.

From the preceding discussion it is obvious that the atmosphere a firefighter breathes may be harmful to him in a variety of ways. To prevent injuries of this type, firefighters have adopted the use of respiratory protective devices, but these devices may fail to give protection against a hazardous atmosphere for a number of reasons. In fact, the design of some of this equipment is such that it may produce respiratory problems which would not be present without the equipment! The use of respiratory protective equipment must not lull the wearer into a false sense of security, for injury can still result.

The use of a respiratory protective device may still leave the wearer liable to injury both from hypoxia and exposure to toxic gases. Filter cannister type masks may allow the wearer to become hypoxic if they are used in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere, if the cannister resistance is too high to allow a sufficient volume of air to enter, or if the carbon monoxide absorbent is exhausted or incapable of handling a higher than usual carbon monoxide concentration. Hypoxia may occur in users of self-contained apparatus if the valves are faulty, the face piece leaks, or the tanks become empty.

Breathing apparatus will not prevent exposure to toxic gases if the cannister is the wrong one for the gas encountered, if the concentration of the gas exceeds the maximum which can be absorbed, if the equipment leaks, or if the air tanks are charged with impure air.

Self-contained breathing apparatus offers the best all around respiratory protection available to the firefighter at this time, because it protects him against all concentrations of all types of toxic gases and smoke in addition providing an oxygen supply. The cannister mask is quicker, lighter and less bulky, but it offers no oxygen supply and affords protection only against some gases in certain concentrations. In today's world of plastics, chemicals, and synthetic building materials and textiles, the firefighter should not be content with a respiratory protective device which affords only the limited protection of a cannister mask.

However, no device is of value if it is not used, or if it is removed before ventilation of the structure is complete. The tendency to use breathing apparatus only when dense visible smoke is present is dangerous, for lethal concentrations of carbon monoxide or other gases may be present when there is little or no visible smoke. Once a device is put into use, the wearer must realize that it is not perfect, and he can still be exposed to the hazards of oxygen lack and toxic gases. He and his officers should be taught to recognize the early symptoms of these conditions and take appropriate action. Too often the early symptoms of difficulty are ignored until an advanced stage is reached because everyone believes the man using some type of mask is protected against all respiratory hazards.

All situations I have discussed so far threaten a firefighter's health either by injuring the respiratory system directly or by gaining access to some other part of the body by means of the respiratory system. Firefighters are also subject to another group of disorders or conditions which frequently masquerade as, or are confused with, the respiratory problems. The confusion arises because these disorders appear acutely in men working in the heat, smoke, and tension of the firegrounds, and they produce the symptoms of collapse and labored or difficulty breathing so often seen in patients with respiratory problems. These disorders, however, are not the direct result of exposure of the respiratory system to smoke or gases.

The first of these disorders has the medical name of "hyperventilation syndrome", or simply, breathing too much. To understand this condition, we must remember that breathing not only serves to bring oxygen into the body, but to remove carbon dioxide from the body. The removal of carbon dioxide is never complete, and normally a certain amount of this gas is present in the bloodstream where it serves the important function of regulating the acid-base balance of the body. By breathing too deeply or too rapidly or both, the victim of hyperventilation syndrome exhales too much carbon dioxide from the body, and this causes the blood to become less acid and more alkaline, resulting in disordered body functions. Especially affected are the functions of the nervous system. At first, numbness of the hands, feet, and face occur but as excessive breathing continues, there may be twitching of the muscles, loss consciousness, and even convulsions.

Hyperventilation syndrome in firefighters may be the result of fear and anxiety alone, and individuals who respond in this way to the stresses and tensions of the firegrounds are simply unsuited to be firefighters. Men exposed to high temperatures tend to overbreathe or hyperventilate as the body attempts to eliminate heat by means of the respiratory tract, much as a dog pants on a hot

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OFFICER'S MEETING

(Continued from Page 4)

The resolutions committee will consist of Ed Weaver, Donald Mason and Donn Hurst. Chairman Jones of the legislative committee was not present. The committee will meet during the board meeting.

Keifer asked that coin operated gas pumps be outlawed in the state.

The officer's meeting adjourned for the board of director's meeting at 2:00 P. M.

Board of Director's Meeting

Chairman Engle called the meeting to order.

Jeffries stated that for the 1967 legislature a maximum of \$2,000 was set up for the use of the legislative committee and that some \$1,300 was used.

Engle had some question on the motion passed at the August 28, 1967 meeting regarding inviting all past presidents to officer's meetings. A discussion seemed to indicate no limitations were attached to the motion so a new motion by Baker, 2nd by Stofer, to invite all past president to all officer's meeting was carried.

The secretary needs a new supply of expense vouchers and asks that the NCR type of forms be used for claims on the funeral fund and the clothing fund. He also thinks the claim form could be altered to be more useful. Keifer made a motion, 2nd by Stofer, to allow the secretary to order the type and quantity of forms required. The motion was carried.

Fairfield brought up the subject of grave markers. After hearing several comments on marker limitations throughout the state he quoted the costs of changing the type of markers to be supplied by the Association. The new pattern would cost about \$150 and the markers would cost from \$5 to \$7.50 depending upon the number ordered. This marker would be the smaller size that is attached to the stone. A motion by Weaver, 2nd by Stofer, that the smaller type of marker be adopted exclusively by the association was carried.

The legislative committee recommends that the association does not go along with the IFA on room accommodations at the 1969 General Assembly. President Jeffries stated that \$2000 for use by the legislative committee would be adequate. A motion by Stofer, 2nd by Weaver to adopt the above two recommendations was carried.

The subject of publicity for the association was next. After much discussion Leist made a motion to appoint the secretary and the editor as a committee of two to prepare four (4) releases for radio and television presentation to begin in the spring and be timed to the four seasons of 1969. The motion was 2nd by Keifer and carried. It was agreed that newspaper coverage would be on a local basis.

A motion by Keifer, 2nd by McGill, to continue the added mailing of the association newspaper was carried.

Chaplain uniform as discussed in the officer's meeting was the next subject. A motion by Hertle, 2nd by Baker, that the chaplain be supplied with a suitable uniform to be worn at memorial services and other official occasions was carried. Weaver thinks the chaplain should somehow be compensated for the time he loses from his own livelihood in performing the duties of chaplain. Kustron moved that an allowance of \$20 be set up for the chaplain for each memorial he is asked to attend. The motion was 2nd by Hertle and carried. This is to be construed as an emergency type of a motion

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House Explodes

Eye Witness Report by Chief Jim Baker

Re: Fire at 501 West Pierson Street, Greenfield, Indiana, 46140 which happened on January 1, 1969.

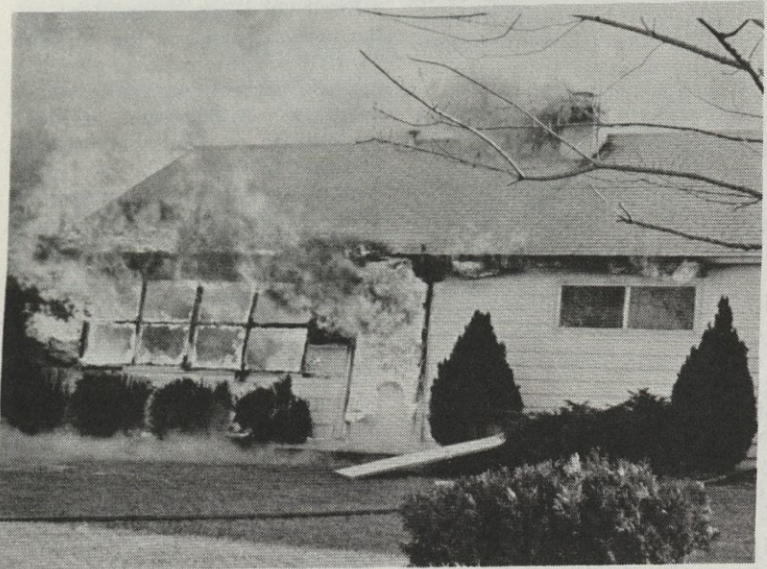
3:39 P. M. January 1, 1969

(By and automatic clock located in the Greenfield Fire Department) an alarm was dispatched by our fire call system stating that a house was on fire in the 500 block of West Pierson Street. I immediately responded to the call.

When I was about nine (9) blocks from the scene I could see a great amount of smoke coming from the area.

When I arrived at the scene of the fire, Number 3 truck was there along with four (4) firemen. They were pulling 1½ inch hose off the truck to use in fighting the fire. I parked about a half a block away and ran to the truck. I told the driver (Doyle Jester) to call Number 2 truck to lay a line from the hydrant at Center and Osage Streets and bring it in with him.

After giving these orders, I approached the house to survey what else should be done.



Fire was coming out of the east side of the house and blowing over the street so badly I could not see the back of the house. Also as I approached the house I noticed window frames laying in the yard and that the front door was off the hinges and was laying in the bushes in front of the house.

Making a further inspection I noticed part of the front wall of the house was blown off the foundation. I was of the opinion at that time there had been an explosion.

I asked a bystander if he knew anything about the occupants of the house. He stated that they were across the street at a neighbor's home and that they had been burned or injured. I returned to the truck and asked Jester if he had called the ambulance. He told me that he had already done so.

While the above was happening at least six (6) more firemen arrived and I had them pull two (2) more 1½ inch hoses off Number 3 truck to play on the fire. At this time Number 2 truck arrived laying a 2½ inch hose from the hydrant at Center and Osage Streets. We connected a 2½ inch fog nozzle to that line to knock the fire down, so it could be handled by 1½ inch lines. We knocked down the fire in the main part of the house and I realized that there was a great amount of fire farther back than the house proper. I immediately had Number 3 to radio the station and call in Number 6 truck to lay a line from Center and Tague Streets to the rear of the property where the garage was on fire. Just as Number 6 truck finished laying its line, an alarm come over the radio that we had another fire on Douglas Street.



I dispatched Number 6 truck with three fireman to cover that fire and had Number 2 truck go to Tague and Center Streets to pump from the hydrant into the line laid from the area, which was a 2½ inch line wye'd to two (2) 1½ inch lines.

At this time I clamped off the 2½ inch line from Osage and Center streets to connect the line into Number 3 truck to feed the three (3) 1½ inch lines on the Number 2 truck.

At this time I was called to the rear on the southwest side of the house to observe some bubbles coming out of the ground. I went to the area and saw bubbles coming out of the ground over an area of about 8 ft. by 3 ft. There was a strong odor of gas. I checked and one of the firemen had already turned off the gas meter which was in the immediate area of the bubbles.

By this time the overall fire had been well knocked down, except in one area at the north side of the garage. The fire in that area was burning about two (2) feet high and had a blue color at the base which I suspected as a gas fire.

There was a ½ inch or 5/8 inch copper tube running from the house (on top of the ground) and through the foundation into the garage area which we thought might be the source of the gas that was feeding the fire from the block foundation on the north side of the garage. Also, there were bubbles over a crack in the floor of the breezeway.

In the meantime, the Gas Company employees had arrived at the

scene and were using instruments to find the gas service line which was underground. After finding the location of the service line, they used a back hoe to dig down to the line so that the service line could be cut and plugged. Immediately after the service line was cut, the fire in the foundation stopped burning and all of the bubbles both on the breezeway floor and the ones on the outside of the building stopped.

The Gas Company employees then attached an air compressor to the service line and inserted air into the line and immediately the bubbles appeared outside of the building and also on the breezeway floor.

After completely mopping up the fire, loading the hose, etc. the last truck went off the air at the station at 6:29 P. M.

After the trucks were sent back to the station, I talked with Mr. Bill Johnson, the Safety Director for the Gas Company, Mr. Pierce James Gullet, Insurance adjuster for the Gas Company, and Mr. Upchurch, General Superintendent for the Gas Company's Insurance carrier. It was decided to rope off the area and have police protection at the scene until the next morning when a more thorough investigation could be made. I asked for this protection and members of the Greenfield Police Department stayed at the scene until about 9:00 A. M. on Thursday, January 2, 1969.

8:30 A. M. January 2, 1969

At this time I met with Mr. Johnson, Mr. Upchurch, Mr. James Gullet and Mr. Stratton Hammond, explosion expert representing the Insurance carrier for the Gas Company.

They made some hydrastatic tests of the lines inside the house. There were some leaks found in those lines at couplings and fittings. Also, a photographer representing the Gas Company's insurance carrier photographed several pictures of the general area.

Also at this time they attempted to make a hydrastatic test of the service line into the house, but the end of the line had filled completely with water and was frozen so they could not get air into the line. They would have liked to have dug the lines up but since they did not have permission from the owners, they felt they should not at this time.

At about 10:30 A. M. (the above date) Mr. William Stecher, agent for Mr. and Mrs. Cronk's insurance carrier, and Mr. H. E. Allison, an adjuster for the insurance company arrived at the scene. I talked to them for about 45 minutes and explained what, in my opinion, happened during the fire, as to the type of fire, explosion, escaping gas, etc.

They asked that I call a representative from the Indiana State Fire Marshal's office to investigate and stated they were going to contact another explosion expert in the interest of their company. This was about 11:20 A. M. so I left for lunch.

While I was at lunch I called the Fire Marshal's office for assistance in the investigation. I talked to a lady and was informed that all of the investigators were out of the office, but was told someone would contact me at 12:05 P. M., or thereafter, at the plant where I work.

At about 2:00 P. M. I received a call from the Fire Marshal's office and was told that Mr. Dee Corbin would meet me at the scene of the fire at about 3:30 P. M.

I met Mr. Corbin at this time at the scene of the fire and placed a call to Mr. Stecher and told him the investigator from the Fire Marshal's office was at the scene.

I did not attempt to call the Gas Company to let them know the investigator from the Fire Marshal's office was here because they had not indicated a desire for them to be called.

While Mr. Corbin and I were waiting for Mr. Stecher and Mr. Allison, I explained to him my observations as to the action of the fire and the above findings as the fire progressed, our methods of extinguishing the fire, the bubbles and gas odors, etc. He took some notes. At about 4:00 P. M. Mr. Stecher and Mr. Allison arrived and we held a conference as to the actions which should be taken.

Mr. Corbin stated that after hearing my explanation of the fire's progress he had nothing to add.

Mr. Allison stated that he had an explosion expert, Mr. Bill SerVaas, who would be at the scene momentarily and that he would like to talk to me. Mr. SerVaas arrived in a few minutes and again I explained the happenings of the fire to him. Mr. SerVaas made some preliminary investigations then we decided to wait until Friday, 8:00 A. M., January 3, 1969, to complete the investigation.

7:45 A. M. January 3, 1969

I went to the maintenance office of the Gas Company and asked them to inform Mr. Upchurch to report to the scene of the fire at 8:00 A. M., or as soon as possible after that time. From there I went to the scene to wait for Mr. Allison and Mr. Upchurch. They arrived about 8:00 A. M. I approached both Mr. Allison and Mr. Upchurch on the idea of digging up the service line with both parties being present along with myself to see what we could find in the line. This seemed agreeable to both men. Mr. Upchurch offered the services of their maintenance people to do the necessary work of cutting through the concrete and hand digging of the line, this was agreeable to all concerned.

