

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION**

New York, N. Y.

June 5, 1934.

The annual meeting of the members of the Lead Industries Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday, June 5, 1934, at 10:45 A.M.

Present

Representing

B. N. Zimmer	American Metal Company, Ltd.
E. A. Behr	American Smelting & Refining Co.
H. M. Brush	" " " "
H. Y. Walker	" " " "
F. O. Case	Anaconda Lead Products Company
A. E. Bendelari	Eagle-Picher Lead Company
J. R. MacGregor	" " " "
W. E. Maston	" " " "
R. M. Roosevelt	" " " "
G. E. Todd	" " " "
E. L. Newhouse, Jr.	Federated Metals Corp.
J. J. Flehm	Flehm Lead Company, Inc.
D. A. Callahan	Hecia Mining Company
K. Nibecker	Imperial Type Metal Company
W. S. Yerger	" " " "
J. J. Geraghty	Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Company
P. R. Falk	Marks Lissberger & Son, Inc.
P. E. Sprague	Metals Refining Company
F. W. Willard	Nassau Smelting & Refining Company
F. M. Carter	National Lead Company
W. Y. C. Hunt	Reynolds Metals Company
R. G. McKay	" " " "
I. H. Cornell	St. Joseph Lead Company
C. H. Crane	" " " "
L. Muscat	Standard Rolling Mills Inc.
L. Muscat	United American Metals Corp.
F. S. Mulock	United States Smelting Refining & Mining Co.
F. Y. Robertson	" " " " " " " "
A. Lamberg	White Metal Rolling & Stamping Corp.
H. Lamberg	" " " " " " " "
W. A. Janssen	National Recovery Administration
F. E. Wormser	Secretary and Treasurer
R. L. Ziegfeld	Assistant Secretary.

Represented by Proxy:

Chief Consolidated Mining Co.	Northwest Lead Company
Columbia Smelting & Refining Works	Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.
Crown Metal Company	Sherwin-Williams Company
Federal Mining & Smelting Co.	Silver King Coalition Mines Co.
W. P. Fuller & Company	Tintic Standard Mining Co.
Lewin Metals Corp.	United Metals Selling Co.
North-Western Metal Mfg. Co. Inc.	

The meeting was called to order at 10:45 A.M., with Mr. Clinton H. Crane in the chair.

The Chairman requested a roll call of the members of the Lead Industries Association and the Secretary reported a quorum of 32 members present in person or represented by proxy, out of a total membership eligible to vote of 51.

The Chairman stated that this was a postponed annual meeting of the Lead Industries Association, called for the special purpose of discharging the duties of the Association under the Code of Fair Competition for the Lead Industry, approved May 14, 1934, and electing members of the Code Authority under the provision of Article VI, Section 1. He declared that General Johnson's summary letter accompanying approval of the Lead Code was one of the fairest statements of the lead situation he had ever seen.

In commenting upon the activities of the Lead Industries Association for the calendar year 1933, the President stated that the preparation of a Code had occupied a large portion of the time of the Association and that the Secretary's Report would provide the members with details of all the Association's activities.

The Treasurer was thereupon called for a report, appended as Exhibit "A", which was approved. He noted that besides carrying on the regular activities of the Lead Industries Association all the expense of code making had been carried by the budget of the Lead Industries Association without any additional subscription from the members.

The Secretary was then called upon for his report, appended as Exhibit "B", which report was approved.

The Chairman stated that it was now in order to elect a new Board of Directors and stated that the election this year had a special significance in that the Executive Committee, which would be part of the industry's representation on the Code Authority, would be elected from the Board. The remaining industry representatives would be the Division Chairmen. The Secretary was requested to read the names and representation of the present directorate, substituting the names of Messrs. Carter and Brownell for Messrs. Cornish and Brush respectively. The Chairman suggested the addition of the name of Mr. W. Mont Ferry, Vice President of the Silver King Coalition Mines Company, as a suitable addition to the Board.

Whereupon the following directors were duly nominated, and there being no further nominations, and all the nominees being eligible, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the election of these nominees and they were declared elected Directors of the Lead Industries Association:

LIA20567

Minutes
ANNUAL MEETING
June 5, 1934.

