DIRECTOR'S MEETING

New York, N. Y. September 30, 1931.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Down Town Association, New York City, on Wednesday, September 30th, at 12:30 P. M.

Present:	Representing:
Clinton H. Crane, Chairman	St. Joseph Lead Company
B. N. Zimmer	American Metal Co. Ltd.
E. A. Behr	American Smelting & Refining Co.
H. M. Brush	American Smelting & Refining Co.
R. N. Roosevelt	Eagle-Picher Lead Company
Ivan Reitler	Federated Metals Corporation
J. A. McCarthy	International Smelting Co.- United Metals Selling Co. Agents.
F. M. Carter	National Lead Company
E. J. Cornish	National Lead Company
F. M. Smith	Northwest Lead Company
W. E. Chollar	Remington Arms Company
C. M. Chapin, Jr.	St. Joseph Lead Company
I. H. Cornell	St. Joseph Lead Company
F. Y. Robertson	United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company

F. E. Wormser, Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT

Jan. 1, 1931 to Sept. 1, 1931.

Cash on Hand and in Bank, Jan. 1.			$18,533.83
RECEIPTS			
Membership Contributions, 1930	$660.50		
Membership Contributions, 1931	28,241.25	$28,891.75	
Less, Contributions Outstanding, 1930	462.50		
Less, Contributions Outstanding, 1931	552.25	1,014.75	27,877.00
Credits to Members on Adjustments of Contributions			22.00
Subscriptions to Medical Research Fund			3,332.00
Interest			88.38
Book Sales			71.64
	Total Receipts		$31,891.02
	TOTAL		$50,424.85
DISBURSEMENTS			
Furniture & Fixtures	$10.00		
Salaries	13,860.00		
Rent & Light	1,634.23		
Office Expense Miscellaneous	1,056.04		
Traveling Expenses	597.51		
Telephone & Telegraph	311.48		
Books & Subscriptions	158.56		
Printing	10,509.08		
Medical Research	5,000.00		
	Total Disbursements		33,136.90
Cash on Hand and in Bank, Sept. 1, 1931			15,287.73
	TOTAL		$48,424.63

The Secretary's report was read and accepted as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following principal developments have occurred since the last Board meeting:

1. Members - The Utah Copper Company has sent in its resignation because it is no longer engaged in lead mining. Two new membership applications have been accepted by the Executive Committee. They are the United American Metals Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Nathan Trotter & Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

2. Government Contacts - The Federal Trade Commission dismissed the Leadite case on April 30th. On a trip to Washington I learned that the Commission considered all the evidence and felt warranted in dismissing the case because the Leadite Company had been in business for over 30 years and that the Commission's investigation by questionnaire to water companies, the principal customers of the Leadite Company, indicated that the water companies were fully aware of the fact that Leadite did not contain any lead. The only ground upon which the Commission could argue that the term "Leadite" was misleading lay in the fact that the name itself would appear to be so. The Commission apparently feels that actual examples of deception should be cited. I inquired how this ruling would affect the question of Mineralead, a similar compound recently placed on the market. The Chief Examiner told me that he would place the term "Mineralead" in a different category and that it bordered on fraud.

If we can furnish the Commission with evidence of actual deception in the Leadite case, preferably a great number of examples, the case can be reopened. In this connection, the thought occurred to me that we might properly communicate with plumbers and others using calking material, but who are in the minority so far as consumption of Leadite is concerned, asking them whether they know the composition of Leadite. Mr. Rowland, the attorney for the Commission, who handled the Leadite case, tells me that if we can prove deception so far as some of the public are concerned, we would stand a good chance of reopening the Leadite case. I should like to be advised by the Board as to what disposition they wish to make of this matter.

We have successfully persuaded the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to enlarge the scope of its export statistics relating to lead pigments and metallic lead products so that members engaged in export trade will have a more useful record of the volume and kind of export business than they have now.