Mr. Upchurch left to arrange for the men and equipment needed. In a few minutes Mr. Johnson arrived and I explained the arrangements that we had worked out and he was also in agreement.

The service pipe was completely uncovered from the original portion of the house to the gas main which is located in the easement at the rear of the house. As the service line was uncovered, we found three holes in the line as follows: 1. A small split in the pipe about ¼ inches long between the meter base and the original portion of the house. This was located 5 feet and 3 inches from the original portion of the house under the family room floor. 2. A hole about ¼ inch in diameter between the meter base and the gas main. This was located 19 feet and 5 inches from the original portion of the house and under the breezeway floor. 3. A hole about ½ inch in diameter between the meter base and the gas main. This was located 30 feet and 6½ inches from the original portion of the house and under the garage floor.

This concludes my statement as to the observations made during the fire and the observations made during the investigations after the fire, and also the pictures which were made by Lt. Charles Glidewell of the Greenfield Police Department and Mr. Joe Cook, professional photographer, hired by me to take pictures in the absence of Lt. Glidewell.

I have not included an opinion of what caused the fire in this report because I have not had a chance to talk with Mr. and Mrs. Cronk to take a statement from them as to what they observed as to what might have happened.

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The Fire Report

The annual fire loss graph continues to rise . . . and with it also rises the loss from arsonic and "unknown" causes. Too, the intensity of the battle is being centered in the Metropolitan areas, but, the "unknown" fire continues to plague the smaller communities. An investigation of the possible reasons for this has resulted in one important deficiency: The Fire Report.

Evidence shows that most volunteer departments do not make a formal report. This is probably due to the fact that the members of the department have all left their usual occupations to fight the fire. They hasten to clean up and return to the business of making a living. The fire report is of no momentary consequence, as, "everybody remembers exactly what happened anyway."

This is a true statement. But, ten or fifteen men answered that alarm. How will they ever corroborate the various factual facets of the fire at a later date? The recording of these facts are much more accurate while they are fresh in the minds of the firemen. They also carry much more weight as evidential materials, both in and out of court. Too, the simple fact that, a number of quick interrogatory sessions immediately following the fire, soon makes the members of the department more responsive to the facts that produce the report.

The "stand-by" crew can have most of the report finished before the working crew returns. In the relative tranquillity of the stand by crew, they can rationally go about getting the facts of the report assembled in good order. How, what time, and from whom was the call received? What is the temperature, the wind direction, the wind velocity, and what are the general weather conditions, are items that can immediately be noted.

The console of our rural equipment, (which goes to all fires), is in charge of the department's engineer. On this console we have attached an outside horn speaker, from the radio net, and, a remote mike attachment. He reports as he charges his lines and adjusts his instruments on the console to do battle with the flames. His first call to the base station advises the stand-bys of the intensity of the fire, and the possibility of a second alarm. Then, consciously or unconsciously his transmissions begin to "fill in the blanks" in more of the fire report.

He tells the exact nature of the alarm . . . the type of structure . . . its location, and how it is occupied.

Quite recently our engineer was transmitting such information to the base station, when it became apparent to the O I C that Mutual Assistance would be needed. When this appeal was made, Fire Chief John Murley, of nearby Milton, Indiana, advised from his car that he was enroute to the fire and his men had been standing by their equipment and were, subsequently, on their way, having been "whistled-out" some time ago. The Chief had monitored the progress of our engineer's reports, and his trained ear had discerned from the tone and progress of the report, that a Mutual Aid call would be forthcoming.

The only part of the report that needs completion after the working crew is in is, "working time of the pumper . . . condition of the equipment . . . amount of water used . . . the insurance representative . . . AND, the CAUSE, ORIGIN, and LOSS of the fire, and the responsibility of the same.

This latter group may not be

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RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS OF FIRE FIGHTERS

(Continued from Page 5)

day. In my experience, hyperventilation in firefighters is most commonly a delayed reaction following smoke exposure. These men apparently hold their breath or reduce their breathing during exposure in an effort to avoid breathing the smoke. Since a period of overbreathing normally follows an episode of breath holding, these men collapse from hyperventilation after they emerge into fresh air. Hyperventilating individuals should not be given oxygen from a resuscitator since this will only increase their breathing. They will recover quickly, however, if made to rebreathe their own exhaled air from an ordinary paper sack or rubber breathing bag, since this procedure will restore the carbon dioxide content of their blood to normal.

Another cause of collapse and difficult breathing that may be confused with a true respiratory problem is heat exhaustion. These men may lose enough water through perspiration to faint due to reduced blood volume, the condition commonly called shock. As has been mentioned, hyperventilation accompanies heat exposure and contributes to the patient's difficulties. The diagnosis and treatment of heat exhaustion can be difficult for the physician, but most of these cases are preventable if men working under conditions of high temperatures will drink adequate quantities of water and learn to pace their activities so that they don't attempt to do too much at once.

I should at least mention at this point that heat is capable of damaging the respiratory system directly, but that such injuries are rare in firefighters. The respiratory tract can be burned by the inhalation of steam, but not by the inhalation of dry, hot air or even flames because of the low specific heat of dry gases. Steam burns of the lungs resemble the chemical burns of the lungs produced by the pulmonary irritant gases, but are much less common. In fact, I have never seen a steam burn of the lungs in a firefighter, although I have seen them in fire victims. The possibility of producing steam burns of the lungs of trapped persons should be considered when using fog to extinguish interior fires because this procedure produces large amounts of steam.

The last condition which may masquerade as a respiratory problem or injury in a firefighter is a heart attack. The collapse, chest pains, and difficulty in breathing produced by an acute coronary occlusion may be easily confused with the symptoms of respiratory disorder, and conditions of tension, heat, smoke and the necessity of heavy physical work which bring on heart attacks are the same ones which result in respiratory casualties. It may be genuinely difficult to tell the imposter from the real disease in some cases, so that it is a good idea to have an electro-cardiogram made on firefighters who collapse on the firegrounds, especially if they are over 40 years of age, or who are known to have conditions which predispose to heart attacks such as obesity or high blood pressure.

With so many respiratory and related disorders to confront us, what can be done to prevent firefighters from sustaining this type of injury? I will try to answer this question from two points of view, that is, what can be done now, today, with available information and equipment, and what can perhaps be done in the future. I believe that now, today, we should provide every man with self-contained breathing apparatus and train him to use it properly. In spite of its bulk and weight, this type of equipment provides the best available protection. Once the equipment is available, it should be used regularly. The man who does not use the equipment should be looked upon as a fool, rather than a hero who can "really get in there and take a beating." The firefighter today is exposed to an increasing number of toxic gases which make the "hero" approach too dangerous. I believe that now, today, we should have closer cooperation between the medical profession and the firefighter so that the knowledge now available about the causes of respiratory disorders and the methods of preventing and treating them can be more generally applied.

For the future, we should encourage research in several areas. Medically oriented research needs to be done on the composition of fire smoke and gas, the nature of the toxic agents present, and their effects on human beings following both acute and chronic exposure. New and improved methods of treating exposed persons should be developed. The results of this research should be made available to physicians through their regular channels of information, such as medical journals and textbooks. At the present time, the medical literature contains almost nothing on these subjects, even though the technical literature of the fire service contains some excellent information. There is also a need for medical and engineering research with a view toward developing self-contained breathing apparatus that is lighter, and less bulky. If possible, this apparatus should be built-in to the firefighter's helmet and clothing so that it is constantly available.

I have presented you with a long and rather complicated list of respiratory problems and related conditions which may affect firefighters. In the future, this list will no doubt be subject to additions, deletions, and corrections as we learn more about the subject. The important thing to be aware of is that we cannot be content to label every man who collapses on the firegrounds as being "oversome by smoke". Indeed, it appears that the obvious, visible portion of smoke is one of the least of the hazards the firefighter must face. Those of us who are responsible for the health of firefighters must look beyond the smoke for the true causes of respiratory and related disorders so that we will be better able to prevent and treat this type of injury.

INDIANA VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC.

A Non-Profit Organization ID-35-602-6503

Treasurer's Report for the Calendar Year of 1968

| | 1-1-68 to 6-1-68 | 6-1-68 to 12-31-68 | TOTALS | EXTENDED TOTALS |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| DEATH BENEFIT - FUNERAL FUND ACCT. | | | | |
| RECEIPTS: | | | | |
| STATE REPORT - On Hand as Shown 1-1-68 | | | | \$43792.09 |
| Secretary's reports 14 thru 17 (301) | 225.75 | | 221.75 | |
| Secretary's reports 1 and 2 (1018) | 763.50 | | 763.50 | |
| Secretary's reports 3 thru 11 (9015) | | 6761.25 | 6761.25 | |
| Secretary's reports 18 - Old (5) | | 3.75 | 3.75 | |
| Goodland - Bible Memorial | | 10.20 | 10.20 | |
| Burket & Burlington Marker Memorials | | 16.00 | 16.00 | |
| TOTALS | \$989.25 | \$6791.20 | \$7780.45 | \$51572.54 |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | | | | |
| Claims 502 thru 537 inc., per listings | 3354.40 | | 3354.40 | |
| 2- 5-68 MAN-U-TECH Markers engraved | 26.25 | | 26.25 | |
| 2-11-68 Transportation of markers | 8.77 | | 8.77 | |
| 2-12-68 MAN-U-TECH Markers engraved | 17.50 | | 17.50 | |
| 4 -9-68 MAN-U-TECH Markers engraved | 12.25 | | 12.25 | |
| 5-16-68 MEMORIAL BIBLES (25) | 243.42 | | 243.42 | |
| 5-25-68 MAN-U-TECH Markers engraved | 21.00 | | 21.00 | |
| Claims 538 thru 566 inc., per listings | | 2501.80 | 2501.80 | |
| 6-11-68 Additional paid on Claim 536 | | 35.00 | 35.00 | |
| 6-26-68 MAN-U-TECH Markers engraved | | 12.25 | 12.25 | |
| 7-19-68 MEMORIAL BIBLES (25) | | 255.00 | 255.00 | |
| 11-26-68 Thompson - Repairs to Markers | | 6.00 | 6.00 | |
| 11-26-68 MAN-U-TECH Markers engraved | | 35.00 | 35.00 | |
| TOTALS | \$3683.59 | \$2845.05 | \$6528.64 | \$6528.64 |
| Balance on Hand December 31st, 1968 | | | | \$45043.90 |
| CLOTHING FUND ACCOUNT | | | | |
| State Report - On hand as shown 1-1-68 | | | | \$9582.73 |
| RECEIPTS: | | | | |
| Secretary's reports 14 thru 17 (289) | 144.50 | | 144.50 | |
| Secretary's reports 1 and 2 (936) | 468.00 | | 468.00 | |
| Secretary's reports 3 thru 11 (8521) | | 4260.50 | 4260.50 | |
| Secretary's reports 18 - Old (4) | | 2.00 | 2.00 | |
| TOTALS | \$612.50 | \$4262.50 | \$4875.00 | \$14457.73 |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | | | | |
| Claims 671 thru 733 (inc. 11-Eye Glasses) | 1149.10 | | | |
| Claims 734 thru 784 (inc. 6-Eye Glasses) | | 983.54 | | |
| TOTALS | | | | \$2132.64 |
| Balance on hand December 31st, 1968 | | | | \$12325.09 |
| GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT - Receipts | | | | |
| State Report - On hand as shown 1-1-68 | | | | \$20502.58 |
| Individual memberships 67-68 | 532.75 | 8.25 | 541.00 | |
| Individual memberships 68-69 | 1740.50 | 15571.00 | 17311.50 | |
| Deposits and Overpayments | 53.50 | 456.00 | 509.50 | |
| ADS - Donations - IVFA Paper | 358.18 | 1145.64 | 1503.82 | |
| Donations - Nation Wide Insurance - Div. | 685.43 | 1455.58 | 2141.01 | |
| Donations - Reserve Interest - Div. | | 2803.63 | 2803.63 | |
| Donations - Ladies' Auxiliary | | 1020.00 | 1020.00 | |
| Donations - Convention Program Book | | 1905.00 | 1905.00 | |
| Donations - Convention Registration Desk | | 3755.00 | 3755.00 | |
| Donations - Convention Boat Ride | | 275.27 | 275.27 | |
| Returned from Columbus Fire Conference | | 29.31 | 29.31 | |
| TOTALS | \$3370.36 | \$28424.68 | \$31795.04 | \$52297.62 |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | | | | |
| General Convention Expense | 46.68 | 7564.94 | 7611.62 | |
| General Convention Printing | 94.10 | 1126.86 | 1220.96 | |
| Regular Printing Expense | 421.42 | 747.44 | 1168.86 | |
| IVFA Paper - Printing and Expense | 1244.91 | 3221.95 | 4466.86 | |
| Officer's and Committee Meeting Expense | 1567.89 | 1547.87 | 3115.76 | |
| Postage (inc. paper) and Phone Expense | 704.42 | 1409.94 | 2114.36 | |
| District Expense | 514.40 | 717.22 | 1231.62 | |
| Office Supplies and Equipment | 112.14 | 315.82 | 427.96 | |
| Refunds of Deposits and Overpayments | 56.50 | 459.00 | 515.50 | |
| State of Indiana - Non-Profit Report fee | 1.00 | | 1.00 | |
| Bond - Insurance Premium | | 585.00 | 585.00 | |
| Legislative Committee Expense | | 120.00 | 120.00 | |
| Marsh & McLennan - Officer's Insurance | | 485.00 | 485.00 | |
| Secretary's Expense | 720.00 | 1025.35 | 1745.35 | |
| Treasurer's Expense | 345.00 | 538.83 | 883.83 | |
| President's Expense | 255.04 | 274.10 | 529.14 | |
| Editor's Expense | 202.58 | 718.34 | 920.92 | |
| Chaplain's Expense | 29.00 | 190.50 | 219.50 | |
| Public Relation's Dir. Expense | 144.60 | 142.30 | 286.90 | |
| Vice-President's Expense | 28.50 | 74.00 | 102.50 | |
| Past-President's Expense | 9.40 | 77.60 | 87.00 | |
| Chrmn. of Board Expense | 24.00 | 48.10 | 72.10 | |
| Recording Secretary's Expense | | 55.00 | 55.00 | |
| Serg. At Arms Expense | | 29.06 | 29.06 | |
| TOTALS | \$6521.58 | \$21474.22 | \$27995.80 | \$27995.80 |
| Balance on hand General Fund December 31st, 1968 | | | | \$24301.82 |

Respectfully submitted,

Verne Konopasek, Treasurer

145 West Elm St.

Griffith, Ind. 46319

January 4th, 1969

Warren Township Adds New Tanker



The Warren Township Fire Department has again updated its apparatus by adding a new 5500 gallon Tanker Engine for rural firefighting in those areas of the township where there is no water supply. The engine, No. 4, is a Ford, 850 Super Duty tractor pulling a 35 ft. tandem trailer equipped with pumping facilities, and is housed at The Warren Fire Station No. 2, Brookville and Franklin Roads. The tanker truck in use prior to the new delivery was retired.

