

THE VOLUNTEER

Official Journal for The Country Fire Services South Australia

VOLUME 1

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Correspondence to the Editor

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of the Country Fire Services Board, South Australia

FOREWORD

The concept of "The Volunteer" a quarterly CFS publication has originated from the need for closer contact between CFS volunteers with contributions to the publication from Local Brigades, Individual Members, Women's Auxiliaries, Associations, Councils and Ancillary Services.

Hence the title of the publication "The Volunteer".

Contributions in the form of events, CFS/community activities, short stories, new developments within brigades, historical references, cartoons and technical information... in fact any articles that would be of interest to the reader... are urgently required.

This first publication contains details of CFS competitions, activities, current news releases, technical information and other items of interest.

The success of "The Volunteer" depends entirely on contributions from you!

All correspondence is to be addressed to:

Editor
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Country Fire Services
P.O. Box 312
Goodwood, S.A. 5034

(The Editor reserves the right to publication of articles.)

What IS a Volunteer Fireman? page 2.

Introduction to *The Volunteer*

Welcome to *The Volunteer* ... this is your magazine—a medium by which we trust all members of the Country Fire Services can be better informed about their activities and to become more knowledgeable about what is happening in CFS circles in other parts of South Australia.

Naturally, as *The Volunteer* becomes more widely known, we hope to receive contributions from the various regions and individual units. To effectively communicate as a two-way journal, items of news and viewpoints will be needed, and the Editor looks forward to

receiving material from your unit. Letters to the Editor will also be welcomed.

The Volunteer has the full support of the Country Fire Services Board and is being produced from Headquarters, but please remember it is our new journal for you, the members of the CFS throughout the State.

We trust that you and your families will enjoy receiving it and that it will become a regular and beneficial communicator for us all.

Best wishes,

F. L. KERR,
Editor

What is a Volunteer Fireman?

Volunteer Firemen are a breed unto themselves. Whoever heard of a man who is willing to be on 24-hour duty without pay for the dubious privilege of protecting his neighbour's property?

Whoever heard of a man who will dash from his job and ride a fire truck to the scene of the alarm, ruining his clothes, neglecting his work, risking his life and exhausting himself physically, not for money, but because he believes in serving his community?

Whoever heard of a man who will give up his favourite TV show, postpone some reading or some "do-it-yourself" house chores he's been planning (plus sacrificing his evenings with his wife and children) just to attend a meeting where he learns how to function as a volunteer servant on behalf of his fellow men?

Whoever heard (in this day and age) of a man who is crazy enough to worry about the other fellow?

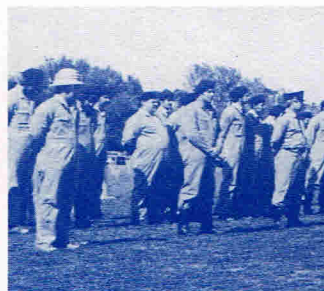
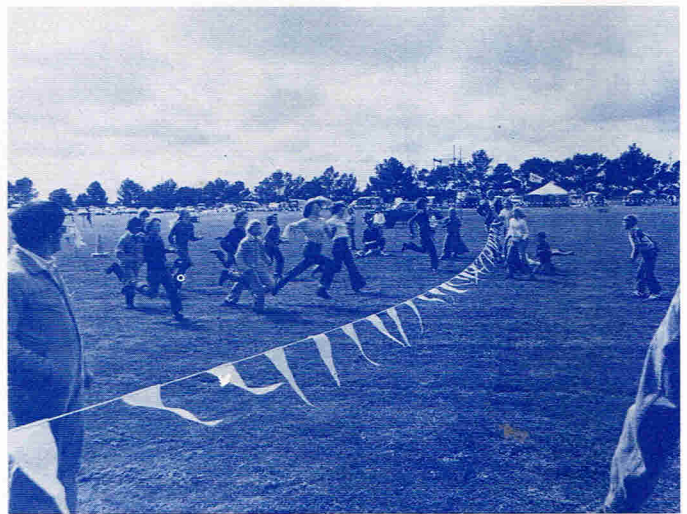
Well, if you don't know the answers to those questions look around any country town in South Australia and you will find such men in the local CFS Brigades. And, too, you will also find a group of women in the Ladies Auxiliary working hard to raise funds to buy equipment for the Brigade.

They need the help of every citizen to carry out their very important work. Have a word with the officers or members and see it there is some way you can help.

Adopted from *The Fireman*, the official publication of Victorian Country Fire Authority.

State Fire-Fighting Championships A Family Day Concern

Did you attend the CFS State Championships last year?



How about coming this year!

Whether you're a competitor or an interested observer, why not take the family to the 1979 CFS State Fire-Fighting Championships on Sunday, 16th September, 1979 at the Strathalbyn Oval.

It's a family day ... for you with food stalls provided, entertainment for the children, races, competitions and friends to meet and watch compete.

There's something for everyone, so ... why not come along and make the day a great success ... Editor.

E & WS hydrants for fire-water

The Engineering and Water Supply Department makes available to the CFS un-metered hydrants for the purpose of drawing water from the mains for fire-fighting purposes and at times for fire-fighting practice.

For efficient operation of both services, good co-operation is necessary between CFS fire control officers and the department's local representative. All CFS personnel should be familiar with the operation of fire hydrants and the conditions under which the department issues them to the CFS.

Some of these conditions are:

(1) In the event of fire, water may be taken direct from the mains, but the department should be advised as early as possible. This will enable such alterations (as may be possible) to be made to the distribution system to assist in maintaining an adequate supply.

In the metropolitan area, CFS fire control officers should advise the Radio Room, Kent Town, where a 24-hour 7-day service is maintained—Telephone 223 4622.

In country areas, advise the local E & WS representative.

(2) Hydrants should only be operated by authorised personnel who have received suitable instruction from E & WS officers. In particular, CFS personnel operating hydrants should:—

(a) Ensure that the leather washer at the base is in good condition.

(b) Before attaching hydrant to the fire plug, open valve slightly to flush away any obstruction.

(c) Exercise caution in opening and closing fire plugs to prevent water hammer and possible damage to the main, which could result in loss of supply.

(d) Do not leave hydrant unattended at the fire plug. Erect proper and adequate warnings to provide safe passage for all vehicles. Damage to fire plug or main and loss of supply could result from failure to take this precaution.

(e) Remember you are responsible for the safe custody of the hydrant and liable for repairs or damage. Hydrants issued for fire-fighting **MUST NOT** be used for any other purpose.

Hydrants issued for fire-fighting are painted **RED**.

(3) Hydrants must not be used on the Mannum-Adelaide, Murray Bridge, Onkaparinga, Tailem Bend-Keith and Clarendon-Blackwood Pipelines and only at specified places for actual fire-fighting on the Morgan-Whyalla Pipeline. Note: Fire-fighting standpipes have been provided at suitable locations, adjacent to these pipelines. Where necessary, additional standpipes can be provided on application by your Local District Council.

(4) In case of fire-fighting practice, obtain prior consent of the department's representative thereby minimising inconvenience to other consumers.

(5) Generally, the department does not favour pumping direct from the mains, as incorrect procedures and equipment could easily lead to damage of the main, and consequent loss of supply. In certain cases, as in township house fires, where this may be necessary, CFS fire control officers should ensure that the correct equipment, with pressure gauges on the suction and delivery sides of the pumps, and proper hose connections are used, and that personnel are trained in this aspect.

(6) *E & WS officers are available for consultation, and demonstration in the use of hydrants at any time.* Arrangements can be made direct with the Regional Engineer (Metropolitan) at Kent Town, or the Regional Engineers at Elizabeth, Crystal Brook, Pt. Lincoln, Berri and Mt. Gambier, or through your local E & WS representative.

Swivel-headed hydrants of an approved design may be used, but they must be painted red and recorded with the department.

They're all fired up

NARACOORTE welder and repairer B. T. and S. J. Crook now has two fire units to its credit.

The Kingston Avenue firm recently finished "building up" a secondhand prime mover for Woakwine CFS in Beachport District Council area.

The Woakwine truck carries a 2-73 kilolitre tank—455 litres more than the tank on the Naracoorte CFS unit 31 completed in mid-1978.

Mr. Brian Crook (centre) is pictured with his son Mark (left) and casual worker Andrew Dolan between the trucks.

—Dean Williamson photo

NARACOORTE HERALD, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 1, 1979



MT. LOFTY RANGES CFS TRAINING CENTRE SCHOOLS AND COURSES 1979

The following schools and courses are being conducted at the Mount Lofty Ranges CFS Training Centre during 1979.

Course

No.	Type.
1/79	—Basic Firemanship—March-April (assessed).
2/79	—Radio Operators—May (non-assessed).
3/79	—Pump and Motor Maintenance—May (non-assessed).
4/79	—Advanced Firemanship—July-August (assessed).
5/79	—Rescue and Salvage (proposed)—September (assessed).

Dates

1/79	—Sunday, 11th March (morning, half day). —Wednesday, 14th and 21st March—(two hours). —Sunday, 25th March—(full day). —Wednesday, 28th March—(two hours). —Sunday, 8th April—(full day). —Wednesday, 11th April—(two hours).
2/79 } 3/79 } 4/79 }	—Wednesday 2nd May, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th (nights, two hours).
4/79	—Sunday, 1st July—(full day). —Wednesday, 4th and 11th July—(two hours). —Sunday, 15th July—(full day). —Wednesday, 18th and 25th July—(two and a half hours). —Sunday, 29th July—(full day). —Wednesday, 1st August—(two hours).
5/79	—September—(to be advised).

Attendance

Nominations to attend the 1979 Courses should be submitted by Brigade Captains as soon as possible and at least three weeks prior to the course commencement; to Richard Keynes at CFS Headquarters, phone 297 6788.

Timings

The timings for the courses on various days are Sundays 0900-1215 or 0900-1630 hours. Wednesdays 1930-2130.

