

Brockwell, had died a few weeks back and that the position had not been filled. Under the laws of the State of North Carolina that appointment is made by the State Insurance Commissioner, and actually by law that man's position, being purely technical, is deputy insurance commissioner; that the deputy is the man that works directly with the fire departments, organizing fire departments of the State of North Carolina. Mr. Cheek's proposal was this: He said, "I have not made an appointment and am not going to unless and until we can get together in this meeting. My proposal is this: That your Executive Board of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association be authorized to appoint three active men from your own organization and let these three men plus your insurance commissioner, plus an appointee by the Insurance Commissioner form a trusteeship totalling in number five men. The purpose of that five men board roughly is to go over the field, see what we have got, make the necessary appointment or appointments to fill Mr. Brockwell's place and have that board set up a program and help bring an educational and instructional program to the firemen of the State of North Carolina on a local level and let this program be a supplement to your North Carolina Fire College and Pump School."

He pointed out this fact, which is true. By law the Commissioner does not have to consult you. He can appoint whom he pleases but he chooses not to do this. He wants to get men to work with you that you are willing to work with. Then so far as the set-up is concerned in North Carolina the Fire College and Pump School remains as it is and let that annually be the basis upon which you work.

In general that is the resolution that I read to you. And he pointed out this fact: That the Board of Trustees that you yourself have three men on and that by virtue of that fact you can out-vote the commissioner, he wants to take the position of coordinator. His personal observation of it is this. He said "I have not in my lifetime ever answered a fire call. For that reason I do not feel that I or any insurance commissioner following me would be technically qualified to instruct a group of firemen. So I feel that the office needs your assistance to that degree, to set up that trusteeship and that trusteeship make its own recommendations to that office."

The expense that Board goes to is paid through the State Insurance Commissioner's office, which is no cost to you or to your association. The president of the Association has the privilege of sitting in on any meetings or call meetings so he can stay in touch with what is going on. So as Chairman of your Executive Committee he can make any report back that he sees fit. Gentlemen, I am frank to tell you, that is an offer that has no precedent.

That is the resolution that was voted on.

This board can make recommendations but the appointment, whatever it may be, has to be made by the Insurance Commissioner to comply with the statutes of the State of North Carolina.

There was a motion that the session adjourn. The motion was seconded and carried, and the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday morning, August 19th, at ten o'clock a.m.

BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday, August 19th, 1953, Ten O'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by President C. W. Wyrick.

INVOCATION

By REV. D. C. WEBBER

Pastor Carolina Beach Community Church

Our heavenly Father, we thank Thee that we can gather here as a group of men to carry on some of the activities that surround us, and O, Father, help us to live more ordered lives. We pray that we may be mindful of God in Heaven who sent his son to be the propitiation for our sins and not only for our sins but for the sins of the whole world. Create in us a great desire to serve in a greater capacity than before. May Thou grant unto Thy servants strength and wisdom to carry on the activities of this meeting that we may bring glory and honor to Thy name. We thank Thee in Jesus' name. Amen.

The Minutes of the 1952 meeting of the State Firemen's Association held in Greensboro, N. C., were presented.

There was a motion that the minutes be approved. The motion was seconded, duly carried and it was so ordered.

PRESIDENT WYRICK:

We will now have the report of the Statistician.

MR. ALBERT W. BRINSON, Statistician:

Mr. President, Fellow Firemen:

I am pleased to be here at Carolina Beach for a lot of reasons. They have been host to us for many years and we are grateful to them for the privilege of coming back. I assure you that I have worked many many days on my report as statistician but I am not going to bore you by reading the entire report but there are some things I want to call to your attention. The full report will be found in the Minutes.

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

I am pleased to submit to you my report of statistics and happenings in the fire service of North Carolina for 1952. Here we meet again on the sandy shore of the blue Atlantic enjoying the hospitality of Carolina Beach Fire Department and the citizens of this friendly seashore city. We are saddened, however, that we firemen have lost our host and friend of two years ago, in the death of Chief C. W. Hewitt, who with his firemen and citizens entertained royally our convention in 1938, 1949, 1951. Now we are here to hold our sixty-sixth meeting and we are especially grateful to Chief Knox and his firemen for extending us their invitation to hold our convention here this year the fourth time since 1938.

IN MEMORIAM: Sherwood Brockwell, age 67, Deputy Commissioner of Insurance and State Fire Marshall answered his last call on June 1, 1953, after a lingering illness of several years. In spite of being a sick man for almost five years he still carried on his work in his office and worked with the Fire Service in North Carolina almost to the very end. He was the first full time paid fire chief for the city of Raleigh. He was appointed in August, 1914, by Colonel James D. Young as the Commissioner of Insurance for North Carolina, as the first state's Fire Marshal and held that position for nearly 39 years and in point of service was the nation's oldest fire marshal. His tenure made him one of the oldest state employees in length of service. He became a special member of the Raleigh fire department in 1902 because he was too young to be a regular member. In 1912 he took training with the New York City Fire Department. Following this he organized Raleigh's first paid fire department and was the nation's youngest paid fire chief. Brockwell had been in his state office two years (1916) when he announced a state wide program for training firemen. It was the nation's first such statewide program. The program led to the first annual statewide fire college and drill school which was held at Asheville in 1929. He helped write the state's building code and the hotel fire law which was passed in 1947 shortly after the Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta which claimed 121 lives. Brockwell considered the two laws among the top accomplishments of his career.