The Warren Fire Department serving the Indianapolis East Side with fire protection and ambulance service is also expecting delivery of a new 1000 gallon pumper engine very shortly, and a second new 1000 gallon pumper this summer to total 13 pieces of firefighting and rescue apparatus.

WARREN VOLUNTEERS GO MOBILE

PIONEERING IN RADIO COMMUNICATIONS FIRE PROTECTION, The Warren Township Volunteer Fire Department has upgraded its radio communications system to better dispatch its volunteer force.

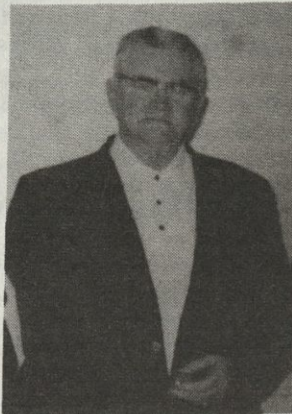
APPARATUS COMMUNICATIONS: All apparatus is fully equipped with two-way radio communications with the central dispatch control; Marion County Rural Fire Service, as well as The Warren Fire Dispatch Office. The three chiefs are also set-up on this same radio channel at home as well as in their own personal vehicles.

VOLUNTEER COMMUNICATIONS: The volunteers home is equipped with a radio receiving device set to receive the central dispatcher signal simultaneous to the dispatch at each of three station houses where there are

drivers in duty 24 hours. The volunteer is further equipped with two-way radio communications in his own vehicle, this is controlled at The Warren Fire Dispatcher's Office. As a third safe guard, all volunteers are further dispatched via telephone.

AT SCENE COMMUNICATIONS: The communications and control if men and equipment while at the scene of an emergency is of utmost importance. Where the two-way radio service described above cannot be used, the radio controlled Walkie-Talkie and the battery and generator powered Public Address and communication systems are utilized.

The Warren Fire Department striving to maintain the finest and fastest service possible serves the Indianapolis East Side and has been active in the recent talks concerning Metropolitan Fire Protection for Marion County and Indianapolis.



Lowell Honors Chief

Harold "Buzz" Brownell, 68, is retiring after 48 years of service with the Lowell Volunteer Fire Department, 42 of them as fire chief.

Brownell was honored at the Lowell Town Board meeting recently along with Tony Schuring, volunteer fireman since 1945. Both were presented plaques in recognition.

In addition, Brownell has been a member of the Town Board for the past eight years.

Brownell was the first president of the State Organization of Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association. Reportedly, he still carries membership card No. 1.

Recalling the method of firefighting in the 1920 - 1922 era, Brownell relates that the firemen had a "hose cart which the men pulled by ropes to the fire. . . . When coal wagons came along, we'd hop the wagons to help pull the cart."

He told The Post - Tribune that the town of Lowell obtained its first firetruck in 1922. Now the department has five pieces of vehicular equipment, including a pumper grass fire fighting truck and emergency first aid truck. There are 15 volunteer firemen.

Brownell believes a person has "gotta keep busy." Even though he retired in 1965 after 22 years as manager of the John Deere Implement Co. on Mill St., he keeps busy with gardening and lawn work. He and his wife, Ella, better known as "Kattie," go fishing in Florida from January to April and twice a year to Tomahawk, Wis.

A charter member and past commander of Lowell American Legion Post 101, Brownell was presented with a life membership about five years ago. He is past master of Colfax Lodge 378 and member of the Consistory of South Bend and the Orak Temple in Hammond.

The Brownells have one daughter, Mrs. William (Katheryn) Metzger of Indianapolis and one grandchild, William Craig.

GREENFIELD HOUSE FIRE

(Continued from Page 6)

After taking a statement from them I will form an opinion and make a report on the cause of the fire.

Re: The cause, or causes, of a fire which happened on January 1, 1969, at 3:30 P. M. Destruction of property owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Cronk at 501 West Pierson Street, Greenfield, Indiana, 46140

This is a personal opinion based on facts which I observed, have photographs of, conversations with neighbors (not written statements) and personal experience of almost 30 years in investigating fires and their causes.

It is a fact that the gas in the area of 501 Pierson Street was off for about one (1) hour from 10:00 A. M. until 11:00 A. M. and that the employees of the Gas Company were working in the area at the time of the explosion.

In a conversation with an employee of the Gas Company, I was told that after the gas outage, they installed a new regulator on the main line which serves the area where the fire took place. He also stated that after installing the new regulator there would be more than normal pressure in the gas line than what there had been before the outage.

I know from photographs I have that there were three holes in the gas service line from the gas main which is located in the easement at the rear of the property. These holes were found when the service line was uncovered and removed by the Gas Company employees. At that time, I measured and marked the holes while Lt. Glidewell of the Greenfield Police Department photographed them.

It is a known fact that the service line lay under the garage, breezeway and one under the family room.

I observed the concrete floors of these areas and saw several square-butt joints in them and several cracks in the floors where gas could escape into these areas. Also, all of the floor areas were back-filled with pea gravel which is loose or porous making a natural void for accumulation of gas under these floors so that gas vapors could escape from the location of the holes in the service line to the location of the square-butt joints and the cracks in the concrete.

Also, it is a known fact that the vapors of natural gas are lighter than air and would rise through the joints and cracks into the above forementioned areas.

I have photographs showing bubbles of gas coming through the ground outside of the area of the garage, breezeway and family room. I also have photographs of fire coming from the cores of the cement blocks which were the north wall of the garage. The photographs of the fire coming from the blocks were taken after the rest of the fire was extinguished. We tried to extinguish the flames coming from the cement blocks with a 1½ inch hose stream of water but could not do so.

I observed bubbles coming from the cracks in the floor of the breezeway and am also of the opinion that bubbles might have been seen coming from the cracks in the floor of the family room, but they were covered by 2 by 4 joists, flooring and debris from the fire.

There was a gas fired wall furnace located in the south wall of the family room next to the breezeway wall.

Mrs. Cronk stated she was awake, sitting on the sofa in the living room and that she had a clear view of the wall furnace located in the family room. The initial ignition was around the wall furnace and it was a small explosion type of ignition which immediately involved the curtains to the west of the furnace, the south wall and the ceiling of the family room.

She stated that she screamed and woke her husband, Mr. Cronk, who was asleep in bed in the north bedroom and while they were standing by the door into the family room there was a more violent explosion which knocked Mrs. Cronk to the floor and partially knocked Mr. Cronk down. Immediately the fire spread through the whole house up next to the ceiling. This second explosion set their hair and clothing afire. Mrs. Cronk crawled to the front door and out into the yard. All the while, Mr. Cronk was trying to beat the flames from her hair and from her clothing. While this was taking place Mr. Cronk's hair and clothing were aflame but he had no one to help him.

In talking to Mr. Cronk, he verified that the above was so from the time Mrs. Cronk's scream awakened him telling him the house was on fire.

I talked to several neighbors in the neighborhood and they all told me that there was a terrible explosion. In fact, one gentleman stated he was looking out his window when the explosion happened and he saw glass and parts of the house fly and the flames shoot out the window. He also stated that from his vantage point that the garage was almost immediately engulfed in flame. Which in my opinion is a very strong indication that the garage was in the same condition as the breezeway and house.

From the photographs of the house which were taken almost immediately after the arrival of the first fire truck and from my personal observation as I approached the fire I could tell it was an accelerated fire. Or it was one that was being fed by more than just ordinary combustibles found in a house.

Upon approaching the house I could see the front door was off the hinges and was lying in the front yard bushes just west of the door opening, there were window frames laying in the front yard with the glass broken, glass was scattered all over the yard, and the front wall of the house was off the foundation. This was a very strong indication to me that there had been an explosion inside of the house.

In conclusion with the above facts, photographs, conversations and personal experiences I am of the opinion that the following happened:

The escaping gas from the holes in the gas service pipe had been escaping for probably some time and had escaped through the ground and pea gravel to the outside of the buildings and did not reach an ignition source to ignite it.

Leading up until January 1, 1969, we had experienced freezing weather for several days and each day the ground froze deeper until it froze enough that the gas could no longer escape through it. When this situation arose it found another path of least resistance to escape. This path of least resistance was through the ground under the building, which was not frozen, through the porous back fill of pea gravel and to the opening in the cement blocks and cracks in the floors. It traveled this route until it came in contact with a source of ignition, which was the wall furnace. It was then ignited either by the pilot light of the furnace or when the thermostat called for heat and the main burner come on.

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BUD JOHNSON
ROCHESTER, INDIANA

District Meetings

DISTRICT I NEWS

"HILL" FIREMEN ELECT FOR 1969

The Independence Hill Volunteer Fire Department recently elected Harry Yaros to serve as Chief. Donald Yaros was elected Assistant Chief.

Other election results were Charles Jandura, President; Ben Thornton, Vice-President; John Wilson, Recording Secretary; Myles McFadden, Treasurer; and Lee Rouhselang, Financial Secretary.

Appointments made by Chief Yaros are: Captain - Bob Brislen, John Wilson, Myles McFadden, and Lowell Pinkston; Lieutenants - Bill Rimer, Charles Jandura and Sam Nelson; Chief Engineer - Dennis Rouhselang; Lt. Engineer - Kenneth Keiser; Fire Inspector - Myles McFadden; Drivers - Jack Bergner, Charles Jandura, Sam Nelson and Bill Rimer.

Committee appointed by President Charles Jandura and their Chairman are as follows:

- 25th Anniversary Committee—
John Wilson, Chairman
- Parade Committee—
Joe McKinney, Chairman
- Social Committee—
Phil Kubacki, Chairman
- Dance Committee—
Bob Brislen, Chairman
- Book Committee—
Bill Rimer, Chairman
- Building Committee—
Lowell Pinkston, Chairman
- Fire Prevention Committee—
Lee Prentice, Chairman
- Publicity Committee—
Charles Jandura, Chairman
- New Member Committee—
David Rosenbalm, Chairman

This year marks the 25th Anniversary of the department. Several activities are being planned to celebrate the occasion.

The "Hill" firemen have been active members in the IVFA since its origin and are looking forward to participating in the state convention at Warsaw.

3RD DISTRICT NEWS

The Third District Meeting, ending the year 1968, was hosted by the Hamlet Department at their Station. A very nice meeting with good attendance.

Honored guests were President Jeffries and Treasurer Konopasek along with Chaplain Lantz and Recording Secretary Mason.

The speaker for the evening was Stark County Conservation Officer Lavell Hanson. He spoke on Procedures of recovery of Drowning Victims. The Department of Natural Resources has given these men a very good program of training.

The meeting calendar for 1969 is as follows:

January, Kingsford Union, February 20, Michiana Shores, March 20th, Lincoln Township, April 17th, Knox, May 15th, North Judson, July 17th, Westville, August 21st, Pleasant Township, September 18th, Hanna, October 16th, San Pierre, and November 20th, Rolling Prairie.

The Hamlet Department has a new and beautiful 750 Gallon Pumper and Center Township a new Tanker with a winch on the front. It holds about 1800 gallons.

Come on Departments! Get in your pictures of your Station, Men and Equipment. SHOW THEM OFF.

I feel it is worthwhile to have more speakers at our meetings. We will still try for larger attendances.

We hope to see you at Warsaw.

Harold L. King,
3rd District Chairman

DISTRICT 8B NEWS

BEN PATTERSON HONORED AT DINNER; RETIRES AFTER 23 YEARS WITH WINCHESTER FIRE DEPT.

Ben Patterson, who retired as a Winchester fireman after 23 years' service, was guest of honor recently at a dinner at the city fire department. Patterson has served as assistant fire chief for a number of years. At the dinner he was presented with a \$50 U. S. government bond by Fire Chief Gene Keener on behalf of the regular and volunteer firemen.

Mayor Ralph West, a special guest, made a brief talk expressing his pride in the fire department and its record. George Sprading, president of the volunteers, presented both Keener and Mayor West. After dinner games were played with "white elephants" given as prizes.

Attending were Mayor and Mrs. West and daughter Mary Ann, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Keener and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Wilmore, Mr. and Mrs. William Oakley and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Clouse and son, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Van Note, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gullett and daughter, Phillip Cronk, Richmond, Fire Fighter Sales and Service, Mr. and Mrs. George Sprading, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Laughman and son, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Theurer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Holdeman, Mr. and Mrs. Thorald Steele and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Holdeman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mock, Mr. and Mrs. George Brutchten and John Gibbons.

The District 8A and 8B joined together for their December meeting which was held at Anderson, Indiana on December 11, 1968. The combined group enjoyed a Ham supper furnished by the Howe Fire Equipment Co. A tour of the plant was enjoyed with the guests assembled into smaller groups.

The meeting was called to order by District 8A Chairman Ralph Hertle. There were several comments of praise about the tour.

A good attendance was present and the meeting was broken early so some could leave for work, others went back to see things they had observed on the main tour.

After most questions were answered the group left with a lot of thanks to Howe for the very informative evening and the very good supper.

The next meeting of 8B will be at White River.

Chairman,
Ivan Bousman

As the Holidays are here and gone the joy of being together and working together are not forgotten. District 8B firemen and Auxiliary have had a numerous amount of get-together all through the month of November and December. The Ward Twp. Dept. (men, women and children) put up their lighting and decorations in Saratoga the 1st Saturday after Thanksgiving, and then took them down after New Years. The Boy Scouts of the community helped as one of their projects. Hot chocolate, coffee and donuts were at the Fire Station for all who helped.

The 11th of January the firemen and families held their annual carry-in supper at the Fire Station. After a wonderful meal, (meat and drinks were furnished by the men). Bingo was enjoyed by all. 11 families and 21 children were present despite the icy roads and cold weather.

11TH DISTRICT

The Fire Departments in 11th District have been real busy the past 3 months with dances, parties and other entertainment beside fighting all the fires.

Rosedale firemen got up early on Sunday morning, November 10th and cooked and served a delicious breakfast of pancakes, eggs, bacon, sausage and hot biscuits. If you went away hungry it was your fault.

Sandcut was host to the 11th District meeting, November 17 with 12 Departments answering roll call. After a very interesting meeting all departed thanking the Ladies' Auxiliary for a wonderful dinner.

Fairview Park Volunteer Firemen held their 9th annual dance, November 16 at the Dreamland Hall in Clinton. With a large crowd. A good time was had by all.

Covington Volunteer Firemen held their annual dance, November 30. With a large crowd and a good time.

Fillmore Volunteer Firemen entertained their wives with a delicious dinner, November 25th. Mr. Johnson won the door prize.

Our District is glad to welcome Jasonville Fire Department into the State Association and also our District.

