

marine, praying we wouldn't find one. One day I was going down the street with a Colonel and a General. We met lots of soldiers, and every time the Colonel would salute a soldier he would say "You're another" and "You're another" and finally the General said "What do you mean by saying that every time you salute a soldier?" The Colonel said "I have been a soldier in the ranks and I know what they are saying."

I would like to attend all firemen conventions and stay all the time they are convened, but now as they have given me a real job I really don't have time. I hurried back here from Morehead City to tell you one thing and that is this: In civilian defense the most important phase of it is civilian protection, and the most important phase of civilian protection is fighting fire, fire bombs.

You fellows took the bit in your teeth a long time before I was appointed State Director and before there was a civilian defense, and began to teach yourself and others how to fight fire. You may not think that has meant very much to the people of North Carolina but I tell you it has. The auxiliary department in North Carolina are possibly further ahead because of the work you have done than any other department unless it would be the air raid wardens. You men all over North Carolina under the direction of Sherwood Brockwell, who, by the way, was reappointed State Coordinator for the Fire Department and Civilian Defense, have done a good job. He has done a good job and the Chiefs and officers of the Fire Department and every member have done well in teaching the people. The ultimate aim of civilian defense is to teach every housewife in North Carolina, rural as well as urban communities, how to take care of their own home. It is obvious that if a Jap plane came over and dropped bombs and set fire to a hundred or two hundred homes your department couldn't cope with it, so the answer is to train every house holder to take care of their particular home. I appeal to you to take that job on yourself to teach the people in your community to take care of fire bombs. Much has been said about the change in the way to fight fire bombs. A great many other changes will come about before we win this war, and we are going to win it—don't you doubt that for a minute.

I hope the American people, certainly the fire departments, will take it for granted that more changes are coming, and when they do come accept them in the same spirit given you. If it hadn't been found to be the best way to fight a fire bomb it wouldn't be changed. I heard Sherwood Brockwell in a speech many months ago say that if a fireman was fighting a fire bomb he would fight it not with a spray but with a stream of water, because he knew how to fight it. That is true. Now they tell the civilians to

fight it like you knew it ought to be fought all the time. If we find other changes necessary we will make them and ask you to accept these changes as they come. Civilian defense is a common sense proposition. Certain planes come over and drop incendiary bombs, high explosives and other bombs, fire starts and people are injured and it takes the Fire Department and the Emergency Medical staff to take care of them.

So I come today not only to thank you for what you have done but urge you to keep doing. You know our enemies would like us to set up a fine civilian defense operation and because there was nothing to do we would gradually sway off, wouldn't attend meetings, would say "After all no bombs have been dropped, why do this?" Our enemies would like that, and then when we backed off and failed to keep up with the times, then they will come over and drop some bombs. I ask you to keep the interest up in your community and through the fire department, as much as any department of any City Government can, because even though we get tired at times, no country has been able to withstand the onslaught of Hitler and his hoard except the country who has trained civilians. To train everybody how to do and what to do is the only way to win this war. So fellows, keep up the good work and let's do it.

PRESIDENT JOYNER:

Mr. Douglas, we are delighted to have you and appreciate your visit and assure you that the Firemen of North Carolina are with you in your civilian defense program.

STATISTICIANS'S REPORT

President Joyner, Fellow Firemen, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I submit to you my report of statistics for the fifty-fifth annual convention assembled here with our fine host—Greensboro—the city of the birth of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association.

Since our association met last year history has again been made and we find our country deep in war, with our forces in all parts of the world, in a world wide conflict, to fight not a fire,—but to fight for our continued freedom—for our democracy—which have been our heritage. On our home front we can proudly say that the firemen of North Carolina have girded on their fighting uniforms and are prepared for any attack from our common enemies—

the Fire Demon from the Sky, Espionage, or any other Hitler or Jap form of menace.