B. N. Zimmer	American Metal Co. Ltd.
F. H. Brownell	American Smelting & Refining Co.
S. A. Easton	Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.
R. M. Roosevelt	Eagle-Picher Lead Company
Ivan Reitler	Federated Metals Corporation
J. F. McCarthy	Hecla Mining Company
P. E. Sprague	Metals Refining Company
F. M. Carter	National Lead Company
G. W. Lambourne	Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.
W. Y. C. Hunt	Reynolds Metals Company
C. H. Crane	St. Joseph Lead Company
W. Mont Ferry	Silver King Coalition Mines Co.
J. W. Wade	Tintic Standard Mining Co.
J. A. McCarthy	United Metals Selling Company
F. Y. Robertson	United States Smelting Refining & Mining Co. Inc.

The Chairman introduced Deputy Administrator Janssen to the members, who had kindly attended the meeting. He stated that the President and Secretary were prepared to answer any questions relating to the code making activities in which the Executive Committee and Board had engaged during the year.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.


Secretary.

LIA20568

EXHIBIT "A" ANNUAL MEETING June 5, 1934.

HASKINS & SELLS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

22 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

February 16, 1934.

Lead Industries Association,
Graybar Building,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sirs:

We submit herewith our report dated February 16, 1934,
following an audit of your balance sheet as of December 31, 1933 and
1932, and of your statement of cash receipts and disbursements for
the years ended those dates, copies of which statements are attached.

Yours truly,

Haskins & Sells

N 2395.01

HASKINS & SELLS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

22 EAST 40th STREET
NEW YORK

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Lead Industries Association:

We have made an audit of the balance sheet of Lead Industries Association as of December 31, 1933 and 1932, and of its statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the years ended those dates.

No effect has been given in the books of account or in the Association's balance sheet to accrued expenses at December 31, 1933 and 1932.

In our opinion, subject to the foregoing, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of cash receipts and disbursements of Lead Industries Association fairly present, respectively, the financial condition of the Association at December 31, 1933 and 1932, and its cash receipts and disbursements for the years ended those dates.

Haskins & Sells

New York,

February 1, 1934.

LIA20570

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONBALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1933 AND 1932

	DECEMBER 31,.....	
	1933	1932
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CASH,.....	\$10,834.48	\$12,164.44
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (at cost),.....	2,704.76	2,234.31
AUTOMOBILE (at cost),.....	293.00	
DUE FROM MEMBERS,.....	398.75	142.75
ADVANCE FOR TRAVELING EXPENSES,.....	50.00	
TOTAL,.....	<u>\$14,282.99</u>	<u>\$14,256.00</u>

RESERVES

GENERAL AND UNDERWRITING FUNDS,..... \$14,282.99 \$14,256.00

NOTATION: No effect has been given in the books
of account or in this balance sheet
to accrued expenses at December 31,
1933 and 1932.

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONSTATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1933 AND 1932

	YEAR ENDED	
	DECEMBER 31,.....	
	1933	1932
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR,.....	\$12,164.44	\$11,975.55
RECEIPTS:		
From members - Assessments:		
Prior year,.....		\$ 238.50
Current,.....	\$34,983.75	35,049.50
In advance,.....	412.75	196.75
Interest on bank balances,.....	29.55	90.89
Book sales,.....	12.35	22.77
Total receipts,.....	\$35,438.40	\$35,598.41
Total,.....	\$47,602.84	\$47,573.96
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Expenses:		
Salaries,.....	\$21,070.00	\$18,652.00
Rent, light, and water,.....	1,606.45	1,885.87
Printing,.....	7,936.84	11,599.64
Travel expenses,.....	2,178.24	963.73
Telephone and telegraph,.....	1,099.07	491.78
Books and subscriptions,.....	236.73	295.05
Stationery and office supplies,.....	364.42	232.58
Entertaining, luncheons, etc.,.....	565.40	50.15
Premium on treasurer's bond,.....	30.00	30.00
Expenses of annual meeting,.....	45.20	198.19
Association dues,.....	60.25	74.15
Technical research,.....	14.00	50.85
Professional services,.....	60.00	69.57
Postage,.....	527.87	542.11
Miscellaneous,.....	97.64	165.62
Total expenses,.....	\$35,941.91	\$35,301.29
Advance for traveling expenses,.....	50.00	
Furniture and fixtures,.....	470.45	108.23
Automobile,.....	295.00	
Refund of membership assessment,.....	11.00	
Total disbursements,.....	\$36,768.36	\$35,409.52
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR:		
On deposit with The Chase National Bank of the City of New York,.....	\$10,724.48	\$12,114.44
On hand,.....	100.00	50.00
TOTAL,.....	\$10,834.48	\$12,164.44

TRANSIT 527 - General Meeting, June 5, 1934.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The following is a brief resume of the activities of the Lead Industries Association during 1933:

1. Statistics - Publication of our statistical reports has gone forward uninterruptedly. A change was made in the Weekly Pig Lead Sales Report so as to furnish information about Intra-Company sales, while Current Sales were divided into Market and Average business. An Unfilled Orders Report is also now being supplied members. A new monthly report on the Production of Block Tin Pipe in the United States was added to the statistical reports of the Lead Industries Association.