Burnett Volunteer Firemen held their annual Christmas dinner and party December 15th at their Fire House. After a wonderful dinner Santa Claus arrived with treats and gifts for everyone. (picture enclosed)

Dana Volunteer Firemen held their annual Christmas party for the children of the community up to age 10 years. They got to ride on the fire trucks, talk to Santa Claus, and all received a gift. (picture enclosed)

Clinton Township Volunteer Firemen held their Firemen's dance January 18th at Dreamland with a large crowd. The Colored TV which was given away by the Department was won by Frank Pitchkites, Sr. of Clinton.

The Dana Volunteer Firemen entertained their wives to a delicious steak dinner January 2nd, and after dinner they enjoyed two movies shown by Ernie Gillio of Clinton. Door prize was won by Sam Ellis.

The 11th District held their meeting January 19th with the

Covington Firemen as host. After a wonderful dinner the meeting was brought to order by Chairman Butch McGill with 13 Departments answering roll call. We had as guest Carlos Jeffries, State President and Ray Lester, Sergeant-at-Arms, and their wives. After a very interesting discussion on fires and other problems the meeting was dismissed by Thelma Lester the IVFA Auxiliary Chaplain. The next meeting will be March 16th at Sanford Fire House.

Charles "Butch" McGill
11th District Chairman

13TH DISTRICT MEETINGS

The Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Department in Rush County was host for the 13th District meeting of the Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association in November. There were eleven departments with one state officer, Ray Lester, Sergeant-at-Arms in attendance.

Chairman James Baker from the Greenfield Department conducted the regular business meeting. Great discussion was held about difficulty with telephone service. The main issue was firemen from one department being on four telephone exchanges with tolls.

A film on Mouth to Mouth Resuscitation was shown by a representative of R. E. M. C.

Refreshments were served by the host department.

The Raleigh Community Volunteer Fire Department hosted the 13th District IVFA meeting at their fire station in December with nine department present. Guests were Don McCullough from Hagerstown, member of The International Association of Arson Investigators and IVFA Sergeant-at-Arms, Ray Lester member of the Raleigh Department.

Chairman James Baker presided over the business session with Myron Shook, District Secretary from Lewisville Department reading the previous minutes and roll call.

Mr. McCullough then showed slides on Arson fires and gave a very interesting program.

Refreshments were then served by the host department.

14TH DISTRICT

The first meeting of 1969 was held in Madison at No. 1 Fire

Station with a very good turn out.

Several topics of interest were discussed including our pending bills before legislation.

The only visitor present was Mr. Hugh Hazelip a representative of FESCO.

The chairman presented Secretary Ford's idea on publicity for the Volunteer Fire service but no action taken to help sponsor this program.

Following the meeting the host department had a fish fry for all present with plenty of refreshments.

A film was shown following the fish fry.

On January 18th the Kent Volunteer Fire Department held a mortgage burning ceremony at their fire station. All departments in the district were invited and most were represented.

A very good meal was served with an abundance of food prepared by the Auxiliary.

President Roy "Pete" Meier introduced his men and officers. He expressed their gratitude to all the good people of Kent for their help and support since their organization. In just 5 years they have acquired their equipment, built a nice station and have it paid off. Quite an accomplishment.

(Continued on Page 13)

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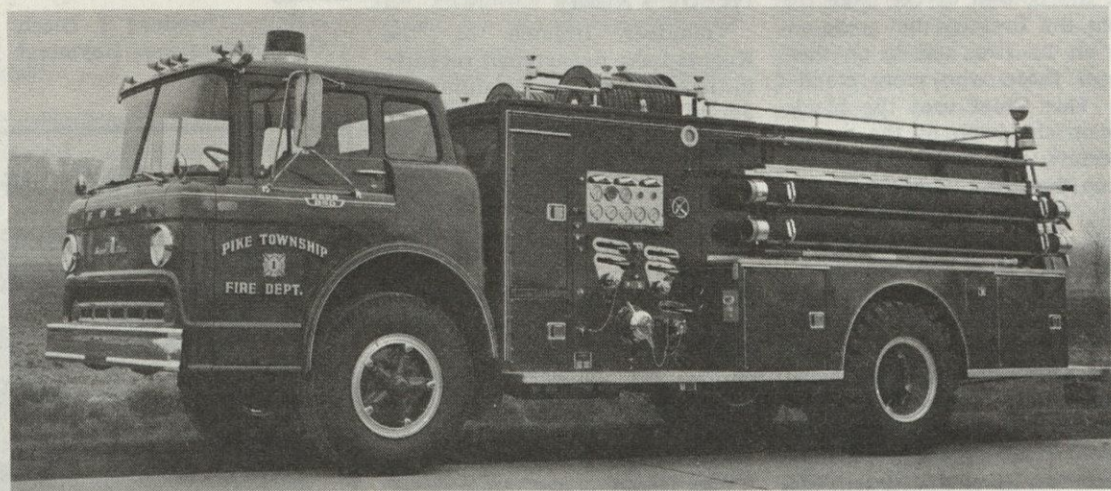
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How Safe Are Air Masks



Larry Nitka

Tom Jozwiak - Note: burn on neck

To the respiratory system of a fireman YES, but there are other factors to be considered. There is a lesson to be learned from this picture. Many men in the fire service feel when wearing self-contained breathing equipment their safety is assured. As far as breathing is concerned, YES, but there is another element of safety to be taken into consideration by every one who is wearing a self-contained breathing apparatus. That of HEAT. Both of the men in the picture were wearing, wagon coats, boots, helmets and wearing air masks. Their whole body was isolated from the heat and they were breathing cool air. They entered the front door and the smoke was intense. Lying down on the floor they followed the hose line in. They reached about half-way to the fire, then returned to the out-side to get a hand light, hoping this would enable them to see. Grabbing another hand line and light they re-entered the building. This time they got further into the building and they could hear the crackling of the flames. The heat buildup by this time was very intense. At this time one of the men, Tom, felt his air supply dwindling and switched

over to reserve. Remembering how far they were in, Tom mentioned for Larry to get back out. They began crawling out when Tom ran out of air. He jumped up pushing Larry ahead of him. Instead of going through the open door, Tom jumped out the window and rolled over to the curb. He felt that he was completely afire. Larry ran out into the street ripped off his helmet, mask and coat, then went and helped Tom. Both men were taken to the hospital for treatment of first and second degree burns.

There are two important things to remember whenever we use self-contained air masks:

We are completely covered with out turn-out gear and by the time we feel the heat on our skin, it is too late. We're burned, in fact, our coats could be afire.

Remember that it is not true that a 30 minute tank will last 30 minutes for every man who uses it. All persons rate of breathing differs and how hard you are working while wearing the mask, depends on how long the air will last. Don't ever get into a building beyond the point of return. Think when using masks.

Submitted by:
Carl Lederer

THE FIRE REPORT

(Continued from Page 6)

available for immediate recording. However, think of how much valuable time will be saved in making their determination, if the above information is immediate and complete.

At the bottom of the page we record the firemen that were on duty at the fire, and in another column those who were stand-bys. Our Chief uses the blank page on the back of the report to record any unusual circumstances that the officer-in-charge of the fire wishes to have recorded. I can recall entries that have been made here as, "tractor tires suffered no fire damage," and, "clothes closet void of clothing," or, "air cleaner was off the carburetor," that have all been of great value at a later date, when insurance adjustors "got around" to investigating the fire.

The files of our department are now held in high esteem by these people, as they have not only served to deny the fire settlement cheater, but they have been a great help in establishing just claims which assures the claimant speedy and equitable settlement, and, to properly fix liability. The 31st of each year the statistics are gleaned from the reports for the annual recapitulation, and then filed in their proper sequence in the fire records of the department.

All Wayne County, Indiana Volunteer firemen have this report form available. It was set up and printed by the Hagerstown Exponent to simply change the town-name slug. If you do not have this service available, I am sure Eddie O'Neel of The

Exponent would print your department a supply.

Donald C. McCullough, Secy.
Hagerstown-Jefferson
Township Fire Department
Hagerstown, Indiana

Koontz Lake Aids Needy Family

Volunteer firemen of the Koontz Lake department recently initiated a program for aiding the Jerald Dolahan family at the lake. Mr. Dolahan was killed in an auto accident leaving behind a family of 10 children and widow. The firemen have solicited the help of all service clubs as well as the Missionary church. In addition to cash donations, the clubs are investigating other means of assistance for the family. A committee of three were publicized, seeking donations.

Two Koontz Lake firemen recently rendered unusual service, assisting when a prospective mother could not beat the stork to the hospital. Mrs. Paul James delivered a healthy baby boy at her home at Koontz Lake assisted by Fire Chief Ralph Pearish and another fireman. Mrs. James and baby were taken to Starke County hospital, where mother and baby are doing fine.

At their annual meeting for election of officers held in January, Koontz Lake department elected the following officers for this year:

Chief—Ralph Pearish
Assistant Chief—Charles Lawrence, also Engineer
Captain—James Blackburn

Lieutenant—David Kepier
President—Jerry Pearish
Secretary — (Rev) Richard Matteson
Treasurer—Art Borrelli
Board Member—Jerome Howard
Board Member—Ronnie Shores
Through the efforts of the Auxiliary of the Koontz Lake department they purchased a ladder for their new truck. This addition was a big improvement for the department.

The annual Christmas dinner sponsored by the Auxiliary of Koontz Lake volunteer fire department was held Sunday, December 15th at the fire station. The Auxiliary furnished the baked ham with carry in food. Santa Claus was there and gave each child present a gift. A good program was presented and everyone enjoyed themselves.

WARREN FIREMEN RE-ELECT SPIVEY

The Warren Township Fire Department, in their General Election, re-elected Chief George A. Spivey to his second term. Likewise, the men placed back in office for their second consecutive term Assistant Chiefs Louis A. Limbach and William A. Allen. District officers were elected as follows:

District 1—Captain Robert F. Winters; Lieutenant Larry L. Daniels; Lieutenant Frank J. Slattery

District 22—Captain Robert A. Harris; Lieutenant Frederic E. Bruce; Lieutenant Raymond F. Parker

District 3—Captain James P. Friddle; Lieutenant Russell R. Freeland; Lieutenant Robert K. Schubert

Other elected offices filled were:

First Aid Captain, Lorenzo F. Patterson; Secretary, Fred H. Keithly; Treasurer, Jon J. Gilman

These men will hold offices for a period of one year. Chief Spivey announced the appointments of his staff officers as follows:

Fire Prevention — Edward E. Barnett

Inspection—Darwin A. Brock
Investigation—Herman R. Hendricks

Training—Robert M. Horton
Public Relations — Eugene D. Battaly

Safety—Theodore S. Biech
Communications—Raymond F. Parker

Osolo Township's Chief Praises Men

On December 24th, Christmas Eve at 5:35 P. M. I was sitting in my house approximately one-half block from Franger Gas Co., an L. P. gas storage and refueling plant, when a loud explosion was heard. My home shook and my wife, Lee, went to the kitchen door to see what had happened.

After a second she started yelling Frange Gas is on fire. I called our department and our duty man placed a fire call out. I then radioed with my portable radio for mutual aid. Within minutes I had received aid from four departments. Elkhart City, Cleveland, Concord and Baugo. Elkhart City laid 2150 feet of hose and started a relay. The other departments worked with their tankers to supply more water. The weather was freezing but they stuck it out for 50 hours and 24 minutes. Then this fire was secured. Men as far away as Benton Township came in and relieved Osolo, Concord, Cleveland and Baugo Firemen. Men stood by during this time their Christmas evening and Christmas days were lost to this dangerous fire. Many people carried coffee and food to the men on duty. The Osolo Ladies' Auxiliary as usual were on the job. They fixed a Christmas dinner at our station and many of the men from all the Departments ate at our station.

During this 50 hours and 24 minutes we had three more runs. One we lost a man in and two minor fires. I will add each and everytime these calls were put out on the radio Baugo and Cleveland automatically answered these alarms knowing that Osolo's men and equipment were pretty well tied up and tired out.

During the night we ran short on water and a call was placed out with three volunteer departments responding at 2:00 A. M. in the morning.

Finally at 6:10 P. M. on December 26th the last fuel tank went out after trying to relight it and finding that we were unable to do so we approached the tanks. We removed the top vent stacks and opened the bottom valves and flushed the tanks out with water.

We had safely burned out approximately 14,000 gallons of L. P. gas. This was in two large bulk tanks and a semi-tanker.

Without a lot of help and guts like these firemen have and the quick response of mutual aid I

am sure that a great disaster would have resulted here but, these great men, the firemen prevented this.

Bert Williams, Chief

How To Be A Fire Inspector

Fire inspectors are born and not made, some believe; others feel they are neither born nor made but are a product of osmosis, like certain fungi: It is my belief that practically any normal person has abnormal tendencies providing fertile ground for Inspectorship.

Under pressure, I will admit however that those of large physique are particularly fertile for this training, partly because they cannot get into small spaces, as behind boilers, peering into cock-lofts, etc., and so can skip such unpleasantries, and partly because of what I shall call Scare Technique. Such technique comes about when submitting or defending recommendations, when psychology leans heavily upon the side of the Inspector weighing not less than 210 lbs. (those weighing less than 150 lbs. are wasting their time).

Perhaps the first requisite of an inspector is to find someone to employ him; there are some unemployed inspectors going around making inspections, but their impact upon the field is feathery. Nonetheless, some do make excellent unemployed inspectors and if your taste runs in that direction, I do not want to be discouraging. Once having found an employer, don't lose him: the difficult part of your job is now over.

Both employed and unemployed inspectors should be either surefooted or indestructible and should toughen up their heads by playing Jai-lai, lacrosse and hockey (inspectors using the New York City Subway will not require any special head toughening). This is fundamental training, due to the incredible hardness of basement ceilings, beams, posts and pipes.

Inspectors should not be stiff-necked, as a good part of the time is spent peering at ceilings and at various inaccessible paraphernalia, not to mention the considerable head-nodding in which all inspectors indulge, notably when in over their heads, as is often the case. Those inspectors who are not good at head-nodding must acquire a few key words—a real pro will do

(Continued on Page 11)

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HOW TO BE A FIRE INSPECTOR?

