

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

New York, N.Y.

June 4, 1943

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lead Industries Association was held on Friday, June 4, 1943, at 1:50 P.M., at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Present

Clinton H. Crane, Chairman
Hugo de Neufville
F. H. Brownell

Clarence Glass
A. E. Bendelari
E. L. Newhouse, Jr.

F. W. Rockwell
N. R. Taylor

Representing

St. Joseph Lead Company
American Metal Co. Ltd.
American Smelting &
Refining Company
Anaconda Sales Company
Eagle-Picher Lead Company
Federated Metals Division of
American Smelting & Refining
Company
National Lead Company
United States Smelting Re-
fining & Mining Co. Inc.

OTHERS PRESENT

K. C. Brownell
A. R. Knight
C. A. Geatty
Harold Rowe
W. H. Ewell
L. G. DeQuasie
I. H. Cornell
E. V. Peters
Don Campbell
J. H. Konigsberg
L. Muscat

American Smelting & Ref. Co.
Euston Lead Company
National Lead Company
National Lead Company
Rochester Lead Works, Inc.
Rochester Lead Works, Inc.
St. Joseph Lead Company
St. Joseph Lead Company
Standard Rolling Mills, Inc.
Standard Rolling Mills, Inc.
United American Metals Corp.

GUESTS

Erwin Vogelsang, Director, Tin-Lead Division, War Production
Board
W. S. Robinson, London and Melbourne

F. E. Wormser, Secretary-Treasurer
P. L. Ziegfeld, Assistant Secretary

The meeting was called to order with Mr. Clinton H. Crane in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting of May 11, 1943, were approved.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The report of the Secretary was approved and is at-
tached as Exhibit "A"

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The Secretary also reported that the Association had received a visit from an investigator of the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Robert T. Dunn, who apparently was investigating a complaint received by the Commission on white lead. The investigator was looking into the general question of consignment selling and uniform prices. He seemed particularly interested in the history of the Association during the N.R.A. period.

The Treasurer presented a report of the expenditures from January 1 to May 31, 1943, as well as a budget for the Ordinary Fund, which was approved, and is attached as Exhibit "B".

APPOINTMENT OF
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Chairman stated it was in order to appoint an Executive Committee.

Whereupon, with the consent of the Board, the Chairman appointed the following as members of the Executive Committee:

Clinton H. Crane, Chairman
F. H. Brownell
F. F. Colcord
L. E. Hanley
F. W. Rockwell

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chairman stated it was in order to elect officers of the Lead Industries Association.

Whereupon the following nominations were made, and there being no further nominations, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the election of these nominees and they were declared elected:

Clinton H. Crane, President
F. H. Brownell, Vice President
F. W. Rockwell, Vice President

Mr. Vogelsang was introduced at the meeting and expressed his pleasure at having worked closely with the lead industry during the war.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. W. S. Robinson of Australia who made grateful acknowledgment of the help he invariably received from both the Association and

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Board of Directors
Meeting

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individual member companies whenever he had asked for assistance in technical matters of deep interest to his country. Mr. Robinson also indicated that Australian lead production was declining.

Meeting adjourned at 2:06 P.M.



Secretary

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Constant attention has been paid to Washington in an effort to be as helpful as possible to the Government. We have been consulted repeatedly by many Government agencies on their lead problems.

The Secretary has studied informally at Government request the question of concentrating the lead smelting and refining industry as well as manufacturing units to conserve manpower but this project has been abandoned recently by the War Production Board.

In March, 1943, I was invited by the War Department to meet Under Secretary of War Patterson to discuss our lead situation with him and to make a visit of inspection at Fort Bragg. A report of this visit was circulated to the members, and is attached as Exhibit "C".

We are continuing to gather a large amount of statistical information primarily to help Washington and to save our own industry from the imposition of needlessly elaborate Government questionnaires.

Our magazine "Lead," has continued publication during the emergency and has been used as a vehicle to acquaint readers with opportunities to use lead economically as an alternate for critical metals and materials. We have written many articles and encouraged others on the emergency use of lead and to help spread the news of the plentiful supply available.

WHITE LEAD PROMOTION PROGRAM

Our White Lead Promotion Program is carrying on during 1943 on a reduced basis and in the face of difficulties such as the shortage of linseed oil, and containers for packaging the product, not to mention labor difficulties in obtaining men to apply the product.

Our agricultural and 4-H Club programs have been combined with the white lead project. We have received unusually fine cooperation in our work from the U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Administration.

Progress reports have been furnished all subscribers.

FED LEAD PROGRAM

Several meetings have been held so far this year by red lead producers looking to the establishment of a co-operative program which would strengthen the competitive position of red lead. This pigment has been riding along for years on a well deserved and unexcelled reputation as a premier metal protective paint but that of late it has received unexpectedly strong competition from other pigments

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
(Continued)

which make it necessary for the red lead industry to look to its laurels. The program the red lead manufacturers are about to launch, under the auspices of the Association, promised to improve red lead paint for certain uses and to protect an important outlet for lead.

METALLIC LEAD PRODUCTS
DIVISION

When the members of this group met to consider plans and the budget for 1943, a proposal was made to enlarge the scope of the Plumbing Promotion Program to embrace the broad field of metallic lead products. Therefore, it was decided to continue the Plumbing Promotion Program as the Metallic Lead Products Division for the first quarter of 1943 on the same budget as for the last quarter of 1942, pending submission and action on an enlarged Metallic Lead Products Program.

At the end of the first quarter, the enlarged program had not yet been developed. Hence, the Advisory Committee of this Division approved continuing on the same basis for the second quarter of the year. It is hoped that the enlarged Metallic Lead Products Program can be submitted and acted upon before the expiration of the second quarter.

Meanwhile, the work is continuing in the promotion of lead plumbing goods in the same manner as last year. In addition, some attention is being given to other metallic lead products, particularly in Washington.

Progress has been made with the Federal Public Housing Authority towards the use of more lead in their plumbing installations and they have also agreed to include lead flashings in their list of permissible materials.

The U. S. Engineers Corps has just tentatively agreed to include lead in its plumbing specifications and to make lead mandatory for vent pipe flashings and calking. Specifications are right now in the process of being revised.

The use of lead plumbing materials has been hampered somewhat by the shortage of brass fittings necessary to install lead but three members are now producing hard lead floor flanges to replace brass and one member is producing hard lead ferrules to replace brass, with two others expected to be producing shortly. These fittings are in accordance with designs developed by the Association.

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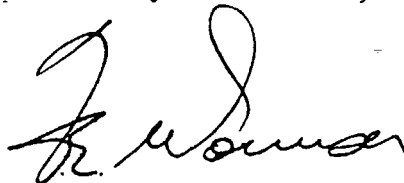
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
(Continued)

The Association has also developed a hard lead floor drain to replace brass which it is believed will be a permanent substitution as it will be lower cost and simpler to install. No one has as yet indicated that they will manufacture these floor drains, however.

LEAD HYGIENE

We have continued to meet attacks on lead due to its toxic qualities by correcting published erroneous statements. This particular activity is apparently endless but I do feel we are making substantial progress in procuring a better understanding about the lead hazard in the use of our products generally throughout the United States. We have procured a retraction of an inaccurate statement about lead poisoning in the magazine, "Safety Education." We have also tried to relieve apprehension about the use of lawns sprayed with lead arsenate for victory gardens.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

January 1 to May 31, 1943

Cash on hand and in Bank, January 1, 1943

Ordinary Fund	\$15,692.57	
Metallic Lead Products Division	4,587.88	
Agricultural Service Division	-1,024.14	
Southern Agricultural Service Division	-1,675.23	
White Lead Promotion Program	9,427.84	
Lumber Products-Better Paint Campaign	1,134.40	
Sheet Lead Fund	<u>3,002.00</u>	
		\$31,145.32

RECEIPTS

Subscriptions to Ordinary Fund	\$30,318.25	
Plus: 1942 Subscription		
received	287.50	
Sale of Equipment	<u>32.00</u>	
	\$30,637.75	
Less: Refund of members' 1942		
over-assessment	<u>407.00</u>	
		\$30,230.75
Subscriptions to Metallic Lead		
Products Division	14,494.31	
Subscriptions to Agricultural		
Service Division	12,370.10	
Subscription to Southern Agricul-		
tural Service Division		
(Received from the American Tur-		
pentine Farmers Ass'n. Cooperative)	8,750.00	
Subscriptions to White Lead		
Program	59,295.20	
Subscriptions to Red Lead Agricul-		
tural Program	<u>975.00</u>	
Total Receipts		\$126,115.36
TOTAL		\$157,260.68
Reserve for Victory Tax Payments		426.68
		\$157,687.36

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
(Continued)

DISBURSEMENTS

ORDINARY FUND:

Salaries	\$13,964.60
Rent and Light	1,854.93
Social Security Taxes	121.75
Office Supplies	575.90
Miscellaneous	315.35
Traveling Expenses	1,147.48
Association Dues	120.50
Entertainment and Luncheons	228.70
Telephone and Telegraph	433.91
Books and Subscriptions	148.71
Mailing	553.63
LEAD (a)	3,460.58
Illustrations	3.50
Medical Research	1,750.00
Advances	150.00

\$24,829.54

METALLIC LEAD PRODUCTS DIVISION:

Rent and Light	\$ 50.00
Salaries	3,541.60
Social Security Taxes	71.54
Traveling Expenses	3,082.44
Mailing	159.04
PLUMBERS' FORUM (a)	2,294.50
Association Dues	59.00
Entertainment and Luncheons	320.75
Publicity	26.84
Local Meetings	63.52
Conventions and Exhibits (b)	712.00
Advertising	940.25
Miscellaneous	463.33

\$11,785.81

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE DIVISION:

Heat, Rent and Light	\$ 441.96
Salaries	5,267.69
Social Security Taxes	117.76
Traveling Expenses	1,314.63
Office Supplies	209.79
Telephone and Telegraph	206.90
Equipment	25,800.83
Equipment 4-H Club	51.84
Awards 4-H Club	386.35
Printing	54.15
Mailing	988.88
Entertainment and Luncheons	75.45
Conventions, Exhibits & Meetings (b)	70.27
Illustrations	19.09
Miscellaneous	100.48

\$35,106.07

Less: Previous advance accounted for

200.00

\$34,906.07

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REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
(Continued)

DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE DIVISION:

Salaries	\$ 1,166.70	
Social Security Taxes	23.58	
Traveling Expenses	522.33	
Equipment 4-H Club	425.79	
Entertainment and Luncheons	131.37	
Awards	7.96	
Miscellaneous	<u>117.58</u>	
		\$ 2,395.31

RED LEAD DIVISION

Fees	\$ 200.00	
Traveling Expenses	25.69	
Advance	<u>150.00</u>	
		\$ 375.69

WHITE LEAD PROMOTION PROGRAM FUND:

Salaries	\$ 2,600.28	
Rent and Light	450.00	
Social Security Taxes	47.23	
Traveling Expenses	67.82	
Office Supplies	42.71	
Miscellaneous	19.06	
Ross Book	7,605.14	
Printing	833.06	
Mailing	163.18	
Advertising Space:	\$38,650.00	
Less Discount:	<u>657.06</u>	
	37,992.94	
Publicity	18.97	
Illustrations	9.08	
		\$49,849.47

RED LEAD AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM:

Kits and Printing	<u>1,672.98</u>	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$125,814.87	
Cash on hand and in Bank, May 1, 1943	<u>31,872.49</u>	(c)
	\$157,687.36	

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REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
(Continued)

FOOTNOTES

- (a) Includes printing, mailing and miscellaneous expenses entailed in publishing.
- (b) Expenses at conventions and exhibits including advertising in convention programs, but excluding field representatives' expenses.
- (c) Distribution of Cash on hand and in bank, May 1, 1943:

Ordinary Fund	\$21,841.88
Metallic Lead Products Division	7,857.93
Agricultural Service Division	-23,496.91
Southern Agricultural Service Division	4,686.28
White Lead Promotion Program	18,910.77
Fed Lead Agricultural Program	-697.93
Lumber Products-Better Paint Campaign	-1,174.40
Sheet Lead	3,001.00
Fed Lead Division	-375.68
	\$31,372.49

The following subscriptions were outstanding as of May 1, 1943, and are not included in the receipts above:

Ordinary Fund	\$ 1,352.25
Metallic Lead Products Division	331.25
Agricultural Service Division	174.80
White Lead Promotion Program	400.00
	\$ 2,818.30

The following credits against future subscriptions are included in the receipts above:

Ordinary Fund	\$50.00
Metallic Lead Products Division	50.00
	\$100.00

ORDINARY FUND

1943 APPROVED BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

January 1 to May 31, 1943

	<u>1943 Approved Budget</u>	<u>Expenditures January 1 to May 31, 1943</u>
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	\$ 500.00	-
Salaries	35,000.00	\$13,964.60
Rent and Light	4,500.00	1,854.93
Social Security Taxes	750.00	121.75
Office Supplies	1,750.00	575.90
Miscellaneous	500.00	315.35
Traveling Expenses	4,000.00	-1,147.48
Association Dues	200.00	120.50
Entertainment and Luncheons	500.00	228.70
Telephone and Telegraph	1,500.00	433.91
Books and Subscriptions	350.00	148.71
Printing	500.00	-
Mailing	1,750.00	553.63
"Lead"	9,000.00	3,460.58
Illustrations	200.00	3.50
Medical Research	3,500.00	1,750.00
Contingencies	500.00	-
	<u>\$65,000.00</u>	<u>\$24,679.54</u>

Board of Directors
Meeting

Exhibit "C"
June 4, 1943

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 2, 1943

WAR BULLETIN NO. 419

SUBJECT: VISIT TO
FT. BRAGG, N. C.

To Members of the Lead Industries Association:

The War Department kindly invited your secretary to Washington for a dinner conference with Robt. P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, Sunday evening, March 14, at the National Press Club, and also to make a flight in an Army plane to Ft. Bragg and return the following day, an invitation which was accepted with pleasure.

On arriving in Washington, I found that seven other industry associations had accepted a similar invitation and were present at the dinner. They were copper (Mr. Veltfort), oil (Mr. Boyd), lumber (Dr. Compton), chemical manufacturers (Dr. Watson), electrical manufacturers (Mr. Donald), radio manufacturers (Mr. Geddes), and heavy forgings (Mr. Parker). Also present were Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh and Major Keith L. Morgan, of Army headquarters.

Major Morgan, after dinner, pointed out how the Under Secretary of War was responsible for production and procurement in the Army and that this informal meeting had been proposed in order to learn where the Army could be of greater service in helping solve some of the pressing problems of the key war industries. Considerable discussion took place on manpower, rationing problems and on Association matters with the Under Secretary of War expressing a willingness to help our industry solve its difficulties.

Judge Patterson gave us an intimate picture of some of the recent fine performance of American military equipment in North Africa and in the South Pacific.

The next day we met at the Washington airport at 7:00 A.M. and were soon enroute to Ft. Bragg. The plane was a Douglas DC3, modified for army service and very comfortably equipped. We arrived at Ft. Bragg about 9:30 and were welcomed by Col. Rosser and several other army officials. They had provided five army automobiles and under motorcycle escort we were driven to the Post headquarters where we paid our respects to Post Commander Brigadier General John C. Kennedy. He welcomed us most cordially and told us what we would see at the Camp was no special exhibition but merely the routine work of the Post. He said that we would note particularly the fact that soldiers wore mainly work uniforms because much of their drilling and instruction required them to perform duties which made it impractical to use the ordinary dress apparel, as we would see.



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April 2, 1943

Incidentally, the car I occupied was driven by a WAAC. I couldn't help but notice her military bearing and proficiency. I was told the WAACS had made good in the Army and that Ft. Bragg could use many more.

We then paid a visit to Major General Donald Cubbison, in charge of the army training operations, who also greeted us most cordially and provided a staff of officers to answer any questions we might have during our tour of inspection.

For obvious military reasons I can not disclose the many interesting technical phases of the operations conducted at Ft. Bragg but I hope the following brief comment will give you an inkling of the fascinating experience I had.

Ft. Bragg is essentially a field artillery camp and holds thousands of men. It is a huge camp because many long range field artillery weapons are tested here. It also has airborne corps, parachutists and soldiers who have been trained to use glider equipment.

Our automobile caravan first visited some recruit training classes showing the men at work on rifle and artillery ranges. We also saw a most impressive course of physical training, setting-up exercises the like of which I have never seen before, using the rifle itself. A series of exercises were perfectly executed by some 500 men, calling out each exercise at the tops of their lungs themselves, for perhaps fifteen minutes in perfect unison - and after only three weeks of training.

We saw the new obstacle course designed to simulate combat conditions, whereby a recruit has to jump from one natural obstacle to another, under simulated fire. For example, the soldier wades through muddy brooks and underneath 100 ft. of barbed wire, wriggling through the mud while bombs are exploding nearby and then climbs over all types of fences, houses and other obstructions. Perhaps you have seen some of this new training in the news reels as it is a recent army development and most impressive.