NATIONAL LOSS OF LIFE: Fires take an average of 10,000 lives a year. Since 1900 about 400,000 people have lost their lives by fire in the United States. In the last twenty-five years more Americans were burned to death than fell in World War 1 and the Civil War. We have about 700,000 fires a year in the United States. But here is a more significant figure: About 400,000 of those fires occurred in homes. A home fire occurs somewhere in the United States every minute and a half on the average. About once every 50 minutes some person is burned to death in a fire. The principal causes are well known and easily understood. They are; Carelessness with cigarettes and matches, defective or overheated chimneys and flues, misuse of electrical equipment, carelessness in handling gasoline and kerosene, sparks on wood shingle roofs and unnecessary accumulation of rubbish in attics, closets and basements. The final fire hazard suggests a theme of more fire prevention.

NATIONAL FIRE LOSS: The Fire loss for the United States for the year 1941 was \$304,000,000. This is the heaviest loss since 1932 when the loss was \$400,859,000. The 1941 loss of \$304,000,000 is \$18,121,303 increase over the year 1940 or an increase of 6 percent, making a per capita loss of \$2.34.

The property losses during the past eleven years have been estimated as follows by the National Board of Underwriters:

1931	\$451,643,000	1936	\$266,659,000
1932	400,859,000	1937	254,959,000
1933	271,453,000	1938	265,591,000
1934	271,197,000	1939	274,943,000
1935	235,263,000	1940	285,878,697
	1941		\$304,000,000

Annual Fire Losses by Causes—Approximate Estimate from State Fire Marshall's Reports:

CAUSE		
Chimneys, flues—defective or overheated	58,000	\$15,000,000
Sparks on roofs	79,500	14,000,000
Defective or overheated heaters	19,000	8,600,000
Rubbish	26,000	4,000,000
Combustibles near heaters	15,000	4,500,000
Open lights, flames, sparks	7,500	1,700,000
Hot ashes, coals	16,000	2,500,000
Oil burners	7,000	2,000,000

Smoking	87,000	14,000,000
Children and matches	23,000	2,500,000
Matches	22,000	3,200,000
Electrical	55,000	26,000,000
Electrical appliances, motors	10,000	1,500,000
Flammable liquids, Misc., home dry cleaning and starting fire	20,000	4,000,000
Torches, welding	8,000	2,700,000
Films (Nitrocellulose)	1,000	150,000
Lamps and stoves	22,000	5,200,000
Gas and appliances	4,000	1,900,000
Grease, tar, etc.	10,500	2,000,000
Spontaneous ignition	19,500	15,400,000
Fireworks	1,500	200,000
Lightning	24,000	8,500,000
Thawing pipes	1,000	350,000
Sparks from machinery, friction	3,000	1,300,000
Incendiary, suspicious	8,500	11,000,000
Miscellaneous	11,500	6,800,000
Unknown	78,000	114,000,000
Explosions	10,500	9,000,000
Exposure	37,000	18,000,000
TOTALS	685,000	\$300,000,000

Annual Fire Losses by Occupancies—Approximate Estimate from State Fire Marshall's Reports.

Occupancy	No. of Fires	Loss
(a) Public Buildings (Including hospitals, schools, churches, theaters)	13,300	\$19,650,000
(b) Dwellings (including hotels, apartments, homes etc.)	393,000	\$92,000,000
(c) Mercantile (Including office buildings, warehouses, restaurants, and other mercantiles)	72,000	70,100,000
(d) Manufacturing (Including mills, packing plants bakeries, cleaners, etc.)	23,700	52,900,000

(e) Miscellaneous	183,000	65,350,000
(including barns, lumber yards, rail- road and wharf properties, powder plants, automobiles, etc.)		
TOTALS	685,000	\$300,000,000

UNITED STATES FIRE LOSSES EXCEED TOTAL OF BRITISH BOMBINGS:

If the average American citizen was to stop and think of the terrible destruction caused by the bombings of Great Britain for the first two years of the present war he probably would consider it as the greatest devastation ever caused in the history of man. Great as has been such destruction, however, it does not equal the loss caused by fire in our own country during the same period of time.

Recently, the Economist, a leading London financial paper, estimated the damage caused in Great Britain by bombing during the first two years of the war at \$480,000,000. During this same period of time the loss caused by fire in the United States was nearly \$600,000,000, and it is entirely likely that this fire loss figure would have been far greater were it not for the fire prevention activities carried on by the Fire Departments of North Carolina and the other forty-seven states.