(Continued from Page 10)
 both. Most inspectors prefer to develop their own key words, but for those not averse to some used ones, here are a few typical key words:
 Retort, exothermic, catalyst — for use when inspecting chemical risks.
 Negatron—goes best in electronic field; can also be thrown into conversation with electrical contractors.
 Mordant—useful when inspecting dye works or whenever confronted with vat of unknown liquid.
 Impeller, centrifugal, nozzle pressure — handy during Firemen's conventions, Inspector's meetings or for showing plant foreman.
 It is not necessary or even desirable to know what such words mean but you should be fairly careful of their pronunciation and spelling, as you want them to look nice in the report.
 All inspectors are encouraged to develop what are called Inspector's Mannerisms. A good one for the beginning inspector is the flashlight mannerism, which consists of shining the light into any obscure place, as underneath-parts of machines or attic spaces or interior of boilers, drums or vats.
 This mannerism should be accompanied by a slight frown, together with rapid scribbling in a notebook. To relieve the apprehension of the owner of the plant on observing this mannerism, it is not out of place to smile weakly at him.
 A more advanced mannerism is the sniff, consisting of a brief whiff of a solvent or thinner, accompanied by a curt comment as to its flammability. This mannerism is not recommended for inspectors with sinus trouble, asthma or weak stomachs.
 A very simple but valuable mannerism is a request for a scrap of the raw material involved in the risk you are inspecting; the scrap should then be placed in your pocket or briefcase and reference made to a laboratory test. This mannerism leaves the manufacturer in a state of suspense and puts him on the defensive. Inspectors who accumulate a large collection of scraps in this way, should clear the air by throwing them away.
 When confronted by a machine or process which is not familiar to him, the beginning inspector should guard against untimely remarks such as "Gosh" or "Gee" and should practice comments on the order of "this is no doubt the new clutchless type". Of course, it is not the new clutchless type, but in the ensuing explanation, there is a strong possibility you may find out what it is.
 Author Unknown
 (and it's just as well)

FOUNTAIN TOWN AUXILIARY HONORS FIREMEN

On December 14, 1968 The Fountaintown Community Volunteer Firemen's Auxiliary prepared a steak dinner for the firemen, their wives, the Auxiliary and their husbands. Stella Basey, Inez Adams, Nancy Hill, Sylvia Martin and Jean Stanford had the honor of serving the dinner.
 Evan Hill, one of our firemen, surprised everyone as he was allowed to leave the hospital for the evening to participate in the activities. As a result of an automobile accident Evan has been in the hospital since September. We are glad to see him progressing so well.
 The Auxiliary presented trophies to each fireman stating how long they had been in the organization.
 We enjoyed seeing slides of the

Holy Land presented by Mr. Smit of Fountaintown.

A chicken dinner at the Blue Bird in Morristown was a gift to the Auxiliary from the firemen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lester of Raliegh were the installing officers.

The following Auxiliary Officers were installed:

- President—Ruth Slifer
- Vice-President — Josephine Smith in Lieu of Lelia Hanson
- Secretary—E. Hill in lieu of Edna Mae Beaver
- Treasurer—Rosella Martin
- Chaplain — Reverend Clara Ripple in lieu of Minnie Jeesters
- Three Year Board—Inez Jeffries

The following Fountaintown Community Firemen Officers were installed:

- Fire Chief—Paul Whittington
- Assistant Fire Chief—Don Dodd
- First Lieutenant—Welford Hill
- Second Lieutenant—Phil Hurly
- Secretary-Treasurer — C. N. Jeffries

CHRISTMAS PARTY OF THE MOORESVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Once again Christmas is here. The hanging of the green is upon us. The bells are ringing out the beloved old Christmas songs in good cheer. On Sunday afternoon of December 15th, the Mooresville Volunteer Fire Department held their annual Christmas Party. The wives and children were invited, along with four guests. Thirty-seven attended, decked out in their Sunday best with their personalities of warmth and good cheer to match. Some families were not able to be present because of illness.

The Family Room of Kelly's Grandview Restaurant was gayly decorated with Santa's bells, angels and other garlands of Christmas decorations. The room was beautiful with its newly green and red carpet and long decorated tables with their snow

white tablecloths awaiting the guests.

The tables were loaded with vast amounts of wonderful food just right for hungry Firemen's families to enjoy eating.

Santa Claus made his appearance with treats for all the children.

Forrest Rusie, a fireman on the department for forty-six years was presented a plaque of recognition by Chief Richard Keller. Mr. Rusie recently retired from service of the department.

All left for home with thankfulness in their hearts that they are citizens of such a great country of freedom. MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEARS greetings were accepted by all homeward bound in the year of 1968.

Mooresville Fire Dept.
 Alden Beall, Sec.

CHRISTMAS OF 1968

The Christmas Season is growing near
 Yesterday is gone, another year is almost here.
 Over the hills, through the woods
 To grandparents house loved ones go
 Regardless of whether its in rain or snow.
 Things are different this year we know
 The New Express is here in all its wintery glow
 Traveled in speed like the high winds blow.
 Safety is needed in its full control
 To allow Christmas cheer to continue for all who is dear.
 Homes are decked in Holly
 Both young and old feel hearts filled with love and cheer.
 Doesn't matter whether the name is Chick or Molly
 The warmth of holiday cheer runs high, by golly.
 Toys are scattered all over the floors
 Mistletoe is over the doors
 Quick trips are made to the stores
 To get gifts for both rich and poor
 Who lacks that one to remember —or much more.
 Christmas is a lovely time to be alive.
 Warmth of love in giving should fill all who survive
 In our great country galore.
 This is evident as each family arrives
 To meet here today with surprises in store.
 The Firemen's Santa Claus is here, for the children — and many more
 With good fellowship and laughter aroaring
 Fun and glee goes on soaring.
 All are dressed in their Sunday best
 To celebrate with all the rest.
 Remembering the rays from that star so bright
 Shown on that First Christmas Night.
 Written by—Mrs. Helen Beall

NFPA RELEASES FIRE LOSSES FOR 1968

Fire killed approximately 12,100 people in this country during 1968.
 This was a slightly improved record compared with the previous year, when the toll was 12,200.
 Deaths in dwelling fires rose to 6,600 in 1968, however, an increase of approximately 100 over the 1967 total.
 Property destroyed by fire during the past year totalled \$2,180,000,000 preliminary estimates indicate.
 A record high, this is an increase of approximately \$63,800,000 over the 1967 total.
 Of the property loss total, \$1,800,000,000 represents damage to buildings and contents. Non-building fires — those involving aircraft, ships, motor vehicles

and similar equipment as well as forests—cost about \$380,000,000. The worst loss of life from fire in 1968 occurred on November 20 at Farmington, West Virginia, where a fire and explosion in a coal mine killed 78. In Richmond, Indiana 41 persons lost their lives in an explosion and fire in the downtown business district on April 6, apparently starting in the ammunition stock of a sporting goods store. There were 21 dead in a salt mine fire at Belle Isle, Louisiana, on March 5.

The worst property loss fire of 1968 was the \$12,000,000 destruction of former textile mill buildings housing several industries, in Bondsville Massachusetts, on October 4. A high school fire in New Rochelle, New York, on May 17 cost \$9,000,000. At Atlantic City, New Jersey, on April 28 the fire following the crash of a Douglas DC-8 being used for pilot training purposes cost \$5,000,000.

EAST CENTRAL INDIANA FIRE CONFERENCE STRESSES SOPHISTICATION OF THE FIRE FIGHTER

The Richmond, Indiana National Guard Armory was the scene of the fifth East Central Indiana Fire Conference. The theme of the entire conference was oriented around the proposition that the modern firefighter is, or, should be, a well educated, strong hearted, public spirited individual who has a keen desire to do all that he can to save the lives and the property of his fellowmen, without the outright immediate danger of having to give his own.
 Keynote speaker, Marshal Howard Boyd of Nashville, Tennessee brought the subject abruptly to the members of the seminar by pointing out the facets of a firefighter's sophistication, and then declaring that he is far too important a part of the safety of a community to be allowed to drift with the whims and political aspirations of local publicly elected officials. His pay and his stature in America's communities, should be commensurate with other private and public employed. Marshal Boyd's presentation also extolled the firefighter as a great public relations man, and that his great heart for his position as a fireman, made him a greatly desired person in the public's affairs.

Marshal Boyd was followed on the program by Bob Casse, the President of Midwest Fire and Safety. Casse, as well as The John Bean Company's representatives, presented new and exotic equipment that certainly behoves the 1968 version of the firefighter to be a highly trained technician in mechanical engineering. Not only does the equipment place him in this category, but, once his decision is made on how he is to attack the fire, he then gets his equipment into position physically, at which moment he becomes a chemical engineer. It is at this moment he must decide whether he is to cut the fire off from its original point of ignition, or to eliminate, (or in some cases continue) its source of fuel . . . or perhaps to snuff out the fire by employing a fog pattern to eliminate a "leg" of the fire by replacing it's life giving oxygen with steam. Should this decision be adopted, in that each molecule of water might be magnified 1563 times in the incident of steam, the fireman must now, momentarily put on the hat of a physicist, and determine whether the tremendous shocking power of creating steam, will propel previously inert materials, (such as a couple of sacks of Amonium Nitrate, Fertilizer Grade), into

(Continued from Page 13)

EDUCATIONAL CORNER

Fires Involving Hazardous Materials

OBJECTIVE: This drill is planned to encourage more study and planning for emergency situations involving fires in materials not normally encountered. There are emergency calls every day that point out the need for advanced knowledge and planning in this area. A recent emergency call involved a fire in an industrial property in which as the result of the fire, radioactive materials were released in the fire area. Another incident involved an explosion in a experimental industrial process, and the third emergency encompassed a freight train accident. In each of these incidents, the materials involved were "strange" to the firemen called to handle the situation. In any of these cases, "normal" fire fighting procedures could have lead to a disastrous occurrence.

SUGGESTIONS:

- A. Discuss with the members of your department the local areas where you may expect to encounter emergency problems with hazardous materials.
 - a. ALL TRUCK FIRES until the location of the fire can be determined, and the cargo ascertained.
 - b. "Truck stops" and any other place where these vehicles tend to gather.
 - c. Warehouses and storage areas.
 - d. Railroad facilities, including the trains themselves, station storage areas, and any other properties where hazardous materials may be stored.
 - e. Ship and water front facilities.
 - f. Inter-city commercial buses and their station area. Don't forget the shipments carried in the baggage compartments of these vehicles.
 - g. Aircraft and airport properties.
2. Industrial properties in your area where "unknown" materials may be stored, used, and produced. Consider also the transportation methods for these plants.
3. Business establishments in your community where hazardous materials may be located.
 - a. This group could include every business in your area (drug stores, hardware store, general store, farm supply store and others.
 4. Other facilities in your community where hazardous materials may be encountered.
 - a. School laboratories
 - b. Hospital properties
 - c. Military or governmental installations
 - d. Other local problems
- B. No one person can be expected to have all of the knowledge necessary in his mind to cope with all the responsibilities that fall on the fire service. However, these responsibilities are still present and each fire department should provide a procedure for having available the necessary information needed for coping with unusual emergency situations. Discuss where your department may obtain IMMEDIATE assistance or information in case of an emergency involving an unknown material.
 1. Does your fire department have a reference library that includes some of the many helpful publications dealing with this type of information?
 2. Have you made arrangement with local people, who may assist you?
 - a. High school chemistry, science or physics teachers.
 - b. Local industrial engineers, safety officers or knowledgeable plant officials.
 - c. Local or responsible military or governmental agencies.
 - d. Other people or agencies in your area that may be of assistance.
 3. See that an up-dated list of telephone numbers are available for the people mentioned above.
 - a. Can these people be counted upon at all hours of the day?
 - b. How long will it take to get needed assistance from these sources?
 4. Consider carrying as much information as practicable on the "first due" company.
 5. Do the pre-planning for known hazards property in your community, include the correct procedures to follow.
- C. It is hoped that the information will point out the necessity for planning for the unknown before the possibility of a serious incident occurs in your community. It would be extremely sad if this type of drill had to be organized in your department AFTER a disastrous incident occurred.

Submitted by
 Carl Lederer, Member of IFA, IVFA and
 Sec'y IFIA

FIREMEN HONOR LaPORTE YOUTH FOR SAVING LIFE

A 14-year-old LaPorte boy, Michael Ray Michaels, was honored by Scipio volunteer firemen Monday night for his presence of mind and his success in saving the life of a companion in a fire accident.

Late last August Michael was in Scipio township with his friend, Timothy Wahlig, also 14, and the two were burning trash in a rubbish barrel. Timothy's clothing caught fire and he soon was engulfed in flames as he ran away in terror.

Michael caught his friend, hurled him to the ground and rolled him to smother the flames.

Timothy received second and third degree burns over 40 per cent of his body and could not go to school until just recently at the beginning of the second semester.

Michael is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Michaels, 806 Jackson street. Wahlig who was a Herald-Argus carrier, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Wahlig.

An engraved plaque from the fire unit was presented to young Michaels by Wesley Kessler who was president of the unit in 1968. The boys' parents accompanied their sons to the ceremony. The firemen gave Michael a standing ovation.

OUR DELINQUENTS

By CATHERINE RYAN

The little hands I held in mine,
Are soiled today with dirt and grime.

Ten little fingers I kept so clean,
Are discolored and stained with nicotine.

Two ruby lips I taught to talk
and speak,
Use words today that are indiscreet;

Two little cheeks, red as a rose,
The tiny freckles across his nose.
Light brown hair that fell in waves

He seldom combs and he needs
to shave.

With his upturned collar, jeans
unpressed,

All these bad habits, I detest.
Yet if we speak, they think we

nag,
And on a cigarette they'll drag.

In silence we must sit and shudder,
My heart goes out to a delin-

quent's mother.

OFFICER'S MEETING

(Continued from Page 5)
and as such become effective at once.

Leist questioned the status of Felton Hood in the association. It was stated that after his accident in the line of duty he was given a certificate of some sort—the meaning of the certificate is in question. Leist wants to know if the beneficiary is eligible for the \$100 benefit. A motion by Stofer, 2nd by McGill, that his beneficiary receive the \$100 death benefit was carried.

Weaver would like the choice of a floral offering, the \$10 donation or the bible be eliminated and just offer the bible to the beneficiary. A resolution will be forthcoming on this matter.

Large decals and some kind of scratch pads are needed by the secretary. No action taken.

The board meeting was adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

The officer's meeting reconvened at 3:30 P. M. and was immediately adjourned.

Proposed Legislation

A BILL FOR AN ACT establishing a state firetraining academy, authorizing the State Budget Agency to transfer \$300,000.00 from the State Fire Marshal's fund, and imposing a tax on premiums paid to domestic insurance companies for fire insurance.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA:

SECTION 1. In order to insure the public safety, and the general welfare of the people of the State of Indiana from fire, gases, chemicals and explosives and contaminates and to promote equity for all segments of society for the saving of life and property, a program of mandatory training for firemen is hereby established. This act shall be interpreted so as to achieve said purposes through the establishment of minimum standards in firemanship noxious gas, contaminate, detection, correction and protection training. It is the intent of this act to encourage all firemen, departments and agencies within this State to adopt standards which are higher than the minimum standards implemented pursuant to this act and such minimum standards shall be in no way be deemed sufficient or adequate in those cases where higher standards have been adopted or proposed. This act shall in no respect be considered as a repeal of the provisions of any existing law of this State concerning training for firemen unless specifically repealed herein, but shall be construed as supplemental thereto. If any provisions, section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase or word contained in this act shall, for any reason, be adjudged or declared by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid such judgement or decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this act or any remaining part thereof; and it is hereby specifically declared that every other provision, section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase or word hereof shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 2. Whenever used in this act, and for the purposes of this act, unless the context clearly denotes otherwise:

(a) The term "board" shall mean the fire training board created by this act.

(b) The term "advisory council" shall mean the fire training advisory council created by this act.

(c) The term "fireman" shall mean either a paid or volunteer person who performs the duty of fighting or preventing fires either in a municipal, corporate or private capacity.