Accurate and prompt statistics, when gathered from a sufficiently comprehensive group of companies, are an extremely helpful source of trade information. Some of our statistical reports can be further amplified so as to improve the value of our statistical service to members. Several Divisions of the Association are studying this general topic with a view to making specific recommendations.

2. Legislation -

(a) Federal Legislation - During 1933 the Administration in Washington intimated that tariff bargaining might be resorted to in an effort to stimulate foreign trade. Directors of the Lead Industries Association met last May with a view to defending the interests of the Lead Industries with respect to the tariff. The Secretary was requested to procure relative labor data from countries competing with the United States in the production of lead. The Secretary is pleased to report that the Association now has available official information which will be of great value should the lead tariff be threatened with a reduction.

(b) National Industrial Recovery Act - This legislation is given separate consideration below.

(c) State, County and Municipal Legislation - During the year an effort was made by the Massachusetts Department of Labor to establish regulations which would have seriously affected the use of white lead in painting buildings. This subject was discussed by the Secretary with the State official having the matter in hand and a satisfactory adjustment procured. It was particularly important to obtain a hearing and settlement in Massachusetts otherwise we might have been plagued with an extension of similar restrictive painting legislation in other States, affecting the use of white lead.

(d) Plumbing Regulations - At the beginning of the year, the Lead Industries Association began an intensive effort to correct the trend away from lead and the use of substitutes in the plumbing field, a situation outlined in the report for 1932. We engaged an experienced plumber to work in the field on our behalf and I am pleased to report that the work has more than met with an excellent reception. It has grown so quickly and so strongly that it has

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reached a stage at which it is really too large a problem for one man working in the Eastern part of the United States alone to handle. We have rekindled an interest on the part of master and journeyman plumbers in the use of lead. We have pointed out to municipalities the risks that they run in advocating substitutes for lead and have received the endorsement of numerous important State master plumbers and journeyman plumbers associations with whom the subject has been discussed. The following report of Mr. Robert Dick shows the progress made during 1933, but since the first of the year, even greater advances have been made and we firmly believe that in a comparatively short time there will be growing evidence of the advantageous results accruing to our members from this work.

REPORT ON PROMOTIONAL WORK ON LEAD IN PLUMBING

The work of cultivating the natural relation between the lead industries and the plumber was conducted during the first year principally in the States of New Jersey and New York, with minor efforts in Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

In all, 107 cities and towns were visited at frequent intervals, to interest those persons with authority in compiling, revising and enforcing plumbing codes, to advocate the exclusive use of lead in certain parts of plumbing systems as a protection to the property owner against the substitution of inferior materials for lead, the general public being incompetent to gauge the relative merits of plumbing materials, and as a protection to the legitimate plumbing industry against competition of handymen and others incapable of making proper plumbing installations.

The year's work has resulted in the following:

- (a) One code approved and put into operation, requiring lead wherever it is advisable to use lead in the plumbing system.
- (b) One town enforcing the use of lead throughout plumbing systems although not called for by its code.
- (c) Nine cities and towns with revised codes calling for lead throughout. These codes now ready to be submitted to the various councils for adoption.
- (d) Forty-eight cities and towns working on revisions to require lead throughout, but with the codes not yet ready for submission to council.
- (e) Forty-eight cities and towns in which no immediate action can be taken due either to political or financial conditions, or in a few cases, to opposition to the use of lead.

A number of towns in the last classification will probably revise their codes when financial and political conditions permit. In many instances, these codes, when revised, will be as good as those in classification (c) and (d), will considerably increase the use of lead, making our work of permanent value to the industry.

