

EXHIBIT E

THE FIREMEN'S FRATERNAL INSURANCE FUND OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

ED A. JOHNSON, *Treasurer*, Kannapolis

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Year Ended June 30, 1948

RECEIPTS:	Mortuary Fund	General Fund
John L. Miller, Secretary, assessments	\$36,440.67	\$3,644.06
Income from investments:		
Interest:		
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series G	2,200.00	200.00
N. C. State University Dormitory Bonds	162.50	
Dividends:		
First Federal Savings and Loan Association	100.00	
Piedmont Federal Savings and Loan Association	125.00	
Total receipts	\$39,028.17	\$3,844.06
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Officers' salaries:		
Secretary (less \$70.40 withholding tax)		\$2,359.60
Treasurer		225.00
Additional officers' salaries for period from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1947, authorized by members at meeting of the Association on September 10, 1947:		
Secretary		1,870.00
Treasurer		163.90
Officers' expenses:		
Secretary		26.81
Withholding tax for quarter ending June 30, 1947		71.50
U. S. Savings Bonds	17,000.00	
Death claims paid	30,000.00	
Custodian service		99.19
Auditing service		81.98
Office supplies, stamps, etc.		139.37
Surety bond premiums		34.38
Intangible tax		17.10
Insurance license, etc.		48.00
Total disbursements	\$47,000.00	\$5,136.83

Decrease or increase in cash balance during year *\$ 7,971.83 *\$1,292.77
Cash balance July 1, 1947 19,338.60 2,070.99

Cash balance June 30, 1948\$11,366.77 \$ 778.22

* Decrease

A MEMBER: I move that the report be accepted. Motion accepted and carried.

PRESIDENT FITZGERALD:

Next is the report of the Statistician.

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT

By ALBERT W. BRINSON

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

I submit to you my report of statistics for the sixty-first year of your association assembled here in the historical city of Fayetteville, the home of that Great Fire Leader and one of the incorporators and fathers of your North Carolina State Firemen's Association. In the year 1889 James D. McNeill along with C. D. Benbow, J. T. Fowler, H. J. Elam, A. T. Boyd, C. F. Thomas, J. R. Donnell, Charles Whittington and S. D. Wilson of Greensboro; J. T. Thacker, W. F. Keith, S. A. Sink, C. D. Snipes, F. H. Vogler, F. C. Meinug, of Winston-Salem; E. B. Englehard, T. W. Blake, F. H. Lumsden and F. Brannon of Raleigh; H. E. Heartt, of Durham; J. B. Swinson of Charlotte, had enacted an act to incorporate the North Carolina State Firemen's Association by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened. In that year they created what is now an association of 206 fire departments, 206 active fire chiefs, 206 active assistant chiefs and 5,983 active and honorary firemen, all working for the same cause and with the purpose in mind of saving lives and property in North Carolina. I believe their ideals set forth in that March 11, 1889 act, can best be explained by the Preamble of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association which I now quote:

"We, the members of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, in order to form a more perfect organization, establish harmony of action, insure prosperity and promote the best interests of the Firemen of North Carolina, and compile statistics of information concerning the practical working of various systems and the merits of the different apparatus in use for the extinguishing of fires, also the cultivation of fraternal fellowship between the several Fire Departments of the State do, here establish the following Constitution and By-Laws which are printed in all proceedings of your meetings."

James D. McNeill was elected vice president of your association in 1889, he was again elected to this position in 1893, elected to the presidency in 1894 and served in this capacity through 1919, making a total of 26 years at the head of your association. What a contribution to the growth of those ideals set forth by those fine old firemen with a vision of saving property and lives. During James D. McNeill's reign the present host city of Fayetteville acted as host to three of your annual conventions, the years of 1897, 1912 and 1919, and here we are again assembled in this fine old city in 1948.

JAMES D. MCNEILL MONUMENT: While here in Fayetteville I hope every fireman attending this convention will visit the monument placed here in tribute to that "Fire Daddy" of this association, who gave his all to help establish and carry on the Fire Tradition of North Carolina and of your association. This monument will be an all-time symbol of what James D. McNeill stood for and represented for the firemen of North Carolina.