STATE FIRE LOSS: The reported fire loss in the state of North Carolina in 1941 based on actual reports furnished the Insurance Commissioner by Fire Department officials was \$3,684,000, a decrease of \$144,685 or approximately 4 per cent decrease over the year 1940. The formula used by your statistician to ascertain the unreported fire loss is 40 per cent of our total loss or the amount of \$1,473,600. This gives reported and estimated loss in 1941 of \$5,157,600 with a per capita loss of \$1.44.

Your statistician was this year able to obtain amounts of approximately all losses actually paid by Insurance Companies in the state during the fiscal year of 1941. This totals around \$4,316,936. The formula generally used by the National Board of Underwriters in computing the National Fire Loss is to add 30 per cent to the amount actually paid by all forms of insurance companies, exclusive of automobile insurance, to the amount of actual insurance paid. This means adding \$1,295,080 to the \$4,316,936 thus making a total loss of insured and uninsured of \$5,612,-

016. From the figures and formula above would be established a per capita loss for North Carolina (based on 1940 census) of \$1.57. Taking into consideration the National per capita loss of \$2.34 the North Carolina per capita loss is especially gratifying and something every fireman should be proud of.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK: Fire Prevention Week for 1941 was again a week of extended activity by the Fire Departments throughout the State of North Carolina. The Honorable J. Melville Broughton, State Fire Marshal Sherwood Brockwell, and Lieutenant Kenlon Brockwell, Post Fire Marshal, Fort Bragg, featured the week at Salisbury in their Fire Prevention week, vividly portraying Civilian and Army collaboration in "Fire Defense is National Defense."

Fire Departments of North Carolina once again received National recognition in awards and honorable mention from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in its educational program. There were approximately 300 cities, reporting a combined population of over 30,000,000, competing in this national contest. For the second consecutive year the first award in the final classification, class six, cities under 20,000 population, was awarded to the city Salisbury, North Carolina. Rocky Mount received national recognition and honorable mention in class six as well as being rated second in our state. Durham and Greensboro again received honorable mention for cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population.

The second consecutive winning by Salisbury of the national award and the three honorable mention cities place North Carolina firemen once more in the outstanding leadership in the nation in Fire Prevention activities. This is reflected in the reduction of our per capita loss.

Closely following Fire Prevention week, Sherwood Brockwell, Chairman of the Educational Committee of your association, entered the United States Army School of Chemical Warfare at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. Immediately upon his return on November 18 he inaugurated a Program of Defense in North Carolina in co-operation with the Fire Departments—appearing in Scotland Neck for the Roanoke River Association; at Farmville for the Fire Department and joint Civic Clubs meeting; at Tarboro with a joint meeting of Tarboro and Rocky Mount Fire Departments and city officials; in Greensboro for the Kiwanis Club; and for the Federation of Woman's Clubs of Johnston County at Clayton.

NORTH CAROLINA FIREMEN IN TIME OF WAR AND DEFENSE: On that history making day, December 7, 1941, when

the United States was plunged into the war by that dastardly stab in the back at Pearl Harbor, the Firemen of North Carolina answered that alarm. On the night of December 7 every Fire Chief in North Carolina was notified of a special meeting for National Defense to be held in Raleigh December 10. Representatives of over 150 fire departments answered that roll call. After hearing a stirring address by the Governor, the Honorable J. Melville Broughton, the day was devoted to a study of the methods used by our enemies in raids, espionage, and incendiary activities in War Production Plants. In the meeting Mr. Brockwell was assisted by Captain J. M. Munday of the Charlotte Fire Department graduate of Edgewood Arsenal School, and Lieutenant Kenlon H. Brockwell, Fire Marshal of Fort Bragg.

This initial meeting was followed by a Critique for East Carolina cities and towns in Farmville on January 13 and for Western Carolina in Charlotte, March 16. Both these Critiques were attended by representatives fo practically all fire departments in the East and West. The North Carolina Fire College and Drill School was conducted along similar lines at Asheville June 2, 3, 4 with Chief Sam J. Pope of the Boston Fire Department guest member of the Faculty.

