

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF
LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

New York, N. Y.

April 12, 1933.

The annual meeting of the members of the Lead Industries Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, April 12, 1933, at 12:30 P. M.

Present:

American Smelting & Refining Co.

Eagle-Picher Lead Co.

Evans Lead Co.

Federated Metals Corp.

Metals Refining Co.

National Lead Co.

St. Joseph Lead Co.

United Metals Selling Co.

United States Smelting Refining and
Mining Co. Inc.

Secretary

E. A. Behr

K. C. Brownell

R. M. Roosevelt

R. M. Evans

Ivan Reitler

P. M. Sprague

W. C. Beschorman

F. M. Carter

I. H. Cornell

C. H. Crane

J. A. McCarthy

F. Y. Robertson

F. E. Wornser

H. L. Ziegfeld

Represented by Proxy:

Anaconda Lead Products Co.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining &
Concentrating Co.

Crown Metal Co.

Globe Metal Co.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co.

Hecla Mining Co.

Lewin Metals Corp.

Northwest Lead Co.

Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.

Sherwin-Williams Co.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

F. C. Case

S. A. Easton

William Elsby

George Birkenstein

F. H. Brownell

J. F. McCarthy

T. Lerin

F. M. Smith

G. W. Lambourne

A. E. Schafer

R. C. Swanton

President Clinton H. Crane occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous Annual Meeting were
approved.

The Report of the President was read and approved as follows:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The Lead Industries Association fundamentally represents a group of related industries which, individually, have no organizations of their own. This is true not only of the lead mining, smelting and refining industries but also true of the manufacture of many lead products - white lead and other lead pigments, lead pipe, sheet, and numerous metallic lead products. It is therefore quite obvious that there is a decided economy for all of these industries in handling their group activities through one organization, as individual organizations would only multiply the expense.

Moreover, all the lead industries are closely related and, as a unit in the Lead Industries Association, possess the important advantage of solidarity in matters of public relations or legislation affecting their interests, to make their views effective. In this connection it is important to remember that the lead industries must have the good-will of the public for it is more often subjected to unfavorable comment than other metal industries. Publicity which shows the important work our metal is discharging in the world helps to build up good-will and respect for lead.

The Secretary's report gives details showing how, in a modest way, the Association is continuing its educational and other work. In reading the record for last year it is well for each member to ask himself whether or not any of these activities could have been handled individually as effectively as they were through the Association. Invariably the answer is that, if left to individual initiative many of our important problems would receive little or no attention, or, if they did, the cost of attending to them would be either prohibitive, or an unfair burden on any single factor in the industry.

The Treasurer's Report indicates that the affairs of the Association have been conducted economically with a substantial saving over the budget established for 1932, and that the Association is in a healthy financial condition.

During the year four companies resigned from membership one was liquidated, while three more became members of the Lead Industries Association, leaving us with 35 companies represented.

Walter H. Kane
President.

The report of the Secretary was read and approved as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The following is a brief resume of the activities of the Lead Industries Association during 1932:

(1) Statistics: - The publication of our statistical reports has gone forward without material change. Our lead pigment data has been changed from a weekly to a monthly basis. Secondary lead statistics have increased in importance owing to a growth in the source from which our data are obtained, but we have not yet been able to issue them with the regularity of the other reports.

(2) Legislation: - The market for the many products of the Lead Industries Association depends, in part, upon the regulations established by federal, state and municipal authorities in specifying what products shall be used not only for use by governmental agencies but also by home owners and builders. Much of the work of the Lead Industries Association is intended to protect the interests of lead wherever government rules affect the outlet for our products.

The countless plumbing codes in force in the United States are of great importance to us. In many cities cheap substitutes for durable lead products are permitted by plumbing codes and make it almost hopeless to market lead pipe, sheet and traps. We are making a drive to correct this situation and the Lead Industries Association has recently employed a man whose sole duty it is to help bring about a change in plumbing codes for the protection of the home owner, through a return to lead. Heretofore the Association has merely attempted to remedy abuses in those larger metropolitan centers where the situation was growing out of hand, threatening the continued use of lead pipe, sheet and traps.

During 1932 we made a survey of State Highway Painting practice to ascertain exactly how the lead pigments fared in their selection and application by State Highway Divisions. Although the survey was a remarkable tribute to white lead, red lead and blue lead, it disclosed many weaknesses in States which are not following sound painting practice and where we are endeavoring to bring about changes of value to the taxpayers and to the advantage of lead. We have already succeeded in bringing about a change in one State with others in prospect.