SECTION 3. (a) There is hereby created a fire training board to carry out the provisions of this act, said board to consist of the following members, who are to be selected as hereinafter described:

- (1) A representative of the State Fire Marshal's Office;
- (2) One volunteer fire representative from a county of over 50,000 population;
- (3) One volunteer fire representative from a county under 50,000 population;
- (4) One paid fire representative from a first class city;
- (5) One paid fire representative from a second class city;
- (6) One paid fire representative from a third, fourth or fifth class city;
- (7) Two representatives, knowledgeable in the physical sciences, from separate educational institutions;
- (8) One representative from Indiana Firemen's Association;
- (9) One representative from Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association;
- (10) One representative from Indiana Fire Chiefs Association;
- (11) One representative from Indiana Association of Fire Fighters;
- (12) One representative from the Indiana Fire Instructors Association;
- (13) One representative from the Indiana Inspectors Association;
- (14) One representative of the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns;
- (15) One representative of the Indiana Rating Bureau;
- (16) One representative of the Indiana Medical Association;
- (17) One prosecuting attorney.

All appointments made on a population basis shall be made according to the most recent official United States census.

(b) The following members shall constitute an advisory council to assist the members of the training board in an advisory, non-voting capacity:

- (1) State Fire Marshal;
- (2) A psychologist;
- (3) The Attorney General;
- (4) A representative of the domestic fire insurance companies of Indiana;
- (4a) A representative of the I. U. & Purdue Audio-Visual Departments;
- (5) The Indiana Forestry Service;
- (6) The American Insurance Association;
- (7) One member representing business and industry.

SECTION 4. (a) All members of the State Fire Academy Training Board shall be appointed to the board by the Governor. Such appointments shall be made within thirty (30) days following the effective date of this act and shall be made on a bi-partisan basis so that not more than one-half of the members of the board shall at any time be members of either of the two major political parties. Four of the initial appointments to the board shall be for a term of one year; four shall be for two years; three for three years; and the remaining for a term of four years. Thereafter, all appointments shall be for terms of four years or while maintaining the position held at the time of appointment to the board, whichever is the lesser period. Appointees to the board shall serve as members of the board only while holding the office or position held at the time of appointment to the board in order that the representative nature of the board outlined in Section 3 of this act may be maintained. Vacancies on the board, caused by expiration of a term, termination of the office or position held at time of appointment, or for any other reason, shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments. A member appointed to fill a vacancy created other than by expiration of a term shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member succeeded in the same manner as an original appointment. Members of the board may be reappointed for additional terms. All members of the board shall serve, unless their services are terminated earlier for sufficient reason, until their successors have been appointed and qualified. Members of the board may be removed by the Governor for inefficiency, incompetency, neglect of duty or other good cause

after having been accorded a hearing by the Governor upon reasonable notice of the charge being made against them.

(b) Members of the advisory council who serve in such capacity by virtue of their office or position shall serve as members of the advisory council only during the term of said office or position as the case may be. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint members to the advisory council in addition to those enumerated in Section 3 (b). All members appointed to the advisory council by the Governor shall serve only during the pleasure of the Governor. Advisory Council appointments need not be made on a bipartisan basis.

SECTION 5. Membership on the State Fire Academy Training Board or the advisory council shall not constitute holding a public office and members of the board and advisory council shall not be required to take and file oaths of office before serving in such capacities. The board and the advisory council shall exercise only the powers granted by this act. No member of the board or of the advisory council shall be disqualified from holding any public office or position by reason of his appointment or membership on the board or advisory council, nor shall any such person forfeit any office, position or employment by reason of an appointment pursuant to this act, notwithstanding the provisions of any state or local law, ordinance or city charter.

SECTION 6. The board and advisory council shall meet at least four times in each year and shall hold special meetings when called by the chairman of the board. The chairman shall call the organization meeting of the board within ten days after the last initial appointment to the board shall have been made by the Governor. The presence of a simple majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for doing business. A majority affirmative votes of those present shall be required for the passage of any matter put to a vote of the board. Advisory council members shall be entitled to participate in the business and deliberations of the board, but only board members shall be entitled to vote. The board shall establish its own procedures and requirements with respect to place and conduct of its meetings.

SECTION 7. On or before July 1 of each year the chairman of the board shall prepare or cause to be prepared, an annual report approved by the board to the Governor which shall include pertinent data regarding the status and progress of firemen training in the state. Said report may include recommended legislative action on matters concerning firemen training.

SECTION 8. The members of the board and the advisory council shall serve without compensation except that a per diem of twenty dollars (\$20) per day, and actual expenses incurred shall be allowed to each member for attendance at regular or special meetings or otherwise engaging in official business of the board.

SECTION 9. (a) It shall be the duty of the board, and said board is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt, in accordance with the applicable law concerning making, promulgating, filing and publishing rules by state agencies, all necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act. Such rules and regulations, which shall be adopted only after necessary and proper investigation and inquiry by the board, shall include, but need not be limited to the establishment of:

(1) Minimum standards for courses of study, attendance requirements, equipment and facilities for approved state fire academy training schools.

(2) Minimum qualifications for instructors at approved firemen training schools.

(3) Minimum basic training requirements which paid firemen appointed to probationary terms shall receive before being eligible for continued or permanent employment.

(4) Minimum basic training requirements which firemen not appointed for probationary terms but appointed on other than a permanent basis shall receive in order to be eligible for continued employment or permanent appointment.

(5) Minimum basic training requirements which paid firemen appointed on a permanent basis shall receive in order to be eligible for continued employment.

(b) Military leave or other authorized leave of absence from fireman duty during the first year of employment after the effective date established by the board shall toll the running of said first year, which, in such cases, shall be calculated by the aggregate of the periods of time before and after such leave, for the purpose of this act.

SECTION 10. The board shall have the authority to enter into agreements with colleges, universities and vocational schools to carry out the intent of this act.

SECTION 11. (a) The board is further authorized and empowered, in accordance with the rule making power granted in Section 9 of this act, to adopt all necessary rules and regulations to:

(1) Establish in-service and advanced training programs, and minimum courses of study and attendance requirements for such programs, to insure that firemen, both appointed and elected either before or after the effective date of this act, may be offered training in current fire and related subjects on a voluntary enrollment basis.

(2) Establish training programs for volunteer firemen and industrial firemen, and such other firemen related groups on the local level as the board may deem necessary, on a voluntary enrollment basis, said training shall, wherever feasible, be in the locality from which said firemen are enrolled.

(3) Establish policies and procedures governing the use of state-owned fire academy training facilities constructed or established pursuant to this act.

(4) Give public notice of any other policies, procedures, functions or requirements which the board may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) The Board is further authorized and empowered to:

(1) Recommend or conduct studies, make surveys, and require such reports to be made by the chief administrative officer of any fire agency or department of the State or any of its political subdivisions as may be necessary to carry out the objectives and purposes of this act.

(2) Originate, compile, and disseminate lecture outlines and other training material, and design and furnish forms and certificates necessary to carry out and certify compliance with the training program authorized or required by this act.

(Continued on Page 13)

NOTICE

New Postal Regulations require the ZIP CODE on all mail that is to be handled by the Post Office Department in the future.

LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 12)

(3) Perform such other acts as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the duties, responsibilities and functions of the board as set forth in this act.

SECTION 12. The board, or any of its designated representatives, are further authorized and empowered to:

(a) Issue and revoke certificates for instructors qualified, to participate in firemen training under the provisions of this act.

(b) Issue, or authorize the issuance of diplomas, certificates and other appropriate indicia of compliance and qualification to firemen or other persons trained under the provisions of this act.

(c) Consult with and cooperate with any fire agency of the State or any of its political subdivisions for the development of in-service and advanced training programs for the fulfillment of specific needs in fire fighting.

(d) Consult with and cooperate with universities, colleges and institutes for the development of specialized courses of study in fire science and administration.

(e) Consult with and cooperate with other departments and agencies concerned with fire fighting training.

(f) Perform such other acts as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this act.

SECTION 13. The State Budget Agency is hereby authorized to transfer \$300,000.00 from the Fire Marshal Fund to the fire training board created by this act. Expenditures may be made by the board for, among other things, all expenses required for land acquisition (if not donated) and transfer, including but not limited to personal services, appraisers fees, and the cost of acquiring any interest in land and constructing improvements thereon; and the State Budget Agency may, with the approval of the board and the Governor, make allocations and transfers of funds to state agencies having jurisdiction and control over land acquired by the board for the purposes stated herein, except that such allocations and transfers shall not be made in the acquisition of land which has been declared surplus land of the State of Indiana pursuant to statute. The board is hereby further authorized to acquire such land and State fire academy buildings by gift, donation, bequest, devise, exchange, purchase or eminent domain, or other means. Provided, That any moneys or proceeds from gifts, bequests, grants or other donations be deposited in a special donation fund which is hereby established for the purposes outlined in this section, for the use of the board to accomplish said purposes. No part of said special donation fund shall revert to the General Fund of the State unless specified by the donor as a condition of his gift.

All land and academy buildings, if by donation, shall not revert to the State of Indiana, except that donated land shall revert to the donor if same is not used for such purposes for more than 5 years continuously.

All domestic fire insurance companies duly licensed to transact business in the State of Indiana shall pay into the State Treasury on or before March 1 of each year, an amount equal to one-half of one percent of the gross premiums of each company, received on fire risks written in the state, after deducting therefrom return premiums and consideration received from reinsurance, as reported by them to the Insurance Department of the State of Indiana for the payment of premium taxes as now provided by law; said annual payment by such companies shall be in addition to all taxes and license fees now required by existing law or laws to be paid by fire insurance companies doing business in Indiana.

SECTION 14. There is hereby created the position of Executive Director of the Firemen's Training Board. The Executive Director shall be selected by the board and his tenure of office shall be protected by a four-year, renewable contract of employment which may be terminated earlier by the board only for inefficiency, incompetency, neglect of duty or other good cause after having been accorded a hearing by the board upon reasonable notice of the charge being made against him. A vote of at least a majority of the members of the board shall be necessary for the early termination of said contract of employment. The Executive Director shall be selected on the basis of training and experience, and he shall have had at least ten year's experience, at least five years of which shall have been in an executive or administrative capacity. The Executive Director shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the board, and he shall be the chief administrative officer of the Fire Academy. The salary and compensation for the Executive Director and such clerical personnel as he shall hire, with the approval of the Governor. The State Fire Marshal Office shall provide office facilities and clerical assistance for the Executive Director until permanent facilities and personnel can be provided by the Board from the funds created by this Act.

SECTION 15. (a) The facilities of the Fire Academy shall be available to any fire agency of the State or any of its political subdivisions without cost to such fire agency, subject to the rules and regulations of the board.

(b) The facilities of the Fire Academy shall be available for the training of industrial and volunteer firemen, and such other fire-related groups as shall be approved by the board, upon terms and conditions established by the board.

SECTION 16. Whereas an emergency exists for the more immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 1969.

DIGEST

This bill would require payment to volunteer firemen of \$50 per year as automobile allowance, increase minimum life and disability insurance for volunteer firemen from \$15,000 to \$20,000 and permit blue lights to be mounted on front or top of private vehicles of volunteer firemen.

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act concerning volunteer firemen and volunteer fire companies, and prescribing penalties," in force March 10, 1967.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA:

SECTION 1. Acts 1967, c. 200, s. 6 is amended to read as follows: Sec. 6. Every municipality in which is located a regularly organized volunteer fire department shall pay to the active and participating members of the regularly organized volunteer fire department in the municipality the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per year as a clothing allowance.

Every municipality in which is located a regularly organized volunteer fire department shall pay to the active and participating mem-

of the regularly organized volunteer fire department in the municipality the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per year as an automobile allowance for the use of their automobiles in the line of duty.

SEC. 2. Acts 1967, c. 200, s. 9 is amended to read as follows: Sec. 9. The policy of insurance required by section 7 of this act shall also provide for the payment of a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to the beneficiary or beneficiaries or to the estate of any such volunteer fireman in the event of death of the volunteer fireman caused by an accident, injury or injuries received by him while in the performance of his duties as such.

The policy of insurance shall also provide for the payment of a sum of not less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to the volunteer fireman if he becomes totally and permanently disabled by accident arising out of the performance of his duties as such volunteer fireman, but the aggregate payments under the policy shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

Each policy shall also provide for indemnification to any member of any volunteer fire company, who becomes permanently, partially disabled or permanently, partially impaired as a result of any injury received by him in the performance of his duties.

For the purposes of this section, permanent, partial disability or permanent, partial impairment shall be indemnified as percentage factor of a whole man, based on a maximum indemnity of two hundred (200) weeks or ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), whichever shall come first.

Sec. 3. Act 1967, c. 200, s. 11 is amended to read as follows: Sec. 11. Privately owned vehicles belonging to members of regularly organized volunteer fire fighting companies or associations, while enroute to the scenes of fires or other emergencies, in the line of duty as members of such fire fighting organizations, may display blue lights on such vehicles, subject to the following restrictions and conditions:

(1) Such lights, other than revolving lights, may not have a light source greater than thirty-two (32) candlepower. Revolving lights may not have a light source greater than one hundred twenty-five (125) candlepower.

(2) Only one (1) such blue light * * * * shall be displayed, either mounted on the front of the vehicle or on top of the vehicle. Light mounted on top shall be of the flasher or revolving type and visible at three hundred-sixty (360) degrees.

(3) The blue lights shall consist of a lamp with a blue lens and shall not consist of an uncolored lens with a blue bulb: Provided, however, That revolving lights may contain multiple bulbs.

(4) The blue lights shall not be a part of the regular head lamps displayed on the vehicles.

(5) No inscription of any kind shall appear across the face of the lens of the blue lights.

(6) The lenses of the blue lights, other than revolving lights, shall not be less than three (3) inches nor more than six (6) inches in diameter.

(7) In order for a volunteer fireman to display the blue light on his vehicle, he shall first secure a written permit from the chief executive officer of the fire fighting organization to use the blue light, and this permit shall be carried by him at all times while the blue light is displayed.

It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a member of a regularly organized volunteer fire company or association to display on any public or private motor vehicle at any time blue lights of any size or shape, except a school bus used to transport children to or from a public or private school.

Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as prohibiting a permittee of the owner of a vehicle lawfully equipped with a blue light from operating the vehicle if the blue light is not illuminated.

Any volunteer fireman, or any other person, who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than ten dollars (\$10.00), and if a member he shall be dismissed from membership in the fire fighting organization by the chief executive officer thereof.

SEC. 4. Acts 1967, c. 200 is amended by adding thereto a new and additional section 13 to read as follows: Sec. 13. The provisions of an act entitled "An Act concerning change of rank in fire departments of certain cities, towns, and townships and incorporated departments under contract to cities, towns or townships; and repealing laws in conflict" are hereby incorporated in this act by reference for the purpose of applying to and governing promotions and demotions of volunteer firemen coming under the provisions of this act.

(Amends Acts 1967, p. 429.)

(Amends Acts 1967, p. 429; Burns 48-6138, 48-6141, 48-6143.)