Since the declaration of war, Sherwood Brockwell, representing the North Carolina Insurance Department and the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, acting with local fire departments, has appeared before many mass and group meetings in furthering the War and Defense Educational Program. Following is a list of these meetings: State College at Raleigh 2 meetings, the University of North Carolina 2 Defense Schools, a Virginia state wide O. C. D. Meeting at Richmond, Roxboro 2, Lexington 2, Badin 3 including entire adult population, Burlington 2, Farmville 2, Red Springs joint meeting of all fire departments in that section, at Campbell College a county wide meeting for Harnett County, St. Mary's School at Raleigh 1, Greensboro 3, Henderson 1 including the North Carolina State Guard Encampment, Sanford 2, Raleigh 4, and one each for the following: Durham, Fort Bragg, Thomasville, Wilmington, Roanoke Rapids, Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, Leaksville Spray, Kinston, Clinton, Plymouth, Washington, Littleton, Sylvia, and Asheville.

The enthusiastic response of fire departments throughout the state and the activities and interest by those departments, following the December 10 meeting in Raleigh and subsequent meetings in Farmville and Charlotte, in forming and training auxiliary fire units has, to a large extent, counted for the very favorable standing of North Carolina Fire Departments in an All Out War Effort.

Your statistician has again this year, in cooperation with Mr. Brockwell and the Insurance Commissioner's office, made a complete summary of the fire fighting equipment of all the cities and towns of the state of North Carolina, as reported to the Insurance Commissioner's office. There are 176 cities and towns represented in this report with a combined population of 1,132,467 men, women, and children being protected by you men.

The equipment consists of 10 aerial trucks, 31 ladder trucks, 62 auto hose trucks, 86 hand reels, with total capacity of 34,100 feet of hose, and 290 combination pumpers with a combined pumping capacity of 184,750 gallons of water per minute, 584,500 feet of 2 one-half inch fire hose, new or in good condition, with a total investment of \$3,454,756 and per capita investment of \$3.05.

It is very gratifying when we compare the equipment for 1941 with that for 1940, as you have increased your ladder trucks by 3, hand reels 2, combination pumpers 14, 2 one-half inch fire hose 18,350 feet, and your water pumping capacity 9450 gallons per minute. In the past year there was a growth of 29 among the voluntary firemen and of 48 for the paid firemen, in spite of the fact that many departments have lost men to the Defense and Armed forces of our country. Along with this improved equipment you have increased the total value of all equipment \$130,730 with your per capita investment only raised 15 cents.

Your annual Fire College and Drill School was held in Asheville June 2, 3, and 4, under the able leadership of Sherwood Brockwell, your educational director. Despite the great distance and the necessary location of the school, Asheville, necessitating long trips for many representatives during a period of acute tire shortage and gasoline rationing, the number in attendance bespeaks volumes for the importance with which the Fire College and Drill School is regarded by the rank and file in the fire departments of the state. There were 77 North Carolina towns, 2 industrial plants, 4 out-of-state cities and towns, and 3 U. S. Army posts represented, making a total of 86 fire departments taking part, with 329 firemen attending the School to gain more knowledge in fire fighting and protection of lives and especially to learn what to do with those destruction and death bombs from the air, which we may expect in times of war.

NEW MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION: The towns of Catawba, Huntersville, and Liberty have reported as having qualified for membership in the Association since our last convention and we are happy to welcome them into our organization. These towns have not submitted data as to their personnel and equipment which will, in all probability, be listed in the next report.

DEATH OF TREASURER:

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death and loss of our Friend A. B. Horney, Treasurer. He organized the High Point Fire Department in 1887, and was continuous chief from 1887 until 1917 and was re-elected chief in 1919, serving in that capacity to 1931. Mr. Horney then was appointed Fire Marshall of the city of High Point and held this post until his death on Sunday, May 24, 1942. He was president of the North Carolina State Fire Association in 1925 and became your treasurer in 1933, remaining guardian of your funds until he answered the last alarm.