I had the pleasure of knowing "Brock" for the past 33 years. For 13 years since becoming your statistician I was associated closely with him and he cheerfully worked with me in furnishing me material for use in my annual statistician's report to you. I am very grateful to have had the pleasure of knowing and working with such a fine Christian man. Never have I been associated with a fireman who was any more Firemanic and Dynamic in his plain down-to-earth fire work. Putting it in other words, he was a Fireman, an Educator of Firemen of all capacities from buck private volunteer or paid fireman to top brass

firemen. He was a friend to every fireman who ever knew him and was known to most of the 8,500 members of our Association as "Brock." He was loved by all firemen as a Dad.

FIRE PREVENTION AWARDS AND HONORABLE MENTION IN NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CLEANUP CAMPAIGN FOR 1952: Memphis, Tennessee was winner of the Grand Award of the National Fire Protection Association in the United States in the International Fire Prevention Week contest. Atlantic, Iowa, (population 6,472) tied with New York City for second place, with Louisville, Kentucky, Chicago, and Providence, Rhode Island, third.

The government division winners included Ft. Bragg which was third out of all the United States army entries.

In Class V population (20,000 to 50,000) Salisbury received Honorable Mention which is surely quite an honor in the International contest. They tied in twelfth place with Martinsville, Virginia, which was the twelfth position winner out of all municipalities in the United States. Winning cities and towns in North Carolina were Salisbury 1st, Fayetteville 2nd, and Winston-Salem 3rd, honorable mention going to Rocky Mount and Gastonia.

INTER-CHAMBER NATIONAL FIRE WASTE CONTEST: Salisbury won 2nd place and Winston-Salem took 10th place in the National Fire Waste contest in 1952 in fire prevention activities in the United States. While Salisbury won 2nd place in the Class V population (20,000 to 50,000) Winston-Salem pulled down the 10th win in the nation, Canada, and Alaska contest in Class IV population (50,000 to 100,000). Your statistician wishes to take this opportunity to congratulate the chiefs, firemen, and other citizens in the above cities who assisted in winning these outstanding awards.

Chief Brown of Winston-Salem fire department reports that in connection with his Fire Prevention program for 1952 the city of Winston-Salem received four honors. The twin city company won an honor award from the National Board of Fire Underwriters for outstanding public service in fire prevention. His local radio station WSJS also won the same award for outstanding public service in the fire prevention contest. One of the top 10 awards in the National Fire Waste Council Chamber of Commerce fire contest was won by Winston-Salem.

Chief C. W. Wyrick and his Greensboro firemen working in cooperation with radio station WFMY helped the station to win second place in the nation, tying with Baltimore, Maryland, and Dallas, Texas. A second place Honor Award was won by TV station WFMY, with the cooperation of the Fire Prevention Bureau, for outstanding service in fire prevention. This award was presented by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and competition was open to all TV stations throughout the United States. Baltimore, Maryland, and Dallas, Texas, were the other two cities that tied with Greensboro.

DONALD S. CHARLES HONORED BY SOUTHEASTERN:

Chief Donald S. Charles, past president of our association for two terms, was honored by the Southeastern Association of Fire Chiefs at their 25th annual convention at Valdosta, Georgia, by elevating him to the presidency of the Association. The Southeastern is comprised of the chiefs of the following states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Chief Charley Burkett has been appointed as state vice president of the Southeastern, and is conducting a drive for membership in the association.

FIRE TOLLS FOR NORTH CAROLINA: The death tolls including protected cities and towns combined with the entire rural area of our state last year was 108 deaths by conflagration (in burning buildings) reported by Mr. Charles R. Council, Chief Public Health Statistics Section State Board of Health. This is an increase of one death over 1951. The Bureau reported 79 deaths from fire and explosion of combustible material (other than conflagration). This is 61 less deaths than from this cause in the year 1951. His report shows 15 deaths by hot substance, corrosive liquid, and steam, this being two more deaths than the year 1951. The above figures from the Bureau report show a total of 202 accidental deaths caused by or related to fire in 1952. Thank God when we compare the total of 202 deaths in 1952 with the 262 lives taken by the Fire Demon of our men, women, and children in the year 1951 it makes us realize that we firemen of North Carolina have exercised our efforts of Fire Protection with the help of the Supreme Chief, in reducing it to 60 less deaths. We can not pass here without saying and recognizing the fact that North Carolina's suburban and rural areas now have protection of life and property in many areas and counties by urban and county fire departments.