At this point, I would like to illustrate the progress our endeavors will have made, by giving a comparison of two similar plumbing installations carried out under code conditions now existent in many localities with poor plumbing codes and under code conditions which we advocate. The first permits unrestricted use of metals competitive with lead and inferior to lead from the standpoint of both the property owner and plumber, and the second requires the use of lead and cast iron casked with lead wherever these materials should be employed to make a plumbing installation of good quality. The following table shows this comparison based on a plumbing installation in a one-bathroom dwelling:

<u>A Code Without Proper Restriction</u>	<u>Code Advocated by our Work</u>
85 lbs. calking lead	125 lbs. calking lead
14 ft. - 1½" galvanized iron pipe	14 ft. - 1½" lead pipe
4 ft. - 2" galvanized iron pipe	4 ft. - 2" lead pipe
1 - 1½" galvanized iron trap	1 - 4" lead trap
1 - 4" cast iron bend	1 - 4" lead bend
	12 lbs. wiping solder

If a Shower Stall is Used

4 ft x 4 ft. sheet copper, non-metallic waterproofing or no protection.	4 ft x 4 ft. - 4 lb. or 6 lb. sheet lead.
1 - brass or galvanized iron trap.	1 - 2" lead trap
6 ft. - 2" galvanized iron pipe.	6 ft. 2" lead pipe
	4 lbs. wiping solder.

Preliminary to our field work this year, it was necessary to compile suggested plumbing code sections dealing principally with the use of lead and cast iron for the use of those authorities compiling codes, and in addition, to prepare memoranda for these authorities, giving them the reasons that these sections result in better plumbing from the standpoint of the property owner. After this preliminary work, the field work was started by making contacts with the proper authorities and leading plumbing contractors and journeymen plumbers' organizations in the territory to be covered. After these contacts were made, the work of interesting them in increasing the use of lead as a protection, both to the plumbing industry and to the property owner began and has resulted as summarized earlier. It was also necessary at all times to maintain a close relationship between the field work and the office work which consisted largely of coordinated publicity efforts to assist me in the field, production of the necessary memoranda for the use of plumbers and other office work of various kinds.

The lead manufacturers were rapidly becoming the forgotten manufacturers in the plumbing field, but I feel convinced that by taking the initiative at this critical time, we have actually succeeded in reversing the trend away from lead in the territories so far worked and that lead is coming back stronger than ever, having regained the backing of the plumber and his organization to the fullest extent as was typified at the Convention of the New Jersey Master Plumbers Association which we attended last May, and the strong endorsement given lead at that convention.

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I would suggest, however, that our scope be considerably extended at the earliest possible moment and our efforts intensified in all directions during a period of at least two years. As I have stated, the present time is a critical time for this work because during the depression years, the plumbing industry has experienced intense competition from installations of handymen and others not actually engaged in the plumbing business so that the plumbers are now looking for anything that will protect their interests against these outsiders. The use of more lead is one of the means which they can employ as a protection because it requires the services of a skilled mechanic to install. It is also essential that we do this work as quickly and intensively as possible because the use of simplified materials in plumbing installations has created a lack of skilled lead workers in the plumbing industry and if we are to get our share of lead work back into plumbing, it must be done while there is still a sufficient number of mechanics who are capable of making proper lead installations. Furthermore, producers of competitive materials are constantly attempting to introduce their own materials into plumbing codes and as they succeed, there is always the danger that eventually lead will be forced completely out of the picture. This has already occurred in many plumbing codes.

Robert Dick

This work has reached a point where it is highly desirable that some cooperative publicity be given the use of lead in plumbing. All the competing materials receive a great amount of attention in the technical press with lead only occasionally mentioned. To take full advantage of the work which we have done and are doing, it is essential that it be supported through a campaign of publicity directed especially to those who are instrumental in designating the use of lead in plumbing and public works projects. This is a problem to which we are now devoting our attention.

3. National Industrial Recovery Act - When it became evident last June that all industries were expected to present a Code under the National Industrial Recovery Act in Washington, the Board of Directors began the preparation of a suitable Code for the manifold divisions of the Lead Industries Association represented in the Lead Industries Association. As progress in code formulation by industry in general was too slow to satisfy the recovery program of the Administration, the well-known President's Reemployment Agreement was proclaimed. The Lead Industries Association thereupon petitioned the National Recovery Administration for the substitution of its own code labor provisions for those in the P.R.A., a petition which was granted, the members wholeheartedly cooperating with the President by individually signing the Agreement.

In the meantime, five divisions of the Lead Industries Association were formed, as follows:

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1. Mining
2. Smelting and Refining
3. Lead Pigments
4. Metallic Lead Products
5. Metallic Foil Products

Each division was organized so that it could, if it so desired, prepare supplemental codes governing trade practices and other code matters. In the interim the Executive Committee and Board worked intensively on the preparation of a Basic Code suitable for all groups in the Association. Repeated conferences were held in Washington with National Recovery Administration officials until finally a code was presented for public hearing on December 22. Subsequently further conferences occurred during which various objections by National Recovery Administration officials were considered and an attempt made to meet their views wherever the industry felt it could do so. Invariably the successive drafts of the code were submitted to members, giving them an opportunity to object to any code paragraphs either directly to the N.R.A. or through the Association. To the time of writing, a total of 13 drafts of the code have been prepared and submitted to the membership and the N.R.A.