Mr. Horney was one of the original number of men who organized the North Carolina State Fire Association. At that time (55 years ago) our state was just emerging from the most trying time it has ever lived through—Reconstruction—and the leaders of that time were hoping to find a way to serve the people. This they did when, in that memorial year of 1887, they organized the North Carolina State Firemen's Association here in our host city of Greensboro,—and this great Association stands as a living memorial to their efforts.

In conclusion I wish to express to our friend Sherwood Brockwell and the office of the Insurance Commissioner my sincere appreciation for the wonderful co-operation their offices have given me in helping to secure the information and data necessary in compiling my report.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. Brinson, Statistician

(See next page for Statistician's Table)

ABSTRACT FROM STATISTICIAN'S REPORT—AUG. 12, 1942
Summary of the Fire Fighting Equipment in Various Cities and Towns of the State of North Carolina as Reported to the Insurance Commissioner as of October 1, 1941.

Cities and Towns	Population 1940 Census	Volunteer Firemen	Paid Firemen	Aerial Trucks	Ladder Trucks	Auto Hose Trucks	Auto Hose Trucks Capacity	Combination Pumper	Pumping Capacity Gallons	Hand Reels	Hand Reel Capacity	Number Feet Fire Hose	Alarm System	Total Value All Equipment
Aberdeen	1076	81	2			2	1500	2	800	1	500	2050	Sirene	\$15,000
Ahoskie	2313	16	7					2	1500			3000	Telephone	13,000
Albemarle	4060	20						2	1150			4400	Telephone	18,000
Andrews	1520	20						1	400			1300	Sirene	4,000
Angier	1023	26						2	1000			1700	Telephone	4,800
Apex	377	26	8			1	500	2	1350			2000	Sirene	6,000
Ashboro	6981	23	66		1			2	5500		300	3500	Sirene	23,500
Asheville	51310	25						1	500	1		1800	Gamevell	83,600
Ayden	1884	44	1		1			3	1850			3600	Telephone	8,000
Beaufort	3272	20						1	300	1		3200	Gamevell	28,000
Belhaven	2360	20						1	500			2050	Sirene	10,000
Benson	1837	10	1					1	600			2500	Sirene	8,600
Belmont	4356	15	1			1	1200	1	500	1	250	1500	Sirene	7,500
Bessemer City	3567	15					500	1	250			1500	Sirene	4,000
Bethel	1333	22						1	750			1900	Gamevell	7,000
Biltmore Forest	476	20						1	500	1	500	1500	Sirene	4,000
Black Mountain	1042	53	1					2	1250			1900	Gamevell	12,000
Blowing Rock	654	20						1	700	1	500	1600	Telephone	10,000
Boone	1788	14	1					1	500			1500	Sirene	9,000
Brevard	3061	16	2					1	750			1600	Telephone	7,500
Bryson City	1612	18						2	700			4000	Sirene	10,000
Burlington	12198	40	4	1				3	2000			6500	Gamevell	30,000