We were next shown the big guns that were designed at the end of the last war but never put extensively into active service because they were constructed too late. The Major pointed out that they were extremely accurate and answered many questions. Many improvements had been made since the last war, particularly in moving these huge pieces about when required.

We then were conducted through a school nearby where cooks were being trained. They were making pastry when we passed the school and I could not help but notice how immaculately clean everything was. We even tested some of the pastry and the army recipe, we all agreed, was delicious.

Our caravan was then whisked back to the Officer's Club where a delicious lunch, with beef, pie a la mode and coffee was served.

After lunch we were taken to the Induction headquarters to see exactly how the recruit is received and becomes a soldier. On our visit they were putting through hundreds of young colored boys, giving each a thorough examination. A good many colored boys, I dare say, after they were put in uniform, were really clothed better than ever before.

I noticed particularly in the Medical Department that the X-ray room was completely lined with sheet lead, the first time, as a matter of fact, I had really come close to our metal on the trip.

April 2, 1945

We then went over to the Field Artillery Board which receives field artillery pieces after they have passed the tests of the Ordnance Department in Aberdeen, and puts them through a field test. Here we were shown all of the equipment now used by the army field artillery including trucks, from the smallest jeep recently designed to fit in gliders, to the largest truck, used to haul the biggest mobile equipment of the Army. I had a chance to examine the new 30 caliber carbine (weight only 5 lb.) designed to give protection to field artillery troops formerly only equipped with side arms. It is a beautiful weapon.

We saw a demonstration of some of the new radio equipment to help artillery observers make better contact with their battery commanders.

We were then driven several miles away to an artillery range. When we arrived they happened to be testing a 105 millimeter Howitzer from various positions. It was fired several times when we were present. From our vantage point we could see the shells drop miles distant. Col. Parrot, our host, was kindness itself in explaining everything to us. He then brought forth a weapon of which the Army is particularly proud. It is known colloquially as the "Bazooka", and is a portable armor piercing weapon. This weapon has been designed to protect infantry or artillery against oncoming tanks.

Then our caravan moved to observe the training through which glider troops are put. The soldiers advanced crawling under machine gun fire, with bomb explosions to the right and left of them. The whole operation was directed by a lieutenant standing on an observation tower. With a loud speaker he would direct each soldier, telling him to keep his head down, knees down, or coach him how to advance. Because of the noise and to make the demonstration even more realistic, the lieutenant had alongside of him two of his sergeants, armed with rifles and every now and then the sergeant would fire near one of the soldiers to teach him to keep his head down. Of course, he fired in front of the advancing soldier. The group gradually wriggled its way some 200 yards to another trench and took cover, then they had to crawl out and return in the face of the same gun fire. During the operation tracer bullets enabled the machine gunners to direct the accuracy of the fire.

We then proceeded to a bakery which was cooking thousands of loaves of bread in the pine woods, using field equipment. The Army has devised means of giving the men in the field fresh bread rather than hard tack or some other customary field fare.

It was then growing rather late and we returned to the Officer's Club and Col. Ginsburgh told us we could either have supper at the Club within a half hour or return to Washington and New York at once, as we preferred. We had had such a wonderful day and agreed that by saving an hour we could get to New York so much earlier that we voted to proceed to the airfield, which we did, within the next half hour.

After the pilot had clearance we made the return flight to Washington in 1-1/2 hours compared with 2 hours going down, and after a pause of about 25 minutes in Washington, to enable the pilot to check up on the rest of the journey, and to say good-bye to five of our party who remained in Washington, four of us were flown, with Major Linton as an escort, to La Guardia Field, making the run in 1 hour and 10 minutes. It was a beautiful night flight and after we landed the pilot planned to return immediately to Washington.

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April 2, 1943

In reflecting upon the crowded experience I had had on the visit to Ft. Bragg, I came away with the distinct feeling that our soldiers were getting superb training and that nothing was being left undone to help them face the enemy with the best equipment and in the finest physical condition. It made me intensely proud of the fine job the Army is doing.

I am glad that our industry, the lead industry, plays an important part in arming and protecting our country. I wish that all our executives, miners, mill men, smelter men, refinery operators, factory hands, foremen, union leaders and others could have been with me on this trip to see for themselves how splendidly our Army is being trained and equipped. I am sure they would have been most inspired, returning to their daily tasks more determined than ever to see that the lead industry does its utmost in the war.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Womser
Secretary.

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