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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

April 21, 1953

SUBJECT: L.I.A. ANNUAL MEETING
APRIL 10, 1953

To Members of the Lead Industries Association:

In connection with the 25th annual meeting of the Lead Industries Association held at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on April 10, 1953, we are attaching the following:

1. Copy of a press release which will give you the newly elected officers, Executive Committee, and Board of Directors of the Association, and

2. Copy of a press release giving the synopses of papers delivered at the meeting.

We have received or expect to receive the following complete papers, which will be mimeographed. If you wish any or all of these complete papers kindly let us know.

Thomas Nolan	World Lead Mine Resources and Production

Question Box Panel on Lead Mine Production

Paul C. Feddersen	Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.
L. H. Hart	American Smelting & Refining Co.
M. P. Romney	Utah Mining Association
E. A. Jones	St. Joseph Lead Co.

George E. Biscaye	An Australian Outlook on Lead
Reuben Viener	The Secondary Lead Industry
J. A. Costello	A Consumer Looks at Lead
R. L. Sommerville	Storage Batteries
K. S. Wyatt	Cable
T. B. Prickett	Tetraethyl Lead
E. L. Newhouse, III	Metallic Lead Products
Miles M. Zoller	Pigments and Chemicals

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Ziegfeld

Secretary.

LIA22734

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, 17, N.Y.

Press Release - For immediate release - April 10, 1953.

White Sulphur Springs - April 10, J. B. Haffner, Vice-President and General Manager, of The Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company of Kellogg, Idaho, was today elected President, of The Lead Industries Association, at its twenty-fifth annual meeting held at The Greenbrier Hotel. Mr. Haffner succeeds Felix Edgar Wormser, Vice-President, of St. Joseph Lead Company, New York, N.Y., who has been nominated by President Eisenhower to become Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Mineral Resources.

In severing connections with the Lead Industries Association after twenty-five years of service Mr. Wormser expressed the hope that the great progress recorded by the Association, which has brought it to a position of international recognition would continue and that his successor would find a solution to the difficulties of the Western lead miners, many of whom have discontinued operating in the face of declining metal prices.

The representatives of the lead mining, smelting and consuming industries attending the meeting of the Association elected officers for the following year as follows:

J. B. Haffner, President
K. C. Brownell, Vice-President
J. A. Martino, Vice-President
J. M. Bowlby, Vice-President

R. L. Ziegfeld was reappointed secretary-treasurer.

The Board of Directors was elected as follows:

Jean Vuillequez,	Vice-President	American Metal Co., Ltd.
K. C. Brownell,	President	American Smelting & Refining Co.
Clarence Glass,	Vice-President	Anaconda Sales Co.
S. A. Easton,	President	Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mng. & Concentrating Co.
H. L. Day,	President	Day Mines, Inc.
J. M. Bowlby,	Chairman of the Board,	Eagle-Picher Co.
J. A. Costello,	Vice-President	Ethyl Corp.
E. L. Newhouse, Jr.,	President	Federated Metals Division of American Smelting & Refining Co.
J. P. Ruth,	Vice-President	The Glidden Company
J. A. Martino,	President	National Lead Company

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LIA22735

P. H. Hunt, Vice-President	Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.
Andrew Fletcher, President	St. Joseph Lead Company
George Mixter, Vice-Pres.	United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., Inc.
J.B. Haffner, Vice-President & General Manager	Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company.

The Executive Committee was reelected as follows: J.B. Haffner, K. C. Brownell, J. A. Martino, George Mixter, J. M.Bowlby and Andrew Fletcher.

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LIA22736

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, 17, N.Y.

Press Release -- For immediate release - April 10, 1953.

White Sulphur Springs - April 10, The Lead Industries Association celebrated its Silver Anniversary at The Greenbrier with a meeting of about 130 representatives of lead mining companies and consumers of lead.