Code making has required the almost continuous attention of the Lead Industries Association and its staff. We are pleased to report, however, that during all of this time the work was handled without disturbing the regular activities of the Lead Industries Association and without incurring much additional expense and with no increase in the staff. As a matter of fact, the wisdom of the Board in advocating the use of one basic code, and such supplemental codes as other divisions might like, and permitting the Lead Code to embrace a great number of related products, has resulted in saving the industries concerned a great expense.

4. Educational Activities - The publication of our bulletin LEAD, comprising six issues during 1933, continued to arouse interest among its readers. Hardly an issue goes out but what results in a stimulation of inquiry from architects, plumbers and others whom we desire to educate as to the value and use of certain lead products. Some of our material has been reprinted in France, Spain, Australia and elsewhere so that internationally as well as domestically, the response to our publicity, we would say, has been excellent. A large volume of correspondence is constantly maintained between our headquarters and numerous present and prospective users of lead products. In previous reports we have already called attention to this development in our activities.

So as to capitalize on the increased interest in public construction through the P.W.A. and C.W.A., the Lead Industries Association, in the latter part of 1933, published a bulletin for circulation among water works officials, outlining the advantages of the use of lead pipe and calking lead in water works construction.

The Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau received the endorsement of the manufacturers of our Association interested in furnishing lead plumbing supplies and this group has made contri-

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bution to a fund for the general support of the Bureau's activities. As the Bureau was founded to promote the wider use of modern plumbing, it is essential that the role which lead plays in modern plumbing installations be not overlooked. Our cooperation with this Bureau will insure that lead receives ample and proper consideration.

White lead is at present the most important outlet for pig lead metal. There is a definite relation between the use of white lead and the use of lumber in construction. The more lumber used, the more white lead should be marketed. The lumber industry has suffered from some of the inferior and cheap paints used in painting homes and other structures made of wood, as it has discouraged the construction of wood homes. In an effort to correct this situation, the Lead Industries Association is supporting a campaign entitled the Forest Products - Better Paint Campaign, supported through a separate fund to which the white lead manufacturers and the mining companies have contributed. It has retained Mr. Don Critchfield, an experienced lumber man to develop the program and he has already appeared at six retail lumbermen's conventions in the Middle West, arousing great interest in the subject among lumbermen. However, as the campaign is extremely young, it is too early to report on its progress. We have received the cooperation and endorsement of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., in this campaign.

5. Lead Poisoning - This troublesome subject became particularly acute during the early part of 1933, owing to the promulgations of new regulations by the Food and Drug Administration, specifying an exceptionally low tolerance of residual lead permitted on agricultural products for shipment in inter-state commerce. The tolerance had been reduced from .02 to .014 milligrams per lb. of residual lead. Agricultural interests and insecticide manufacturers became greatly alarmed over this regulation, the former because of an alleged inability to wash fruit sufficiently to meet Government requirements, and the latter because it would seriously decrease the use of lead arsenate. Undoubtedly there has been some carelessness on the part of agricultural shippers in marketing produce which had been improperly washed and there was therefore some justification for stricter inspection, but the establishment of the new tolerance on lead was more or less guesswork. Due to the strenuous efforts made by apple growers and others to have the tolerance modified, the Food and Drug Administration has issued a new tolerance, which it alleges the apple growers can readily meet. Our study of this whole subject indicates that there is insufficient evidence available for any one to make an accurate pronouncement of a safe tolerance of lead on fruit. The Board of Directors of the Lead Industries Association has expressed itself as willing to underwrite part of the expense involved in some medical research work relative to normal lead, or to improve analytical methods which would help to study the spray residue problem, but as this is a program in which all three industries, namely, the agriculturists, the insecticide manufacturers, and the lead industry are concerned, we have not yet proceeded with our plans. It is quite possible that some jointly supported medical research will be undertaken that will not only help in the spray residue problem but also help to answer some other attacks on lead.

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During the year we were also asked to assist in defending the use of lead foil for wrapping tea, a practice which had come under suspicion by the Food and Drug Administration.

We were also prepared to help our Northern Idaho mining companies contest some pollution in Coeur d'Alene Lake, alleged to be derived from the mining operations.

In conclusion, I again wish to express my deep appreciation of the invariably cordial and helpful cooperation received from members in carrying out the work of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary.