

DIRECTORS MEETING

New York, N. Y.

May 28, 1930.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Down Town Association, New York City, on Wednesday, May 28, at 12:30 P. M.

Present:

Clinton H. Crane,
Chairman
Julius Loeb
Hamilton M. Brush
R. M. Roosevelt
Ivan Reitler
John A. McCarthy
W. C. Beschorman
C. Merrill Chapin, Jr.
F. E. Wormser, Secretary.

Representing:

St. Joseph Lead Company
American Metal Co. Ltd.
American Smelting & Refining
Company
Eagle-Picher Lead Company
Federated Metals Corporation
International Smelting Company-
United Metals Selling Company,
Agents.
National Lead Company
St. Joseph Lead Company

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

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

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following principal developments have taken place since the last Directors' Meeting:

(1) Statistics: We have published our statistics in a permanent loose-leaf form which will enable current statistics to be incorporated with them and enable members to make their own arrangement of the statistical reports of the Association.

An attempt was made to learn the sentiment of lead oxide manufacturers toward publishing statistics showing the quantities used by various oxide consuming industries, but in view of a mixed feeling on the subject it would seem best to postpone this proposed service.

(2) Tariff: The Lead Industries Association was fortunate in obtaining a restoration of the tariff on red lead and litharge by the Senate in March after that body had cut these rates below the present protection.

With regard to the new drawback law we have made oral arrangements with the Commissioner of Customs for permission to scrutinize the new regulations, when ready, for the purpose of offering constructive criticisms.

(3) Research: We have entered the American Petroleum Institute pipe coating tests and specimens will soon be coated with baked red lead to be buried this summer. Our entry fee was \$825. The Research Laboratory of the National Lead Company is again kindly supplying the red lead and the technical assistance required.

Incidentally some of the specimens of a similar character buried in the American Gas Association Competitive tests last summer will be unearthed next August and should give a preliminary idea of where we stand.

The National Electric Light Association has presented a proposal to engage in cooperative research on lead sheathing, details of which have already been furnished the Directors.

(4) Miscellaneous: The Federal Trade Commission is proceeding with our Leadite case and is expected to try the Leadite Company in the near future.

Our manuscript on lead, to give lead some useful publicity, is complete. We are having it carefully examined by competent lead specialists before printing and distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. Worner

Secretary.

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

RECEIPTS

Cash on Hand and in Bank Jan. 1, 1930.	\$12,303.02
Interest	77.29
Membership Contributions Receivable, Jan. 1, 1930	\$538.50
Membership Contributions Assessed	<u>18,822.00</u>
	19,360.50
Less: Membership Con- tributions Receivable, May 1, 1930	<u>482.00</u> <u>18,878.50</u>
NET RECEIPTS	\$31,258.81

DISBURSEMENTS

Furniture & Fixtures	\$60.20
Salaries	7,505.00
Rent and Light	807.64
Office Expense Miscell.	599.11
Traveling Expenses	374.25
Telephone & Telegraph	160.51
Books & Subscriptions	79.20
Printing	914.81
Technical Research	825.00
Medical Research	<u>2,000.00</u>
NET DISBURSEMENTS	13,325.72
Cash on Hand and in Bank, May 1, 1930	<u>17,933.09*</u>

\$31,258.81

*Includes balance in Medical Research Fund
of \$1,542.00.

The Treasurer suggested that it might be well
for the Directors to empower other officers or members
to deposit the funds and to sign checks of the Lead
Industries Association in the absence of the Treasurer.
Whereupon it was

RESOLVED, that the officers and agents of this Association be and they hereby are, and each of them is, authorized to deposit any of the funds of this Association from time to time with THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, and/or any of the branches of said bank, which is hereby designated as a depository of this Association, and until further order of the Board of Directors to withdraw the same from time to time upon checks or drafts or other instruments or orders for the payment of money, drawn against the account or in the name or in behalf of this Association, and made or signed by any member of the Executive Committee.

and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK be and it hereby is authorized and requested to accept, honor, cash and pay without limit as to amount, without further inquiry and until written notice of the revocation of the authority hereby granted is actually received by said bank, all checks, drafts and other instruments and orders for the payment of money when drawn, made signed or endorsed as by the foregoing resolution provided, whether the same be drawn against an account standing in the name of this Association, or in the name of any such officer or agent of this Association as such, including all such instruments payable or endorsed to the order of this Association and/or payable or endorsed to the personal order of the officer or officers or agent or agents signing on behalf of this Association or any other officer or officers or agent or agents of this Association, or otherwise, whether tendered in payment of the individual obligation or deposited to the personal account of any such officer or officers or agent or agents, or otherwise.

The Chairman stated that the members of the Executive Committee would be the officers and Messrs. F. M. Carter and F. Y. Robertson.

The Secretary reported several requests from other Associations for contributions on the ground of an indirect benefit to lead and, after discussion, it was moved and seconded

That the policy of the Lead Industries Association is not to contribute to the support of other associations or organizations.

Motion carried.

The Chairman recommended to the Directors the desirability of gathering secondary metal statistics and stated that in his opinion accurate secondary metal statistics would help to give a better picture of the lead situation. Moreover, as many members already were prominent secondary metal producers they would provide a nucleus for this statistical effort.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary make a survey of the possibility of collecting helpful secondary lead statistics.

The Secretary stated that Dr. Aub was planning to write an article on the treatment of lead poisoning for the Journal of Industrial Hygiene based partly on new information he has gathered.

The Chairman suggested that the Secretary communicate with or see personally the members interested in lead hygiene, at the time Dr. Aub's results become public, so that the most effective use and distribution of Dr. Aub's results might be made.

The Chairman submitted a proposal from the National Electric Light Association outlining a program of cooperative research on lead as a cable covering as detailed in the attached Exhibit "A", and in-

volving an expenditure by the Lead Industries Association of \$50,000 over a three year period.^{*} Discussion brought out the fact that only a limited number of members were interested in the proposal, whereupon it was moved and seconded

That the Lead Industries Association respectfully declines the invitation of the National Electric Light Association to engage in a cooperative program of research on lead as a cable covering.

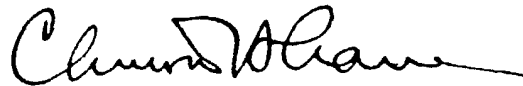
Motion carried.

In view of the difficulty obtaining a quorum during August it was moved and seconded

That the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors scheduled during August be postponed to the fourth Wednesday in September.

Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 P. M.



Chairman.



Secretary.

*This memorandum has been furnished to each Director.

EXHIBIT "A"

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK

May 8, 1930

Mr. Felix Wormser, Secretary
Lead Industries Association
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City

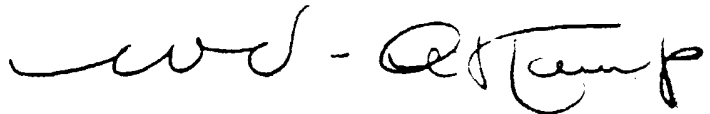
My dear Mr. Wormser:

In accordance with your verbal request, attached hereto please find a memorandum for your Board of Directors on a proposed cooperative research program on lead as a cable covering material.

We should appreciate the opportunity of having a representative available for questioning by your Board of Directors at their coming meeting.

May we expect to hear from you in this connection.

Very truly yours,



W. V. A. Kemp, Research Secretary
National Electric Light Association

C/WYAK
Enc.

N 569.01

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EXHIBIT "A"

MEMORANDUM ON UNDERGROUND CABLE

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY

Lead-covered cable is being used in larger and larger quantities in the electric power industry because of the ever increasing demands for electric power and the growing pressure of public opinion against overhead power lines in thickly populated communities. Furthermore, the successful development of cable for higher and higher voltages extends greatly the classes of transmission lines which can be put underground. Over 50 miles of cable are now operating at 132,000 volts with a load capacity of about 100,000 kw. per circuit (134,000 horsepower), additional cable for this voltage is being installed and an experimental installation for 220,000 volt transmission is being installed for trial at a cost of \$250,000.

Something like 12,000 miles of cable operating at 15,000 volts and over are now installed in this country. The total amount of cable of all voltages is probably in the neighborhood of 40,000 miles. Annual purchases of power cable are now about \$25,000,000 and the amount is increasing rapidly. In a period of nine years the use of lead in underground cables has grown from a consumption of 70,000 tons per annum to 210,000 tons in 1929, second only to the use of lead in storage batteries which in 1929 aggregated 220,000 tons.

It is thus obvious that the electric power industry is vitally interested in having so large an investment and one which is increasing so rapidly made as effective as possible, - that the maximum amount of power is transmitted at the minimum initial cost and at a minimum annual cost for repairs, maintenance and depreciation. But the industry is even more concerned with the maintenance of an uninterrupted service. These cables are the connecting

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link between the sources of production of electric power and the consumers. When they fail the power supply is disturbed, if not entirely interrupted. The importance of an absolutely continuous and reliable supply of electric power is obvious when it is realized how much we depend upon electric power in all of our activities. It has been said that a failure of electric power in the lower part of Manhattan Island, for example, would be cataclysmic in its effects.

Therefore, our cables must not fail. However, they do fail. Serious interruption of power supply due to such failures is avoided by making special provision in advance for such contingency, one of the principal elements of which is duplicate cable lines, that is, a surplus investment.

The lead sheath is applied to the outside of power cables to protect the insulation from moisture and mechanical injury. Extensive studies of all failures which occur on a number of the largest electric power systems are being continuously and systematically made. They have shown that one-quarter to one-third of all cable failures is due to the failure of the sheath to afford the necessary protection under the various conditions which the cable has to meet in service. The failure of the lead sheath to be as effective as necessary is responsible for more failures than any other cause chargeable to the cable itself. The sheath fails to serve its purpose because of several reasons, - corrosion, mechanical abrasion at supporting points due to expansion and contraction, insufficient resistance to abrading conditions incident to installation, etc. In other words, if the sheath were of a metal which was more resistant to corrosion, was tougher and stronger than lead, there would be a marked decrease in the number of these failures.

From this discussion it will be seen that a research program which might result in decreasing either one, or both of the above causes of lead failure would be highly desirable. While the utility companies would be the

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immediate beneficiaries, the lead industry would benefit through the still more rapid extension in the use of underground cable. Furthermore, the successful solution of the two problems with respect to cable corrosion and mechanical strength, would have far reaching effects in other industrial uses of lead which would react to the commercial advantage of the lead industry.

The electric power companies, exclusive of cable manufacturers, spent in 1929 \$272,000 on power cable research, 95% of which was spent on insulation problems, and but 5% on lead sheath investigations. It is now proposed that the lead producers appropriate \$50,000 to be expended over a three year period in the search for a lead alloy having higher corrosion resisting qualities. This sum would be spent on a purely metallurgical investigation, as the power utilities will obligate themselves to an expenditure of between \$150,000 and \$300,000 to cover the cost of all testing of such lead products as may be developed.

From the above brief exposition of the situation it would seem that a cooperative research project as outlined would be of great value to all those having a vital interest in expanding the use of lead as a cable covering and in checkmating the development of other covering materials which are being investigated intensively.