Workmen's compensation legislation is of great importance to all manufacturers of lead products because many

Industrial States make lead poisoning compensable. The laws are neither uniform in wording nor in administration, confusion and abuses exist in some parts of the country. Moreover, several States not now possessing occupational disease legislation are contemplating the introduction of such measures. We are attempting to protect the interests of our members in those States where new legislation is threatening and where existing legislation has been abused.

(3) Standardization - Early in 1932 the lead pipe manufacturers in the Lead Industries Association unanimously agreed to the adoption of a new lead pipe standard which the Association had worked upon in 1931. The new Lead Industries Association standard of lead pipe is such that the most important grades, that is, A, AA, and AAA pipe, are designed to withstand the same respective pressures namely, 30, 75 and 100 lbs. per sq. in., regardless of diameter. The adoption of this new standard will reduce the number of complaints resulting from misuse of the old sizes, especially in the larger diameters.

(4) Educational Activities - Six issues of our bulletin LEAD appeared in 1932 and I am pleased to report that it has received world wide acceptance. Strangely enough our mailing list abroad as well as in this country has been constantly growing. I think LEAD is the only medium in the world now giving regularly data on new and old uses of lead in order to stimulate interest in the metal. We have received many unsolicited complimentary comments from architects, engineers and others well qualified to pass judgment on the value of our educational material and to judge from them alone the work has been eminently worthwhile.

We find there is a keen desire on the part of architects, engineers and others to know more about the physical and chemical properties of lead as well as recommendations for its application. Occasionally we have found an amazing ignorance among users of lead products which we have caught in time to save costly errors in the application of the metal. This has been especially true in certain chemical lines.

We have continued our practice of preparing articles of a practical nature for the technical press, descriptive of lead work. The SHEET METAL WORKER carried two papers during the year on Sheet Lead Welding Procedure and the Use of Sheet Lead for Sheet Metal Men, besides reprinting some of our other material on water-proofing and also on pressure-relieving joints.

The American Welding Society carried a paper of ours on Lead "Burning" or welding.

Two issues of METALCRAFT contained papers descriptive of architectural applications for lead from an ornamental standpoint and as a practical roofing material.

Upon invitation the Secretary addressed the Convention of National Association of Sheet Metal Distributors in Philadelphia in May, 1933, acquainting the membership with the merits of soft and hard lead for building construction.

To help in the introduction of the new lead pipe standard we published a booklet LEAD PIPE, profusely illustrated and replete with technical information about the use of the material not generally available elsewhere. Ten thousand copies were printed and the publication was so successful that the edition was completely exhausted in a very short time and warrants reprinting. Here too, the gratifying reception of the booklet was international in its scope, many foreign agencies in France, Germany, Spain, Belgium and elsewhere becoming interested in reprinting all or part of our material. We are hopeful that a second edition will be able to appear in 1933.

As a modest contribution to the promotion of the sales of white lead, we prepared and published a booklet for the use of our white lead manufacturing members entitled, "The First 2,000 Years". Many of our members ordered plentiful supplies for their own distribution so that the total circulation so far received for this little work amounts to 25,000.

All the material we have published has been prepared exclusively by the Lead Industries Association, with the cooperation of many member companies and represents a true cooperative effort.

We have obtained and are continually adding to our data relating to the use of many other lead products such as sheet lead and solder, and provided our budget permits, contemplate publishing additional booklets about lead products for circulation among present and prospective users.

The pigment and paint manufacturers represented in the Lead Industries Association jointly financed and participated in the Paint Show of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Clubs in Washington in November, under the auspices of the Lead Industries Association. Their exhibit was generally conceded to be the most artistic in the Show and featured white lead. By using a group exhibit and the facilities of the Lead Industries Association, individual expense was reduced to a minimum.

(b) Technical Service - A large volume of inquiries and appeals for technical assistance in the specification and use of lead products come to our headquarters; such as assisting a large chemical company in the design of lead equipment, advising a Western State in the selection of a proper highway paint,

helping a Government department select a proper metal protective paint, assisting a sheet metal working firm in how to use sheet lead properly, aiding architects in specifying lead for Federal construction purposes, supplying several Universities with material on the architectural use of lead products for the guidance of their students and faculties, cooperating with utility companies in cable sheath corrosion problems, etc. On the whole the work has unquestionably helped not only to prevent substitution of other products for lead but actually been of assistance in marketing the metal.