Burnsville	997	16			1			1	500	1	400	2000	Telephone	8,000
Canton	5037	21	2					2	750	3	900	2000	Gamewell	15,000
Carolina Beach	537	35				1	500	1	600	1	500	2100	Sirene	12,000
Carboro	1455	18				1	900	1		1	300	1500	Sirene	1,250
Carthage	1381	19	1					2	600			3200	Sirene	5,000
Cary	1141	15				1	1500					1800	Sirene	3,500
Chadbourne	1576	25						1	500			2000	Sirene	5,750
Chapel Hill	3654	19	2					1	750			1900	Gamewell	7,000
Charlotte	100899		126	1	3			9	7250			28000	Gamewell	200,000
Cherryville	3225	16	2					1	750	2	600	2500	Sirene	15,000
China Grove	1567	12						1	500			1600	Sirene	2,200
Clayton	1711	16				1	750			2	800	1400	Sirene	5,000
Clinton	3557	23						2	1100			2300	Sirene	12,000
Columbia	1090	16						2	850	1	500	2700	Sirene	12,000
Concord	15572	26	4			1	1000	2	1600			4950	Telephone	27,500
Davidson	1550	20						1	500			1800	Telephone	5,000
Dunn	5256	21	2					3	1850			8000	Sirene	30,000
Durham	60195		65	1	1			5	4400			9750	Gamewell	145,000
East Spencer	2181	20						1	500	1	500	2600	Whistle	5,000
Edenton	3635	18	2					2	1350			3750	Sirene	20,000
Elizabeth City	11564	32	10		1	1	1000	3	2500			8000	Gamewell	60,000
Elizabethtown	723	15						1	250			1500	Telephone	2,700
Elkin	2734	14	1			1	500	1	500			1900	Sirene	8,000
Elm City	946	18						1	450	1	500	2050	Bell	3,000
Enfield	2208	21				1		1	500	2	600	1800	Sirene	5,000
Fairmont	1993	10						1	500			2300	Electric	6,000
Faison	751	21				1	800			1	500	1500	Sirene	3,000
Farmville	2980	35				1	800	1	750	2	1000	3400	Gamewell	22,500
Fayetteville	17428	27	8					4	3250			9000	Sirene	66,000
Forest City	5035	16				1	700	1	500			2500	Sirene	6,000
Franklin	1249	18						1	700			1900	Sirene	4,000
Franklinton	1273	18				1	1200					1300	Sirene	1,500
Fremont	1264	20						1	500			1500	Sirene	3,550
Fuquay Springs	1323	11	1			1	1000			1	250	1700	Sirene	3,000
Gastonia	21313	2	20					5	3600			17500	Gamewell	60,000
Gibsonville	753	20						1	550	1	750	1250	Electric	2,500
Goldsboro	17274		16		1	1	1000	3	2750			6350	Gamewell	45,000
Graham	4339	32				1	1000	1	500			2300	Gamewell	8,000
Greensboro	59319		71	1	1			7	5250			13700	Gamewell	200,000

Greenville	12674	36	3					3	2000			4600	Gamewell	35,000
Hamlet	5111	17	1			1	1200	1	750			3200	Sirene	15,000
Henderson	7647	14	7			1	1200	3	2400			4500	Gamewell	25,000
Hendersonville	5381	18	3			1	750	2	1500	1	500	5100	Sirene	27,000
Hertford	1969	16				1	750	1	500			2000	Sirene	6,000
Hickory	13487	40	6		1			4	3250			6400	Gamewell	88,675
High Point	38495		59	1		1	800	5	3750			12350	Gamewell	110,000
Hot Springs	773	32						1	650	1	300	2000	Sirene	7,000
Hillsboro	1311	20						1	500			1900	Sirene	4,500
Jacksonville	873	22						1	500	1	500	1400	Sirene	3,000
Kannapolis	25000	23						1	300	2	1000	5500	Telephone	5,000
Kernersville	2103	12						1	350	1	500	2800	Sirene	6,000
Kings Mountain	6547	19	1					2	1100	1	250	3250	Sirene	15,000
Kinston	15388	16	11			1		3	2250			6600	Gamewell	47,500
La Grange	1647	11						1	500			2100	Sirene	6,000
Laurinburg	5685	16	1			1	1000	2	950			3100	Gamewell	13,000
Leaksville	1886	21	1					1	750			2200	Sirene	16,000
Lenoir	7598	33	3			1	1000	3	1850			5300	Gamewell	71,000
Lexington	10550	18	7			1	1400	3	2000			5900	Gamewell	55,000
Lillington	914	13	2					1	500	2	400	2000	Sirene	9,776
Lincolnton	4525	17	1			1	800	2	1250			3200	Telephone	20,000
Littleton	1200	12						1	300			2500	Sirene	3,500
Louisburg	2309	22	2					1	750			2500	Sirene	10,000
Lumberton	5303	13	2					2	1250			2700	Gamewell	15,000
Madison	1688	8				1	1000					1900	Sirene	3,000
Maiden	1803	16						1	350			1650	Sirene	3,500
Manteo	571	28						1	450			1000	Sirene	3,750
Marion	2389	20	1					2	1050			3400	Sirene	15,000
Marshall	1160	23	1			1	1000	2	1000			2100	Sirene	2,500
Maxton	1656	15						1	500	2	800	1800	Sirene	4,000
Mebane	2060	17						2	350	2	1000	2000	Sirene	10,000
Mocksville	1607	19	1			1	300	2	600			1700	Sirene	8,000
Monroe	6475	15	3			1		2	1100			4300	Telephone	32,000
Mooreville	6682	22	2			1	750	2	1250	2	500	3800	Gamewell	14,000
Morehead City	3695	43	2			1	1000	2	1500			4000	Gamewell	45,000
Morganton	7670	21	2			1		2	1250			4250	Sirene	25,000
Murphy	1873	22				1	1000					1500	Sirene	7,500
Mount Airy	6286	22	3					2	1250			4300	Telephone	26,600
Mount Holly	2055	11	1					2	800			1850	Gamewell	15,000

