

12TH DIVISION
George Clark
Richard Lipari
Jim Thomson

12TH DIVISION
Haring & Thomson
Tom McGoff
McGoff & Thomson

12TH DIVISION
McGoff & Conwell
Jim Harris & Gary Benedict

13TH DIVISION
Bob Abernethy
John Viola
Terry T. Hom

14TH DIVISION
Jerry Buhse
Roger "Yummy" Huml

15TH DIVISION
Mike Mammone
Jim Villanti

15TH DIVISION
Ira "Raven" Trow

MARINE DIVISION
Gerard Hogan
Vinny Kanchan

FIRE PATROL
Jimmy Krzepak
Chuck Holzinger

FIRE PREVENTION
Frank G. Calabrese
John Budzynski
Distinio Lois, Jr.

FIRE INVESTIGATION
Cecil Maloney

COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Distinio Lois, Jr.

SAFETY
Greg Donnellan
Ed Beach

FIRE SALVAGE
Ira Trow
Diego G. Adragna
Joan Griffith

OPERATIONS
Jack Quinn

RETIRED MEMBERS' CORNER
Frank Cull



mandated officers training program. Subjects taught to new lieutenants include educational methodology, arson investigation, leadership and management, hazardous materials, and fire tactics and procedures.—*Remhild*

■ HAZ MAT

"Hazardous Materials Company No. 1," Raymond M. Brown (D.C., Res. Svcs., Ret'd) and Joseph P. Gallagher (B.C., Res. Svcs.), 4th/86, p.10

WNYF formally introduced "Haz Mat" by describing the company's 7-member team, its 35-member roster, and its training at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Readers were also informed of the unit's computer capabilities, testing equipment, and cellular phone. The article also told us of the three levels of protection—Level A being the trademark, fully encapsulating exposure suit. In the four years since, Haz Mat has responded to more than 5,000 incidents—more than any such team known to exist anywhere.—*Culley*

■ TRAINING

"New Fire Simulator at FDNY Training Academy," Salvatore Sansone (B.C., Trng.) and Steve Aroneo (Austin Electronics), 2nd/87, p.8

In September 1986, the FDNY became the first municipal fire department to have a fire simulator installed in one of its training buildings. It can produce realistic conditions of fire, heat, and smoke, while being monitored and adjusted from a control room.—*Groneman*

■ ANSWERS: THE '80s

Questions appear on opposite page.

1 In nearby basements, ● sewers, subways, and other low spots. (3rd/82)

2. The entire floor is occupied by one apartment; there is no public hall. (1st/84)

3. The colder the weather and the higher the structure, the greater will be the stack effect. (4th/84)

4. A lightweight steel roof decking. (3rd/85)

■ BLDG. CONSTRUCTION ■ STRATEGY AND TACTICS

"31st Street Collapse," Vincent Dunn (D.C., Div.3), 4th/88, p.2

October 1987 brought one of the most dangerous collapse rescue operations ever undertaken by the New York City Fire Department. The five stages of collapse rescue are well defined. Dunn also discusses curtain-fall collapse and some of the voids created. Buried in a pancake collapse for nine hours but surviving in an individual void created by pieces of machinery, victim Robin Fischer became a public hero for her courage and calm.—*Vitale*

■ STRATEGY AND TACTICS ■ FIRES—CONTEMPORARY

"Fire's Changing Signals," James J. Murtagh (D.C., Div.7), 1st/89, p.2

Murtagh's analysis of a June 1988 fire in the Bronx struck a chord with firefighters in many parts of the city who are seeing the effects of thermal replacement windows. "The unsettling oddness of the fire conditions" included unbelievably dense smoke, and flames showing outside windows where there was no fire inside. These were the result of smoke being contained and condensed. Another significant factor here is that in H-type buildings, a self-venting fire can actually melt roofing materials in a way that closes the cockloft off, leaving it unvented.—*Vitale*



Above (2nd/88) The exhaustion of a tough job is written on the face of Fr. Gil Sullivan, Rescue 4. (Vic Nicastro) **Below (1st/89)** In many cases, the Rabbit Tool can take the brute force out of forcible entry. The hydraulically operated jaws can force the average, inward-opening door in 20 to 30 seconds.