The Lead Industries Association has become a clearing house for information and data of every description about the lead industries.

(8) Technical Research - Our research has necessarily been confined to cooperation with existing laboratories as we have no facilities to engage in our own research.

During 1932 we supplied the Johns-Manville Company Laboratory with various grades of sheet lead to test the relative braking properties of the metal with a view to discovering the most efficient alloy from a braking standpoint. No report has been received as yet.

We are planning to cooperate with the General Foods Corp., in some research on the general qualities of lead foil as a wrapping for tea and other food products.

We supplied some sheet lead, both soft and antimonial to the Carnegie Steel Co., for field tests as a shim in its GEC patented track construction.

We have offered to cooperate with the Hydraulic Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin in its study of plumbing problems and expect to furnish the Laboratory with the necessary pipe materials to conduct its work on pure lead, hard lead and lead-lined iron equipment.

We are participating in the Committee B-3, A.C.T.M., competitive tests on metals suitable for withstanding salt water corrosion, the Committee having originally omitted, for reasons unknown to us, the inclusion of our metal - a situation which was remedied through our efforts.

The American Petroleum Institute and American Gas Association made interim reports during the year covering the progress of their competitive tests on pipe coating materials in which, it will be recalled, we submitted a baked red lead primer. The work has not been conclusive and we must wait at least another year or more for a definite indication as to how red lead compares with other prime coat materials.

Work has also progressed with a large oil company intended to develop a suitable lead foil wrapping for petroleum lines in exceptionally corrosive soils.

We are studying the prospect of performing some experimental work on calking materials for pipe lines which would demonstrate the superiority of calking lead over other materials from the standpoint of flexibility, a factor which is not often appreciated in the design of pipe lines.

The competitive position of lead pipe in plumbing applications depends in great measure on the relative cost of lead versus other non-rusting metals. At present we are at a serious disadvantage in this respect because of the greater weight of lead per foot of commercial lead pipe compared with other pipe metals. In an effort to bridge this difficulty we have given much thought to the production of a pipe which would not only be able to compete at a lower cost than soft lead pipe but which would also have features making its introduction easier. We have therefore tried to develop a tin-lined hard-lead pipe, which, owing to the large reduction in wall thickness permissible, offers the attractive prospect that it can be produced at a lower cost than soft lead pipe and has many advantages from the standpoint of interior and exterior plumbing. There are numerous difficulties which have to be overcome, particularly in the jointing problems, not to mention the wholesale modification of plumbing codes which would be necessary if we should decide to market this material. Just as soon as experimental work and studies have reached a conclusive stage we shall communicate with all our members, giving them complete information of the work of the Association on this problem.

(7) Medical Research - Dr. Aub and his associates at Harvard College are continuing their research on lead poisoning. Some of Dr. Aub's studies have required him to pursue his research in the allied field of calcium metabolism, which has an important bearing on lead poisoning for lead and calcium in the bone structure of the body are closely related.

Dr. Aub has sufficient funds to carry his work to July.

(8) Lead Poisoning - As usual we have tried to defend our interests against unjust attack and have investigated cases of national importance. For example, the City of Baltimore, in September 1932, had an outbreak of 59 cases of lead poisoning among children due to the practice of the poorer colored element in burning discarded storage battery cases for fuel, wood being unavailable. The City of Baltimore corrected the situa-

tion by supplying free wood and in order to prevent a similar outbreak elsewhere we corresponded with all our members having a contact with storage battery distribution, also with some of the larger battery companies and the National Association of Scrap Metal Dealers, all of which gave us excellent cooperation. The situation seems to be well in hand.

One of the largest textile companies consulted us in 1932 on a lead poisoning problem. This company controlled patents for weighting silk with a combination lead and tin chemical but, owing to popular prejudice against lead, competitors played upon this fear to discourage the sale of lead-weighted silk. The textile press took a hostile view of the matter and some large department stores refused to merchandise it in the absence of proof that it was not injurious to human beings. We suggested that the safest procedure was to investigate thoroughly the health hazard of lead-weighted silk, through an impartial organization, and recommended the Harvard Medical School in view of their intimate knowledge of lead poisoning. This suggestion was favorably received and we made arrangements for the investigation. The Harvard Medical School, through Dr. Fairhall, completed this work in the Fall of 1932 and gave lead-weighted silk a clean bill of health, making its findings public in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene. Thus another illusion about lead poisoning is dispelled.