Leading off the two day program Mr. Thomas Nolan, Assistant Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., dicussed World Lead Mine Resources and Production. "There is a rather widespread recent tendency to conclude that we are on the way to become a "have-not" nation. Curiously enough this conclusion has been accepted chiefly by the economists. It is not accepted in large part by those who should be in the best position to appraise the situation - mining geologists." Mr. Nolan pointed out that geo-chemical prospecting and airborne instruments such as the magnetometer and the Geiger counter permit rapid exploration and ore detection and have been responsible for a number of discoveries of new ore bodies. "Known world reserves of lead in mines now equipped or being equipped is in the order of 40,000,000 tons of lead. I will let you make your own decision as to how many years that will last, but I believe we can all agree that it is enough to provide a cushion while the industry is finding the as yet undiscovered ore bodies that can confidently be expected to increase the supply."

Thomas G. Moore, Manager, Geological and Exploration Department, The American Metal Company, Ltd., New York, headed up a panel consisting of representatives from various lead mining districts of the United States. Paul C. Feddersen, Superintendent, Bunker Hill Smelter, Kellogg, Idaho, said that his company has already discontinued block caving since this marginal ore has become sub-marginal at present prices. Likewise tailings retreatment has been discontinued. "This will result in an annual reduction in production of approximately 4,000 tons of lead and 7,500 tons of zinc." "What we should strive for to add to the potential

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production and reserves of lead," said Mr. Feddersen, "is a more reasonable relationship between wages, production per man, and metal prices. More and more mechanization is only a partial solution."

Discussing Mexican lead out-put, L. H.Hart, Resident Engineer, American Smelting and Refining Company, New York, N.Y., told those assembled that the current lead and zinc price levels will not cause any serious decline in Mexican out-put. "Almost all Mexican properties contain an important credit of gold and silver. In some cases copper content also provides credit. In all probability gold and silver credits will hold without change in Mexico, but at Mt. Isa and Buchans mines a softening in the copper price would remove some of the cushion that helps carry the load for lead."

In British Columbia only about eight mines have closed down due primarily to the present zinc price. F. L. Hallan, Assistant Comptroller, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., Trail, B. C. said he predicted that there will be no serious falling off in lead out-put in British Columbia this year.

Miles P. Romney, Manager, Utah Mining Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, brought out that a number of small lead and zinc mines have closed down in the West and that many other mines in that area are facing a similar decision because of current low price levels of lead and zinc. A short time ago it was estimated that out-put in the eleven Western States this year would probably drop to about two-thirds of the 1952 out-put if prices of lead and zinc remained low for any period, or held at their current levels over a prolonged period. However, these estimates have been revised and out-put, said Mr. Romney, would suffer even a deeper cut. At present mine closings of the West are spotty, but many mines have been operating for the past several months at a loss, hoping that some relief may be forthcoming. "The day of decision," Mr. Romney said, "is rapidly approaching." He felt that the problem could be terminated by a sliding scale tariff on imported lead and zinc.

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Whether or not the St. Joseph Lead Company would proceed in the completion of its expansion program in Southeastern Missouri, would depend in large measure on any further marked decline in the price of lead, declared Elmer A. Jones, Assistant General Manager, St. Joseph Lead Company, Bonne Terre, Missouri. He said that completion on expansion at Indian and Hayden Creeks would increase milling capacities at the properties by 3,000 tons a day.

Discussing the Australian out-look on lead, George E.Biscoye, Vice-President, C. Tennent, Sons & Company, New York, N.Y., read a paper prepared by the Broken Hill Associated Smelters, Prop. of Australia, who were unable to send a representative because of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress being held concurrently in Australia. "We in Broken Hill view the future optimistically but with a certain amount of caution. In our own industry we hope that costs will steady up now that the persistent rounds of wage increases with which we have been dogged for the last few years appear to have subsided. Smelter production at Port Pirie will be about 164,000 tons for the year ended June 30, 1953."

"Looked at generally, conditions in Australia are not buoyant, and we are suffering from a capital shortage that has unfortunately made it necessary to defer the completion of several major national power schemes and other industrial projects. Prosperity for Australia depends to a large extent on the level of business activity in the United States, and in a more restricted field the Australian lead industry is equally dependent on the prosperity of mining and consuming interests here. Without a healthy lead mining industry in the U.S., the search for substitutes would inevitably have been greatly accelerated."

Reuben Viener, partner, Hyman Viener & Sons, Richmond, Virginia, spoke on the important subject of the secondary lead industry. Because of lead's imperishability, the secondary lead industry has emerged as a vital and integral part of the total lead industry structure. The industry said Mr. Viener provides our economy with mineral wealth in a true form of conservation, through the utilization of a raw

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LIA22739

material which gives back to the original consumer a substantial monetary return. Reviewing some of the problems incident to the erratic price structure in the past, Mr. Viener emphasized the important influence on the secondary smelters operating position of stabilizing the price of lead at a reasonable level in line with its economic value.

Those attending the meeting of the Lead Industries Association were honored by an address by the Honorable Richard M. Simpson, Congressman from Pennsylvania and Member of the House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means. Reviewing the national legislative picture Congressman Simpson felt that the relations between the White House and the House of Representatives were particularly good with respect to a cooperative attitude toward the President's requests made earlier in the session. While only two of the 19 recommendations have been enacted on, the ground work has been well laid and action should proceed rapidly on Legislation dealing with (1) Cutting appropriations, (2) An approach to balancing the budget, (3) possible tax relief, (4) appropriate amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, and so on.

"I anticipate that cooperation with the President will increase as specific remedies to New Deal ills are suggested and as New Deal administrators are discharged, thus making possible their replacement by men pledged to carrying out President Eisenhower's program." This is being accomplished Congressman Simpson went on to say through the President's recent executive order permitting removal of "policy makers" who believe themselves to be frozen in permanent Civil Service status by the previous administration. "All in all I believe that the record of the first session of the 83rd Congress will justify the continuing confidence of the people. Finally I anticipate that this record will lead to increased support for the President as will be evidenced in 1954 by the election of an Republican Congress with a substantially increased majority in both the House and the Senate."

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LIA22740

Referring to the Silver Anniversary of the Lead Industries Association Congressman Simpson declared that such an Association representing, as it does, the public's interest as well as that of the lead producer and consumer companies has demonstrated its basic interest in sound business principles both in and out of Government. In a final analysis, he went on to say, this is exactly what President Eisenhower and Congress are trying to accomplish while at the same time maintaining a sound international policy and secure military defenses for ourselves and friendly people everywhere.

On the second and concluding day of the meeting R. A. Gardiner, Jr., Vice-President, Gardiner Metal Company, Chicago, Illinois, acted as Chairman of the General Session.

J. A. Costello, Vice-President, Ethyl Corporation, New York, N.Y., discussed lead from the point of view of one of the largest consumers. "There is sufficient potential productive capacity," he insisted, "to meet any reasonable increase in the demand for lead. We believe that this potential not only exists but we are confident that adequate supplies will be forthcoming in the future to meet all essential needs." However, he added the indicated increase in consumption depends upon the continued availability of foreign lead without restriction. "While all you U. S. consumers," he said, "have a full appreciation of the desirability of keeping the American mining industry strong, they must also accept the responsibility for encouraging and supporting the foreign production of lead upon which they must now in part depend. It, therefore, follows that any Government action that will have the effect of discouraging imports and reducing the expansion of foreign mining properties is undesirable from a consumer's standpoint."

W. J. Welch, Manager, Metal Department, National Lead Company, New York, N.Y., as chairman of a panel of authoritives, representing the major consumers of lead introduced Mr. R. L. Sommerville, President, Association of American Battery Manufacturers and Assistant General Sales Manager, Electric Storage Battery

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Company, Philadelphia, Penna., who spoke on the outlook for storage batteries. Industrial battery producers have estimated, according to Mr. Sommerville, a 1953 consumption approximately equal to that of 1952, or 47,800 tons of lead. Government requirements for automotive type batteries will involve 9300 tons of lead in 1953, a slight increase of 1.3% over 1952 requirements. Original equipment batteries will show probably the greatest increase, totaling 83,050 tons or an increase of 26.5%. Export replacement battery requirements are expected to be 5,150 tons, an increase of about 5%. All told, Mr. Sommerville estimated that 415,200 tons of lead will be consumed by the battery industry in 1953, an increase of 7.5% over 1952.

