

MINUTES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
NATIONAL PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER ASSOCIATION, INC.
PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK, N.Y.
January 19, 1940

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The organization meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., convened at ten A.M. Friday, January 19th, 1940 in The Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, with the following in attendance:

T. J. CAMPBELL
D. W. FIGGIS
M. L. HAVEY
HOWARD KELLOGG
L. P. MOORE

E. E. MORTON
BENJAMIN PATTERSON, JR.
E. S. PHILLIPS
J. V. REARDON
WILLIAM RICHTER

CHARLES J. ROH
A. W. STEUDEL
F. L. SULZBERGER
ERNEST T. TRIGG
H. E. WEBSTER

Guests

HAROLD ROWE

Association Staff

H. A. GARDNER

M. Q. MACDONALD

REUEL W. ELTON

Absent

E. A. FOY, JR.
W. I. LONGSWORTH

S. R. MATLACK
C. N. SEIDLITZ

H. S. WHERRETT
VAL WURTFLE

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by President Trigg, who requested Mr. F. L. Sulzberger to act as temporary Chairman.

Election of Chairman

Mr. Trigg placed in nomination the name of C. J. Roh to be Chairman of the Executive Committee - seconded by Mr. Richter. There being no further nominations, the Secretary was directed to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of Mr. Roh as Chairman, and Mr. Roh's election as Chairman was announced.

Election of Vice Chairman

Mr. Sulzberger placed in nomination the name of T. J. Campbell to be Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee - seconded by Mr. Reardon. There being no further nominations, the Secretary was directed to cast a unanimous ballot and Mr. Campbell's election as Vice Chairman was announced.

Welcome to New Members

The Chairman in expressing his thanks for the continued confidence expressed in his

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re-election as Chairman welcomed to membership on the committee Messrs. M. L. Havey, L. P. Moore, E. S. Phillips, William Richter, and A. W. Steudel.

Minutes of Last Meeting

The Chairman stated that the minutes of the preceding meeting had been mailed to all members of the committee, and that the agenda of this meeting would take care of any unfinished business carried over from the past meeting. It was moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of October 31, 1939 be approved without reading. Motion carried.

Report of Treasurer

Mr. Roh stated that at a meeting of the Budget and Finance Committee last evening Mr. Matlack, Chairman of the Committee, had indicated that he would not be able to be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee this morning and asked Mr. Roh to present the report of the committee, and of the Treasurer. Mr. Roh reviewed the comparative balance sheet as of December 31, 1939 and 1938, and the statement of income and expense for the period October 1 to December 31, 1939 and 1938 (copy attached) and pointed out that in the item "excess income over expenses" there appeared a non-recurring item as a result of profit from the sale of the headquarters building returning a net gain of \$13,481.23. In "accounts receivable" under "assets", the item of \$2,500.00 is due from the San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau as the result of our 1939 convention. Securities are the same as last year - furniture and fixtures are decreased by the amount of depreciation - there are practically no liabilities, and the item of \$4,000.00 shown under income for 1939 represents a payment made as the result of a violation of the Non-Exchange Agreement. All schedules of budget and expense were reviewed, and it was pointed out that all departments of the Association kept their expenses within the budget. The Chairman stated that if there were no objections, the report of the Treasurer would be received and filed. There being no objection, the report of the Treasurer covering the period October 1 to December 31, 1939 was received and filed.

Report of Budget and Finance Committee

Mr. Roh stated that the Budget and Finance Committee had made a careful review of income and activity to determine whether or not the Association is on the right track, and pointed out that the Association is limited by income as to what activities it can undertake in a general way, but also that there was an ample surplus to increase activities if and when the occasion justified such increase. He reported that on returns so far received it is estimated that the income for 1940 would be approximately \$13,000.00 more than actual income of 1939, and that the suggested budget for 1940 would be substantially less than the estimated income. He stated that the suggested budget for 1940 would be \$212,188.00 made up as follows:

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	Budget Calendar 1939	Expenses Calendar 1939 (Dec. Estimated)	Suggested Budget 1940
Administration - Salaries	\$ 68,170.00	\$ 67,832.05	\$ 68,780.00
Administration - Expenses	28,449.59	27,057.22	28,810.00
Building Maintenance	6,068.00	6,163.87	7,554.71
Scientific Section	42,720.00	43,078.34	42,400.00
Save the Surface Campaign	11,765.00	10,782.53	11,500.00
Clean Up & Paint Up Campaign	16,500.00	18,713.77	18,000.00
Unfair Competition Bureau	10,300.00	11,486.97	11,490.00
Wholesale Division	2,840.00	3,889.95	1,822.50
Traffic Bureau	4,375.00	4,191.00	4,300.00
Industrial Sales Division	7,300.00	7,241.82	6,855.00
Trade Sales Division	6,275.00	5,714.01	5,701.25
Depreciation - Building	3,261.00	2,771.34	1,375.00
Depreciation - Furniture & Fix.	3,200.00	3,402.09	3,600.00
	<u>\$211,223.59</u>	<u>\$212,324.96</u>	<u>\$212,188.46</u>

Mr. Roh stated that each activity of the Association, as well as the personnel, had been discussed in detail, and that it was felt that in view of an approximate 12% increase in business during 1939, a 7% increase in income for the Association during 1940 is expectable. The estimated income for 1940, \$216,091.00 is made up as follows:

	Estimate for 1939	Actual 1939	Estimate for 1940	
Class A	\$ 151,510.50	\$151,670.00	\$162,286.90	(a)
Class B	35,500.50	39,477.50	42,240.92	(a)
Class C	5,639.80	5,228.55	5,228.55	(b)
Class D	550.00	550.00	550.00	(b)
Class E	<u>3,136.78</u>	<u>2,795.61</u>	<u>2,000.00</u>	(c)
	\$196,337.58	\$199,721.66	\$212,306.37	
Int. on Securities	<u>3,785.00</u>	<u>3,785.00</u>	<u>3,785.00</u>	
	\$200,122.58	\$203,506.66	\$216,091.37	

(a) The industry as a whole will show an increase for 1939 over 1938 of something over 12%. To be conservative, we have estimated a 7% increase in Class A and B dues.

(b) These are both the same as 1939 actual.

(c) Total decreased on account of reduction in dues to \$25 per year. Now have 77 members at \$25, total \$1,925.00. Total members year ago same.

All pending resignations have been omitted.

Mr. Roh stated that the Budget and Finance Committee after giving careful consideration to the budget as proposed, discussed the salary situation and expressed the opinion that the Association should show some appreciation for the loyalty of its personnel, and recommended that an item of \$4,500.00 be added to the proposed budget for salary increases. It was moved by Mr. Reardon, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the budget as proposed, including the item of \$4,500.00 for salary increases, be approved. Motion carried.

Report of Scientific Section Committee

Mr. Sulzberger stated that at the meeting of the Executive Committee in San Francisco there was some discussion regarding a display made by Dr. Browne of the Forest Products Laboratory at the convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in Chicago, and that at that time the Executive Committee had referred the matter to the Scientific Section Committee with instructions to take such steps as it deemed advisable. After a further investigation and study, the Scientific Section Committee felt that the resolution adopted by the Federation indicated that there is unanimity in thought on this subject between the executives and the technical men, and that no further action on the matter is desirable at this time. President Trigg pointed out that the matter is not entirely closed, but will be given further consideration without publicity. Mr. Sulzberger stated that there had been some discussion in the committee regarding the advisability of increasing the membership of the Committee, and that the members of the Committee felt that it might be advisable to invite individuals from various localities to sit in with the committee so that they would be more familiar with the manner in which the Scientific Section works, and so that they might help to maintain favorable contact between the Scientific Section and the Technical Groups in the various localities.

Report of Scientific Section

Dr. Gardner stated that the Scientific Section Committee meets at least four times a year for the purpose of reviewing the work of the Scientific Section - to outline work to be undertaken - and to secure for the Scientific Section the cooperation and help of the leaders in the industry; he stated that the Scientific Section Committee is made up of the following representatives:

Frank L. Sulzberger, Chairman
R. H. Everett
C. S. Neal
G. D. White

and that President Trigg usually meets with the Committee. He expressed the belief that the Committee has now been successful in completing its work with the Federal Housing Administration regarding "two-coat specifications" and stated that this committee would have until Monday, January 22d, to present any comments regarding the final draft of these specifications. (Copy attached) Copies of the specifications were distributed for review, and it was stated that a number of the requirements contained in the old specifications had now been eliminated, and the belief was expressed that the specifications are now in good shape.