Per Capita Invested — \$3.05

Charlotte — One Lighting Truck

Wilmington — One Fire Boat

*Warrenton — Colored Fire Department

ALBERT W. BRINSON, Statistician

PRESIDENT JOYNER:

The facts speak for themselves that you have furnished us valuable information.

MOTION that the report be accepted and recorded in the Minutes.
MOTION SECONDED AND CARRIED.

**REPORT OF THE 1942 SESSION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
FIRE COLLEGE AND DRILL SCHOOL**

by Sherwood Brockwell

SHERWOOD BROCKWELL, G-FDNY, Chairman,
Fire Marshall for the State of North Carolina,
Chief of the North Carolina Volunteer Fire Department,
Ex-Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Raleigh, N. C.
Director of Personnel Training of North Carolina Fire Departments,
Coordinator of North Carolina Fire Departments, N. C. OCD.,
Member 9th Civilian Class conducted by U. S. Army at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
Conductor of North Carolina Fire College and Drill School.

J. C. FITZGERALD,
Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Asheville, N. C.,
Former Drill Master of the Asheville Fire Department.

J. L. CROOM, G-FDNY., (Inactive 1942 Session)
Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Wilmington, N. C.,
Former Drill Master of the Wilmington Fire Department.

A. Y. COTTRELL,
Superintendent of Fire Alarms for the City of Lenoir, N. C.,
Drill Master of the Lenoir Fire Department.

C. L. BURKETT, G-FDNY.,
Chief of Fire Department of the City of Salisbury, N. C.,
Former Drill Master of the Salisbury Fire Department.

E. M. SALLEY, Major in the Army of the United States of America
(In Service, 1942)
Ex-Chief Fire Department of the Town of Enka, N. C.,
Ex-Drill Master Enka Fire Department.

FIRE COLLEGE AND DRILL SCHOOL COMMITTEE
J. M. MUNDAY, Assistant to the Conductor,
Drill Master of the Charlotte, N. C., Fire Department,
Member 6th Civilian Class conducted by the United States Army
at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

C. L. COX, Assistant to the Conductor,
Drill Master of the Durham, N. C., Fire Department,
Ex-Acting Chief of the United States Army Fire Department
At Fort Bragg, N. C.

Mr. R. A. Joyner, President,
North Carolina State Firemen's Association,
In Convention Assembled,
Greensboro, N. C., August, 11th, 1942.,

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to submit the report of the Fire College and Drill School Committee listed above.

The 1942 Session of the North Carolina Fire College and Drill School, an integral part of the Program of Fire Department Personnel Training inaugurated as a function of the Government of the State of North Carolina following unanimous endorsement of the North Carolina Firemen's Association in Convention assembled in August, 1914, was conducted in Asheville, N. C., June, 2nd, 3rd., and 4th., with Total Enrollment, exclusive of the members of the Asheville Fire Department not listed in the Official Roster and City Officers and Civic Leaders of the City of Asheville participating in the opening exercises, of

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE (329).

Of this Three Hundred and Twenty-nine (329),

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE (283) FIREMEN
attended all lectures and participated in or observed all Drills, Evolutions and demonstrations and were awarded

FIRE COLLEGE CERTIFICATES FOR THE 1942 SESSION