Wherever we have detected competitors of lead materials using the argument of lead poisoning as a means of furthering their sales, we have protested this practice. One case occurred on the Pacific Coast during the year in which it was alleged that the United States Navy abandoned lead paints and another, a private manufacturing concern in the Middle West. Both cases were amicably adjusted and the offending statements will be removed. It would appear that the Lead Industries Association is a convenient tool for remedying such a situation.

It is difficult to tell where the lightning of lead poisoning will strike next. Recently the miners of Northern Idaho have been subjected to a searching investigation by the U. S. Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Fisheries and Idaho State Department of Industry, on the complaint of the alleged pollution and poisoning of Coeur d'Alene River and Lake from the dumping of tailing into these streams. The Lead Industries Association is helping to adjust this serious problem which is of more than local interest and the Association's data should undoubtedly prove of great assistance to our Northern Idaho mining leaders.

(d) Miscellaneous - Occasionally government departments, through lack of knowledge or through inadvertence, make reference to lead products which are not accurate nor to our best interests. One such case occurred in a Government Bureau during the year when a report referred to red lead as inferior to iron oxide paint. Here too the Lead Industries Association has been a convenience means for correcting such misapprehension.

In conclusion may I express my deep appreciation for the consistently whole-hearted cooperation given by members in helping us to carry on the work of their organization.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. Womack
Secretary.

The report on the audit of the accounts of the Association as of December 31, 1937, by Haskins and Sells, was read by the Treasurer and accepted as follows:

HASKINS & SELLS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

22 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

February 14, 1933.

Lead Industries Association,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sirs:

We have audited your accounts for the year ended December 31, 1932, and submit the following exhibits:

Exhibit

A - Balance Sheet, December 31, 1932 and 1931.

B - Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Years Ended December 31, 1932 and 1931.

The cash on deposit was verified by certification obtained from the depository, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, and the cash on hand was counted.

Net additions to furniture and fixtures during the year amounted to \$108.23.

The amount due members, \$142.75, represents overpayments of \$196.75, less arrearages of 1932 assessments of \$54.00.

No effect has been given in the books of account or in the accompanying Exhibit A to accrued expenses at December 31, 1932 and 1931.

Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion the accompanying Exhibits A and B set forth, respectively, the financial condition of the Association at December 31, 1932 and 1931, and the cash receipts and disbursements of the Association for the years ended those dates.

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONBALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1932 AND 1931

	DECEMBER 31,.....	
	1932	1931

ASSETS

CASH,.....	\$12,164.44	\$11,975.55
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (at cost),.....	2,234.31	2,126.08
DUE FROM MEMBERS,.....	142.75	238.50
TOTAL,.....	<u>\$14,256.00</u>	<u>\$14,340.13</u>

RESERVES

GENERAL AND UNDERWRITING FUNDS,.....	<u>\$14,256.00</u>	<u>\$14,340.13</u>
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NOTE: No effect has been given in the books of account or in this balance sheet to accrued expenses at December 31, 1932 and 1931.

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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONSTATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932 AND 1931

	YEAR ENDED	
	DECEMBER 31,.....	
	1932	1931
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR,.....	\$11,975.55	\$16,533.63
RECEIPTS:		
From members - Assessments:		
Prior year,.....	\$ 238.50	\$ 650.50
Current,.....	35,049.50	36,876.75
In advance,.....	196.75	
Subscriptions to Medical Research Fund,.....		3,832.00
Interest on bank balances,.....	90.89	128.46
Book sales,.....	22.77	106.86
Total receipts,.....	\$35,598.41	\$41,594.57
Total,.....	\$47,573.96	\$58,128.20
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Expenses:		
Salaries,.....	\$18,652.00	\$20,439.00
Rent, light, and water,.....	1,885.87	2,450.31
Printing,.....	11,599.64	13,549.39
Travel expenses,.....	963.73	1,319.48
Telephone and telegraph,.....	491.79	479.07
Books and subscriptions,.....	295.05	228.06
Stationery and office supplies,.....	232.58	420.39
Entertaining, luncheons, etc.,.....	50.15	75.60
Premium on treasurer's bond,.....	30.00	30.00
Expenses of annual meeting,.....	198.19	147.17
Association dues,.....	74.15	105.75
Technical research,.....	50.85	403.06
Professional services,.....	69.57	97.89
Postage,.....	542.11	562.47
Miscellaneous,.....	165.62	74.26
Total - (Forward),.....	\$35,301.29	\$40,380.90

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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.