DISTRICT NEWS

(Continued from Page 9)

Fire Chief Herman Barkmeyer said they plan to expand their station since it is only large enough to house two trucks.

Jefferson County Sheriff Harold "Jug" Razor expressed his appreciation to the department for their services to the community.

14th Chairman Sam Bower thanked the department for their support of IVFA from their beginning and wished them all the best in future activity.

Sam Bower

DISTRICT 16

On November 13, 1968 the 16th District held its regular meeting at the Elizabeth Volunteer Fire House. Guests were Conservation officers Jim Brisco, Harrison County, Paul French, Clark County, and Jim Weathers, Floyd County. They showed a film of the big brush fire of Los Angeles County, California, and explained how important it is to control brush and weed fires.

On January 7, 1969 the 16th District held its regular meeting at Martinsburg Volunteer Fire House. Due to bad weather and road conditions only a small number were present. The main topic was the 1968 attendance trophy, donated by Fesco Fire and Safety Equipment Co. of Louisville, Ky. The trophy was won by New Albany Township Department. Three other departments were close runners, Georgetown, Lafayette and McCulloch.

NEW HAVEN FIREMEN'S AUXILIARY 1969 OFFICERS

President Mrs. Melvin Cook, 1209 Canal, New Haven, Ind. 46774; Vice President Mrs. Larry Hite, 1321 Dundee Dr., New Haven, Ind. 46774; Secretary Mrs. Jim Herman, 1202 Bell Ave., New Haven, Ind. 46774; Treasurer Mrs. F. Morley Krieger, 1831 N. Tyland, New Haven, Ind. 46774; Sergeant-at-Arms Mrs. Frank Stuerzenberger, 621 Main, New Haven, Ind. 46774.

FIRE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 11)

a bomb that might destroy life and property.

Dr. Donald M. Thomas, an authority on anesthesiology from Louisville, Ky., and, a member of the Louisville Fire Department, also discussed the additional precautions that must be taken in the search of a premise prior to fogging. Dr. Thomas stated that lungs cannot be burned by fire, but that they might be seriously burned by the inhalation of live steam. Dr. Thomas' treatise on the breathing apparatus of persons subjected to smoke and fire was most revealing, and added the burden of being an authority on the human body and its response to excessive, as well as insufficient oxygen. He warned of the extreme dangers of the inhalation of mysteriously created exotic gasses, emanating from the collision or mixture of fire extinguishment material and procedures. He cautioned that both sudden, lingering, and a delayed death may come to the fireman who enters a conflagration without proper self contained breathing apparatus.

Chief Allen Hulett, of the Oak Lawn, Illinois Fire Department emphasized the theme of the conference by showing his color slides of Oak Lawn's training program of "Learning by Burning." The extensive Aid and Rescue Program and its problems in the largest snow storm Oak Lawn ever experienced; the care and the evacuation of the aged, infirm, and injured in his stricken city; the decision to burn irreparable buildings; the intensive search methods, and the availability of lighting and heat, proved again that it is the fire department to which people turn in moments of fear and distress. Oak Lawn, Illinois was fortunate to have this great humanitarian in their community as Fire Chief, and we were doubly fortunate in having him on the East Central Indiana Fire Conference Program.

The Fireman-Performer to enter the scene to symbolize the role of Chemican Engineer, was Battalion Chief Rolland Halls, of The Richmond, Indiana Fire Department. It was Chief Walls that walked into the explosive situation at Dunreith, Indiana, January 1, 1968, when many railway tank cars overturned and spilled their lethal contents over the countryside. The true value of the Chem-Card was fully realized during this situation, as well as the positive approach of "knowing-what-is-the-safe-and-sane-procedure, and-then-carrying-it-out."

Marshal Boy's Sunday program on, "The Chemistry of Fire," emphasized the part of the fireman that is The Chemist. His demonstration showed that it is the simple things that cause fire runs and fire deaths. Steel will burn, under certain conditions. The modern, lethargic, affluent society and its jet propelled world can destroy life and property by combining a "last cigarette" and a "final touch of hair spray." Deodorants, industrial and home bug killers are not too particular who they kill, should the right combination be struck. New cleaners, detergents, labor saving bottled helpers, as well as prepared food mixes, have been known to remove the garage from the house much more quickly than it was attached.

The more recent role of Arson Investigator and Soldier that the fireman has been called upon to assume was presented by Assistant Superintendent Don Yuelig, of The Cincinnati Fire Department. His portrayal of the riot scene, prior to the riot; his oddities of the conditions that

(Continued on Page 16)

Auxiliary News

IVFA Auxiliary Officers 1968-1969

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| President | Mary Stafford |
| Box 151, Waldron 46182 | |
| Vice-President | Rosella Bousman |
| R. R. 4, Box 201, Winchester 47394 | |
| Recording Secretary | Pat Wade |
| 3559 Cossell Rd., Lot 21, Indianapolis 46222 | |
| Corresponding Secretary | Carolyn McCarty |
| Union Mills 46382 | |
| Treasurer | Jo Lantz |
| R. R. 1, Box 750, LaPorte 46350 | |
| Chaplain | Thelma Lester |
| R. R. 3, Box 98, Rushville 46173 | |
| Sgt. at-Arms | Wanda Stuerzenberger |
| Box 42, New Haven 46774 | |
| Immediate Past President | Ruth Fairfield |
| 5128 No. Bend Dr., Fort Wayne 46804 | |
| District Chairmen | |
| District 1 and 2 | Jean Camp |
| 6103 W. 29th Pl., Gary 46406 | |
| District 3 | Marie Moore |
| R. R. 7, Box 177, LaPorte 46350 | |
| District 6 | Joan Shanabarger |
| Box 74, Churubusco 46723 | |
| District 7 | Marjorie Brames |
| Box 109, Hoagland 46745 | |
| District 10 | Barbara Surber |
| 11053 McGregor Rd., Acton 46259 | |
| District 12 | Catherine VanArsdale |
| 637 So. Whitcomb Ave., Indianapolis 46241 | |
| District 16 | Doris Van Winkle |
| R. R. 1, Borden 47106 | |
| Lapel Pins | Verta Engle |
| 3307 Hillcrest Rd., Vincennes 47591 | |
| By-Laws | Janet Goodwin |
| 300 W. Maumee, Angola 46703 | |
| Vica McGill | Box 1437, Dana 47847 |
| Libby Leist | 216 Green St., New Albany 47150 |
| Insurance | Ruth Ford |
| 3005 Lincolndale Ave., Fort Wayne 46808 | |
| Installing Officer | Pauline Glaub |
| Manilla 46150 | |
| Past Presidents | |
| Inez Jeffries, P. O. Box 85, Fountaintown 46130 | |
| Catherine Mason, 2414 Alma Ave., Fort Wayne 46807 | |
| Ruth Ford, 3005 Lincolndale Ave., Fort Wayne 46808 | |
| Pauline Glaub, Manilla 46150 | |
| Loretta Kustron, 6686 Van Buren Pl., Merrillville | |

OFFICER'S MEETING KOKOMO, INDIANA NOVEMBER 24, 1968

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 by the President, Mary Stafford. She gave a prayer that I'm sure is in the heart of everyone.

Dear God, I ask for many things and I am well supplied, indeed, I have so very much it puffeth up my pride. But, Lord, there's one thing missing, without it I'm so small, Please fill my heart with gratitude I need it most of all.

Thelma Lester gave a prayer and the pledge was led by Catherine Mason. Roll call was answered by 13 officers. The minutes were read and approved. The treasurer's report was given and we have a balance of \$1,854.89. We have a membership of 1067. Bills were presented and paid. The Chaplain gave a report of 9 illness cards, 21 death and 2 birth congratulations being sent out. Congratulations to Carolyn and Jerry McCarty on the increase of 2 children to their family.

Harry Fries, men's past secretary, was visited by Thelma, Inez Jeffries and Jo Lantz. It was reported that he is doing about the same.

Mrs. Lovella Nigg has been appointed Waterball Chairman.

A discussion was held on By-Laws. The State by-laws are NOT a set of rules that must be local rules. They may be used as a guide for your local, but are not a must. (You must have 5 members in your local to belong to the State Auxiliary. This will entitle the group to have one by-law book.)

It was recommended by the Board of Directors that the State Auxiliary present a membership certificate to all State member Auxiliary units (at least 5 members). These certificates to be dated with current year date of issuance.

It was further recommended, a State seal, similar to that of the men's organization, be made and affixed to same. A motion was made by Jo Lantz to accept this, seconded by Inez Jeffries and carried. Ruth Ford will order these and the State seal. It will be forwarded to Pat Wade to prepare, and then be given out through your District Chairmen.

PLEASE SEND YOUR NEWS TO BOB LANEY. NEWS IS NEEDED!!!!

Editor, Robert Laney, Box 437, Crown Point, Ind. 46307.

After our dinner break, the district reports were given.

1 & 2—Jean Camp. District one and two met on October 28 at Munster Fire Station. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the prayer was led by Mrs. Smeltzer, President of the Munster Auxiliary.

Mrs. Dorothy Tanis from Munster surprised us with an original prayer. It was so good that our group decided to adopt it permanently as our own prayer. Thought you all might be interested in it:

"Our Father, we thank Thee for our loyal group of workers throughout this district and the many good works they do for our Volunteer Firemen. May we always work harmoniously for their betterment and the betterment of our communities. We thank Thee for bringing us all together that we may enjoy this

evening's activities. See us safely back to our home.

In His name we ask it. Amen. Feel free to use it if you care to. We will be flattered.

We had roll call with 9 departments and 40 members attending. Martha Thomas was called on as our special guest and was presented her Past District Chairman pin. Martha also won the 50-50 Club and a door prize. It was Martha's night.

Minutes were read and approved. We had a discussion on money raising projects in various departments, such as Chili supper, Bingo, Bake Sale and Dance. All of which have taken place now. Meeting was adjourned with a Wig Show, which was fabulous. Remarkable what a wig can do for you. A lovely salad was served and enjoyed by all. Next meeting, March 18, 1969, at New Elliott Fire Station. These ladies are small in number but they are really on the ball. They already have the speaker lined up, the Flag lady from Munster.

3—Marie Moore. The 3rd District held its meeting at Koontz Lake on October 16. Chairman Moore opened the meeting with 30 members from 5 departments present. It was our first meeting in the new Koontz Lake Fire Station. Pins for the past Chairmen were discussed and a committee of Carolyn McCarty, Maraget Tarnow and Jo Lantz were appointed to make the selection. All 6 past Chairmen will receive them. The travelling doll award was won by Koontz Lake. Date and place of next meeting to be decided later.

6—Joan Shanabarger. The October meeting was held at Angola and 26 members answered roll call. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Very little business to take care of, so we had department reports on coming events.

Adams Township No. 1—Supper for men and women.

Adams Township No. 1—Children's Party.

New Haven—Had a dance October 5.

New Haven—Cook out October 26.

La Otto—Feather Bingo November 23.

Thorncreek—Bake donuts November 9.

Angola—Rummage Sale October 19.

We played Bingo and then joined the men for slides on the Hendry Hotel fire at Angola. We then enjoyed coffee and donuts served by hour host dept.

The November meeting was held at Hometown with 20 members present. The pledge to the flag was led by Donna Cole. Chairman Joan Shanabarger, read a Thanksgiving poem. It was reported that Ruth Fairfield's mother had just passed away. A card was sent around for everyone to sign. It was also reported that a card should have been sent to the Joe DeKonnick family.

Coming Events: Wayne Township No. 1. Thanksgiving supper November 23.

Adams No. 2—Christmas Dinner December 11.

Pleasant Lake — Sponsoring Christmas Lighting Contest.

Kendallville—Christmas Party December 2.

Churubusco — Pot Luck December 16.

Thorncreek — Christmas Party December 16.

New Haven—Pot Luck December 14.

Wolcottville — Pot Luck December 8.

LaGrange—Christmas Party.

We joined the men for a very interesting talk on Civil Defense by Cooney Tucker. We enjoyed coffee and doughnuts served by the host dept.

7—Marjorie Brames. Meeting was held at Roanoke on Septem-

Merrillville Auxiliary Busy With Projects



Anyone for a card table?—The Merrillville Volunteer Firemen's Woman Auxiliary in support of their hardworking volunteer husbands who serve the Merrillville area are once again at work raising funds for the Fire Department. Shown here at their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Lester Davis, with one of the card tables to be sold are (l-r) Mrs. Lyle Thomas, Mrs. Arthur Demmon, Mrs. Charles Harding and Mrs. Gary Harding. (Herald Photo)

\$1,458 PROFIT REALIZED FROM FIRE FUND EVENTS

The Merrillville Fire Department Auxiliary had a rewarding past year of 1968. A profit of \$1,458 was realized with the success of four projects which kept the members busier than usual.

They started this year with selling of ads to local merchants to be put on card tables which were purchased by the auxiliary and to be used at the fire station and for their functions. Mrs. Lyle Thomas, chairman, reported a profit of \$500 from the venture.

Next Mrs. Arthur Demmon chairman of the WWCA Community Club awards, and her workers were responsible for \$695 profit. The Dairy Queen social, under the direction of Mrs. Gary Harding, netted another \$130 and the annual bake sale with Mrs. William Markle serving as head brought in another \$133.

A Christmas party hosted by the auxiliary was held for the firemen and their families. The 120 guests enjoyed supper, entertainment by a magician and the children received gifts from Santa. Mrs. Thomas was in charge of the affair.

6TH DISTRICT NEWS

The 6th District Auxiliary met November 21st at Hometown with Joan Shanabarger chairman opening the meeting. Donna Cole led the pledge to the flag. Roll call was answered by 23 representing 12 departments. Minutes were read and approved.

Joan read a poem for Thanksgiving. Several cards are to be sent out to sick members, also sympathy cards. Not too much business to be brought up at this time. It was decided to have our picnic at Wolcottville Park so we could reserve the park.

Coming Events:

Wayne No. 1 Annual Thanksgiving supper Saturday, November 23rd.

Adams No. 2 Annual Christmas dinner December 11th.

Pleasant Lake Lighting Contest.

Kendallville Christmas party December 2nd.

Churubusco Potluck supper December 16th.

Thorncreek Potluck supper December 16th.

(Continued on Page 15)

Mary Stafford, Pres.
Pat Wade, Secretary

AUXILIARY NEWS

(Continued from Page 14)
New Haven Christmas party December 14th.
Wolcottville Christmas party December 8th.
Collection was \$3.86.
Meeting was adjourned. The next meeting in January will be at LaGrange.

Carrie Hively was presented with a gift for being the oldest member in attendance and in the Auxiliary the longest.
We joined the men for a talk on Civil Defense by Cooney Tucker.

Refreshments were served by our hosts.
The 6th District Auxiliary met January 16th at the Lagrange Fire Station. The meeting was opened by chairman, Joan Shanabarger. The Lord's prayer was repeated by all. Roll call found 14 present representing 8 departments. Minutes were read and approved. The officers report was read. The meeting was held at Kokomo on November 24th. No business at this time.