NORTH CAROLINA FIRE LOSS: The Insurance Department of the state of North Carolina has received information from the National Board of Fire Underwriters listing \$12,963,243 as the amount of fire loss of all property in North Carolina on which insurance is carried through stock companies. The estimated loss of uninsured property in North Carolina is placed at \$10,133,240. The estimated mutual companies loss in North Carolina is placed at \$7,333,665. Therefore the estimated total fire losses in the state for the year 1952 are \$30,430,148. The records of the Insurance Department after taking the National Board of Fire Underwriters' figure of 33 1-3 per cent for uninsured property, find that 42.6 per cent of the property in North Carolina is covered by stock companies and 24 per cent covered by mutual companies. Assuming that the rates of losses are the same for stock, mutual, and uninsured property they arrive at the figure of \$30,430,148 as being the estimated fire loss for the state for the year 1952. The above loss

is by far the greatest loss the FIRE DEMON has taken from the citizens of the Grand Old State since I have been statistician for the past thirteen years. We may take consolation in the fact that one big reason for an increase in our losses in North Carolina and the United States is, as we all know, that cost of buildings is considerably higher and naturally valuations of property higher and property owners have increased their insurance to offset the higher cost, so we can readily expect our fire losses to rise in proportion.

UNUSUAL FIRES FOR 1952. For the past several years I have reported many unusual causes of fires which brought disastrous results. The 1952 reports list very few out-of-the-ordinary fires, but the few given follow: Penny behind fuse plug—\$900 loss.

Television antenna falling on power line—\$500 damage.

Christmas decorations at Elizabeth City school—\$12,000 damages.

Ashes left on porch—\$700.

Colon Clymer convicted of attempted arson—given 2 years of hard labor.

Three persons lost their lives at a Greensboro fire—Lewis Thorpe, 65, Daisy Small, 65, Katherine Lindsay, age 4; the ones suffering burns were Benjamin Holt, age 9, Madeline Holt, age 8, Charles Holt, 10; Madeline Holt, mother of the children, tried in July, 1952, and sentenced to two years for negligence of children. Apparent cause—careless smoking.

Paper box of hot ashes left on back porch—\$800 loss.

Burning sulphur candles to get rid of squirrels—\$8,670 damage.

Fire started on work bench probably from electric soldering iron—loss \$19,469.

Fire in barrel to warm by set oil on fire—damage \$3,885.

Fire from oil heater explosion caused only \$600 damages but killed three children.

There were 37 unusual fires during 1951 reported by the fire chiefs and only 11 in 1952 or a reduction of 26. The reduction of these peculiar fires is, no doubt, a reflection, to a great degree, of the fire prevention program conducted by most fire departments throughout the state.

FRIES CAUSING LOSS OF \$20,000 AND OVER: In North Carolina during 1952 there were 33 fires with a loss of \$20,000 or more each. This shows only one more large fire than occurred in 1951, but there was a sharp increase in loss. For 1952 the 33 fires caused a loss

of \$2,964,090 as against \$1,703,170 loss in 1951. This increase of \$1,260,920 is one of the greatest in any one year during my term of office as statistician.

These fires are listed below:

Aberdeen—Aberdeen Lumber Co., \$37,500.

Asheville—Candler Transfer Co., \$40,000.

Boone—Hotel, B. Shop, meat market, \$95,000.

Carthage—Warehouse, \$50,000.

Charlotte—The Henry Walke Co., wholesale machinery, \$59,000; Stanley Drug Store, \$29,687; Al Goodman Shoe Co., \$140,000; Myers Park Methodist Church, \$20,000; Clean-Sweep Co. and Allison-Erwin Co., manufacturing and warehouse, \$81,950; Caldwell Memorial Presbyterian Church, \$40,977; Harris-Horne Shoe Co., \$28,403.

Clayton—Central Oil and Milling, \$125,000.

Cleveland County—Cotton gin, \$40,000.

Columbia—Englehardt, storage warehouse, \$75,000.

Davidson—The Southern Cotton Oil Co., \$38,000.

Durham—Durham Baking Co., \$258,000; (Damaged in one fire), Dixie Wholesale Co \$8,070, Piedmont Coffee Co. \$12,000, Wholesale Gro. \$176, Southern Wholesalers \$35,000, Dixie Wholesale Co. \$171,235, total loss in this fire \$226,481.

Dunn—Colonial Stores, Inc., and Carolina Power & Light Co., \$67,000.

Elk Park—Cafe, storage building, meeting hall, \$23,000.

Fayetteville—Theatre, \$50,000.

Forest City—Peeble-Kimball Co., \$30,550.

Gastonia—Hotel Gaston Inn, \$32,000.

Gibson—The Southern Cotton Oil Co., \$75,000.

Greensboro—Rucker Frozen Foods, Inc., \$40,000; Davis Tire Co., \$19,850.

Greenville—Super Market \$26,800; Drs. Graves and Battle dental offices, \$21,461; St. Raphael Catholic School, \$53,622.

High Point—Universal TV Manufacturing Co., \$26,125; High Point Mattress Co., \$24,589; warehouse, offices and apartments, \$31,909.

Kannapolis—Bell Music Co. and Davis Dees, \$40,305.

Leaksville—Blue Ridge Furniture Co., \$29,000.

Linville—Linville Golf Club, \$72,000.

Mt. Airy—Weddle Grocery Co., \$20,400.

New Bern—Hamilton's Cafe, Holton's Garage, Sanderlin Battery Shop, \$150,000.