	YEAR ENDED	
	DECEMBER 31,.....	
	1932	1931
TOTAL - (Forward),.....	\$47,573.96	\$58,128.20
DISBURSEMENTS - (Continued):		
Total expenses - (Forward),.....	\$35,301.29	\$40,380.90
Other:		
Furniture and fixtures,.....	\$ 108.23	\$ 107.75
Harvard College, for medical research,.....		5,000.00
Refunds:		
Membership dues,.....		7.00
Subscriptions to Medical Research Fund,.....		657.00
Total,.....	\$ 108.23	\$ 5,771.75
Total disbursements,.....	\$35,409.52	\$46,152.65
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR:		
On deposit with The Chase National Bank of the City of New York,.....	\$12,114.44	\$11,950.55
On hand,.....	50.00	25.00
TOTAL,.....	\$12,164.44	\$11,975.55

The Chairman stated that it was in order to elect directors for the current year.

The following list of names being put into nomination and there being no further nominations it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of the following as Directors:

B. M. Zimmer, V.P.	American Metal Co. Ltd.
H. M. Brush, V.P.	American Smelting & Refining Co.
S. A. Easton, V.P.	Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.
R. L. Roosevelt, V.P.	Eagle-Picher Lead Co.
Ivan Reitler, Pres.	Federated Metals Corp.
J. F. McCarthy, Pres.	Hoola Mining Co.
P. E. Sprague, V.P.	Metals Refining Co.
E. J. Cornish, Chm. Bd.	National Lead Co.
G. W. Lambourne, Pres.	Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.
C. H. Crane, Pres.	St. Joseph Lead Co.
J. A. McCarthy, V.P.	United Metals Selling Co.
A. A. MacLean, V.P.	USL Battery Corp.
F. Y. Robertson, V.P.	United States Smelting Refining and Mining Co.
R. C. Swanton, V.P.	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

The resignation of Fleck Brothers Company, who are no longer producing lead products, was received and accepted.

The resignation of Silver King Coalition Mines Company was presented and it was decided that it be laid on the table until a further attempt could be made to have it re-considered.

The Secretary laid before the meeting a request from a member in Chicago that serious consideration be given to participation in the Century of Progress Exposition. He submitted a plan of the Exposition officials, suggesting

that the Lead Industries Association erect a miniature smelter and lead press in a suitable part of the Exposition grounds at a rental cost of approximately \$3,000. After much discussion it was felt that the project as presented was too expensive for the support of the Lead Industries Association at this time and that the benefits to be derived were not commensurate with the cost. The present plans for giving white lead publicity through painting model homes, to be exhibited at the Fair, was felt to be far more advantageous to lead. There was no objection, however, to any group in the association making arrangements for an exhibit under the auspices of the Lead Industries Association if they so desired.

The President called attention to the growing demand by interested parties to have the Lead Industries Association pass upon, or establish specifications for various lead products such as cable sheathing and calking lead. He stated that the lead-covered cable manufacturers, through one of their engineering organizations, had requested the endorsement of the Lead Industries Association of a cable sheathing specification, and that water works companies and others recently had become desirous of having the Association establish a calking lead specification. The President expressed his view that

a cable sheathing specification should more properly be drafted by the manufacturers in cooperation with their own customers and that, upon agreement, the producers should be prepared to meet the specification. He believed that specification problems were properly the field of the American Society for Testing Materials and that entrance into this province upon the part of the Lead Industries Association, for such a specification as cable sheathing might lead to difficulties.

With respect to calking lead specifications, however, the object was to introduce order where now nothing but confusion existed and where many unsatisfactory specifications were being used by water companies, permitting the use of an unsuitable lead for calking purposes, damaging to the interests of lead and encouraging the use of substitutes, to say nothing of permitting competition which the members cannot readily meet.

After lengthy discussion it was recommended that the Lead Industries Association take no action as a unit on the specification for cable lead but that interested cable producers should be urged to consult the members for their individual views as an aid to them in drafting their specifications. It was furthermore agreed that, if the sellers of calking lead in the Lead Industries Association could

agree on a specification for this material, their recommendation should be given adequate publicity by the Secretary in an effort to improve the caking lead situation.

The meeting adjourned at 2:45 P. M.

Clinton W. Chain
Pre dent.

W. E. Towner
Secretary.