The Bureau of Standards would like to know if we are interested in carrying on some research relating to white metal bearing alloys. This work was initiated by the War Department in an effort to devise a lead bearing metal free of tin so that, in war time, the United States might be placed in an independent position with respect to an adequate supply of tin. Several years research has been done on the subject but nothing conclusive developed. The Bureau now finds itself short of funds to carry on this program. I understand the War Department is anxious to cooperate by supplying trucks and making arrangements for the practical testing of any bearings developed.

In July I made a trip to Buffalo in the interests of lead pipe after I had learned that Buffalo was planning to revise its plumbing code. The local plumbers are great boosters for lead. Subsequently the journeymen plumbers invited me to talk at their State Convention in Syracuse in August, which I did and they later passed a resolution endorsing the wider use of lead in building construction.

3. Statistics - We have made arrangements to broaden the field of our secondary lead statistics, beginning with the month of August.

4. Lead Pipe Specifications - A survey among our members manufacturing lead pipe indicated that they were in favor, with one exception, of making a change in the specifications covering the larger sizes of lead pipe so as to introduce a greater uniformity in the specifications. Contacts with the trade also indicate that the proposed changes would be welcome. Accordingly the Association is ready to adopt the new standard whenever the Board desires.

5. Educational Work - Publication of the book, "Useful Information About Lead" resulted in our receiving an unusually large number of unsolicited and complimentary responses and the book seems to have received a very happy reception, both in this country and abroad.

In addition to our regular issues of "Lead" we have procured a large amount of valuable publicity through established trade journals, newspapers and other mediums, with articles of editorial interest relating to such subjects as water-proofing shower baths with lead, lead spandrels, lead ornaments, protecting X-ray equipment with lead, and lead used in construction work.

We have in process of preparation a booklet on lead pipe which we propose to publish at the time the new standard for lead pipe is adopted. Another booklet is contemplated on sheet lead, there being no literature available, so far as we can find out, which deals in an authoritative way with the multitudinous applications of sheet lead in industry.

6. Medical Research - Last Spring I visited Boston for the purpose of discussing the subject of lead poisoning in infants with some of the medical profession there who have caused us to receive some unfavorable publicity about lead and I believe the visit was worthwhile.

Another solicitation among members was made to complete the Lead Fund of $10,000.00 for research at Harvard College and I am pleased to report that the fund was oversubscribed to the extent of $857.00, which, with the permission of the Board, I would like to redistribute pro-rata among contributors.

We have been cooperating with the New York State Department of Labor in its effort to decrease the incidence of lead poisoning and have helped them in the publication of some literature which the Department proposes to distribute giving precautions to be observed in the use of lead products.

I attended the annual convention of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, having received word that lead poisoning would be discussed, but the topic was zinc poisoning from brass pipes and the comment on lead was not sufficient to warrant stirring up the subject.

7. Miscellaneous - Ever since the book on lead has appeared the number of inquiries of a technical nature reaching this office has been increased and has enabled us to obtain a good idea of what problems interest users of lead products the most. We have also received a suggestion from the Tin Research and Industrial Applications Committee in London to cooperate with us in matters of mutual interest.

Our technical research has been very limited in extent and I feel that much more might be done. There are numerous problems relating to the use of lead which might be fruitfully attacked. For example:

(a) Lead Coatings - Lead is the most durable of the non-ferrous metals. It is soft, melts at a low temperature and would appear to be an excellent coating material, yet it is used very little for that purpose. Much secrecy surrounds the methods used by fabricators for coating steel products with lead, and I believe some research might be well put on the problem. Then all iron and steel companies who might wish to do so could use it and the market for the product developed more rapidly. Although it is quite true that the development of a satisfactory lead coated product on a large scale might compete with zinc, the lead coated product would probably always be higher in cost and would have a more limited market. Possibly we might enlist the cooperation of the steel companies in work of this nature and the Tin Research Committee abroad.