February meeting to be held at Churubusco. Our collection was \$2.81. Marlene Rowe made motion we adjourn and Phyllis Walters seconded the motion.
We joined the men for a film on Arson fires. We then enjoyed coffee and rolls served by our hosts.

10TH DISTRICT

51 members and 5 guests attended the 10th District IVFA Auxiliary, November 18 at Taylorsville.

The meeting opened with invocation and devotions by Mrs. Cecil Ruble and a pitch in dinner was served. The business was conducted by the President Mrs. Robert Surber, who also welcomed St. Paul as a new auxiliary and gave a report on the State Officers meeting.

Mrs. Paul Stafford, Waldron State President attended the meeting and the door prize was awarded to Mrs. Wayne Eck, also of Waldron.

The next meeting to be at Fountaintown on February 17.

The program consisted of the singing of Christmas Carols and the host auxiliary presented the skit "The Fourth Wiseman".

The meeting closed with the Lord's prayer in unison. A 50c gift exchange was held.

Mrs. Chas. Hickman, Sec.

**SERVICE IS THEIR MOTTO,
AND THE WARD AUXILIARY
FINDS LOTS OF PLACES
TO USE IT**

Back in June 1961, 11 wives of Ward Township Volunteer Firemen met and formed an auxiliary unit, for the purpose of helping equip the firemen. Today, the 16 members of that auxiliary, smartly clad in dark blue skirts and light blue shirts, have extended a helping hand much farther than to aid the volunteer firemen.

In dollars, the auxiliary has donated an estimated \$2,500 to various groups and for civic projects in their community. Two of their biggest donations were

\$400 for firemen equipment and \$1,150 for kitchen equipment in the city building.

Other projects include the Saratoga Kindergarten class, books for children patients at Union City Community Hospital (these books were to be taken home by the child); puzzles and spillproof boards for use by children while patients at both Union City and Randolph County hospitals; monetary assistance for paving the Ward Elementary School basketball court and for forming a special education class at Morton School in Winchester; contributions to Mental Health and \$100 to the band uniform fund at Winchester Community High School.

The Auxiliary's latest civic project was the purchasing of several Christmas decorations for Saratoga streets. Mrs. Kenneth (Joyce) Lindsey, auxiliary president, says, "We stretched our money farther by making several of the decorations ourselves."

The projects used for making money are as varied as the uses they make of their funds. There have been dances for migrant workers, meals served at public auctions, booths at various county events, serving of Lions Club suppers, sale of a line of spices by all members, serving banquets and catering at wedding receptions and anniversary gatherings.

Mrs. Lindsey and her sister, Mrs. Jack (Barbara) Kessler, auxiliary vice president, recall the first banquet served as "really something." The banquet,

for 91 persons, was held in the incompleting city building in the fall of 1963. At the time there wasn't any water supply in the building and a neighbor's garden hose brought in through a window supplied water, which had to be heated on stoves for cooking and dishwashing.

The largest group served by the auxiliary was 261 persons. However, the women all agreed "this was too many people for the space available in the city building."

Mrs. Lindsey says, "We measured and drew plans for two weeks, figuring how we could seat that many and still serve them. Space between tables was so small, we picked only the slimmest of our members to wait tables."

The Auxiliary prides itself on never having received a complaint on any meal served, and that they receive more demands for their services than they can book. The group credits much of their success in serving banquets to keeping records.

A record is kept of every banquet served, including the number served, quantity of food required, cost and profit. Mrs. Lindsey said, "These records have saved many hours of planning and buying, as we know what we are going to serve and how much food will be required for a certain number of people."

It is not all work for the auxiliary—most of their monthly meetings are on a social basis and are in the member's homes. Two or three times a year, the group

goes out for dinner, often taking their husbands as guest.

Mrs. Kessler says, "This is our appreciation to our husbands for acting as baby-sitters and helping in many ways when we serve banquets." An annual Christmas party is held and gifts exchanged between "Secret Flames" rather than "Secret Pals."

There is participation in state events. Ward Township Auxiliary holds a 100 per cent membership in Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association Auxiliary. They have won two trophies for runners-up in Ladies' State Waterball contests, and one of the members, Mrs. Ivan (Rosella) Bousman, is serving a second term as vice president of the state group.

One of the amazing facts about Ward Township Auxiliary is that each of the 16 members is employed either part or full-time employed outside their homes, and yet finds time, not only for fund-raising projects, but often for other community projects.

In one incident, all clothing of a family was smoke damaged in a fire that burned their home. The Auxiliary then held an ironing party at the city building to complete the job.

When firemen are called out on a lengthy fire or other disaster, the auxiliary serves coffee and doughnuts or sandwiches. They also donate their time as janitors of the city building and this is no small task since the building is rented for banquets and meetings. There have been as many as 20 rentals a month. After each event, auxiliary members move in with brooms and mop pails to put things in order for the next group.

Mrs. Lindsey said, "We are not interested in building up a big bank account. When we have a few hundred dollars in the bank, we start looking around to see what is needed in the community."

Auxiliary members agree that their success would not have been possible without the cooperation of their husbands, families and the community.

Officers serving with Mrs. Lindsey and Mrs. Kessler are Mrs. Bob (Joan) Warren, Mrs. George (Marjorie) Cox, Mrs. (Jeannette) Smily, Mrs. Danny (Greta) Burkett and Mrs. Raymond (Louise) Heston. Additional members are Mrs. Delmar (Mary) Martin, Mrs. Merle (ayleen) Bousman, Mrs. Merritt (Irma) Manning, Mrs. Lloyd (Doris) Fields, Mrs. Cleo (Pauline) Shierling, Mrs. Jerry (Linda) Wagner and Mrs. Bousman, the state officer.

The Fountaintown Community Volunteer Firemen's Auxiliary prepared a delicious steak dinner for the firemen and their wives, the auxiliary and their husbands on December 14. The dinner was served by Stella Basey, Inez Adams, Nancy Hill, Sylvia Martin, and Jean Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lester of Raleigh were the installing officers. The surprise of the evening was when one of our firemen, Evan Hill, was allowed to leave the hospital for a while in order to participate in the activities. Everyone was glad to see him since he has been in the hospital after having had a bad automobile wreck in September. The Fountaintown department is glad to see him progressing so nicely.

The Auxiliary presented to each fireman a trophy honoring each man on the length of service to the department.

Mr. Smit of Fountaintown showed slides of the Holy Land which was enjoyed very much.

The firemen's gift to the Auxiliary is a chicken dinner at the Blue Bird in Morristown.

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- ... Payment of medical expenses
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In Memoriam

Friends Beyond

When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
My richest gain I count but loss,
And pour contempt on all My pride.
Were the whole realm of Nature Mine,
That were a present far too small;
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands My soul, My life, My all.

—Isaac Watts

Prayer: O Lord, In a world of death and destruction we surely need the presence of the living Christ; we need the gospel of His resurrection. We need one who can give us the faith to say: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" There are so many who miss that blessing every year in the season of Easter, and we pray for them now. Thou seest them around the world. Open their eyes to behold, as Thomas did, the wounds of the risen Christ, and then give them the grace to say, as he did; "My Lord and My God." Bring men everywhere face to face with this divine Master of death, and let them find in Him life everlasting through faith in His Name. Amen.

Jesus lives; the evidence is everywhere! The architecture and art and libraries of the world are filled with Masterpieces based on belief in Him. Slaves rejoice in their emancipation; womanhood is honored; Children laugh and play; ideals of freedom and human rights burn brightly; labor lifts up its head; equality is realized. The most valid reason, however, for believing he lives is expressed in the reply of an old man to a youth who asked why he believed in the Resurrection. "Because" he said, I talked with Jesus this morning." Christ lives to the embarrassment of all who hate him, to the delight of all who love him!

- Alois Keilman — Dyer
- Felton K. Hood — Georgetown
- Carl Coe — North Manchester
- John Minninger — Griffith
- W. O. Jack Krise — Marrietta
- Farrow Ruble — Rome City
- Wilmer T. Sharpe — Waveland
- Milford B. Ruse — Keystone
- Irvin Colvin — Jeffersonville

Your Chaplain
Duane Lantz

South Bend Trains Men On Effects of Radiation



The above photograph was taken in the Fire Department classroom of the many Radiological classes held for all personnel of the South Bend Fire Department. These classes are of 16 hours duration and train the men to understand what radiation is, its effect on the human body and how to protect themselves and others in an emergency where and when radio active materials are involved.

This type of training has become a must for the men in the fire service, as the increase in the use of radio materials throughout our country for industrial purposes, for research and for medical diagnosis and treatment in addition to military use, has focused the attention on the need for qualified personnel to handle possible emergencies involving these materials. Not only are the radio active materials located in all sections of the nation, but they are transported by commercial carriers over land, water and air.

How important is it that members of all fire departments throughout the country, know how to handle this type of emergency? In the event of a nuclear attack, fire departments become a very important part of the protection and recovery of our nation and the people. Fire stations are located over a large area and must act as monitoring stations, manned by personnel who know how to monitor radio active fall-out and provide the intensity of the radio active fall-out to the proper agencies who will compile this information and will make it possible for survival of the populace and for quick recovery of normal living. In peace time no area is safe from the possibility of an emergency involving radio active materials, and who will be the first on the scene and have to work in and around it? The Fire Departments. Then the need for all

Fire-fighting personnel is to know how to read these instruments correctly to use them correctly and to do with the information they give to protect themselves and all people concerned.

Remember, radiation cannot be SEEN, SMELLED, HEARD or FELT. Instruments are our only method of detection for Firemen.

Radio-active materials are no more dangerous than flammable liquids to a fire-fighter if understood and protective measures are taken. With the increased use of radio-active materials the Fire Service must learn to cope with it. There are strict rules and regulations in the use and handling of this material and the safety precautionary measure are very exact. There is no more a danger to persons and fire-fighters than other hazardous materials which the fire service has been involved in over the years.

To protect ourselves and others we must in the fire service know and understand to be trained in this phase of emergency service.

This course on Radiological Monitoring is understandable to the layman and is not of a technical nature.

To have this course given to your department, contact your Civil Defense Director and request this course. Civil Defense supplies materials used in the course and instruments for the course.

FIRE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 13)

might happen during the riot; the pre-planning and the laws governing the fire service during the riot, were subjects that attracted much interest among the registrants to the seminar. Superintendent Yuellig continued his presentation by describing the new ignition devices that are appearing upon the riot scene. The induction of the student strata into the riot has produced fantastic and weird devices and propellants.

Many of the old school fire-fighters believe that the role of arson investigator is obtuse to that of extinguishment and overhaul. But, his knowledge concerning the sounds, sights and smells, previous to, and early in his arrival at the scene are vital in the determination of the cause, origin, and responsibility of the fire. His training in these fields should not be neglected by any Chief or Training Officer.

The modern impact of this conclusion leads us, not to the aid and assistance of the arson division of the department, but to the preservation of the lives and the equipment of the department.

The usual demonstrations by the ever-loyal hucksters were a revelation to many of the men who came to see the new and the exotic. To endeavor to name them all would be to neglect someone, and, the crime of omission would far surpass the delights of inclusion.

The "stuffers" that were handed each and every man that registered at the conference were filled with choice bits of information that can be read and digested in the fire meetings and through the long winter evenings to follow. The contribution of an issue of The Indiana Volunteer's news media was a great help to our program. It goes without saying that your motto and ours, "Organized for The Protection of Life and Property," was not the results of plagiarism, but the only possible conclusion of our desires and our efforts.

The honored presence of your, or should I say, OUR, District Chairman, Mr. Ivan Bouseman, of The Ward Township Volunteers, throughout our conference was taken as a compliment of your faith in our efforts in our common cause. Mrs. Bousman, Vice-President of The IVFA Auxiliary was also with us throughout the conference, in spite of the fact that she won no door prize this year . . . Not even a pair of working gloves or a pocket spanner.

It would take a list of 500 names to thank all responsible for the success that we believe the conference to have. The IVFA representatives all, our Mother Superior, (The Richmond Fire Department), and a member of the IFA . . . The Fire Chief's Association . . . The International Association of Arson Investigators . . . The National Association of Fire Investigators, and lesser divisions of all of these, have proved that it is indeed possible for us to band together for the education that we know we all need.

We will see you all, and many more, the 4th and the 5th of October 1969, in Wayne County, in Indiana for the 6th Annual East Central Indiana Fire Conference.

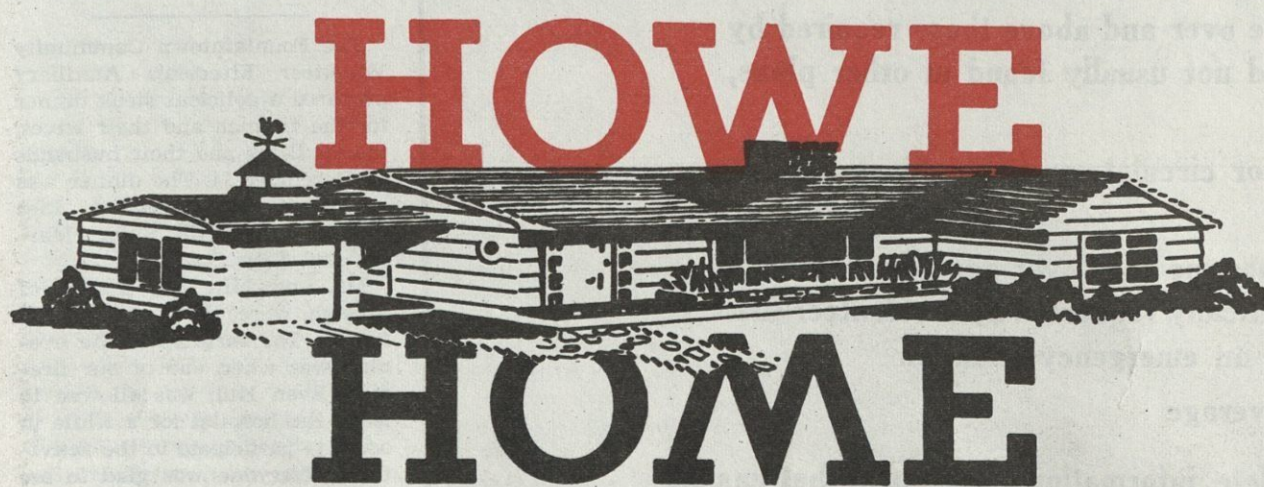
Please HELP. Your suggestions for speakers and programs are more than welcome . . . they are solicited. Write your suggestions to Don McCullough, Public Relations Officer of Wayne County Firemen, Inc., 25 East Main Street, Hagerstown, Indiana 47346.

ATTENTION !!

STEPS TO TAKE WHEN SENDING IN YOUR DUES FOR 1969-70

1. Name and Address of your Department.
2. Name and Address of Chief and Secretary.
3. County and District your Department is in.
4. Print or Type all Names.
5. Please include ZIP CODE on all Addresses.
6. Get your Dues in Early.

JOHN FORD, State Secretary



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