Raleigh—Restaurant \$22,000; K. & W. Motor Co., \$152,598; A & P Food Store, \$74,383.

Rutherfordton—Alexander Schools, Inc., Gym and equipment, \$35,000.

Sampson County—Lumber mill, \$40,000.

Sanford—Sanford Tobacco Co., \$100,000.

Shelby—North Lake Country Club \$41,000.

Statesville—Sechrest Veneer Co., \$85,000.

Washington—Whitford Drug Store, Colonial Stores, \$24,000.

Wilmington—Temple Baptist Church—\$35,000.

Wilson—W. A. Lucas dwelling, \$22,000; Wilson Lumber Co., \$25,000.

Winston-Salem—Efird Department Store, \$54,500; Railroad Salvage Co., \$35,000.

CAUSES OF FIRES IN NORTH CAROLINA: Twenty-nine causes are listed as being responsible for the 2,219 fires reported for 1952, six of which represent 1551 fires, or 69.9 per cent of the total 2,219 fires. These are: Carelessness—129; defective flues, chimneys, and furnaces—151; defective wiring—230, an increase of 65 over those reported from this cause in 1951; gas, oil stoves, and heaters—270, up 20 in number; cigarettes and careless smoking in bed—286, an increase of 66 fires from this cause during 1952; and 485 unknown, or ones for which no definite cause could be ascertained. This latter cause shows the greatest increase—181 more fires from unknown causes than occurred in 1951.

TOTAL FIRES REPORTED: While not all fires are yet reported to the Insurance Commissioner's office there has been, however, a helpful increase in the number of reports submitted by the fire chiefs. In 1951, 1,700 fires were reported and for the year 1952 there were 2,219 reports submitted to the Commissioner. This increase of 519 fires does not necessarily mean that our state had more fires in 1952, but rather that the records were more accurately kept and reported.

TOWNS AND CITIES REPORTING FIRES: It is most interesting to note the increase in the number of towns and cities reporting their fires in 1952. In 1951 just 64 turned in reports to the Insurance Commissioner's office, while in 1952 there were reports from 136 ranging from one report to 463 each. This increase of 72 chiefs in towns and cities complying with the law in furnishing the Commissioner the required information about fire losses in their jurisdiction is commendable, and I hope that for 1953 the unreported ones will turn in reports for all fires with losses.

TOWNS AND CITIES HAVING NO FIRE LOSS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS: Aberdeen reported no loss for six months; Albe-

marle two; Asheboro three; Carthage three; Concord four; Farmville three; Gastonia one; Graham had no fire loss for five months; Lexington two; Monroe led with no loss for seven months; Mooresville one; Mount Airy two; Salisbury three; Siler City one; St. Pauls four; and Statesville had no loss for one month during 1952. There is no doubt in your statistician's mind that there are many more cities and towns in North Carolina that would have been added to the above ones which had one or more months with no fire loss, had you only taken a minute to drop the Insurance Commissioner a card or letter stating this fact as the given cities and towns did. I plead with you to do this, as I have done in the past, so you can join the Honored List.

SCHOOL FIRES: Mr. Thomas B. Winborne, Director Division of Insurance of the State Board of Education, furnished me the following information about school fires of North Carolina for the year 1952-1953. The Division of Insurance is carrying insurance on 88 of the 172 administrative units of North Carolina. He said he could only give these facts on the 88 units as his department does not have any records concerning the units not participating in this program. For the fiscal year 1952-1953 his division had 42 different school fire losses. Thirty-two of these losses amounted to a total of \$231,571.16, and the other ten outstanding losses estimated at \$105,500, making the total losses for the fiscal year \$337,071.16. The largest loss was \$194,000 on the Franklinville School in Randolph County on January 1, 1953. In comparing the above total estimated loss on these 42 different fires with the 29 school fires in 1951-1952 period we find an increase of 13 more school fires with \$296,254.35 increase the FIRE DEMON exacted from our school system in these 88 administrative units.

The fire chiefs reported an additional eight school fires other than the administrative units, with only negligible losses.

Your statistician received the following letter from the Honorable Charles F. Carroll, Superintendent Public Instruction:

"July 23, 1953. Mr. Albert W. Brinson, State Firemen's Association, New Bern, N. C. Dear Mr. Brinson: I have your request of July 20. After checking with the Division of Insurance, we think there were no casualties from fire in the schools of North Carolina during 1952-53. Most of the recent fires occurred at night when buildings were not occupied by pupils. Sincerely yours, Charles F. Carroll, State Superintendent Public Instruction."

I, as your statistician, am happy to be able to state that I have not had to report the death of a single school child in my thirteen reports covering the same number of years.

HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE FIRES: Twenty-seven hotel fires were reported for 1952—a decrease of four from the 31 listed

in 1951. As usual cigarettes and smoking in bed account for the greater number—24 of the 27 hotel fires. The loss in each fire ranged from \$10 to \$7,777.53.

The hotel fires follow with estimated damages for each city: Little Home Tourist Court \$15, Asheville; Adams Plaza \$156, Charlotte; Duke Hotel \$85, Elizabeth City; Millbrook Hotel \$10, La Fayette Hotel \$10, Millbrook Hotel \$20, La Fayette Hotel \$20, Millbrook Hotel \$25, all of Fayetteville; Gate City Hotel \$19.95, Gate City Hotel \$25, Clegg Hotel \$25, Hotel Greensboro \$34.50, Hotel Greensboro \$32.30, Clegg Hotel \$25, Hotel Greensboro \$28, Hotel Greensboro \$18, O. Henry Hotel \$425, Hotel Greensboro \$22.50, Hotel Greensboro \$29.50, Hotel Greensboro \$35, Hotel Greensboro \$24.50, all of Greensboro; Hotel Proctor \$425, Hotel in Greenville \$7,777.53, these two of Greenville; Hotel March \$150, Lexington; Sir Walter Hotel \$60, Hotel Raleigh \$1,055; Raleigh; Robert S. Lee \$1,350, Winston-Salem.

There were 142 apartment house fires during 1952 which is an increase of 50 over the 92 reported for the year 1952. It would be difficult to estimate the number of lives endangered in this large number of fires in apartments.

Only one hospital fire was listed and that was for slight damage. Two orphanage dormitory fires were reported although neither was serious. There were 12 church fires which was one above the 11 listed for 1951.

NATIONAL FIRE LOSS AND LOSS OF LIFE: Mr. Charles T. Houston, assistant manager insurance department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States advises me that a statistical report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters places the estimated destruction of property by fire in the United States at a new peak of \$815,134,000, an increase of \$11.6 per cent over 1951. It was also pointed out that this is in excess of the preliminary estimate. The estimated loss for 1951 was \$730,084,000 or an increase of \$85,050,000 in 1952. The National Board estimated losses for the first six months of 1953 at \$432,081,000 or an increase over the first six months of 1952. These estimated losses include an allowance for uninsured and unreported losses.

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES FIRES BY OCCUPANCY, 1951:

Public buildings accounted for	13,300	\$ 49,570,000
Residential	404,800	197,300,000
Mercantile	61,700	138,600,000
Manufacturing	36,500	172,750,000
Miscellaneous	108,700	181,330,000
Total building fires	625,000	\$739,550,000

Other than building fires, aircraft, motor vehicles, forest fires, rubbish, grass, brush and miscellaneous	1,164,000	\$97,050,000
Other than building fires, aircraft, motor vehicles, forest fires, rubbish, grass, brush and miscellaneous	1,164,00	\$97,050,00
Grand total	1,789,000	\$836,600,000

LOSS OF FIRE IN THE UNITED STATES BY FIRES IN 1952: At this time your statistician has not been able to get concrete figures on the number of deaths caused by fire in 1952. The estimated number is placed at around 12,000 which was 1,000 each month or 33 lives taken by the Fire Demon every twenty-four hours.

FIRE COLLEGE AND DRILL SCHOOL: SILVER ANNIVERSARY: The 25th annual Fire College and Drill School was held at the Charlotte Fire Department Training School on May 25, 26, 27, and 28. President C. W. Wyrick opened the school officially following a welcome address by Chief Donald S. Charles, with response by I. Miller Warren of Plymouth, President of the Eastern Carolina Firemen's Association. Chief Wyrick then turned the school over to Assistant Director, Chief Charles Burkett of Salisbury. The school had record breaking attendance and was considered by all to be the most successful in the history of the school.

ANNOUNCING THE NORTH CAROLINA FIREMEN'S PUMP OPERATOR'S SCHOOL: August 10, 1953. "In view of the widespread interest evidenced in the Pump Operators' School which heretofore has been conducted in conjunction with the Annual Session of the North Carolina Fire College and Drill School, the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, sponsor of the state-wide training program, in a meeting held in Concord, N. C., on February 26, concluded that it would be to the best interest of all concerned to conduct a separate school for the instruction of pump operators.

It was felt that such a plan of operation would make it possible for a greater number of students to receive a more thorough and comprehensive course of instruction in this very important phase of fire department operations.

The Pump Operators School, sponsored by the North Carolina State Firemen's Association will be held in Charlotte beginning the 28th of September and continuing through September 30, 1953, and will supplant the annual Pump School conducted by the Charlotte Department.

The course as authorized by the Executive Committee will consist of three years of instruction. A credit card will be issued at the end

of the first and the second year and upon satisfactory completion of the third year a diploma will be awarded by the Association.

Inasmuch as credit received through attendance at the Pump Schools held in conjunction with the Annual Fire College and Drill School has already been applied in issuing diplomas, only attendance at this and future sessions of the school can be considered in the issuance of credit cards and the awarding of Pump School Diplomas.

It is requested that this announcement be given widespread publicity and that arrangements be made for representatives of your department to attend this school. Charles L. Burkett, Chairman N. C. Firemen's Fire College and Operators' School Committee."

PUMP SCHOOL: The Charlotte Fire Department under the supervision of Chief Donald S. Charles held Charlotte's "First of its kind" pump school September 22 and 23, 1952. The total number of firemen attending was 155, with 45 towns represented. The city of Charlotte bore the entire expense of this school. The school was reported to have been an outstanding success and enjoyed by all. In order to give you a clearer picture of the function of the school and the faculty, I list the complete program:

Monday, September 22, registration.

Invocation—Captain B. C. Gibson, Charlotte, N. C.

Address of Welcome—Chief Donald S. Charles, Charlotte, N. C. Chief Charles turns school over to Captain Walter J. Black, Director of Training, Charlotte Fire Department. L

The Design and Basic Operation of All Types of Fire Pumps—Mr. Harry M. Blank, Chief Engineer, The Seagrave Corporation, Columbus, Ohio.

Pump Operation and Maintenance—Harry M. Blank

Lunch (sandwiches, pies, cakes and drinks are available in the school building if you care to remain on the grounds).

Fire Streams, Pumps, Nozzle Pressure and Friction Loss—Capt. E. E. McDowell, Drillmaster, Greensboro Fire Department.

Hose Lines Up Inside Stairways and Fire Escapes—Chief C. L. Cox, Durham Fire Department.

Sprinkler Systems—Asst. Chief C. M. Griswold, Charlotte Fire Department.

Indirect Application of Fog Streams (Movie)—Made by the Miami Fire Department (General Information).

Adjourn.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

Opening Prayer—Captain E. E. McDowel.

"Hose Evolutions and Hose Line Equipment"—Captain Walter J. Black, Director of Training, Charlotte Fire Department.

Subject: "Rotary Gear Pumps"—Roy T. Rogers, American-LaFrance, Foamite Corp., Atlanta, Ga., and H. R. Burton, Jr., Winston-Salem Fire Department.

Subject: "Mack Pumping Engines"—Mr. Styron, Mack Motor Truck Corp., Atlanta, Ga., and Capt. Grady O. Lindler, Columbia, S. C., Fire Department.

Subject: "Centrifugal Pumps"—Robert Youman, The Seagrave Corp., and Chief J. Ludie Croom, Wilmington Fire Department.

Lunch.

"The Aerial Ladder As a Water Tower"—Assistant Chief J. M. Munday, Charlotte Fire Department.

"Field Operations With Pumping Engines"—All Instructors and Engineers.

GREENSBORO FIRE DEPARTMENT'S ANNUAL TRAINING COURSE: Chief Wyrick again reports a year of intensive training in his department and groups of invited firemen. Twenty-one visual demonstrations to various groups and fire departments and 241 fire prevention talks were presented to audiences totaling 42,220 persons. A three months annual advanced training course for officers and firemen was held from January through March, consisting of 74 hours in the course. One hundred and one firemen and officers took the course, 28 of whom were firemen and officers from neighboring cities around Greensboro who completed the course. Greensboro held a Pump School with the entire department participating along with 22 visiting firemen. In July they held a school on Gas Technology enrolling 100 firemen and officers. Chief Wyrick reports that the department sent 13 men to various schools over the nation during the past year.

AFFILIATED FIRE ASSOCIATIONS: I feel as though my report would be amiss if I failed to tell you of some of the activities of our affiliated fire organizations. They are doing a wonderful work in furthering friendship and brotherly love in this great fire service from the mountains to the sea, in this grand old state of North Carolina. There are five of these associations, they are: The Western N. C. Firemen's Association, Sandhill Association, Roanoke River Association, Eastern Carolina Association, and the North Carolina Fire Chiefs' Association.

The North Carolina Fire Chiefs Association is statewide and the majority of the active fire chiefs throughout the state comprise the membership. This association meets each year the day before the State Firemen's Association convenes. They hold the N. C. Fire Chief' Con-

ference on this day in the host city of the state convention and this is more or less a prelude to the convening of our convention. Ex-president of the N. C. State Firemen's Association, Charles L. Burkett, is president, C. E. Morris vice president, I. Miller Warren secretary, and Ralph E. Marby treasurer. Vice presidents by districts are No. 1 J. S. Gray, Kinston, No. 2 C. J. Lawson, Durham, No. 3 Frank J. Viall, Southern Pines, No. 4 J. H. Munday, Charlotte, and No. 5 W. B. Cope, Sylva.

The Western N. C. Firemen's Association officers are H. L. Setzer, president, Canton; Wayne Creasman, vice president, Tryon; M. M. Jones, secretary, Enka; and Edwin Smathers treasurer. Secretary Jones advises your statistician that their association elected the above officers in July, 1952, at Enka and laid the groundwork for a mutual aid program. In September 1952 they met at Tryon and adopted a resolution favoring the sponsoring of law to permit volunteer firemen to use red lights and sirens on their cars. This resolution was passed on to President W. C. Wyrick for presentation to the Legislative Committee. Captain Fred Truelove and Fireman Eddie Smith of the Greensboro fire department presented to their association a program of fire prevention. Their next meeting was at Brevard with speaker of the day John Wallace, editor of *Hose & Nozzle*, who spoke on "Relationship of the Fire Department to the Public." In March, 1952, they met at Waynesville with the Hazelwood and Waynesville fire departments acting as hosts. President W. C. Wyrick was the guest speaker. The Mutual Aid program was discussed. In June past they met at Rutherfordton as guests of the fire department with ex-president of the N. C. Firemen's Association, Chief Donald Shuford, speaker with the subject "Service Above Self." Visitors from other departments were recognized, among them two members of the Fire College and Drill School, A. Y. Cottrell of Lenoir and Mack Mundy of Charlotte. The association had 90 per cent attendance at these five meetings. All were dinner meetings and their next get together is slated for September at Canton. You will have to agree with me that the Western Firemen had a full year of activity.

Mr. E. P. Leatherbury, secretary and treasurer of the Sandhill Firemen's Association reports on the activities of his association. The Sandhill group met with the following member fire departments from June 1951 to January 1953, Pinebluff, Southern Pines, and Wadesboro. The following member towns attending these association meetings were Aberdeen, Carthage, Clinton, Ellerbe, Gibson, Hamlet, Norwood, Pembroke, Pinebluff, Pittsboro, Pinehurst, Red Springs, Rockingham, Sanford, Southern Pines, St. Paul, Troy, Wadesboro, McCain, and Vass. This represented 20 departments attending the association meetings. There are 42 departments with membership in the Sandhill Association. The secretary states that some of the departments had to travel a considerable distance to attend. He also says that the association plans to have quarterly meetings beginning with September. Their annual convention was held in Wadesboro this past June with two business

sessions—morning and early afternoon—followed by a parade of fire equipment from the hand type pumps and hose to one of the newest 1953 fire trucks belonging to the Rockingham Fire Department. They also sponsored a beauty contest. Their next meeting will be held in Rockingham in September. The officers of the association are H. B. Fowler, Southern Pines, president; John C. Wallace, Troy, and editor of *Hose & Nozzle*, vice president; E. P. Leatherbury, Hamlet, secretary and treasurer. The secretary also reported that at their business meetings general discussions pertaining to fire fighting, handling equipment, and the importance and necessity of having representatives attend the state convention are stressed.

The Eastern Carolina Firemen's Association reports a year of activities, meeting July 1952 through June 1953 each second Tuesday in July, October, January, and April. They held their election meeting in New Bern in October with a membership attendance of about 150 members. The New Bern Fire Department entertained the group with a barbecue dinner. Talks were made by President W. C. Wyrick and Albert W. Brinson, statistician of the N. C. State Firemen's Association. Everett Jones represented the Insurance Commissioner, made a talk, and answered questions about the insurance of firemen. I. Miller Warren, chief of the Plymouth fire department, was elected president, Hodges McLawhorn from Ayden was chosen vice president, and E. W. Kinsey from La Grange was reelected secretary-treasurer. Their January meeting was held with the Newport fire department, and believe me you, they really treated the group to a delicious barbecued chicken dinner with all the accessories. The April meeting was held at Pinetops and they were entertained by the Pinetops Fire Department with a splendid meal. The last meeting was held in July at Plymouth with President I. Miller Warren and his Plymouth firemen as hosts. Mr. Duncan Arson, Division of Insurance Commissioner's office, made a short talk on preservation of evidence and immediate consultation with his office when in doubt as to the origin of the fire. Chief Gardner spoke on the subject of starting a movement toward establishing a fitting memorial to the late Fire Marshal Sherwood Brockwell. Following the meeting the various chiefs had a round table general session. Their October meeting is scheduled to be held in Robersonville. The Eastern Carolina Firemen's Association membership consists of the following cities and towns: Aurora, Ayden, Beaufort, Belhaven, Bethel, Columbia, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Faison, Farmville, Goldsboro, Hertford, Greenville, Kinston, LaGrange, Morehead City, Mount Olive, New Bern, Newport, Plymouth, Robersonville, Rocky Mount, Roper, Snow Hill, Walstonburg, Washington, Warsaw, Williamston, Windsor, and Winterville.

For the Roanoke River Association I have not been able to get any information as to their activities. I am sure that their association has had, as usual, a year of successful fire activities and firemen get

together friendships. The officers are: President, R. E. Sherwelte; first vice president, J. C. Bolton; second vice president, Boston Anthony; secretary-treasurer, Robert Ivey.

NEW MEMEBERSHIP IN OUR ASSOCIATION: The association has gained twelve new departments since our last meeting; they are Boiling Springs, Conway, Dobson, Four Oaks, Longview, Hickory, Mayodan, Pink Hill, Princeton, Pine Level, Star, Winton, and Kure Beach. The association now has a total membership of 263 cities and towns and approximately 8,000 firemen.

DEATHS FROM AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS: The Bureau report shows 25 deaths in 1952 of personnel in military aircraft. There were 18 deaths in 1951 and this is an increase of 7 more for 1952. There were six deaths of occupants of other aircraft which was six less than 1951. There were 13 other and unspecified aircraft accidents in 1952 with four for 1951, showing an increase of nine deaths. There was not one death reported by commercial transport aircraft for the year. The total of 44 deaths for 1952 is 10 more than the year 1951. The increase of military training operations in North Carolina could be credited to some extent for this increase in fatalities. There is no way I have of knowing just how many of these 44 deaths reported were involved in fire.