(b) Vibration Dampening Qualities of Lead - This is a characteristic of lead, which has been only recently developed to any great extent, such as in the use of anti-vibration mats beneath buildings and machinery. Research on this particular characteristic might well result in furnishing a wider outlet for sheet lead.

In the last month we succeeded in interesting the Carnegie Steel Company in using sheet lead in the construction of a patented and very promising new rail joint introduced by that company in the United States. We have shipped some sheet lead to the Carnegie Steel Company for experimental work on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, and if the experiment is successful a promising market for lead should be developed.

(c) Corrosion Resistance of Lead to Various Chemicals - Although a great amount of work has been done on this subject there is still a lot that may be learned, particularly with respect to some common corrosion problems such as the corrosion of lead with certain cements. We are arranging some cooperative work of this nature with one of the larger cement manufacturers, which may throw some light on how to protect lead from cement corrosion.

(d) Use of Litharge - So far as I know the characteristics, technology and use of this extremely useful lead oxide have not been exhaustively studied. Litharge is used in so many different industries, such as, storage battery, pottery, varnish manufacture and oil refining that there is a possibility the oxide may have even further applications. I believe some technical research on litharge may very well be justified.

(e) Foil - The properties of metallic versus organic wrappings for food and tobacco might be a valuable subject of experimentation. Incidentally we have arranged with the Gulf Pipe Line Company and the Texas Company of California, to test the field use of lead foil for wrapping petroleum lines to protect them from corrosion.

My thought is that the Association might arrange to take up specific problems such as outlined above, arranging to have technical research work performed by well equipped institutions rather than to incur the heavy expense of establishing its own laboratory facilities. We haven't funds available at the moment for doing but a limited amount of technical research and I present this thought merely as a suggestion.

It will interest the Board to know that the co-operative research with the American Gas Association on the use of red lead coatings baked on pipe lines has been distinctly encouraging, judging from a preliminary and confidential report which I saw a few weeks ago.

Technical research is being aggressively and intensively conducted by some industries notably the aluminum industry, and it would seem that to hold and increase our industrial position we too should emphasize this phase of our work.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. Wormser

Secretary.

The resignation of the Utah Copper Company as a member was accepted.

The applications of the United American Metals Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Nathan Trotter & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for membership in the Lead Industries Association, which had been favorably acted upon by the

Executive Committee, were approved and their election confirmed as of March 12th and July 17th, 1931 respectively.

The Treasurer was directed to make a distribution to contributing members of the excess Medical Fund contributions in proportion to the sums contributed by members.

The proposal of the Century of Progress Exposition for the Lead Industries Association to finance an exhibit in Chicago in 1933 was discussed without, however, taking any final action.

The Secretary was authorized to publish statistics of production, shipments and stocks of Lead Pipe and Extruded Products, Lead Fittings and Sheet Lead combined, from all of those members who have been willing to contribute to the report.

The request of the Bureau of Standards to continue its bearing metal research now suffering for lack of funds, was considered and, although no final action was taken, discussion brought out the general feeling that the work did not seem to warrant the support of the Association.

The shipment of lead pigments in paper bags was discussed, the experience of members indicating that the paper bag was too weak a container for the shipment of dry pigments. One member stated that in a trial shipment of a carload twelve paper bags had been broken, and others pointing out the danger

to public health involved from the shipment of lead pigments in paper bags, whereupon the following resolution was moved, seconded and carried:

> WHEREAS the shipment of any dry lead pigment or chemical in paper bags may result in breakage and the consequent creation of a dust hazard or unsanitary condition inimical to public health through the possible contamination of other transported products
>
> AND WHEREAS the experience of shippers of lead pigments has demonstrated the danger from breakage of paper bags, therefore
>
> BE IT RESOLVED that the Lead Industries Association is strongly opposed to the use of paper bag containers in shipping dry lead pigments or chemicals and requests its members to refrain from the use of paper bags for shipments.

Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

Chairman.

Secretary.