In passing, I think it only fair to state that at the Hendersonville meeting, following the Committee Report on the James D. McNeill Monument, which to many denoted "floundering," Sherwood Brockwell, a lifelong friend and admirer of Chief McNeill and one of the last to visit him during his last weeks, asked for permission to take the responsibility of seeing that the monument was erected. The result was the unveiling of the fine monument the last Sunday in June 1930.

The ceremony was of marked dignity and those attending from fire departments all over the state, with ranking members of the Congress of the United States and the General Assembly of North Carolina—showed the never to be forgotten esteem in which this great Volunteer Fireman, participating, as he did, in forming every benefit we now enjoy, was held.

FIRE ON RAMPAGE IN THE UNITED STATES: In my report before this convention assembled at Morehead City last September, I read to you President Truman's call to the nation's fire chiefs, fire leaders, and insurance executives from all sections of the United States, for the full purpose of waging war to conquer the terrible Fire Demon who was on rampage as never before. He called on these fire leaders and insurance executives to do something about curtailing this national holocaust.

Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, as the Fire Consultant to the Office of Civil Defense Planning, has appointed Chief Frank C. McAuliffe, President of The International Association of Fire Chiefs, as Fire Consultant to the Office of Civil Defense Planning. In filling this important post Secretary Forrestal has recognized the broad experience and clear thinking of a man who is one of the nation's out-

standing leaders in the Fire Service Field.

YOUR PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM: I quote from the Fire Chief's News Letter issued by The International Association:

"The alliteration in the above caption might well be extended by saying, though repetitiously, 'Your Progressive President Proposes Progressive Program.' His leadership this far, and his views of the future of the Association are convincing evidence of the wisdom in the election of Chief Frank C. McAuliffe as President. Recently he outlined a '12-Point Program' which is set forth herein as worthy of serious consideration by every member.

1. To bring fire chiefs and their associates together in convention at least once each year to discuss problems of fire prevention and protection, to submit educational reports and other informative data for the enlightenment of the membership, and to transact such business of the organization as may be necessary.
2. To assist fire chiefs in maintaining high standards of personnel and departmental efficiency through study and application of modern methods of fire department administration, and constantly advancing techniques of fire fighting and fire prevention.
3. To seek aid and counsel from those experts in equipment, building, engineering, chemical and research fields who are interested in, and work with, the mutual problems of fire prevention, protection and allied subjects.
4. To cooperate with government agencies to promulgate and effectuate plans for all phases of civilian defense in which all fire departments may best serve their individual communities.
5. To assist in the formulation of plans for mutual aid and assistance to communities that may be afflicted by widescale disasters.
6. To help develop and expand public relations of the Fire Service at local, state and national levels.
7. To cooperate with all agencies in promoting fire prevention programs.
8. To enlist public support in all matters of legislation that may be relevant, pertinent and for the best interests of fire chiefs and the service they represent.
9. To promote the expansion of present facilities for fire department training and to sponsor higher education for officer personnel in technical branches and specialties of fire prevention and protection.

10. To sustain the high traditions of the Fire Service and to promote the welfare of all of its members.
11. To devise plans for providing adequate, modern facilities and equipment that will be commensurate with demands made upon the Fire Service.
12. To coordinate the efforts of all engaged in the field of fire protection to the end that such concerted action shall gain the confidence of the public and achieve steady progress against the ravages of fire."

Again quoting President McAuliffe, "These are not visionary objectives. They are real live issues which we must meet, solve and translate into action if we wish to take a leading position in the field of the Fire Service."

No impossible task has been outlined, but the Program is one which requires the wholehearted support of every member. Your association is counting on your support.

THE FIRE DEMON STREWS HIS FLAMING TORCH, SOWING DEATH AND DESTRUCTION: Fire has joined War, Famine, Pestilence and Death! In every corner of America it is a constant menace of death and destruction—every minute day and night. Its toll takes close to 12,000 live a year of men, women, and children burned to death or killed by its sources of deadly gas and fumes. It destroys \$700,000,000 worth of property annually in homes, factories, stores, hospitals, schools, warehouses, and farms, and forests. There will be approximately 1,000 men, women and children who will lose their lives each month.

I quote a clipping dated New York, December 27, 1947, "Fire cost the nation more in property damage this year than the German blitz cost Great Britain, the National Board of Fire Underwriters said today. About \$700,000,000 went up in smoke in the United States this year to set an all-time high for fires according to the Underwriters annual report. Just 33 of these fires destroyed property estimated to be worth \$100,000,000, or about one-seventh of the total. The Texas City disaster last April was listed as the greatest fire that year, killing 512 persons, injuring 3,000 and causing property damage of more than \$32,000,000."

"The Fire Demon last year cost each family in the United States \$26 per family," and that loss is the highest on record, I believe. "The \$700,000,000 fire loss if apportioned equally among America's 60,000,000 jobholders would cost each wage earner \$11.66. The United States cities fire protection costs about \$3.69 per capita, according to the President's Conference on Fire Prevention. Thus public protection against fire would cost each family of four a total of \$14.76. Adding \$11.66 to \$14.76 equals \$26.42, the average family's share in the direct cost of

fire and the protection made necessary to the threat of fire. This only covers the direct costs of destructive fire; the indirect costs—credit medical expenses, and other factors, which can only be estimated, cost the nation two to three times the direct property loss."

"\$8,000,000 IS COST OF BLAZE FROM CIGARETTE—Shapleigh, Me., Oct. 28. (AP)—A one-cent cigarette, Game Warden George Townsend reported today, started a forest fire which caused \$8,000,000 damage in central York county.

"One of many forest blazes which have scourged Maine for two weeks, it laid waste the villages of Lyman and East Waterboro and parts of six other small communities.

"Townsend said he discovered the blaze October 17 while patrolling his district. The fire was easily traceable, he said, to remains of a cigarette beside a Shapeleigh-Newfield road."

The following is taken from a statement by the National Board of Fire Underwriters: **"THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW!"** "Remember the recent fire tragedies? Remember the demand that swept the nation for building codes, laws and law enforcement? An aroused press and citizenry asked for—but didn't get—an end to wholesale death by fire.

What happened in your community to guard your own life and welfare? It's time to take a serious look—in light of these shocking facts:

Of 16,220 municipalities in the nation, less than 2,000 have adopted a building code for the legal protection of the community against known fire hazards. Many of the 2,000 building codes in effect are fifteen to fifty years old—so obsolete as to be practically worthless.

Fire prevention must start with law and law enforcement. It isn't enough to cry *"there ought to be a law,"* after bodies are taken from smoking ruins.

Action—concerted action must come now through the collective will of every citizen. Action—before disaster strikes! Such action must have the unified support of state and local officials charged with fire safety.

Dangerous buildings must no longer be allowed to escape the regulation which is essential to the safety of human life.

The President of the United States has recognized the need for action now. He has declared all-out war against fire—a serious menace to our national life.

The fire insurance industry has perfected building codes for all communities. Responsibility for their adoption rests with local authorities and you, whose lives are at stake"

What are we going to do about it? The firemen of North Carolina will assure the world that they will render every ounce of service (paid or volunteer) to the principles laid down by our forefathers to save property and life.

OIL TRUCK AND TANKER ACCIDENTS: Several years back the various cities and towns of North Carolina had very few oil truck routes designated around the business sections, and during that time there were a number of accidents involving these oil laden trucks which spread destruction to business sections. The North Carolina Fire Chiefs Association meeting in the city of Salisbury started a program of Truck Routes. Following this action with the cooperation of your associations, mayors, boards of aldermen, city councils, city managers and others, many towns and cities have set up truck routes away from business sections, with results of much improved conditions and less fatal and destructive accidents and fires. Mr. Samuel L. Gaynor, Jr., Assistant Director, Highway Safety Division has furnished your statistician again this year, as usual, a report on all oil trucks involved in fatal accidents in North Carolina. This report for 1947-48 shows only four oil trucks involved in fatal accidents with five lives lost and seven people injured. Of the four accidents there was only one in a city and this one was in Wilmington, killing two and injuring two. The other three were on highways. His report for 1946-47 showed 9 oil truck accidents with the results of 10 deaths and 6 injured, not one of these accidents occurred within city limits. The report does not mention any loss to property. If your town or city has not set up truck routes then you as firemen will do an act of fire prevention for your fellow citizens by going home and seeing that your city government sets up these protective truck routes through your home town. By the same token you will lessen your fire hazard and possibly save property and lives.

FIRE COLLEGE AND DRILL SCHOOL: The North Carolina State Fire College and Drill School held its 20th annual school in the friendly city of Durham, North Carolina, June 16-17-18 under the direction of Sherwood Brockwell, Sr., State Fire Marshal and Dean of the school. Chief C. L. Cox of the Durham fire department along with his able staff and his fire department personnel offered every bit of their facilities to the school and maintained that friendly attitude that has so many years made Durham stand out in the hearts of all firemen as living up to the precedent set years ago as the "Firemen's Friendly City." The Durham fire department put on an exhibition of fire tower drills for the benefit of visiting students that was equal to or better than any ever exhibited to the firemen before, under the supervision of Chief C. L. Cox, Assistant Chief B. C. Cannady, Assistant Chief Claiborne Lawson, Captain Claude H. Turner, and others of the Durham fire department. This school was well attended by former students and the first year class was unusually large which showed that the towns and cities of North Carolina wanted their fire departments to be represented and

gain knowledge in modern fire fighting and life saving, from our experienced friend Sherwood Brockwell and his capable faculty. Mr. Brockwell had able speakers on the program including Mr. William P. Hodges, State Commissioner of Insurance, Frank A. Pierson, Secretary of the Durham Chamber of Commerce Mayor W. F. Carr, City Manager R. W. Flack, Chief J. C. Fitzgerald, President of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association and many other prominent firemen of North Carolina. Mr. Warren Y. Kimball of the National Fire Protection Association of Boston who is also editor of "Volunteer Fireman" was guest speaker. Taking inventory your statistician considers this as one of the most successful fire college and drill schools the association has ever sponsored.

STATE-WIDE FIRE DRILL: As the result of what the firemen of North Carolina did about the state-wide fire drill in response to Sherwood Brockwell's proposal at our convention in Morehead City last September, the records in the State Fire Marshall's office show that on October 9, 1947 at 11 a. m. over 800,000 school children and teachers, in every county in North Carolina participated in the largest simultaneous fire drill ever conducted in the United States. These fire drills were, in many cases, followed by inspections of the school buildings involved by fire department officials and school officials, the sub-removal of many fire hazards and structural deficiencies. Then fire drills came in the months in which the heating plants were first used and served to acquaint all teachers and children with the location and use of all available exits, for danger often resulted from use of such heating facilities.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURE: As an educational feature for the fiscal year 1947-48 Sherwood Brockwell, conductor of the North Carolina Fire College and Drill School, has made available to all the departments sending representatives mimeographed copies of instructions, including Ammonium Nitrate, Fire Streams and High Tension Electric Lines, The Ignition Temperature of Wood, and The Application of Water on Fires. Your conductor should receive credit from every town and city in North Carolina for the great amount of work required in preparing this material for your benefit. This is just another one of his many beneficial acts for which he deserves praise from every fireman in North Carolina.

FIRE TOLLS FOR NORTH CAROLINA: The state death tolls for 1947 from conflagration of burning buildings showed an increase of 15 more deaths than 1946 and an increase of 21 more than 1945. The Bureau of Vital Statistics recorded 95 deaths in 1947 from burning buildings, 80 deaths for 1946 and 71 for the year 1945. The Bureau reported 126 deaths in 1947, men, women, and children, from accidental deaths from fires, smoking in bed, children playing with matches, outdoor fires, scalding and handling of oil and other inflammable fuels,

etc. This is 17 more lives lost by fire than the year 1946 when the number was reported by the Bureau to be 109. In the year of 1945 there was a total of 144 so we can take some condolence that 1947 loss from this cause was 18 less lives snuffed out than in 1945. The firemen can appreciate the fact that in almost every case these lives were taken before their arrival at the scene of fire, or conditions were so advanced it was impossible to save them.

AIRPLANE DEATHS: The Bureau of Vital Statistics also reported to your statistician 254 deaths in 1944 by airplane accidents in North Carolina, 64 deaths in 1945, 29 in 1946 and 42 in 1947. These figures of deaths since war activities ceased are surely gratifying as a comparison of war conditions versus peace times, especially when one considers the increase of private and commercial flying since 1944. You will note the 1944 deaths of 254 against a total for the three years following 1944 of 135. These figures are something to remember as a contrast of war and peace. In this connection may we all recall the Bible line of "Peace On Earth, Good Will Toward Men." It is impossible to ascertain how many of these deaths were caused by burning planes as the Bureau does not segregate them.

STATE FIRE LOSS: For several years past the State Fire Marshal and your statistician have collaborated in making available data tending to present a state-wide picture of the fire loss for each preceding year. This we believe expedient to discontinue this year and until something near normal conditions again prevail. Due to terrific differences in estimates of fire damage to buildings and contents, since these have fluctuated from month to month for the past several years, in our opinion makes any estimate of such loss or losses more or less futile.

As an example of the foregoing: A dwelling which the fire chief knows cost \$6,000 when it was built 20 years ago, sustains a fire damage involving not over half of such building. The natural presumption would be the damage was \$3,000. He later finds that under a revised policy the owner collected an amount far in excess of the \$3,000 and in rebuilding the burned portion finds the cost of such rebuilding in excess of the amount collected under the terms of the revised contract. From this it can be readily seen that statistics undertaken to establish an intelligent estimate of the fire loss in the state is practically out of the question.

Your statistician has, however, reviewed reports from the towns and cities which are members of the North Carolina State Fire Association and these show a definite decrease in number of fires. A further perusal of reports of fire conditions from fire chiefs throughout the state shows marked improvement in new apparatus, hose and equipment purchased and delivered in the past 24 months. With very few exceptions, this applies to all departments in the state.

THE FIRE SERVICE OF AMERICA: When we go back to what the Fire Service of America started from we think in the terms of the bucket brigade, then the advancement to the hand pumps that created some pressure through hose to the point of the fire, then we think in terms of steam pressure through hose and nozzle and these pieces of apparatus drawn to the scene of fire by horses and the old timer will say "those were the good old days." Frankly I well remember when I first entered the fire service we still used horses. The modern way of fire fighting is with the fast motorized trucks which can get there faster and afford pressures and capacities never dreamed of by the "old timers." It still requires manpower to handle the situation when the trucks arrive on the scene. We have grown from small villages to towns and on to large cities and large fire departments, but after all it still requires a lot of manpower—paid or volunteer—for we are all fighting and giving our service for the same cause. Here is a clipping that should interest all firemen: "Of the 800,000 municipal fire-fighters in America, only one out of eight is a professional, full-time fireman, the rest being volunteers."

TOBACCO BARN FIRES: To best give you a slant on the FIRE DEMON's menace to the farmers of North Carolina I give you a portion of Phil Ellis's Newscast over WPTF on March 25, 1948 on the subject. "Anything that tends to destroy profits from North Carolina's number one crop is . . . naturally . . . of some concern to many citizens. One constant danger is fire.

So, as a result of the numerous reports of tobacco barn fires in 1946, Dean I. O. Schaub, Director of the State College Extension Service, recommended that a study be made in an effort to learn the causes of these fires.

Well, today the report is out, and, its findings tell a story.

Uniform questionnaire forms were supplied to county agents by the North Carolina State College Extension Division, and county agents called on community committeemen and Triple-A committeemen to report the name and address of any grower who had lost a tobacco barn in a fire. The county agent then contacted these farmers who had lost tobacco barns by fire . . . filled in the questionnaires, and sent them to State College to be summarized.

A summarization of these reports reveals that the number of tobacco barns burned was greatly decreased in 1947 from 1946. In 1946, 1412 barns burned as compared to 888 in 1947. However, 56 counties reported in 1946 and only 51 in 1947.

Number one cause of fires for both years was listed as falling sticks and leaves which accounted for 18 per cent of the total number in 1946.

Losses were estimated at more than \$2,000,000 in 1946 and over \$1,114,000 in 1947. At an estimate of \$750 per barn, it would take about \$666,000 to replace the barns actually burned in 1947, and at 3 cents a stick, it would cost \$16,000 to replace the destroyed tobacco sticks."

REFRESHMENTS CONVENIENT AT SOME FIRES: A North Carolina city had virtually a city block on fire recently when one fireman found a cool spot in a hot spot. I quote a clipping from a state paper:

"Fireman Finds Beer . . . One of the firemen took his hose into the hottest part of the fire in one of the poolrooms. Bystanders shrank from the heat as the fireman kicked in a window to get inside the store.

"As the fireman sprayed hundreds of gallons of water through the inferno, he found a drink-cooling box filled with beer.

"Bottle after bottle went down the fireman's parched throat as bystanders stood and cheered. And pretty soon, the poolroom fire was out."

SOME UNUSUAL FIRE CASUALTIES: A performer in a fire-eating act used gasoline in mistake for alcohol.

Lighting a cigarette with a match ignited flimsy costumes. Four burned to death.

Two children were cremated in a dog kennel when a match set fire to straw.

A Detroit child burned to death in a locked automobile while playing with matches.

A 6-year-old child burned to death when burning leaves ignited her crepe paper costume.

Woman stood on lighted gas stove to wash window.

Man poured gasoline on legs to relieve rheumatic pains. Gasoline fumes ignited.

Five women injured when one mistakenly threw gasoline on blaze in trailer.

Short circuit in home-made burglar trap ignited drapes. Girl cremated.

Celluloid combs ignited when girl leaned too close to stove.

Similar case where book matches in man's clothing ignited.

A 60-year-old Texas man, worried over illness, sprayed gasoline over himself, wife and three children. All died.

A St. Louis window washer fell into a 300-gallon tank of grain alcohol. The liquid splashed on a motor running nearby. He died.

At Paris, Arkansas, two were killed and three injured in a trailer when gasoline was added to paraffin which was being melted.

A workman, in an eastern shoe factory, whose clothing was damp with a volatile solvent, reached through the paymaster's wicket to receive his check. A static charge, which he had collected, caused a spark to jump between his hand and that of the paymaster. A fire resulted, severely burning the workman.

Strangest of all was the man who was burned to death while turning in a fire alarm at a street box. A leaky gas main has filled the box with gas. When the handle was pulled a resulting arc caused an explosion, igniting the operator's clothing."

CHIEF HENDRIX PALMER HONORED: When I mention the name of Hendrix Palmer it brings my mind back to some of the things I had to say about our founders inasmuch as Hendrix took on, along with others, where those old fellows had to turn the responsibility over to younger chiefs and firemen to carry on that tradition I spoke of. As history goes, Hendrix Palmer rode a horse drawn buggy into the Charlotte Fire Department back 44 years ago; he rode out two months ago in a 1949 Buick automobile, a gift by citizen admirers, of the city of Charlotte, in tribute to his 21 years reign as the Fire Chief of Charlotte and his career as an outstanding, honored public servant. Mayor H. H. Baxter, in presenting the keys to the car, referred to Hendrix's distinguished service and revered standing in city, state and nation. "You have been the Charlotte Fire Department, and the Fire Department has been you," the mayor added. Chief Palmer in his response said, "I leave my congratulations to the man who succeeds me as chief of the finest fire department in the world." He of course referred to Chief Donald S. Charles, who was among the 50 or more fire officers, city officials and others who attended the ceremony.

As your statistician I wish to call your attention to the fact that when your association needed a place to hold our Fire College and Drill School and Convention, Hendrix Palmer and his firemen said, "The latch string hangs outside, come on—we will be glad to have you." Our convention was held in the city of Charlotte in the following years, 1890, 1901, 1911, 1934 and 1944. I cannot tell you how many times Hendrix and his firemen were host to our fire college and drill school but it has been on a number of occasions and some of those times were at a time we could not get accommodations in any other city. Hendrix Palmer was the only fire chief from North Carolina who achieved that high honor of being President of the International Fire Chiefs Association and he stands as a national figure on that score. He has been President of the North Carolina Fire Chiefs' Association since it was

founded and has surely built up another affiliated organization of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association which is a vital part of our association. He was elected to the vice presidency of our organization in 1932 and served as our president for the year of 1934. Hendrix Palmer is just another carry on of our association founded by those great incorporators and visionaries mentioned earlier.

ANOTHER FIREMAN MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE:

On December 26, 1947 the day following Christmas, when most families were gathered with loved ones enjoying Christmas holidays throughout this great America of ours, another *Loyal Fireman* sacrificed his life to help save property and life. This time it was in the little town of Weldon, North Carolina. He was Everett A. Carr, a volunteer fireman whose life was crushed out by a falling wall during a fire that destroyed the Lebon Theater of his home town. Several of his fellow firemen, including a neighbor fireman of Roanoke Rapids, received severe injuries. Everett A. Carr left, on that fatal day, his wife, two sons and a daughter. Let it be said that here was another of those supreme sacrifices that are carrying on the spirit of James D. McNeill and those other Grand Old Firemen, referred to before.

With the closing of my ninth statistical report let me say to you that it has been a pleasure to serve you in this capacity to the best of my ability. I again wish to express my thanks to my friend Sherwood Brockwell and his office for furnishing me with such material as was available.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. BRINSON, *Statistician*

A MEMBER: I move that the report be accepted. Motion seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT FITZGERALD:

We have several towns that did not send in a report to the Insurance Commissioner at Raleigh. I will ask Mr. Johnson to read the list.

MR. JOHNSON (Treasurer):

I have before me a list of the towns that do not qualify for their relief fund for the year ending June 30th, 1947. The reason you did not qualify for your relief fund at that time was that somebody failed to make out a report as required by the statute in North Carolina; somebody certainly went to sleep in these different departments and some lost considerable money that you didn't get and the North Carolina Association's Relief Fund had to take credit for it instead. I will read the list and hope that you will look after this matter not later than the first of October of each year.

To The North Carolina State Firemen's Association
In Convention Assembled, Fayetteville, N. C.
Greetings:

The 1948 Session of the North Carolina Fire College and Drill School was conducted at Durham, N. C., June 16th, 17th and 18th, with a total of 289 in attendance. This total of 289 represented 70 North Carolina Fire Departments, one South Carolina Fire Department and one representative of the Stillwater, Oklahoma Fire Department.

263 firemen attended all lecture periods and observed or participated in all drill periods and were awarded Fire College Certificates.

153 firemen participated in all of the drill periods and were awarded Drill School Certificates.

81 of these were Advanced Drill School students and 72 were First Year Drill School students.

The following firemen, having satisfactorily completed four full sessions of the Fire College and Drill School, were awarded 1948 Diplomas:

EDWARD PARKER SIMMONS, JR.—Lenoir, N. C.
JAMES LEIGHTON HATCH—Fayetteville, N. C.
ARRINGTON LEE SANFORD—Goldsboro, N. C.
GEORGE EDGAR SUMMERLIN, JR.—Mount Olive, N. C.
DANIEL TALMADGE SMITH—Washington, N. C.
LEON HAYWOOD SHEPARD—Washington, N. C.
WILLIAM WINFRED HAMRICK—Spindale, N. C.
PAUL RAY WARD—Spindale, N. C.
VIRGIL JAMES SIMMONS—Spindale, N. C.
CLARENCE JASPOND McCURRY—Spindale, N. C.
ROBERT JOYCE OWEN—Canton, N. C.
FRED KYLE WILLIAMS—Thomasville, N. C.
ALLIE JAMES MELTON—Farmville, N. C.
ROBERT WINFIELD BOYD—Lenoir, N. C.
KENNETH OWEN PATTERSON—New Bern, N. C.
COLE BLEASE EPPS—Rock Hill, S. C.
ERNEST BURCH—Pisgah Forest, N. C.
CLYDE CLAY THARPE—Tryon, N. C.
CLARENCE JOHNNIE BLACKMON—Goldsboro, N. C.
JAMES HARPER PRIDGEN—Wilson, N. C.
RAYMOND JAMES CRITZ—Kannapolis, N. C.
GEORGE MOLTON BARTLETTE—Spruce Pine, N. C.
PAUL WESLEY WYATT—Valdese, N. C.
JAMES MONROE DURHAM—Durham, N. C.
PENDER LEE FRANKLIN—Durham, N. C.
JOHN LOUIS PICKETT—Durham, N. C.