The question of whether lead would be replaced by aluminum as a cable sheathing was taken up by K. S. Wyatt, Engineer of Cables, Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York, N.Y. "Both technically and economically aluminum is in a favorable position as a competitor of lead in cable sheathing," declared Mr. Wyatt. In telephone cable lead is gradually being replaced by stalpath, a steel-aluminum-plastic sheath. In aerial cables, aluminum because of its lighter weight and resistance to fatigue may be expected to gradually replace lead. In duct cable, which comprises the great bulk of lead sheath power cable in the U. S. the use of aluminum sheath is problematical said Mr. Wyatt, owing to its greater stiffness and the necessity for training the cable around manholes to take care of expansion.

T. B. Prickett of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Inc., Petroleum Chemicals Division, Wilmington, Delaware, discussed the outlook for tetraethyl lead. "The trend of compression ratios in American built automobile engines is continuing upward with no sign of abatement. As long as this basic influence prevails," Mr. Prickett maintains, "higher and higher octane numbers must be provided. While jet engines are partially replacing piston engines for aircraft, this development is not expected to reduce aviation gasoline consumption during the next five years." "Further," Mr. Prickett indicated, "the low octane gasolines

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presently used outside the U. S. and Canada will soon be unacceptable." During 1952 some 160,000 tons of metallic lead were consumed by the world's tetraethyl producers. If it is assumed that expanded facilities will operate at 85% of capacity in the reasonably near future, Mr. Prickett predicted an annual lead consumption of 185,000 tons by the tetraethyl lead industry.

Metallic lead products were covered by E. L. Newhouse, III, Sales Coordinator of Federated Metals Division, American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, N.Y. Mr. Newhouse said that "new materials have often displaced lead in a flash of glory, only to find that lead regains its former stature in what are apparently "natural" applications." As an example he cited, sulphuric acid handling equipment where it is apparent that lead will continue to hold its own against an onslaught of new materials, many of which after a relatively short period of service are replaced by lead, the formerly used material that had given satisfactory service for a long period of time. Mr. Newhouse also described other metallic lead applications that were growing in use, such as lead radiation shielding material and as an alloying constituent in solder and babbits. "I believe we can expect a sustained demand for solder as long as automobile and industrial production continues at present, or near present, levels," he said. Discussing the babbit bearing field in particular he declared that the use of roller bearings by a number of railroads has made inroads on the use of babbit in this field. "However," Mr. Newhouse reported, "a number of roads are convinced that roller bearings ARE NOT the answer to bearing failures. Many of them have discovered they have just as many failures with roller bearings and at a higher cost as they have had with babbited bearings."

The outlook for lead pigments and chemicals was presented by Miles M. Zoller, Vice-President, The Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Total lead pigments shipped in 1952 amounted to 210,987 tons, a loss of 12% over 1951, but Mr. Zoller was optimistic for an improvement in this situation for 1953. The reasons

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during the past several years the storage battery industry has consumed approximately 60% of the total litharge and red lead shipped and continues to be the "bell wether" of the lead oxide business and the battery business looks promising for next year. Speaking of specific lead chemical applications Mr. Zoller pointed out that the use of white lead in house paint should most likely continue at its present rate without much growth or recession. The position of lead products in the ceramic industry remains fairly constant. The use of lead oxides in the manufacture of colors continues to improve gradually. The vinyl plastic industry continues to grow and along with it the market for lead stablizers. The Lead Industries Association's, Red Lead Technical Committee, declared Mr. Zoller, "continues to operate as it has in the past with increasing efficiency and favorable results. The trend away from red lead in metal protected paints has been stopped in its tracks, particularly in Government specifications. In fact, the tonnage of red lead in paints has been increasing."

Concluding the Technical Sessions Dr. Robert A.Kehoe, Director, Department of Preventive Medicine and Industrial Health, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, and Medical Director, Ethyl Corporation, addressed the meeting on "The Lead Industries and Human Health." Dr. Kehoe emphasized particularly the importance of increasing knowledge about lead poisoning incidence among children and the need for continued/in improvement industrial hygiene, particularly where lead is involved.

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