FATAL OIL TRUCK AND TANKER ACCIDENTS: The Safety Division of the Department of Motor Vehicles gives your statistician reports on oil truck and tanker accidents July 1951—June 1952 in North Carolina as 11 fatal accidents, with one or more deaths in each accident, with 15 total deaths and with one accident taking a toll of four lives. In the 11 fatal accidents there were nine persons injured. Nine of these accidents took place on highways and two in cities. The Safety Division report for July 1952-June 1953 states there were 13 fatal accidents with 15 deaths and five persons injured. All 13 accidents occurred outside of city limits. There were from one to four deaths in each of the 24 accidents covering the two-year period. You will note that there were only two out of the 24 that occurred in city limits. Over a period of years your statistician has noted less and less accidents from this source in cities and towns, and it is his belief that this has, no doubt, come about by the many cities and towns establishing truck routes through their streets and in most cases avoiding bad traffic hazards. I do not know how many of these oil truck and tanker accidents developed into fires but I suspect the majority did when they were loaded with combustibles.

In closing my report to the sixty-sixth annual convention of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association here assembled in the Grand Hest City by the sea, Carolina Beach, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the following people who have furnished information

for my report: our Insurance Commissioner, Waldo C. Cheek; Everett B. Jones, Engineer and Deputy Fire Marshal; the Highway Safety Division; Charles R. Council, Chief Public Health Statistics North Carolina State Board of Health; Charles T. Houston, Assistant Manager Insurance Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Richard E. Stevens, Engineer National Fire Protection Association; Chief Donald S. Charles, President Southeastern Association of Fire Chiefs; Charles S. Burkett, President North Carolina Association of Fire Chiefs; E. P. Leatherbury, Secretary-Treasurer Sandhill Firemen's Association; I. Miller Warren, President East Carolina Firemen's Association; Charles F. Carroll, State Superintendent Public Instruction; Marsh M. Jones, Secretary Western North Carolina Firemen's Association; T. B. Winborne, Director Division of Insurance State Board of Education; and E. E. McDowell, Supervisor of Training and personnel Greensboro Fire Department. I wish to say to every fireman who is a member of this fine organization that it has been a privilege to serve you to the best of my ability.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. BRINSON, *Statistician*

Motion that the report be accepted and seconded and duly carried, and it is so ordered.

The North Carolina State Firemen's Association
Concord, North Carolina

Dear Sirs:

The records of Mr. John L. Miller, Secretary, and Mr. Ed A. Johnson, Treasurer, of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, for the year ended June 30, 1953, have been audited by me and I submit herewith the following exhibits and comments:

EXHIBIT:

- A—The North Carolina State Firemen's Association
Assets—Relief Fund and General Fund, June 30, 1953.
- B—The Firemen's Fraternal Insurance Fund
Assets—Mortuary Fund and General Fund, June 30, 1953.
- C—John L. Miller, Secretary, Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended June 30, 1953.
- D—The North Carolina State Firemen's Association, Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended June 30, 1953.
- E—The Firemen's Fraternal Insurance Fund, Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended June 30, 1953.

All receipts recorded by Mr. John L. Miller, Secretary, were deposited to proper accounts and subsequently remitted by check to Mr. Ed A. Johnson, Treasurer, who then recorded the remittances received by him and deposited them to the proper accounts. All disbursements were made by properly approved vouchers signed by the President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer.

The records held by the Secretary and also by the Treasurer were found to be in agreement at June 30, 1953. This dual system of accounting creates a good internal control.

Verification of all bank balances were confirmed by the depository. The securities held as investments for all funds, were verified by confirmation from the custodian, The Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, High Point, North Carolina.

On February 25, 1953, the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company ceased being the custodian of the securities and became the investment management agency. Under this program, the investment management agency is authorized to keep all securities (other than bearer bonds); clip and collect all interest coupons on bonds; collect all interest on registered bonds and mortgages and all dividends on stocks including stock dividends; collect all amounts due upon the maturity or call of bonds and preferred stocks or upon the sale or exchange of securities and to remit at convenient intervals to Ed A. Johnson, Treasurer. The investment management agency is not authorized to sell or purchase any securities unless instructed to do so by the investment committee.

The annual investment management agency commission is one-third of one per cent of the current value of all capital assets of the agency up to \$250,000.00 and one-fourth of one per cent of such current value in excess of \$250,000.00, except that only one-tenth of one per cent shall be charged with respect to the current value of all direct obligations of the United States Government.

On May 6, 1953, the Executive Committee appointed C. W. Wyrick, President, Ed A. Johnson, Treasurer, and John L. Miller, Secretary or their successors in office as an investment committee authorized to sell, exchange, assign, or transfer stocks, bonds or other securities of the Association.

The investment management agency may be terminated upon ten days notice in writing by either party.

Death claims were paid to beneficiaries of thirty-four (34) members of the Firemen's Fraternal Insurance Fund. Thirty-three (33) assessment calls were made, of which fifteen (15) were paid from the surplus. Four (4) death claims were paid on which no assessment calls have been made. No asset value has been recorded in the accompanying statements for the uncalled assessments, nor for any called assessment not collected at June 30, 1953.