Numbers

All courses are limited for the number of members attending.

Pre-requisite

Course 4/79 requires students to possess a Basic Fireman Certificate.

C. W. ROSEWARNE, A.M.,
District Officer

CFS and FCO TRAINING SCHOOLS AUTUMN-SPRING

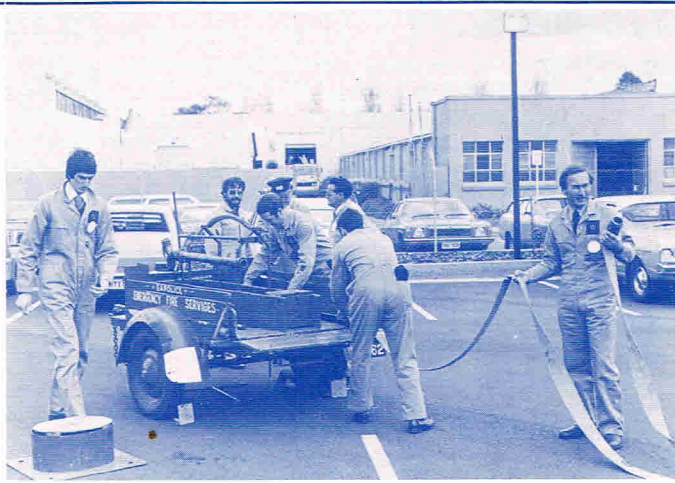
By the time you have received this publication, the Autumn CFS and FCO training school 4th-6th April, 1979, will have commenced.

Subjects being covered include—Powers and Duties of Fire Control Officers; Meteorological Forecasts in Relation to Bushfire Suppression; Prevention and Control of Forest Fires; Basic Squad Drill; Elementary Hydraulics; Control Centre Communications Organisations; Combating Stubble and Scrub Fires; Elementary Map Reading; CFS Radio Communications Procedure; Chlorine Hazards; Electricity; Hose Drills and an inspection of the SA Fire Brigade Headquarters with a demonstration by the SAFB officers and firemen.

It is proposed to hold the Spring CFS and FCO training school from 26th-28th September, 1979.

Notification of the details for nominations will be forwarded to local district councils in the normal procedure.

F. L. KERR
Director,
Country Fire Services.



Hose drill exercises at Country Fire Services Headquarters.



Training in the use of fire extinguishers at 1978 FCO School.

Hand Rescue Pick-a-Back.
Training at 1978 FCO School.



Gymkhana Day 8th April 1979

The Southern Districts Lions Gymkhana Day is to be held at Aldinga Beach, on Sunday 8th April.

Assisting with a "Fire Service Fund Raising Effort," will be the Aldinga Beach and area CFS

Invitations are extended to all.

David Ingram
Secretary
Aldinga Beach CFS

CFS DISPLAY

One of CFS Headquarters latest promotions currently underway consists of five free standing double sided panels.

The panels containing chipboard cutouts of comic strip type caricatures in storyboard form depict how "Bushfires are caused through Carelessness" and who and what Bushfires Hurt.



C.F.S. Headquarters would like to express their appreciation for the valuable assistance extended and display space given in various branches of The Bank of Adelaide.



CFS APPOINTS DEPUTY DIRECTOR

A former senior officer with the New Zealand Fire Service Commission has been appointed Deputy Director of the South Australian Country Fire Services.

He is Mr. Lloyd Charles Johns, 39, now of Melbourne. He takes up his CFS appointment on 2nd April, 1979.

CFS Director Mr. F. L. Kerr, said Mr. Johns would be assisting with the executive management of the Service and, in particular, with the development and administration of the Operations Division.

Mr. Johns had 18 years' service with the N.Z. Fire Service, and was Director of Training from 1972 to 1976. As Director, he was the Commandant of the Fire Service Training College in Wellington.

He was also responsible for the introduction of decentralised training programmes throughout New Zealand.

Mr. Johns is well qualified in personnel training and management, general administration and policy formulation and programming.

He is a Fellow of the Institution of Fire Engineers (U.K.) and an Associate of the N.Z. Institute of Management, the Australian Institute of Management, and the Australian Institute of Personnel Management.

He is a Winston Churchill Travel Fellow, and under the scheme spent two months at the Fire Service staff college, Dorking, U.K., and studied fire-fighting and administrative procedures in Europe and the U.S.A.

Born in New Zealand, Mr. Johns is married and has two daughters and one son.



SUZANNE GRIMA
Switchboard Operator

Suzanne has been the "Hullo" Girl at CFS (EFS) for the past five years. Her interests are pottery and antiques.

A LESSON IN FIRE



● Judy Lokan, a member of the nursing staff at Murat Bay District Hospital, was among staff who attended a special fire extinguisher instruction and demonstration by members of the Ceduna-Thevenard CFS on Monday last week. Judy is using a carbon dioxide extinguisher on a fire set for the demonstration. Watching is CFS Station Officer Bill Kavanagh.

Stirling gets new fire base

A new \$31,000 fire station will be opened by the Director of the SA Country Fire Service, Mr Fred Kerr, at Stirling on Saturday.

The station was built under the State Unemployment Relief Scheme, which put over \$20,000 towards its construction.

Another \$11,500 was provided by the unit itself.

According to the unit's secretary, Mr John Mott, of Crafers, the new building is a vast improvement on the old one.

Efficiency

"It will certainly increase our efficiency and provides much safer housing for the valuable equipment we have," he said.

"It will house two general purpose fire tenders, a lightweight patrol vehicle, a water tanker and a combination fire appliance rescue vehicle."

The station also includes a radio control room, a crew amenities area and a store.

FIRE SERVICE TERMINOLOGY

Like most other emergency organisations, the fire service has a "language" of its own which, when understood, has specific meanings for certain situations.

When used correctly, this terminology can be most helpful in quickly understanding a situation and reducing the amount of words in a communication.

The following glossary should prove helpful.

ACCESS TRACK: A natural or constructed track utilised to provide quick access to a fire, either for direct action or back burning.

ARSON: The crime of intentionally setting property on fire. (See also "Incendiary".)

BACK BURNING: A fire started intentionally from a prepared line or break to burn off flammable material in the path of an advancing fire. Sometimes referred to as "back firing". (N.B. This task should be undertaken by an experienced officer with adequate men and equipment.)

BLACKOUT: Complete extinguishment of all burning material in a given area.

BURNING OUT: The removal by intentionally lit fires of any unburned flammable material between the control line and a fire edge.

CONFLAGRATION: A raging, destructive fire, usually large.

CONTAINED: A fire is said to be "contained" when its spread has been halted while it may still be burning freely within the perimeter. (N.B. Not to be confused with "Under Control".)

CONTROL LINE: An inclusive term for all the constructed or natural barriers used to gain control of a fire. (N.B. Also used to describe a short length of small diameter fire hose.)

CONTROLLED BURNING: The planned application of fire with intent to confine it in a pre-determined area.

CROWN FIRE: A fire that advances from top to top of trees, more or less independently of the ground fire. A fast travelling fire that is most destructive and often consuming all in its path.

DIRECT ATTACK: This involves working right on the fire edge which becomes the control line. (See also "Indirect Attack".)

DROUGHT INDEX: Is a numerical expression of soil moisture deficiency and hence is an expression of the dryness of the living vegetation and heavy fuel components.

FIRE BREAK: A natural or constructed barrier utilised to stop or check fires that may occur or to provide a control line from which to work.

FIRE DANGER RATING (FDR): A numerical rating obtained by use of Fire Danger Meter by quickly giving:

(a) Potential fire danger for the prevailing conditions.

(b) Rate of spread.

(c) Estimated suppression difficulty.

(N.B. The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology issue a daily "Fire Danger Rating" for the various Met. Districts during the bush-fire-prone months as part of their Fire Weather Information Service.)

FLAMMABILITY: Relates to the dryness of the fuel and its ease of ignition. Preferred to "Inflammability".

FLASH FUELS: Fuels, such as grass, leaves, draped pine needles, fern, tree moss, and some kinds of slash which ignite readily and are consumed rapidly when dry. Also called fine fuels. (See also "Heavy Fuels".)

FUEL: Any combustible material which serves to ignite or sustain fire. Where grass and scrub, etc., are referred to, it can be called light or heavy. Usually given in tons per acre (t.p.a.).

GOING FIRE: A current fire expanding in a certain direction or directions.

HAZARD: Any material or vegetation which presents a serious risk by being easily ignitable or difficult to extinguish and by its position becomes a risk to life and/or property.

HEAD: That part of the fire spreading most rapidly and usually with the direction of a prevailing wind.

HEAVY FUELS: Fuels of a large diameter, such as snags, logs and large timber, which ignite and are consumed more slowly than flash fuels. (See also "Flash Fuels".)

HOT SPOT: A particularly active part of the fire (usually on the edge). More often associated with heavy fuels.

INCENDIARY FIRE: A fire wilfully set by anyone to burn vegetation or property not owned or controlled by him and without consent of the owner or his agent. (See also "Arson".)

INDIRECT ATTACK: A method of suppression in which the control line is located along natural fire breaks, favourable breaks in topography, or at considerable distance from the fire and the intervening fuel is back fired or burned out. The strip to the back fired is wider than in the parallel method (see) and usually allows a choice of the time when back firing will be done. (See also "Direct Attack".)

MOP UP: The act of making a fire safe after it is controlled, such as extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling snags, trenching logs to prevent rolling, etc.

PARALLEL METHOD: A method of suppression in which fire-line is constructed approximately parallel to and just far enough from the fire edge to enable men and equipment to work effectively. The intervening strips of unburnt fuel is normally burned out as the control line proceeds but may be allowed to burn out unassisted.

RATE OF SPREAD:The relative activity of a fire in extending its horizontal dimensions, i.e. expanding in all directions. Can be expressed in chains, acres or miles per hour. Rate of spread will depend upon the fuel, wind, temperature and topography, etc., and can be computed when all factors are known.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: The ratio of the amount of water vapour in a given volume of space to the amount that volume would contain if it were saturated at the same temperature. Expressed in "per cent".

RISK: The chance of fire starting as determined by the presence and activity of causative agents.

RUNNING (Fire): Behaviour of a fire spreading rapidly with a well-defined head.

SITREP: Brief "Situation Report" of fire, usually given at regular intervals.

SLASH: Debris left after vegetation is cut.

SNAGS: Standing dead trees or portions of trees or trunks.

SPOT FIRES: Isolated fires started by sparks, embers or other ignited material ahead of the main fire, sometimes to a distance of several miles.

SUPPRESSION: All the work of extinguishing or confining a fire beginning with its discovery.

SURFACE FIRE: A fire which travels just above ground surface in grass, low scrub, leaves, litter, etc. (Compare with "Crown Fire".)

TACTICS: The methods used in deploying and handling fire fighting equipment to suppress fire.

TOPOGRAPHY: The surface features of a particular area. It can include mountains, rivers, populated areas, roads, etc.

UNDER CONTROL: Only used when complete perimeter is safe and no break-away is expected. (See also "Contained" and "Blackout".)

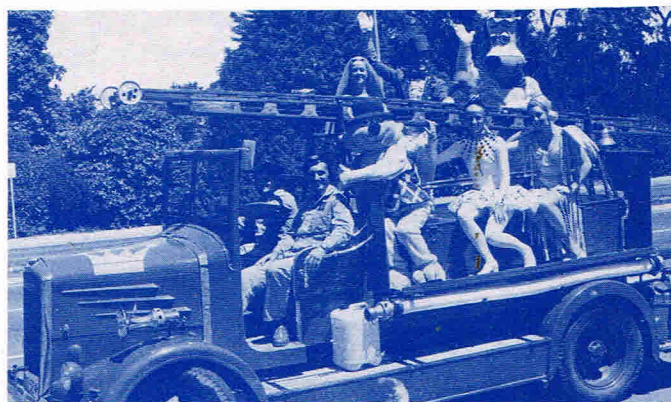
WET WATER: Water with added chemicals, called wetting-agents (detergents), that increase its spreading and penetrating properties.

WILD FIRE: An unplanned fire requiring suppression action, as contrasted with a controlled burning.

With due acknowledgements to the "Fireman's Handbook" of the US Forest Service, Division of Fire Control, Washington, DC, USA, and the "Operations Manual" of the Country Fire Authority, Victoria.



"Flinstones on Parade" aboard Channel 10's double decker bus.



Athelstone CFS members with some of the Flinstone cast, on the famous 1930 Dennis Fire Unit (privately owned).

FLINSTONES SUPPORT FIRE PREVENTION

A Fire Prevention message in the form of a Flinstones on Parade city procession involving CFS Brigade appliances was held on Thursday, 15th February, 1979.

To promote the Flinstones on Parade, who support "Fire Prevention", Channel 10's double-decker bus lead five country Fire Services Fire appliances in a city procession.

Units from Athelstone, Belair, Burnside, Northfield and Smithfield containing the Flinstones cast commenced the cavalcade at 1300 hours from Dequetteville Terrace, down Grenfell to Pulteney Street, whereon some of the Flinstone cast alighted and proceeded on foot along the Rundle Mall.

The units then proceeded down North Terrace to King William Street where they greeted the public, collected the Flinstones, travelled down to Victoria Square and then returned to Dequetteville Terrace.

Special thanks goes to all the CFS Brigade members who participated, and gave of their valuable time . . . Editor.

It all sounds like a lot of work. It is! There must be an easier way. Well you could try your insurance man. Let it all burn down and let them replace it. But then they might have trouble replacing the wife and children.

I guess it's up to you!
P.S. Would you like some help?

The Research and Fire Protection Branch at Headquarters can help.

We have fellows with practical experience to give you or anyone else, commonsense advice on the protection of your property, home, business, or even town. We can post out lots of literature to you or even send someone to inspect and personally give advice on your problem.

Contrary to all rumor we are not glued to the office chairs! With a bit of notice we can put on a film evening and lecture for your brigade, school, bureau meeting, etc. We will do all we can to help, except push the lawn mower.

So it's still up to you!



It's up to You

So you live on the outskirts of a country town. A few acres, nice house, wife, two children, good work in the local factory. It's not a bad life! You're an active member of the local CFS unit, always among the first to the truck when the siren goes.

Had a few bad fires this year. Remember the one that started in Jones' back paddock? Got going in the stubble and the wind really had it moving fast. Still you just about had it beaten until Jonesy screams for help, to save his house. You had to send two units over to give him a hand and the head got away, crossed into Charlie's place, burnt another 300 acres, his haystack, 200 sheep and a couple of miles of fencing. Remember when you got back to the shed after it was out, talking it over with the other lads. You all agreed then that if Jonesy had cleaned up his yard a bit more and ploughed a few fire breaks, he and his workman could have saved the house with a hose and knapsack spray. Then you could have stopped the fire on the road and saved Charlie's property and sheep. Those wethers cost him \$24 in the market last year, not to mention the cost of new fencing. A pity that more of the locals didn't do a bit of work around their houses and cut some of that long grass.

Come to think of it, how long since you had a look at your own place? Are you happy to go chasing fires on a bad day and leave your wife and kids to look after themselves? Are you sure your house will still be standing when you get back and will the family be safe?

Those tree branches over the roof need cutting back, and that long grass around the back yard should be mown. How long since you cleaned out the gutters? Most houses destroyed in bushfires have caught fire on the inside by burning debris or sparks blown in through unguarded openings—windows, eaves, doors or under the house. Are there mesh screens on all your windows and what about those old cardboard cartons and offcuts of timber you store under the house? Isn't that wood heap a bit close to the side wall? That tin of petrol in the back porch is dangerous, put it out in the back shed.

How about the water supply. If the power goes off will there be any water available for fire-fighting. Have you long enough hoses to protect or save the house? Are they left connected to the garden taps during the fire season? See if Fred will plough a fire break between his oat crop and your back fence.

PAGES IN HISTORY

by R. Barrett

We know what we are doing today, and hopefully we have some idea of how fire services will develop in the years to come. But how much do we know of the personalities and events of the past? What do we really know of the things which shaped the fire services of today?

If future generations are to learn of the history of fire services, we today must collect, record, collate, and securely store the information, equipment, and artifacts that will present our children's children with a true picture. But, to do this effectively, we must first learn and understand our own history.

The majority of CFS members are undoubtedly aware that today's service grew out of the wartime emergency fire service branch of Civil Defence. However, how many members, if any, know of the history of the fire-fighting groups and associations which operated in country areas between 1917 and 1939? How many people know of the various volunteer fire brigades which protected suburban and country towns from the 1860's onwards?

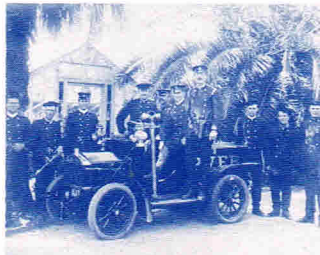
If we can learn of the organisation and operations of these services then we will be better able to understand our situation today, and perhaps avoid the mistakes of our predecessors while, at the same time, learning of early ideas and inventions which may be adapted for our use.

Research into South Australia's fire service history is currently being undertaken by two individuals, Messrs. Malcolm Bryant and Richard Barrett, who have already discovered many documents and artifacts relating to early fire services. This work is both costly and time consuming, but, as any researcher will tell you, the more you find out—the further you feel impelled to dig!

Future issues of *The Volunteer* will carry stories and illustrations uncovered by recent research. These stories will be both informative and entertaining and hopefully will generate readers' interest.



CLARE EFS Clare was one of the first country towns to take advantage of surplus wartime fire-fighting equipment made available by Civil Defence authorities.



PAYNEHAM STALWARTS—Members of the Payneham Volunteer Fire Brigade pose with their motor reel (circa. 1920).



WEARY VOLUNTEERS—A group of weary volunteers make their way to a refreshment point after fighting one of a large number of fires in the Adelaide Hills in January, 1939.



You can help in recording our history by letting us know details of photographs, equipment, documents, etc., which you have in your possession or know the location of.

Details are particularly sought about:

1. Adelaide Police Fire Brigade (1838-1860)
2. Industrial Fire Brigades (1850-1940)
3. Adelaide Fire Brigade (1860-1882)
4. Metropolitan Fire Brigade (1883-1940's)
5. S.A. Fire Brigade Country Stations
6. Yatala Labour Prison Fire Unit (1850's-)
7. Marine and Harbors Fire Units (1914-1941)
8. Crystal Brook Volunteer Fire Brigade (1920's)
9. Hindmarsh Volunteer Fire Brigade (1884-1942)
10. Lobethal Volunteer Fire Brigade (1940's)
11. Mt. Gambier Volunteer Fire Brigades (1880's-1920's)
12. Norwood Volunteer Fire Brigade (1880's-)
13. Payneham Volunteer Fire Brigade (1920's ?)
14. Victor Harbour Volunteer Fire Brigade (1924-)
15. Woodville Volunteer Fire Brigade (1915-1937)
16. Adelaide Hills Fire Fighting Association (1930's)
17. Northern Fire Fighting Association (1930's)
18. Onkaparinga Fire Fighting Association (1930's)
19. Stirling Fire Fighting Association (1930's)
20. Mid-North Fire Fighting Association (1930's)

If you know anything at all about these or other South Australian Fire Services, prior to 1955—please address your correspondence to:

Editor
"The Volunteer"
Country Fire Services
P.O. Box 312, Goodwood
S.A. 5034

All material will be returned, unmarked after use . . . Editor.

**BUSHFIRES HURT
OUR ENVIRONMENT
DO CARE... FOR IT.**

C.W.A. looks at fire prevention

The Rudall C.W.A. discussed the topic of home fire protection and prevention at their February meeting.

The president, Mrs. V. Crosby, invited member participation and handed out leaflets from the Department of Agriculture and Country Fire Service.

These were studied, and contributions were given on various aspects of fire safety.

These included rural women and bushfires, suitable trees to grow, electrical hazards, what to do if a fire is threatening your property, fire protection in country district hospitals, fire drill in day school.

Some helpful points were: in the event of fire wear wool covering as much of the body as possible; if an inside fire gets out of control, keep all doors closed to prevent the fire's spread; sweet warm tea rather than iced drinks is best for tired fire-fighters.

Householders were advised to have one knapsack as well as a chemical fire extinguisher, and to be well-learned in their use.

Members took leaflets on the day's topic to further study and also to pass on to children, and to help them discuss with their families the importance of fire protection and prevention.

Editorial extract courtesy of Eyre Peninsula Tribune, 8th March, 1979.

**BUSHFIRES
HURT
PROTECT
YOUR
PROPERTY**

CFS 1979 FIRE-FIGHTING COMPETITIONS

DATES AND VENUE

Region	Date	Host Brigade	Venue	Comp. Liaison Officers
5	3rd June	Naracoorte	Naracoorte Showgrounds	Mr. Philip Taubert
1	10th June	Stirling	Mylor Oval	Mr. Bob Hunter
2	24th June	Nuriootpa	Nuriootpa Oval	Mr. Les Hampel
4	8th July	Clare	Clare Oval	Mr. Barry Bennett
7	22nd July	Karoonda	Borrika Oval	Mr. John Clarke
6	5th Aug.	Kimba/Buckleboo	Buckleboo Oval	Mr. Lyndon Smith
3	19th Aug.	Yorke town	Yorke town Oval	Mr. Ian Haywood
Finals	16th Sept.	Adelaide Hills FFA	Strathalbyn	Mr. G. Moran

You are cordially invited to enter teams from your brigade in the annual Country Fire Services Fire-Fighting Drill Competitions.

New brigades and competitors may obtain Drill Instructions by request when returning their Event Nomination Form (attached).

Elimination contests are arranged in each Region and the Finals will be conducted at Strathalbyn on Sunday, 16th September, 1979.

The travelling and accommodation expenses of Competition Liaison Officers and members of the winning "A" Grade Hose and Pump Drill event from each region are paid by the CFS Board whilst visiting Adelaide for the Finals and Conferences.

Events

"A" Grade Hose and Pump Drill—The winner from each Region enters the finals.

"B" Grade Dry Hose Drill—The winner from each Region enters the finals.

"C" Grade Hose Drill (Cadets and Ladies).

Portable Pump Alarm Race—1st and 2nd from each Region enters the finals.

One Man Hose Drill—1st and 2nd from each Region enters the finals.

One Man Ladder Drill—1st and 2nd from each Region enters the finals.

Three Man and Captain Wet Ladder Drill—The winner from each Region enters the finals.

Best and Most Efficient CFS Appliance (State Event).

All competitors are eligible for either "A" or "B" Grade Hose Drill events but no competitor can compete in both grades in the same competition. Teams MUST compete in the grades nominated on their entry forms.

Teams not having submitted nomination forms may compete with the approval of the Chief Judge who may nominate the grade in which such teams compete.

Visitors

Brigades or members who wish to visit regional competitions as guests or visiting competitors, are assured of a warm welcome. Visitors are unable to win regional titles or trophies, but where possible, CFS "Visitors" or "Open" trophies will be arranged.

Invitation to Fire-Fighting Associations

A cordial invitation is extended to Fire-Fighting Association members, Fire Control Officers and any other interested persons from the district to attend their respective district CFS demonstrations.

Members with private fire-fighting units are invited to take part in a Parade of Fire Appliances and any special events for private vehicles, which may be arranged. (Enquiries to CFS H.Q. or your C.L.O. welcomed.)

Judges

It is evident that previous delays at the commencement of CFS competitions occur because of the lack of trained Judges to adjudicate at the various points as laid down to watch for penalties. **Brigades are requested to train and supply at least one or more Judges** who are proficient at any of the following positions—viz. Standpipe, Hose Trailer, Centre Couplings, Branch End, Portable Pump Alarm Race, One Man Hose Drill, Ladder Drills. **The Judges nominated should preferably be non-members of a team.** Please include the names of members on the nomination form, who will be available for judging or timekeeping.

Competing Conditions—Applicable to all CFS Competitions

1. *Bona fide Competitors*—Competitors shall be registered members of Country Fire Services and subject to the following Regional Officers' Conference ruling, viz.—

"That members transferring from one brigade or Association or joining a further brigade or Association, shall be required to have three (3) months registered CFS membership with the new unit before permitted to take part in CFS organised competitions, unless approved otherwise by Officers in Charge of both units."

Officers in Charge of brigades will be responsible for the *bona fide* qualifications (membership and grade) of their competing members.

2. *Regulation Competition Uniforms*—All competitors shall wear approved pattern CFS uniform, including head-dress (i.e. officers' blue peaked cap, beret or helmet). Footwear is essential, type optional sprigs, spikes or special attached aids must NOT be worn (this does not include golf or basketball type rubber pattern soles or sandshoes).

3. *Hose*—(Specifications)—Official hose will be available for ALL hose drill events except when competitors elect to use their own hose. Teams using own hose will be responsible for its length and specifications. If hose supplied by competitors for own use; it MUST be 30 m (100') LENGTHS of 64 mm (2½") CANVAS FIRE HOSE-COUPPLINGS TO BE CFS STANDARD. Light alloy couplings ARE NOT PERMISSIBLE. Minimum of ONE FULL TURN (360°) on branch and couplings, from marrying to hand-tight. "Wet" (3-man) Ladder Drill requires 38 mm (1½") hose.

Metric Conversion—Drill Instructions Circulars have been converted to the Metric System and to the nearest practical measurement, viz. 30 metres will represent the previous measurement for the 100 ft. lengths of 64 mm (2½") and 38 mm (1½") canvas/synthetic fire hose.

Official competition event hose which has been made available by CFS Headquarters for all Hose Drill events, will be provided as in the past, in 100 ft. lengths.

It is proposed at the present time to use existing 100 ft. length hoses for competition purposes. CFS officers are advised not to cut their 100 ft. length hoses to the precise metric measurement.

NOTE: The term "canvas hose" in drill circulars includes cotton/synthetic type weaves, used in present-day manufacture of 64 mm (2½") fire hose.

4. *Hose/Equipment Ready to Compete*—Teams/Competitors MUST BE READY TO compete when called upon.

5. *Judges' Decisions and Supplementary Penalties*—Drills must be carried out as laid down. Additional penalties may be added by the Chief Judge for any irregularity in drill procedure. Crews not adhering to Regulations and Drill Movements as laid down may be disqualified. The Officer in Charge of a team may enter a protest with the Marshal not later than five (5) minutes after the conclusion of the event concerned. The Chief Judge shall have the power to re-run any competition he deems necessary, and his decision shall be FINAL. The Chief Judge shall have the power to limit the number of competitors.

6. *Disputes Committee*—The Chief Judge Marshal, Team Captain and Assistant Judges from the point where the dispute occurred. The Chief Judge may call on any other person to assist him. None other than those above shall be present at the discussion. In all disputes the decision of the Chief Judge shall be final. Offensive behaviour or language, may cause disqualification of any member, or team he represents, from all events in any competition.

7. *CFS Headquarters Advice*—Do not hesitate to contact CFS Headquarters, or your volunteer Regional Officer in connection with any queries on competition drills and regulations.

8. *Ladies Auxiliary*—Uniformed members of the CFS Ladies Auxiliary may take part in any of the drill events, with the approval of the Officer in Charge of their brigade.

The Officer in Charge is responsible for ensuring that the Ladies do not participate in events which may subject them to undue strain or injury.

CFS FINALS COMPETITION—ACCOMMODATION/AIRFIELD INFORMATION

STRATHALBYN

Commercial Hotel, 27 High Street, Strathalbyn 5255. Telephone: (085) 36 2021 (Mr. G. Redden).

Robin Hood Hotel, 18 High Street, Strathalbyn 5255. Telephone: (085) 36 2608 (Mr. L. Gill).

Terminus Hotel, 16 Rankine Street, Strathalbyn 5255. Telephone: (085) 36 2026. (Messrs. E. H. & V. M. Hughes).

Victoria Hotel, 16 Albyn Terrace, Strathalbyn 5255. Telephone: (085) 36 2202 (Brian and Vikki Waller).

LANGHORNE CREEK

Bridge Hotel, Wellington Road, Langhorne Creek 5255. Telephone: 08 5377. Manual Exchange: 20.

MILANG

Pier Hotel, Daranda Terrace, Milang 5256.

Telephone: 08 5371. Manual Exchange: 6.

Milang Caravan Park, Milang 5256.

Caretaker: (08) 5371—91.

90 Van Sites, 7 On-Site Vans. Tent area available.

MACCLESFIELD

Macclesfield Hotel, Macclesfield 5153.

Telephone: 083 88 9253.

MEADOWS

Meadows Hotel, Mawson Road, Meadows 5201.

Telephone: 083 88 3318.

STRATHALBYN AIRPORT

Area Radio Frequency 120.7. Land anytime. Fuel available 0830-1700 hours. 100-130 available, prior arrangements for 80-87.

Economy of Effort and Water

Up to within the early 1800's the idea of producing the maximum effect with the minimum of water in extinguishing fires was given little thought. To get first to a fire, to get a crowd round the engine, and to be the first to get to work and send the stream of water through a window, over a roof or against a wall, and practise long range squirt-ing, was the regular system followed. The science of extinguishing a fire promptly, smartly, with little damage from water and without parade, was quite out of the question.

The quantity of water used and wasted at the burning of the Houses of Parliament in 1834 was equal to a pond one acre in area and 12 feet deep! Twenty-three jets of water are said to have been playing at the same time.

Baa—Baa!

At the Sheep Sale they were talking about the grazier who struck trouble a couple of years ago with his flock rams. A vet. fixed them up. Same trouble occurred again this year, so the vet. was called again. "What was the mixture I gave before?" he asked. "Don't know what you called it," said the grazier, "but it tasted like peppermint."

Fire Call Telephone Numbers: Readers are advised to obtain telephone numbers locally, and to record them near their telephones.

APPRECIATION OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO HEADQUARTERS STAFF

With an increasing number of Brigades and members taking part in CFS competitions, lectures, drills and training school programmes, there is a correspondingly heavy demand on the CFS Headquarters staff.

It would not be remotely possible to meet these demands without the valuable assistance given by many volunteer CFS officers, members and associated supporters.

The sincere appreciation of the Director of Headquarters staff is expressed to the volunteer Regional Officers, District Officers, Station Officers, members and associates, who play a leading part in organising and conducting these vital activities.

CFS. MANUAL 1978
HAVE YOU RECEIVED YOUR FREE 1978 CFS MANUAL
HURRY AND GET YOUR ORDER IN WHILE STOCKS LAST, PHONE OR WRITE NOW



TO: THE COUNTRY FIRE SERVICES
P.O. BOX 372
GOODWOOD, S.A. 5084
TELEPHONE (08) 297 6788

Commonwealth Fire
Brechure

ADVISE POLICE OF FIRES

It is a standard procedure with city fire brigades for the Police to be notified of all fire calls immediately after turn-out. This action is taken in particular to enable prompt control of traffic and sightseers. Police officers are concerned also with any evidence which may assist in determining the case, and there are times when firemen need the Police to support their authority in the field.

It is a sound policy for volunteer fire brigades to notify the local Police of all fires—large or small. Do not take it for granted that the Police know of the fire as a matter of course, or that someone else has advised them.

Unnecessary delay or oversight in advising the Police would delay investigation and thus evidence of the cause may be obliterated.

who's who at headquarters



Mr. FRED KERR
Director

He has been Director of the CFS (EFS) since March, 1949. He started his fire-fighting career when he joined the S.A. Fire Brigade in 1936, and when promoted to station officer in 1942, he was the then youngest officer of that rank in the service. He became a Graduate of the Institution of Fire Engineers in 1939, and an Associate of the Institution in 1940. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Decoration of the British Fire Services Association in 1957, and received the Association's 20 Year Service and Efficiency Medal in 1960. Mr. Kerr was awarded the M.B.E. (Member of the British Empire) in the Queen's Birthday Honors in 1962 in recognition of his services in building up the former Emergency Fire Services into a valuable fire-fighting organisation. Last year, he received the Australian National Medal to mark his 42 years continuous and diligent uniformed service (with SAFB, EFS, and CFS). His leisure interests centre around photography, astronomy, gymnastics and weight-lifting.



Mr. LLOYD JOHNS
Deputy Director

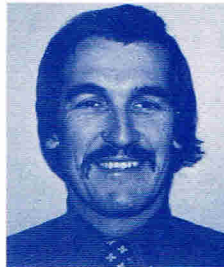
A former senior officer with 18 years service with the New Zealand Fire Service, Director of Training from 1972 to 1976, and Comandant of the Fire Service Training College, Wellington. He introduced decentralised training programmes in N.Z., is qualified in personnel training, management, general administration, policy formulation and programming. He is a Fellow of the Institution of Fire Engineers (U.K.), an Associate of the N.Z. Institute of Management, the Australian Institute of Management, the Australian Institute of Personnel Management, and a Winston Churchill Travel Fellow having studied fire-fighting and administrative procedures in Europe and U.S.A. Mr. Johns is married and has two daughters and one son.

FIRE CO-ORDINATION/CONTROL



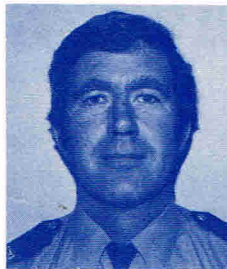
PETER FERRIS
Regional Officer
Training Inquiries

Involved with CFS for 18 years—14 years with Eden Hills and four years Naracoorte, where he was Deputy District Officer, Captain of local CFS and Deputy Controller of SES Naracoorte Branch. Now living at Coromandel Valley. Whilst at Naracoorte, he had his own master plumber's business. Married with three children, his interests are CFS, football and squash.



PETER MALPAS
Inspector, Fire Co-ordination
Fire Co-ordination/Training
Service Matters Inquiries

Peter needs no introduction to CFS members. After joining the S.A. Police in 1948, he transferred to the former EFS in 1951. Appointed a senior constable in 1961, he has now served 27 years with the CFS. He has had wide supervisory experience in administration, fire control, fire protection, and fire service training. Peter is a member of the International Police Association, and holds the British Fire Services long service and efficiency medal; the Police Efficiency Medal and the Australian National Medal. Married with one daughter and two grandchildren, he relaxes by fishing, boating, sailing and carpentry. He is a member of the Postal Institute Boat Club.



DAVID BATTEN
Regional Officer
Competitions, Trophies, Training
Inquiries

Commenced his fire-fighting career with Elizabeth North EFS in 1960. Later joined S.A. Fire Brigade for seven years, and from there joined the Commonwealth Airport Fire Service in 1969 and was stationed at Parafield, Adelaide and Alice Springs. Appointed to CFS H.Q. in 1976. Married with two children, his interests are model railways and electronics.



PETER FERRIS
Regional Officer
Training Inquiries

Involved with CFS for 18 years—14 years with Eden Hills and four years Naracoorte, where he was Deputy District Officer, Captain of local CFS and Deputy Controller of SES Naracoorte Branch. Now living at Coromandel Valley. Whilst at Naracoorte, he had his own master plumber's business. Married with three children, his interests are CFS, football and squash.



TONY KEAY
Regional Officer
Fire Protection/Training Inquiries

Joined the CFS (EFS) H.Q. staff in 1974 as a field officer, and appointed as a regional officer, CFS, July, 1978. Served with the Royal Air Force from 1944-1949; member of the Warwick County Fire Brigade, U.K., 1949-1970—attaining rank of station officer in 1963. After attending the British Fire Service College in 1965, Tony, in addition to his fire-fighting duties, was responsible for fire prevention measures for property covering domestic, rural, commerce and industry. He was Deputy Chief Officer, Northern Territory Fire Brigade, 1973. He is an Associate Member of the Institution of Fire Engineers. Married with one son, his interests are caravanning and canoeing.



RICHARD KEYNES
Regional Officer
Vehicles and Equipment
FCO's School Inquiries



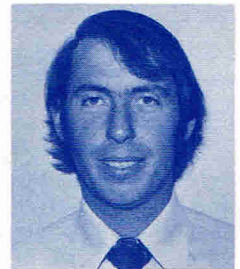
BRIAN MENADUE
Regional Officer
Communications, Fire Co-ordination
Training Inquiries

Brian joined the S.A. Police in 1966 and the following year was seconded full-time to EFS Headquarters. He transferred from the Police to CFS in February, 1979. He was appointed Fire Control Officer for the State's Pastoral Areas by the Minister of Agriculture in 1975, and has been a co-ordinator of major bushfires in many parts of the State. An active member of the Salisbury CFS (EFS) for the past 18 years, he has been an Executive Member of the Lower North Fire Fighting Association since 1974. He was a senior member of the Police Cliff Rescue and Search Squad until February, 1979. Before joining the Police Force, Brian was with the Department of Supply and the Forest Research Institute (Fire Research Division), Canberra. He holds the British Fire Services Association Medal and the Australian National Medal.



WINSTON BRYANT
Control Centre Operator

Joined Yorketown EFS in 1962 and transferred to H.Q. Reserve in 1971 and attained rank of Senior fireman. In 1976 transferred to Salisbury EFS. Appointed CFS H.Q. 1979. Married with one son. His interests are skin-diving, fishing, boating.



NEIL ELLIS
Control Centre Operator

A member of the Happy Valley and District CFS for eleven years, secretary for five years and substation officer for two years, Neil is also an FCO for the Meadows council, married with one child, his sport is water-skiing.

who's who at headquarters



TREVOR MODISTACH
Control Centre Operator

Started with EFS at Yorktown in 1963 and transferred to Morphett Vale EFS in 1971. A carpenter by trade, he joined SAFB Maintenance Department and later spent eight years with a fire protection firm. Currently, he is the Training Liaison Officer with the Morphett Vale-Reynella-Hackham CFS and a fire control officer for the area. Married with two children.



MARK THOMASON
Control Centre Operator

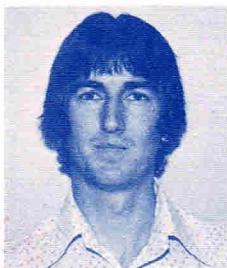
Member of Belair EFS/CFS for six years. Previously a service station manager. Single, his interests lie in the restoration of horse-drawn vehicles, old farm implements, blacksmithing, and in breeding heavy horses.

RESEARCH AND FIRE PROTECTION



BILL GREEN
Inspector, Research & Fire Protection
Bushfire & Rural Protection, Land Management, Research Inquiries

Bill has spent the past 19 years associated with bushfire research and protection. All but one of those years was with the former Bushfire Research Committee (now incorporated in the CFS). His first six years were spent at Mount Gambier as regional bushfires protection adviser, and he then came to Adelaide as a field officer and adviser. Last year Bill transferred to the CFS.



CHRIS DEARMAN
Regional Officer
Bushfire Protection, Land Management Inquiries

Chris is attached to the Research and Fire Protection Section. His qualifications include the Diploma of Agriculture (Roseworthy) and a Graduate Diploma in Natural Resources. His interests are basketball, golf, squash, football and gardening.



JOHN LLOYD
Regional Officer
Rural Fire Protection
Land Management Inquiries

Whilst Adelaide born and educated, John was a farmer and grazier for 15 years. He joined the CFS Bushfire Research and Protection Section in 1978. Married with one son, John's outside interests centre on a small farming property in the Adelaide Hills.



JUDITH CUNDY
Steno-Secretary

Has worked with CFS (EFS) H.Q. since 1968. Leisure activities are classical music, choral singing and studying piano and singing. Her likes are cats, canaries and people!

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTIONS



PETER MILLS
Publicity/Promotions Officer

Peter's background has been in the fields of advertising and marketing, involving photography, artwork and production and film editing. He has worked for a major farm implement company, advertising agencies and the Education Department (part-time) handling material for television and metropolitan and rural news media. His interests are music and outdoor activities. He plans to visit the United States in June and to look into fire protection publicity and promotion as practised by U.S. authorities.



TRUDY WHELAN
Pay Clerk/Ledger Operator

Trudy's interests revolve around her children and their activities.

CFS HEADQUARTERS TRAINING TOWER

In designing the new CFS Headquarters, training of volunteer fire-fighters was given careful consideration.

A valuable adjunct to training aids was the construction of a separate drill tower, combining drill, tank and hose drying facilities.

The tower is a square structure two metres on each face, in steel, 17 metres high, with platforms at three levels. Each platform having removable centre sections for rescue training and hose drying.

Access to the various levels is by steel step ladder within the tower.

Each level is provided with a window opening for ladder drills and external rescue training. Safety provisions conform to Department of Labour and Industry requirements.

A pump testing tank 10 metres deep and one square metre across, has been installed inside the tower, at ground level to enable static tests of pumps to be conducted at required heights of suction lift.

Adjacent to the tower is a concrete paved equipment testing area of 10 metres square with adequate site drainage for full bore pump delivery.

The tower and facilities are of a basic design used by fire and rescue services in Australia.

It is of interest, that the Police Emergency Operations Group and the St. John Ambulance Brigade Rescue Units are using the tower for their intensive training programmes.



Do you recognise the man abseiling? Ask Mr. Fred Kerr the gymnastics expert how he compares it to hang gliding . . . it's good training practice, too!



NAT COOKE
Administration Officer
Administration and Secretarial Inquiries
Joined CFS (EFS) Headquarters Staff in 1972 as Assistant to Director. Appointed Administration Officer, CFS, 1978. Previously with S.A. Police Force since 1965. Member of the Army Reserve. Married with two children, his leisure interests are reading and boating.



DAVID RAMSDEN
Chief Clerk
Correspondence, Accounts Inquiries
Joined CFS (EFS) H.Q. Staff in 1973. Currently studying Business Management at the S.A. Institute of Technology. Married, his interests are travel (going to U.K. and Europe in June), music, gardening and establishing his new home.



JAN McMAHON
Correspondence Clerk
Correspondence, Brigade Records, Statistics Inquiries
Joined CFS in September, 1978; previously with the Department of Environment, following four years at University (B.A. Hons.). Interests: cooking, languages (Greek), cycling.



JOHN SCHERINGER
Accountant
Joined the CFS in November, 1978 after five years accountancy experience. He holds a Bachelor of Economics Degree. Away from the office, his interests are in outdoor activities and reading.

SMOKE COLUMNS AND FIRE BEHAVIOUR

By D. R. DOUGLAS
(Woods and Forests Department)

Fire control officers of experience have all noted at some time or other rapid changes in the behaviour of a going fire—particularly sharp increases in fire intensity—without there being any obvious changes in the type of fuel or the weather factors noticed at ground level in the fire area.

Rapid increases of fire intensity may or may not lead to the development of full-scale "fire storm" conditions, but they always create a more difficult situation for the control forces, and any warning sign that can indicate the possible development of these conditions is always of great value to a fire control officer.

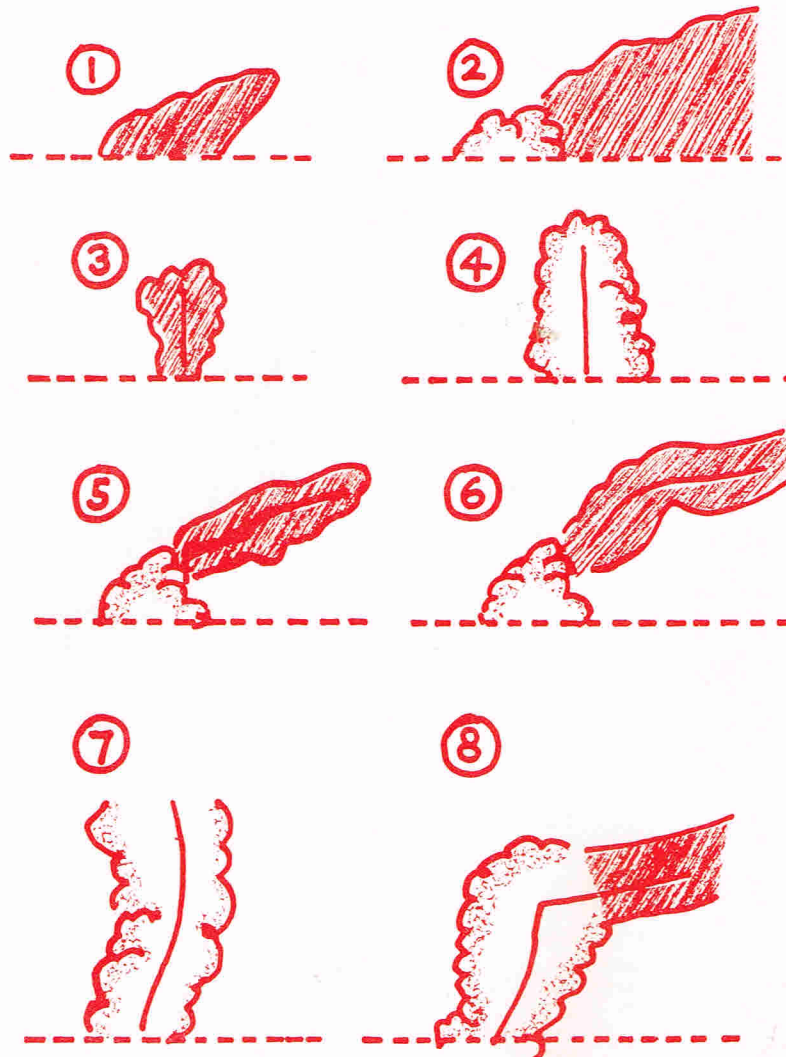
When on the fire face, the presence of "spotting" more than about 10 chains from the flanks or head of a fire is a good indication that extreme fire behaviour is likely to develop. This long-distance spotting means that there are strong updraughts, capable of carrying embers large enough to burn for one or two minutes before dropping to the ground.

Strong updraughts or whirlwinds develop only when the atmosphere exhibits certain upper air characteristics which are not obvious to a ground observer. However, the nature of the smoke column above a fire gives a clue to these conditions, and the type of column can be gauged by a fire control officer as he approaches the fire, or it can be described to him, if he is at the fire face, by a more distant observer.

Eight common types of smoke columns have been illustrated, and the associated fire behaviour is briefly as follows.

*Particularly when the smoke column is one of the last three types, and some distance of heavy fuel is ahead of the fire, the fire control officer is best advised to concentrate all his efforts on the fire flanks, and to avoid any form of back-burning whatsoever.

Type	Smoke Column	Fire Behaviour in Dry Scrub Fuels
1.	Diffused and drifting.	Quiet, no spotting.
2.	Some convection rolls, mostly diffused.	Moderate intensity, some short-distance spotting.
3.	Vertical, diffused.	Quiet fire, no spotting.
4.	Vertical, dense rolls and surges.	Usually local dense fuels, some temporary long-distance spotting.
5.	Convection rolls, then diffused.	Moderate fire, short-distance spotting.
6.	Convection rolls, then diffused, but with marked flattening at height.	High intensity, spotting to 20 chains.
7.	Strong surges and rolls, tall column more vertical with increasing height.	Very high to extreme intensity spotting to half to two miles.
8.	As for 7, but marked flattening at height.	*Extreme intensity, spotting one to six miles possible.



FIRE SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORMED

The new Central Yorke Peninsula Country Fire Services Advisory Committee held its inaugural meeting on 22nd February, 1979.

The Committee consists of the District Supervisor, the Deputy Supervisor, and representatives from the District Council of Central Yorke Peninsula, and Country Fire Service Units for Ardrossan, Maitland, Mulooowurtie, Port Victoria, Point Pearce and South Kilkerran.

The meeting was called by the Chairman of the District Council, Cr. T. G. Tucker, who chaired the meeting until a suitable constitution was adopted.

Mr. S. B. Moody, District Supervisor, is Chairman of the Committee, and the District Clerk, Mr. R. A. Wood, was appointed as the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Committee will be responsible for fire planning, resource tabulation, training, preparing equipment recommendations to Council and advising on any other matters pertaining to fire suppression within the area of the District Council of Central Yorke Peninsula.

*YP Country Times, Wednesday,
7th March, 1979*

CFS STATE FIRE-FIGHTING CHAMPIONSHIPS ON SUNDAY 16th SEPTEMBER 1979 AT STRATHALBYN OVAL CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

COMMENCING 1.00 p.m.

- "A" GRADE HOSE & PUMP DRILL
- "B" GRADE DRY HOSE DRILL
- ONE MAN LADDER DRILL
- ONE MAN HOSE DRILL
- FOUR MAN LADDER DRILL
- PORTABLE PUMP ALARM RACE

FROM 10.30 a.m.

STATIC DISPLAYS OF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

PLUS CHILDREN'S AMUSEMENTS, NOVELTY RACES

AND FULL CATERING FACILITIES

HOW MUCH WATER IN THAT TANK?

by K. E. GOREY,
U.S.P. Benson (S.A.) Pty. Ltd. Advertising

From long experience, many members of the CFS would be able to look at a tank and give an immediate estimate of its capacity in gallons.

However, as many members in both urban and rural areas have not had this experience, the situation sometimes arises where the quick answer could be very far from accurate.

The standard tank sizes in domestic use generally range up to a maximum of about 1 000 gals., but in rural areas they can be much greater, with the capacity rising by 500 gals. up to 3 000, and generally then rising by 1 000's up to 10 000 gals. After that you are on your own.

To bolster your morale when asked the inevitable question, "How much water would that tank hold?", here is a simple formula that will not let you down, if the tank is round. $D^2 \times \frac{1}{2}H \times 10 = \text{capacity in gals.}$

To quote examples, with the comparison of actual capacities:— a tank 10 ft. diameter, 6 ft. high:— $10 \times 10 \times 3 \times 10 = 3\,000$ gals., actual capacity = 2 950 gals. = error 50 gals.

To quote another:—8 ft. diameter x 8 ft. high:— $8 \times 8 \times 4 \times 10 = 2\,560$ gals., actual capacity = 2 513 gals. = error 47 gals.

And now, 15 ft. diameter x 6 ft. high:— $15 \times 15 \times 3 \times 10 = 6\,750$, actual capacity = 6 627 gals. = error 123 gals.

If you can keep that close you will be doing well, the error is only 1.8 per cent. So much for a round tank.

If the water supply is to be a square, or rectangular swimming pool or underground tank, the same formula can be applied with an adjusting addition of 25 per cent and the answer is correct.

$(\text{Area of base} \times \frac{1}{2}H \times 10) + 25 \text{ per cent.}$

Example is a swimming pool, 30 ft. x 10 ft. x average depth of 4 ft. $30 \times 10 \times 2 \times 10 = 6\,000 + 25 \text{ per cent} = 7\,500$.

Actual capacity, $30 \times 10 \times 4 \times 6.25 = 7\,500$.

Now that the formulae for round or square (rectangular) bodies of water are yours, only the ability to estimate dimensions fairly accurately can upset you.

For those not at present metrically converted . . . Editor.

FIRE BREAK STUDY ROBE-PENOLA ROAD

A research investigation is underway in the Beachport district to study the most effective means of creating a fire break along the southern side of the Robe-Penola Road.

The investigation is being undertaken by the Country Fire Services at the request of the Beachport and District Fire Fighting Association.

The environmental aspects of the project are being given particular attention.

CFS Director, Mr. F. L. Kerr, said the study was being carried out by its Research and Fire Protection Branch.

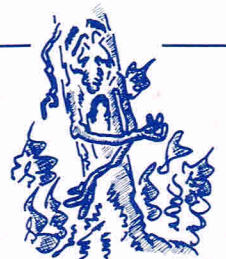
"While the Robe-Penola Road is ideally located to provide a district fire break," he said, "it also carried important stands of native vegetation. Our research will place the utmost importance on conserving these."

Mr. Kerr said the initial investigations had commenced earlier this month to determine the most practical and economic method of fire break construction.

Mr. B. A. Green, inspector research and fire protection, is in charge of the investigation. He emphasised the long-term nature of the project.

"There are many problems involved in the chemical control of heavy undergrowth," he said.

"It could be some time before final trial results are known."



Here's an extract taken from an early EFS manual that deserves a place in "The Volunteers'" first publication

—EDITOR

The "EFS MANUAL" is pleased to publish an exclusive story in verse by a well-known and liked personality in this field, Mr. Max Fatchen.

Mr. Fatchen (or "Max"—as he is better known) is a Staff Writer and Columnist with *The Advertiser* in Adelaide and is noted for his articles dealing, mainly, with the more human side of our everyday life. His stories have an appealing touch and are often in the true Australian idiom. His main asset is "The Fatchen Humour" which is evident in his thrice-weekly column of verse on a usually topical news story. Even a person in distress cannot fail to smile at a typical verse by Max.

In addition to his literary prowess, Mr. Fatchen has strong ties with the Emergency Fire Services, being a member and Patron of the Smithfield EFS Brigade, some 18 miles north of Adelaide.

—EDITOR

Our artist was so moved by the verse that he has illustrated items mentioned in this account of a CFS Volunteer Brigade in action

—EDITOR

"Ready, Willing and Able"

There's the wailing of a siren. There's the thud of rubber boots. There's a revving of the engine and a buttoning of suits. They go running for the station like a pack of startled hares And they clamber up like monkeys . . . and away the unit tears.

There's a rubbish fire that smoulders. There's a bin that's bright with flames.

There's some coot who burnt his carpet (and for him we've got some names)

And it needs much understanding and a ton of tact and charm When the boys turn out for action and it's just a false alarm.

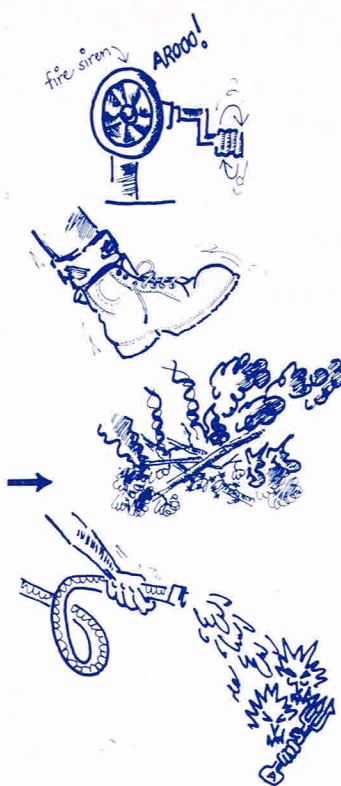
When the wind comes like a furnace and the flames come like a wave,

Then it's grim and deadly earnest as a house you try to save. When the bushfire like a torrent sweeps across the tinder land And the trees go off like rockets and your throat's as dry as sand.

There's a weary truck returning with its grimy, hard-worked hose. There are fellows short of eyebrows and with soot upon the nose. If you want to toast their valor (and they're not the blokes to brag) There's some "champagne" from the Murray in the unit waterbag.

In a certain nether region where the flames will daily blast, There's a fellow with a pitch-fork and an eye of anxious cast, "Keep on stoking, fellow demons, for we're in a proper mess If they ever bring those units and the ruddy EFS."

—Max Fatchen

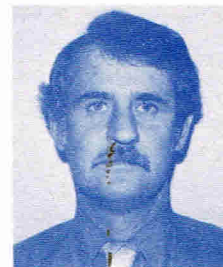


who's who at headquarters



ELIZABETH CAWLEY
Senior Typist

Has been with the CFS (EFS) for quite some time on the secretarial/office staff. Interests include basketball, squash, and other outdoor sports.



DAVID CRITCHLEY
Plant and Equipment Officer
Plant Records Inquiries

South Australian born, David was with the P.M.G. before joining the Australian Regular Army and saw service in a number of units, both in Australia and overseas. He reached the rank of Sergeant Major Warrant Officer Class I and was awarded medals for his service. Left the Army in 1975 to pursue tertiary studies and later joined the Taxation Department. He is a member of the Royal Association of Justices of S.A., the Korean and S.E. Asia Association, Apprentices Association (S.A.), and sporting clubs. Badminton, soccer and Australian Rules are among his sporting interests and he is a certificated coach with the S.A. National Football League and the Australian National Football League.



CATHY PALMER
Office Assistant

A relative newcomer, Cathy has been with us for some seven months. Her interest in life is to travel.

AMENDMENTS TO TRANSCEIVER LICENCE HOLDERS CALL SIGNS AND FREQUENCIES

BURNSIDE	VL5NO	163-060
CARRIETON	VZ5AJ	MF 2580
CLARE	VL5CG	163-195
DUDLEY	VL5JZ	MF 2780
GLOSSOP	VL5TM	163-090
HAWKER	VL5EU	SSB 2661
KIMBA	VL5DF	163-060
LACEPEDE	VL5GK	163-060
MONARTO	VL5XO	163-090
PARINGA	VZ5AL	163-210
PETERBOROUGH	VZ5FB	163-510
RIDLEY	VL5LD	163-360
RIVERTON	VL5NB	163-075
ROBE	VL5LM	MF 3158
ROBERTSTOWN	VZ5AY	163-570
STIRLING NTH	VL5BB	SSB
VICTOR HARBOR	VL5FM	163-285

EASTERN DISTRICTS FIRE FIGHTING ASSOC.

BALAH. STN (BASE)	VL5EM	SSB 2661-5 kHz
9 PORTABLES		
BROKEN HILL FLYING DOCTOR	9 HB	2020 kHz 4130 kHz

NORTH EASTERN DISTRICTS FIRE FIGHTING ASSOC.

WADINGA STN. (BASE)	VL5IO	2661-5 kHz
4 MOBILES		2669-5 kHz
BROKEN HILL FLYING DOCTOR		SSB 2020 kHz

OBITUARY

Barry James McLoughlin

The Volunteer pays tribute to the memory of CFS member, Barry James McLoughlin, who was killed in a tragic road accident, whilst on a fire call, on 15th February, 1979.

A member of the Athelstone CFS, Barry with six other volunteers was travelling on a fire unit when it left the road on a bend and rolled over, and he was killed instantly.

Aged 34, he was a sergeant, First Grade, with the S.A. Police; having joined the Force in 1964. After serving with the C.I.B. he was later attached to Management Services (now known as Organisational Services).

Barry was a well-respected member of the community, the police force and the CFS, and the sincere condolences of our service have been expressed to his widow and family.

BELOW: Mr. Ray Orr, O.A.M.—honoured for services to fire-fighting and the community.



Awarded Australia Day Honors

Mr. Raymond Donald Orr of Mount Barker was awarded the medal of the Order of Australia, for outstanding service to the community.

Mr. Orr was honoured for service to the community, particularly in the provision of fire-fighting services.

He has had a long connection with fire services in the Hills going back to 1946. He represents the Hills area and is a regional officer and deputy chairman of the CFS Board.

In 1969, he was awarded a citation for meritorious service in the EFS.

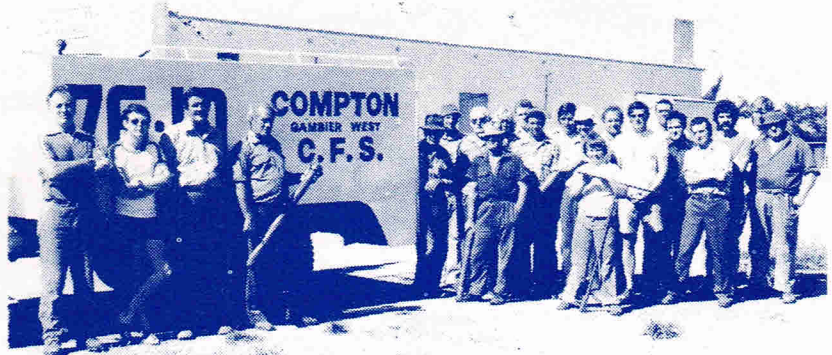
Mr. Orr has also been active in local government since 1960. He is chairman of Mount Barker District Council and a member and past president of the Southern and Hills Local Government Associations.

His other commitments include the State Emergency Service and St. John Ambulance. He was also involved in the formation of senior citizens, Meals on Wheels, R.D.N.S. and service clubs in the district.

Editorial courtesy: Mount Barker Courier, 31st January, 1979.

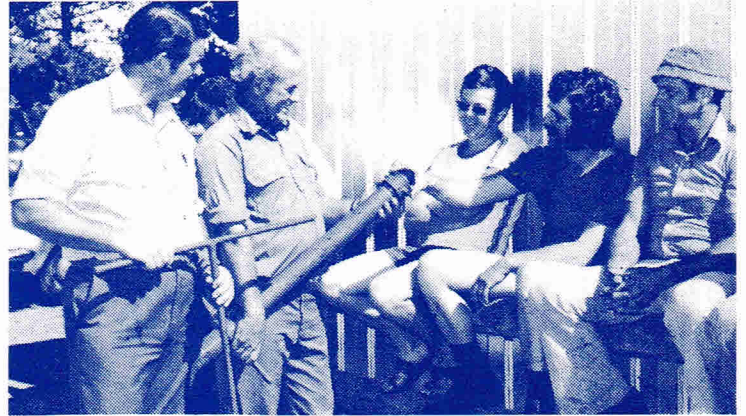
CFSS SERVICES

By the end of April, 1979, CFS Headquarters will be sufficiently equipped and staffed to commence essential training for volunteer personnel, carry out inspections of CFS Brigades and equipment, provide a service for enquiries on fire protection matters, regulations, attending conferences, advising on training programmes, communications, etc.



• Top—Members of the Compton CFS unit.

• Right—Checking out the equipment are from left, John Hann, Trevor Baker, Terry Dohnt, Brenton Sims, and Robert Stevenson.
Pictures by Peter Morris.



Looking for C.F.S. recruits

The Compton-Gambier West CFS group thinks that now is a good time for a recruiting drive.

“The recent fire won't be forgotten for a while” said president, Mr. John Hann.

“There are a lot of new homes being built in our area, it means that we have to offer a lot more protection,” he said.

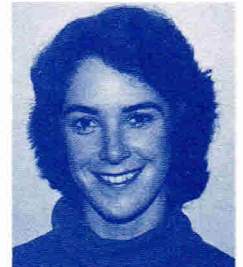
Mr. Hann said he welcomed newcomers to join the CFS group.

About 20 members attended a meeting last Sunday to familiarise themselves with the equipment of the unit.

Senior officers of the brigade gave instruction in the use of the fire radio, operation of the pump and vehicle, and fire-fighting techniques.

The Border Watch, Thursday,
15th February, 1979—

who's who at headquarters



KARINA FULLER

Subsidies Clerk
Subsidies Enquiries

Karina has been with the C.F.S. since August 1978, and is currently undertaking studies for a Business certificate in Accounting. Her interests include reading and outdoor activities.

1979 CHRONICLE OF COMING EVENTS

Region 5
Fire-Fighting Competitions
3rd June
Naracoorte Showgrounds

Region 6
Fire-Fighting Competitions
5th August
Buckleboo Oval

Region 1
Fire-Fighting Competitions
10th June
Mylor Oval

Region 3
Fire-Fighting Competitions
19th August
Yorketown Oval

Region 2
Fire-Fighting Competitions
24th June
Nuriootpa Oval

State
Fire-Fighting Championships
16th September
Strathalbyn

Region 4
Fire-Fighting Competitions
8th July
Clare Oval

FIRE PREVENTION
WEEK
19th-26th October
(Details of daily activities will be listed)
in our next quarterly *The Volunteer*.

Region 7
Fire-Fighting Competitions
22nd July
Borrika Oval

PARADE OF
FIRE UNITS
Saturday, 20th October
KING WILLIAM ST., ADELAIDE.

\$15,000 YACKA FIRE ENGINE



'Northern Argus', Wednesday February 14, 1979
'Northern Argus', Wednesday March 7, 1979

LET IT BURN

Fire engines, their use and manufacture, seem to have been altogether forgotten in the Dark Ages. Portable syringes and "squirts" appear to have been the only contrivances in use for throwing water on fires, except buckets. The gross superstition and thorough ignorance which held all Europe in its grasp, not only prevented the production of better instruments, but actually discouraged their use. Instead, the priests and others proposed trusting to the use of relics and the tolling of consecrated bells during fires as far more efficient than any attempt at extinguishing them by water.

The new fire appliance recently acquired by the Yacka Country Fire Service was commissioned by Mr. F. L. Kerr, Director of Country Fire Services, S.A. at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 20th February, 1979.

The unit comprises a current model D1610 International 6 tonne truck with four-wheel-drive and low gear range to enable operation in steep country.

The body was custom built by Carey Gully Engineering and features a 2 700 litre tank, a two stage high performance pump, monitor and fog nozzle, handlines on each corner and a hose reel.

It is finished throughout with polyurethane paint to provide maximum protection against rust.

Total cost of the unit is about \$15 500. It is being financed partly by fund-raising ventures and the balance by a special rate applied to Yacka Ward of the District Council of Georgetown and a government subsidy.

Pleasant surprise of the day, was the presenting of Life Membership to Mr. Clem Weckert.

Service Stars and certificates were presented to members of the fire-fighting team, Sam Mitchell and Clyde Badman who received silver stars for 20 years service, Don Milne, Herb Riechelt, Lindsay Harvey and Trevor Abbott, for 10 years service.

Phil Gale and Neville Spackman received chevrons and certificates for four years service.

Representatives from Koolunga, Gulnare and Georgetown District Council were invited guests.

To conclude the commissioning, a dinner was held at the Yacka Hotel.

Editorial courtesy of the *Northern Argus*.

CFS OPERATIONS AND RADIO ROOM

DESIGN:

The layout of the Operations Room is based on the practical experience of CFS Headquarters Staff in fire and special service co-ordination.

FUNCTION:

The system is designed to co-ordinate bushfires and special service incidents in CFS districts.

OPERATION:

The centre is to be staffed 24 hours a day. Direct telephone lines to the S.A. Police Communications Centre and the SAFB H.Q. are installed for emergency use. CFS H.Q. Emergency Fire Call Telephone No. is 297 7000. After Fire Call Telephone No. is 297 6788.

The VHF-FM Radio Communications Frequencies—

State Channel 2 frequency 163.120 kHz.

State Channel 3 frequency 163.240 kHz.

are monitored 24 hours a day for emergency inter-base communication with CFS H.Q., Adelaide.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A total staff of nine operators may operate the non-switching telephone units. All units are identical and telephone calls can be transferred by the operator to any part of the building or within the Operations Room.

A large master wall map, special area maps of appropriate scales and a complete State set of maps provide the means for locality identification and plotting of fires.

The Radio Room is linked to the Operations Room by a six-laned conveyor belt system for the passing of messages. A limited Remote Control Unit enables the H.Q. Co-ordinator in charge of fire operations to listen or speak direct to Air Spotting Patrols on VHF radio.

The H.Q. radio communications system will allow for four operators to select and work independently four VHF frequencies whilst retaining a listening watch on State Channels 2 and 3.



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAMPBELLTOWN

Municipal Offices
72 Montacute Rd.
Campbelltown S.A. 5073
Phone: 321 2227

Post Office
P.O. Box
Campbelltown S.A. 5074

Office Hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Mon-Fri.
23rd February, 1979

As the Mayor of this City and President of the Athelstone C.F.S. I am writing to you regarding the untimely death of Barry McInnes. Barry, a member of the Police Force and a volunteer member of the C.F.S. was killed in a disastrous accident involving one of the Units attending a fire in Athelstone on Thursday, 15th February, 1979.

To the community in general and particularly the residents of Athelstone, his passing will leave a profound effect, but to his wife, Helen and his three young children, the loss, sorrow and isolation of a father are irreplaceable.

On Saturday, the 24th February, 1979, I am launching a public memorial fund to assist his widow and family in this, their hour of need and I would call upon you as an individual, an organisation, or club, to assist to your utmost. I am proud of the volunteer services in Campbelltown and we must now prove it in a tangible way.

Your donation will be gratefully received at the Council Office, 172 Montacute Road, Rustrevor, or I may be contacted on 31 6544 at home or 31 5029 at my business.

Yours sincerely,
H.S. Reid
H.S. Reid
Mayor