

Forty-Eighth Annual Conference



1970

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1970 marked the 25th ANNIVERSARY
of the Annual Conference of the
New England Ass'n of Fire Chiefs Inc.
at the Wentworth—

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1970 PROGRAM

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1970

2:30 to 5:00 p.m. Registration in the lobby.

6:00 to 7:00 p.m. Reception by Mr. and Mrs. James Barker Smith honoring the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., in the Main Ballroom. Admittance by conference badge ONLY.

8:30 p.m. Opening of the 1970 Conference by President Robert F. Ulm, Hotel Ballroom.

Invocation:

Rev. Auguste Delvaux, Chaplain, Warwick, R. I.

Addresses of Welcome:

Hon. Robert Whalen, Governor's Councilor, State of New Hampshire.

Hon. Eileen Foley, Mayor, Portsmouth, N. H.

Members of the Board of Selectmen, New Castle, N. H.

Hon. Wilfred Young, Acting City Manager, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Jacob Chase, Pembroke, N. H., President New Hampshire Fire Chiefs' Association.

Response to Addresses of Welcome:

Chief Edward B. Boroweic, Chicopee, Mass.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

Selection: Chancel Quartette

Roll Call of Deceased Members

Taps

Selection: Chancel Quartette

Memorial Address:

Rev. Charles F. Hood, Chaplain, Beverly, Mass.

Selection: Chancel Quartette

Benediction:

Rev. Auguste Delvaux, Chaplain, Warwick, R. I.

Announcements:

President Robert F. Ulm.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1970

9:30 a.m. Sharp

Program under the Direction of the New England Division of the IAFC, President Edward B. Callahan.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1970

2:00 p.m. Sharp

Moderator: Chief John J. Cashman, Barrington, R. I.

Address: "The Fire Service Needs Leaders". Mr. Anthony R. Granito, Assistant Director, Division of Fire Safety, New York State.

Address: "Solving Fire Problems Through Imagineering". Mr. Daniel J. Mackay, Jr., Advanced Safety Systems.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1970

9:30 a.m. Sharp

Moderator: Chief Dana H. Whittemore, Yarmouth, Mass.

Address: "Design and Analysis of Water Supplies for Fire Protection". Mr. John R. Anderson, New England Insurance Rating Association.

Address: "Why Is Our Fire Record So Bad". Professor Howard W. Emmons, Harvard University, Member of the President's Fire Science Advisory Committee.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1970

2:00 p.m. Sharp

Moderator: Chief Albert L. Tanguay, Nashua, N. H.

Address: "Universal Emergency Telephone Number—911". Mr. Joseph P. O'Coin, New England Telephone Company, Massachusetts Coordinator for "911".

Address: "The Fire Service and Liquefied Natural Gas". Mr. E. Patrick McCann, Project Manager, Lowell Gas Company.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1970

8:30 p.m. Sharp

Vaudeville Entertainment at the Ship.
Admission by badge ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1970

9:30 a.m. Sharp

Moderator: Chief Edward Fremeau, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Address: "New Concepts in Collective Bargaining". Mr. John E. Menario, City Manager, Portland, Maine.

Address: "Rural Water Supplies". Mr. William E. Proper, New Hampshire Board of Underwriters.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1970

2:00 p.m. Sharp

Exhibitions and Demonstrations, plus Exhibitors' Prizes at the Exhibition Tent.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1970

7:00 p.m. Sharp

Annual Banquet, Main Dining Room

Hon. Walter Peterson, Governor of New Hampshire.

Hon. Eileen Foley, Mayor, Portsmouth, N.H.

Board of Selectmen, New Castle, N. H.
Hon. Wilfred Young, Acting City Manager, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Walter H. Carter, Lynn, Mass.,
President, International Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc.

Banquet Speaker: Rev. Emerson W. Smith, Executive Director, Council of Churches, Springfield, Mass.

Dancing and Prize Waltz in the Main Ballroom.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1970

10:00 a.m. Sharp

Reports of Officers and Committees

Unfinished Business

Election of Officers

Selection of Site for 1973 Conference

ADJOURNMNT



The Lifesaver

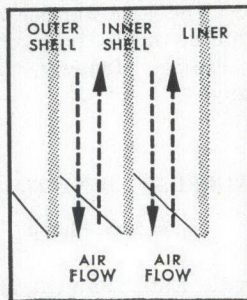
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FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

New England Association

of

Fire Chiefs, Inc.



Annual Conference

June 21 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 25, 1970

THE WENTWORTH BY-THE-SEA

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Places and Dates of Past Conventions

- No. 1—BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 20-21-22, 1923
PRES. CHIEF JOHN P. DOYLE, Wellesley, Mass.
- No. 2—BOSTON, Mass., June 24-25-26, 1924
PRES. JOHN C. MORAN, Hartford, Conn.
- No. 3—PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 23-24-25, 1925
PRES. PATRICK J. HURLEY, Holyoke, Mass.
- No. 4—MANCHESTER, N. H., June 22-23-24, 1926
PRES. DANIEL E. JOHNSON, Bridgeport, Conn.
- No. 5—PORTLAND, Maine, June 21-22-23, 1927
PRES. CHARLES H. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H.
- No. 6—BURLINGTON, Vermont, June 26-27-28-29, 1928
PRES. WILLIAM C. SHEPARD, Pittsfield, Mass.
- No. 7—NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25-26-27, 1929
PRES. OLIVER T. SANBORN, Portland, Maine
- No. 8—RUTLAND, Vermont, June 24-25-26-27, 1930
PRES. LAWRENCE E. REIF, New Haven, Conn.
- No. 9—BOSTON, Mass., June 23-24-25-26, 1931
PRES. SELDEN R. ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.
- No. 10—NEWPORT, R. I., June 21-22-23-24, 1932
PRES. JOSEPH LAWTON, Newport, R. I.
- No. 11—LEWISTON, Maine, June 20-21-22, 1933
PRES. ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI, Rutland, Vt.
- No. 12—BURLINGTON, Vermont, June 26-27-28-29, 1934
PRES. DANIEL B. TIERNEY, Arlington, Mass.
- No. 13—NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 25-26-27, 1935
PRES. JOHN S. PACHL, New Haven, Conn.
- No. 14—HARTFORD, Conn., June 23-24-25, 1936
PRES. DAVID H. DeCOURCY, Winchester, Mass.
- No. 15—THE BALSAMS, Dixville Notch, N. H., June 22-23-24, 1937
PRES. CARL D. STOCKWELL, Burlington, Vt.
- No. 16—BURLINGTON, Vt., June 21-22-23, 1938
PRES. JOSEPH W. RANDLETTE, Richmond, Me.
- No. 17—PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20-21-22, 1939
PRES. THOMAS F. BURNS, Bridgeport, Conn.
- No. 18—THE BALSAMS, Dixville Notch, N. H., June 25-26-27, 1940
PRES. SAMUEL J. POPE, Boston, Mass.
- No. 19—BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18-23, 1941
PRES. THOMAS H. COTTER, Providence, R. I.
- No. 20—Cancelled because of the War
PRES. WILLIAM C. MAHONEY, Peabody, Mass.
- No. 21—RUTLAND, Vt., War Conference, June 22-23-24, 1943
PRES. WILLIAM C. MAHONEY, Peabody, Mass.
- No. 22—THE BALSAMS, Dixville Notch, N. H., June 27-28-29, 1944
PRES. M. W. LAWTON, Middletown, Conn.

Places and Dates of Past Conventions

(Continued)

- No. 23—Cancelled because of the War
PRES. ALLEN F. PAYSON, Camden, Maine
- No. 24—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 25-26-27, 1946
PRES. ALLEN F. PAYSON, Camden, Maine
- No. 25—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 24-25-26, 1947
PRES. FRANK J. CALLAHAN, Central Falls, R. I.
- No. 26—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 22-23-24, 1948
PRES. ARTHUR W. SPRING, Laconia, N. H.
- No. 27—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 21-22-23, 1949
PRES. CHIEF WILLIAM H. HILL, Belmont, Mass.
- No. 28—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 20-21-22, 1950
PRES. CHIEF STUART M. POTTER, Greenwich, Conn.
- No. 29—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 19-20-21-22, 1951
PRES. CHIEF WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD, Cape Elizabeth, Maine
- No. 30—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 23-24-25-26, 1952
PRES. JOSEPH E. SCANLON, Lynn, Mass.
- No. 31—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 22-23-24-25, 1953
PRES. ANTHONY J. MOLLOY, Nashua, N. H.
- No. 32—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 21-22-23-24, 1954
PRES. CHIEF HENRI E. FORTIER, Manville, R. I.
- No. 33—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 20-21-22-23, 1955
PRES. CHIEF GEORGE C. GRAHAM, Bristol, Conn.
- No. 34—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 25-26-27-28, 1956
PRES. CHIEF JOHN F. KEEFE, Bellows Falls, Vt.
- No. 35—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 23-24-25-26, 1957
PRES. CHIEF HORACE S. JOSE, So. Portland, Maine
- No. 36—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 23-24-25-26, 1958
PRES. CHIEF THOMAS H. SLAMAN, Wellesley, Mass.
- No. 37—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 22-23-24-25, 1959
PRES. CHIEF GEORGE F. SALISBURY, Central Falls, R. I.
- No. 38—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 20-21-22-23, 1960
PRES. CHIEF GUY L. FOSS, Wolfeboro, N. H.
- No. 39—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 19-20-21-22, 1961
PRES. CHIEF FRANCIS J. DAGON, East Hartford, Conn.
- No. 40—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 18-19-20-21, 1962
PRES. CHIEF ALFRED T. WRIGHT, White River Junction, Vt.
- No. 41—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 17-18-19-20, 1963
PRES. CHIEF RICHARD FRATES, Bath, Maine
- No. 42—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 28 to July 2, 1964
PRES. CHIEF BARTHOLOMEW A. CURREN, Scituate, Mass.
- No. 43—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 21 - 24, 1965
PRES. CHIEF THOMAS E. DUCKWORTH, Warwick, R. I.
- No. 44—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 20 - 23, 1966
PRES. CHIEF RALPH G. SEAVEY, Rochester, N. H.
- No. 45—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 19 - 22, 1967
PRES. CHIEF JAMES L. GROTE, Chester, Conn.
- No. 46—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 23 - 27, 1968
PRES. CHIEF CARMJ J. DUSO, Enosburg Falls, Vt.
- No. 47—THE WENTWORTH BY THE SEA, Portsmouth, N. H., June 22 - 26, 1969
PRES. CHIEF GEORGE A. BULGER, Rumford, Maine
- No. 48—THE WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., June 21 - 25, 1970
PRES. CHIEF ROBERT ULM, Easthampton, Mass.

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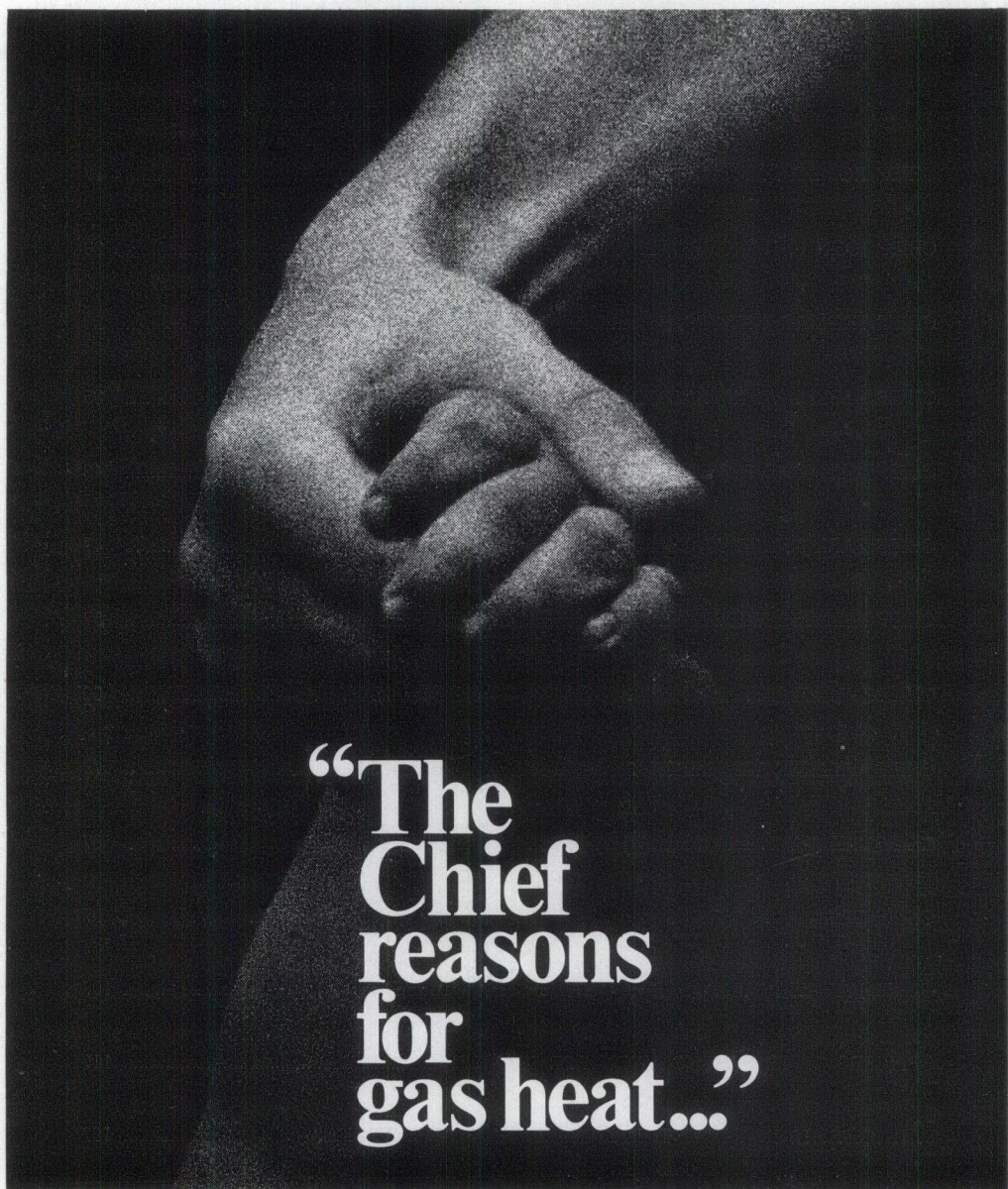
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48th Annual Conference

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS, INC.

The Wentworth — New Castle, New Hampshire

June 21 - 25, 1970



SUNDAY EVENING SESSION — JUNE 21, 1970

The Sunday Evening Session of the 48th Annual Conference of the NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS, INC. convened in the Ballroom of The Wentworth, New Castle, New Hampshire on June 21, 1970 at 8:50 o'clock P.M., with President Robert F. Ulm presiding.

PRESIDENT ULM: As President of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., I now declare the 48th Annual Conference opened and we are now in session.

To begin our proceedings this evening, I shall call upon the Reverend Auguste Delvaux of Warwick, Rhode Island, our Chaplain, to give the Invocation.

REVEREND AUGUSTE DELVAUX: Let us pray. Heavenly Father, as we open our 48th Annual Conference, we pray that you will make your Presence felt in our midst. We ask you to send the Spirit that we may become inspired by the words we are to hear. We ask that we will be able to bring these words back to our own communities and there, serve your children, especially in their hour of need.

Heavenly Father, may your Presence be felt, as before, and give us the strength and the patience always to do our very best in the Fire Service. Amen.

PRESIDENT ULM: We are now going to hear an Address of Welcome, from the Honorable Robert Whalen, Governor's Councilor, of the State of New Hampshire.

HONORABLE ROBERT WHALEN: Thank you very much Mr. President. Mayor Foley, Reverend Clergy, Chief Ulm, Chief Chase and all of the members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., and their lovely ladies, and Guests. It is a distinct pleasure for me to be here this evening to welcome you at your Opening Session and to attend your Memorial Services.

I apologize for the Governor's inability to be here, for two reasons. He has been having a hectic program, as I guess most Governors do. He was ordered by his doctor to take some rest this week. However, he informed me the other evening that he has to attend two or three affairs this week.

I bring to you the greetings of the Governor and the greetings of the State of New Hampshire on this, your 48th Annual Conference.

I understand from Chief Young of Newington that this is your 25th consecutive year at The Wentworth-By-The-Sea. We are glad and we are proud to have you here. I told Mrs. Whalen, when I was making up my weekly schedule for her benefit and she asked me what I was going to say, that I didn't know, that it was my first occasion to address you and I felt like Barbara Hutton's fifth husband; I knew what to do, but I didn't know how to make it interesting!

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1970 MEETINGS

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Incidentally, when I was on the golf course this afternoon, it was suggested to me that I ask you where you all were when the fire was at this hotel a short time ago? Where were you when we needed you?

Speaking of putting the fires out, you people do a pretty good job at that. Three or four years ago, when I was a member of the City Council of Portsmouth, you were pretty good at putting the fire out. There are a lot of Chiefs in this area. You have been coming here for twenty-five years. Over three hundred years ago, just a few hundred yards from here, the first settlers in the State of New Hampshire sailed into the harbor and named it Strawberry Bay. At that time, they put themselves under the protection of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. There were a lot of Chiefs, then, too, but they were Indian Chiefs.

And in these days, we have six hundred Chiefs coming on Wentworth Road in their red cars! (Laughter)

It is nice to have you here. I think it is important in this day and age, when a lot of our institutions are subject to much down-grading and degradation—and every local Fire Department is an institution, the same as our Police Departments, our State Police, our school systems and our university systems—that we know you are always on hand and you are an important part of our every-day life.

I was privileged to serve with Mayor Foley on the City Council, and prior to that for six years. I talked with Chief Weeks the other day and the changes in the local Fire Department were mentioned, and I am sure that same situation applies to the other Fire Departments in the land, as well. He told me the story of how he started in, working something like twenty-eight days out of the month, for \$17.00 a week. I then reminisced about the changes in the past ten years, where the local Fire Departments have come down from something like 78-hours, then down to 68, then 63, and 48-hours are now being considered, and then down to a 40-hour work week. And, I think that is good; that is the way it should be.

No, I am not campaigning; you can't vote for me. I am not saying that for that reason. But, it is important, and it is also important that the demands are made in the proper way and through the proper means. You should be organized, like other people are organized, and I know that you are—perhaps not for the same reasons; but, in any event, without any further ado, let me say, again, that both as the Executive Councilor in this District and as a representative of the Honorable Governor Peterson, welcome, again, not only to New Castle and Portsmouth and the surrounding area, but to the State of New Hampshire.

I hope that you will keep coming back again and again, and I do hope that it gets a little warmer and that the sun comes out and that you have a chance to swim, visit Strawberry Bay, play golf and attend your sessions, which I know will be worthwhile.

Thank you for inviting me again. Good luck! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Mr. Whalen. Always a bright spot on our program, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I again introduce to you the Honorable Eileen Foley, the Mayor of the City of Portsmouth! (Applause)



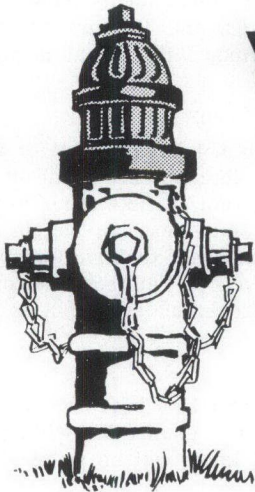
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HONORABLE EILEEN FOLEY, Mayor of Portsmouth: New England Fire Chiefs and their lovely Ladies, Members and Guests. It is nice to have you here again, and I hope that you have a good time. I want to welcome you, on behalf of the City of Portsmouth, to your Conference, your twenty-fifth in this area. It is your forty-eighth anniversary, and I don't know whether you ladies know this or not, but it is the fiftieth anniversary of the women's right to vote! So that this is a big year for the ladies!

New England has done pretty well by us ladies. There are a few Lady Mayors at the present time. The Fire Chief in Hartford just came down here a few moments ago and gave me the information that there is a Lady Mayor in Hartford, and Massachusetts has Peg Heckler in Congress, and there is Senator Margaret Chase Smith from Maine, and although they are not in my political area, they are doing a fine job in Washington.

As to the members of the Cabinet, there aren't any ladies there, nor are there on the Supreme Court. There have been two Generals. But, I did look over the group here and I didn't see any Lady Fire Chiefs! So I don't know whether you are doing right by us or not! You let us start fires, and we add coals to the fire already going, and we cook over the hot stove for you, but when it comes to putting them out, we are not there. Maybe I'll come down and talk to you so that you can change things!

Anyway, on behalf of the City of Portsmouth, I want to welcome you back here. I hope that on your Ladies' Program you will find time to come down to City Hall. Since you were last here, we have completely done over the ancient and lovely City Hall; it is beautiful at the present time, and we would love to have you come to visit us.

You have already received the pitch on Strawberry Bay.

And, by the way, if you get any parking tickets in Portsmouth, I am at City Hall, so drop them off in the office and I'll be glad to take care of them for you. We don't want you going away, mad at us.

See you Wednesday night, and I hope you have a fine time. If you have any questions about the city, call us up. We are very pleased to have you back again. I know I look a year older, but as I look around this audience this evening, you all look great to me! Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Mayor Foley. We shall now hear another Address of Welcome from the Honorable Wilfred Young, Acting City Manager of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

HONORABLE WILFRED YOUNG: Thank you, President Ulm. Inasmuch as you have been already warmly greeted, and I suppose that is an appropriate term for firemen, and welcomed by Robert Whalen representing the Governor, the Honorable Eileen Foley, Mayor of the City of Portsmouth, it is a pleasure for me to add my sentiments. We are delighted to have you with us.

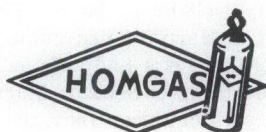
I think it is quite a tribute to New Castle and the Hotel Wentworth in particular, perhaps, inasmuch as you have been coming here for a quarter of a century. Perhaps the tribute is due to Mr. Smith. I hope to see you all here for the next twenty-five years, and I hope you have delightful weather for this occasion and that you have a most successful and enjoyable Conference.

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Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Mr. Young. We are now going to hear from one of our compatriots, the President of the New Hampshire Fire Chiefs' Association, Chief Jacob Chase! (Applause)

CHIEF JACOB CHASE, President of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association: Mr. President, Reverend Clergy, Distinguished Guests, Fire Chiefs and Friends. We extend to you a cordial welcome and we hope that you will accept in the spirit in which it is given.

We hope that you will enjoy yourselves and have a good time, as well as gaining much knowledge by your attendance at the Conference.

I hope to see you all again next year, and thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Chief Chase. That concludes the Addresses of Welcome. We shall now here from one of our own members for a Response to the Addresses of Welcome, and I shall now call upon Chief Edward B. Borowiec of the City of Chicopee, Massachusetts for that Response.

CHIEF EDWARD B. BOROWIEC of Chicopee, Massachusetts: Reverend Clergy, Mr. President, Distinguished Guests, Members of our New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., Ladies and Gentlemen. I feel highly honored that I should be asked to deliver the Response for this group, as I feel that we have an organization which is most outstanding. The splendid welcome we have received shows the high regard in which our organization is held and I am extremely happy to be a member of the Association and believe it a real honor to be selected as its spokesman on this occasion.

In behalf of all who are assembled here for our 48th Annual Conference and who have listened with such attention to the speakers preceding me. I wish to express all our thanks and appreciation.

We not only hope to enjoy your fine hospitality and entertainment that you have planned for all in attendance, but we will endeavor to devote a great deal of time to absorb some of the valuable information through the educational program which will be presented during the conference.

This will enable us to return to our own communities with more practical knowledge and make us more conscious of the ever growing responsibility we have to our fellow men.

Many people have devoted long, hard hours to making this Conference and program interesting to every one present. It will be your own personal loss, if you do not take advantage of attending the business sessions of the Conference.

Much planning has been put forth by the exhibitors to display modern-day fire equipment and appliances and to miss this would be missing one of the highlights of the Conference.

The real challenge, value and expression of appreciation to those responsible for this program will be forthcoming as you return to your respective communities. The



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sincerity and the efforts you expend, the ideas and benefits you receive here will determine the true value of the Conference and repay those who have participated in making it possible.

With all the problems we are confronted with today, it is more important than ever, that we maintain constant dialogue and communication through our various meetings and conferences, as we are doing here at Wentworth-By-The-Sea, in order that we may combine our efforts towards a greater fire service and for the good of our communities and our nation.

We should never become complacent to stop acquiring knowledge in the ever-changing fire situation. I am sure you will all agree that it is never too late to learn more. As the years go by, you may be confronted with serious problems. There may be a temptation to relax and rest on your laurels and achievements. That is not the attitude of a modern-day Fire Chief. Face the problem as a challenge and with the spirit of helping others. We do not all think the same and act the same; however, that is the purpose of this Conference. To help yourself and help other Chiefs to a more meaningful purpose in these trying times.

Putting it rather frankly or abruptly, I might close by quoting a few lines from Edgar Guest, when he said:

"You are the fellow who has to decide
Whether you'll do it or toss it aside.
You are the fellow that makes up your mind
Whether to lead or linger behind.
Whether you'll try for a goal that is far,
Or be content to stay where you are.
Take it or leave it — Here's something to do;
Just make up your mind — it's all up to you."

Thank you! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Chief Boroweic. This concludes the Welcoming Addresses and the Response portion of the program this evening.

I am now going to close that session, and open our Memorial Exercises. I make two requests; first, that you refrain from smoking during these exercises, and secondly, that there be no applause.

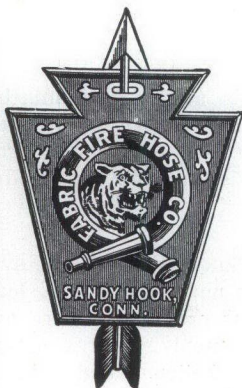
MEMORIAL EXERCISES

PRESIDENT ULM: We are going to hear a Selection by the Chancel Quartette. (The Chancel Quartette then rendered the Selection "Abide with Me.")

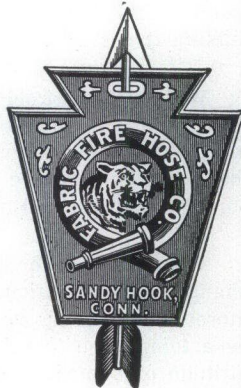
PRESIDENT ULM: We shall now have the Roll call of Deceased Members given by our Secretary.

SERCRETARY KIMBALL: The Honor Roll for 1969-1970 includes the following:

Arthur King, Chief, Biddeford, Maine. Admitted June 21, 1949; died July 21, 1969.



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Edwin Barber, Chief, Watch Hill, Rhode Island. Admitted July 25, 1946; died March 10, 1969.

Carlton W. Galligan, Chief, Taunton, Massachusetts. Admitted June 8, 1963; died July 14, 1969.

Aaron H. Hill, Retired Chief, Walpole, Massachusetts. Admitted April 5, 1949; died August 21, 1969.

G. Leslie Blood, Retired Chief, Littleton, Massachusetts. Admitted May 31, 1938; died April 12, 1969.

Josiah Poeton, Retired Chief, Lynnfield, Massachusetts. Admitted January 17, 1949. died September 8, 1969.

Camille A. Beauregard, Chief, Cumberland, Rhode Island. Admitted September 4, 1957; died September 28, 1969.

Henry J. Rougeot, Retired Chief, Torrington, Connecticut. Admitted December 13, 1961; died July 15, 1969

Harry T. Sears, Retired Chief, Braintree, Massachusetts. Admitted March 15, 1949; died November 14, 1969.

John T. O'Loughlin, Retired Chief, West Hartford, Connecticut. Admitted April 19, 1957; died November 26, 1969.

William T. Wheeler, Chief, Avon, Massachusetts. Admitted June 20, 1956; died December 16, 1969.

Herman E. Gutheim, Retired Chief, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Admitted June 5, 1934; died December 21, 1969.

John L. Casey, Retired Chief, Abington, Massachusetts. Admitted June 23, 1930; died January 12, 1970.

John W. Boland, Retired Chief, Southboro, Massachusetts. Admitted August 25, 1939; died January 25, 1970.

Harold A. Smith, Retired Deputy Chief, Warwick, Rhode Island. Admitted June 20, 1939; died January 26, 1970.

Bertram Tripp, Retired Chief, Middleboro, Massachusetts. Admitted November 16, 1943; died January 26, 1970.

Augustin J. Cote, Retired Chief, Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Our last Charter Member. Admitted July 12, 1922; died February 7, 1970.

James E. Wagner, Chief, West Springfield, Massachusetts. Died in the line of duty. Admitted February 19, 1968; died March 15, 1970.

J. M. Larkham, Retired Chief, Willimantic, Connecticut. Admitted October 1, 1945; died April 16, 1969.

Andrew N. Comolli, Assistant Chief, Westerly, Rhode Island. Admitted February 6, 1942; died December 8, 1969.

William C. McElroy, Retired Chief, Watertown, Massachusetts. Admitted May 6, 1930; died March 11, 1970.

Arthur H. Selley, Retired Chief, North Kingstown, Rhode Island. Admitted February 24, 1951; died March 26, 1970.

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Anthony J. Rossetti, Chief, Milford, Massachusetts. Admitted April 19, 1961; died April 13, 1970.

Thomas J. Collins, Retired Chief, New Haven, Connecticut. Admitted February 27, 1940; died April 19, 1970.

Frederick Fischl, Bi-Lateral Fire Hose, Chicago, Illinois. Admitted June 20, 1955; died April 15, 1970.

Earl W. Treat, Captain, Watertown, Connecticut. Admitted May 10, 1945; died February 10, 1969.

G. Thane MacInnes, E & J Resuscitator Co., Mt. Vernon, New York. Admitted June 23, 1959; died 1970.

Thomas F. Cavanaugh, Retired Chief, Waterbury, Connecticut. Admitted June 23, 1936; died March 21, 1968.

George H. Lamott, Retired Chief, Hampton Beach, New Hampshire. Admitted June 26, 1946; died December 23, 1966.

Chester T. Robinson, Retired Chief, Suncook, New Hampshire. Admitted June 24, 1936; died February 22, 1969.

Nelson W. Gill, Retired Chief, Jaffrey, New Hampshire. Admitted February 11, 1963; died April 21, 1968.

TRIBUTE TO DEPARTED MEMBERS

1969 - 1970

As a tribute to those members who have answered their last roll call, since our last Annual Meeting, I submit for adoption, the following Resolution prepared by our Chaplain, Reverend Auguste Delvaux.

WHEREAS: Our Heavenly Father has called Home during the past year several members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., and

WHEREAS: In their earthly life they served Him and His children diligently and faithfully, and

WHEREAS: Their friends deeply respected them and wish to honor them,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT (RESOLVED: That we, the members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., have sustained a deep personal loss in their passing,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we extend to their families and to their communities that they served so efficiently and loyally our deepest sympathy on their loss,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That their memories, sacrifice and service will always inspire those who follow them.

May that Peace which passeth all human understanding remain with our departed loved ones forever more. Amen.

(Taps were then sounded, followed by a Selection from the Chancel Quartette, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul.")

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PRESIDENT ULM: The Memorial Address will be given by our newly appointed Protestant Chaplain, Reverend Charles Hood of Beverly, Massachusetts.
Reverend Hood!

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

Reverend Charles Hood
Beverly, Massachusetts

You have heard people say: "Do you remember Jim Jones?" Or, "You remember Mary Smith, don't you?" It may bring back some memory or some incident of the past concerning this person or some relationship of some individual from history that we have where we can easily remember individuals, such as Washington or Lincoln or Roosevelt or Kennedy, and we certainly remember our loved ones because they were part of our family and they have passed from this life to their reward.

The Apostle St. Paul once wrote:

"Remember how, on the night he was betrayed, he took bread and breaketh it."

Timothy wrote:

"Remember that Jesus Christ of the House of David, was raised from the dead, according to the Gospel."

And even our Lord himself said:

"Do this in remembrance of me."

So that we do remember the words, and we remember the life. We remember the works and the sacrifices of our Lord Jesus Christ, when we attend the Mass and when we partake of the bread and the cup in Holy Communion.

So it is very appropriate, on this occasion, as the first item actually on your agenda of the Association's Conference, that we engage in this Memorial Service, remembering our fellow members who have passed on from their earthly deeds and characters, and we do this in remembrance of them.

Memory is one of the greatest gifts of God; the mind is able to recall the past, and the persons and incidences, the relationships, the happy times and the sad times, the sorrowful and the dreadful days, the joyous and loving events of life.

When we read biographies, it brings to life the past, or the autobiographies. This is true of life, the words and the deeds and the sacrifices of people we have known and the great lessons of life, sometimes to our dismay, come to us from the past.

Our past mistakes teach us so that our present and our future actions might be better and more fruitful.

Reading from Greek history, we learn that the Greek father, and this is twenty centuries ago, was accustomed to having in his home, humble though it may have been, at least a miniature reproduction of one or more masterpieces representing some great

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hero, such as Achilles or Sophocles or Homer or other prominent personage, and to this reproduction he would daily say to the mother and the children:

“Let his character be infused into your life and mold your character like his.”

In other words, remember the model, the ideal of life, and let it be your example.

In our own homes, we have pictures of the members of our families who have passed on, mother, father, a son, perhaps, members who have passed on to their eternal reward.

These pictures are constant reminders to us of what they did, and what they said, and the kind of lives they lived. And so we hold up to you and to your minds tonight for you to remember the members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs who are no longer with us, but remain in our memories, and through this remembering we discover that we are challenged to live a better life and to accept the hard responsibilities of our particular calling.

The men who have gone on before us have taught us how to live and how to die, and we are their heirs. You really find yourself by remembering.

You know, Michael Angelo really came to himself when he remembered the great characters of the Old Testament, Moses, the Law Giver and David, the Shepherd King, the Prophets, and then the Apostles of the New Testament. Their spirit became a part of his very life, and so he displayed his greatest powers when he painted the Sistine Chapel.

Abraham Lincoln came to himself, also, when he came face to face with the characters of the past, the forefathers of our nation, Washington, Jefferson and others. Their deeds of sacrifice, their great words of inspiration, were infused in the mind of Lincoln, and so with that memory he faced the demands of saving this nation.

You know, the people who live in the old residences in St. Louis like to tell the story of two men, and both of these men were out of jobs. They were both former soldiers; graduates of West Point. One day, they met on a corner, and one was peddling wood from his wife's farm. He had just left the Army. The other had just been relieved of his post as the Headmaster of a military school, and he had written in his Journal: “I am out of money, out of a job, out of hope.”

The first man was Ulyses S. Grant and the second man was William T. Sherman. They found themselves in the great demands of leadership in the Union Army, and this was thrust upon them. This is no tribute to war, but it is a tribute to self-discovery, made possible when one throws himself into the task that life hands him.

And so we are challenged tonight by those who have gone on before us. In this Memorial Service, we all should find such a challenge facing us in this life. Our memories challenge us also by what has been done for us, and what has been given to us from the past, as well as the experience that has been passed on to us by people whom we have known and by those whom we have never known. In that way, we find ourselves through the gifts of life that have come to us.

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It may be a mother's training, a father's example, a teacher's influence, or an intensive experience of his own, but it has to be there, or else that great achievement does not come, no matter how favorable the opportunity is.

Many of you have seen, I am sure, a child on his father's shoulder, watching a parade. You have all seen that. But, if you look further and closer, you will see a picture of every person, including yourself. We stand on the shoulders of some one, frequently on many shoulders, and we frequently hear people say, and I am sure you have heard this many times, that they are self-made. Only a fool can say he is a self-made man. He has a very poor memory. We stand on what has been given to us.

You know, a man once asked a surgeon:

"How can you do it? You have life and death in your hands, and you operate upon a person alone."

The surgeon replied:

"I do not operate alone. I go into the operating room with Louis Pasteur; Joseph Lister is with me."

And so it is with every person, no matter who he is or what he is, we walk in the footsteps of many who have given us gifts near and far, distinguished and unknown, and you will find yourself with the best things that have been given to you in the life that you have lived. Exciting adventures of the mind are opened up to you by many fine minds who have awakened your mind. These are the riches of friendship that are given you by those who have walked with you. There is a great sense of responsibility that has grown out of the great task, the responsibility that some one gave you to do. Then, there were the ideals given to you by some one who held you high in their estimation.

And so you find yourself by remembering the gifts that have been given to you by others who are no longer here. They are not here physically, but they are here spiritually.

And so our memory and their spirit challenge us to do better, and no greater tribute can we make tonight in this Memorial Service than to take up their good works, their challenge, and live their lives and their works and in their spirit. They are saying:

"Do this in remembrance of me."

Lastly, because we call to memory the past and the persons who have challenged us, therefore we seek to upgrade our lives, and because so much has been given to us in the way of gifts, talents, intellect, knowledge and facts, therefore a great responsibility is ours today.

What we do, certainly what we say, and what we do with our lives is a legacy for the future, yes, for the future of those who will walk in our footsteps, and so we need to think and we need to take time to think, for it is a source of power. We should take

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the time to play, for it is a secret of perpetual youth. We should take the time to rest, for it is the fountain of wisdom. We should take the time to pray, for it is the greatest power on earth. We should take the time to love and to be loved, for it is a God-given privilege. We should take the time to be friendly for it is the road to happiness. We should take the time to laugh, for it is the music of the soul. We should take the time to give, for it is too short a day to be selfish. We should take the time to work, for it is the price of success. We should take the time to do charity, for it is the key to Heaven.

And so all of us, in a sense, play in life's orchestra. Most of us begin, and determine that we will play only solo parts, but as we grow in grace and knowledge, we grow also in wisdom and we find durable satisfaction in having even a small part in producing a new "World Symphony."

You know, I love the story told of Arturo Toscanini and his rehearsals of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. In rehearsing Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, each instrumentalist plays his part alone, but then the Maestro judged that they were all ready, he had them play the entire work through without any interruption. The fire of that conductor's soul touched each player, and when the finale reached its stirring close, there was a great silence. But Toscanini said:

"Who am I? I am nobody. Who are you? You are nobody."

Then, he paused, and he said:

"It is Beethoven; he is everything."

And so today, we are nobody. The greatest of those who have gone on before us are somebody because we revere their memory and we seek to live in their glory, and then we can become somebody.

The story is told of a man who traveled abroad extensively and while he was in the Holy Land, he sought to purchase some gifts to bring home to his family. He discovered a very beautiful cross, made of sandalwood, and he thought this would be a very appropriate gift. After arriving home, he gathered his family together and he showed them this gift, a grand, sandalwood cross. The question arose as to where this cross might be placed in the home. The teen-aged daughter said she thought it should be placed in her bedroom, because she entertained her girl friends in the bedroom, and they could see it.

The boy thought it should be placed in the playroom, because that was where all of his buddies got together.

The mother suggested the kitchen because she spent a lot of time in the kitchen.

The father suggested the living room because that was where their friends gathered and they would see the cross.

While they were discussing where they should place the cross, the youngest member of the family, four years old, picked up the cross and threw it into the lighted fireplace, and it began to burn, and the fragrance of that sandalwood cross permeated the living room, the kitchen, the dining room, and up into the bedroom as well as into the playroom, and into every part of the house.

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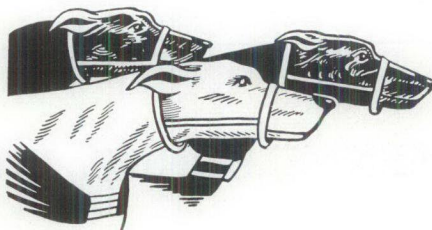
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In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

PRESIDENT ULM: We shall now have another selection from the Chancel Quartette.

(Selection from the Chancel Quartette.)

PRESIDENT ULM: I now call upon our Chaplain, Reverend Auguste Delvaux, for the Benediction.

REVEREND AUGUSTE DELVAUX: Before giving the Benediction, I do ask that the blessing of the Almighty be given for those who ride the apparatus. In the years that I have been teaching school, I have always asked my students the same thing. One day I asked every one to make up a kind of a little prayer very quickly, something from their hearts.

I have one verse from one of those boys, as follows:

"Lord, help me to keep my cool, while those above me are losing theirs."

Heavenly Father, we bless and honor Your Name, for You created all that we know and then some.

Heavenly Father, we glorify in Your Name, because you have revealed yourself.

Heavenly Father, we bless Your Name for those who came before us and left us the challenge of the Fire Services.

We pray, Heavenly Father, that you send your Spirit of counsel for all who have been mentioned, that they continue to reveal your purposes in the world.

We ask for ourselves the gift of wisdom that we may get to understand more and more the purpose of your creation, the greatness of your love.

Heavenly Father, we ask you very simply for your blessing in all that we undertake, especially in the hour of need. Amen.

PRESIDENT ULM: This concludes our Memorial Service.

(After some necessary announcements, the Sunday Evening Session was adjourned at 9:45 o'clock P. M. on June 21, 1970.)

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION — JUNE 22, 1970

The Monday Afternoon Session convened in the Ballroom of The Wentworth at 2:10 o'clock, with Chief James Brennan, Chairman of the Program Committee, presiding.

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CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Gentlemen, may I have your attention? It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome all of you Chiefs and Guests to the 48th Annual Conference of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc. The Program Committee feels that this program will not only be interesting, but meaningful as well. It is diversified and offers something for urban chiefs, rural chiefs and the volunteer chiefs. I am sure the attendance at the programs will be good, for the success of the Conference can only be measured and determined by what you receive from it and what you bring back to your various communities.

Between the two speakers this afternoon, we will have a drawing of an attendance prize, to the holder of the lucky ticket number. You must be in the audience to receive this gift.

At this time, I want to express my sincere thanks to the members of my committee, Joe Cremo of Portland, John Devine of Manchester, New Hampshire, without whose help the program certainly could not have reached fruition.

At this time, I should like to turn the program over to a very capable Fire Chief, John J. Cashman of Barrington, Rhode Island. Chief Cashman! (Applause)

MODERATOR JOHN J. CASHMAN: Thank you, Chief Brennan. Good Afternoon, Gentlemen. We have two very interesting speakers this afternoon, with two excellent topics.

The first gentleman is Mr. Anthony R. Granito, who has been in the field of Education and Fire Service Training for the past twelve years.

Prior to his appointment as Supervisor of Fire Training for the State of New York, Mr. Granito was a professional educator in several Eastern New York school systems.

His firematic responsibilities and experiences have been at a local, state, national and international level. Mr. Granito has served as training officer in Elmsmere, New York, as well as Chairman of the Fire Training Facility Committee in the Town of Bethlehem, which develops physical training facilities as well as training programs for the Town.

He has also served as a Consultant for several cities, counties and towns in Eastern New York and New England, surveying needs, developing training programs and advising on the construction of fire training facilities. Mr. Granito has conducted training and fire administration seminars for the Civil Service Commission, and Fire Department of the City of Montreal, Quebec, Kenosha, Racine and Madison, Wisconsin, as well as developing leadership and management material for the National Safety Council of Venezuela.

He has served as Associate Project Director of the Fire Officers Institute sponsored by the New York State Association of Fire Chiefs.

As Supervisor of Fire Training, he is responsible for the certifying and supervising of instructors and formulating and developing fire training courses to be taught as a standardized program throughout the State of New York. The Division of Fire Safety Program is administered to 1,850 paid and volunteer fire departments with a strength of approximately 140,000 men.

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Mr. Granito is a graduate of the State University of New York, holding a B.S. in Education, Master of Science and a candidate for Doctor of Public Administration degree.

It is a pleasure for me to introduce to you Mr. Anthony R. Granito, who is going to speak to us on the subject, "The Fire Service Needs Leaders." Mr. Granito! (Applause)

"THE FIRE SERVICE NEEDS LEADERS"

Presented By

Anthony R. Granito

Assistant Director

New York State Division of Fire Safety

Gentlemen, it is a pleasure to be here this afternoon. I think the Keynote Speaker is the one to set the pace of the speakers. He is supposed to say things that everyone in the audience is in partial agreement with, so that after he leaves the stage they can say: "That person knows what he's talking about." And yet all he has really said are the things you have brought about yourself at one time or another.

It may be that you won't agree particularly with my comments, as far as Leadership Problems are concerned; they are my own views. We have enough problems, so please don't assess my feelings to our Governor or Commissioner, especially since they are both running for re-election this year!

I hope that some of my topics that I will cover this afternoon will touch on points that you have considered in regard to leadership, so let us get started.

My father was a fireman in Albany, and every time my brother and I got a new suit, Bill Cassidy, the cop's son, would come over to see what it smelled like.

A French philosopher once said, "The more things change, the more they remain the same. I would suppose this is very true even in the Fire Service. Because we all reflect on the thought that the Chief makes the Department. In other words, leadership is still the key to success.

Let us take a moment to reflect on a recent article published in Newsweek, a national magazine. Its title — "What Price Honor?"

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 7. To aid in the formation of Volunteer Fire Departments and to give the Fire Chiefs of such organizations all the help possible.
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As Plato said more than 2,300 years ago, "What is honored in the country is cultivated there."

What is honored in a country is cultivated there! Very interesting, and I would suggest it is very much true 2,300 years later. The Fire Service is no exception to Plato's statement, and many times we find that **mediocre standards of performance, discipline and training** prevail because it is accepted by the Department, the personnel, and yes, even the citizens of the community.

The Fire Service throughout the country has come very far in the past hundred years, but how much further we have to go, only time will tell.

When one looks at the advancement of industry, in education and even in recreation, we see very startling effects of change. Scientific accomplishments and more leisure time have come about so rapidly in the last few years that it is very difficult for an individual to contemplate them.

What does this have to do with the Fire Service — a great deal. An interesting report entitled "Wingspread Conference on Fire Service Administration, Education and Research" was published in the mid-sixties. Its twelve statements of principal areas relating to our profession really bring home the point that unless we as a group are capable, willing and able, the Fire Service as we know it today may cease to exist.

May I take a moment to tell you some of the responsible statements this Wingspread Report dealt with?

1. Unprecedented demands are being imposed on the Fire Service by rapid social and technological change. To put it simply, we are not keeping up with the rapid pace of life that is going on about us.

2. The public is complacent toward the rising trend of life and property by fire.

An interesting article in Life Magazine concerning a fire in a family's home, brought out the point of public complacency and I quote, "In the next two days, numb with shock and relief, protected by the fast sympathy and affection of friends and neighbors, we did not think too much about the loss. A friend's sweater fit almost as well

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as my own, and my younger daughter's bicycle and menagerie of stuffed animals were magically replaced. The fact of insurance coverage insulated us still further."

This is in contrast to the attitude in other parts of the world toward the individual who has a fire. For example, in some European countries it is against the law to have a fire. In some countries when a person has a fire, he is placed in jail and is guilty until proven innocent.

Our system of fire protection and insurance coverage are definite factors in this complacent attitude. The attitudes of "Why worry, I'm insured," or "The Fire Department will take care of it," also are quite common.

3. There seems to be a serious lack of communication between the public and the Fire Service.

A continuing public relations program designed to project the desired image, needs to be devised and implemented to improve the picture of the Fire Service.

In still another area, professional status begins with education. There is a definite need for increased training in the area of management and administration for the fire officer, and unfortunately in many localities governing bodies and municipal administrators generally do not recognize the need.

Well, Gentlemen and Ladies, here are some of our problem areas in the Fire Service, and notice at no time did I make a separation between municipal and volunteer departments because I am talking in the broad sense of the Fire Service both paid and volunteer.

We have come a long way and done a great deal. We have saved many lives and gigantic values in property, but I question whether or not we have done enough and are doing enough and recognizing our problems so we will do more in the coming years.

Some time ago a high pressure salesman was called into his boss' office and his boss asked him whether or not he was able to close a good size business deal with a group of local manufacturer. He said to his boss, "No, I was not able to do so." He said, "You know, you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink." And his boss who had very patiently listened, said "Your job is not to lead him to the water, it's to make him thirsty."

So here we are at the crossroads. Other municipal services are growing with leaps and bounds, industry is expanding at a fantastic rate, computers and data processing are a way of life, and recreation is something that most of us can take time to enjoy, but how about the Fire Service?

What about our recruiting policy? Where are the firemen going to come from ten years from now? Who is going to train them? Who is going to lead them? And most of all, will they operate any more efficiently than we are today? Is the Fire Service throughout the country changing to the point where ten years from now it will be unrecognizable by those of us who know it today?

You are here today because you have a dedication to the Fire Service, and because you wish to increase your knowledge to become more proficient in the position you now hold, or perhaps to better prepare yourself for advancement in the service.

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This dedication usually results in another desire apart from personal motivation, the desire to see the Fire Service continue to progress. When the time comes for us to retire from active service, or we die in harness, we want to see our Department continue to be something we can take pride in.

Like Ponce de Leon and his search for the Fountain of Youth, all of us would wish to retain our physical and mental capabilities until time immemorial, but the hard-nosed fact is that all of us will reach a point where we can no longer continue in a service which requires a physical and mental capability in excess of that demanded in most occupations.

If you have this dedication to the Fire Service and to your Department, then you will want to prepare those who come after you.

There are two means of training subordinates:

First, DELEGATE, and I don't mean sending a man in your place to a meeting or convention.

Any man who thinks he can do everything himself, and refuses to delegate to others, seldom does anything right. It is a fine thing to be able to "carry the ball," but never overlook the fact that it is important also to be able to "pass the ball." If this is the spirit that wins football games, how much more will it do for the Fire Department that is playing it's greatest game in the saving of life and property.

You have heard the expression "He is a born leader." Baloney!!! Leaders are not a special type of man born under a special star. Good leaders are developed through experience, experience that can be gained only if an opportunity is given, developed through education efforts, such as your attendance at this conference today, and finally developed through a personal desire to advance in a chosen field.

For a subordinate to obtain the needed experience essential to good leadership, he must be delegated some responsibility.

It is hard to overcome the notion that if you want a good job done, you have to do it yourself. This idea arises from a distrust of others' abilities, but the supervisor who says this unwittingly betrays deficiencies in himself. Either he is unable to explain a job clearly to someone else, or he lacks the organizational ability to distribute work properly, and the patience to follow it up to see that it is being done correctly.

Ask yourself these questions:

1. Do you attempt to answer every call regardless of its nature.
2. At a fire scene, assuming you have manpower, are you out in front of the building accessible to your junior officers or are you inside on the working end of a line?
3. When the fire is knocked down and only the overhaul and mopping up is left, do you stay at the scene until the last pick-up is made and everything returning to quarters?
4. Is your training program planned and conducted by you personally?

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If your answer is yes to these questions, you had better think about starting to delegate.

There is a fringe benefit to shifting part of the load to other officers of the Department. Not only does it develop confidence and leadership abilities in them, but it allows you more time to concentrate on the overall operation of the Department, and to conserve some of that physical and mental capacity which all too soon dissipates never to return.

Let your subordinate officer handle the grass fires, rubbish fires and nuisance calls. Give them a specific part of the fireground and don't try to be in sixteen places at once. You don't have to prove to anyone that you can still take it. You would not, or perhaps should not, in a better word, be the Chief if you had not proven this before.

When the fire situation is under control, leave a junior officer to supervise the overhaul and clean-up. He will welcome the opportunity and probably do a better job than you, knowing that if a rekindle should occur, he will probably have a large portion of his anatomy chewed.

Chief officers of large Fire Departments must, out of necessity, delegate responsibility in several areas of operation to subordinates. I submit to you that regardless of size or work load, every Chief Officer should delegate. There may not be enough work for one man, but if you are going to develop the next man in line, he must be given responsibilities.

Second, PASS ON THE INFORMATION.

Don't keep your men in the dark in regard to Fire Department policy. Nothing can destroy morale faster than a situation where the men must read the local paper to find out what is happening in their Department. It is most important within your Department, and lack of good communications can wreck any operation.

During the conference there will be considerable information given of Fire Department operations. Some of the material will be provided in printed form, but you can take notes on all of it. You will have the information. What about the rest of the Department? Will you take time at the next meeting, training session, or in private conversation, to pass along those items of importance, or will you tuck in away using it only for your personal gain, or worse yet, put in with other souvenirs and forget it.

Someone is taking your place back home while you are here this weekend. If an unforeseen problem crops up, does that man know the policy of the Department? Have you left instructions to be called in the event something happens back home? Why? If you dropped dead this instant, your Fire Department would continue.

Outside control of Fire Departments is, thank God, diminishing. For too long a time we have let the insurance industry dictate how the Fire Service should operate. To set the record straight, it was necessary for the insurance industry to do this because the leadership of the Fire Service was not doing the job. We came to rely upon these outside agencies as a crutch to obtain what was needed.

The day is coming, if not already here, when this reliance on others will end. No other vocations, police for example, rely on outside agencies to set police standards. Why should the Fire Service?

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For too many years, we as Fire Service leaders have tended to act more as thermometers registering change than thermostats feeling the problem and adjusting to it.

In the 1960's we were faced with civil disorder, civil rights protests, work slowdowns and outright strikes.

In the 1970's distrust, confusion, fear, lack of communication, all working together to cause massive problems for society in general, and of course for the Fire Service.

What will leaders of the 1970's face?

1. Concern for environment

Water pollution—we may have to change extinguishing agents.

Air pollution—a change in training procedures.

Social awareness—minority groups, student reaction, new social forces.

2. Finances

Less money—fewer men, consolidation, the county department.

3. Equipment

Time for change—nozzles to control pumps, a one-man ladder, smaller apparatus.

4. Training

New media—E.T.V. simulators, better instruction.

5. Higher Education

College level—community colleges, work study programs, officer development.

6. THE NEED FOR RESEARCH

Thinking, testing, evaluating, changing, developing.

What the Fire Service needs is leaders.

What is ahead for them—a gigantic challenge—the question is, “Can we accept it?”

Thank you. (Applause)

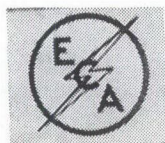
MODERATOR CASHMAN: I want to thank Mr. Granito very much for his most inspiring words. I happened to think of the words of a friend of mine, Bill Clarke, and this is what he said:

“If you want to find out what life was like in the United States fifty years ago, you go to a museum. If you want to find out what the Fire Service was like in the United States fifty years ago, you go to your neighborhood fire house.”

I think that the points brought out here by Mr. Granito are much needed. We all have a tendency to sit back and take it easy, and it's about time we stopped that.

(We are going to have a drawing, now. The number drawn was 949,939.).

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I have one announcement at this time. At four o'clock, the Connecticut group will meet in this room.

Our next topic this afternoon is "Solving Fire Problems Through Imagineering" and our speaker is Mr. Daniel J. MacKay, Jr., who is the President of Advanced Safety Systems, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Born and educated in New England, Mr. MacKay has specialized in special-hazard fire protection for over twenty years. He has been called upon to consult on unusual fire protection problems by major companies throughout the United States and has also consulted with the Ministry of Works in New Zealand.

Mr. MacKay has appeared on radio and TV in New England as well as on the networks nationally. He discussed some of his unusual projects such as his two trips to the South Pole, as a consultant for the United States Navy, on fire protection problems for Antarctica. He has also worked with the United States Department of Defense on a very unique project for shipboard fire protection. The second Atomic Submarine, "Sea Wolf" used sodium as a heat transfer agent, presenting a very serious hazard, and Mr. MacKay was called in to set up protection for this vessel.

Mr. MacKay formed his own company, Advanced Safety Systems, Inc. For the first time in New England, there is now a company specializing in automation in fire protection. Working closely with several national fire equipment manufacturers and leading fire authorities, he has developed automatic systems for high hazard areas such as spacecraft, hyperbaric chambers, high rise buildings, aircraft and valuable record storage areas.

The research and development that he has done and that he is presently working on should have a most profound effect on the ever-increasing fire losses.

It is a pleasure for me to introduce to you at this time Mr. Daniel J. MacKay, Jr., President of Advanced Safety Systems, Inc., who will speak to us on the subject of "Solving Fire Problems Through Imagineering." (Applause)

SOLVING FIRE PROBLEMS THROUGH IMAGINEERING

Daniel J. MacKay, Jr.

President

Advanced Safety Systems, Inc.

Sometime ago, I was asked to speak at a mental institution. I started to speak to this fairly good-sized audience. I was up on the stage and the auditorium was filled. As I started to speak, some one in back of the room stood up and said:

"He's terrible!"

The Director of the institution was immediately in back of me. I turned to him, and he said to me:

"Please continue, Mr. MacKay."

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A little while later, the same man stood up and said:

"He's lousy!"

I turned to the Director again, and he said to me:

"Please go on."

Well, this same man stood up again and said:

"He stinks!"

At this point, I was quite embarrassed, and I turned to the Director and said:

"Really, should I go on?"

"I wish you would," he said. "That man has been in the institution for ten years and that's the first intelligent thing he has said in all of that time!" (Laughter)

At another time, we had been asked to speak at some unusual places, including a railroad train one time, a submarine, aircraft carriers, as well as at the South Pole.

We were asked to speak to a group in Vermont sometime ago, and as I started to drive up there, it started to snow in Boston, and there were two, four and six inches of snow, here. When we finally got to Vermont, there was almost a foot of snow on the ground there. I got to the auditorium where we were to speak and found just one gentleman seated there, so I said to him:

"Whereas you are all alone, I don't suppose you want a program this evening."

He said: "I will ask you this. I have some cattle, and if there was only one cow there, so what?"

So I went on, and I'm afraid I was a little long-winded. I did go on too long. I greeted him as he left, and he said to me, again:

"Mr. MacKay, if I went down to the pasture to feed the cattle, I wouldn't give him the whole load!" (Laughter)

The way things have gone on of late, if a fire occurs in the university today, as some one has mentioned, they have a faculty meeting, first. The world is changing and we must certainly change with it.

It has been said that our industry is largely much unchanged and grossly unscientific. This is reported by the House Committee on the Fire Safety Research Act, signed by President Johnson. Unfortunately, it is true. Part of our Problem has been talked about by some of them. But I would say that the bureaucratic laws have locked us up, and it is difficult to do what is required. There is still a great deal of rhetoric that was heard a hundred years ago that we still hear today, on how to apply water more efficiently.

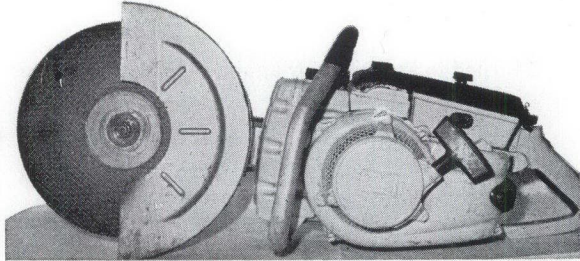
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There is a dire need for much more research in the industry, but there is little money to do it with, even though we are the wealthiest nation on earth; the per capita fire death rate is twice that of Canada and four times that of the United Kingdom and six times that of Japan. We had a fire loss of two billion dollars last year. The communities still have not realized that the Fire Service is, indeed, a vital function, and they have not funded them properly. In 1968, President Johnson signed the Fire and Safety Research Act, and we thought that it might be the start, but it has not been funded. And yet in 1900, our Federal Budget was one billion dollars, and now it is approximately 200 billion dollars. And Senator Eastland of Mississippi can get paid \$13,500 for not growing cotton. The Department of Defense spent 1 billion 300 million dollars to build a reconnaissance that didn't work, and like amounts for other things that didn't work. This is in the Defense Department alone, where every minute of the day millions and billions of dollars are being spent.

And yet, our industry is responsible for saving the lives of our citizens. Isn't it unfortunate that we find it so difficult to support ourselves?

Tony Granito, whom we just heard speak to us, said that the Fire Service may be at the point of change so that in a few years we won't recognize it, but unfortunately the change may come from outside. And indeed, that is probably true.

Let us see what is going to happen.

In 64 A.D., there was a major holocaust.

In 1864 Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern causing the great Chicago fire.

Then, there was the McCormick Place Fire, the Apollo Disaster, and the New Jersey Refinery Fire, all of which could have been avoided. Certainly we have come a long way in these fires. And yet, have we?

If we contemplate for a moment just the things we can remember from the development of the radio, right on through television, outer-space travel, the airplane, walking on the moon, nuclear fission, organ transplants and the like, and look at the same period of time with relation to our own industry, we really haven't done anything.

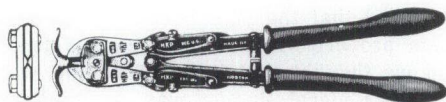
About one hundred years ago, there was a system developed that would be installed in the ceiling or roof of a building so that when heat reached a certain point, a pre-set point, it would melt and discharge water to extinguish such a controlled fire. One hundred years later, we sit in a room, we have a device there and when excessive heat is obtained, it melts and discharges water to control a fire. So that we are still trying to extinguish fires in that order.

I do not think that in our lifetime we will ever see a substitute for water; but, there are supplements, and we must consider them. If we don't, we are going to have what we call a great many industrial conflagrations.

As we continue to have the population increase, and as we continue to have chemical processes, as we continue to have more sophisticated equipment, we are going to have the increased fire losses that we have today.

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Theoretically, we can build these things out of gun powder and put them in the middle of nowhere, and they won't go any place, unless they are struck by lightning, or unless man is introduced to them. I say that man is our greatest single problem, and as long as we have man, and man has a fertile mind and he continues to develop it, he is going to create more situations.

A man wants heat.

We have all sorts of ignition.

A man wants light, and we have another source of ignition.

And so on, and so on. He creates more things, such as nuclear fission and chemical processes, and as long as we have people and the population increase continues, we are going to have sources of ignition and more things to burn. Industrial conflagrations will be created because of our own sufferance and negative attitude and our lack of engineering.

We must change our ways or the old bureaucratic empirical approach will not work. We must create automation for the specific hazards, but not for the structure. So far, it is a sober scientific fact that the bumble bee's wings are far too small for his abundant body, and the wings he has will not be fast enough to lift him off the ground. Ask any aeronautical engineer and he will confirm this fact. Yet, nobody told the bumble bee that, and he flies around. All the laws of science make this true.

It is incredible to think of what man can accomplish, if he has the will and if he has the proper motivation to do this thing. Motivation is so difficult to come by.

Our service is such that if you speak a little bit differently, if you are at all creative, if you don't know about the flaws that have locked us up in concrete for so many years, then you are black-balled and you are ousted.

Now, I am sure that you all remember some of the developments in our industry in the past few years. There were the various extension phones. We now have some one who has come over from England who will theoretically explode pesticides from planes. But, our industry is really so backward that no one even understands the phenomenon of the fire itself. We don't know why a fire burns!

I see that Professor Emmons is going to be here tomorrow from Harvard. I have read this man's works and his philosophy is something like mine, and his philosophy is like Tony's.

There are a few people who are not afraid to stand up and say that we have gone too slow for too long. We have got to start thinking and take a look at the hazards and see what they are.

We have chemicals being created, and the manufacturers don't even know what is going to happen, and we are going to continue to have these things.

Here is the piece that I cut out of the paper yesterday:

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Now, most of you know that that is used in a great many cables and applications in these super-computer rooms, where water could put them out of business for a long, long time; and yet, until fairly recently, when a fire occurred at an installation in Florida, a 10-foot T.V.C. Cable over-heated, with the resulting flame damage, which was only a few hundred dollars. The loss from the T.V.C. smouldering makes the liberation of the hydrofluoric acid which brought this loss up to 4½ million dollars.

There is so much that we don't know about our own industry. All of the new chemicals can be meaningful, and the industry can be changed, if we apply them properly.

One of the ways is to make fire protection automatic, to automate fire protection, to eliminate the greatest thing, the human element. We can't afford to raise the costs and increase the personnel, in accordance with the population increases, and with the hazard increase, particularly industrial.

There will always be a need for Fire Service, but the Fire Service will have to expand itself beyond the present. If we take the industrial conflagrations that I have talked about, they will be coming because of water damage involved. For, when you consider the fire loss of about two billion dollars, almost half of this was from water. So that we must come up with new techniques.

Why can't our industry automate? We know where the fires occur. The industrial loss records tell us pretty well where they occur. We can eliminate the biggest single problem, the human element.

One of the concepts in the last few years is that we have need for a cleaning agent that could be applied properly to extinguish fires on contact. Like other agents, it does not extinguish by smothering or cooling. Most of you have tried the three factors,, but there is a fourth factor that has come into the chain reaction, and although no one really understands the phenomenon of fire itself, there are those who say they understand why the fire is extinguished, at a given time. Whenever these views are put forth, they sound pretty good, but most of them are found in the research laboratory.

We think that if you inhibit the propagation of the little flame area and propagate it, as you are about to see in this film which I am going to show you, we can do a much better job, I am sure.

I do have this short film, made by Dupont, and before showing it, I want to say very emphatically that we do not approve of part of this film. Dupont does know how to make things, but they don't know too much about the Fire Service, and I think that you will well understand the portions of the film to which I am referring, after you see the film.

(The film was then shown.)

MR. MacKAY: Now, let me say that although it is a long-needed agent, necessarily a cleaning agent must be used because of the valuable documents in particular. I am delighted to announce that as of less than two weeks ago we, being distributors for Fenwall, can handle this 1301, because Fenwall has received the first dual listing on any 1301 engineered fire protection system. This is now being used on the Boeing 47 construction and overhauls.

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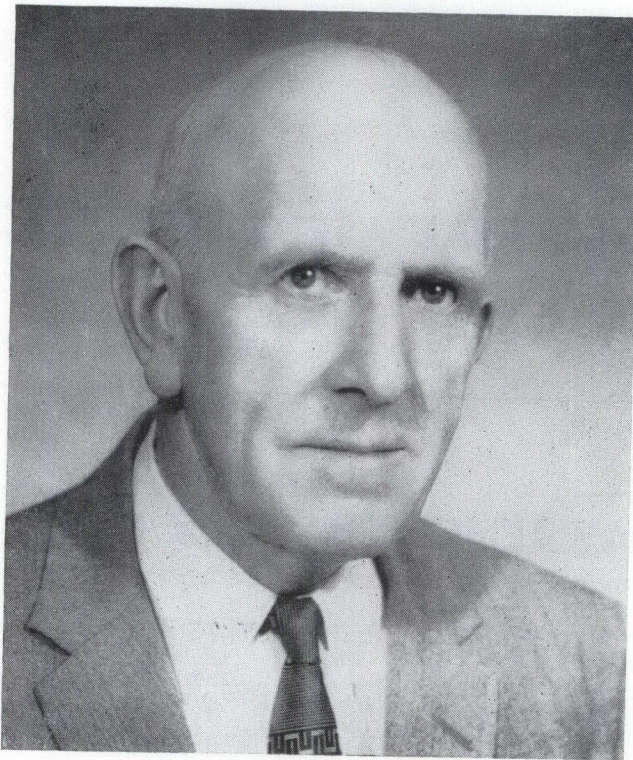
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The verbal approval came through within the last few days from Underwriters' Laboratories for the first electronic component control unit that has ever been used in automatic systems for fire protection to be used with the 1301. So that this is not a laboratory dream. It is now being used in installations. Perhaps some of you did see our test at Harvard two years ago, when we first installed the 1301 system and invited some of the news media to stay in the room, to see the demonstration.

There are, of course, some disadvantages to its application, and one of them was in this film. The warehouse was an ideal application for water, and of course there are many more. But, I think that my prime point is that we can cut the fire loss; we can cut down from the major conflagrations, if we design a system to suit the needs of the hazard, rather than the structures. When we do this, we must design a system to the hazard, perhaps where we have used high extension foam, dry chemicals, CO₂, 1301, and next year it might be 1302.

I am about to show you the detection developed as a result of the Apollo disaster. We can halt an explosion in less than the time it takes you to bring your eye to it, to suppress the fire. So that we are protecting the personnel they are training in the hyper-space chambers, where the astronauts are training. It will respond to a spark, as you will see, and it will respond to a match. Obviously, the nature of our industry has been that of speed. This could be a threat in the case of automation to fire protection, because we don't want to strike until we are ready, and we may not be ready in this room, if you light a cigarette.

(Demonstration at this point.)

Notice the smoke reduction. You might want to use several detectors.

The Boeing 747 was the best example. We did run working fires on the 747. A side-light of this was that the Factory Mutual cancelled for one hour, during the fire test. They should have had a little more confidence. It was really quite a sight, seeing this huge thing. They did not want to exhibit the waste paper basket, or a small fire that could easily be controlled; they did want us to strike automatically; however, when the on-time delivery of aircraft was threatened and we did this, we had two 55-gallon drums, and the extinguishment, and this is what they wanted. We did that.

By the same taken, astronauts have to be protected. The system has to be designed to suit the hazards. But, with this agent, it has to be discharged rapidly, and the disadvantage to this agent is that it pyrolyzes the change, and it creates such things as hydro-fluoric acid. We can minimize this by acting very quickly.

On the 747, we measured all the products that came off the ship, the composition as well as the combustion, and even though the flame was large, the exposure time of the flame was very slight.

I think that you should keep this in mind, that the discharge is to be done within seconds; sometimes within milli-seconds.

I have another simple demonstration here to show you the speed with which we can operate the foundation today, as well as the effectiveness of the agent, with extremely low concentration. Here is the arrangement. It is a sort of a Rube Goldberg

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arrangement, designed to do two things. There is the speed at which you can operate it; it does not extinguish by smothering or cooling. May I have a match, please.

Do you know what a perfect Bostonian is? Cleveland Amory described him as a man who sits on a rock, sucking a lemon, reading a Bible and contemplating adultery! Some one told me that!

Now, would you give me that little ash tray under the cup. I am going to put a little bit of lighter fluid in it, and show you the response to it. Now, again, this is the Rube Goldberg arrangement. This here (indicating) is looking for flame; it will see a three-inch flame, up to 18-feet away. When it sees flame, it will open a valve and allow the agent to discharge. I will strike a match and throw it into the lighter fluid; watch the response. You can see the match came in and bounced out again, and the flame was still seen by the burning match; it extinguished it outside the ash tray.

You didn't see how much flame was extinguished. On a system, it would be faster. I am going to shut off the UV detector. When I shut this off and I put a match in, you will have more flame. And, characteristic of the agent is that as it hangs around, it makes it difficult to have ignition occur. And now, she burns. When I turn on the detector, this will be all on flame. You will notice that the flame doesn't smother or cool out; it is out. It latches onto these things (indicating) and it is gone. We can do this with a large bit here (indicating). But, to be a little more dramatic, will you let me have a twenty dollar bill? First, I am going to break it and then we will throw a match at it, and we have got to turn on the detector, I suppose.

Now, I hope that this works. You saw the match. I am now going to turn the detector off. This time, I am going to turn the match on the bill. There is still some naphtha there. I don't see any scorching at all.

So that this is an agent that can be very exciting. It is not the answer. I hope that we are going to come up with new agents, within the next few years. I am sure of that. I am sure of what Tony said, that our industry is just beginning to change, but it has to come within the industry or we will be forced to change it from outside, because the pressure is going to be so great by the insurance companies that they can't swing it, and they are going to be selective all the time.

This is, indeed, a new era in fire protection. I would like to think that a new portion could be made, in the way of automatic protection. Remember my name, Dan MacKay; you will be reading about me in the newspapers. I smoke in bed! (Laughter and Applause).

MODERATOR CASHMAN: Thank you, Dan. When Jim gave me this assignment, I didn't know that it was going to cost me \$20.00! I almost lost it!

Gentlemen, I am sure that some of you may have questions for Dan on his very interesting topic. Will those of you who do have questions please rise and give your name, so that it may be properly recorded.

CHIEF BURTON of Haverhill, Massachusetts: What cost range are we talking about?

MR. MacKAY: The cost varies, depending upon the size of the hazard. The larger the hazard that you are protecting, if you are talking about 1301, the least cost per

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cubic foot. In general, these systems, although they are much more sophisticated, are approximately two times as much as sprinklers.

We are not trying to replace sprinklers; we are trying to supplement for them to keep them from going on. In some places, we have to substitute for them, where water is not available, or will cause so much damage. I might mention that reliability is better than 99.985 and this came out of the aerospace industry. Thank you! (Applause).

MODERATOR CASHMAN: Thank you, Mr. MacKay. Are there any other questions? If not, thank you very much. (Applause).

I have been asked to announce that there will be a Massachusetts meeting on the porch at 4:00 o'clock P.M.

I now declare this meeting adjourned.

(Whereupon, the Monday Afternoon Meeting was adjourned at 3:55 o'clock P.M. on June 22, 1970).

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION — JUNE 23, 1970

The Tuesday Morning Session convened in the Ballroom of The Wentworth, New Castle, New Hampshire on June 23, 1970, with Chief James Brennan, Chairman of the Program Committee opening the meeting.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The meeting will please come to order. I want to welcome you to this morning's session, and we are going to get the show on the road with Chief Dana H. Whittemore of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Chief Whittemore! (Applause)

MODERATOR WHITTEMORE: Thank you, Jim. Good Morning, Fellows. We are going to start off this morning's session with our first speaker, Mr. John R. Anderson of the New England Insurance Rating Association.

Mr. Anderson is a graduate of the Maritime Academy with a Bachelor of Science Degree, and he is a registered professional engineer. He was also the Superintendent of the Municipal Protection Department for ten years. He is a gentleman with whom we are all familiar.

His subject today is "Design and Analysis of Water Supplies for Fire Protection." Mr. Anderson! (Applause)

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES FOR FIRE PROTECTION

John R. Anderson

New England Insurance Rating Association

Thank you very much, Mr. Moderator. It is an interesting experience that at any convention on a Tuesday morning, people's faces look so much more ruddy in appear-

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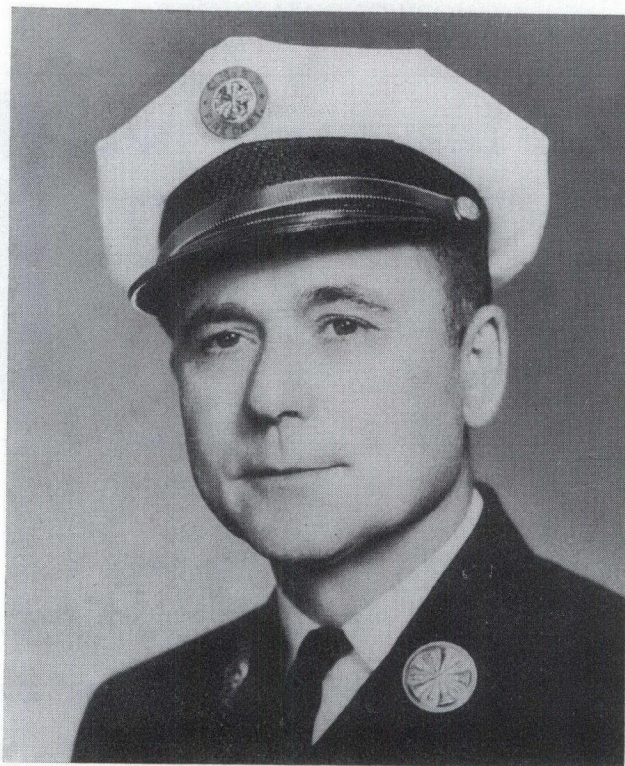
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ance, but I am delighted you could all come because I know how difficult it is for you to be here.

Today I want to talk about water system designs for your protection. The existence and development of every city or population center throughout history has been based upon the availability of a potable water supply adequate for the need of the inhabitants. In King Solomon's reign a 10-inch earthen pipe was constructed and installed to convey water to the City of Jerusalem. Engineers in ancient Rome constructed aqueducts that are in use today.

Until recent times (historically) the design of water systems was based entirely upon consumption needs, with allowances for projected use. Little consideration, if any, was made for water that could be utilized for fire protection purposes.

Among the first considerations for fire protection in the design of water systems for some of our old New England towns, was the capability of the completed system to be able to "shoot" a stream of water over the tallest buildings in town, usually the Town Hall.

In one town it was found upon completion of the system it was not possible to comply with the requirement. However, not all was lost. The villagers simply constructed a wooden trestle, relocated the standpipe which was set on the ground, to the top of the trestle. A considerable engineering achievement of the day, to my knowledge the only standpipe that is now known as an elevated standpipe.

Any water system consists of a source of supply, either surface or subsurface, and usually a pipe line which transports water from where it is found to where it will be consumed. The capacity of both the source and pipe line must be adequate to meet the needs of the community.

Generally speaking there are two basic types of water systems:

A — Gravity System

B — Direct Pumping System

Slide No. 1. This slide illustrates a typical Gravity supply both in plan and section. Precipitation falling upon a watershed collects in an open reservoir in the hills above a small community.

It is determined that the supply is adequate to meet the needs of the community, considered to be in the vicinity of two hydrants shown at the extreme right.

An 8-inch pipe is installed from the reservoir down the hill, terminating at the hydrants. The water level in the reservoir is 231 feet above the hydrants, and therefore under static conditions a pressure gage attached to the hydrants would read 100 psi.

The important point in this system is its inherent reliability. Water is available to the village because of its position above the village. The supply to the village depends only upon having water in the reservoir.

Slide No. 2. This slide illustrates a Direct Pumping System both in plan and section. Precipitation falling upon a watershed collects in an open reservoir exactly as

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in the first slide. The only difference being, the elevation of the reservoir is at a lower elevation than that of the village. A pump at the pumping station takes water from the reservoir and discharges into the 8-inch pipe extending to the hydrants shown at the right. The important point in this system is the entire dependence upon the operation of the pump. With a mechanical failure or a power failure, the system will fail completely.

STATISTICS. We have all heard of statistics. Statistics are related to every facet of our existence. The popularity of a particular program on TV is established through statistics. So are the mortality tables upon which life insurance costs are established. Projected birth rate statistics are used to forecast the demand for certain goods. "Statistics" is usually defined as a science of the collection and classification of facts on the basis of a relative number of occurrences.

Statistics pertaining to fire losses are enormous, but basically conclude that of all the fires that occur, a large majority are extinguished with very small amounts of water utilizing small numbers of men and equipment. But statistics also indicate there are a small number of large fires which result in extremely large losses. These fires can be extinguished only by utilizing large numbers of equipment, manpower, and large quantities of water.

It is the amount of water and rate of delivery required to extinguish the large fire that should be incorporated into the design of water systems. The type of fire usually considered when designing water systems to include provisions for fire fighting, is the severe fire which you are all acquainted with far more than I.

Slide No. 3. We have all heard how automatic sprinklers have an extinguishing record of 98 per cent. Fire resistive construction, fully protected by automatic sprinkler system, occupied, started during daytime, burned downward, 100 per cent destroyed.

Slide No. 4. Industrial Park — (Exposures).

Slide No. 5. Modern Department Store. Illustration of large quantity of water used.

Slide 6. Former Lumber Yard.

The required rate of water flow necessary to control and extinguish fires of this type is called required fire flow. The minimum fire flow—500 GPM (scattered res.). The maximum fire flow—12,000 GPM (complex city blocks).

Usually the required fire flow is based upon the nature of structural conditions within the community.

A—Large area structures are of prime importance.

B—Materials used in construction.

C—Occupancy—hazardous processes, high piled stock.

D—Exposure to Adjacent Structures is also considered.

For the most part, the bulk of the population of the country lives in a similar pattern with respect to schedules. Eat meals at the same time. Usually sleep at night.

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Water the lawn at the same time. Go to work at the same time. People living in this schedule will use more water during certain times of the day, certain days of the week, and certain seasons during the year. In New York City, for example, it is possible to determine when a commercial is shown on television because of increased water consumption. Water for normal purposes, therefore, is consumed at varying rates depending upon the living schedule of the residents, and the manufacturing schedule of industry.

In water system design the varying rates of consumption are expressed as:

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION — The rate at which water is consumed during an average day over the entire year.

MAXIMUM DAILY CONSUMPTION — The rate at which water is consumed during the maximum use day of the entire year.

PEAK HOURLY CONSUMPTION — The maximum rate at which water is consumed during a period of one hour for the entire year. Also of great importance is the duration of peak hour consumption.

These varying rates of consumption are of prime importance in the design of a water system.

While the total amount of water used for fire protection during the year is negligible, the rate at which it is used is of significant importance.

The required fire flow as discussed earlier should be available in addition to maximum daily consumption. Consider a required fire flow of 3,000 GPM. This rate must be available in addition to maximum daily consumption.

Required fire flow	3,000 GPM
Maximum daily consumption	5,000 GPM

System must be able to deliver 8,000 GPM to be considered adequate.

Slide No. 7. Consider a small gravity system, as illustrated in this slide. The reservoir shown in upper left with a water level at elevation of 300 feet. A 12-inch pipe extends from the reservoir to a hydrant at the extreme right, Point A, which is at elevation of 100 feet. With no water being consumed in the system, static pressure at Point A would be 87 psi. A flow test conducted at this time would reveal the following: Static pressure, 87 psi. Rate of 3,000 GPM for fire protection. Rate at which water is available for fire protection 3340 GPM. With water being consumed at the average day rate, a gage at Point A would read: static pressure, 80 psi. Rate at which water is available for fire protection, 2290 GPM. With water being consumed at the maximum day rate, a gage at Point A would read—static pressure 67 psi.

Rate at which water is available for fire protection 1600 GPM, with water being consumed at a maximum hourly rate, a gage at Point A would read—static pressure 39 psi.

Rate at which water is available for fire protection 555 GPM. Depending upon consumption rates in this example, the rate of water flow available for fire protection varies from 3340 GPM to 555 GPM. Static pressures vary from 87 psi to 39 psi.

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Thus the major consideration in the design of a water supply system that will furnish water for ordinary purposes in addition to fire requirements, is the simultaneous demand for fire and ordinary purposes.

All parts of the system must be designed for this consideration including pumps, storage tanks, reservoir, pipe lines and sources of supply.

Slide No. 8. This slide illustrates a typical small water system. The system has been designed to supply water for normal purposes and for fire demands, to a village where the hydrants are shown at the extreme right. The source of supply is a gravel packed deep well 200 feet deep. The yield is in excess of 700 GPM.

A deep well turbine pump is installed rated at 700 GPM at a sufficient pressure to discharge water through an 8-inch pipe to a standpipe located on a hill.

A 12-inch cast iron pipe extends from the standpipe to the hydrants shown on the right. Water which is not consumed in the system is stored in the standpipe. If a fire occurs, maximum daily consumption is supplied by the deep well turbine pump, and the entire fire demand is supplied by water that is stored in the tank. Usually the pump is started and stopped depending upon the water level in the standpipe.

If the water level in the standpipe is allowed to drop materially, the available quantity for fire protection is seriously affected. If the safe yield of the well is reduced during dry weather periods, the pump is unable to operate properly with the result the water level in storage drops, and eventually the tank is empty.

Slide No. 9. This slide illustrates a deep well turbine pump designed to pump water from 100 feet below the surface. In this case it consists of 11 impellers or stages that is very similar to a Fire Department pumper operating in series, only in this case there are 11 stages or impellers.

Slide No. 10. Deep well turbine pump being installed in well through a hatchway in roof.

Slide No. 11. This slide illustrates a small adequate and reliable water system supplying a village assumed to be at the vicinity of the cross of the 8-inch and 12-inch pipe. Source of supply consists of a deep well with turbine pump. Discharging through 12-inch pipe to a 1.00 M.G. standpipe. If pump fails there is a 1.00 M.G. available from standpipe. If a break in pipe line occurs either at the pumping station or reservoir, the system continues to function.

This is an example of an extremely adequate and reliable system, a combination of both gravity and direct pumping system.

Slide No. 12. This slide illustrates the growth and development that occurred in the small system. Shown in the previous slide. The 700 G.M. deep well pump remains. The 1.00 M.G. standpipe remains. The original 12-inch and 8-inch pipes shown in solid lines. The development of the system was haphazard at best.

1. A residential area was established at the left. Since it was initially a small development, 6-inch pipe was used.

2. The original residential development was greatly expanded in this area and in other sections. Again 6-inch pipe was used for water supply as shown.

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3. Because of all the new dwellings, a shopping center was constructed, but someone did some thinking and determined that a 12-inch pipe would be required since the shopping center would require more water for fire protection than a residential area. How much water can be obtained from a 12-inch connected to a 6-inch as in this manner?

4. The next change was the development of an industrial park. The ground level of the park was above that of the standpipe. Consideration was given to fire demands, so a 12-inch pipe was installed. Booster pump was installed to supply water to this section. It appears that proper consideration has been given for fire protection, but has it? The entire supply to the industrial park is entirely dependent upon the proper operation of a single pump just as depicted in the slide shown earlier of the basic direct pumping system. The booster pump operation in this case consists of a single in-line pump installed in a vault in the ground, subject to all the electrical problems of dampness which usually result in failure to operate. Consider the cost of the booster pump being in the vicinity of 3-4000, yet this pump might be called upon to supply several pumping engines each one worth over \$30,000 and even more, this pump is the sole supply for automatic sprinkler systems providing protection for structures worth many millions. Talk about weak links in a chain!

If we examined this system even more in detail, we would find because of the increase in consumption of water for normal demands that the 1.00 million gallon standpipe is practically empty on days of maximum demand, a condition which would result in practically no water available for fire protection.

What this type of growth represents is the present status of international politics, where the country possessing the large roll of salami is badgered into giving up a small piece of the roll. Since there is such a large roll, what can the argument be against giving up one small piece? One piece is given away at a time until all that is left of the salami is the string.

And so it is with this system. What once was the adequacy and reliability of this water system, was given away a piece at a time until all that is left is the string.

This represents what can happen to a community where planning is non-existent, land use is haphazard, and fire protection requirements ignored.

Even in well designed, well developed water systems, there is always a section of the distribution system where an adequate rate of flow cannot be obtained for fire protection. Usually the problem in these cases is the carrying capacity of pipe lines in the distribution system, either small diameter or tuberculation and incrustation have occurred and like the hardening of the arteries of an old man, has choked off the supply. The problem, particularly for the Fire Service, is to know where these areas are, and to what extent the supply is deficient.

This can usually be determined by conducting hydrant flow tests using a pitot tube and a bordon pressure gage.

Slide No. 13. This slide illustrates a typical pitot tube which is used to measure the velocity of water discharged from a hydrant which is converted into GPM.

Slide No. 14. This slide illustrates a typical hydrant cap and gage assembly which is used to obtain static and residual pressures. Note: pet cock prevents damage to

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gage. With the use of this equipment it is possible to determine the water flow available for fire protection, provided allowances are made for what is normally happening in the system.

Slide No. 15. This slide illustrates a typical layout for a hydrant flow test. Dead end street—6 inch pipe. Flow hydrant chosen—No. 2 (as shown). Static and residual hydrant No. 1 (as shown).

Slide No. 16. This slide illustrates a typical hydrant flow test procedure. Flow hydrant selected in the foreground. Static and residual hydrant in the background.

Slide No. 17 illustrates gage placement at the static and residual hydrant.

Slide No. 18 illustrates rate of flow being determined at hydrant in the foreground. Residual pressure at hydrant in the background.

Slide No. 19. This illustrates pitot tube being used to determine simultaneous flow from two 2½-inch outlets.

Slides No. 20-21. Typically clear water noted during test.

Slide No. 22. Method to determine with some accuracy rate of water available for low flow condition. In this case 190 GPM.

Slide No. 23. Illustrates accessibility of hydrants.

Slide No. 24. Illustrates an 8-inch dead end pipe which supplies three hydrants. The flow available from the first hydrant in excess of 1000 GPM. The hydrant is colored green. The flow available from the second and third hydrant in succession in excess of 1000 GPM. Both of these hydrants are colored green. If a fire involves the 100,000 square foot frame building, the question of how much water do we have to fight the fire. Not the 1000 from each hydrant making 3000 GPM, but in this case an actual test showed only 1200 GPM available. Color coding, printing the size of the pipe to which the hydrant is connected, is not necessarily the answer.

Slide No. 25. If the water level in the only reservoir looks like this, then the distribution system doesn't really matter.

Slide No. 26. If the total pumping capacity is confined to the pumper capacity shown, here then obviously the adequacy and reliability of the water system cannot be utilized.

And after many years of unselfish attention to duty and to mankind, the rewards as you pass on may be the disposition of your remains next to the hydrant of your choice.

Slide No. 27. Seriously, however, although there are many new exotic extinguishing mediums, water is and will likely remain the principal fire extinguishing agent. It therefore is imperative that water systems be designed to provide an adequate and reliable fire supply to all sections of the distribution system, and that any flow tests

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designed to measure the rate available for fire protection, be interpreted correctly in the light of the varying consumption demands of the system.

Unfortunately there is no short cut method or rules of thumb that will take the place of complete knowledge of all the characteristics of any water system.
(Applause)

MODERATOR WHITTEMORE: Thank you, John, for your illustrated and very interesting presentation this morning. We are very fortunate to have hydrant systems that don't match some of those we have looked at this morning.

Gentlemen, we are going to have a drawing, and then we will go on to our next speaker. (The drawing was then made; the winning number was 949-998.)

If there is time when our second speaker concludes his address, we are going to try to have a question and answer period.

Our second speaker on the program this morning has a subject which I think is very, very interesting to all of us, and I know that we are all waiting to hear what this gentleman has to say; his subject is: "Why Is Our Fire Record So Bad?" I don't think we can comment as yet on his title until we hear what he has to say. I am sure during the question and answer period you may have some interesting questions to ask him. Our next speaker is Chairman of the Fire Research Committee of the National Academy of Sciences; Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Harvard University; Consultant on Basic Fire Research Program, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation; Member, Space Science and Technology Panel, President's Science Advisory Committee; and Selectman of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Professor Howard W. Emmons!

(Applause)

WHY IS OUR FIRE RECORD SO BAD?

Professor Howard W. Emmons
Harvard University

I should start, of course, by answering the remarks made in the introduction; namely, what do I mean by that title, and obviously the first thing to do in trying to answer that question of why is our fire record so bad is to make a few remarks to indicate that maybe it is bad. After all, if it is a good record, we don't have to worry about it, and you can throw the title away and you can go fishing.

I am merely going to quote some of the statistics that you gentlemen have seen in various publications at one time or another over the years.

Our present loss rate is something like 2 billion dollars per year, and that's a lot of money. But, that is not the total cost to Society, however. After all, every town that you people come from has to give you some dollars to run your shop. If you add all that up all over the country, that's another 2 billion dollars. That makes it 4 billion dollars already. Then, we do a certain amount of work in prevention. There are also the insurance companies, because somebody has to pay for the man who goes around selling that stuff and also to pay the people who come around to you and appraise it for you. Something like half of your premium comes back, and the other half is used

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up by the company. So that is another billion dollars, and the total is now 6 billion dollars, which is one per cent of the gross national product. It is not a very good record.

Now, if it is a good or a bad record, it has to be compared. If you merely say that it has always been one per cent, you might complain. You could say 10 per cent. Or, it used to be one per cent. Actually it does depend upon how you look at it. Really, that figure is somewhat less and for the total value of our properties protected we are doing better. We have somewhat better equipment; we have better methods, and so we might say: "Well, we are not so bad after all."

However, let us look at it in another way. In the United States, the loss per person is 9, Canada 6, England 3 and the rest of the world goes down from that. Here are some further figures: United States 65, Canada 31, United Kingdom 16, Japan 9 (writing figures on blackboard). Do we always have to do it bigger and better?

VOICES: No.

PROFESSOR EMMONS: It seems like we are doing it.

Why is our record so bad?

You fellows have the good equipment. You have the good knowledge. You are just as intelligent as Fire Chiefs anywhere else in the world. As a matter of fact, you have the best equipment in the world, and the equipment is used all over the world. And yet, the record is bad.

Why is that? It is not an easy question to answer. I think it is worse for the very reason that we have an entirely affluent society. We have more wealth than anywhere else in the world. We have more motor vehicles, more fuel, more danger. We have more electrical gadgets, and every one of them has a certain small risk of starting a fire. I think that our very affluence is the source of our trouble.

How did we get so affluent?

We got that way because we learned and actually carried out a great deal of philosophical development, as well as the application of ideas of how nature works, and furthermore research has moved over into the devices of technology, as well as into the market place and into the home.

Our general wealth has been the source of our difficulties, and we got that wealth by applying science and technology to our problems, making use of new ideas and new developments in all of these various fields.

Why didn't we do it in the Fire Services, too?

The answer is that we didn't, and if you don't put the effort in, you don't get the results out.

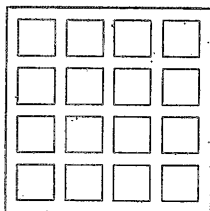
Why is it that we haven't put the efforts in? Well, that is rather hard to answer. The protection field is always an unpopular field, and I mean unpopular in the sense that, well, why should I bother to clean up my house? After all, I'm not likely to have

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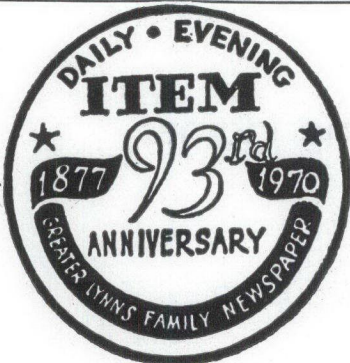
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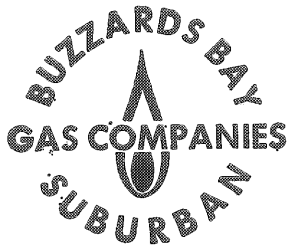


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a fire; I'll be careful. And so forth. You can read statistics and say that your house isn't likely to burn down for two hundred years or three hundred years or something of that order. All you have to do is look at your Fire Insurance Policy, and the Fire Insurance Company is going to make some money; they have got to take in the average value of your house before they can hand it back to you. So it isn't likely to burn down in your lifetime, and you get a little careless about it.

Furthermore, in most areas where we have developed gadgets, we have developed problems. Let us take the area where we are, right here in this Ballroom, and we know that years ago we had a problem of being heard, and some one thought, maybe we could build a better amplifier, a better microphone, with better equipment, so that he could sell to everybody who has an auditorium and the speakers will be heard. Furthermore, he could make a few bucks doing that, and it would be to everybody's advantage.

Why don't we do the same thing in the Fire Service?

Well, we do. We have the various developments of fire equipment, and it has been to somebody's advantage to think up a better gadget and improve the situation. There are many problems in the Fire Service, and I shall name a couple of them.

Any one who makes draperies has to make sure that they won't burn. For all I know, cellulose will make fine draperies. But, I don't want them in my house; nor do I want them in this hotel.

Furthermore, the material must not burn fast, or something of that sort, and the man who is trying to sell you a new variety of plastic drapery, let us say, is perfectly willing to pay thousands of bucks to test them and satisfy the Fire Chiefs, provided the specifications in the Code are the right ones.

Whose job is it to find out whether or not the Code specifications are in writing? Nobody's. You gentlemen participate in the NFPA Committees. How much money do you have to find out about these tests, to find out if they are right or wrong? Darned little! We are not quite so sure, sometimes, that we do have the right thing.

Let us take another somewhat ridiculous situation. There is a building fire, and there's a fellow standing on the window sill of the fifth floor, waiting to be rescued. Does he have a problem? Boy! He has, for sure. Do you have an idea of how to develop a gadget to get him out more readily? Maybe you do. But, you don't have time to do that. Right at that moment, there's no time for research. That fellow standing on the window sill would pay his last buck to get out of there; that is, within the next ten or fifteen minutes. If he gets out, then the hell with him. He's not going to negotiate a contract; he's not going to get into that fix again.

So that there are problems in the fire area where it isn't worth it to pay to do the basic research work in order to find out whether or not we are doing the right thing.

Let me name a few specific problems where it seems to me that we need to do some work. After all, we can think of transportation by air, FM stereo and many other areas that could greatly be of benefit by all sorts of research. Why not the Fire Department, too?

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I am going to name about six problems and make a few remarks about them, indicating areas in which some more work of a basic nature would supply us with better fire conditions that would make your job less necessary. I do not mean that your job will disappear, for I don't believe that. I believe that every man in this room would do everything he could to make the fires less vulnerable. That is one part of the problem.

The other is better gadgets of one sort or another by which you could do your job better, once the fire got started.

I was going to burn a piece of paper, here, but I am not sure it is exactly the place to do it. It is easy to put on various kinds of inhibitors, for instance, on these curtains, so that the fire doesn't burn very much. You can light a piece of newspaper, and the fire could go along rather briskly and then it would go out. It looks great. On the other hand, it doesn't mean that we understand this part of the thing, and I am going to put on a slide, indicating certain peculiarities in the process. At this point, I am going to talk a little louder, because I want to put some slides on with this machine. This one is a little out of focus, but I will tell you what it says, there, at the bottom. These are strips of cloth about two feet long. They have all been inhibited with ammonium phosphate, 8 per cent by weight. Each one has been burned to some extent. They are all identical, one beside the other.

We did the experiment. We had a flame 3-inches long, a little torch. Each one is lighted by that torch. As you can see, some burned all the way to the top, and some didn't. What was the difference in the experiments?

In this one (indicating), the torch was put under the piece of cloth for one second, and it hardly singed the bottom. The second one was there for two seconds, and it turned up a ways, and then went out. The third one was there for three seconds, and the thing caught fire and burned out completely. Okay. From there on, it burns out. But does it? If you leave it for thirteen seconds, the fire burns a little way and then goes out. If you leave it for two minutes, it burns a certain distance and then it goes out. So that if you light it longer and harder, it burns less. It does! You saw the result from the experiments.

I am repeating some results of flammable fabrics that are rather peculiar. I would expect that if you put a fire under something, it would burn more than if I stuck the fire there and took it away. But, that isn't so. You can say: "Well, that's interesting. So what!"

All right. I quite agree with you. But, that kind of ignorance, we are all ignorant of what is going on, and that kind of ignorance really adds up to real trouble, because it means that when we devise something on the basis of what we think we know, we don't necessarily come out where we think we are coming out.

In the next slide, let me say I think it is very important with respect to showing the kinds of difficulties you can get into. Every city in the world has some sort of a requirement for wall materials. Some six or eight years ago, the various countries of Europe got into trouble by finding that they didn't all agree on what the answer was for the rating of raw materials. Six countries got together with the International Standards and decided to compare their tests. Each country had its own test to determine inflammability, on which all of their cities write their Code. In order to make the comparison, they selected twenty-four different materials, all kinds of plastic and all sorts

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of things, some treated and some were not. They took samples of the twenty-four and sent them to all six countries and they were asked to rate the materials as the least flammable and the most flammable. Obviously, they tested that way, with nothing in between.

I have a slide to illustrate the disagreements there, and in order to show the disagreements I had to go against something, so I took a new rating for all of the materials, the average of all other tests, the average rating of all twenty-four materials from the least and the most flammable, and vertically I found that each separate country was rating, and that means if they all agreed with one another in order, this would be a simple straight line, and each country would have said that that little piece, specifically this one, doesn't burn, and this one does burn. And at the 45-degree line in that slide is the straight line where the correct data should be, to know what we are talking about. That is the actual data.

Do we know what are the safe materials to use?

Each country thinks it does. But, with that kind of disagreement, they surely do not.

Take a look at this material, No. 18; that is the least flammable of all four in Denmark. You see the little star, there; that same material is the most flammable of all twenty-four, in Germany. Isn't that ridiculous?

There must be a very interesting street somewhere in the world where, on one side of the street it burns like heck, and on the other side of the street, it won't burn? That's nonsense.

Take No. 7, Germany, and Denmark, which is 3, at the center of the star at the top, and then you see 22, which is just the reverse. What is the matter with it?

I might make a few comments on the United States because we tend to be complacent, I am afraid. In the first place, we don't have a national standard test on this; therefore, we weren't in on all of this. We could, of course, have had a standard, at least, such as the Underwriters' Laboratories test. But we had absolutely no evidence of whether they would be better, worse or anything else. In fact, what do I mean by that? How do I know that these countries are right, if they are right? How do we find out? We find out by doing one heck of a lot of research on rooms and buildings. You have got to put these materials in rooms and study in detail what happens to a fire in that building, in order to find out what you really need to know.

I don't know what ratings are. Would the tunnel test be right? I don't know. We haven't done enough work to find out what it is we do need to know. There is quite a lot of evidence to indicate that the tunnel test won't fare any better than anybody else's. I know that you gentlemen know more or less what the tunnel test is, as done by the Underwriters Laboratories in Chicago. The original tunnel used just city gas; then they thought they would make it better and they used a special fuel; I think it is bottles of propane. They would run these tests rapidly in Chicago, and now, at their place in Northrup, they just use water.

I certainly will give the Underwriters' Laboratories credit for what they do. They said: "Now that we have a new tunnel, let us re-test some of these materials." They fiddled around and fiddled around and in due course, they discovered air leaks through

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the sand. It didn't leak through the water. Therefore, they had different tunnels and they had different answers. They fixed it so that it gets the right answer, did they? No. They fixed it so that we would get the same answers. We don't know the right answer. However, they took a drill and drilled it, so that it would have the right leak. Now, they can produce results, and that is just fine.

I can tell you this story. In a fire in one of the hospitals, they got in trouble with rugs, and they decided to make some rug tests. A certain high-pile cotton rug was tested about in the middle of the group, and it was a fully satisfactory performance.

The Southwest Research Institute, which also does this kind of testing, reproduced the tunnel results; but, just to be sure that they were testing the right thing, they put samples of the rug on the floor, in each case, to see how it was going around the floor. They would drop a cigarette, lighted, on the floor, and that pile-cotton rug was the only rug that burned out, full length.

Were they testing the right thing? No.

What should it be? I don't know.

And, just to show you how bad that really is, I have produced some artificial data. I put the numbers in a hat, and then pulled them out, as to what would leave the most flammable effects. I produced six sets and completely ran them and I plotted them exactly like that (indicating on slide). I will show you what it looks like. This is data which means absolutely nothing. Well, it is worth a little, but not a heck of a lot.

It seems to me that there is good evidence that we really do need to find out what is important and what is not important when it comes to what we mean by flammable materials, acceptable materials, how we write our Codes, so that when the fire starts it doesn't overwhelm you and us, but gives a chance that things, indeed, perform as we had hoped. In other words, if a fire starts, it would be easier. It is quite clear that our techniques are not good. We need methods by which the engineer who designs a building also designs for fire, not by slipping over the pages of the Code Book, but by the same kind of calculations he makes when he is designing the building for strength.

When a building is built today, you don't get out your slide rule and calculate whether the building is safe; you know darned well that it is safe because we know how to design buildings with the proper strength.

Why not design as to fire, to some extent, in the same way? That means that we would like to use this material here, because it is pretty, but maybe we shouldn't have this kind of material on the seats of the chairs. Working together is very important. Every Boy Scout knows that you can't build a camp fire with one log; it takes at least two. And yet, do we take that into account?

There was an Apollo fire not so long ago, which was rather disastrous. Everybody pointed a finger at NASA and said that they forgot all about the problem. They did exactly with the fire problem as we do with the fire problems. Half of a job. I will tell you exactly what they did, because I have looked into it. I was on the Panel and I cleared with George Miller, who was in charge of that program at NASA and I know that the story is right. They tested every material that went into that pure oxygen atmosphere in the Apollo capsule. Nothing went in that went faster than two inches

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a minute. All right. That sounds great. Except that they forgot to do anything about worrying whether one piece burns two inches a minute. But what about ten?

You know that in space, there is no gravity. All of the junk was trapped on the other side.

Then you come to the tests, including the two-inches. How do you test?

Well, one of the men on the Investigating Team after the fire was curious, and he said:

"Don't tell me how you test; take me to the laboratory. I want to stand next to the techniques, when he does it."

We went to the laboratory in Houston, right to the man who did the testing, telling him we would like to have him perform the test just the way he did it previously. He had a nice, flat surface, with a little clamp, and he put two pencil lines on it two inches apart, and he put a glass jar, adjusted the atmosphere with pure oxygen or whatever composition he wanted to test. He got out the stop-watch and tested. Click, click, click went the number of seconds. Then he was asked: "Is that the way you tested them?"

He said: "Yes, we tested every single one of them."

"Do you always light it at the top?"

"Yes."

"Why don't you light it at the bottom?"

And he said: "It burns too fast. I can't time it!" (Laughter)

Now, that is funny and all that sort of thing, but what should he have done?

In the case of the material, should you specify the material?

The important thing is to have some kind of a test that screens the materials and puts them in a sensible order. Well, what order?

If you ask me for a length of pipe, and you ask me how flammable is it, I don't know what it means? And neither do all of the fire experts that have all of these tests. NASA doesn't know what it means, either. They didn't do enough work in the capsules to find out what it means. They got into the same trouble we all get into periodically.

We have got to do good basic research, the same kind of research that got us these gadgets of these newer types of microphones, etc. You are not going to do it for peanuts; that money is not necessarily going to build somebody's pocket with cash, as a result of the microphone business. We are going to have to pay for it.

Yes, we are going to have to pay for it, through our government. We must do the work, even though nobody knows how to make a profit out of doing it.

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Now, let me mention, hastily, two other problems, that of ventilating systems, and performance. We know what a ventilating system is out to do, especially in our modern buildings which are completely air-conditioned from one end to the other. The engineer who designed the building designed the system; he wants to keep all the rooms properly warm in the winter and properly cooled in the summer time, and you can have as elaborate a system as you care to pay for.

What calculations does he make with respect to fire? He could do a lot more, if we would do the necessary work to find out exactly what we want.

One needs to develop methods of being sure that the room for the fire does not contaminate the whole system before the people on the 25th floor get out. It ought to shut off and isolate the room where the fire is. Of course, you don't want to do anything until you have enough time for the people who are there to get out.

The existing problems involve complicated questions of human behavior, access and egress and automatic performance of the ventilating system. We know enough technology already to design the system with precaution; but it simply isn't done as yet. I think it must be done.

Now, as to sprinkler systems, I notice that this hotel is well equipped with sprinklers. As a matter of fact, whenever I see a four-story wood structure, I am mighty glad that they have many sprinklers. But, how good is a sprinkler?

Are sprinklers as good as they could be or should be? I would say, not by a long shot. Only rarely does a sprinkler put the fire out. Very few of the droplets from the sprinkler can get down through the rising hot gases directly to the fire; the up-draft is so great that it carries the droplets away.

What a sprinkler does do is to soak everything else in sight; after the fire is over, everything else is soaked and it puts the fire out.

Can't we design the system that has the big, fat drops that will float onto the fire?

What else does the sprinkler system not do? It does a lousy job in saving the water damage. The insurance companies pay half of their costs in water damage. I will admit that paying that is a bargain over burning the whole place down. But why it, when you run a test, as the Factory Mutual did, down in Rhode Island, with a pile of pallets, which are these wooden things that are used in warehouses usually 4 x 4 square, they took a pile of these 20-feet wide, 20-feet long and 20-feet square and 13-feet deep, and they were just like a bonfire; they set this thing up inside the test house. They ran the test and kept track of the sprinklers. One sprinkler was directly over the corner of the pallets, but that did not open up. Ye Gods! What could they do? Nobody seemed to know. The guess is that the adjacent sprinkler happened to shoot some water at the other one, and it didn't open. Somebody ought to find out why it didn't open.

Furthermore, sprinklers opened here and there, up to a radius of 70-feet, in a 140-foot circle. Water damage? Heavens, yes; there was tremendous water damage. What was that thing opening up 70-feet away for?

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Can't a sprinkler system give you big drops, so that the air doesn't go all the way along and open the heads all over the place?

Sprinkler systems are not by any means the answer.

One thing we know is that you have to open up when the fire starts, and shut off again when the fire goes out. I know your problems. You have got to decide when the fire is out. But then, every once in a while, somebody goofs. You haven't got the real information as to whether the fire might start up again. You might be able to save some of that water for somewhere else, where needed. But you gentlemen have to have that water to work with, so that you may have a chance to come in and clear up the odds and ends and bits of fire.

Sprinkler systems could be improved.

Now, as to structural fire performance, we have ceilings rated for two hours, four hours, at some kind of an hourly rating, and I assume you all know that is the way you rate structures in fire.

The manufacturer who builds a certain form of construction has to have his structure pass the fire test Code requirements in the city, and this is usually stated as an hourly rating, which says that for two hours of the standard fire in here, that ceiling will stay, and it will not fall on somebody. But, will it? I haven't the foggiest idea.

What is the matter with these tests?

Let me tell you what is the matter with them. When a structure is designed, the structural engineer designs the building. Does he take a big beam and roll it down until it collapses? No. He takes a sample one-half inch in diameter and two-inches long; he gets some basic data, and from that he designs the building, as I commented before, and when he does, he knows how to calculate the performance of this particular construction, based on his basic data. That is the way we know how to approach the strength problem.

But, how about the fire strength problem?

It isn't done that way. You take a standard piece of this construction, something like 9-feet by 12-feet, I have forgotten the exact dimensions, and you build it exactly the way it is built here. But, you build it in the testing laboratory, and then, after it is cured, you pick it up and put it on a standard furnace, with the proper burners, and you put a load on top, usually a can full of water, to load the thing down with the standard load, and you set the fire and you run your store watch and notice how long it takes to collapse. That is what the rating means.

You may say: "Well, what's the matter with it?"

I don't care how long a construction lasts on that surface. I am not going to be working there. I want to work here. I want to know how long this ceiling or this floor is going to last. Let me illustrate why I don't know. In the first place, I don't have something 9-feet wide; it's a lot wider. Nor do I have something 12-feet long, but it's a lot longer; I don't know how it collapses. As an engineer, I know how to find out.

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I am sure we can get along with a two-inch test specimen, with steel construction; reinforced concrete is a little harder. But, let us illustrate, because I am sure we don't know about that. Let us take a construction that lasts four hours in the Underwriters' Laboratories. There is a wait of six months for the concrete to cure. You can't build this on top of your surface and tie the thing up for six months; you would need a half a mile row of furnaces. They build construction tightly into a frame so that after six months, then pick it up and set it on the surface, without cracking it. This is all very proper. But now, with the rigid steel frame around, maybe that frame isn't what you should have had there.

We don't know. But there is no reason why, by doing a little work, we can not find out.

Automatic Fire Detection. If you want to measure the length of something, you don't want to measure it with the length of your arm. No. We have a much better gadget. In fact, practically everything we do, we can do better with a gadget. You have got to use a gadget, if you want to go to the moon. If you want to weigh something, you use a fancy kind of a scale. Every measurement you may want to make, we have a device which, after we have developed it a little better, can do better than we can.

Now, why can't we have automatic detectors that find the fire much more quickly and before we do. We know the difference between cigar and cigarette smoke, and it knows whether it is a piece of paper or an electrical circuit. If there is electrical smoke around somewhere, why doesn't it open the circuit? You smell the paper; it takes appropriate action. Why shouldn't it, in fact, tell you gentlemen in the fire station where the fire is, where, in town, which building, which room, and automatically drop you a plan of that building, so that you would know when you get there exactly where it is?

Why can't you go there—zip—without worrying about the traffic lights?

Just think of the things that one could do, if some of these things were completely automatic. Most of the things I have just talked about, we do not know how to do, yet, but I think they are possible to do, if we would do some work on the subject.

The adjustment of traffic lights would be easy for a computer. We are not ready yet, in that case. But, these kinds of things will come with time.

Finally, I am going to say a few things about your line of business. I am not going to pose as a Fire Chief. If you were safety engineers, that would be different. But, I am going to quote one, in some remarks he made with respect to some of the deficiencies seen in the Fire Service.

Back in April, at the Symposium on Fire Service at the Academy of Fire Research, Chief Gordon Vickery of Seattle, Washington, had described a "typical" fire; he described a fire in a ten-story hotel, and then he commented on some of the specific areas that needed attention. In one city, this fire would be fought with nine pieces of apparatus, thirty-five men. In another area, the same fire required thirteen pieces of equipment and fifty men, which is more nearly correct.

I know how you find out; you use your judgment, whatever that means. You do base it on your experience, and you have certain knowledge, but I'll bet it depends on

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how much apparatus you have, rather than you are sure you have the right stuff. In fact, you are probably sure you haven't.

One city would rely on 1,500 gallons per minute pumpers, while elsewhere you could find many 750-gallon pumpers.

What size ought you to have for what conditions?

And there are many, many other questions, such as aerial ladders, and so forth.

One city will allow central dispatching to retain control of the fire unit, and in the second city the complete command will be at the fire founds office. One would employ high or low fog streams and the other would use nothing but the straight streams.

Isn't there a best way of doing these things? Maybe not. But, this list of conflicts could stretch on and on, and they do say that we, of the Fire Service, are the most segmented, parochial, independent agencies in America.

One thing is that there is a total lack of reliable records in which comparative analysis could be made of techniques and departments.

Who is to find out the best way of fighting fires? It's up to you to do the best you can, and I know you are doing it, but you need help, just as the air pilot would hardly be off the ground if the research hadn't been done and technical developments hadn't been made by very many different groups with different talents.

The Fire Services have left the entire problem with you gentlemen, and your specialty is putting out the fires and taking care of prevention and other things within the city, and not the fire research, not fire apparatus development, not even the specifications. I know you do it; you have to do it. But that is not the right way. It is just that nobody has done the necessary research to find out what really is good.

I have mentioned on a number of occasions one of the draw-backs of fire equipment. Now, your men have to do a certain amount of hydraulics, and I know how much they like that. Why should they have to do that at all. They have to stand at the pumpers. You don't want pressure; you want water. Who the heck wants pressure? You do. Fine! But, if you got the water, that's all you would need. There is no reason whatever why the truck can't have it set at such-and-such a size nozzle and so much water and the pumper would supply that amount of water. Then set the next hose for an amount of water. Let the pumpers decide what the pressure has to be. I know the answer. Sure, you can do it. Technology is here already. That truck would probably cost you \$100,000. Why? Because the manufacturer is going to charge you for the development of it. He has to recover it from somewhere.

Did the airplane companies do their research? Of course they didn't. Uncle Sam paid for it, at Langley Field and Ames Laboratories where enormous amounts of work were done on all of the basics.

Somewhere, some money has to be put into this Fire Service, so that the initial developments, the initial analyses and understanding of the problems are developed and have reached the practical stage. And that is when you gentlemen really come in. You should be looking at the output, which is not practical right now, but that is

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where you do come in. The research ought to be done by the people who are fitted to do it.

Now, there is a Fire Research and Safety Act that was passed by Congress in 1968. Then, in 1968, they decided that in order to carry out this work, which was assigning the basic responsibility for the fire problems to the Bureau of Standards, they decided that zero amount of dollars would be adequate. And that is what they gave them.

In 1969, they gave them zero dollars.

At the moment, it looks as though maybe they are going to loosen up a bit and give \$700,000. But then again, maybe Congress will get around doing that. Of course, the \$700,000 is better than nothing; it is the foot in the door. It is not even an appropriation.

What would it take to do the job?

Three years ago, I was on a Committee for the Bureau of Standards, attempting to lay out a program. We decided to look at the whole problem, by way of development and demonstration. Demonstration is important. You want to know whether any new gadget is going to work. Demonstration includes education and training; many things are included. And when you add it all up, it would mean about 50 million dollars a year, and that's a lot of money. You guys have been short-changed. We spent over 300 million bucks to send the first spaceship to the moon and then had to bring it back because something went wrong. One shot of Saturn V is \$100 million dollars. And we can't afford \$50 million dollars in this country. Nonsense. We certainly can.

Also, you Fire Chiefs, through your Association, wrote many, many letters during the last few years, and that was the only reason that Congress moved at all. That has helped a lot in getting Congress to think.

Let us get the basic work done. It is not intended to be against private industry. And they ought to do the basic work and say: "This is the way you make a better engine," and then all of the manufacturers will pick it up and offer you their particular version. This work needs to be done.

Just to close on a more humorous note, I am going to assume that you haven't all seen these cartoons that I am going to show you.

(The speaker then showed some humorous slide cartoons, which were the finish of his talk.)

MODERATOR WHITEMORE: Thank you very much, Professor. We certainly enjoyed your presentation. If you will stay near the front of the room, some of these gentlemen may want to ask you some questions. I do want to make one comment, here. I am certainly happy to see a man with your opinions on this question of Fire Research. I am sure what you have told us here this morning indicates that you really want to get into this thing and help us out.

Gentlemen, I shall entertain questions to the Professor, until Jim gets a chance to get back to the microphone, here.

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CHIEF JAMES GROTE of Connecticut: Mr. Moderator, I would like to ask Professor Emmons a question. Is it Emmons, sir?

PROFESSOR EMMONS: Yes, it is.

CHIEF GROTE: We have some wealthy Emmonses in Connecticut. Don't you feel that the different ones have been a great help? I have a lot of confidence in the Underwriters' Laboratories, your National Board, which is under another title, as well as the New England Fire Insurance Rating Bureau. I feel that they have done a lot and have been of great help and I agree with you on many things.

It is true that a lot of money has gone down the rat hole, and we have been short-changed. But, I don't want to take anything away from some of these people. Do you agree or disagree?

PROFESSOR EMMONS: I agree. About three years ago I had a sabattical leave and I visited every fire research laboratory I could find; I visited sixty of them. There is no question but that the Underwriters' Laboratories is the best testing laboratory in the world. They have the best equipment, and when they want to test something, they don't test it with something that they just put together; they know exactly what they are testing. Further, they are fully aware, as best I could determine, of the hazards of testing, which would mean they are testing stuff manufactured by those who want to sell it to people, and the manufacturer would sometimes like to get away with a little something, if he could. The people who buy it to use it, of course, want to get away with something, too, because it may be a little cheaper that way. So they are fully aware of those hazards, and they have set up procedures that will prevent this human equation from operating. I have great admiration of them. They operate essentially at cost. They have essentially no money which they can use for defining the correct tests to make. They use the best of their own ideas, or some standard procedure, if there is one. They use all standard procedures. They do not have money to answer the question: Is it the right one? It is like the six different countries of Europe. They do the best they can with that question of rightness, but they simply are not financed to do it.

This research is not going to be done on what you can sneak out of the manufacturer, or the left-over from their program. If they do have a little left over, they can do very little with it.

They do the basic tests that they are attempting to fit into, which they have not had the opportunity to do better. It is not their fault; it is our fault, because we didn't provide them with the information.

I shall look up those wealthy relatives in Connecticut and see if I can't get a little change out of them! (Applause)

MODERATOR WHITTEMORE: Are there any further questions at this time? If not, I want to thank you very much, for such a nice presentation this morning. This session is now concluded.

(Adjournment at 11:30 o'clock A.M.)

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION — JUNE 23, 1970

The Tuesday Afternoon Session convened in the Ballroom of The Wentworth, New Castle, New Hampshire, on June 23, 1970, at 2:00 o'clock P.M., with Chief James Brennan, Chairman of the Program Committee, presiding.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The meeting will please come to order. Gentlemen, your Program Committee is very pleased with your attendance at these sessions. As you know, the Conference is only as good as the programs at these technical sessions, and we know that you do want to take something back with you for application to the municipal powers.

This afternoon, we have a very interesting program, and at this time I am going to turn the meeting over to Chief Albert L. Tanguay of Nashua, the Moderator for this session. (Applause)

MODERATOR TANGUAY: Thank you very much, Chief Brennan, and Good Afternoon, Gentlemen. As you know, it is a distinct pleasure for me to serve as your Moderator for this Session of our Conference. We are going to have two subjects on our agenda, as we had on the program yesterday afternoon.

You heard the speakers yesterday talking about the necessity for a change in the Fire Service. Well, I think in these subjects this afternoon, possibly we are getting down to the nitty-gritty of these changes, especially the first subject, which is "Universal Emergency Telephone Number—911." I think that some of us have heard this subject discussed at one of our International Association Conferences, and this talk will go on a little bit further with this matter.

You know what 911 is; it is the proposed universal emergency number. Most of us, I am sure, have heard some discussion on this subject. However, a great many of our Fire Chief still have their doubts that this will operate efficiently, or more efficiently than our present dispatch system. I think that we should know all the facts about 911.

This subject this afternoon will be treated by or presented by Joseph P. O'Coin, who is eminently qualified to discuss it; he is the Massachusetts Coordinator for "911," and to give you some of his background, he is a native of Worcester, Massachusetts and obtained his higher education at the College of St. Francis, Loretto, Pennsylvania. He has been with the Telephone Company for eighteen years.

The installation of "911" in Springfield, Massachusetts was coordinated by Mr. O'Coin. So here is a man who has had something directly to do with this, and I believe that all of us can surely bring something back to our communities about "911." I know that in the City of Nashua, this has been discussed, not by the people who implement it themselves, but by the people who have heard about it, insurance men mostly, who feel that this might be the thing for our City. I must admit that right now, as the Fire Chief in the city of Nashua, I am not entirely sold on the work of "911." However, I am open for information, and I expect to take something back on this subject that possibly will give me some answers.

We are going to have another subject this afternoon, "The Fire Service and Liquefied Natural Gas" and it is going to be handled by a gentleman who knows his business. We are in for an interesting afternoon. At the end of Mr. O'Coin's presentation we will

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open it up for questions. I know that many of you will have questions; please bring them out because we can all learn from some of the questions that you have. It may be some information that I am seeking and maybe I just don't know how to put it, and yet in that way I can get my answer to that part of the problem. Don't hesitate. That is what we are here for. Mr. O'Coin would be glad to answer your questions. Bring them out, if you have questions, at the end of the presentation; he will give his talk and we will have our question period following the talk.

Mr. O'Coin is eminently qualified to present the subject of "Universal Emergency Telephone Number—911" to us, and, Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to present to you at this time, Mr. Joseph O'Coin! (Applause)

UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER—911

Joseph P. O'Coin

New England Telephone Company

First, on behalf of the New England Telephone Company, I want to take this opportunity to thank the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc. for inviting us to explain the sometimes controversial, sometimes misunderstood, Universal Number of 911.

Gentlemen, we are here to help and to answer any questions that may arise.

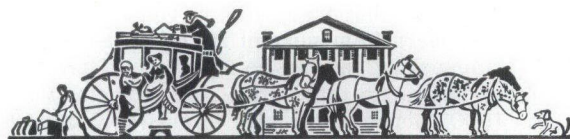
There are three points that I would like to bring up. First of all, we were invited here; secondly, as Mr. Tanguay said, he is not sold on it, but we are not here to sell 911; third, and the most important one, we want to clear up any misunderstandings that may exist among any of you gentlemen.

Therefore, I think it is extremely important that we get a first-hand look at this matter. My primary intention is to do that with you.

At this time, if I may, I would like to swing down to the slide machine to give you a slide presentation, and after that, we will get into a question and answer session. Believe me, I was going to bring a catcher's mitt with me, but I couldn't get one. But if you do have questions, just fire them at me.

For several years, the Bell System has been evaluating the feasibility of providing a single number that could be dialed anywhere in the nation to seek help, when an emergency occurs. Law enforcement agencies, Fire Prevention groups, members of Congress and the Federal Communications Commission have also expressed interest in such an emergency system.

On January 12, 1968, on the recommendation of President Johnson's Crime Commission and the Federal Communications Commission, the Bell System announced that it was ready to offer a universal emergency calling system, and that 911 was the number to be used throughout the United States. Since this announcement, there has been considerable publicity about the 911 service. Some of the news media reports have been accurate, and some others have not. Consequently, we, in the Telephone Company, appreciate this opportunity which will enable us to tell you the 911 story.



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First and foremost, the Universal Emergency Calling System is a program designed to improve emergency service to the public, specifically to help the persons faced with an emergency situation.

Emergency service may involve or may require the policemen to apprehend the burglar, or it may involve the firemen to put out a fire, or it may require an ambulance for an accident victim. There are, of course, other types of emergencies, and other agencies to provide emergency assistance.

Here are the principal agencies providing most of the emergency services in any community (showing slide on the screen). We find that 80 to 85 per cent of all emergency calls are made through the law enforcement agencies, but, of course, all emergency calls are important.

When faced with an emergency, the key element in securing help is the telephone. Although the telephone is effective and fast, there are problems associated with phoning for help. Here is a copy of the inside front cover of a telephone directory. As you can see, there are a number of agencies and many different telephone numbers. When emergency help is needed, most of us do not think too clearly and we are even likely to have trouble finding the telephone book and remembering what agency to call, finding the proper telephone number and correctly dialing the required seven digit numbers. Meanwhile, valuable time is lost, and time is extremely important.

In law enforcement, as the seconds go by, the chances of making an arrest on the scene or finding a witness are greatly diminished.

In the case of fire, I am sure you will all agree that the first few minutes are the most important, when it comes to preventing an extensive fire damage.

I think that this boils down to whether you save the house or the foundation.

Emergency service, the saving of time, is paramount to the saving of life and property and reducing time. Many, many people believe the best way to save time in an emergency is to dial zero for the Operator. It does eliminate the time required to look up the proper emergency telephone number and to dial the seven digits; but, there are time problems here, too. When you dial zero, you will reach an operator trained to handle many different kinds of calls. She is also well-trained in emergency calls. However, operators cannot reasonably be expected to have emergency expertise and capabilities that the emergency personnel have.

If you dial zero, during the peak hours, when all of the operators are busy with their many types of calls, and in addition to that, there are the long distance calls, credit cards, collect calls, person-to-person calls and many other calls that are just a part of what these operators are doing. Less than one per cent of all Operator calls are of an emergency nature, and these particular calls cannot be identified in advance.

The Telephone Company will continue to provide dial zero emergency service, after 911 is installed. However, it is not the best answer to the emergency service.

Now, let us examine the advantages of a universal emergency reporting number; 911 will save time. It is, therefore, an improvement in the service for calling. With 911, you don't have to select one number from several to get the proper emergency

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agency. Also, 911 is easy, even for children to remember. When you dial 911, you don't have to wait for an operator to answer. Dialing those three digits will save four to six seconds in the dialing time, and there is no charge for a 911 call on the part of the telephone user.

The number, 911, requires the establishment of an emergency recording center. This center will usually be located at either police or fire headquarters, and will of course, be manned on a 24-hour basis. The responsibility of establishing, staffing and maintaining the center is that of the community. This fully utilizes the knowledge of experts in the community who have in-depth experience in handling the emergency call.

The emergency center may serve one or several cooperating communities. Dispatching of emergency service, fire, police, ambulance, and so forth, may be done directly from the emergency center or emergency calls to other agencies may be transferred for dispatching.

The equipment used to answer and respond to 911 calls will vary greatly, depending upon the individual needs of the emergency center. In most cases, the telephone equipment will meet these needs. However, if a special arrangement is required, the Telephone Company will modify or design different equipment that is appropriate.

Certainly, the question of costs is paramount in your minds. First of all, it is important to note that there is no charge, specifically, for 911 service. There may be a charge for modifications to existing communications facilities that would be employed at trouble recording centers.

It is impossible to discuss the particular cost, since every 911 arrangement will be different, depending upon the community or community services and the trouble recording arrangement. However, we can say that all costs associated with a 911 arrangement are based on the same pair of rates that now apply to regular telephone company equipment. Furthermore, the cost to the emergency agency will depend upon their particular existing communications and call-handling facilities.

A major expense of any 911 system will be to the Telephone Company in making modifications to the central office equipment. Incidentally, it is estimated that these modifications will cost the New England Telephone Company 12 million dollars.

There are many considerations to be resolved by the community, prior to making 911 available as an emergency number. For example, what agencies will participate? I feel as though it should be a bare minimum of at least police and fire. Then, who will answer the call? That will be a determination made by the communities involved, and not by the Telephone Company.

How will help be dispatched? Will they be transferred to the responsible agency?

What we are saying here, Gentlemen, is that you have the ability, or you can, if you so desire, to talk on a first-hand basis to the calling party and not have it relayed to you from another agency. This will be local service, with all of the other communities involved.

This 911 emergency service must be tailored to fit the particular community, to accomplish this. An in-depth study must be made to determine the number of calls

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handled, such as brush fire service, equipment at the emergency center and at our exchange.

Before undertaking this engineering, we would like to have an informational written request from an official of your community who will approve any final plans for 911. Upon receipt of that request, we will immediately proceed with the necessary studies.

Communities of all sizes can be served by 911. The agencies involved and the systems designs are unique in each community. It is evident, however, that this service is gaining wide acceptance. As we move ahead, 911 service will improve and expand, and one day may truly be universal in a sense, so that any one, anywhere, can dial the same number, 911, and be provided with local emergency service.

Thank you very much! (Applause)

MODERATOR TANGUAY Thank you, Mr. O'Coin, for a very informative talk. I think I have picked up some things from your presentation that I didn't know about before.

We now come to our question and answer period. I am going to set a couple of ground rules by which we will operate.

First, for the sake of the record, I should like to have you give your name and the name of the community you represent, both of which are essential for the record.

Who has the first question?

CHIEF CLAYTON D. CROMACK of Greenfield, Massachusetts: Let us say a person is in the phone booth, and dials 911? How do they know whether they have 911? Also, what happens? Do they get an answer?

MR. O'COIN: I would like to answer that in several different parts, if I may. Any town or community that has 911 at the date of cut-over, we go on a progressive program whereby we insert or install in each pay telephone a coin instruction card, explicitly stating that 911 is working here. That is No. 1.

No. 2. If, perchance, an individual coming from New York City where he has 911, and it just so happens that he stops over in Greenfield, Massachusetts, thinking he is back home, and dials the 911, there are several things that might happen. I can't say specifically what is involved in Greenfield. What we have done in the metropolitan area of Boston is this. We have what we call protected exchanges. If an individual were to come to dial 911, one of two things might happen. He would hear a recording, informing him that 911 is not a working number in the locality. Or, it would come up to a live operator. In coming to an operator, the operator would say: "What number are you calling?" Then, if it is an emergency, then she will have the ability to pass it on.

In some areas in the State of Massachusetts, and in the Bell System, if you were to dial 911, you would go completely high and dry. In some instances, we have equipment working on what we refer to ninth level. And, in order to make it available for 911, whether it be protection or the actual system, we have to clear off anything in that particular group.

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For example, in the City of Worcester, which is going, shortly, to 911, in order to make 911 available to the city, we had to change 850 telephone numbers to make the ninth level available.

Does that answer your question?

CHIEF CROMACK of Greenfield: Yes. That is the point I was going to make, whether you got an operator or not, it would seem that the numbers should be protected and they should get some one.

MR. O'COIN: We are doing everything in our power to accomplish this. There are some areas where it is extremely difficult.

CHIEF LOUIS WOOD of Laconia, New Hampshire: I have a two-part question. We have a central dispatch operating, and there are several exchanges involved. I wonder if these can all be incorporated into the central dispatch, and if so, what the cost factor would be?

MR. O'COIN: In that slide presentation which I fumbled through, I stated that each community has to be looked at by itself. When I say "community" I am not necessarily talking about a town; it could be a group of towns who may desire to have some sort of mutual aid arrangement.

First of all, to say that specifically this will work out in your town, I will be honest with you. I don't have the foggiest notion, because I have no idea of the physical make-up of the city of Laconia; nor am I familiar with the surrounding towns.

It could be that you only need one line, with one telephone. Yet, you could take on the other side of the town and you might need twenty lines with twenty telephones; it all depends upon the volume involved.

Specifically, to answer the question from the podium today, it would be an impossibility. But, you can rest assured that if the town so desires, once again, as we stated in the slide, we would request additional information from the ranking elected officials, stating that they would like to talk to us about it and then we would be only too happy to do so.

FROM THE FLOOR—CHIEF BYRNE of Framingham, Massachusetts: Geographically, within the cities and towns, would the exchanges be on 911, without going over the geographical thing?

MR. O'COIN: First of all, you are concerned about the residents of Framingham, whether or not this man might be served out of a contiguous exchange, such as Wayland; if he were to dial 911, what would happen? Is that right?

CHIEF BYRNE: Yes.

MR. O'COIN: Once again, and I believe you people are going with it sometime in 1971 and I believe Wesser has been the fellow who has dealt with you, I cannot cite the specific cases as they relate to your town, but I assume that Bob has covered this. Now, let us take the other side of the coin, where people in Natick may well have

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Framingham telephone service. If they were to dial 911, having a Framingham line, they definitely would come on in to you.

That was the condition that we found in Springfield that existed. For any of you who are familiar with the geographic area of Springfield, you have Springfield proper, but immediately across the river, you have the towns of Agawam and West Springfield who, by the way, are served out of the Springfield Telephone Central Office. If they were to dial 911, they would go directly in to the Springfield Emergency Center. This has to put the man on his toes, but from information given to me by Lyons and Boles, they are not receiving calls from Agawam and West Springfield as they did prior to the inception of 911. The volume has not increased in any manner.

What we have done in order to bring this about, we have cooperated with the newspapers and what-not, on advertisements, informing the people that those who live in Springfield have 911, but those outside of Springfield, you ain't got it! Basically, that's it!

Does that answer your question?

CHIEF BYRNE: Yes.

CHIEF GAUGHAN of New Bedford: It seems that New Bedford is planning on 911, and we will have the same problem. One exchange takes care of many towns around the city. If this is the case, the people in the neighboring towns may dial 911 and say: "I have a fire on such-and-such a street," and it may be a street similar to the one we have, with the same name, but the town would not be alerted.

This would be one of the drawbacks of 911.

Whereas, if some one in Dartmouth, a neighboring town, called in and they said: "We have a fire on Pleasant Street, number so-and-so." Well, that street might also be in any of the surrounding towns around there.

MR. O'COIN: I would like to answer your question with a question. Let us assume, and you are talking about Dartmouth, Fairhaven and that particular area, that is served out of the Telephone Company's Central Office in New Bedford, that an individual in Dartmouth or Fairhaven, today, if he were to pick up his telephone and dial zero, he could come up to our Operator, and then it would depend upon the girl he hits. If she is a newly hired girl, as contrasted with a girl who has worked for the company some twenty or twenty-five years, then unfortunately that little girl is not going to say to you, Mr. John Q. Public: "Where do you live?"

He is coming up on a New Bedford Exchange number, so that invariably that call is laid down in your lap. Am I correct? This happens today and it will happen. Once again, we have a constant turn-over with our personnel; they are not challenging the calls, and it puts the burden of responsibility back into the hands of your man to find out if it is Pleasant Street in New Bedford, or Pleasant Street in Dartmouth or Pleasant Street in Fairhaven.

So that, yes, these things can happen, and they will happen, but they have been happening for the last fifty years, and 911 has not brought this really to a head.

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CHIEF GAUGHAN: I don't think it would happen as frequently with 911, as they do when the people know they have a Dartmouth number to call for their headquarters.

MR. O'COIN: All right. I think we have got to go back. In talking to Al Miller last night, we felt that the problem with emergency services was that John Q. Public does not know the fire number; nor does he know the police number. So he takes the alternative of going to the Directory, if he can find it; the kids may have it upstairs as they were playing with it yesterday; or, he is going to dial zero. The majority of the emergency calls are coming in on a zero level.

Now, by going 911, what are you doing? You are eliminating the middle man or woman. The slide, you will remember, said that the Operator handles less than one per cent of the emergency calls in the total load, and cannot identify it.

CHIEF GAUGHAN: That proves another point; 99 per cent go to the right numbers.

MR. O'COIN: Oh, no. Those are calls, long distance, when you are calling home, collect, to mother, and the credit cards, and so forth. Oh, no! The other 99 per cent are her normal duties, and not the duties of a fire fighter or a policeman.

CHIEF GAUGHAN: One more thing that is important. I have had discussions with the Telephone Company on this, because the City will take it, I imagine. Now, I believe that without any question at all the answering service part of it should be in the Police Department, for two main reasons. One is that they do get the most of the emergency calls, number-wise, and secondly, because the man who will be answering the phone does not have other duties, whereas in the Fire Department, all calls that come in, they would have to leave the phone. And so I don't think there should be any doubt as to which Department should handle the calls.

MR. O'COIN: Chief, that is really nice; but I know that there will be a heck of a lot of flack from other Fire Chiefs! I think that the initial reactions were that the fire personnel want first-hand communications with the calling party which, by the way, we accomplished in Springfield.

FROM THE FLOOR: You talk about referring calls. Would you mind talking about that.

MR. O'COIN: In working with Chief Eddie Boyle and Fire Alarm Superintendent, Eddie Vivo, they were concerned about police people being the primary answering point for all 911 calls. Well, in this particular case, and it can vary in every community, but in Springfield, 85 to 90 per cent of all of the 911 calls were handled to completion by the Police Department.

So that, based upon this, I think it would be rather illogical to have the tail wagging the dog and having the fire fighters answering one hundred per cent of the calls and then transferring 85 to 90 per cent of the calls to the Police Department.

We installed the primary answering point at the Police headquarters. We took the same system and brought it into the Fire Department. So that when a fire comes in, the Policeman has the red hand on the hot line set to "Fire" and he says: "Springfield 4." He doesn't go into any long dialogue. The guy at the Fire Alarm Headquarters

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knows what he is talking about. The Fire Alarm Headquarters man goes directly on the call, and is talking on a first-hand basis to John Q. Public, and he finds out if it is 15 Main Street, Springfield, West Springfield or Agawam. This is basically how it has been accomplished.

According to Eddie Boyle, he loves it and so does the Police Chief.

FROM THE FLOOR: It is rather confusing on this 911. I have been in Philadelphia. Originally on the national level, the civil defense people, the medical society, undertakers, you name it and they were there; 911 in its infancy was discussed and it was going to be the emergency number for the welfare recipients, for everybody.

I think that the phone company, as you have indicated, has taken it in a different light, and saying that it is just for police and fire. This is an education project for the public.

Then, what is an emergency between police and fire?

Is it the gang hanging around the corner that bothers the little woman who lives upstairs over a store, and she wants the gang out of there, and does she dial 911, or does she let the regular police know of her situation?

As you indicated to me yesterday, I am bringing this out for the sake of the gentlemen here. Is this little old woman in an emergency situation, and does she dial 911?

If you could take it on 911 and say: "Yes; Emergency for Police; Emergency for Fire." And then stop right there, and educate John Q. Public that there is an area of help there.

The second thing, as New Bedford brought out, is this situation of Fire versus Police Force. I happen to be in charge of both of them in the City of Providence. The big problem that you are talking about in the City of New Bedford, Dartmouth and Fairhaven, is that you are talking about two small communities, such as Agawam and West Springfield. But, when you go into an area like Boston, where the exchanges do not coincide with the political boundaries, you are overlooking Cambridge and Brookline, and that's different. The Fire Service in Boston might be handling 30,000 or 40,000 calls, against a smaller office that is answering maybe 300 or 400 emergencies a year.

If you take two major cities that have interlinking exchanges, but do not coincide on political boundaries, you have a real problem. I don't know, I have never seen it on a national level, but I think that it seems to come out here today, the different thinking on the part of the Telephone Company as to what kind of a level it would be useful for. In all of the magazines, it seems to be right up to these other organizations, and they are all howling for it.

In Nebraska, part of 911 is going in to the local undertakers for the ambulances. They, in turn, disseminate the calls for the Fire Service. So that brings us in through the back door.

MR. O'COIN: You have said many things that I would like very much to refute.

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First of all, I knew you weren't going to get away with the statement of Step No. 1. Step No. 2, you have mentioned about the little old lady with the gang of kids around the corner. I believe that Chief Kelleher can verify this, too. In Worcester, a woman died, because some punks were raising havoc around her house; they were up on her porch and breaking windows.

Let us go a step further. I ask anybody in this room: What is an emergency? We go to Funk and Wagnall's Dictionary and we go to Webster's, but when it comes down to the individual, John Q. Public, then that emergency lies in the eyes of the beholder.

I am going to use a far-reaching situation. I ask anybody in this room, is a cat in a tree an emergency? And I would venture to say that everybody in this room would say "No" and I would agree with you.

Let us extend this a step further. It so happens that the cat in the tree is a 19-year-old Siamese cat and it is owned by an 84-year-old spinster, and when she dies, she has no living relatives and she's going to leave a half a million dollars to the Animal Rescue League. Is that an emergency to her? You bet it is! I say "her" and I mean that it is, in the eyes of the beholder. But, it is controlled by the safety agencies, not the telephone company. We will gladly assist you in any way possible. We will give you the vehicle and the tools to work with; but it is up to the man on the other end of the phone to use a little solid good judgment.

There are several other things that kind of swept my mind in what you said, there, if you wish to repeat them.

MODERATOR TANGUAY: Gentlemen, we appreciate your making all of these observations; however, we are limited for time and we would appreciate it if you limited your comments to just a question and let Mr. O'Coin give you the answer.

FROM THE FLOOR: Let us talk about the 3,000 emergency calls on Fire, alone; I am not even discussing anything else. And we know that Boston, Cambridge and Brookline are inter-lapping with one another and there is a duplication of streets, there.

MR. O'COIN: First of all, you mentioned Brookline. I don't know if the Chief is here, but I know Eddie Carroll and I have been dealing with Chief Fogarty and Jim Philbrick in Brookline.

Now, I am not sure that anything has been resolved, but there are ways, sometimes of accomplishing the needs of this particular service. It all depends, basically, upon the type of central office you are dealing with. We have greater flexibility with one type of central office than we do with the other.

We can, in some instances, take care of some of these problems, but not all of them.

FROM THE FLOOR: I think there is only one area where you have to be careful of the Fire interests, for where you can make it easier for the caller, you bog us down.

Let me give you an example of what I mean in my own city. The police are making a study of the situation in our City, and forgetting the political boundaries in other cities like East Providence and so forth and other exchanges, but taking our own City,

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whether it is a police action call or a fire call, you are not making the call any faster, so that it might be quicker if they dialed the department they wanted.

MR. O'COIN: You are talking about not making it faster for you to help John Q. Public. But what road does he have to go on? He dials zero for Operator, and, depending upon the time of the day you get the girl, you may get good service or you may not. Secondly, when that girl answers, she has to find out the basic information from you. Third, after she has done this, she is going to put the call through to the Police Department. So you start telling that person your same story, and finally you get in to the Complaint Desk, where the guy who is going to take action on it, has to get the story all over again.

Really, 911 is an SOS. How many in this room have ever used the actual Morse Code of SOS? I venture to say, maybe one or two, and it might have been the Navy in the First World War, but today it lies dormant. And I question anybody in the room who does not know it, and I would say that these various digits would lie dormant in any man's mind, to remember the seven digits.

You can consider the response time, from the time you get the call, because you have no control over the call prior to that time; but, we can cut down considerably on the amount of time as to when the crisis occurs to what you refer to as your response time.

CHIEF WENDELL J. McNAMARA of Wrentham: When you dial 911, you hang your receiver up, and your line becomes dead, and it can't be held open. Is it true that you can trap all of these calls without additional equipment, and hold onto them?

MODERATOR TANGUAY: Would you repeat that question, please?

CHIEF McNAMARA: With the 911 equipment installed, with the type of calls you get, the crank calls, and with small children tying up the emergency lines with 911, you have the capability of hanging up the phone and clearing your line.

MR. O'COIN: This is a two-sided question, Gentlemen. We refer to the first part, disconnect. This, once again, does not apply to a small town. It can be any metropolitan city in the country.

Let us assume that you have twenty lines coming in, and you have a particular group that wants to make whoopy, like the people in Danbury did, only they used bombs to accomplish it. They go to twenty pay stations and dial 911, and as soon as there is an answer, they leave the phone off the hook. They are putting you out of business.

If somebody called and said: "There's a bomb in the Commerce High School," and then they hung up, I'm sure you would like to get your hands on them.

If it is a forced disconnect, you can dump the person, and if he tries to hold up your trace, you can go for a trace.

My answer to this is that in some cases "Yes" and in some cases "No." It is going to vary with the system, the type of central office involved.

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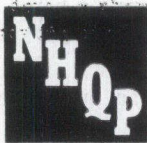
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To answer specifically that this is going to apply to Wrentham, I could not say, but it is in use in some of the systems, but not all of them.

CHIEF JOHN J. CASHMAN of Barrington, Rhode Island: They put 911 in there, and all the phones in the area, the street phones, the public phones in the street and in various stores, etc., they even went further, so the underprivileged people wouldn't need a dime to get the phone to work; they fixed it to get a dial tone for nothing. It worked great. In all of those phones, there was a sign saying: "In case of emergency, dial 911." Well, that phone is out of service, and that went on for months and months.

MR. O'COIN: You have brought up two points. First, that 911 was not installed only in Greenwich Village; 911 was installed in Metropolitan New York, in the five boroughs.

No. 2, you are talking about dial tone first. This is where, today, if you want help through an operator, or any safety agency, you need a thin dime to put into the slot in order to raise the proper person.

CHIEF CASHMAN: I beg to differ. In the area I mentioned, the Telephone Company did a terrific job. They do have those phones set up and you do not need a dime to get a dial tone for emergency.

MR. O'COIN: I cannot answer that.

FROM THE FLOOR: You go into a pay phone for an emergency now, and you don't have to put a dime in? You dial 911?

MR. O'COIN: We have tested it in three areas of the country. On every pay station, it is potentially a reporting telephone.

JOSEPH O'KEEFE: It seems that 911 in New York City is the Fire Service.

MR. O'COIN: Police only.

CHIEF O'KEEFE: You want to make sure of that.

MR. O'COIN: Police only.

FROM THE FLOOR: Why does the Telephone Company pick that number for an emergency number?

MR. O'COIN: We are like bookies. We deal in numbers, strictly numbers. This was the only number that was not actually in use throughout the Bell System and in Canada, as of today. It is the only number that we had no future plans for.

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I am not sure of the number in Belgium, but it points up that there is sound reasoning as to why we selected it. Let us analyze it this way. Let us say that you had 611. It would be a heck of a lot easier for a blind person, a person in the dark to dial 911 than to dial 611, because he feels the second to the last hole in the dial and comes back to the first hole in the dial. So that it could be done in total darkness, or by a blind person. And, this is a factor involved.

FROM THE FLOOR: One of those circles is a square, and if you are talking about a blind person, you could have made one of those a square.

MR. O'COIN: You probably could have gone out and bought fourteen fire trucks, but you couldn't get the money from the Town!

MODERATOR TANGUAY: Gentlemen, we have allocated all the time we could to this subject. Maybe it will pay off to have Mr. O'Coin or a gentleman of his caliber in again to speak to us at one of our Conferences, and maybe we can hammer it out again, when the Telephone Company has had more experience with it.

Once again, I want to thank you, Mr. O'Coin, for an informative and instructive presentation. I know that many of you fellows have something to take back to your communities. (Applause).

MR. O'COIN: Just one other thing. I am going to be around here for a while, and you can ask me any questions you have on your minds, and I will be only too glad to answer them! (Applause).

MODERATOR TANGUAY: Thank you again, Mr. O'Coin.

We are now going to have a drawing of the attendance prize. The winning number is 950,983.

We shall now go on with our program and our second speaker. The Committee had to make a substitution, because Mr. McCann was unable to be here this afternoon. However, we secured the services of a very qualified man to discuss the matter of Liquefied Natural Gas. This gentleman is Mr. G. Earl Boutin, and he is a graduate of Northeastern University, with a B.B.A. Degree in Engineering and Management.

For the past two years, he has been employed by Gas, Incorporated, of Lowell, Massachusetts, as Distribution Manager.

In that capacity, he has been responsible for the design of and establishing handling techniques of Liquefied Natural Gas in motor vehicle transport equipment.

Prior to his association with Gas, Incorporated, he was for eleven years employed by Liquid Carbonic as Northeast Regional Manager. In that capacity, Mr. Boutin was responsible for the manufacture and distribution of cryogenic liquids (oxygen, nitrogen, argon and gaseous hydrogen).

Mr. Boutin was a member of the LNG Code Committee for the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities Regulations covering LNG Plants and Storage.



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He was a member of the Institute of Gas Technology Code Committee for guidelines for small-volume storage and vaporization installations and the handling and transportation of LNG.

He is presently the Chairman of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities Liquefied Natural Gas Transportation Committee.

Gentlemen, I believe that Mr. Boutin is eminently qualified to present the subject that he has been assigned for this afternoon, and it is a great pleasure for me to present to you Mr. G. Earl Boutin! (Applause).

THE FIRE SERVICE AND LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS

G. Earl Boutin

Gas, Incorporated, Lowell, Massachusetts

Mr. Moderator, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is, indeed, a privilege to be here on behalf of Gas, Incorporated, and I want to thank the Association and in particular, Chief Brennan, for asking me to come here and be one of the speakers on your program.

I have two films to show you and there will be a break between them.

Liquefied Natural Gas, commonly known as LNG, has become of age. There is hardly a day that goes by that there isn't an article on LNG in the newspapers and trade magazines dealing in the areas of fuel supply, transportation and air pollution.

Three years ago, there were no LNG facilities in operation in New England. Today, there are two large liquification plants in operation, one in Lowell and one in Boston. There is a third large liquification plant installed in Hopkinton; however, this plant is not in operation at the present time.

Liquification plants are under construction or in the planning stages in Fall River, Lynn, as well as in Milford, Connecticut.

There are LNG satellite systems in operation in Hyannis, Salem, Lynn, Lawrence and under construction or in the planning stages in Cumberland, Rhode Island, Middleboro, Massachusetts, New London, Connecticut and Everett, Massachusetts.

There may be more systems planned than the ones that I have mentioned, but to the best of my knowledge I have stated those that I know about.

At this time, I would like to show you a film on LNG, "Safety By Design" and this was produced by the Institute of Gas Technology. This is an informative film. Ed Herlihy is the Commentator on this film, which will be shown to you right now.

(The film, "Safety By Design" was then shown.)

Much information on the potential hazards associated with the handling of LNG can be derived by comparing its properties with other common fuels, such as Propane, Butane and Gasoline.

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Spontaneous ignition temperature of common fuels are: Methane, 999 degrees Fahrenheit; Propane 871 degrees; Butane 761 degrees and Gasoline 495 degrees.

From these facts, it is evident that methane has the highest ignition temperature of the common hydrocarbons mentioned, and therefore the probability of vapor ignition or re-ignition due to environment or accident is the least of all the common fuels mentioned.

The flammable range of methane is between 5 to 14 per cent. With propane, it is between 2.2 and 9.5 per cent. With butane, it is between 1.9 and 8.5 per cent, and with gasoline, it is between 1.4 and 7.6 per cent.

As you can see, methane is flammable over a wider range of concentrations, but the lower concentration limit is higher than the other hydrocarbons; therefore, the greater flammable range for methane is more than counter-balanced by the fact that methane being approximately half as light as air, diffuses much more rapidly than other hydrocarbons mentioned.

LNG being lighter than air, it will disperse very rapidly, and will have no tendency to layer or pocket as an invisible explosive hazard. This is not the case with propane, butane and gasoline.

Since cold methane vapors are below the dew point of the ambient air, they will condensate moisture to form a visible cloud, and this will be very well illustrated in the film to follow, to show you the hazardous region.

The best technique to use in extinguishing an LNG fire is to apply dry chemical powder just above the surface of the liquid, but not to impinge upon it. Agitation of the surface greatly increases vaporization and burning.

Water can be used in conjunction with chemical powder to cool sources of re-ignition, but it should not be added to the burning LNG pool.

In summarization, an initial flash vaporization following an LNG spill produces large quantities of vapor for a few minutes. Thereafter, the vaporization rate is quickly reduced to a steady value of about .02 to .20 inches of liquid per minute, depending upon soil conditions and other factors, such as if you had steam lines running underground and the ground was warm.

The zone of flammable mixtures is restricted to the immediate vicinity of the spill and is well within the visible vapor cloud.

Ignition of LNG does not produce detonation of liquid in unconfined spaces. It is a well-known fact that vapors from propane, butane or gasoline which are heavier than air may flow next to the ground and settle in low spots. This is not true of methane which is lighter than air, and it will disperse very rapidly.

The film you are about to see is not a commercial one. It was taken by one of my associates on June 1st at the Eastern Connecticut Firemen's Training School. An actual spill of LNG was made in an open pit, approximately 9-feet by 9-feet and about 300-gallons of high expansion foam was first used, and then the same amount of low expansion foam.



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Then, we excavated a small area and put in around 20-gallons around this one (indicating on the film). Then we used drychemical multi-purpose, which was all we had on hand at the time. Unfortunately, we didn't have any Purple K, which has, we feel, a greater holding power than the multi-purpose.

Gentlemen, I would like to show you the film, now. And if you have any questions at the end of the film, I shall be glad to answer them.

(The film was then shown.)

MODERATOR TANGUAY: Are there any questions that you wish to ask Mr. Boutin at this time?

FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Boutin, you have spoken about the multi-purpose dry chemicals. Could any of the dry chemicals be used?

MR. BOUTIN: Well, I like to believe that Purple K would be greater than multi-purpose, but multi-purpose was the only thing that we had on hand at the time. I might add that there are at the satellite systems that I mentioned in Hyannis, Lynn, Lawrence and Salem approximately 2,000 pounds of dry chemical units, with Triple K, with their fire-fighting equipment.

At the plant in Lowell, we have four 2,000-pound units of Purple K.

CHIEF CREAMER of Holden: What is the difference between LPG and LNG?

MR. BOUTIN: LPG, if you want to call it that, is a containing gas. You put it in a pressure vessel, close the valves on it, and theoretically you can store it for infinity. The LNG is boiling all the time at minus 260, depending upon the quality of the tank. It is boiling and the pressure is building every day. You just cannot contain it. Under the satellite system, the gas that boils within the tank is taken away from the tank by a boil-off system, back in the gas distribution system.

CHIEF CREAMER of Holden: What difference would there be in putting out the fire between the two, dry powder or liquid?

MR. BOUTIN: I would say I have never experienced a propane fire, but I would say the fitting technique would be the same. If you add water to propane, it is going to boil and give off vapors faster than normal; therefore, you would have a higher flame.

CHIEF BULGER of Rumford, Maine: What is the thickness on your tanker? You indicated it was a double?

MR. BOUTIN: It is 7/16 stainless steel.

CHIEF BULGER of Rumford, Maine: The design of these vehicles, is it such that their suspension will carry them over all types of roads and all types of road conditions?

MR. BOUTIN: Well, they are built to meet the National Highway Safety Code, first of all; secondly, the trailer was built under ASME; the trailers are also approved by the Department of Transportation.

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Now, the Compressed Gas Association has set up a Code which specifies pretty much in detail how a trailer must be designed for carrying gaseous materials, whether it be oxygen or nitrogen, as long as the pressure is over 25-pounds. The industry is pretty much self-regulated. However, the trailer, as shown in the movie film that you saw, cannot be transported unless they secure a permit from the Department of Transportation, because of the hazardous materials, as such. Then, each year, you have to give the government an operating experience, and every two years, they must be re-tested.

FROM THE FLOOR: One industry kind of pollutes their own. What are the rules when a community is exposed over the highways? (Further remarks not audible.)

MR. BOUTIN: Let me tell you this, and we will stick with the LNG. Last December, right about at Bridgeport, at Interstate 95, a small sports car forced one of our trailers off the road; it went through the aluminum guard rail, and down the embankment, striking a bridge and a vessel. It was loaded with 11,000 gallons, and it came to rest up against the bridge.

There wasn't one drop of product lost on the highway. The Fire Department responded, and they foamed the area down, removed the tractor from the trailer. We arrived three hours later, and we got cranes and brought down another trailer and drove it away. The trailer was the same trailer you saw in the movie, and it cost \$239,000 to fix it. These are not cheap vehicles; they are very expensive, and they are built to withstand tremendous shocks. Not one drop of product was lost. The inner vessel is built according to the Code standards. They operate at 70-pounds pressure.

However, we transported it over the road, and they are not over 5-pounds.

The question asked down in Bridgeport was: "How long before the safety valve is blown on this thing?" When the trailer was lying on its side the vapor is no longer the safety space. If the pressure got up to 70-pounds, the safety would relieve itself; it would be liquid. This was a problem.

If anybody is interested further, I would be glad to stay and talk with them individually, and if you have a problem with a trailer or a tank, we could talk about it. We showed you in the film about how the pool was ignited. If you do have a spill, the most important thing is to confine it and keep it out of the open drainway sewers and what-have you. And you have to be careful that you don't have sources of ignition around to set the white cloud a-fire. Beyond that, there would be no problem. However, if it is a street where the cloud is running down the street for a quarter of a mile, then you have a problem, for it will go all the way back to the pool.

FROM THE FLOOR: We expect that this industry, LNG, will be moving boat loads to a distribution area, and then to a consumer; what about that?

MR. BOUTIN: I will explain it this way. Last year, our liquifaction plan was late coming on stream; we went to storage. In Philadelphia, they had a plant, but no storage. In 42 days, we hauled 4.2 million gallons, roughly 10½ loads a day, for 42 days.

Now, there are movements under way or will be for Fall River gas from Montreal within the next month.

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FROM THE FLOOR: The question I am asking is this. They will be going into a distribution system.

MR. BOUTIN: In Lowell, we have a tank holding 12 million gallons of product. Last winter, we moved product from the tank. Again, the product came from the tank to the companies in New England.

FROM THE FLOOR: Is there any future distribution that might put it over?

MR. BOUTIN: Well, yes; there are a lot of things growing in leaps and bounds. There is air pollution, both on the west coast and here on the east coast. We are working on pollution with the people on automobiles. In August, the universities are sponsoring a Clean Air Car, going from M. I. T. to Pasadena. If these things or this thing goes over big, you will have to set up small fuel stations, like gas stations. I am not saying that we can do that and have a lot of stations. That may be in the future. There is not that much LNG available.

FROM THE FLOOR: The point you make in the film is that if such a thing comes about, you have introduced another type of hazard that we in the Fire Service are not all in a position to cope with, because it doesn't respond to all of our techniques.

MR. BOUTIN: I was asked the same question in Connecticut. Since the accident last year, everybody is doing a lot of field work to bring to your attention what it is and what we are doing. However, do you realize that on the highways, the commodities that are hauling just propane, liquid hydrogen, liquid oxygen, the industrial gas people don't go and tell anybody what is going on, and they don't tell you how to fight them. These things are on the highway, and you are going to see more and more of them.

FROM THE FLOOR: We have been taken to task about some of the things that we aren't doing in our profession. It is impossible for us to keep up with the world of competition, in producing the stuff and not researching it for its hazardous qualities. You have done well to come here today and explain this to us. Most companies do not do this, and do not take the time to educate us who are going to come face-to-face with these things.

MR. BOUTIN: Take the point in question. This trailer that rolled over in Connecticut, we have three stacks that came off it; one is a manual blow horn, ruptured disc stack, and the other is a safety stack. When it came to rest on its side, two of these were over a manhole in the sewer. If the pressure had been allowed to withdraw on the thing, we would have liquid going down the sewer.

There are a lot of things you could do. First, a canvas could have been placed over the sewer to re-direct the flowing; secondly, the trailers carry hoses and the hoses could have been connected up, 20-feet in length, re-directed across the street to a culvert and dam the end. There are a lot of things that could be done. But, the thing is that unless you fellows know what to do or how to handle it, you just can't do it.

We do realize the problems. There are more and more of our trucks on the road, and we feel that our trucks are safer than others on the highway, because of the quality we build into them.

CHIEF ARTHUR STEWART: Could you tell me what duration do you have before safety?

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MR. BOUTIN: Twenty-three days. We can go across the country and back again.

(A question was asked at this point that was inaudible to the reporter.)

MR. BOUTIN: I am familiar with the installation. I have been there many times. About the end of January, we had a ship-load of LNG come in from Algeria to Boston; we did use that particular truck on the pier, as stand-by equipment, in case we had any problems while unloading the ship.

FROM THE FLOOR: What was that gas that had an explosion in the last twenty-four hours in Chicago?

MR. BOUTIN: That was propane.

FROM THE FLOOR: What happened there?

MR. BOUTIN: Well, I had a discussion with a tank manufacturer this morning, and the most we can hear is that they had a hot box on one of the cars. Now, don't quote me; I am not that sure. Federal regulations require that when you are transporting flammable materials, they are not supposed to put one, two, three, four, five cars in a row; they are supposed to bring it up. They had a hot box, several, in line, and I don't know if it was a derailment or fire or what happened, but eventually the whole thing went up.

That is the sort of problem that I was involved in four years ago in Ayer when we had 15,000 gallons of liquid oxygen, and I happened to be in the middle of the damned thing. By the time we got there, 9,000-gallons of liquid oxygen were all over the ground.

Now, with the proper precautions, things won't happen. But, these accidents are going to happen; you can't get away from it. We try to do the best we can to alleviate and correct them, and eliminate the fire, if at all possible, and remove the equipment.

MODERATOR TANGUAY: If there are no more questions, I want to thank Mr. Boutin for his fine presentation. (Applause)

I want to call your attention to the fact that the session tomorrow morning is a very important one for us as Fire Chiefs, because we are dealing with labor relations, and we are dealing with our men, and Mr. Menario's talk is something that we should all be here for. The more we know about labor relations, the better off we are going to be.

It has been a distinct pleasure for me to serve as your Moderator this afternoon, and I now declare this session adjourned.

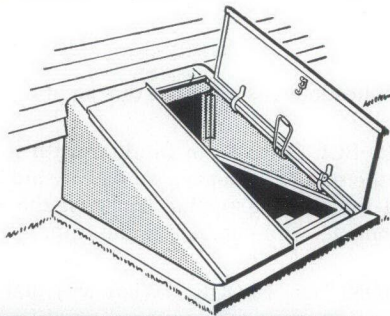
(Whereupon, the Tuesday Afternoon Session was adjourned at 4:00 o'clock P.M. on June 23, 1970.)

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WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION — JUNE 24, 1970

The Wednesday Morning Session convened in the Ballroom of The Wentworth at 9:30 o'clock, with Chief James Brennan, Chairman of the Program Committee, opening the meeting.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Gentlemen, I want to welcome you here this morning to our final Technical Session. This morning's Moderator is Chief Edward Fremeau of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Ed, you're on! (Applause)

MODERATOR EDWARD FREMEAU: Thank you, Jim. I am happy to be able to be here this morning. We had a serious accident in Kittery this morning and we had a fatality, and four people were injured or killed this morning, but I guess that situation has cleared up, and, and we are ready to start, here.

It is my pleasure to introduce to you at this time a man from the great State of Maine, also from our largest city in Maine; he is the City Manager for Portland, and he is John Edward Menario.

In looking over his resume, I think you will agree with me that he is well qualified to talk to us on the subject of "New Concepts in Collective Bargaining."

Mr. Menario is married and has three children. He was graduated from the Falmouth High School in 1953, having been elected a member of the National Honor Society in 1952. He was graduated cum laude from the University of Maine in 1961, with a B.A. Degree in Public Management, and he was the recipient of the Maine Town and City Managers' Scholarship Award in 1959 and 1960.

He was elected a member of Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society in 1960.

He received a full scholarship and fellowship to the Fels Institute of Local and State Government, a Division of the Wharton Graduate Division of the University of Pennsylvania. During graduate studies, he completed field assignments, which included assignments to the Accident Investigation Division of the Philadelphia Police Department, the Philadelphia Personnel Department and the Philadelphia Records Department.

His graduate studies were completed after one year of study and a six-month internship in Portland, Maine, under City Manager Graham W. Watt, and he received his Master's Degree in Governmental Administration in 1963.

Since completing his internship, he has held the following positions in Portland:

January, 1963, appointed Administrative Assistant.

April, 1963, appointed Administrative Assistant to the City Manager.

January, 1965, appointed Assistant City Manager.

July, 1965, appointed Director of Finance.

June, 1967, appointed City Manager.

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I think after hearing John's qualifications, you will agree with me that he is very well qualified to talk to us today on the subject of "New Concepts in Collective Bargaining" and it is a very great pleasure for me to present Mr. John E. Menario, City Manager of the City of Portland, Maine to address you on the subject of his talk.

Mr. Menario! (Applause)

NEW CONCEPTS IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

John E. Menario
City Manager, Portland, Maine

Before I get under way with my remarks this morning, I have got to do a little bit of salesmanship, here. I have just returned from a trip from Portland to Nova Scotia, and I say to you that if you are looking for an enjoyable trip, put it on your list. The Prince of Fundy is a beautiful vessel; it arrived here from Bremmen Harbor, Germany, a short time ago. It is a small hotel, semi-luxury craft, with a capacity of 1,000 passengers, and it can take on two hundred automobiles. It has a little casino aboard, which I know won't interest you, but I wanted to mention it in passing. It has a couple of fine restaurants and a couple of cocktail lounges on board. I know a number of small groups who are thinking seriously of putting their conventions on this liner.

Having enjoyed the voyage up to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and back, I believe it is a real choice thing to think about doing sometime. Indeed, we regret that we haven't a piece of the action; it looks like a profitable undertaking.

The second thing I wanted to mention is that it is an honor for me to be back here for the second year in a row. I guess City Managers are always greeted openly with some of the professional associations, including the Fire Fighters, and I am delighted to be back here. I am a little puzzled, with all of the talent I saw last night at The Ship, as to why your Entertainment Committee felt it was necessary to put on professional talent when you had great talent right here that could keep a pretty good evening going.

The story is told of a fellow who went into a cocktail lounge and obviously he had a few too many when he got there. He climbed up on the table, and said: "Give me a double Scotch." The bar tender fixed him up the Scotch.

Then this fellow said: "Give everybody in the house a double Scotch." The bar tender did just that. Then he said: "You have a double Scotch yourself." And the bar tender fixed himself a double Scotch, and then he started to figure out the bill, when this fellow said: "Oh, no, no! Give me another double Scotch." And the same routine as before. Then the bar tender figured out the bill, which was \$63.94, and handed it to this chap, and he said:

"But I haven't any money!"

The bar tender got on the other side of the bar and whacked the guy on the head, dragged him and threw him out the door. Then he went back in, and went behind the bar again.

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This same fellow came back in, brushing himself off, and he got up on the bar stool again and said: "Give me a double Scotch." And the bar tender said: "And I suppose you want me to give everybody in the house a double Scotch." And this fellow said: "Yes."

The bar tender then said: "And I suppose you want me to have one, too?"

And the guy said:

"No; you're too damned ugly when you drink!" (Laughter)

You know, you get a lot of choice comments that come in with the tax bills. There was one that came in that I thought was darned cute as I remember it. It was signed by Santa Claus, and it went like this:

"I am writing this message to tell you that my taxes have taken away everything I own, so that the very least you can do is to send me some reindeer and a sled. I have to make my rounds, now, on the jackass, so if I am late in arriving, you will know I went on my ass in the snow!" (Laughter)

I know it is too fine a morning to get down to business, but I have been given an assignment and Jim Brennan tells me that I've got to cover it.

I want to talk a few minutes on the area of Collective Bargaining. What I might do is to get away from the title of the text a little bit, rather than new concepts, for I haven't learned the old concepts yet!

I am going to try to talk about some of the trends we have seen happening in collective bargaining throughout New England. This is something we have all got to be aware of.

Last year, when I came down here and talked about collective bargaining, I was amazed that evening, after my talk, to find out how deplorable some of the collective bargaining practices are in the State of Massachusetts. I couldn't believe, for example, that there were certain Fire Chiefs in the State of Massachusetts who are handed a contract after it has been concluded, and they are told that this is the way the Fire Department will run during the life of that contract. I was amazed that Fire Chiefs do not play an active role in the collective bargaining process.

Yes, I was amazed the way some of the people who claim to be knowledgeable in collective bargaining are conducting the affairs of you people. I don't know what the answer is, but there were many illustrations given to me last year, and there are many communities in New England that have a great deal to learn about the principles of good faith bargaining, in order that you, as Fire Chiefs, can continue to maintain yourselves with respect and with understanding in the semi-military position of running your Departments, and when that authority is taken away from you and given to people who do not understand certain items that are not negotiable, when Mayors and Administrators and other lay persons bargain away your responsibilities and your authority, then there are going to be some long-run damaging effects in this, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout New England.

Really, what we should be doing is educating those who play an active role in collective bargaining, whether that be the Mayor, the City Manager, the Personnel

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Director, the corporation counsel or an independent, outside private attorney. If these people don't fully understand that the Fire Chiefs need to have military control over their organizations, and that the areas of promotion and work and assignment and schedules has got to be retained as an administrative function and not negotiable, then they are going to make it quite miserable for you, as well as your department heads.

Last year, I touched just a little bit upon some of the problems and some of the conditions of collective bargaining. I think it might be helpful for a moment to go over these quickly and not to belabor the point.

We must remember that nobody in this room needs to apologize for being ignorant in collective bargaining, because in the public sector, this is a brand new game for all of us. We don't have the thirty-four years' experience that they have in the private sector. We have no more than ten years' experience. In fact, the first state was in 1959, in Wisconsin, and even they are not having all the knowledge of collective bargaining. So I don't think anybody here needs to shie away from the fact that they don't understand the game.

However, from now on, each of us ought to be totally embarrassed if we don't begin to understand it quickly, because our very jobs and responsibilities are going to be judged by the way we retain our authority over the years.

I personally believe in collective bargaining. I feel that there is a great deal to be gained, and there is a great deal of mutual respect and understanding that can be fostered by an understanding of collective bargaining professionally.

I feel equally that if we don't understand the rules of the game, and if it can't be played professionally, then it can be the most damaging aspect of your job.

Let me briefly mention some of the positive aspects of collective bargaining, as I see it.

First of all, I think that collective bargaining gives every one a feeling of participation, and that is very important. People who feel that they are participating or have participated in decisions that affect them in their jobs are bound to be improved employees from a morale point of view, if no other.

I think that collective bargaining improves the communication of your organization. Here are people, rank and file people, if you will, having an opportunity to sit down with the management people and to talk directly, eyeball-to-eyeball, without hesitation; although the air is tense at first, it improves.

So that I see collective bargaining as a real opportunity of improving the communications system in an organization.

Collective bargaining also can eliminate a lot of non-policy activity. What do I mean by that? I am certain that in your Department, there are certain things going on that if you knew of them, you would not endorse them. They are going on, not because there has been a policy established, but over the years, some one has a bright idea to do a certain thing. When you get to the bargaining table, these sore spots come out, and collective bargaining gives a chance to both parties to get rid of these non-policy functions or things that have been sore spots over the years.

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I think that collective bargaining gives greater employee understanding of what the system is all about. They are listening. They have to listen. They have to go back and represent their point of view to their own membership. They have to understand what they are talking about. It forces them, as well, to do a little home work. There is a full educational process that takes place in collective bargaining.

I think that collective bargaining gives a greater management understanding of the employees, too. I know, as City Manager in Portland, that there is a great deal that I have come to understand and respect, through the collective bargaining process, because the men have had a chance to talk with me directly. This does not mean that the Department head is unable or unwilling to bring those things to my attention. Oftentimes, Department heads know of the work loads of a Manager's office, or the Mayor's office, and tend to try to resolve these things for themselves.

With collective bargaining, however, there is an opportunity of letting these things flow directly to the Manager, and Department heads need not become involved themselves directly.

I think that collective bargaining is bringing about more meaningful fringe benefits for everybody, department heads included.

The pressure of collective bargaining is something that we must learn to live with, and these fringe benefits can result when administrators could not, on their own, recommend them, and even Mayors, on their own, could not succeed along that line.

Given the rank and file request, what is private industry doing? I think we have all seen a major change in fringe benefits in the local government in Maine, anyway, and I say, hats off to the bargaining process. That is why they came about. It was not because of the "good fellow" business. The system required major fringe benefits.

I think that generally collective bargaining has been a morale booster. There is the momentary heat. There is the name-calling, and there is the problem in the press, and there are hard feelings, but all in all, with the rank and file, the fire fighters, the patrolmen, the laborers, are feeling that they do control their own destinies, and that they do have the power and the strike and the slow-down, even though legally they are not recognized, the employees are reducing this criticism of the system because the working conditions are things that they can control. They used to run around before in a sort of mumble-jumble fashion. They still do! But, they recognize that they share in some of the things that are happening. They have their coffee breaks, their clean-up time. Now, these aren't terribly important things, from the management point of view, so that there hasn't been a terrible sacrifice in the collective bargaining process. Things that are important to them, they are helping to decide.

I see a tremendous improvement in morale, if collective bargaining is conducted properly. It is most important in collective bargaining to have the opportunity to maintain higher wage rates. This is different than the fringe benefits I mentioned earlier.

Wage rates, as you know, are always tender things in any organization and they have been for years in government organizations. That is why we have been notoriously poor payers, in terms of wages, in relation to the private market.

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Maine has had a sad performance regarding its city employees. This is true in all cities. Four or five years ago, it was embarrassing to carry around the city payroll and talk about it, and the reason for that was because no one really had the courage to press forward and raise the rates. Managers had tried and a few councilors had tried. But, who is for higher taxes? Nobody! So that the political process never had a balancing on the other side of the scale.

Collective bargaining brought it about.

Collective bargaining was an organized way of perfecting your point of view. It is an organized way to show what the politician would prefer to avoid. I think it is terribly important that we recognize that collective bargaining is bringing about improved wage structures in local government, because we are not second-class citizens. We have big businesses to run. We have major responsibilities that the public is asking us to take on. We must be able to compete with talented people. We must pay top dollars. And, we have to look at collective bargaining in that respect, because it has improved morale, communications, fringe benefits, and it certainly has increased the wage level.

That does not mean that the whole thing has a goal to it. There are some weaknesses to collective bargaining, and there are some negative aspects that can rupture an organization, and we have to keep those in perspective, too.

As we go into the collective bargaining process, what are they?

As I mentioned last year, from the Fire Chiefs' point of view, the most important thing is to keep your Fire Chief neutral at the bargaining table. He must maintain neutrality. He can't be expected to take the side of management, and by the same token and from the management point of view, he can be expected to take the side of the employees.

We sit at the bargaining table as a neutral fact finder only. Chief Cremo sits at our table in an important way. He makes certain that we understand the facts, when we are talking about the very complex schedule. For instance, how many hours would make for a normal, acceptable cycle? He is there to help us to make certain that we don't get into an unusual predicament. He is there to set the facts straight. He is not there to argue with us as to whether we ought to pay this for a wage or that, or this or that for a medical insurance, because he has to go back and continue to have the loyalty and respect of the men.

Any community that requires the Chief to go in and battle with the management point of view is starting to pull the rug out from under himself; then, he is going back, obviously, with scars. He is bound to have less respect from the men, when he is over there fighting.

So, try to have those who maintain the system to have you at the table so that you can understand what is going on, and so that you can contribute factually, but ask that you be held in a neutral position, because you must go back and continue to deliver services from your Department.

Another problem in collective bargaining is the fact that it doesn't interfere with your military organization. There isn't any question about it. As hard as we try not

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to have it happen, there is bound to be interference from that chain of command, from the top, down. There is now a little bit of difference. The interference, though, can be minor. You must be careful, as you make changes in the contract, that these are things your Chief can live with. We can't afford to be so bound up by rigid requirements as to have to be contacted before you can make an order.

We have a ground rule in Portland that we fail to allow to go unnoticed; that is, we have the Chief, the Deputy, the District or a Captain or Lieutenant giving an order, and that order is to be obeyed immediately, without regard to contract. If the individual on the other end of the order feels that it is in violation of the contract, he had better proceed to do the order, and file his grievance, when the situation is resolved.

We take very harsh looks at people who refuse to carry out an order, with some interpretation that it is not allowed in the contract. Grievances come to me, by people who refuse to carry out an order. In the military organization, you do it first, and then you file your grievance second. There isn't time to fool around and find out as to whether that is in the contract or not.

We do have to be careful, because collective bargaining can interfere with this all-important military organization that you people have to maintain.

Another problem with collective bargaining is that it is difficult to maintain good pay differentials between the rank and file and the supervisors. It is difficult, and the reason it is difficult is that we are beginning to recognize, now, that nobody represents the supervisors, and we are back in the game, with the pressure from the rank and file, pushing wages and fringe benefits, but management doesn't have guts enough to press for the same terms and conditions for these supervisors.

As a result of that, of course, you will undoubtedly have union representation for the supervisors. They will have their separate unions. Now, there is nothing wrong with that. If management, the Councilors and Mayors, aren't prepared to recognize this, now, and they ought to do so, there are too many unions and too many people to do business with, and we are finding that our informal organizations don't work as well as we would like to have them work. But, I do see a real problem of a closing differential between the fire fighter and the lieutenant, if you will, in which we are destroying the incentive to want to be promoted, because we are lessening the fringe benefits and the wage differential.

I think that we will overcome it, but I think the result will be added unions for supervisors. All in all, in a sort of summarizing and the positive and negative aspects, and then for a minute talking about new trends, let me just say that there are certain things that we all ought to remember as collective bargaining begins, because it can help us all.

Keeping the Chief neutral, is repeat.

It is also very important, as you go through the collective bargaining process, that the ground rules be established. Going in there without ground rules can be murder. I don't mean to say that you will have to agree to them, and that this is one big, happy family, because that is not so. But, there ought to be an hour spent with the management and union representatives. The union doesn't want to come to the table five different times and find five different spokesmen. They have a right to know who speaks for management. They have a right to know whether that person has a right to

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bargain and to make binding conclusions, or whether he has to say: "I have to go back and ask the Councilor (or the Mayor)." It is important for the union to know that.

By the same token, it is important for the management to know who is speaking for the union. We have had occasions when fifteen people showed up; and yet I don't mind if it's two hundred, but I want to know who can speak for the union. I ask for their bylaws. I want to know how the membership was elected, not in a negative regard, but I want to know the rules of the game. I want to know whether the team, there, can bargain to a binding conclusion or whether at some point they go back for a membership vote. I don't really care as long as I can understand it. I don't want to start playing the game and find out, when we have bargained, that they have to take it back to the membership. These things are important.

Ground rules about the press. The most important aspect of collective bargaining, from my point of view, second to keeping the Chief neutral, is keeping the press out. It is impossible to negotiate in good faith and have the press looking over your shoulder, because it becomes a matter of face saving, rather than substance. It gets to a point where you are willing to compromise on several things, as long as the public doesn't know it. And that is difficult.

The press, of course, has to sell newspapers. You and I have to live with our employees. The two aren't necessarily the same, because when we get calling names in the press, then each party gets further entrenched in their position and the collective bargaining process becomes long involved and heated.

The press has to be kept out. And how you do it politically, let me say that that is difficult. It takes courageous Councilors and Mayors to say "No" to the press. If you are doing it with a full understanding, professionally, that that is the only way to get along, then you have come a long way.

Unions are the same way. How do you keep the unions from running around from news media to news media? It is almost impossible. They will sound you out; all you do is smile, and play the harmonica, and you do not need to get into a name-calling contest. You are in trouble when that happens.

Finally, you try to avoid the end-run battering, which is when you are dealing with the union and you are not getting your point across. Then you think that if you could only talk with Jean Smith because he would know what you are talking about, and get him to sell your idea to the union, even though he is not on the union team—don't do it! The most damaging thing you can do is to lose the respect of those on your negotiating team, those with whom you are negotiating. You should do business with your elected representatives. Even though you may feel that they have sent over the poorer representatives from the department, do business with them, because they will fall on their own stupidity. For when you go running to the department in other ways, your word and your loyalty begin to be tarnished and you cannot afford that in the long run.

By the same token, the union representative should not run to other people, either. They may run to the Selectmen or some one not involved and ask: "Can you get us the votes for what we are after?"

Any elected body that allows that to happen, when they have appointed a bargaining agent, has little respect for the people who work for them and little understanding of the system they are asking us to perfect.

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We must try doubly hard to keep collective bargaining on the process of both sides. It is easy to encourage the unions to stop doing these things when we, ourselves, have good record in the same thing.

What are the true trends in collective bargaining?

With this sort of background, with hostility, with problems, with strikes, wage improvements, fringe benefits, and the upsetting of the military organization, and so forth, what is happening throughout New England with collective bargaining, which is relatively new?

Well, several things have happened. I don't know if any one of them is earth shaking. I would guess that in collective thoughts, things are changing, but not necessarily for the better.

Several weeks ago, there was a joint conference held, jointly, between the International City Managers' Association and the Public Personnel Association, in which a Task Force met in May of this year. This Task Force, a small group of personnel managers and city managers from the various New England cities huddled together and tried to think out loud as to what they saw happening in collective bargaining, both from background and statistics, and what they were envisioning might happen in the next few years.

I found their list not amazing, because I think any one of us could quietly think through what they came up with. But, the mere fact that it is here and reduced to writing for us and we don't have to go through that process, is really something.

Let us see what the new trends are. Let us look at the union trends.

I think that this is the area that we, more than ever, have to be aware of. What are the unions up to? Not any skulduggery. But, just so that we can be equally equipped to meet that interest, in a very professional way, here is what the union trends are, now, in New England.

First of all, there is a very strong drive on. I don't care whether it is the IAFF or the Police Association of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, or what union it is; there is a common denominator now, striving for stronger and greater union security clauses in the contract. The very life-blood of a union, they feel, is to have a strong union clause in the contract.

What does that mean?

Well, we know that the union shop requires that a man be a card-carrying member of the union before he can be hired. Avoid that, like the plague, if you can. But, from that point, on, union security clauses are not that upsetting, and you need not be too concerned about them. I am not. I have seen a union willing to trade everything, in order to get a strong recognition clause in the contract. How absurd! Yes, it is absurd, because they traded their national posture in New England for the benefits and gains of a certain group of public employees in the city of Portland. They were willing to run around the state and say:

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And, what did that mean to you? In this particular department, one hundred per cent of the employees would have wanted to belong to the union. So why should I be concerned, if the contract requires that they retain the membership in the union?

If the employees are willing to bind their own hands and commit their own dues for a given period of time, there is no particular reason why management ought to stand in their way.

As to trends, they are continuing for stronger and stronger union shops. However, I become less and less concerned, because the pressure is transferred to the union. They are the ones who are demanding it of themselves, and anybody who wants out of the union must do business with his own union people. Anybody who is upset with the new structure and wants to make other arrangements has to do business with the union. So I couldn't be concerned with that. But, it is definitely a trend.

I would be concerned where a man had to belong to his union prior to his hiring. I would avoid it, again, like the plague.

The second trend is that there is a stronger and stronger effort to bring more people under the contract supervision; for instance, supervisors. They are under a great deal of pressure. Shall they work openly to encourage legislative bodies to allow them into the existing unions, or should they maintain themselves separately and try to set up a supervisory union, where they can talk about points of view that concern them?

My suggestion is that, hopefully, management might move quickly enough to encourage supervisors that they have no need for unions. But, I am afraid that we can't.

I would strongly urge the supervisors to form their own unions and to represent themselves before management, because their needs and their concerns are quite different from the needs and concerns of the rank and file, and you are going to be lost in the shuffle, if you allow your membership to be negotiated by the rank and file. The hundreds of fire fighters, honestly, are not overly concerned about the few lieutenants or captains. So, try to hold your supervisor level out of the rank and file union, and if it is necessary to unionize, how about your own union?

The most damaging trend that is happening is a stronger and stronger effort on the part of unions to be allowed to enter into the political activities at the local level. They want to negotiate that in the contracts. They want recognition by state law, that local employees have the right to run for political office in the home town.

You know, it seems undemocratic to deny them that right, and it is very unpopular to speak against it; but, it is so devilishly important that we not allow local public employees to be local elected officials. What a mad house we would have, if we were setting a pay scale for teachers, if the nine members of my City Council were teachers? What an absurd situation we would have, in trying to be objective in setting the pay scale for policemen, if the nine members of the City Council were policemen? And that is true for any given employees. When the system allows them, in fact, to control all of the responsibilities that effect their livelihood, something is wrong with the system, and there is no half-way to it. There is no way to allow it part way, and certainly, not all the way.

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When the legislative bodies begin to relax, we will see the attitude of the local employees serving on policy level boards change, and we will see the strongest, greatest influx in undermining your professional objective, wage rates, fringe benefits, work assignments at the local level—well, I can't imagine it happens, but I have a concern that it may happen.

There is also a trend on the part of unions in doing away as fast as they can with any merit system, and substituting that merit system for a strict seniority system. This trend is evident in many, many large cities, and it is growing all the time in some of the union journals, and you would know that if you happened to read them and subscribe to them.

The merit systems or the civil service systems are being set aside.

I find myself a little awkward in discussing this, because I don't necessarily subscribe to civil service or the merit system. The tests do not measure a man's ability as a commanding officer. But I say that rather than throwing the whole system out, let us improve the system, and let us find tests that do measure a man's ability to command, a man's ability to lead, and let us let the employees participate in the process somehow. I don't mean by a vote, necessarily, or by properly elected Chiefs or Deputy Chiefs, but let us design the system where there is an opportunity to find out what the subordinates feel and what the superiors feel. Let us not throw out a merit system because it is not working well, in favor of a strict seniority.

There isn't a formula in the world that can prove to me that the oldest man is necessarily the best man. If we go to a strict seniority system, that is what you and I will be faced with. It is a trend to be concerned about. Obviously, there is a rise in the grievances and the militancy of the situation, and I don't know what we can do about it. I would say that basically, we try to be honorable people. We should be humble sometimes and put our tongue in cheek. But, there is still a growing militancy in the area of public negotiation.

I guess when we look back into the private sector, that was not unusual with them, in the beginning, for we saw thirty-four or thirty-five years ago a real destruction in private business in strikes, the burning down of mills, the taking over of business, an uneasiness, a hostility, as employees began to participate in management's rights.

The same thing is happening in our sector. There are a great many people in Maine who are terribly disturbed when somebody thinks of striking; that is the most damaging thing they can think of, the public employees' group striking. They say that they should not have the right to strike. Well, I don't know why not. There is no substitute for a strike. Collective bargaining, binding arbitration, fact-finding, mediation are not a substitute for a strike. When a situation gets so deplorable that the employees feel they must strike to prove their point, then I think they ought to have the right to strike, because they are going to strike anyway.

Pass all the laws you wish. We have seen it in New York, on the west coast and other places, and we are beginning to see it in New England. What the State law says is immaterial, and whether or not it was in the contract is immaterial; they are going to strike anyway. Why trade away a lot of important points in order to gain in the contract the point that they cannot strike, when it is meaningless? I say, let us take

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the false window dressing off it. Let us say they have the right to strike, and let us discuss this thing on an open situation, because when unions realize that they have the right to strike, they take a much different posture at the bargaining table. It is easy to come in and threaten, when you know you can't or won't do it. When you know you have the right to do it, and you know the pay check can stop next week, and you have the right to decide that for two hundred other people, you go in to the bargaining table and the stakes are high, and you pay careful attention to what is going on, and frankly, I would just as soon see the right to strike by any municipal group.

I know it is said, how would you ever find the police, or how would you ever get the Fire Service? I don't know, but when fire fighters want to go out on strike, they do it.

I recall many months ago watching television and seeing Walter Cronkite give us television pictures of what was going on in Indiana. I saw a fire fighters' picket line. I saw a mill burning in the background, and no one would cross the line to fight the fire.

Of course, I don't know how to deliver those services and nobody else does.

We had better not find comfort in the fact that there are a couple of words in the contract which say they have no right to strike. The trend is towards militancy and strikes, and communities, including Fire Chiefs, have got to find a way to deliver emergency services, and I don't know how you would do it. It makes no sense to me.

We have a municipal hospital in our city which I am responsible for. How can I argue that the employees of a municipal hospital have no right to strike, when there are five other hospitals in the community and they have a right to strike? A sick person in the Maine Medical Center is no worse off than a person in the City Hospital, if there is nobody around to attend to them. How ridiculously the laws are made! There is really a double-edged sword, there, and a dual set of standards; one is public employees and the other is private employees. We are, in fact, second-class citizens. And yet, there is nothing unique about public life.

A private business can cripple the city just as effectively as the public business can.

Finally, in terms of union trends, although there were many smaller points, we are beginning to see cooperation among the unions. The unions are beginning to recognize the basic formula that in unity there is strength. We are seeing this, now, in the City of Portland, Maine. We have four separate unions, and these unions are now beginning to talk with one another; they are beginning to recognize that it may not be in the best interests to compete, and they are starting to form federations. And, I think that they are smarter than we are because they are one step ahead of us. This is not collusion that I am talking about. This is the sharing of data and information and a willingness to work together for a common good.

What are we doing at the management level?

We are building higher and higher barriers between municipalities, and the jealousies and the frictions that generate at the management level between the municipalities in Maine are ridiculous to see.

What are we doing?

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We are closing our eyes to the fact that the employees are not doing what we thought they were doing, but that they are working with each other and sharing information. Before we know it, they are going to buckle us, because in unity there is strength, and they will deliver.

Well, so much for union trends.

As I say, there is a trend towards a stronger union clause, with more employees coming into the bargaining unit, for they are trying to gain the right for political activity at the lower level, with their cooperation among the unions.

What are the management trends?

Very quickly, the public employees' strike situation that I mentioned has put management in a little different position. Management is now taking a hard-nosed attitude towards strikes, and they should. The most effective way to deal with a strike that anybody knows of today is the court injunction. You must be prepared to move quickly. And there is a trend toward municipalities moving quickly in a strike situation, because given a strike and having a management that doesn't know how to move toward it, or how to be effective in breaking it up, then you would have two more strikes before the year is out, when other contracts expire.

I am not saying that you need force with force, but you have an organization to run, and your only effective tool is to move towards the court injunction, and quickly.

Another trend at the management level, but we are slower than the unions, is the regional arrangement of sharing of data. It is important to know what your neighbors are doing, and to know what is going on around you, and what other unions have gained or lost.

Be careful of the representatives of the International unions; they will come in and tell you what is going on up-state, down-state and around the corner. Check it out. It is not always so. Have your own facts. You can assume that if you were playing their game, you would know what they would raise for points and be prepared to have some counter-points. Regional checks of data are very, very important, in negotiations. If you have a university in your State or community area, encourage them to become fact finders; encourage your municipal associations to become fact finders, in order that you can call upon them for that particular information and not spend hours trying to get it.

Be free with your union contracts. We have a mailing list, and we send one out to the university, and also to the International City Managers' Association. We have several communities in Maine with whom we exchange contracts, as well as New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Then, we are not in the dark.

Once the international representatives of the union know that you are sharp and alert, then they are going to start discussing things on a factual trend. You have to have the factual trends and the checking, in order to do this.

I think there is a greater and greater management trend to doing away with a lot of these non-policy areas, things that are happening in the organization that you really didn't know were there. Up until now, the only way you have had to know about the things was that the union brought it to your attention.

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The new management trend is to try to beat unions to the punch.

You suggest to the Chiefs that they ought to get out more often and see the stations operate. You want the staff to correct things as you see things are going wrong. Don't wait to be jumped.

There is a greater and greater effort to clean house before the unions can put a cross on their scoreboard and feel that they have gained another point.

I think that generally, those are the management trends.

I see that my time is pretty well up, here. So let me just say that in my opinion, collective bargaining, I know, is not a technical fire fighter responsibility. Collective bargaining, I know, is something that you almost do by the seat of your pants. There isn't any magic formula that fits every situation. Collective bargaining is here to stay. Just as it started in the private sector over thirty years ago, it started in the public sector about ten years ago, and if you are going to make a career in public life, I suggest that you study it, if for no other reason than to be familiar with the term.

There are a couple of books on the market that are very, very helpful. I don't mean college books; I mean a book where a practitioner has reduced it to writing some of the Do's and Don'ts in collective bargaining. Keep your eye out for such books, for they are good books to read. There are a couple of good books that I found very valuable, and I wish I had the names and the titles with me, but I shall pass them along to your association, and if you have a Journal, maybe they might be listed as suggested reading. It would be very important to have them under your belt. You can read them in a night, and walk away with a much better understanding.

I am truly honored to be back here again this year. I am somewhat sorry that I didn't stick entirely to the title of "Concepts" or "New Concepts in Collective Bargaining," but there is really nothing new in the game. It is getting familiar with the old stuff, I guess, that is important. However, having an idea of trends, from my point of view, can be most helpful.

If there are a couple of questions and time permits, I certainly would be glad to answer them.

Thank you very much! (Applause)

MODERATOR FREMEAU: Does anybody have any questions to ask the City Manager from Portland, Maine? I am sure he would be glad to answer them for you.

If there are no questions, I want to thank Mr. Menario for his information talk on the subject of Collective Bargaining.

(A drawing was held at this point, and ticket No. 950,295 was the lucky ticket.)

MODERATOR FREMEAU: Our next speaker is a gentleman we all know around here as Bill Proper. Bill is married and has two children. He was graduated from the Albany High School in Albany, New York in 1951, and graduated from the Drafting and Survey Course at the Engineering School, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia in 1953; he also graduated from the Fire Training Program of the State of New York, 1950, 1955, Basic,

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Intermediate and Advanced Courses. He attended Siena College at Loudonville, New York in 1955-1956, majoring in Pre-engineering, and transferred to the Oklahoma State University at Stillwater, School of Fire Protection, and received an Associate Degree in Fire Protection Technology in 1958, and he also received the Certificate covering Fire Serving Training, State of Oklahoma Firefighting Practices (10 units).

Some of his employment experiences include being with the American LaFrance Division of the Automatic Sprinkler Corporation, Marsh and McLennan Insurance, Inc. of Chicago, National Board of Fire Underwriters' Committee on Fire Prevention and Engineering, New York, the Fire Department, City of Stillwater, Oklahoma, the New York Bell Telephone Company at Albany, New York, United States Marine Corps, Corporal, Military Police, 1952-1955, Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston, and McKownville Volunteer Fire Department, Albany, New York.

With his background, Bill is well qualified to talk to us this morning on "Rural Water Supplies." Will you please welcome Bill Proper?

(Applause)

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

William E. Proper

New Hampshire Board of Underwriters

On Monday we heard Chick Granito say that we may not be able to use the water much longer. Yesterday John Anderson, more or less, gave us the aspects of municipal water supplies.

Today we get into a situation that I think probably covers a large majority of the Fire Service, Rural Water Supplies. Although I am not sure of the situation in the other five New England States, I know that in New Hampshire we have over one hundred Fire Departments, and better than 50 per cent of the Fire Departments have no public water system to play with. So that of necessity, they are concerned with rural supplies.

Water has always been the most commonly used agent for extinguishing fire because it is readily available and inexpensive when compared to other extinguishing agents. This was particularly true in the earlier years of this country, when the bucket brigade was the principal method of fire suppression. However, we are now in the age of technology, and our methods of utilizing water as an extinguishing agent have become both sophisticated and expensive when compared to the bucket. Consequently it behooves the Fire Service to make the best possible use of its available water supply.

In establishing and operating a Fire Department, a certain basic fact should always be borne in mind. Specifically, the fire triangle; heat plus oxygen plus combustible material equals FIRE. Hence when using water as an extinguishing agent it must be realized that to achieve its intended function, **the rate of application must exceed the production of heat.** There is a definite relationship between this statement and the organization and operation of a Fire Department; the application of the foregoing being best implemented by the following steps:

1. Learning the community and its hazards through inquiry and inspection.

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2. Using the information derived from the first step to initiate a program of preplanning attack procedures on target hazards, as well as developing a basic fire ground evolution for the community.

3. Development of a training program utilizing information obtained as a result of the previous steps.

4. Apply all material and information gathered as a result of the foregoing to organize equipment and "set up" apparatus for the most efficient fireground operation.

I feel that each Department, both rural and municipal, should have in its ranks a water officer — a man whose responsibility it is to locate available water in the community. When I speak of available water, I mean either static supplies or, in the case of some towns and cities, a public water system. This man must be in a position to advise the senior officer on the fire ground as to what is available in the way of water, for only with adequate information on water supply can the Chief Officer do a competent job of fire extinguishment.

All too often we read of instances where the Department ran out of water at a critical time and the structure was lost. I honestly feel that in many cases this sad situation could have been averted had there been pre-planning and if there had been suitable information on available water. There is available water in New England. Gentlemen, this is not the Gobi desert.

As previously noted, the rural water officer will be primarily concerned with static water supplies. A good source of information is the Geological Survey Maps which show most natural bodies of water in a given area. The County Agricultural Agent will also prove helpful, as can others in both State and local government.

The rural water officer should know what is available from neighboring Fire Departments; specifically, apparatus pumping capacity, hose loads, and the tank flow capability of water tenders. From this information there can be developed a suitable method of fire suppression for a given target hazard.

The \$64 question is how best to utilize the available water. Some Departments hold water in the same esteem as the U. S. Treasury Department holds gold — they hoard it! Other Departments operate on the principle variously known as the "blitz attack," "instant water," or the "surround and drown" technique.

In view of my earlier statement concerning the rate of application exceeding the production of heat, you might get the impression that I favor the blitz method. Frankly, it is not a cure-all, but there is definite evidence substantiating the idea of a powerful, hard-hitting attack in handling rural fires. All too often I've witnessed fires where the attack was one line size behind the magnitude of the fire — that is to say, they were using the booster or 1½ inch line when a 2½ inch line would have gotten the job done quicker and actually used less water.

It is a matter of which is better. 1000 gallons applied over a period of ten minutes (application rate 100 GPM), or one minute (application rate 1000 GPM). This is an extreme example, of course. However, the point I am trying to make is that the Department should have a flexible attack capability.

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Many Departments today are installing pre-connected 2½ inch or even 3 inch lines, which have a flow rate of 250 to 500 GPM. In some instances, use is made of a portable turret mounted on top of the truck and connected to the pump with short lengths of hose: the idea being to give a quick belt to knock down the main body of fire, then move in with the pre-connected 1½ inch lines for final extinguishment.

Gentlemen, a critical factor in rural fires is availability of manpower: you must make the equipment work for you. There simply is not time or men available for a lot of wasted motion on the fire ground. This goes right back to the four points I mentioned earlier.

1. Know your community.
2. Pre-plan.
3. Train.
4. Set up apparatus for most efficient use.

Let us consider some of the Apparatus for Rural Service. In New England, the lines between municipal and rural Fire Service are somewhat blurred, with the principal exception of the Metropolitan Boston area. Consequently, many municipal Departments are finding themselves in a position of having to provide protection to rural and/or suburban areas outside the hydrant district. Conversely, what once was rural in nature is now taking on the characteristics of an urban area. As a result there is much confusion over suitable apparatus.

Basically, in apparatus the backbone of the American Fire Service is the triple combination pumper, whose specific components are: a major pump of 500-2000 GPM capacity, a hose load, and a tank of water for small stream service, this unit having evolved with the advent of the gasoline engine. In the days of horse-drawn equipment, we had the steamer, which would go to the source of water; the hose wagon would then run lines to the fire, while the chemical engine company was fighting a delaying action with small streams. Then came progress with its gasoline engine, and we piled everything on one chassis, cut the manpower, and lost a hellava lot of utility and flexibility in the process.

I submit that in my humble opinion the triple combination pumper, as envisioned by today's manufacturers and Pamphlet No. 19, is not the best answer for the rural Fire Service. If it is placed at the source of water, then the necessary minor equipment is not available on the fire ground, nor is it possible to make use of pre-connected lines for the initial attack.

Conversely, if the apparatus is on the fire ground, then it is not readily available for pumping duties unless a source of water is adjacent to the involved structure.

A further problem for the rural firemen is that these trucks seem to be getting bigger and bigger, to a point where the bridges and roads are not able to safely handle the loads. It is of interest to note that most of the present day rural apparatus is pretty much a duplicate of municipal apparatus.

Perhaps what is needed is an "attack unit" for lack of a better term, which could make the initial attack, backed up by a water supply vehicle. The water supply vehicle could take the form of either a pumper-hose wagon combination, if there were adequate static supplies in the area, or a suitably constructed tanker.

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Mr. Hubert Walker, retired, of American LaFrance, in speaking at the Symposium on the Needs of the Fire Service, conducted by the National Academy of Sciences in the fall, offered some comments which are significant in considering rural water supply.

"The average water capacity on American apparatus is generally 500-750 gallons, and this is usually adequate to extinguish 80 per cent of the fires. Further, experience shows that 90 per cent of the responses do not require a pump discharge capacity exceeding the rating of one pumper to handle a fire to extinguishment."

Now before somebody gets bent out of shape, let's dispose of the 10 to 20 per cent of the fires not covered in the previous quote, by indicating the value of training, pre-planning, and a good mutual aid system to take care of the potential "biggies."

The Wingspread Report supports this observation in the statement: "It is economically unfeasible for any single governmental jurisdiction to equip and man itself with sufficient forces to cope with the maximum situation with which it may be faced." Some philosopher said years ago, "no man is an island."

Let's consider this Rural Apparatus system in more detail, appreciating there will be variations on a theme contingent upon local conditions.

Attack Truck

1. Sedan Cab, 4 x 4 drive chassis.
2. 750 GPM pump, front mounted if necessary.
3. 6-800 gals. of water with piping suitable for desired pre-connected hose lines of both 1½ and 2½ diameter. (Note: some N. H. Departments are experimenting with 2 inch attack lines).
4. Forcible entry tools, smoke ejector, lights and generator, self-contained masks mounted for quick access, and other such minor equipment as warranted by prevailing conditions.
5. Extension, roof and attic ladders of various lengths.

This is the stuff you are going to use right on the fire grounds. You want it there.

WATER SUPPLY APPARATUS

A. Pumper Hose Wagon

1. Short wheel base 4 x 4 drive chassis.
2. 750-1000 GPM pump.
3. A load of 2, 3 or even 4000 feet of large diameter hose (some N. H. Departments are carrying this hose on a power operated reel).
4. Light weight suction hose, floating strainer. (Note: rated capacity not always available from this type strainer).

B. Tankers

If static water supplies are not available in your community, then the water will have to be trucked to the fire. Generally this will necessitate a mutual aid operation in order to maintain a sustained flow. (Connecticut Evolution)

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1. The Department that owns the fire makes the initial attack.

2. On a mutual aid request, the first arriving senior officer from a neighboring Department acts as the water officer.
3. As the responding companies arrive with their "pumper tankers," they supply the attack company.
4. A pump is at the same time dispatched to a source of water as near to the fire as possible, and sets up to refill these "pumper tankers" as they arrive from the fire ground.
5. They then return to the fire ground, continuing the shuttle as long as necessary.
6. I've seen this procedure and they were able to maintain a 500 GPM flow rate with the source of water over a mile distant.

The British have a nice formula for determining the number of tankers required:

$$\text{Number of tankers} = \frac{X + Y + Z}{Z}$$

Where X = time to fill

Y = travel time

Z = time to unload

You will note that the name of the game is TIME: this is where the design and construction of a tanker is so important.

I must admit I do not favor the term "tanker," for there is the inference that any old tank on wheels will suffice, and this is not the case at all. Rather I'd like to suggest the term "water tender," hopefully implying a vehicle designed and constructed for Fire Service use.

The prevalent practice of adapting an "oil tanker" to Fire Service use is not recommended for several reasons. It has been used and worked rather successfully. The majority of oil tankers are constructed to carry a volatile liquid whose specific gravity is in some cases somewhat less than that of water. When utilized as a water tender, the weight of the piece sometimes exceeds the manufacturer's permissible gross vehicle weight limits. Further, an oil tanker is usually filled with the product in the morning and then distributes said product during the day under generally favorable traffic conditions. Thus an oil tanker is not required to stand in a fire station fully loaded day after day. Nor is it required to respond over the highway under emergency conditions to attend an alarm of fire.

Generally most oil tankers consist of a chassis, a large tank, and a low gallon per minute capacity pump designed for the purpose of transferring the product from the truck's tank to the customer's storage tank. While such an arrangement may prove eminently satisfactory for the intended purpose, it is less than desirable for the rigorous demands of the Fire Service. These deficiencies are principally due to inadequate baffling, poor tank design from a Fire Service viewpoint, low flow rates, and inadequate venting.

From the foregoing it may be readily appreciated that the cost of acquiring and adapting an oil tanker to Fire Service purposes may prove prohibitive, both from the viewpoint of economics, and even more important, useful service. If the community

desires the service of such a unit, then the vehicle should meet the pertinent Chapters of NFPA Pamphlet No. 19, which make reference to "mobile water supply" apparatus (see Paragraphs A-5012 to A-5241). They go into quite a bit of detail.

In planning the new water tender, careful attention should be given to obtaining an engine, chassis, and brakes of adequate size. The tank should be properly constructed and designed for Fire Service use, with particular thought being given to providing for satisfactory flow rates from the tank. To obtain the most practical use for such a unit, consideration should be given to installing a pump of a capacity commensurate to the desired flow rate (generally 500 GPM). A large capacity "dump valve" should also be provided so as to permit greater operational flexibility should it be desired.

It should be borne in mind that when emptying the tank by gravity, it is quite important to have an outlet of adequate size; the reason being that very little pressure head is provided by the water in the tank. A 2½ inch outlet flows only 187 GPM at 1 PSI (equal to about 2 feet in tank height), whereas a 4 inch outlet will flow 478 GPM at the same pressure.

Further, as the water level in the tank is reduced, there will be a concurrent reduction in flow rate due to the loss of "head" in the tank. Therefore, where quick turn-around time is desired, it may be more efficient to pump the water from the tank. We are, of course, assuming that the tank-to-pump piping meets the recommendations of NFPA Pamphlet No. 19, where a flow rate of 500 GPM is specified for tanks of 1000 gallons or greater capacity.

The average size of the tank for a water tender generally falls in a range of 1000 to 1500 gallons capacity. For tankers of greater capacity, tandem rear axles are necessary. For capacities of 2000 to 4500 gallons, semi-trailers are required to handle the load. In talking to Chiefs who have such apparatus in service, they recommend tandem axles on both the horse and the trailer for greater reliability. Actually when you get into units this big, your operating range is pretty much limited to first class highways. We have a lot of covered bridges in New Hampshire and I can't see their going over them.

Also another factor for consideration is driver ability, for nowadays we have the problem of suitable operators. It amounts to what may be termed a negative transfer of driving habits. Said operator arrives at the station in his slush-o-matic 8, climbs into the cab of the semi-trailer, and finds not 4 on the floor but 5, plus a 3-speed auxiliary transmission and a 2-speed rear axle, which adds up to a possible 30 forward speeds, and if he gets to the fire without killing somebody, it'll be a wonder! Perhaps you'd be better off with a couple of 1000 or 1500 gallon units!

Gentlemen, it is a matter of weight — water weighs 8.3 pounds per gallon — the bigger the tank, the greater the problems. Larger engine, greater GVW capability of chassis, heavier springs, brakes, axles, and so forth. A reasonable weight-to-horsepower ratio for tankers is about 125 pounds. This has been worked out in California. A rough approximation of cost is about \$1.00 per pound of GVW; this being based on information from various sources.

The tanker, water tender, or mobile water supply apparatus — call it what you will — is an important tool to the rural fireman. It should not be relegated to the position of a poor relation, and this is what many Departments do when they acquire a second-hand oil truck or perhaps make up a home-built unit on an old under-powered

chassis, or maybe a 30 year old fire truck chassis. The water tender should be held in the same esteem as your first line parade piece — it should be spec'd and purchased in the same manner. It doesn't need chrome plate or gold leaf to be useful. Rather this money should be applied to the more practical items such as big plumbing and an adequate chassis.

The other side of the Rural Water Supply business is Hose. Many rural firemen question the "Underwriters" recommendation for 1200 feet of 2½-inch hose on each triple combination pumper. I question this requirement, too — I don't think it's enough! By the time you lay a line from the water source to the fire ground, there is precious little hose to do any fire fighting with. I think the hose load should be predicated on the prevailing conditions in the community, as is fire flow, fire department pumping capacity, and manpower.

American fire hose practices were developed at a time when 12 to 20 men responded with each engine company, so that manpower was not a problem. Generally 2½-inch diameter hose is the standard presently utilized in this country. Apparatus pumping capacity is based upon multiples of 250 GPM; this being the efficient carrying capacity of 2½-inch hose. From a historical viewpoint, I expect it was a matter of the law of diminishing returns; weight vs. maneuverability of 2½-inch hose in comparison to the larger diameters such as 3-inch and 3½-inch hose. This, of course, is assuming that the hose is of the double jacket, cotton-rubber lined variety. However, with the advent of synthetic fibers, the situation is rapidly changing. Ironically enough, fire protection engineers pointed out some 70 years ago that 2½-inch hose was not an efficient conductor for moving water any appreciable distance; 2½-inch hose is not sufficient for developing the full potential of the water source and the apparatus pumping capacity unless multiple lines of 2½-inch hose are utilized.

To carry an adequate amount of 2½-inch hose to accomplish the full potential of say, a 750 GPM or 1000 GPM pumper, would take up valuable space on the apparatus, as well as require manpower to place it in service. Also there is the critical matter of time. It is our experience that the new, light weight 3½-inch hose has a load ratio of 3 to 2; i.e., for every 2 feet of the conventional 2½-inch hose carried on the apparatus, one can carry 3 feet of the larger diameter hose. In the case of 4-inch hose, Chief Leach tells me you can expect to carry one-third more hose than you can presently carry of the 2½-inch size. 3½-inch hose weights approximately 58 pounds per 100 feet. Compare this figure with the fact that one 50-foot length of conventional 2½-inch hose weighs approximately 62 pounds.

The flow characteristics of large diameter hose make continued use of 2½-inch hose for moving water to the fire ground seem impractical. Consider a standard flow of say 500 GPM. The friction loss for each 100 feet of 2½-inch hose approximates 55 PSI, whereas the friction loss for 3½-inch hose is one-fifth, and 4-inch hose one-tenth that of 2½-inch hose. Even with parallel lines of 2½-inch hose, the friction loss is 15 PSI per 100 feet when moving 500 GPM.

Think of it in this way. If the diameter of the conductor is doubled, the cross-sectional area is squared — you don't have twice as much, rather it's four times as much area.

Internal Diameter		Area
1½-inch	=	1.8
2½-inch	=	4.9
3-inch	=	7.1

3½-inch	=	9.6
4-inch	=	12.6
6-inch	=	28.0

It is our understanding that large diameter hose was developed during the Second World War to supplement the damaged water systems, as well as to take advantage of static water sources. Today Great Britain utilizes both 3½-inch and 6-inch hose. Germany uses 110 mm., which is approximately 4½-inch. Denmark uses 3-inch hose. Japan utilizes 3½-inch hose. All countries utilize hoses of smaller diameter for fire attack purposes.

In this country, use of large diameter hose is spotty; it being found in various regions such as the cities of Yakima and Wenatchee, Washington, and Arden, California, where 4-inch hose is presently being utilized. In Stillwater, Oklahoma, 3-inch hose is used and has been used for a number of years. In the East, 3-inch, 3½-inch and 4-inch hose are being utilized in both Connecticut and New Hampshire. Further, some of our larger cities are also experimenting with large diameter hose, i.e., New York and Los Angeles.

To get closer to home, the situation in this area for the use of large diameter hose is ripe. The topography and general availability of static water sources, as well as deficient manpower which prevail in most communities having call departments, should have considerable influence on the use of large diameter hose. Another consideration is the fact that outlying areas of most public water systems provide only limited gallonage, as John Anderson pointed out yesterday. Therefore it is necessary for the Department to make the best use of an adverse situation.

The New Hampshire Board of Underwriters has offered the following suggestions in their GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY FIRE DEFENSE:

"In view of the deficient fire flows which prevail in some portions of the hydrant district, as well as the large rural areas served, the size and quantity of hose carried on each engine should be sufficient to permit the piece to deliver 70 per cent of its rated capacity 1000 feet distant from the water source. Attention is directed to the last paragraph of A-9130, NFPA Pamphlet No. 19, current edition."

It is to be noted that this is not a mandatory recommendation; rather it is a suggestion to make the best possible use of the existing water systems for static water sources found in individual communities. Heretofore most large diameter hose of the light weight variety has been imported from Europe. It is our understanding now that several domestic companies are now offering large diameter hose of various sizes, principally 3-inch and 3½-inch. It is suggested that such hose be purchased in 100-foot lengths to save on the cost of couplings, the expense of which is quite high. Further, a relay relief valve is a must in using this type hose so as not to burst the hose should lines be shut down suddenly.

There are various fittings and distributors available to permit branching off the large diameter hose with smaller attack lines. In purchasing any items of this type, a careful check should be made of the friction loss through the appliance.

In the matter of rural water supply, I feel the most important factor is that of planning. Adequate supplies must be located in advance: there is just not time to go

hunting for water when fire occurs. The information developed from planning must be applied in the training program, and the apparatus must be organized for the available manpower. (Applause)

MODERATOR FREMEAUX: Thank you Bill for a fine presentation.
Are there any questions? There being none the meeting stands adjourned.

BANQUET SESSION

June 24, 1970

PRESIDENT ULM: Ladies and Gentlemen, may I have your attention, please. We are about to start the official proceedings of our Banquet Session. Reverend Clergy, Honored Guests at the head table, Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs and your lovely ladies, Ladies and Gentlemen, It is so nice to see so many of you here at the 48th Annual Banquet of this Association. This is our 25th year at The Wentworth-By-The-Sea. When I accepted the Presidency last year, I made but one promise, and I checked the book of Proceedings for 1969, to make sure that I was right. I promised that you would have better weather than we had in 1969! (Applause)

At this time, I should like to introduce our Past Presidents who are here tonight; will they please stand at their table and be recognized! (Applause)

Would the wives of the officers and the Committee Members please rise and be recognized? (Applause)

I want to present at this time the people who have been our hosts and hostesses for the past twenty-five years, Mr. and Mrs. James Barker Smith, and Mr. James Barker Smith II! (Applause) I might say that we have all enjoyed the hospitality of the Smith family and their congeniality over the past twenty-five years, and we all want to hear from James Barker Smith on this Twenty-Fifth Anniversary!

MR. JAMES BARKER SMITH: Thank you, Mr. President. Anniversaries are always memorable moments. They give you a chance to think of the present and to plan for the future.

On this wonderful Twenty-Fifth Anniversary which we are celebrating tonight, this is very meaningful at The Wentworth. I remember those great members of this Association like John O'Hearn, Selden Allen, Dan Tierney, Gus Cote, Bill Mahoney and others, who worked so hard and were so inspiring in their work and their lives that it leaves us a wonderful pattern to follow.

I can only say that my associations and Margaret's associations with the Fire Chiefs have been among the happiest moments of our lives, and while Margaret and I, I am sure, will not have the good fortune of being here with you when you celebrate your Golden Anniversary, J. B. will be here with you!

Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Jim Smith. This is my Twenty-fifth year at The Wentworth-By-The-Sea, and I can remember 1947, when Selden Allen lifted a small boy up here by the arm pits and put him on this table. I have a picture at my home. At that

time, I wondered just how young Jim was going to grow up. But I am convinced that everything is in good order, when he came to western Massachusetts to get a wife! (Applause)

I know there are two more at this head table who were active Fire Chiefs in 1946, and they are still active in the Fire Service. Would they please stand so that we may see who they are. (Applause)

There is another person who has been with us for twenty-five years, our main hostess, Mary Kohler. (Applause)

When I was Program Chairman for many years, I had a great deal of assistance, and I know that our efficient present Program Chairman, Chief Brennan, joins me in thanking her so much for her help. She is another twenty-five year person with us, Miss Madeline A. May! (Applause)

It is now my pleasure to introduce the head table to you, and I am going to start on my immediate left:

Our very efficient Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Albert W. Kimball, of Hingham, Massachusetts.

Chief William Dooling, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Chief Raymond A. Pratt, Director from the State of Vermont.

Next is the gentleman you can thank for that excellent show last night, our Immediate Past President, George Bulger from Rumford, Maine.

The Second Vice-President of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., John F. Donovan of Durham, New Hampshire.

The Fire Vice-President of this Association, Chief Romeo D. Monast of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Honorable Wilfred Young, Acting City Manager for the City of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Your Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Auguste Delvaux.

The next gentleman has been a friend for many years, and he is a member of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Association, as well as being a member of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., and I think that we are all proud that we have one of our own members who holds the highest position in the Fire Service in the world!

He is a very adept speaker, and I am going to introduce him and ask him to say a few words. It is my pleasure to present to you, now, the President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, Walter H. Carter of Lynn, Massachusetts. (Applause)

CHIEF WALTER H. CARTER of Lynn, Massachusetts, President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs: That is what I really call a flowery introduction, but

it is nice to smell the roses when you are living. As a matter of fact, it is the best introduction I have ever had, except last month, when the Toastmaster was absent and I had to introduce myself! (Laughter)

You know, when he tells me that I am a great speaker, I want you to know that I'm as nervous as a cat. It reminds me of when I was at Cornell, taking a Midshipman's course to be a Naval Officer; we had a really progressive and a rush course; in two days we were supposed to be speakers, like Dale Carnegie, when he and his associates got through with us. We took over some of those Bond Rallies; we had to do our stuff to sell the bonds. I drew the first assignment and I went to the Commandant, and I said to him!

"Mr. Sir, I am very nervous. Could I wait a few weeks to do this?"

He said to me: "Lieutenant, you get rid of your nervousness; just talk to the person next to you at the table. You will be in your dress uniform, they will place you between two ladies at the head table."

Sure enough, I was placed between two ladies, and I was to keep talking to them, as I was advised by my superior. I did remember his advice, but I was getting more nervous by the minute. I turned to the woman on my left and I said:

"How many children have you?"

And she said she had four children.

Then I said to her: "Are you married?" (Laughter)

Then, I turned to the lady on my right and I said:

"Are you married?"

She said no, she wasn't married.

Then I said to her:

"How many children do you have?" (Laughter)

So you can see that I was just as nervous as I am here tonight.

Seriously, Mr. President, Reverend Clergy, all of the Distinguished Persons on the dais, Ladies and Gentlemen and my Fellow Fire Chiefs. I am delighted to be here tonight, and I wish to thank the Committee for their kind invitation, and at the same time to congratulate them on a job so very well done.

I also want to give my compliments to those twenty-five year members who have so distinctively and devotedly dedicated themselves to this Association, for they have, over the past years, contributed constructive, creative and courageous leadership so that we could gain the plaudits and gain the information that these Conferences certainly give to us.

We get the friendship up here, and that is unexcelled.

I have just returned from the Asian Conference in Japan, and I have gone to the west and the south at these many Conferences, and I have heard probably what you have heard about how the New England-ers are cold, and so forth, but I think you will agree with me that up here at The Wentworth, we have a warm and a wonderful feeling of friendship. It is a friendship that is not mere acquaintanceship, not a mere dependency upon each other, but just a genuine friendship. And how rare that is in this day of strife and strain!

This morning, I listened to the City Manager, John Menario, of Portland, and he told us that we, as Chiefs, were just a little bit uncommunicable. But I say that we do communicate at these Conferences. However, I want to tell you Chiefs not to have it the same at these Conferences that a Chief we shall call Chief Joe Bush from a mid-western city had it. He was allocated \$600.00 to attend the International Conference. When he came back from the Conference, he turned in his expense sheet. Two days later the City Auditor said:

"Chief, I would like to have you explain this expense sheet. You have \$200.00 marked down for women, and \$200.00 marked down here for liquor. Now, you haven't accounted for the other \$200.00."

The Chief scratched his head for a minute, and then he said:

"Gee, I don't know, but I must have squandered that much!" (Laughter)

Seriously, Ladies and Gentlemen, this Conference is what we need. It is something that in the future of the 70's, we must have. Some one has written that the future belongs to those who prepare for it. Of course, a corollary to that would be, and the fault would be the printer's, that the future belongs to those who do not prepare.

Our International Association, a large Association, should marshall the best things we have, no matter where they come from. We should use our broad experiences and organizational skills to get what we need in this day of technological advantages.

I know that we have taken certain steps and they are good, but they are elementary. I think that we should take a giant step, for the scope is limitless and the rewards are unbelievable, and I hope that we can get into the 70's in these areas and come into the 80's in high gear. And I hope that I can, in imagination, make it a reality in the 80's for the International Association of Fire Chiefs!

I want to extend an invitation to each and every one of you to attend our Conference in Seattle on August 9th. I am sure we will still have that warm and friendly feeling if this New England friendship blows in on us in Seattle!

Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Walter. You see, I was right. Now, you know why he was elected President of the International Association!

To my extreme right, we have Chief Earl Andrews, Director from the State of Rhode Island.

Chief Thomas J. Hayes, Director from the State of Connecticut.

Chief Dana H. Whittemore, Director from the State of Massachusetts.

Chief John E. Devine, Director from the State of New Hampshire.

Chief Ralph G. Bragdon, Director from the State of Maine. (Applause)

It gives me a great deal of pleasure at this time to introduce to you the Honorable Warren Rodman, Attorney General of the State of New Hampshire, who is here representing His Excellency, Governor Walter Peterson. (Applause)

HONORABLE WARREN RODMAN: Mr. President, Distinguished Guests, Fire Chiefs and their lovely Ladies, Ladies and Gentlemen. Representing Governor Peterson, let me bring you greetings and welcome to the State of New Hampshire.

Several weeks ago, it became apparent that the only week the Governor was going to have to get away with his family and relax was this week, and after a rigorous eighteen months in office, he has left our State to get away from it all, and is vacationing in parts unknown.

I do want to bring to you his personal greetings.

Let me say that it is the person charged with the enforcing of the law in the State who has a difficult job, sometimes. As you probably know, we have been privileged to play host to the Annual Motorcycle Races in Loudon, New Hampshire. We have 20,000 very nice ladies and gentlemen who come up there to enjoy the week-end. Unfortunately, they also had good weather. We were hoping for rain.

During their encampment at the Loudon area, we had state policemen there, and we had a fine experience of mutual cooperation between the police force and the fire department, as they have been doing this for a long time.

However, without the benefit of law enforcement, we would be way behind the times, and such a group of people could make a shambles out of the area.

Let me relate this story of the truck driver who came to New Hampshire on his way to Canada, with a load of machinery. He stopped at one of our rural diners on a lonely road, and this was a day or two before the Annual Motorcycle Races in Loudon. He was a big, burly fellow, and he walked in and ordered a cheeseburger, a glass of milk, apple pie, and just about that time, a pretty young girl brought in the food and placed it in front of him. Then, there was a roar of motorcycles, and the great, unwashed walked in, with their long hair and black jackets and helmets, and they sat down on either side of the truck driver. First, one of these fellows took the cheeseburger and bolted it down in bits. A second one swirled the milk around and gulped it down, and the third one grabbed the apple pie and ice cream.

The poor truck driver didn't say a word. He asked for his check. He got the check. He left a tip. He said: "Good-day," and walked out and got into his truck. As he got into the big tractor-trailer, the girl watched him. One of the motorcycle men said: "You know, he wasn't much of a man, was he?"

She said: "No; he wasn't."

And the motorcyclist said: "He ran over three motorcycles on the way up here!"
(Laughter)

Let me say to you that although you may not all realize it, in your every day work there are certainly those of us in law enforcement who have a deep regard and respect for the job that you do. I know that the public does not realize the risks that you people take, without question, every day. I believe that the fire people, whether they be Chiefs or ladder men or men on the line, do not get the recognition from the public for what they do. This is a deeply held conviction that I have, and, as the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the State of New Hampshire, let me tell you that I have a deep respect for you and everything that you do!

Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Mr. Attorney General.

If I may reminisce again, I recall a Mary Dondero who was the Mayor of the City of Portsmouth some years ago, and I also recall that same Mayor, placing a pig up on the head table, and the following year, a turkey, and I think this young lady will recall that because she was there with her mother at the time.

It is an honor for me to present to you the Mayor of the City of Portsmouth, the Honorable Eileen Foley! (Applause)

HONORABLE EILEEN FOLEY: Thank you, Mr. President. Honored Guests at the head table, Reverend Clergy, Fire Chiefs and Friends. I am very, very happy to be here this evening to bring you the greetings of the City of Portsmouth and to wish you a Happy Silver Anniversary.

I reminisced a little bit before I came here and I found out that twenty-five years ago, the war was over, the Champions of the World Series were the Detroit Tigers, Harry Truman was President, Joan Crawford received the Award for MILDRED PIERCE, and the movie of the year was THE LOST WEEK-END, and Ray Milland got the Award for that picture.

These memories brought back memories of the years that I had come here and I had been a guest with my mother twenty-five years ago. How many of the Fire Chiefs were here at that time? (Several of the Chiefs stood up.)

I want to thank you all for the many kindnesses that you have extended, not only to me but to my mother, who dearly loved you as much as I do.

On behalf of the City of Portsmouth, we thank you all. Come back again soon!
(Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: I want to introduce to you now our Second Chaplain, the Protestant Chaplain, Charles F. Hood from Beverly, Massachusetts. (Applause)

It is now time for me to introduce the speaker of the evening, Reverend Emerson W. Smith, Executive Director of the Council of Churches, Springfield, Massachusetts, presently serving sixty member churches.

In addition to those duties, Mr. Smith served on the Board of Directors of the Good-Will Industries, the Inter-Religious Foundation and Group Homes, Inc., which is a half-way house, working with delinquent boys. He was formerly Chairman of the Springfield Human Relations Commission.

Mr. Smith is a native of Rome, New York. He attended the University of Michigan and the Law School. He received his theological training at Boston University and further graduate training at Boston University and Harvard. He served three pastorates before his present position.

He has been a Youth Director, a Fire Chaplain, and he has taught Graduate Seminars at the Boston University School of Theology, as well as at the Southern California School of Theology, and he did special studies on Urban Economics in the African nations.

He is married to Janet MacDowell.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to present to you the Reverend Emerson W. Smith, Executive Director of the Council of Churches of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Smith! (Applause)

REVEREND EMERSON W. SMITH: Mr. President, my brother Clergymen up here and down there somewhere, Honored Guests at the head table, Fire Chiefs and their Lovely Wives and Friends. I wasn't quite sure what to expect when I came here. I was hoping, since I was far away from home and since I live in Springfield, that I might be able to appear in different circumstances where no one would recognize me, but lo and behold, I received a call from Chief Ulm and he told me this was a formal affair and that I ought to wear clerical garb! So there go half of my good stories, because I have to hold up the dignity of the Clergy.

Now, I suddenly remember that my wife doesn't have the approach to humor that I do, although she isn't within kicking distance of me right now and I can't kick her under the table, but she is in the audience.

I had the wonderful opportunity of renewing fellowship with Chief Calley of Beverly, where I served a church for a time, and I used to play volley ball and keep score successfully in those games, so that we never lost.

Then, too, my past quickly crossed with Chief Carter, your International President. What a fine choice that was! I was happy to work with Chief Carter, there. Do you remember the time we went to a fire on the road, seldom used, Pasture Road? That is the original name of the street, in the City of Lynn. There was an old chicken house on fire, there, and the boys told me that I was the officer in charge of what should they do; they all stood around and waited for orders.

So I said: "Let's get the hose on and put out the fire." They said: "You've got to give us directions."

Finally, I identified two or three of the fellows in charge, and by that time the old chicken house, which wasn't much anyway, was really going great. They still laugh in the City of Lynn about my supervision of that one fire.

I believe Chief Goodrich of my home town of East Longmeadow knew Charlie Hood. And so all of these things are really putting me in a delightful frame of mine.

Now, with all of this bubbly water they served at the head table, it made me think of the situation of the fellow who drank the cocktails as fast as he could mix them. Finally, after he was under the weather, he went to the host of the particular party and said:

"Host, do lemons have legs?"

And host said: "No; lemons don't have legs."

And this fellow said: "Well, I guess it must have been your canary that I squeezed in my drink!"

But, do you know that I still feel a little bit embarrassed about what I can say and what I cannot say. Something like the pregnant wife who suddenly found herself in the midst of labor, with her husband leaning over the bed, saying to her:

"Honey, are you sure you want to go through with this thing?" (Laughter)

Much of my life as a clergyman has been one of travel here and there, and that is when the embarrassing and difficult things happen. I was coming back from Seattle, Washington, and somewhere in the process, in trips for the church, I had a nasty dose of poison ivy. I was riding on the plane out of Seattle, and I was scratching in embarrassing spots, when the woman across the aisle gave me that severe moral degenerate look. I quickly took the hint. Whenever the itching got too bad, I went down to the little boys' room and locked the door and scratched to my heart's content. I guess I didn't realize how often I was going up to the little boys' room.

Finally, the stewardess said to me: Reverend Smith, I feel sorry for you. I had the bug last week, and it is a miserable one. I happen to have some medicine that the doctor gave me that you may have."

Well, at Salt Lake City, I had three doses of paregoric, and the darned thing tightened me up all right. But I've got loosened up since then! (Laughter)

I was in Chicago going home. I sent my wife a telegram. At that time, we were living in West Newbury and this is the telegram I sent:

"For God's sake, meet me at the Boston Airport with the poison ivy medicine."

In relaying the message, they left off the last two words, so the telephone message came in to my wife:

"For God's sake, meet me at the Boston Airport, with the poison."

When I disembarked from the plane, there were two Massachusetts State Police waiting to grab hold of those arms, wondering whether I was going to commit suicide or not. It took my wife and the poison ivy medicine to prove that there was some truth in my predicament.

On another occasion I was on a plane coming from California one day, and the passengers next to me were very attractive, middle-aged women with a young scholarly

son who was very quiet and read all the time he was on the plane. We were served the noon meal and it was a good one, and at the close of the meal, both the mother and the young son went forward to the two rest rooms that were empty at the front of the plane. I suppose because he didn't have to powder his nose, the little chap finished his duties sooner and left and returned to his seat. The mother, somewhat delayed, finally came out of the rest room door, opened the other door and told the son to hurry up and then came back to her seat and she was surprised to see her son was there.

What actually happened was that my seat partner, who was a gun-ho young man in his twenties, who had been making eyes at the stewardess, had gone up there, and as soon as the young lad across the aisle had returned, he was the recipient of the activity up forward. A little later he came to me and said:

"Hey, what do you know? I rounded out third base and was on the way home, when she opened the door and came in half way and said: 'Sonny boy, be sure to pull up your zipper before you leave.'"

Well, I tried to cool him off a little bit at that point.

I think that probably I should get to several of the points that I would like to make. One of them is tied to this whole matter of a trip I took. The first point I want to make is that you have to have faith to do anything these days.

I can remember that I returned from an industrial relations meeting in Northern Maine, Aroostook County, and I looked in my date book and found that I was supposed to be in Kingston, New York to speak to an industrial management group, and I began to worry about how I could get there. It was so late that I could not make the trip by car. I checked all of the air schedules and it looked as if I could get a plane at the Boston airport to Schenectady, Troy and Albany, and then I would have twenty minutes to get the crack Laurentian train which would take me down to the east side of the Hudson River, and there was a ferry boat there to take me over to the other side.

Over I went to the Boston Airport. There was a long line waiting to get tickets. I got in line. I was worried because the schedule was so tight. Finally, I ordered the ticket, and they had a seat for me. So, I pulled my hand back to reach for the billfold, and I had not transferred it to the other pair of pants. So I said to the ticket seller: "I don't have my identification card, nor my money. My billfold is in the other pair of pants at home." He said he couldn't do a darned thing for me. I asked if I could see the business manager of the line and where was his office. Well, it was three doors down the hall. I went down there. He said he didn't know. Yes, he said he believed me. Finally he said:

"Okay; we'll take care of you today and give you a round trip ticket to Albany."

Then it dawned on me that my commitment was way down the Hudson, in Kingston. But then I thought if I got to Albany, what would I do? I fished around in my pocket, and I found an honorarium for speaking at a church in Pittsburgh the week before that. So I said:

"Where can I cash this \$20.00 check?"

I was told that the Shawmut Bank was ready to close, and it was 300 yards down to the right. I ran down the 300 yards; they were just closing the bank, as it was late

in the afternoon, but I pushed the fellow out of the way and went to the Business Manager rather than the Teller and I said: "I've got to cash this check." He rushed over to the Teller, in front of the other people, and I got the money. I only lost 60 seconds. I got in line again, picked up the ticket and went to the gate, and the plane had already departed.

Well, you have got to have faith. I looked kind of non-plussed and discouraged. The fellow at the gate said: "What's the matter?"

I told him I had an engagement to keep and I needed to get to Albany. He said:

"Wait a minute; we're running a second section today. I'll go back and check."

He checked and there was a second section to the plane. I finally got there and got on the plane for Albany. I got to the airport, sat down, picked up the Esquire, relaxed with the enjoyable reading, and then it dawned on me that the first section of this plane had already left, and I had only twenty minutes when I landed in Albany-Troy, to get over to the railroad station. I was in trouble.

I did land at the airport, and I checked with some of the people there and found out that no trains were going on the west shore, and there was no opportunity for me to catch a bus going to Kingston that afternoon to get me there in time.

I had two \$10.00 bills. I went up to the Hertz U-Drive-It, and I put my \$20.00 down and I said: "Give me the keys to one of those cars."

He said: "Not so fast, Sir. I've got to see your operator's license."

Well, I had no license with me, so he said:

"Too bad; I've got to have something here to put in the slot to say that you are permitted to drive."

I asked him:

"Could you make an exception?"

"No."

"Could you take it by phone, if I were to call my wife, and she would read it to you over the phone, and give you my operator's license number?"

He said he would stretch a point. So then I asked him to lend me a dime to make a phone call to my wife. My wife did give him the number, and then I had a key to a new Chevrolet. I got going, and then very quickly it dawned on me that I was on a toll road and I gave the only money I had as a deposit on the car. I backed off, and I remembered going to the Shell Gas Station, and a man by the name of Sawcheck, the name of the famous hockey player. I waited politely, of course, for him to finish his customer's needs, and then went up to him and said:

"Mr. Sawcheck, do you want to hear a hard-luck story?"

"Hell, no; the last one cost me \$16.00."

I started to walk away. Well, you have got to have faith. He called me back. I told him my story, that I was due to speak in Kingston and I needed the money for the toll road fees and I didn't have it; all the money and credentials were back in West Newbury.

He said: "Who are you, anyway?"

I said: "I am a clergyman."

"What kind of a clergyman?"

"Well, I happen to be an ordained Methodist."

"Put it there. I'm a Methodist. I go every Christmas and Easter. You must know some clergymen in this area."

I said: "Yes, I know a couple of them. If you will lend me a dime to make a phone call."

He did lend me the dime, and that's the truth. I called three different people, and I couldn't get any one of them to answer the phone. So I went back and gave the dime to Sawcheck and told him I was not successful in reaching anybody to identify me. He took pity on me and gave me the money. I got on the thruway and got to Kingston, all the time looking in the mirror to make sure the State Police weren't following me.

I pulled into the long street in Kingston and finally yelled to a taxi driver in my nice terms as to where the place was that I was supposed to speak at. It was right across the street. I pulled over where I shouldn't have in a U-turn, and when I finally got to the place and was running in the door, I was stopped and told:

"Wait a minute; this isn't the dignity of the cloth."

I straightened up my shoulders and nonchallantly went in. Then I was asked:

"By any chance, are you the Reverend Smith?"

"Yes."

Then I was told:

"For once in our lives, we have a speaker who comes right on the dot!"

It was exactly six o'clock. I didn't have the heart to tell him all I went through to get there.

I suppose the interesting aspect of the story is that that very night I got all the way back to the old farm. I returned the car, and there was a late plane, a TWA, that flew to Boston. I made a phone call for my wife to meet me at the airport and I got everything straightened out, and I had 10-cents left in my pocket. I put it in a popcorn machine and it was out of order, so I lost the last dime I had.

But, you have got to have faith, even in the little things. How much more important it is for us to have faith in God, to have faith in our democracy, to have faith in this nation, in this critical hour, and to have faith in the majority of the younger generation. I am not talking about the more spectacular minority people and groups.

I think it is important for us to believe in the necessity of a morality in a day when morality seems to be sliding and going to pieces. Faith is more essential in this hour than in many, many decades, in our country.

The second observation I would like to make, if I may, is that we must keep pitching. I had remembered for many years a silly little story, but it has an important point. This is the story about the two frogs that had a jumping contest, and both of them found themselves to have jumped into a can of cream. Now, how could they jump out? One of the frogs said:

"There's just no hope. We are wasting our energy."

So he gave up and died; he sunk to the bottom of the can of cream. The other frog said:

"I don't know what I'm going to do."

So he kept kicking with his fanny and finally he turned the cream into butter, and that gave him an adequate jumping facility.

So we never know. We have to just keep on trying, and keep pitching.

I think that one of the great stories we have is about the young lad who came from a more or less poverty family and he lived in a rural environment. He wanted to be a big league ball player. He didn't have very good equipment, but he kept at the job of pitching the balls. He would make a target on the barn in the strike zone, and he was able to collect old balls without covers to see how many balls out of ten he could throw in the strike zone.

That fellow kept at it with the encouragement of one school teacher who encouraged him to think big and to dream of being big. This was Bob Feller, one of the fastest ball pitchers that we have ever seen in the major leagues, and his success was partly because he kept pitching even in the darkest of the late afternoon hours when his chores were done; he couldn't see very well, but he would pitch the ball at objects pinned to the barn that would make a noise, so that he could tell by the sound whether he was successful in throwing the ball in the strike zone.

That is what we need in this critical time, to keep pitching, even when we are not sure what the outcome may be. Everything you do or don't do really counts.

Two years ago in a city in Ohio, a young lad had some duties to perform and he forgot to put the milk in the back of the refrigerator; when morning came, it was sour. The family was without milk for their cereal. This caused the father to go out to find some milk for the family. It was necessary for him to go to three stores in the early hours, to find the milk. This made him angry, and it made him late for work. His boss jumped on him when he got to work, and he forgot his commitment to go with the city official at a very important meeting where this corporation was going to underwrite a very important recreational program in the ghetto area.

Now, I don't know, but I think that this chain of events may have had something to do with the failure or success of it, but the City of Cleveland that summer, in the ghetto area referred to, had one of the worst racial riots we have ever had in any city of the United States.

Might it not have been different if this man had kept his appointment and controlled his temper, and if this corporation had cooperated with the city officials and that recreational program had been developed, because one of the major reasons, after the riot, expressed in the newspapers as a cause of it was the lack of recreational facilities during the hot days of the summer.

So keep pitching, even when it doesn't look very promising.

My third and final point is to stand up and be counted. We need courageous, fearless leaders in our society today as never before.

I am well aware that I am speaking to leaders tonight. I don't have to be the kind of leader that is in the story of the fellow who went to church Sunday after Sunday because it was a comfortable place for him; he did snore during the sermon sometimes, and the preacher thought he would get even with old John, so one Sunday he said to all of those in the congregation (because John was really sleeping);

"Will all of you people in the congregation who want to go to heaven, please raise your hands."

All but old John raised their hands. Then the preacher said to everybody:

"All those in the congregation who don't care whether they go to hell or not, please stand up."

And old John stood up. He looked around and nobody else was standing up. But, he had the presence of mind to say:

"Preacher, I don't know what we are voting on, when we agreed and stood together."

Now, I think that this is the kind of thing that we need in reverse, to appreciate that in this day, we need to stand up and stand together, the like of which we haven't done in our lives before.

Edmund Burke, a very great speaker and statesman of the years gone by, has said so wisely:

"All that is necessary for the force of evil to win in this world, in our time, is for enough good men who could have done something to respond to the need."

I suppose that I, as a clergyman, if I had to have a text for my remarks this evening, would be what you find in the letter written by St. Paul to the Thesolonians, the fifth Chapter in the Bible, where you will find this phrase:

"Hold fast to that which is good, in this day of confusion, in this day of uncertainty, when people are grasping for answers"

"Hold fast for that which you know to be good."

If you have a happy home and family, hang onto that.

If you are a public servant who takes pride in service and you can share that with your men, hold fast to that, in these confusing times.

If you are a person who has the ability to express kindness and kindliness to others, those values which you have found to be wise, practical, true and helpful, hold fast to them.

To you Chiefs of New England, I want to say that you are leaders of men, and you are leaders of men who serve the community, and the very fact of service to the community should never be minimized as leaders. I will say that the times are so critical in which we live that if we don't hold fast to that which is good and if leaders like you do not manifest the responsibilities of leadership, our chances will be slim.

I think that there is a unique point for the leaders of fire fighting, more, perhaps, than other community servants, to assume even greater responsibilities of community concern than presently has been the general case.

We are looking, as never before, for leaders to stand up and to be counted, for leaders to indicate that they are people who believe, leaders who have not given up, in our way of life, and who have not been taken in by so much of what we have seen and heard, and I think that the Fire Chiefs have the opportunity beyond that which they generally think to be broader, larger, greater leaders in our community than presently they may know.

You are leaders of men who serve. Keep faith. Keep pitching. Keep leading. Hold fast to that which is good, and make good to every one!

Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Reverend Smith. I have an announcement. The prize waltz will be held in the Ballroom immediately following this Banquet.

We do have the usual drawing of prizes, and our Chairman of the Exhibit Committee could not be with us this evening, Bill Young, but we do have a capable substitute, Chief Boroweic of Chicopee, Massachusetts, who is on the Committee and who will pinch-hit for Bill Young..

First of all, I am going to ask the Reverend Hood to give us the Benediction, and following the Benediction we will have the distribution of the prizes. Reverend Hood!

REVEREND CHARLES HOOD: Let us pray. O Lord, Thou hast supported us all the day long, and now that the shadows have lengthened and the evening has come, and the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over and our work is done, then in Thy mercy, O God, grant us the safe lodging and the holy rest in peace, with Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

CHIEF BOROWEIC: Thank you very much, Mr. President.

(Rules and announcements were then given as to the drawing of prizes.)

Prizes were drawn and given to the following:

Herbert Fothergill
Anthony W. Jezouit
Raymond Buck
James Brennan

John Rogers
Thomas Hayes
Alfred H. Koltonski
Walter Champion

Charles McRedmond
Walter Hennessey
John F. Donovan
Gordon Creamer
Irving Bartlett
Cyril F. Woods
George D. Varney, Jr.
Henry L. Hilton
Thomas Tombeno
Glen Clough
Edward Borowiec
Edward Freneau
Arthur Yacavone
Lloyd E. Partelo
Fred Quinlan
Linwood Lowell
Donald S. McNeil
John E. DePaolo
Howard Sanderson
Gerard Carl
Thomas F. Moore
Forest Goodrich

Frederick Reid
Leo F. McCabe
Ralph G. Bragdon
Lewis G. Lyons
Charles Becker
John McCue
Gus Theodore
John Sullivan
Leonard D. Cook
Carmi J. Duso
Frederick J. Gilpatrick
James H. Butler
William Dooling
Edward Callahan
Timothy White
Richard Coley
Daniel B. Ryan
John L. O'Brien
Francis Fogerty
Thomas Duckworth
Allan Bowkett
Archer Catlin

(Adjournment at 9:50 o'clock p.m. June 24, 1970.)

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION — JUNE 25, 1970

The Thursday Morning Session convened in the Ballroom of The Wentworth, New Castle, New Hampshire, on June 25, 1970 at 10:00 o'clock a.m., with President Robert F. Ulm presiding.

PRESIDENT ULM: Gentlemen, it is ten o'clock and time to open our Business Session this morning of our 48th Annual Meeting. I hereby declare this Business Meeting open for the business of the Association.

The first order of business this morning will be the report of our Secretary and I am going to call upon Chief Albert W. Kimball for that report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

by Albert W. Kimball, Chief

To the Officers and Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., I herewith submit the Annual Report of the Secretary for the year ending May 31, 1970.

Your Officers and Committees held two meetings since our last Annual Meeting, the first on November 11, 1969 at the Charter House Motor Hotel in Braintree, Massachusetts, and the second on May 12, 1970 at The Wentworth by the Sea, New Castle, New Hampshire. At both of these meetings all matters relating to the Association were discussed, and plans for the 1970 Conference were formulated. At both meetings nearly 100 per cent were present.

During the year, any Association business requiring attention was promptly handled by your President and Secretary. A full and complete report of both Directors Meetings will be in the 1970 book of proceedings.

Once again your Secretary, with the help of our Directors, answered all calls for the sick and departed members of the Association that were called to our attention, and their aid and assistance is greatly appreciated by your Secretary. Do not hesitate to call upon your State Director or Secretary for any help or information concerning the Association, or in any matter in which we may assist you. I would urge each of you to notify your Secretary or State Director at once in case of any death or illness of any member.

The dues are coming in great again this year, as you will note from the Treasurer's Report. May I urge each of you to seek a new member in your immediate area, as I am certain that we can increase our membership and make it possible for many fine members to join with us in the fine work and programs of the Association. Won't you try in 1970-71? As of June 1, 1970 our membership stands at 1236, a small increase of only 9 over 1969.

Our membership is made up as follows:

Maine	66 (A decrease of 8)
New Hampshire	102 (An increase of 9)
Vermont	61 (An increase of 5)
Massachusetts	504 (A decrease of 7)
Rhode Island	83 (A decrease of 3)
Connecticut	184 (An increase of 2)
Outside of New England	44 (A decrease of 2)
Life	3
Honorary Life	189 (An increase of 13)
	<hr/>
	1236 members.

New members added during 1969-1970:

Maine	2
New Hampshire	14
Massachusetts	31
Vermont	7
Rhode Island	5
Connecticut	15
Outside	3

A total of 77 new members, 3 less than in 1968-69.

During the year 1969-70, the following changes were made in the membership roster:

New members added:	77
Lost by death:	28
Lost by resignation:	11

I would like to comment and say, this is the first year we have been able to keep any member from being dropped for non-payment of dues, as during the past year we have had wonderful response to our notification of dues being owed.

During the year your Board of Directors have acted promptly upon all requests for Honorary Membership for those who qualified. A listing of these new Honorary Life Members appears in each Directors Report.

I have tried to the best of my ability to act promptly upon all membership applications and requests for any Association data. Please feel free to call upon your Secretary at any time if I can be of any assistance to you.

It has again been a great honor and privilege to serve you during the past year, and with your continued effort and cooperation we can make our fine Association still greater. To all the Officers and President Bob Ulm, my sincere thanks for their help and cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

Albert W. Kimball, Chief
Secretary

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

You have heard the report of our Secretary, Gentlemen. What is your pleasure?

CHIEF JAMES GROTE of Connecticut: I move the acceptance of the report of our Secretary, as given.

CHIEF ROBERT F. HEVEY of Ware, Massachusetts: I will second that motion, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT ULM: You have heard the motion, which has been duly seconded. Is there any discussion?

If not, all those who are in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed by the opposite sign?

(There was a chorus of "ayes" and the motion was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT ULM: Gentlemen, we will now listen to the Annual Report of our Treasurer, and I now call upon Chief Albert W. Kimball of Hingham for that report.

TREASURER'S REPORT

by Albert W. Kimball, Chief

To the Officers and Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., I herewith submit the Annual Report of the Treasurer for the year ending May 31, 1970, pursuant to Article III, Section 4 of the Bylaws.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, checking account, June 1, 1969	\$ 2,924.75
Fire Insurance on flag poles and stands	123.35
1969 Conference Registration	2,547.00
Return of change money to account	131.00
Sale of extra Ladies' gifts	72.00
1969 Net Exhibit receipts	2,674.09
J. L. Murphy, 1969-1970 payment on Conference Badges	132.00
C. H. Clougherty, 1/3 cost 1970 Conference Badges	67.00
D. G. Deane, 1/3 cost 1970 Conference Badges	67.00
Henry M. Quinlan, Red Book Account	3,000.00
Hingham Cooperative Bank, Interest on Shares	312.50
Dues collected during 1969-1970	4,938.00
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	\$16,988.69
Receipts	\$16,988.69
Expenses	14,311.70
	<hr/>
Balance June 1, 1970	\$ 2,676.99

JUNE 1, 1970

1st County National Bank, checking account	\$ 2,676.99
Hingham Cooperative Bank, Certificates 1749 & 2659	7,000.00
Hingham Cooperative Bank, savings account 697	2,447.18
Hingham Institution for Savings, account 55,118	388.91
2 U. S. Savings Bonds, as of June 1, 1970	960.80
	<hr/>
	\$13,473.88

EXPENDITURES

1969 Annual Conference	\$ 6,683.90
New metal flag poles and stands	173.35
Filing Annual Corporation Report	5.00
Five Paid-up Certificates, Hingham Coop. Bank	1,000.00
Printing Association Bylaws	15.30
Flowers and Fruit	312.08
Salary of Secretary-Treasurer, less taxes and SS	1,577.88
State and Federal taxes and Social Security	516.90
Printing and Postage	991.10
Bank Service Charges	16.83
Office Supplies	48.05
Refund of four dues	20.00
Subscription — Fire Engineering	7.00
Sustaining Membership, National Fire Prot. Assn.	225.00
Directors and Committee Expenses, 1969-1970	1,317.76
1970 Conference Badges	201.27
1970 Conference Expenses to date	1,200.28
	<hr/>
	\$14,311.70

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. KIMBALL, Chief
Secretary

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Al. Gentlemen, you have heard the report of our Treasurer. What is your pleasure?

CHIEF GEORGE A. BULGER of Rumford, Maine: Mr. President, a point of information on the Treasurer's Report. On the final item of Savings Bonds, June 1, \$960.80 —

TREASURER KIMBALL: That is right. It is \$960.80.

CHIEF GEORGE A. BULGER: At this time, Mr. President, because you appointed Chief Romeo Monast, of Rhode Island, John Donovan of Durham, New Hampshire and myself to audit the Treasurer's Report, we did this earlier in the week and we find that his report is in order.

At this time, I would move that the Treasurer's Report be accepted.

(This motion was then duly seconded by Chief Pratt and other members present, and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT ULM: We are now going to hear the reports of our various committees, and I now call upon Chief James F. Casavant, Chairman of the Reservations Committee for his report.

REPORT OF THE RESERVATIONS COMMITTEE

James F. Casavant, Chairman

Mr. President and members of the Association

On the 15th of March, 1970, application forms for room reservations were mailed to all association members.

On June 18th, 1970, prior to the opening of the Conference, 421 members had requested room reservations.

On Sunday evening, the 21st of June, 346 members were in the hotel. On Wednesday, the 24th of June, 409 members were registered in the hotel.

I wish to thank all members of the Association for their assistance to this Committee. Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Chairman of the Reservations Committee. What is your pleasure?

CHIEF EDWARD FREMEAU of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard: Mr. President, I move that the report of the Reservations Committee be accepted!

(This motion was then duly seconded by Chief Monast of Rhode Island, and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT ULM: Gentlemen, we shall now have the report of the Exhibits Committee by Chief Bill Young of Newington, New Hampshire.

REPORT OF EXHIBITS COMMITTEE**William J. Young, Chairman**

Mr. President and Members of the Association. It is with a great deal of pleasure and gratification that I deliver this preliminary report for the Exhibits Committee.

First, I want to express my appreciation to all my committee members for their hearty cooperation, Ed Borowiec, who so capably filled in for me last evening when I was unable to be with you, Chief Ralph Bragdon, for preparing and assisting in the various drawings, Chief Ray Pratt for coordinating our fire apparatus display in the outside area. All of these men put in a great many hours at the tent, and it surely is a pleasure to work with a committee of this caliber.

Also, thanks to all the Chiefs who gave us a hand at the drawing yesterday afternoon, our good, old standby Tom Gorman, and Chiefs Tombena and Lane.

As you must have observed, our tent was just about full, as was the outside yard. We had a total of 48 exhibitors and the finances this year are on a par with last year. Of course, a complete financial statement will be submitted at a later date. (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Bill. Understandably, this is a preliminary report. However, a motion is in order for the acceptance of this report.

CHIEF TOM GORMAN: Mr. President, I rise to move the acceptance of this report of the Exhibitors' Committee.

(This motion was then duly seconded by several of the members present, and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT ULM: We shall now listen to the report of the Registration Committee, by Chief Alfred Koltonski.

REPORT OF EXHIBITS COMMITTEE**Chief William J. Young**
Newington, New Hampshire

To the Officers and Members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc.:

I herewith submit the annual report of the exhibits committee for the 1970 Conference. The committee was composed of myself as chairman, with the very able assistance of Chiefs Ray Pratt, Ralph Bragdon and Edward Boroweic. I'd like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to these men and all the other chiefs who pitched in to make a success of this year's program.

We had a total of 53 spaces contracted for and you will find this broken down in the financial report, along with a list of our exhibitors.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to demonstrations of the latest fire-fighting appurtenances and thanks to the generosity of the exhibitors and other friends we

were able to give out some much appreciated gifts at the drawings which took place at both the demonstrations and the evening banquet.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG, Chairman
Respectfully submitted,
Exhibits Committee

Financial Report

SPACES CONTRACTED FOR:

15 Outside at \$85.00	\$1,275.00	
1 Outside, 1 day	42.50	
15 Inside at \$75.00 (8x10)	1,125.00	
16 Inside at \$80.00 (10x10)	1,280.00	
6 Inside at \$85.00 (15x10)	510.00	
		\$4,232.50

TOTAL RECEIPTS TO DATE

\$3,992.50

ACCOUNTS OUTSTANDING

240.00

\$4,232.50

EXPENSES:

Security	\$304.50	
Printing Costs	301.75	
Insurance	75.00	
Win-Deco Decorations	800.00	
Committee Cash Expense	60.00	
Personal Expense (Photo Copies, Telephone, Etc.)	161.00	
		\$1,702.25

SUMMATION:

Total Receipts	\$3,992.50	
Accounts Due	240.00	
		\$4,232.50

Total Expenses

\$1,702.25

TO BE REMITTED TO TREASURER

\$2,530.25

List of Exhibitors — 1970 Conference

Allen, R. B. — North Hampton, N. H.
Akron Brass — Wooster, Ohio
American Fire Equipment — Needham, Mass.
American LaFrance — Elmira, N. Y.
Asplundh Co. — Chalfont, Pa.
Batronic Medical Systems — South Port, Conn.
Barway Mfg. — Stamford, Conn.
Bills, L. W. — Lexington, Mass.
Bliss Gamewell — Natick, Mass.
Bliss Portland — Portland, Maine
Boston Coupling — Boston, Mass.
Boston Woven Hose, Cambridge, Mass.
B. F. Goodrich — Akron, Ohio
Clougherty, Chas. H. — Medfield, Mass.

Elkhart Brass — Elkhart, Indiana
Farrar, Clarence Company — Woodville, Mass.
Federal Sign & Signal — New York, N. Y.
General Electric — Portland, Maine
Gerstenslager — Ludlow, Mass.
Goodall Rubber — Boston, Mass.
Hubbs Engine Co. — Woburn, Mass.
Klopmann Mills — Rockleigh, N. J.
Lion Uniforms — Manchester, N. H.
Maynard Fire Equip. — Marshfield, Mass.
Maxim Motors — Middleboro, Mass.
Mine Safety Appliances — Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mack Trucks Inc. — Boston, Mass.
Morse Body Mfg. — Watertown, Mass.
N. E. Tel. & Tel. — Boston, Mass.
Northeast Communications — Newfoundland, N. J.
Northeast S & S Distributors — Southboro, Mass.
Ohio Medical Products — Madison, Wisconsin
Parks Superior Sales — Somersville, Conn.
Pomfret Fire Equipment — Swansea, Mass.
Raysled Company — Fairhaven, Mass.
Roberts Company — Wayland, Mass.
Simons, J. B. — Lynn, Mass.
Springfield Equip. — Springfield, Ohio
Stop-Fire, Inc. — New Brunswick, N. J.
Thomas, Edw. J. Co. — Bloomfield, N. J.
Viking Instruments — East Haddam, Conn.
Ward LaFrance — Elmira, New York
Whalen Engineering — Deep River, Conn.
Willson Products Div. — Rocky Hill, Conn.
Worcester Fire Equipment — Auburn, Mass.

REPORT OF REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

Chief Alfred H. Koltonski, Chairman

Mr. President and Members of the Association. It is a pleasure for me to report to you this year what I believe is the largest registration that we have ever had since the organization of the Association.

On Sunday, we registered 205 active members, 41 associate members, 25 male guests, 234 female guests and 1 new active member, for a total registered of 506. We took in \$1,518.00.

On Monday, we registered 68 active members, 27 associate members, 21 male guests, 65 female guests, or a total of 181. We took in \$543.00.

On Tuesday, we registered 43 active members, 22 associate members, 18 male guests, 26 female guests, 11 new active members, 7 new associate members, for a total of 127 registered. We took in \$381.00

On Wednesday, we registered 16 active members, 7 associate members, 9 male guests, 14 female guests, 1 new associate member, for a total of 47. We took in \$141.00.

The total registration is 337 active members, 97 associate members, 73 male guests, 339 female guests, 12 new active members and 8 new associate members, for a total of 861, and we took in \$2,583.00.

As I said, I believe that is the largest registration we have ever had.

I want to thank all of the members of the Committee, because we were very busy for a little while on the Registration Desk.

Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Reservations Committee. What is your pleasure?

CHIEF BULGER of Rumford, Maine: I move the acceptance of this fine report.

(This motion was then duly seconded and was carried.)

PRESIDENT ULM: We are now going to have the report of the Chairman of the Program Committee, Chief James Brennan of Salem, Massachusetts.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Chief James Brennan
Salem, Massachusetts

Mr. President and members of the Association. The Program Committee, consisting of Chiefs Joseph Cremo of Portland, John Devine of Manchester and myself as Chairman, wish to thank all of the participants who took part in the program for their expertise and ability to get the message across to our New England Fire Chiefs, and to the Moderators for excellent handling of the programs; Chiefs Cashman, Whittemore, Tanguay and Ed Fremeau.

Most of all, I want to thank the members of the Association for the interest displayed and for your help in making the contribution to society the visible and viable entity we wish it to be.

I want to thank Ed Carroll, our expert Photographer, Miss May, our stenotypist and Frank Mahoney, our Press Representative for the fine coverage he gave us in the Boston Globe.

We hope that all of the members have been satisfied with the program and will be helped in some manner by it, so that you may better serve your community.

Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: Thank you, Jim. We are now going to hear from the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Chief George Bulger.

REPORT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Chief George A. Bulger

My report will be brief. Eddie Carroll took care of you people on Monday evening very ably, and for those of you have who have been here twenty-five years it will be a long-remembered evening. It is now a part of our Film Library.

Tuesday evening, you were entertained by professionals, and there seemed to be enough variety to appeal to the majority.

If we have failed you this year in any way in the matter of entertainment, please let it be known to us. Your Committee consists of Chief Thomas Hayes of Connecticut, Chief Earl Andrews of Lincoln, Rhode Island, and myself as Chairman. Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ULM: You have heard the report of the Entertainment Committee. What is your pleasure on this report?

CHIEF THOMAS D. TOMBENO of Concord, Massachusetts: Mr. President, I move that the report of the Entertainment Committee be accepted. I also want to compliment them on an excellent program.

(This motion was then duly seconded by Chief Raymond Pratt of Burlington, Vermont, and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT ULM: Mr. Secretary, are there any resolutions to put before the meeting at this time?

SECRETARY KIMBALL: I have none.

PRESIDENT ULM: It now comes to that time of the year when the President steps down, and we have a new President for the year of 1970-71.

I would be remiss if I didn't take this opportunity to thank all of the officers of this Association, Miss Madeline May, who does such an excellent job as our stenotype reporter, our Sergeant-at-Arms, Bill Dooling and Eddie Carroll, our photographer. I don't want to miss anybody, so I shall say all of the Committeemen who worked so hard this year, and I also want to thank you, the members, for your many kindnesses to me and my wife during these days of Conference, this being the largest Conference ever held. It makes me very proud to have been your President this year.

Again, my sincere thanks to you and your wives for making this a happy and memorable year for Mrs. Ulm and myself! (Applause)

We now come to the nomination and election of a President of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc. for this coming year. Do I hear any nominations from the floor?

CHIEF EDGAR MONGEON of Woonsocket, Rhode Island: Mr. President, I wish to nominate Chief Romeo D. Monast as the President of this Association for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT ULM: Are there any further nominations for the office of President?

CHIEF MICHAEL J. FOX of East Providence, Rhode Island: I move that nominations cease and that the Secretary cast one ballot for Chief Romeo Monast for President of this Association for the ensuing year.

(This motion was then duly seconded by Chief John P. Sullivan of Quonset Point, Rhode Island, and other members present and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT ULM: Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort our newly elected President to the rostrum?

(The Sergeant-at-Arms then escorted President Monast to the rostrum.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT MONAST: President Ulm and Members of the Association. In accepting this nomination and vote, I want to thank you very much. It is, indeed, a great honor and a privilege to have been elected as your President for the ensuing year, and I wish to extend my sincere gratitude for this honor.

My first order of business is a pleasant one. It is a great pleasure for me to present our Immediate Past President the Past President's Badge. May you wear it for a good many years, with the best of health! (Applause)

I also have a token for our Immediate Past President, in appreciation for the work you have done throughout the year! (Applause)

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT ROBERT F. ULM: Thank you all very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Gentlemen, at this time, nominations are in order for the First Vice-President of this Association for the ensuing year.

CHIEF GUY FOSS of New Hampshire: I wish to nominate John F. Donovan of Durham, New Hampshire, as First Vice-President of this Association for the ensuing year.

CHIEF WALTER R. MESSER of Keene, New Hampshire: I will second the nomination of Chief Donovan.

CHIEF WILLIAM YOUNG: Mr. President, I move that nominations cease, and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Chief John F. Donovan for First Vice-President of this Association for the ensuing year.

(This motion was then duly seconded and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The ballot having been cast by the Secretary, I declare Chief John F. Donovan duly elected as First Vice-President of this Association for the ensuing year. (Applause)

(The Sergeant-at-Arms then escorted Chief John F. Donovan to the rostrum.)

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort Chief Donovan to the rostrum?

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN F. DONOVAN: Thank you very much, Gentlemen! (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Nominations are now open for the office of Second Vice-President of the Association.

CHIEF JAMES L. GROTE of Chester, Connecticut: Mr. President, it is a great pleasure and a great privilege to place in nomination for the office of Second Vice-President the name of Chief Thomas Hayes from East Haven, Connecticut.

CHIEF RAY POTTER of Suffield, Connecticut: I would like to second the nomination of Chief Thomas Hayes for the office of Second Vice-President.

PRESIDENT MONAST: Are there any further nominations for this office of Second Vice-President?

CHIEF ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI: Mr. President, I move that nominations cease and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Chief Thomas Hayes for the office of Second Vice-President of this Association.

(This motion was then duly seconded by several of the members present and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The Secretary having cast the ballot, I declare Chief Thomas Hayes of Connecticut duly elected as Second Vice-President of this Association for the ensuing year. (Applause)

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort the newly elected Second Vice-President to the rostrum?

(The Sergeant-at-Arms then escorted Chief Hayes to the rostrum.)

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS HAYES: Thank you Romeo, and thank you, Fellows out there. I deem this a great honor and a privilege, and I will do all in my power to assist the First Vice-President as well as the President.

Thank you again! (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Nominations are now in order for the office of Secretary of this Association for the ensuing year.

RET. CHIEF THOMAS GORMAN: Mr. President, I rise to place the name of Chief Albert W. Kimball, the present incumbent, for the office of Secretary of this Association for the ensuing year.

CHIEF RAYMOND PRATT of Burlington, Vermont: I will second that nomination Mr. President.

CHIEF GEORGE A. BULGER of Rumford, Maine: Mr. President, I move that nominations cease and that you cast one ballot for Chief Albert W. Kimball as Secretary of this Association for the ensuing year.

(This motion was then duly seconded by several of the members present and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: I have cast the ballot, and I declare Chief Albert W. Kimball duly elected as Secretary of this Association for the ensuing year! (Applause)

Nominations are now open for the office of Treasurer of this Association for the ensuing year.

CHIEF JAMES L. GROTE of Chester, Connecticut: Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I nominate our great Treasurer, our good friend, an outstanding man, Chief Albert W. Kimball of Hingham. (Applause)

CHIEF GUY FOSS of New Hampshire: I will second that nomination, Mr. President.

CHIEF GEORGE BULGER of Rumford, Maine: Mr. President, I move that nominations cease and that you cast one ballot for the election of Chief Albert W. Kimball to the office of Treasurer of this Association for the ensuing year.

(This motion was then duly seconded by several of the members present, and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: I have cast the ballot, and declare Chief Albert W. Kimball duly elected to the office of Treasurer of this Association for the ensuing year. (Applause)

SECRETARY AND TREASURER ALBERT W. KIMBALL: Fellows, it is always a great privilege and a pleasure to get up here and say "Thank You" again. I think this is the 13th or 14th year that I have had the privilege to serve as your Secretary and also as your Treasurer.

With the cooperation that you fellows give to me and to the officers, it makes the job really easy. I enjoy doing this type of work.

If you have any complaints that I don't do something right, don't hesitate to say so.

I do wish to thank you very, very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: We now come to the nomination and election of Directors from the various States of New England, and at this time nominations are open for the office of Director from the State of Maine.

CHIEF RALPH G. BRAGDON: Mr. President, it gives me a great deal of pleasure at this time to nominate Chief Joseph R. Cremo of Portland as the Director from the State of Maine.

CHIEF GEORGE VARNEY of Kittery Point, Maine: I would like to second the nomination of Chief Joseph Cremo.

PRESIDENT MONAST: Are there are further nominations, Gentlemen?

CHIEF EDWARD FREMEAU of Naval Shipyard: I move Mr. President, that nominations cease, and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Joe Cremo for the office of Director of this Association for the ensuing year.

(This motion was then duly seconded by several of the members present and was carried, unanimously.) (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The Secretary having cast the ballot, I declare Chief Joseph Cremo of Portland duly elected as Director of this Association for the ensuing year.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort Chief Cremo to the rostrum? (Applause)

CHIEF JOSEPH CREMO of Portland, Maine: Thank you, Gentlemen. I will do my best to serve the Association and assist the President and the officers of the Association during the year to come! (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Nominations are now open for a Director from the State of New Hampshire.

CHIEF RALPH SEAVEY of New Hampshire: The New Hampshire members have chosen John Devine of Manchester to serve the Association as Director from the State of New Hampshire for the coming year.

CHIEF GUY FOSS of New Hampshire: I will second the nomination of Chief Devine.

PRESIDENT MONAST: Are there any further nominations for this office?

CHIEF WILLIAM J. YOUNG of Newington, New Hampshire: Mr. President, I move that nominations cease and that the Secretary cast one ballot for Chief John Devine as Director for the State of New Hampshire for the ensuing year.

(This motion was then duly seconded by many of the members present and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The Secretary having cast the ballot, I declare Chief John Devine duly elected as Director from the State of New Hampshire for the ensuing year.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort Chief Devine to the rostrum? (Applause)

CHIEF JOHN DEVINE: Thank you for your expression of confidence in me, Gentlemen. I shall serve you, the members of the Association, to the best of my ability.

Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Nominations are now open for the office of Director from the State of Vermont.

CHIEF ALFRED H. KOLTONSKI of Rutland, Vermont: I wish to place in nomination for the office of Director of this Association from Vermont for the ensuing year the name of Raymond Pratt of Burlington, Vermont.

RET. CHIEF FRANCIS WALKER of Bennington, Vermont: I will second that nomination.

PRESIDENT MONAST: Are there further nominations for the office of Director from Vermont?

CHIEF ALFRED T. WRIGHT of White River Junction: I move that nominations cease, and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Raymond Pratt as Director from the State of Vermont.

(This motion was then duly seconded by many of the members present and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The Secretary having cast the ballot, I declare Chief Raymond Pratt duly elected as Director from the State of Vermont for the ensuing year.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort Chief Pratt to the rostrum? (Applause)

(The Sergeant-at-Arms then escorted Chief Pratt to the rostrum).

CHIEF RAYMOND PRATT of Burlington, Vermont: Mr. President and Members of the Association. Once again, I want to take this opportunity to thank you gentlemen and to say that I will try to do the best I can here, with all of the officers of this Association, and if it is appropriate at this time, I want to thank the men with whom I worked this year, for they are all very capable men. Thank you! (Applause) Bill Young, Ralph Bragdon and Eddie Boroweic. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Nominations are now open for a Director from the State of Massachusetts.

CHIEF LEIGHTON F. PECK of Falmouth: Mr. President I wish to place in nomination the name of Dana H. Whittemore of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, as the Director from that State for the ensuing year.

CHIEF EDWARD BOROWIEC of Chicopee, Massachusetts: I would like to second that nomination.

CHIEF JAMES BRENNAN: Mr. President, I move that nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast one ballot for Dana H. Whittemore of Yarmouth, to be the Director from the State of Massachusetts.

(This motion was then duly seconded by many of the members present, and was carried, unanimously.) (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The Secretary having cast the ballot, I declare Chief Dana H. Whittemore duly elected as Director from the State of Massachusetts for the ensuing year!

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort Chief Whittemore to the rostrum?

(The Sergeant-at-Arms then escorted Chief Whittemore to the rostrum.)

CHIEF DANA H. WHITTEMORE of Yarmouth, Massachusetts: Gentlemen, I appreciate this honor. It is a privilege to serve you and I will pledge to do my best to help support the President and the Officers of the Association and all of its members. Thank you very much. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Nominations are now open for Director from the State of Rhode Island.

CHIEF HENRY MONGEAU of Lonsdale, Rhode Island: Mr. President, I would like to place in nomination the name of Earl Andrews as a Director from the State of Rhode Island.

CHIEF LAWTON of Lime Rock, Rhode Island: I will second that nomination.

PRESIDENT MONAST: Are there any further nominations for the office of Director from Rhode Island?

CHIEF MICHAEL J. FOX of East Providence, Rhode Island: Mr. President, I move that nominations be closed, and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Chief Earl Andrews as Director from the State of Rhode Island.

(This motion was then duly seconded by several of the members present and was carried, unanimously.) (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The Secretary having cast the ballot, I declare Chief Earl Andrews duly elected as Director from the State of Rhode Island.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort Chief Earl Andrews to the rostrum? (Applause)

(The Sergeant-at-Arms then escorted Chief Earl Andrews to the rostrum)

CHIEF EARL ANDREWS: Gentlemen, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Chief Monast on his election to the Presidency of our Association. I want to assure you that I will work to the best of my ability for the Association and all of you. Thank you very much! (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Nominations are now in order for the election of a Director from the State of Connecticut.

CHIEF V. PAUL LEDDY of Hamden, Connecticut: Mr. President, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to present in nomination the name of Carl P. Sawyer of Poquonock Bridge, Connecticut, as the Director from the State of Connecticut for the ensuing year. (Applause)

CAPTAIN JOHN CECCOLINI of Branford, Connecticut: I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Carl Sawyer as our Director from Connecticut.

PRESIDENT MONAST: Are there any further nominations for the office of Director from Connecticut?

CHIEF JAMES L. GROTE of Chester, Connecticut: Mr. President, I move that nominations cease, and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Carl Sawyer as Director from the State of Connecticut for the ensuing year.

(This motion was then duly seconded by several of the members present and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The Secretary having cast the ballot, I declare Carl Sawyer duly elected as Director from the State of Connecticut for the ensuing year. (Applause)

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please escort Chief Sawyer to the rostrum?
(The Sergeant-at-Arms then escorted Chief Sawyer to the rostrum.) (Applause)

CHIEF CARL SAWYER: Thank you, Gentlemen. I consider it a high honor to be allowed to sit up on the stage with these distinguished Chiefs.

Poquonock Bridge is in Groton, and if you can't say it, just say Groton! (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The next item on the agenda is to set the salary of the Secretary.

CHIEF THOMAS GORMAN: I rise to make a motion that the salary of the Secretary remain the same as last year.

CHIEF JAMES L. GROTE of Chester, Connecticut: I would like to second that motion.

PRESIDENT MONAST: You have heard the motion, which has been duly seconded. Is there any discussion. If not, all those who are in favor of the motion will please say "aye"; those opposed by the opposite sign?

(There was a chorus of "ayes" and the motion was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: We must also set the salary of the Treasurer at this time. What is your pleasure?

CHIEF GUY FOSS of New Hampshire: Mr. President, I move that the Treasurer's salary remain the same as it was in previous years.

(This motion was then duly seconded by Chief George Bulger and other members present, and was carried, unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: The next item on the agenda is the Conference Site for 1973. As you all know, we try to keep ourselves two years ahead on the Conference Site. This is why we are voting for the 1973 Conference Site at this time.

Before I proceed any further, I would like to ask whether our Secretary, Chief Al Kimball, has received any communications.

SECRETARY KIMBALL: I am pleased to report that we have two invitations. One came by Pony Express this morning, under date of June 24, 1970, addressed to myself as Secretary-Treasurer, as follows:

"Dear Chief Kimball:

"The new Mount Washington Hotel extends a cordial invitation to the New England Fire Chiefs' Association to come to Bretton Woods for their Annual Conference. We promise you one of the finest meetings you have ever had and guarantee complete satisfaction. We can offer you the following dates:

"Presently, the dates of Sunday, June 17th to Thursday, June 21st, and Sunday, June 24th to Thursday, June 28th are available in 1973.

"Should the need arise, we also have the following dates available: Sunday, June 18th to Thursday, June 22nd, in 1972, and Sunday, June 20th to Thursday, June 24th in 1971.

"Most Cordially

"John S. Howard, Director of Sales"

Another invitation comes from The Wentworth, New Castle, New Hampshire, as follows:

"New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc.
The Wentworth-By-The-Sea
New Castle, New Hampshire

"Gentlemen:

"It is a pleasure to offer you at this time either one of the following 1973 dates:

"Arrival, Sunday, June 17; departure Thursday, June 21st. Or, arrival Sunday, June 24th, departure Thursday, June 28th.

"It would be appreciated if you would give this close consideration; the dates that you reject will be taken by another group and will then become unavailable to you, so it is important that you identify the dates that you definitely desire.

"You have the first choice, not only in our dates, but in our affection.

"Sincerely yours,

"James Barker Smith, President"

PRESIDENT MONAST: Gentlemen, you have heard the invitations for 1973. What is your pleasure?

EDWARD H. McCORMACK of Framingham, Massachusetts: Mr. President and Gentlemen. I am the "Pony Express" man Al Kimball referred to, and a large one at that. The reason I carried the proposal in is that I wanted to set the record straight at the present time.

I am relatively new to the game, coming to the Wentworth and staying here for five years. However, in the last three of four years that I have been here, I have heard a great many comments and grumbling from various groups of members in and around the hospitality rooms. Had it not been for an experience in the last two weeks, I would not have known differently.

However, two weeks ago, I had the experience of attending the New York State Fire Chiefs' Conference; it was held at the Concord Hotel in the Catskills, and there were five or six members in the audience here and probably up on the stage who had the pleasure of being in attendance there. It was a most gratifying and rewarding experience as far as the facilities and the services were concerned; they were all conducive to a good Conference.

I know that I am in a very precarious position up here today. I also realize that your Committee has worked extremely hard to put on the programs that they have in the

past. I have no personal feelings or reflections towards the Committee, other than that they have done an outstanding job.

I have been involved with organizations during the last two or three years and I know how hard it is. I know that it is easier to stand up and criticize, and I will admit that I have been doing as much criticizing as any one else. However, I also took the effort to look into another facility in view of the comments that I have heard around here in the past few years, and again this year.

Last week, after spending a day in Westfield, putting on a demonstration for the Fire Academy, I went to the Mount Washington Hotel to look over the facilities. I had heard pro and con from the various ones who have been talking about it. I know that they are going through extensive renovations there.

Now, I have taken back to show you here a package of material, including menus, programs and so forth which can be passed around.

The highlights of the proposal are these:

They have a Welcome Wagon on the porch, with coffee and Danish, upon arrival; a Cocktail Party with hors d'oeuvres of one hour's duration; the American Plan in the hotel.

The hotel will sleep 550 people. Across the street is a new motel, which will accommodate around 160 people, and they are building another motel there immediately across the street. They have purchased two motels within a mile down the street, and they have three limousines to go back and forth to the Mount Washington, and any one who stays at the motels may have the European Plan if they wish.

They have entertainment, providing two floor shows during the Conference, dinner dancing nightly.

The dining room will hold 950 people, and the auditorium will hold 1,000 people.

There are two pools, inside and outside, and you may have Splash Parties whenever you want them. As a matter of fact, one was going on this morning at 4:30.

There is unlimited free golf. You just step off the back steps and there's a golf course right there. There are no green fees.

They will print mailing pieces. They will arrange various programs for the women. They have a Social Staff of three to arrange programs.

There are various other rooms for meetings, ranging in size from 85 to 250, and the auditorium which seats 1,000 can be set up as a night cabaret style, holding 800.

I have mentioned the sleeping accommodations, and the most important thing to me is that they have a coffee shop that is open until three o'clock in the morning.

Gentlemen, I have presented this information to you, and I know that it is up to the membership, and what they wish to do. At least, I have done my part, I feel, in making

this information available to you, so that any one else who has criticized this hotel here, at least has the opportunity, now, to say what they feel. Thank you! (Applause)

CHIEF DANA H. WHITTEMORE of Yarmouth, Massachusetts: What are the rates?

EDWARD McCORMACK: The rates for this particular season are apparently the same as here, \$23.00 a day, double room occupancy; all rooms have private bath.

FROM THE FLOOR: May I ask the Exhibit area?

EDWARD McCORMACK: I should have turned my paper over, because I have all of that information here. They have 8 x 10 exhibit areas in the lobby. The first thing I asked was: "Is this all you have for the exhibit area?"

Then, he took me out on the porch; it goes all around the back part of the building, overlooking the swimming pool, the golf course. It is 18-feet wide, and it goes all around the building. They are in the process of putting in glass panels. It is two panels between each post, with the screens on the outside of it. This is what they are putting in for an exhibit area. He figures approximately 100 exhibit areas out on the porch. I asked him regarding apparatus, and he said that the front circle, the driveway, that area, could be used for the placement of apparatus. You would only have to walk a distance of approximately 40-feet.

CHIEF SCHNEIDER of Agawam: I was one of the fortunate ones, in my opinion anyway, to spend four days at the New York State Fire Chiefs' Association Conference two weeks ago, with Chief McCormack. It was one of the most educational programs that I have ever had the privilege to sit in on.

The nights were wonderful, too.

This sounds as though it would be about the same up at Bretton Woods. Therefore, I would like to make a motion that we go to Bretton Woods for our 1973 Conference.

CHIEF PAUL of Boston: I would like to second the motion that we go to Bretton Woods in 1973.

PRESIDENT MONAST: Are there any more communications? Is there discussion on this motion?

CHIEF JAMES L. GROTE of Chester, Connecticut: I am not going to use the microphone; if you can't hear me, just say so.

I believe that I am the oldest Chief here. I have been here for many years, and I would like to remind you that I am like a superintendent, after he has had some one for eighteen or twenty years and then he decides: "John I'm going to fire you; I'm sick and tired of you; I'm going to get rid of you." And he turns around and says to the superintendent:

"It took you eighteen or twenty years to find out how good I was!"

We have been coming back here for twenty-five years, now, and if there is any gripe about anything, you don't settle it in the hospitality rooms; you come to the officers and directors of this Association.

Now, I have been through the Chair, and I am not looking for anything, and I am not trying to hurt any one. But let's be fair to each and every one of us, and, of course, to Mr. Smith.

I have no axe to grind. I pay my own way; nobody pays my way. I am not a millionaire, either. Mr. President, I want to go on record to come back here in 1973, with the help of God and, of course, I am asking a lot because I will tell you why; when some of my friends say:

"Jim, you're living on borrowed time."

It is not because I am sick, but it is because I have celebrated my 79th birthday.

I want to come back here, fellows. (Applause)

I have been treated with royalty, here. There have been some things, sometimes, that didn't always measure up, but if any of us have any gripes at any time, we should go to the officers of this Association.

I have gone through the Chair of this Association, as I have said, as well as the Chair of the New England Division of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and I am going to represent the Volunteers at the International Conference in Seattle, Washington in August, if God spares me.

My good friends, remember one thing. I always say that I know what I've got here, and I don't know what I'm going to get in some other place. There is the possibility, if we make a change, and that is entirely up to you, that if you are dissatisfied and want to come back here, who knows whether we can come or not. So that is entirely up to you, my good friends.

Thank you very much, Mr. President. (Applause)

CHIEF SCHNEIDER of Agawam: I don't mean to argue with my brother Fire Chief here. He says, "if you are dissatisfied," well, I think most of us are, and the proof of that is the talk that has been going around here all week.

I have been coming to these meetings, now, for nine years. To start off with, the first night of this Conference, the Cocktail Party, I just saw that cocktail table shrink from here down to nothing. I saw Chiefs come in with their wives, and the party was half way through, and they were complaining that there was nothing left, and this was not three-quarters of the way through the party hour, but half way through it.

Now, I have been here all week. I paid my own way, too. The Town didn't give me any money. So I pay my own way, and come here for the purpose of being educated by these Conferences.

So I sat here during the week. I had swordfish that was burned, and furthermore it was the size of a postage stamp. And that measly dinner cost \$7.00, as I understand

it. Yes, I had baked potatoes that I couldn't eat; they were raw. And my brother Fire Chiefs couldn't eat theirs for the same reason; black swordfish. There have been many, many complaints all through the whole building from our District.

I say that when you are not satisfied, let's try something else. We know what we are getting here, as my friend, Chief Grote has said, and we don't know what we are going to get up there at the Mount Washington. But, I will guarantee you that it won't be as bad as what we are getting here, now.

Another point is this. We have heard talk all week that from the cafeteria down to the display area, it will be torn down. Oh, yes, we guarantee we will come here for three years. We had to guarantee this. Do we get any guarantee that this hotel will support everybody who is here today for the next three years? I don't hear that kind of a guarantee. We could be thrown out of here this year.

Let's try moving, now, and try it somewhere else. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MONAST: A motion has been made and seconded for the Mount Washington Hotel for 1973. First, I would like to have a voice vote in regard to this motion.

All those who are in favor of the motion will please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed by the opposite sign?

FROM THE FLOOR: I would like to request that the membership be polled, by a showing of hands.

PRESIDENT MONAST: All those who are in favor of the motion to go to the Mount Washington Hotel in 1973 will please stand and be counted.

(The count was then made by the Tellers.)

Those who are opposed will please stand, now, and be counted.

(The count was then made by the Tellers.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: Gentlemen, the result of the voting is 67 in favor of the Mount Washington Hotel in 1973 and 36 against it. (Applause)

CHIEF GUY FOSS of New Hampshire: Are you going to pick a date?

SECRETARY KIMBALL: We can have the dates in 1973 of Sunday, June 17th to Thursday, June 21st, or Sunday, June 24th to Thursday, June 28th.

FROM THE FLOOR: I move that we accept the dates of June 24th through the 28th, 1973.

CHIEF EDWARD McCORMACK: I will second that motion.

PRESIDENT MONAST: I would like to have a voice vote on that. All those who are in favor of the dates of June 24th through the 28th, 1973 will please say "aye." Those opposed by the opposite sign?

(There was a chorus of "ayes" and the motion was carried.)

PRESIDENT MONAST: I now have the pleasure and the privilege of making the official appointments. In the past, we have had two Chaplains, and I see no reason to deviate from that procedure, unless some one from the floor has any objection.

Hearing none, I should like to appoint Reverend Hood and Reverend Auguste Delvaux to be our Chaplains for the ensuing year. (Applause)

Next, I appoint Frank Mahoney of the Boston Globe as our Press Representative. He really gives us good coverage all the time. (Applause)

As our Official Photographer I appoint Edward Carroll, who always does such an excellent and satisfactory job. (Applause)

For our Sergeant-at-Arms, I appoint Chief Bill Dooling, for I know you will agree with me that it would be hard to get along without him! (Applause)

For our Association Surgeon, I appoint Dr. Carl Irwin of Bangor, Maine.

This concludes the appointments to be made at this time.

However, before we adjourn, is there any other business to come before this meeting, for the good and welfare of the Association?

CHIEF EDWARD McCORMACK of Framingham: I would like to make a motion for the good and welfare of the organization that a Committee be appointed of one representative from each State to look into the location for 1974's Conference, and to solicit bids for that Conference.

(This motion was duly seconded by Chief Guy Foss of New Hampshire; there was no discussion, and the motion was carried.)

FROM THE FLOOR: I have been asked to ask what the commitment is that we have with this hotel for 1971 and 1972. Is it firm or binding?

SECRETARY KIMBALL: It is all contracted for 1971 and 1972.

PRESIDENT MONAST: At this time, let me introduce to you Miss Madeline May, our Conference Reporter for the past twenty-five years, for I am sure that a number of the newer Chiefs do not know her! (Applause)

If there is no further business to come before the meeting, a motion is in order to adjourn.

FROM THE FLOOR: I move that this Conference adjourn.

(This motion was duly seconded and was carried.)

(Whereupon, the 48th Annual Conference of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc. was adjourned at 11:15 o'clock a.m. on June 25, 1970.)

Braintree, Massachusetts
November 11, 1969

The first meeting of the Board of Directors and 1970 Conference Committee's was held on the above date at the Charter House Hotel, in Braintree, Massachusetts.

Those in attendance were, President Robert F. Ulm, 1st Vice President Romeo D. Monast, 2nd Vice President John F. Donovan, Secretary and Treasurer Albert W. Kimball, Directors, Ralph G. Bragdon, John E. Divine, Raymond R. Pratt, Dana H. Whittemore, Earl Andrews, Thomas J. Hayes and George A. Bulger. Committee members James F. Brennan, Joseph A. Cremo, Alfred H. Koltonski, Alfred T. Wright, Edward B. Boroweic, Sgt. at Arms William J. Dooling and Lieut. Edward J. Carroll, Photographer.

The meeting was called to order at 2:10 p.m. by President Ulm.

The report of the Secretary for the May 6, 1969 was read and accepted, on motion of Chief Jim Brennan.

The report of the Treasurer for the period ending November 1, 1969 was read and accepted, on motion of George Bulger.

The following were elected Honorary Life Members:

Rt. Chief John E. Corcoran, Newton, Mass., Chester W. Miles, Reddington Beach, Florida, Frank D. Harrington, Osterville, Mass., Ret. Chief Robert E. Nesmith, Whitman, Mass., Ret. Chief Clifford Dennison, Harrison, Maine, Rev. John P. Fitzsimmons, South Yarmouth, Mass., Ret. Chief Kenneth R. Bragg, North Attleboro, Mass., Ret. Chief Donald A. Dulac, Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, Ret. Chief George A. Gamache, Brunswick, Maine and Ret. Chief Richard A. Hammond, Manchester, Mass.

The Secretary report progress on the 1969 and 1970 Red Books.

On motion of Ed Boroweic, it was voted to request through the quarterly to have all news sent to the Secretary that would be used in each quarterly regards Association members or items.

President Ulm, next called for committee reports.

Chief Jim Brennan reporting for the Program Committee, told of their plans for timely topics, a work shop for both paid and volunteer departments and requested data on any worthwhile program. Chief Brennan was complimented by President Ulm for a fine job by his committee.

Chief Al Koltonski, reporting for the Registration Committee ask for any suggestions and stated the registration for 1970 would follow the pattern of 1969.

The Secretary reporting for the Reservation Committee reported progress.

The President, read a communication from Chief Bill Young of the Exhibit Committee outlining his 1970 plans. Chief Ray Pratt, reporting on the 1969 Exhibits stated that all exhibitors were pleased with their booths and the cooperation given them by the Committee. Chief Ralph Bragdon and Chief Pratt spoke of improvements that could be made with the tent if it were used in 1970. A general discussion by Chiefs Cremo, Devine, Bragdon and Pratt were on the merits of better space and facilities for the demonstrations in 1970.

Chief Bulger, reporting on the Entertainment stated that we would go back to the Vaudeville Show for Tuesday night and that Lt. Carroll would arrange a 25th. Anniversary film of the past twenty-five years at the Wentworth on Monday night, followed

by general dancing. Lieut. Eddy Carroll, spoke of some of the problems due to weather and faulty film supplied him over the past two years. He assured the members present with good weather in 1970, more pictures would result.

On motion of Chief Bill Dooling, all reports were accepted.

President Ulm, announced the appointment of the Rev. Charles W. Hood, of Beverly, a member of the Association as the new Protestant Chaplain for the Association.

On motion of Chief Jim Brennan, it was voted to send a letter of congratulations to Chief Walter H. Carter, a member of our Association on his election as President of the International Assn. of Fire Chiefs, Inc.

On motion of Chief Dana Whittemore, it was voted to send a letter of thanks to Rev. John P. Fitzsimmons for his services over the years as Protestant Chaplain and make him an Honorary Life Member.

On motion of the Secretary, it was voted to accept the 1969 Red Book of the conference as the official record of the 1969 Conference.

On motion of Chief Ray Pratt, it was voted that the policy of all future conferences, that all hospitality rooms would be closed during the Memorial Service, all conference sessions and to close at 1:00 a.m.

On motion of the Secretary, it was voted to allow the New England Division to sell chances at the 1970 Conference if they so requested.

On motion of Chief Monast, it was voted that the conference badge should be worn at all functions and the data put in the next quarterly.

President Ulm, reported progress on the Banquet Speaker.

Bill Dooling was instructed to contact Jim Smith about general improvements in the public address system in the main dining room.

It was suggested that the President of the Association extend an official welcome to all guests on Sunday night.

A general discussion followed on the possibility of using the pool in the evening and reduced rates for members playing golf.

It was voted to adjourn at 3:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. KIMBALL, Chief
Secretary

New Castle, New Hampshire
May 12, 1970

The final meeting of the Officers and Committee's for the 1970 Annual Conference was held on the above date at the Wentworth-by-the-Sea, New Castle, N. H.

Those in attendance, President Robert F. Ulm, 1st Vice President Romeo D. Monast, 2nd Vice President John F. Donovan, Secretary and Treasurer Albert W. Kimball, Directors, Ralph G. Bragdon, John E. Devine, Raymond R. Pratt, Dana H. Whittemore, Earl Andrews, Thomas J. Hayes and George A. Bulger. Committee members, James F. Brennan, Joseph R. Cremo, James F. Casavant, Edward B. Boroweic,

William J. Young, Alfred T. Wright, Walter R. Messer, Alfred H. Koltonski, Sgt. at Arms William J. Dooling, Lieut. Edward Carroll and Frank Mahoney. Chief Ernest Weeks of Portsmouth, N. H. was a guest.

The meeting was called to order at 11:15 a.m. by President Ulm.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted.

Letters of acknowledgement were read and placed on file.

The following were elected to Honorary Life Membership:

William Carroll of Worcester, Mass., George Hanna, Danbury, Conn., Duncan Murdoch, Concord, N. H., John Shanaghan, East Haddam, Conn. and Rene H. Dubois, Ludlow, Mass.

President Ulm, next called for committee reports.

Chief James F. Brennan, Chairman of the Program Committee read the final report of his committee and gave the agenda of the program for the conference. It was moved and voted to accept with thanks the report of this committee.

Chief Alfred H. Koltonski reported progress for the Registration Committee.

Chief James F. Casavant, reported that room reservations were ahead of any previous year and that they would try and satisfy all members if possible.

Chief William J. Young, reported that the Exhibits were behind 1969, but felt they would equal last year by conference time.

Chief George Bulger, reported there would be movies of the past 25 years at the Wentworth by Lieut. Eddy Carroll on Monday night and six acts of vaudeville on Tuesday night at the Ship.

Lieut. Eddy Carroll told the group he had about one hour and fifteen minutes of the highlites of the past twenty-five years conferences.

A letter was read by the Secretary from State Fire Marshal Herbert Whitney of New Hampshire, stating that a member of the Governors Council would be present on Sunday and Gov. Peterson would attend the banquet.

Bill Dooling spoke on improvements being asked for the public address system in the main dining room.

Fran Mahoney gave a resume' of the 1969 conference and promised fine coverage for the 1970 Conference.

The Secretary reported the pool would be open Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights and that golf would be at one half cost after 3:30 p.m.

A general discussion was held on the thoughts of the members in regards this being the 25th meeting at the Wentworth-by-the-Sea. It was the thoughts of the group that a certificate could be issued to all Active Chiefs present in 1946 and still in office in 1970. Chief Alfred Wright offered to print the certificate and Chief Edward B. Boroweic offered to have the names affixed. President Ulm appointed Chiefs Bragdon and Whittemore to assist in this project.

Note: On May 14th your Secretary received a letter from President Ulm and his thinking after the meeting that any such honor should be forthcoming from the Hotel,

due to some member being slighted due to any loss of records of membership. May I add your Secretary concurs.

Voted to adjourn at 12:30 p.m.

Following the meeting the men joined the ladies for a social period and dinner as the guests of Jim and Margaret Smith.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. KIMBALL, Chief
Secretary

BY-LAWS

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS, Inc.

ARTICLE 1

THE OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of this corporation shall consist of a President, First Vice President, and Second Vice President, a Secretary, Treasurer and a Vice President for each of the six New England States who shall hold their offices for one year or until their successors are elected. All of said officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. Following the first election of officers, none but active members "Active Chiefs" shall be elected to office. Provided, however, that all officers elected at the first election in a retired status, may continue to hold such office subject to uninterrupted re-election to that office. A candidate for election as a State Vice President must be a resident of the particular State concerned.

ARTICLE II

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. There shall be a Board of not more than twelve (12) Directors, consisting of the President, First Vice-president, Second Vice president, Secretary, Treasurer, the Vice-president from each state and the immediate past President as a Director for one year. The Board shall meet at the time and place designated by the President. Only the actual expenses of the Board shall be paid by the corporation. Each member of the Board shall have one vote, even though he be a member by virtue of holding more than one office notwithstanding.

Section 2. Three members of the Board of Directors, selected by the President, shall constitute the Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE III

DUTIES

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the corporation and the Board of Directors, and perform such other duties as may be incident to his office.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Senior Vice-President to perform the duties of the President during his absence.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a complete record of the proceedings of special and annual meetings of the corporation, the meetings of the

Board of Directors; and the standing committees, of which he shall be an ex-officio member; to receive and answer all communications pertaining to the corporation; cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of each annual meeting, which report shall be printed in pamphlet form and one or more copies mailed by him to each member of the corporation within ninety (90) days of such annual meeting.

He shall receive all communications, contributed papers on topics, etc., designed to be presented to the meeting. He shall collect all monies due the corporation and pay the same over to the Treasurer previous to final adjournment of the annual meeting and all at other times when funds in his possession amount to One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars taking his receipt therefor and shall keep a correct account of the same.

He shall also employ such assistance as he may need for the collection of dues at the annual meetings and report the proceedings of the same and other such expenditures for clerical assistance at other times as may be approved by the Auditing Committee, and he shall execute a bond to the corporation in the sum of One Thousand (\$1000.00) Dollars to be approved by the Board of Directors, the expense of procuring the same to be borne by the corporation. The salary of the Secretary to be fixed annually at the meeting of the corporation. He shall also perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him by the President and Board of Directors. He shall at all times retain a sufficient sum in his possession to defray the necessary incidental expenses of the office, but he or any other officer shall not assume an indebtedness exceeding One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars without the approval of the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall have in addition all the powers and duties of a, "Clerk", under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He shall be a resident of Massachusetts as required by said Laws. He shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties upon taking office.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds of the corporation; he shall receive all monies from the Secretary except what is necessary for the expenses of the latter's office, giving his receipt therefor; keep a true account of all monies received and disbursed; pay all the bills after the same have been approved by the Auditing Committee, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary; and at the Annual Meeting of the corporation make a full and correct report of the same, and he shall execute a bond to the corporation in the sum of Two Thousand (\$2,000.00) Dollars, to be approved by the Board of Directors, the expense, if any, of procuring same to be borne by the corporation. The salary of the Treasurer shall be fixed annually by the corporation at its annual meeting.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to transact all the business of the corporation during the time intervening between the annual meetings. They shall have the full power to expunge from the minutes before printing, anything that is objectionable to the corporation or its members. They shall make arrangements for adequate means of transportation for carrying members to and from the place of holding the annual meetings of the corporation, following their election, and communicate such arrangements to the members by letters, circulars and otherwise. The Board of Directors shall fill any vacancies occurring by death or otherwise during the time from one annual meeting to another; and may by vote of two-thirds of the total number of Directors remove any officer for cause. A quorum of five (5) Directors shall be required to transact any business. The Board of Directors shall have the power to make charitable donations, including memorial

and sickness remembrances, to members and their families, and other persons and communities, who suffer financial losses and hardships through death, sickness, injury, conflagrations and catastrophes.

ARTICLE IV

ANNUAL MEETING

Section 1. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held each year during the month of June at such place as the annual meeting three years prior thereto shall designate, and upon such date in the month of June as the Board of Directors and Chief of Fire Department of the city in which the annual meeting shall determine, and twenty members shall constitute a quorum to transact business. The first annual meeting making the designation following the passage of this amendment shall designate the place of the annual meeting for each of the three years next following said meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings of the corporation may be called by the Board of Directors upon at least ten (10) days notice by mail to the members, said notice stating the time, place and purpose of said special meeting.

Section 3. Chiefs inviting the corporation to hold its annual meetings in their cities may understand that the corporation expects and requires that their cities may furnish, without cost, a hall suitable for holding the sessions of the corporation, an exhibition hall of ample size to accommodate the apparatus, equipment, etc., that may be reasonably expected to be offered for exhibition, and suitable grounds for testing of pumpers, trucks and other apparatus and appliances. The necessary fire engines, hose, nozzles and a sufficient number of men to carry out the tests as may be required by the Exhibit Committee. The exhibit hall and the testing grounds shall at all times be under the sole control of the Exhibit Committee and under such rules as they may adopt. Entertainments, such as the Entertainment Committee may wish to arrange for, must not interfere with the business program of the corporation.

Section 4. Nothing in Section 1 shall be construed as prohibiting the Board of Directors in case of extraordinary emergencies from changing the place of meeting.

Section 5. A registration fee shall be charged every person registering at the annual meeting, the amount to be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 6. The Board of Directors shall have full power to levy an assessment and collect from the members an amount sufficient to cover the entire expenses of the annual meeting.

Section 7. The President shall appoint all committees, and all standing committees shall be appointed at the first session of each annual meeting.

Section 8. Time as specified by the Exhibit Committee shall be reserved for the exhibitors to display their various articles and improvements in fire apparatus.

Section 9. All papers to be presented to any meeting of the corporation shall be forwarded to the Secretary thirty (30) days prior to date of such meeting; and he may cause them to be published without expense to the corporation in the Fire Journals of the country.

Section 10. The Secretary and Treasurer of this corporation shall receive such sum for his services in both offices if he shall be one and the same person, or their services if the offices be held by different persons such sums annually as may be fixed by the corporation at the annual meeting.

Section 11. A portion of the first day of the annual meeting shall be set apart for the holding of services in memory of deceased brothers.

Section 12. The election of officers and the selection of the place for holding the annual meeting shall take place on the last day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The membership shall consist of: A. Active; B. Associate; C. Honorary Life; D. Life. **A. Active Members**—"Active Chiefs", and Ex-Chiefs of Fire Departments, Fire Commissioners, Chiefs or Superintendents of Insurance Patrols and Chiefs of Private Fire Departments. Dues \$5.00 annually, payable in advance on June 1st of each year. **B. Associate Members**—City or Town Officials, Assistant or Deputy Chiefs or members of fire departments, individuals representing firms and corporations interested in the protection of life and property against fire. Dues \$5.00 annually, payable in advance on June 1st of each year. **C. Honorary Life Members**—Honorary Life Membership may be conferred upon active members upon their retirement from office, provided they have been members of the corporation or its predecessor, the New England Association of Fire Chiefs for a period of five years immediately preceding the date of their retirement, and provided further that they are not identified with fire protection—from a commercial standpoint. Honorary Life Membership carries all the privileges of active membership without dues. **D. Life Membership**—First. Individuals, firms and corporations interested in the protection of life and property against fire shall be eligible to life membership upon payment of \$100.00. Second. The corporation may, by a majority of the members present at the annual meeting, elect any associate member to life membership without payment of any fee; and any member so elected shall thereafter be exempt from dues for life.

Section 2. No member who is in arrears for dues and assessments for one year shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the corporation, and any member who is in arrears for two consecutive years shall be dropped from membership.

Section 3. Associate and Life Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership in the corporation except the right to vote.

Section 4. Applications for all classes of membership shall be first approved by the Credentials Committee. A majority vote of the corporation members, present and entitled to vote shall be required for election to membership.

Section 5. The Secretary shall not register or give a badge or extend any courtesies of the annual meeting to any member whose dues and assessments are not paid to date in full. This provision does not apply to those members not required to pay dues, representatives of the press and those persons accompanying members who are permitted to attend the meetings as guests of members.

Section 6. All members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, a voluntary association organized July 12, 1922, are hereby made members of this corporation in the same class of membership which they now hold in said Association, subject to their acceptance of said membership and the rights and duties incident thereto.

Section 7. No member shall be expelled from membership by vote of less than a majority of all members of the corporation, nor by a vote of less than three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the members present and voting on such expulsion.

ARTICLE VI

AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

Section 1. This corporation shall have full power at a meeting called for that purpose, to alter, amend or repeal these By-Laws, but the same shall not be done except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote at said meeting. However, no such proposed amendment shall be considered that has not been presented and read at a previous meeting of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII

RULES OF ORDER

Section 1. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum. All questions of order shall be decided by him, subject to an appeal by any member.

Section 2. In the decision of any question coming before the annual meeting for which no provisions are made in the By-Laws, the presiding officer shall be governed by the rules laid down in Cushing's Revised Manual of Parliamentary Law.

Section 3. Every member, when he speaks or offers a motion, shall rise in his place, properly identify himself, and respectfully address the presiding officer and when finished shall resume his seat. He shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid all improper personal references and indecorous language.

Section 4. When two or more members shall arise to speak at the same time, the presiding officer shall decide who shall have the floor.

Section 5. A member called to order by the presiding officer shall immediately cease speaking on the question before the house, and shall not resume his remarks until the question is settled.

These By-Laws adopted on September 23, 1959.

New England Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc., 1970

MAINE

Bagley, Henry W., Chief, Princeton
Bragdon, Ralph G., Chief, South Portland
Bulger, George A., Chief, Rumford — Past President 1968-69
Butler, Richard, Chief, Warren
Butters, Robert, Chief, Norway
Chase, Philip A., Chief, Cumberland Center
Cleaves, Freeman G., Chief, Ex-Chief, Falmouth
Cochrane, Arthur, Chief, Georgetown, Five Islands
Constantine, John E., Fire Appliances, Bangor
Cremo, Joseph R., Chief, Portland
Dodge, Harold A., Chief, 19 West St., Boothbay Harbor
Dolley, Ernest C., Retired Chief, Westbrook
Dumais, R. G., Retired Chief, Lewiston
Dunn, Richard C., Chief, Topsham Air Base, Gardiner
Edwards, Harold R., Chief, South Paris
Elkins, E. A., Deputy Chief, Freeport, Maine
Elms, William E., Chief, Naval Air Station, Brunswick
Estes, John W., Assistant Chief, Westbrook
Eugley, Bertrand I., Chief, Lincolnville
Finch, Ralph B., Howe Fire Appliance, 88 Brook Rd., Portland
Fortier, Raymond E., Chief, Bath Iron Works, Bath
Freneau, Edward, Chief, Naval Shipyard Fire Dept., Kittery, Maine
Fullerton, Cecil L., Retired Chief, Bath
Gardner, Clinton E., Chief, East Machias, Maine.
Garripy, Paul B., Chief, Biddeford
Giberti, V. R., Chief, Auburn
Gibson, Ralph S., Chief, York Beach
Good, Garth L., Ex-Fire Marshal, 383 Sawyer St., South Portland
Goold, Henry D., Chief, P. O. Box, Scarborough
Gorman, George, Chief, South Berwick
Grover, William M., Assistant Chief, South Paris
Haddock, Lawrence E., Eastern Fire Protection Co., Lewiston
Hall, Ralph S., Bethel
Hammond, Fred, Chief, Sanford
Hanson, P. T., Deputy Chief, Naval Shipyard Fire Dept., Kittery, Maine
Herrin, Norman A., Chief, Lucerne-in-Maine
Higgins, John R., Chief, Bar Harbor, Maine
Holman, Chief Redlon, Jr., Augusta
Hoyt, Chief Walter G., Eliot
Irwin, Carl W., M.D., Association Surgeon, 316 Main St., Bangor
Jellison, Theodore A., Chief, Bangor
Johnson, Carl P., Retired Chief, Portland
Judkins, Robert H., Ret. Chief, Augusta
Kittredge, Russell, Pier Rd., Cape Porpoise
Knight, Wesley H., Chief, Rockland
Labbe, George, Chief, Brunswick

Leighton, Donald E., 2nd Assistant Chief, Westbrook
MacKinnon, George, Kennebunkport
Marchildon, Donald, Supervisor Fireman Training, Augusta
McDonough, Thomas G., Retired Chief, 97 Gage St., Augusta
Metcalf, Charles E., Asst. Chief, Hiram, Me.
Murphy, James E., Brunswick
Murray, K. Wayne, Chief, Cape Elizabeth
Olmstead, Lewis B., Deputy Chief, Norway
Osborne, Kenneth, Chief, East Millinocket
O'Sullivan, Kenneth, Chief, Kittery
Phillips, William H., State Fire Inspector, 3 Riverton St., Augusta
Pitney, C. E., Chief U. S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo, Japan
Randall, Carl D., Chief, Topsham
Raymond, Robert W., Chief Sturgeon Fire Brigade, York Harbor
Redman, Robert Gayland, Chief, Bucksport
Richards, Melvin W., Retired Chief, Bar Mills
Rosenblad, Wilfred N., Chief, 52 Brook St., Westbrook
Sanborn, Elmer, Chief, Old Town
Silver, Sr., Earl F., Chief, Freeport, Maine
Small, Chief Maurice W., Cumberland Center
Swearingen, Charles W., Chief, Bath
Varney, Jr., George D., Chief, Kittery Point
Warren, Kenneth E., Jr., Assistant Chief, South Berwick
Waterman, Willard, Chief, New Gloucester
Weeks, Francis G., Chief, South Paris
Wharff, Louis, Chief, Old Orchard
Winslow, Ernest A., Chief, Yarmouth
Wood, Raymond E., Chief, 140 South Main St., Brewer
Woods, Donald E., Chief, Caribou

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Allen, Robert B., Bliss-Gamewell, North Hampton
Beliveau, Ernest, Deputy Chief, Lebanon
Blanchette, Captain Andrew J., Nashua
Boyce, Walter E., Chief, Derry
Brown, William K., Chief, Portsmouth Air Force Base Fire Dept., Portsmouth
Bunce, Robert F., Jaffrey
Burns, Robert W., Chief, Charlestown
Butler, James H., Retired Chief, 16 Maple St., Dover
Callahan, Robert C., Chief, Coordinator—Mutual Aid, Spafford
Carrier, Martin P., Rochester
Charest, Warden Leo, Goffstown
Chase, Jacob A., Chief, Pembroke
Clapper, Harrison, Assistant Chief, West Lebanon Division, Lebanon
Coutermarsh, Herman M., Chief, Lebanon
Davis, Melvin G., Retired Deputy Chief, Concord
Devine, Jonn E., Chief, Manchester
Delvin, Francis E., Assistant Chief, Jaffrey

Donovan, Chief John F., University of New Hampshire Fire Dept., Durham
Driscoll, David I., Former Supt. Apparatus, Boston Fire Dept., Center Harbor
Driscoll, John J., 5 Messenger St., Lebanon
Dupre, Joseph A., Asst. Chief, Exeter
Dutton, A. L., Deputy Chief, Milford
Dyer, Merton S., Chief, Peterborough
Eaton, Richard, Chief, Rye
Edwards, F. W., Deputy Chief, Wilton
Fahey, John D., Mine Safety Appl., Manchester
Fitch, Clarence L., Chief, Henniker
Fitz, Robert W., Deputy Chief, Hampton
Foley, Albert J., 25 Lowell St., Manchester
Foss, Guv L., Chief, Wolfeboro
Freese, Courtland, F. H., Pittsfield
Freneau, Edward, Chief, Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth
Galvin, Chief John G., Grenier Air Base, Manchester
Garner, S. Bronson, Ex-Fire Commissioner, Box 137, Wolfeboro
Geer, Russell, Assistant Chief, Manchester
Gilbert, Robert M., Frankestown Road, Greenfield
Giles, Earl G., Chief, Concord
Gilpatrick, Frederic J., Chief, Dover
Goodwin, James R., Chief, Bow
Gordon, Charles P., Chief, Rye
Gorski, Edward F., Deputy Chief, Grenier AFB, Exeter
Grady, John, Deputy Chief, Manchester
Grimes, Alfred E., Asst. Chief, U.N.H., Dover
Gustafson, Theodore, Chief, Camp Carpenter, Manchester
Hirtchell, William J., 1st Deputy Chief, Somersworth
Holbrook, Donald, Director of Research, Meadowood F. D., Fitzwilliam
Howe, Harold W., Retired Chief, Bow
Hudson, Joseph H., Assistant Chief, Portsmouth
Jache, William F., Chief, Manchester Tannery F. D., 217 Rosedale Ave., Manchester
Jenkins, Ernest A., Inspector. State Fire Marshal's Office, R. F. D. 2, Manchester
Karnis, Theodore H., Retired Chief, New Ipswich
Lamontague, Lucien, Chief, Berlin
Lane, Donald, Deputy Chief, Portsmouth
Lavoie, Raoul, Chief, Salem
Leach, Paul A., Chief, Jaffrey
Little, John P., President, Samuel Eastman Company, Inc., Concord
Long, Paul D., Chief, Hampton
Lovejoy, Paul L., Chief, Claremont
Lydon, John R., Assistant Chief, Manchester
Madden, James C., Retired Chief, 6 Moody St., Derry
McLaughlin, Comm. J. H., Nashua
Mercier, Moise H., Chief, Box 24, West Franklin
Messer, Walter R., Chief, Keene
Migneault, Raymond N., Nashua
Morgrage, Theron J., Chief, Goffstown
Morrison, William D., Greenville, N. H.
Nadeau, Arthur, Chief, Somersworth
Pare, Warden Robert T., Goffstown
Perkins, Wilbur A., Chief, North Hampton
Pratt, Asst. Chief Willard C., Goffstown
Provost, Henry T., Assistant Chief, Manchester

Putnam, Lawrence E., Goffstown
Robinson, Aubrey G., Ret. State Fire Marshal, Manchester
Sausville, Roland J., Asst. Chief, Lebanon
Seavey, Ralph G., Chief, Rochester
Sinclair, John J., Asst. Chief, Exeter
Smith, Carl B., Jr., New Hampshire Bd. of Fire Underwriters, 3 Capitol St., Concord
Soucy, Asst. Chief Lionel L., Goffstown
Sousa, Warden Libbert L., Goffstown
Sprague, Roland F., Chief, Milford
Stanton, Joseph E., Asst. Chief, Wilton
Stickeny, Howard, Captain, Hampton Beach, N. H.
Sullivan, John J., District Chief, Manchester
Tanguay, Albert L., Chief, 48 Underhill St., Nashua
Testa, Gilbert E., Wilton
Thompson, J. J., Sr., Deputy Chief, Salem
Toland, Vincent G., Chief, Exeter
Tremblay, Philip C., Retired Chief, East Jaffrey
Trofalter, Herbert A., Deputy Chief, Hampton
Tucker, William B., Sr., Chief, Bristol
Twitchell, W. J., Deputy Chief, Somersworth, N. H.
Wadsworth, Earl P. Chief, Colebrook
Warren, Roscoe G., Chief Epsom Fire Dept., Gossville
Weeks, Ernest, Chief, Portsmouth
Whitmore, William F., Deputy Chief, Manchester
Whitney, Herbert L., Fire Marshal, Concord
Whitehouse, Deputy Chief Reg, New Castle
Whitehouse, Richard E., Chief, New Castle
Willard, William C., Manchester
Wood, Raymond L., Chief, Hanover
Woods, Herman S., Retired Deputy Chief, Peterborough
Wool, Louis T., Chief, Laconia
Young, William J., Chief, Newington

VERMONT

Alexander, Albert, Instructor, Montpelier
Alexander, Col. A. E., Montpelier
Babcock, Wayne, Instructor, Barre
Becker, Charles, Chief, South Shaftsbury
Brewer, Edward, White River Jct.
Buchanan, William H., Chief, Windsor
Cioffi, James S., Jr., Chief, St. Albans
Davison, Roy E., Captain, Vergennes
Dillon, Patricia (Koltonski), Rutland
Driscoll, Asst. Chief Lawrence, Burlington
Duball, Edward, Ex-Chief, Burlington
Davis, Glenn E., Department of Public Safety, Montpelier
Duso, C. J., Retired Chief, Enosburg Falls — President 1967-68
Farnham, Paul J., Assistant Chief, Williamstown
Galfetti, Albert B., Chief, Barre

Gavin, Walter, Instructor, Bennington
Gibby, George, Instructor, West Topsham
Hackett, Kenneth E., 1st Asst. Chief, White River Junction
Holland, Nelson E., Chief, Proctorsville
Howard, Daniel R., Chief, Bellows Falls
Howard, Lloyd E., Dept. of Public Safety, Richmond
Justin, Asst. Chief Brian D., Center Rutland
Kane, Cletus, Assistant Chief, Burlington
Kennison, Darrel, Enosburg Falls
Kieselmann, John N., Fire Equipment, R.F.D. 2, St. Albans
King, Robert S., Chief, Jeffersonville
Koltonski, Alfred H., Chief, Rutland
Lawson, Sidney F., Chief, Montpelier
Lahive, Bruce F., Essex Junction
Leclair, Normand, Lieutenant, Brattleboro
LeClair, Robert, Assistant Chief, Montpelier
Marsh, C. L., Chief, Arlington
Mattison, Ervin, Assistant Chief, Bennington
Mattison, Howard, Chief, Brattleboro
Morancy, Walter, 2nd Asst. Chief, White River Junction
Noyes, Philip, Barnet
Nye, Asst. Chief Lucius, Thetford
Ortiz, Asst. Chief Angle J., Montpelier
Paige, Eric E., Chief, Woodstock
Perry, Roger D., Marshfield
Pitkin, Ronald, Plainfield
Pratt, Raymond, Chief, Burlington
Priest, Lloyd W., Middleton Springs
Rancourt, Philip, Deputy Chief, Brattleboro
Read, Walter, Assistant Chief, East Dorset
Regan, George, Lieut., 27 Royce Street, Rutland
Sawyer, Charles, Chief, Bennington
Shorkey, Francis, Chief-Cornwall, Middlebury
Simonds, Hubert, Chief, St. Johnsbury
Simon, Robert, Chief, East Montpelier
Smith, Arthur D., Chief, Saxtons River
Smith, Kenneth, Instructor, Arlington
Snetsinger, Robert W., Captain, Montpelier
Spicer, Chief Richard L., Town of Rutland
Stephenson, Irvin M., Chief, Williamstown
Stone, Richard A., Deputy Chief, Reading
Tarbell, George, Captain, Killington
Taylor, Charles, Instructor, Rutland
Thompson, Alan, Asst. Chief, Marlboro
Thompson, Clifton H., Chief, Stowe
Towle, Harry, Asst. Chief, Enosburg Falls
Walker, Francis, Ex-Chief, Bennington
Wassick, Joseph A., Assistant Chief, Bennington
Welch, Clayton, Asst. Chief, Fairfax
White, Henry, Retired Chief, Bennington
Willard, John B., Jr., Chief, Wilmington
Willis, Elwin A., Assistant Chief, Saxtons River
Wright, Alfred T., Chief, White River Jct.
Wright, Alfred T., 3rd., White River Junction

MASSACHUSETTS

Advanced Safety Systems, Inc., Cambridge
Aikman, Lewis R., 43 Horne Road, Belmont
Allsop, Earl, R. B. Allen Co., Duxbury
Alvezi, Ferdinand L., Chief, Sandwich
Amico, I. Francis, Chief, Winchester
Anderson, John R., N. E. Rating Association, Boston
Andrews, Michael X., Fire Commissioner, Holyoke
Arena, Chief Charles T., Logan Intn. Airport, Boston
Arne, James F., Assistant Chief, Marion
Ashton, Chief Roy A., Somerset
Atherley, Samuel, Ex-Chief, 18 Woods Lane, Ipswich
Atlas Alarm Corp., Weymouth
Baer, Louis, P. O. Box 362, Concord
Baker, Clifton L., Jr., Chief, Holbrook
Banks, Frederick, Shrewsbury
Barba, Michael V., Chief, Hood Rubber Co., Watertown
Barnard, William E., Chief, Shirley
Barry, Edward F., Chief, Quincy
Barry, Thomas J., Jr., Chief, Acton
Bartley, Daniel L., Ret. Chief, Amesbury
Bartlett, Irving T., Chief, Nantucket
Bartolucci, A. L., Alb Rubber Co., Somerville
Barton, Ralph L., Chief, Foxboro
Bates, T. Drew, South Hanover
Beaudette, Chief Paul H., Franklin
Beauregard, Bernard, Chief, American Optical Co., Fire Dept., Southbridge
Beckwith, Charles E., Lieutenant, Stoneham
Bedard, Gabriel O., Retired Supt. Fire and Police Signals, Springfield
Bellavance, C. N., Chief, Mansfield
Berkenbush, Richard, Chief, West Newbury
Bete, John U., The Bete Fog Nozzle Company, 309 Wells St., Greenfield
Bills, L. W. Co., Fire Alarm Equipment, Lexington
Black, Bennett R., Deputy Chief, Groton
Blackinton, V. H. Co., Inc., Badge Manufacturers, Attleboro Falls
Blanchard, Wendell, Deputy Chief, Hanover
Blomquist, Chief Robert C., Arlington
Bogochow, Walter, Deputy Chief, Dracut
Bonci, Fernando, Chief, West Bolyston
Borden, John W., Ex-Chief, Swansea
Borowiec, Edward, Chief, Chicopee
Boucher, Joseph E., Ret. Chief, Middleboro
Boudreau, Arthur J., Chief, Wilmington
Boudreau, John J., Chief, Auburn
Bouma, John L., Quinlan Co., Boston
Bourassa, Robert H., Commissioner, Holyoke
Bowlby, Austin A., Fire Commissioner, Hudson
Box 52, Association, care of F. W. Fitzgerald, Jr., Malden
Boyden, Herman L., Chief, Russell
Boyle, Edward C., Chief, Springfield
Braley, Charles S., Jr., Chief, Bourne
Brennan, James F., Chief, Salem
Brennan, James J., Deputy Chief, Northampton

Brickell, George A., Boston Sparks Assn., Franklin
Brock, Edward F., Chief, Southboro
Brock, Leonard N., Chief, Whitinsville
Brown, Norman S., Farrar Co., 47 Hayden Rowe, Hopkinton
Bucker, Everett, Chief, Acushnet
Buck, Raymond M., Chief Easton Fire Dept., 32 Day St., No. Easton
Burbank, Richard, Chief, Rockport
Burdick, John O., Chief, Harvard
Burgess, Chief Donald E., Manchester
Burnett, E. M., Jr., Chief, South Hadley
Burton, Lewis C., Chief, Haverhill
Burrell, Edward L., Chief, Brockton
Butler, Arthur G., Chief, Everett
Butler, George S., Chief, Duxbury
Byrne, Chief Jerome N., Framingham
Cahill, William L., Jr., Lowell
Caldwell, John J., Pyrotecator, Inc., Hingham
Calkins, A. Joseph, Electro Signal Lab, Weymouth
Callahan, Edward B., Chief, Woburn
Callely, John E., Retired Chief, Beverly
Camilli, Dominic A., Chief, Raytheon Co., Waltham
Capistran, William J., Jr., Deputy Chief, Chelsea
Caputo, Angelo B., Charles Neider Co., Malden
Carbrey, George F., Peabody
Carey, Charles R., Middleboro
Carle, Gerard A., Chief, Dracut
Carritte, William J., 334 Chestnut St., Lynn
Carroll, Edward J., Lieutenant, Brookline, Official Photographer
Carroll, Francis M., 1st Assistant Chief, 22 Pratt St., Millers Falls
Carter, Chief Walter H., Lynn
Casavant, James F., Chief, Gardner
Casey, Gordon, Chief, Hamden
Casey, John F., Chief, Abington
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Champion, Walter M. Jr., Chief, Swampscott
Chandler, William, Chief Fire Dept., Tewksbury
Chase, Mahlon A., Chief, Dennis Port
Chisholm, Robert S., Boston Coupling Co., 293 Congress St., Boston
Chouinard, Alfred J., Jr., 388 County St., Somerset
Churchill, Merton E., Chief, Attleboro
Clark, John F., Chief, 9 Summer St., Westfield
Clark, Kenneth R., Retired Chief, Medfield
Cloonan, Edward A., Chief, Waltham
Clough, Glen B., Chief, Hyannis
Clough, Norman F., Chief, Malden
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Clougherty, Charles H. Jr., Medfield
Clougherty, John E., Ret. Chief, B.F.D., 94 Washington, St., Charlestown
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Comfort, Leon, Commissioner, Palmer
Conlon, Thomas C., Chief, Watertown
Connors, William J., Chief, Templeton

Conway, Deputy Chief Paul S., Jr., Haverhill
Cook, Harold L., Chief, 54 Highland Ave., Onset
Cook, Leonard D., Retired Chief, Rowley
Corcoran, John E., Ex-Chief, 30 Moulton St., Newton Lower Falls
Coy, Joseph W., Deputy Chief, Pittsfield
Crawford, Herbert W., Chief, Lowell St., Burlington
Creamer, Alan A., Holden
Creamer, Gordon H., Chief, Holden
Cremins, William J., Chief, Cambridge
Creighton, Edward G., Chief, Marblehead
Cromack, Chief Clayton D., Greenfield
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Curran, Charles W., Chief, Scituate, Mass.
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Dallas, Glenn T., Sales Mgr., A.D.T. Co., Boston
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Deane, David G., Maxim Motor Co., 100 Washington Rd., Springfield
Denelli, Albert P., Chief, North Adams, Mass.
DePaolo, John E., Chief, Milford
Despres, Joseph L., Chief, Hudson
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Dobson, Irving, Chief, Norwood
Doherty, John T., Chief, Amherst
Dolan, Joseph L., Deputy Chief, Boston
Donahue, George L., Jr., Chief, Ayer
Donaldson, Stuart M., American Security Prod., Hingham
Dooling, William J., Chief, Malden Hospital, Malden
Dottridge, Robert O., Chief, Cotuit
Downing, J. T., Commissioner, Holyoke
Doyle, John E., Jr., Essex
Doyle, Robert A., Lowell
Dubois, Homer R., Chief, Ludlow
DuComb, George W., Commissioner, Palmer
Duff, Robert G., Chief, Tyngsboro
Dugas, Chief Armand J., Athol
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Ellis, Leslie F. Jr., Buzzards Bay
Engborg, Hebert C., 34 Beverly Road, Arlington 74
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Erickson, Russell E., Chief, Rutland
Evitts, Ernest L., Deputy Chief, Beverly

Fahey, Richard D., Chief, Natick
Farley, J. Joseph, Chief, Danvers
Farrar, Clarence, Fire Apparatus, Wood St., Hopkinton
Farrington, John E., Chief, Canton
Field, Sidney C., Retired Chief, Melrose
Finnegan, Neal F., Mack Trucks, Inc., Boston
Fishline, Benjamin, East Falmouth
Fitzgerald, Bernard A., American Service Co., Boston
Fitzgerald, James B., South Weymouth
Fitzgerald, William P., Comm. Lexington
Flanagan, Joseph J., 21 Messenger St., Canton
Flashenburg, Irwin, Stop & Shop, Canton
Flehtner, Norman M., Chief, Fitchburg
Fogerty, Chief Francis E., Brookline
Fleming, James J., H. J. Quinlan, Boston
Foster, Erving S., Chief, Hanson
Fothergill, Herbert C., Chief, Chelsea
Fredette, Robert, Assistant Chief Amesbury
Fredrich, John R., Chief, Groton
Freeman, David M., Duxbury
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Gassett, Oscar, Chief, Halifax
Gaudet, Robert E., N.F.P.A., Amesbury
Gaughan, Richard T., Chief, New Bedford
Paul, George H., Chief, Boston, Mass.
Gerdin, Asst. Chief Gerard, West Stockbridge
Gero, William K., Chief, Brookfield
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Girard, Arthur A., Retired Chief, North Adams, Mass.
Goff, Walter A., Chief, Rehoboth
Goldthwaite, Willard C., Chief, Gloucester
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Goodrich Forest B., Chief, East Longmeadow
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Gorman, Herman F., Retired Chief, Attleboro
Graham, Fred W., Stoughton
Gray, Walter E., Waltham
Greene, John F., Chief, Blackstone
Greenough, Robert C., Chief, Chatham
Greenwood, Richard H., 206 Central St., Gardner, Chief, Heyward-Wakefield Co.
Gregaire, Alva J., Chief, Southbridge
Grimes, John C., Chief, North Attleboro
Gross, Joseph H., Roberts Co., Natick
Gubellini, Charles, U. S. Plywood, Medford

Guerra, Charles S., Chief, Franklin
Guimond, Amedee R., Dracut
Gunther, Katherine A., Dracut
Gutowski, Edward C., West Roxbury
Hadley, Leslie L., Reading
Hall, Charles A., Chief, Harwich
Hanks, Charles L., Wellesley
Hanna, William F., Retired Chief, Taunton
Hanson, William, Chief, Needham
Hanson, Henry T., Water Commission, Maynard
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Hart, William R., Retired Chief, Salem
Hart, Edwin F., Milton
Hartin, Francis J., Chief, Wayland
Haskell, Edwin V., Chief, Bolton
Hatch, Richard, Assistant Chief, Shirley
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Hevey, Robert F., Chief, Ware
Hewitt, Varnum, Jr., Chief, Pembroke
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Hilton, Henry L., Chief, Andover
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Hoyle, Commn. Warren S., Attleboro
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Inglis, Charles I., Deputy Chief, Hanover
Januse, Theodore, Chief, Raynham
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Johnson, Frederick W., Chief, Leominster
Johnson, Lloyd M., Fire Marshal First Naval Dist., 495 Summer St., Boston
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Kelleher, Stephen J., Chief, Worcester
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Kennedy, John P., Commissioner, Holyoke

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Knight, Richard A., Fire Commissioner, Hudson
Knowlton, Philip L., Chief, General Electric Co., Swampscott
Kolhonen, Warren W., Supt. Fire Alarm, Beverly
Kornechuk, Paul A., Inspector, Chelsea
Lachance, Commn. Hector E., Fall River
Lamb, Arthur H., Chief, Plymouth
Lamb, Fred L., Chief, Cheshire
Lamson, Lawrence, Chief, Hamilton
Larkin, Leo, Asst. Chief, Westford
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Lawrence, William S., Deputy Chief, Groton
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Leroux, Alexander D., Chief, Shrewsbury
Lewis, John R., Worcester Fire Equipment, Auburn
Lincoln, C. Warren, Deputy Chief, Hingham
Linsky, Richard W., M. Linsky & Son, Boston
Long, Alfred H., Retired Chief, Revere
Lowell, Linwood E., Chief, Mendon
Lowell, Harold F., Ex-Chief, Hastings St., Mendon
Lowkes, Joseph S., Chief, East Brookfield
Luxton, John E., Chief, Wenham
Lynch, Lawrence F., Retired Chief, Brockton
Lyons, Lewis G., Chief, Milton
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Lyons, Robert E., Ludlow
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Macomber, Harold S., Chief, Fairhaven
MacDonald, J. J., "9-L" Enterprises, Revere
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Mains, William J., Chief, Lawrence
Malloy, Thomas F. J., Retired Chief, Brookline
Mansueto, Richard M., Pyrotector, Inc., Hingham
Maroney, William D., Chief, Marlboro
Marsh, Walter A., Deputy Chief, Jefferson
Martin, Thomas E., Martin Fire Equipment Co., Quincy
Maroney, William D., Chief, Marlboro
Mastronardi, A. D., Chief, Revere
Matheson, Richard B., Maxim Motor Division, Middleboro
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May, Horace L., Jr., Chief, Brookfield
Maynard, Hermon James, Maynard Fire Apparatus Co., Route 3A, Marshfield
McCabe, Leo F., Chief, Medford
McCarthy, William J., Retired Chief, Marlboro
McCartney, Parker G., Chief Fire Warden, Nobscot Reservation, 130 Oakland St.,
Wellesley Hills

McCormack, Edward H., Jr., Mass. Dept. Education, Framingham
McCormack, John F., Sr., Tewksbury
McDermott, James H., Chief, Pittsfield Rd., West Stockbridge
McDonough, John E., Jr., Chief, Pittsfield
McEnaney, Joseph P., Better Home Heat Council, Auburndale
McGill, W. Roger, Ret. Chief, Dover
McGowan, Edward H., Chief, Williamstown
McKnight, James P., District Chief, Fall River
McLeod, Ashton F., Ex-Chief, 15 Mechanic St., Milton
McNamara, Wendell J., Chief, Wrentham
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McNeil, Donald S., Chief, Randolph
McNeil, James W., Deputy Chief, Groton
Means, Roger F., Chief, Hull
Merritt, Warren P., Chief, High Street, Norwell
Metcalf, Melville O., Retired Chief, Quincy
Monroe, Philip E., Chief, Dover
Moore, Thomas F., Chief, 42 Church St., Clinton
Moore, Thomas J., Acting Chief, Fall River
Morelli, Joseph, Assistant Chief, West Stockbridge
Morgan, Charles S., N.F.P.A., Boston
Moriarty, Jeremiah A., Ex-Chief, Westfield
Morrow, Albert E., Asst. Chief, Everett
Morse, Donald A., Chief, Ashland
Mosley, William O., Ipswich
Mullen, John B., Fire Commissioner, Palmer
Mullen, Albert B., Rockwood Sprinkler Co., Falmouth
Municipal Services, Inc., Boston
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Murray, Chief James C., Northampton
Nanof, Robert T., Mine Safety Appl. Co., Paxton
Nolan, Thomas A., Chief, Saugus
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O'Brine, Edward P., Chief, Peabody
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O'Brien, John L., Chief, Dedham, Mass.
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Oliver William V., Deputy Chief, Holden
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Page, Warren O., Chief, Newburyport
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Palmer, John A., Commissioner, Malden
Paolini, Rocco, Chief, Westboro
Partolo, Lloyd E., Chief, Monson
Paul, Ernest C., Chief, Grafton
Paul, George H., Chief, Boston

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Pike, Mace F., Chief, Salisbury
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Proctor, David J. M., Reading
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Purdy, Harold F., Chief, Middleton
Quinlan, Fred, Chief, Somerville
Quinlan, Henry M., Quinlan Co., Boston
Quinn, John P., Chief, Nahant
Rafuse, Leander F., 70 Brooks Rd., Weston
Ramelli, Francis E., Deputy Chief, Southboro
Ramsdell, Kenneth B., Chief, Rockland
Reardon, Chief James A., Hamden
Reid, Frederick H., Chief, Chelmsford
Reid, Charles A., Chief, Dalton
Renta, Captain Philip A., Brookline
Retelle, Edward A., Ex-Chief, American LaFrance Foamite Corp., 63 Bailey Street,
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Reynolds, Walter F., Chief, Medfield.
Reynolds, Walter F., Jr., Deputy Chief, 6 Brook St., Medfield
Richardson, E. B., Deputy Chief, Millis
Roach, Walter B., Chief, Sharon
Roach, Paul J., Chief, Stoughton
Roeder, Harold C., Alarm Engineering, Georgetown
Roberts, John, Commissioner, Fall River
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Ryan, Daniel B., Chief, Braintree
Ryan, Edward J., Retired Deputy Chief, Northampton
Ryan, James J., J. J. Ryan Assoc., Worcester
Salvini, Chief Hubert S., Becket
Sanderson, Howard R., Chief, Williamsburg
Sarris, Howard, Cottage Ave., Millis
Sauter, Chief Edward, Shelburne Falls
Sawtelle, Lyman K., Chief, 104 Linden St., Winchendon
Sawyer, Norman E., Chief, Sterling
Scahill, Russell L., Chief, Ipswich

Schneider, Harry W., Chief, Agawam
Schofield, Peter H., Wellesley
Schutte, Robert W., Wayland
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Shub, Edward I., Gibbs Oil Terminal, Revere
Shurtleff, Morton D., Deputy Chief, Brockton
Shute, Leonard, Deputy Chief, Amesbury
Silva, Antone M., Chief, Edgartown, Mass.
Silva, Manuel F., Chief, East Bridgewater
Simmons, Frank E., Chief, Marshfield
Sitnik, John J., Chief, Millville
Skinner, Clarence E., Chief, 51 Spring Street, Plainville
Slaney, L. E., Chief, Hanover, Mass.
Smallidge, Ralph G., Ret. Chief, Medford
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Smith, Raymond K., Deputy Chief, West Stockbridge
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Snyer, John B., Chief, Bedford
Sorensen, Raymond L., Chief, Stoneham
Spellman, Walter F., Jr., Chief, Lexington
Stanley, Norman W., Ast. Chief, Whitinsville
Steff, Howard N., American LaFrance, Register Rd., Marion
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Stevenson, James A., Auxiliary Fire Department, Reading
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St. Jean, Robert, Chief, Acushnet
St. Onge, Joseph, Pyrotector, Inc., Hingham
Storey, William, Clougherty Co., Medfield
Stover, Howard, The Farrar Co., Worcester
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Sullivan, John A., Sec. Mass. State Firemans Assn., Boston
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Sweetland, Ralph J., Chief, North Reading
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Thayer, Vincent R., Chief, Bellingham
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Thomas, Hawley D., Sales Engr., The Gamewell Co., Newton Upper Falls
Tluszc, Ludwik S., Chief, Sandisfield

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Ulm, Robert F., Chief, Easthampton — President 1969-70
Walker, Harold S., Marblehead
Ward, John J., Chief, Millis
Ward, William E., Commissioner, Hudson
Watson, Charles A., Chief, Hopedale
Weeks, Harold E., Chief, Barre
Weese, William J., Tokheim Corp., Needham Hights
Wellman, Harold F., Supt. Fire Alarm, Attleboro
West, John B., Chief, Kingston
Whalen, Chief George F., Maynard
Whalen, Ward G., Retired Chief, Pittsfield
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White, Ralph H., Retired Chief, Auburn
Whittemore, Dana H., Chief, Yarmouth
Wiggin, J. Herbert, Chief, 703 High St., Westwood
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Wilson, Waldo, Chief, Carlisle
Winterbottom, Lawrence W., Chief Tisbury Fire Dept., Vineyard Haven
Winters, G. Roland, Assistant Chief, Marion
Wirzbarger, Albert H., Chief, Whitman
Wood, Kenneth M., Chief, Mattapoisett
Wood, William E., Fire Commission, Hudson
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Andrews, Earl, Lincoln
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Bissonnette, Constant, Chief, Manville
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Carmello, Allyn, Chief, Johnston

Cashman, John J., Chief, Barrington
Champlin, Chief G. Byron, Jr., Ashaway
Comolli, Claudio A., Asst. Chief, Westerly
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Fox, Michael J., Chief, East Providence
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Goldstein, Harry, Comm. Public Safety, Providence
Greene, Edwin M., Chief, Dunns Corners F. D., Westerly
Guilmet, Edward T., Hubbs Engine Co., Warwick
Heena, John W., 1st Assistant Chief, Westerly
Hutchinson, Robert J., Batt. Chief, Bayside Fire Dept., Warwick
Joly, Robert A., Chief, Berkeley-Cumberland
Jones, H. LeRoy, Jr., Beech Cottage, Bliss Mine Rd., Newport
Jones, Norman, Battalion Chief, Providence
Jones, Ronald S., Captain, Cranston
Kane, Arthur L., Chief, Hopkins Hill F.D., Coventry
Wyatt, Batt. Chief Otis C., Jr., Warwick
Killilea, James T., Chief, Providence
Kirk, John G., Chief, Berkeley
Lajoie, Theodore P., Deputy Chief, Woonsocket
Landrey, Gerald P., Captain, Woonsocket
Lawton, Henry W., Chief, Lime Rock Fire Dist., R.F.D. Saylesville
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Mongeau, Henry J., Chief, 150 Grove St., Lonsdale
Mongeon, Edgar, Chief, Woonsocket
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Parker, Shelton C., North Cumberland
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Payne, Moses, Jr., Asst. Chief, Westerly

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Pryor, James H., Chief, West Warwick
Rishe, Oscar A., Chief, Bristol
Rose, Chief Norman L., North Kingstown
Rudolph, Arnold A., Pawtucket
Salisbury, George F., Chief, Central Falls
Sanford, Melvin E., Sr., Chief, Tiverton
Segee, Norman R., Chief, Greenville
Segee, Walter L., Centerdale
Sheehan, John T., Supt. State Police and State Fire Marshal, Box 1338, Providence
Spencer, Frank K., Ex-Chief, P. O. Box 82, No. Scituate
Sullivan, John P., Chief, Quonset Point
Tessier, Lucien, Deputy Chief, Manville
Walsh, William B., Berkeley
Walsh, William H., Cumberland
Ward, John, Editor, Firefighters Column, Providence Journal
Watterson, John E., Chief, Newport
Wilder, Robert C., Chief, Portsmouth
Williams, Robert H., Chief, Lincoln
Winsor, Byron C., 40 Arnold Ave., Box 151, No. Kingston
Wyatt, Otis C., Jr., Battalion Chief, Warwick

CONNECTICUT

Adams, Roy W., Retired Director Fireman Training Program, Dept. of Education,
Hartford
Alford, Chief Leon M., Poquonock
Aiken, Raymond, Chief, Enfield
Bacon, Edward C., Chief, Rocky Hill
Becker, Earl R., Chief, Orange
Breen, Edward J., Chief, Norwich
Bronson, Chief Arthur C., International Silver Co., Wallingford
Brownridge, George R., Chief, Turn of River, Stamford
Bucci, Joseph, Deputy Chief, Greenwich
Buttery, C. W., Jr., Asst. Chief, Belltown Fire Dept., Stamford
Catlin, F. Archer, Fire Commissioner, Branford
Ceccolini, John, Captain, Palmer Wood Circle, Branford
Chapman, David, Shipman Fire Equipment, Waterford
Christensen, Kenneth, Chief, Windsor
Clark, Deputy Chief Malcolm S., Middlebury
Coley, Richard F., Chief, Milford
Corey, David, Lt. Fire Dept., Box 268, New Milford
Crombie, Philip E., Chief, South Windsor
Curtin, Edward M., Jr., Chief, Hartford
Czine, John J., Chief, Wallingford
Daly, John J., Chief, Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks
Daly, Raymond D., Chief, So. Killingly Fire Co., Danielson
Daly, Robert, Chief, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.
Daur, Larry, former Deputy Chief, 180 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich
Davidson, Kenneth F., Assistant Chief, Bloomfield
Dawson, William H., Chief, Greenwich
DeCarlo, Dominic J., Chief, Naugatuck
Dodge, John G., Chief, Plainfield, Conn.
Doherty, James E., Asst. Chief, Cheshire

Driscoll, Thomas R., Deputy Chief, Bristol
Dunn, J. Franklin, Chief, Middletown
Dush, William S., Chief, Newington
Ellis, Earl J., Executive Chief, Annex F. D., 395 Skiff St., Hamden
Ellison, Ret. Chief Raymond M., South Windsor
Elmstedt, Russell, Deputy Chief, Bristol
Felner, Robert, 757 High Street, Fairfield
Finger, Chief Clyde M., Bethel
Fletcher, Joseph H., Chief, Plainsville
Fogg, Raymond W., Retired Chief, 33 Pleasant St., Groton
Ford, Laurence M., Fire Commissioner, Redding Center
Freimuth, Charles, Jr., Chief, Terryville
French, Douglas, First Assistant Chief, Cheshire
French, Paul E., Deputy Chief, Rocky Hill
Gentiella, Chief Romo, New London
Graves, Charles P., Ex-Dep. Chief, 5 Idlewild Manor, Greenwich
Griswold, Henry G., Fire Commissioner, 75 Taylor Ave., East Haven
Grote, James L., Chief, Chester — President, 1966-1967
Gustafson, Norman, Chief, Hayward Fire Department, Colchester
Haber, Edward F., Chief, Berlin
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Harmacey, William, Deputy Chief, Groton
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Hayes, Thomas J., Chief, 200 Main Street, East Haven
Heimer, Edward, Fire Dept., 212 Clement Rd., East Hartford
Holmberg, Rudolph, Capt., Conn. Valley Hospital, Middletown
Horner, Chief Albert S., Long Ridge Fire Co., Stamford
Howard, Thurston S., Chief, Waterford
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James, Captain Philip M., Northeast Fire Co., North Haven
Jennings, Sylvester E., Chief, 274 Middle St., Bridgeport
Jezouit, Anthony W., Chief, Wilton
Johnson, W. S., Chief, West Haven
Joy, Richard C., Chief, Montville Fire Department, Uncasville
Jussaume, Ronald, Chief, Attawaugan, Dayville
Kajack, Cornelius, District Chief, Cos Cob
Kalasky, Joseph, Deputy Chief, Newington
Kaselinas, John, Commissioner, Branford
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Kellogg, Charles E., Deputy Chief, Wethersfield
Kenneson, Ralph G., Ralph Gordon Kenneson Co., 397 Washington St., Hartford
Kiley, James, Asst. Chief, Newington
Knapp, Albert L., Dep. Chief, Wethersfield
Knecht, Lester R., Chief, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 694B, Trumbull
Kopernik, Thomas, Deputy Chief, Kent Ave., Suffield
Koser, George N., Chief, Litchfield
Kubricky, John, District Chief, Byram
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Landry, Lieut. Wilfred J., Groton
Lawlor, John A., 1st. Asst. Chief, Naugatuck
Leddy, V. Paul, Chief, 22 Cumpstone Drive, Hamden
Lee, Thomas F., Retired Chief, Hartford
Lenard, Jules, Chief, Windsor
Leonard, James, Chief, Banksville
Limerick, Francis J., Chief, Manchester
Linke, Richard A., Retired Chief, Cheshire
Lockwood, Theodore S., Chief, Post Office Box 186, Stratford
Loonan, Asst. Chief Frank, Cheshire
MacDonald, George M., Inspector, Greenwich
Maguda, Donald, Chief, Rockville
Mahieu, August, Chief, Litchfield
Maloney, Joseph F., Chief, Waterbury
Mangels, Benjamin A., Chief, Norwalk
Martin, Albert J., Chief, Willimantic
Mason, William C., Chief, South Manchester
McAuliffe, John J., Deputy Chief, Wethersfield
McCue, John F., Chief, Wethersfield
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McFadden, Frank, District Chief, Greenwich
McFadden, Michael, Dist. Chief, Greenwich
McGeough, Joseph R., Captain, North Haven F. D., 79 Bayard Ave., Hamden
McRedmond, Charles R., Chief, Stamford
Meade, Lawrence J., Chief, Bradley International Airport, Windsor Locks, Conn.
Mellete, Cyril, Chief, Juds Corners F. D., Middlebury
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Milardo, Michael P., Chief, South Dist. Protective Assn., Middletown
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Monahan, Andrew J., Bridgeport
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Pickering, J. W., Sr., Retired Chief, New Canaan
Potter, G. Donald, Easton Vol. F. D., 15 Flat Rock Rd., Easton
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Regier, Frank F., Chief-Blue Hills, Bloomfield
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Reynolds, Howard G., Chief, So. Eagleville Rd., Storrs
Richardson, Thomas F., Chief, Stamford
Ritchie, Tom, Chief and Fire Marshal, Turn of the River F. D., Stamford
Rosse, Anthony M., Chief, Kensington
Rourke, Raymond, Fire Commissioner, 18 Kneen Street, Shelton
Ryan, John J., Bar-way Coupling, Darien
Sampietro, Victor L., Chief-Allingtown, West Haven
Sawyer, Carl P., Chief, Poquonock Bridge, Conn.

Sawyer, Carl R., Groton
Scarano, William M., Chief, Groton
Scheer, Charles F., Chief, Kensington
Schlissel, George H., Chief, West Shore F. D., West Haven
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Shaw, Carroll, Major, State Fire Marshal's Office, Hartford
Shea, Chief M. Joseph, Pawcatuck
Shillady, Robert A., Jr., 18 Folly Brook Blvd., Wethersfield 9
Shippey, Harold, Chief, Westport
Shuttleworth, Walter F., Fire Inspector, Greenwich
Shute, William B., Chief, Turn of River
Sisitzky, Aaron, Deputy Chief, Windsor
Sivo, Thomas G., Jr., SMSgt. Bradley Field
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Stopa, Joseph J., Chief, Fairfield
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Weigold, Dist. Chief John, Old Greenwich
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Whelan, Leonard F., Fire Commissioner, 4 High St., Byram
Whelen, George W., President Whelen Engineering Co., Deep River
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Williams, John A., Cheshire
Williams, Spencer C., Chief, Oswegatchie Fire Co., Waterford
Wino, James G., Chief Jordon F.D., Waterford
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Wolinsky, Sidney S., New Haven
Yacavone, Arthur J., Chief, West Hartford
Yocher, Emil, Ret. Chief, 8 Atwater Place, Cheshire
Young, Robert K., Captain, 14 Harrison St., Bristol
Youngquist, Chief Joseph W. L., Cheshire
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Zvonkovic, John, Retired Chief, Branford, Conn.

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 Beardsell, James E., American LaFrance Corp., Harrisburg, Pa.
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 Bugbee, Richard M., A.D.T. Co., New York, N. Y.
 Bunas, A. R., Sireno Signal Mfg. Co., Jamaica, N. Y.
 Burroughs, Donald R., Impac Co., Pompano Beach, Fla.
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 Circul-Air Corp., Detroit 2, Michigan
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 Fowler, Everett W., American Insurance Assn., New York, N. Y.
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 Hanay, Clifford B. & Son, Inc., Westerlo, New York
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 Higgins, Thomas F., Tom Higgins Co., Massapequa, N. Y.
 Hill, Robert A., The Waterous Co., St. Paul 7, Minnesota
 Houghton, Alfred J., Fire Engineering, New York, New York
 Hutch, Chief Andrew, Nutley, New Jersey
 Jollimore, Elliot C., Cocoa, Florida
 Keenan, John B., Retired Director of Public Safety, Newark, New Jersey
 Lewis, B. W., Hahn Fire Apparatus, Hamburg, Pa.
 Kendall, Frank L., (Sharon, Mass.), Seminole, Florida
 Marmor, Pres. Adrian, Bilgram Gear & Pump, West Conshohocken, Pa.
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 Nichols, Frank M., Superior Signal Co., Inc., Spotswood, New Jersey
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 Rainer, W. J., American LaFrance Corp., Elmira, N. Y.
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 Russoman, Commissioner Joseph V., Bloomfield, New Jersey
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 Weed, F. Forrest, Jr., Chief, Amityville, N. Y.
 Weisweaver, R. C., Elkhart Brass Co., Elkhart, Indiana
 Whitver, Cliff, Federal Sign & Signal Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 Zoller, Robert, Elkhart Brass, Elkhart, Indiana

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 Adams, John F., Retired Chief, Milford, Mass.
 Armstrong, Gerald M., Retired Chief, East Machias

Andrews, Milton C., Retired Chief, New Bedford, Mass.
Bean, Benjamin M., Retired Chief, Methuen, Mass.
Bishop, Clayton W., Retired Chief, Onset, Massachusetts
Belmore, Arthur, Retired Chief, Webster, Mass.
Booth, Charles L., Retired Chief, East Greenwich, R. I.
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Bowkett, Ret. Chief Allan, Thomaston, Conn.
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Bragg, Kenneth F., Retired Chief, North Attleboro, Mass.
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Bugbee, Percy, N.F.P., Plymouth, Mass.
Burt, Earl C., Retired Chief, Enosburg Falls, Vermont
Caouette, Ernest C., Retired Chief, Fitchburg, Mass.
Canniff, John E., Retired Chief, Arlington
Carroll, William J., Rockwood Sprinkler, Worcester, Mass.
Charnock, Percy C., New England Rating Association, Medford, Mass.
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Clayton, Ret. Chief William B., Oceanside, California
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Conron, Harold J., Retired Chief, North Reading, Mass.
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Crombie, Peter A., Retired Chief, Thompsonville, Conn.
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Delaney, Leon J., Retired Chief, West Springfield, Mass.
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Dougherty, John T., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Dubois, Rene H., Retired Chief, Ludlow, Mass.
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Earle, Alonzo N., Retired Chief, Norwood, Mass.
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George, Perley R., Retired Chief, Hampton Beach, N. H.
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Green, Clarence H., Retired Chief, Concord, New Hampshire
Gribbin, Ret. Donald, Cape Elizabeth, Maine
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Gunther, Ret. Chief Ernest H., Jr., Dracut, Mass.
Gunther, Paul H., Retired Chief, Winooski, Vermont
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Hunt, William B., Retired Chief, (Haverhill) Amesbury, Mass.
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Jepson, Charles L., Retired Chief, Cheshire, Mass.
Kane, Michael J., Retired Chief, Woburn, Massachusetts
Keefe, John E., Retired Chief, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Kirwin, Joseph P., Retired Chief, Naval Station, Newport, R. I.
Knowles, Charles E., Retired Chief, Westbrook, Maine
Lampard, Charles H., Retired Chief, Swampscott, Massachusetts
Lane, John C., Retired Chief, North Brookfield, Mass.
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Lathrop, Walter P., Retired Chief, Co. 1, Plainfield, Conn.
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May, Robert M., Retired Chief, Groton, Mass.
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McElvery, H. T., Retired Chief, Sound Beach F. D., Greenwich, Conn.
McGlashan, James S., Retired Chief, Fairlawn, Saylesville, R. I.
Mees, Francis, Chief Fire Officer, Johannesburg, So. Africa
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Mercier, Solomon A., Retired Chief, Rumford, Me.
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Moore, Donald R., Retired Chief, Deep River, Conn.
Morse, Scott, Retired Chief, Bath, Me.
Moulton, Earle G., Worcester, Mass.

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Murray, Clinton H., Retired Chief, Cape Elizabeth, Me.
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Packard, Hiram R., Retired Chief, Attleboro, Mass.
Parent, John W., Retired Chief, Agawam, Mass.
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Payson, Allen F., Retired Chief, Camden, Me.
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Perry, Emery K., Retired Chief, Harvard, Mass.
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Pons, Frank T., Retired Chief, Brookline, Mass.
Powell, Hon. Wesley G., Portsmouth, N. H.
Pracny, Edward H., Retired Chief, Waterbury, Conn.
Priest, George T., Retired Chief, Sarasota, Florida
Pye, Frederick H., Retired Chief, Stoughton, Mass.
Quinlan, Henry J., Quinlan Co., Boston, Mass.
Raymond, Albert H., Retired Chief, Stowe, Vt.
Rivard, J. L., Retired Chief, Willimantic, Conn.
Robichaud, Philip J., Retired Chief, Hanson, Mass.
Rogers, Roland D., Retired Chief, East Machias, Me.
Roy, Leo J., Retired Chief, Woonsocket, R. I.
Salamone, Richard M., Retired Chief, Needham, Mass.
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Sanger, John J., Retired Chief, Old Greenwich, Conn.
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Schiller, Joseph L., Retired Chief, Ashburnham, Mass.
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Sheppard, Fred, Fire Engineering, New York, N. Y.
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Slaman, Thomas H., Retired Chief, Wellesley, Mass.
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Smith, James Barker, Manager-Owner, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, New Castle, N. H.
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Strain, Francis H., Retired Chief, Round Hill Fire Dept., Greenwich, Conn.
Swan, George L., National Board of Fire Underwriters, Jackson, Ga.
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Terrenzi, William A., Retired Chief, Boston, Mass.

Tiernan, Raymond, Retired Chief, Veterans Hospital, Bedford, Mass.
 VanDuzer, Clyde A., Retired Chief, Framingham, Mass.
 Veit, Victor H., Retired Chief, Stamford, Conn.
 Volk, Charles A., Retired Chief, Norwalk, Conn.
 Walden, Lorton C., Retired Superintendent, Protective Dept., Worcester, Mass.
 Walker, Philip B., Retired Chief, Whitinsville, Mass.
 Walsh, John D., Retired Chief, Warwick, R. I.
 Walsh, William T., Retired Chief, Bloomfield, Conn.
 Wells, Ray D., Retired Chief, Falmouth, Mass.
 Whalen, Fred E., Retired Chief, Milton, Mass.
 Wheeler, Earle A., Retired Chief, Berlin, Mass.
 Whitcomb, Joseph C., Middleboro, Mass.
 White, Timothy F., Retired Chief, Cambridge, Mass.
 Widley, Charles A., Retired Chief, Sound Beach F. D., Greenwich, Conn.
 Willis, Harry F., Retired Chief, North Dighton, Mass.
 Wochomurka, Edward, Retired Chief, Tolland, Conn.
 Wood, Everett B., Retired Chief, Plymouth, Mass.
 Woolley, Roi B., Fire Engineering, New York, N. Y.
 Zamarchi, Elwyn G., Retired Chief, Eliot, Me.
 Zanieski, Stephen R., Retired Chief, Greenfield, Mass.

LIFE MEMBERS

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 General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.
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 Silver, Earl F., Sr., Chief, Freeport, Maine
 Winslow, Herbert H., Fireman's Relief Fund of Mass., Lynn, Mass.

INSURANCE BROKERS SECTION

Ashmead, John S., 15 Ridgewood Rd., Windsor, Conn.
 Clark, Leonard J., Peabody, Mass.
 Everett, Douglas N., Insurance Broker, Morrill & Everett, Concord, N. H.
 Fitzherbert, M. S., Insurance Agent, 21 Beacon Ave., Auburn, Me.
 Flanders, Haven E., President, Byse Insurance Agency, 635 Main St., Laconia, N. H.
 Hurst, Carl E., State Agent, Conn. Fire Ins. Co., 40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
 Johnson, Walter A., Engr. Employers' Fire Ins. Co., 481 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.
 McWalter, John J., McWalter Insurance Agency, 39A Main St., Concord, Mass.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP — JUNE 1, 1970

(Includes Honorary, Insurance and Life Members)

Maine	66
New Hampshire	102
Vermont	61
Massachusetts	504
Rhode Island	83
Connecticut	184
Outside New England	44
Honorary Life	189
Life	3
Total	1236

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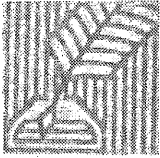
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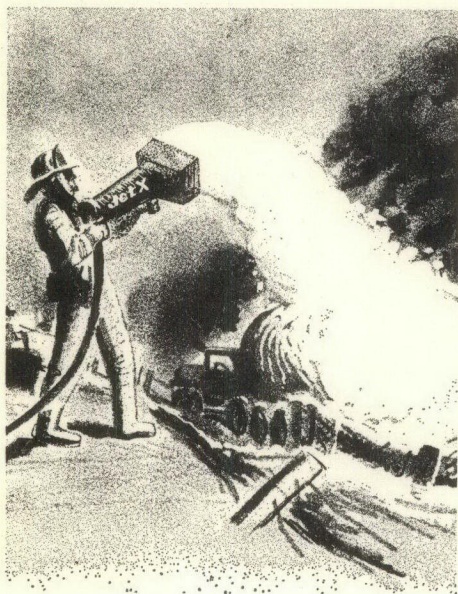
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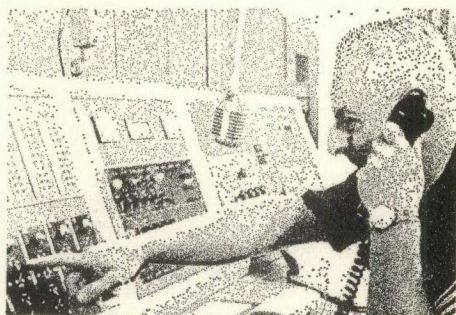
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