Another item being given careful consideration by the Scientific Section is the problem of painting cement and asbestos shingles and siding. It was stated that the redwood, cedar and cyprus manufacturers had called upon the Association in view

of the fact that projects were being changed from wood shingles and siding to asbestos because of the claim that asbestos did not require paint. Reference was made to an alley dwelling project of 350 houses on which a change had been made overnight from redwood to asbestos siding. Dr. Gardner stated that the Scientific Section had developed the fact that there is little problem in painting asbestos, but that it would be necessary to get across to the public the idea that because of soot - mildew - water absorption, etc., asbestos siding will require painting. He expressed the opinion that this proposition of "needs no paint" is taking on serious proportions and deserves serious attention. He stated that the Scientific Section was endeavoring to work out a plan for publicizing this situation through the "Styling with Paint" program. In answer to a question by Mr. Sulzberger, President Trigg stated that asbestos siding was about 25% more expensive than wood siding, and that there is very little savings to the home owner in the painting cost of houses constructed of either material in view of the fact that all trim and sash has to be painted in either case. Dr. Gardner stated that studies indicated that many people who had adopted asbestos siding instead of wood siding had become dissatisfied with their purchase.

In connection with the proposal to adopt uniform directions for thinning paint, it was stated that the industry could do away with much criticism if they would adopt some uniform method for thinning high grade house paints. President Trigg stated that he would appoint a committee of about 12 technical men representing both large and small manufacturers to study this question in an effort to develop a plan which could be submitted to the industry for further consideration. 85

It was reported that in the new Association Headquarters the Scientific Section would occupy the second floor, but that there would be no space available for panel exposures. It is proposed to rent, buy or otherwise acquire some nearby property for constant exposure of paint experiments, and that it is planned to request information from some of the larger members regarding tests made on full size house paint jobs. It was stated that it is also planned to extend the panel exposure area used in Florida. Dr. Gardner stated that some large size tests have been started on asbestos siding but he expressed the belief that all members interested in house paints should make tests on wood versus cement (asbestos) siding - painted and unpainted - for the purpose of developing greater individual and local interest.

In addition to the painting of cement - asbestos compositions, Dr. Gardner stated that the Scientific Section has in development the following studies:- Roof Coatings - Painting Dense De-Aired Brick - Washability of Flat Wall Paints - Locomotive Finishes - Incompatibility of House Paint - Color Measurements - Brushability - Putty for Glazing Wood Sash - Mildew - Floor Finishes - Color of Dry Varnish Film - Film Examination - New Oils - Nitrocellulose Lacquer Survey - Wettability of Pigments and Liquids.

It was reported that the Scientific Section had developed at the request of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association a series of paint specifications for low-cost house developments. (Copy attached) These specifications are very simple, but it is believed adequate and copies will be distributed to all members of the Association. President Trigg reported that the National Lumber Manufacturers Association had expressed themselves as being much pleased with the painting specifications for low-cost house developments.

It was reported that Mr. Scofield of the Scientific Section had made several trips for the purpose of checking experimental perilla plantings but had found most of the plantings disappointing in their production of seed. Several of the plantings

were sufficiently encouraging to suggest the advisability of continuing the experiments for at least another year. The Scientific Section has been studying carefully the castor oil situation, and has been encouraging the planting of castor beans in Texas, but Dr. Gardner expressed the belief that the only satisfactory answer to the oil situation is the development of a drying oil from soy beans - there being a plentiful supply of soy beans available in this country. He expressed the opinion that the Association cannot hope to solve this problem alone, and he urged all members of the industry to stimulate their chemists to bring about this development, and he referred to a soy bean drying oil as the paint industry's "great hope".

Mr. Sulzberger referred to a painting guide issued by the U. S. Housing Authority, one third of which is devoted to the use of whitewash and a part of which endeavors to instruct the consumer as to how to make his own paint. Dr. Gardner stated that the guide had been prepared by some one who knew very little about paint, and that the Scientific Section had worked with the U.S.H.A. in an effort to have them revise the copy. The guide has not as yet been released for publication, and it is hoped that changes will be made before publication.

In answer to a question by Mr. Richter regarding the F.H.A. two-coat specification, Mr. Sulzberger stated that the members of the Scientific Section Committee were in general agreement that a two-coat paint job will not give the service of a three-coat job, but that there is a difference of opinion as to the real value of the two-coat system.

China Wood Oil Situation

In the absence of Mr. Kountze, Chairman of the China Wood Oil Committee, President Trigg reported that the amount of oil imported for the last month or two had decreased, and that it is fair to believe that imports will be somewhat less until a new road in China is completed to shorten the route over which the oil must be hauled. He stated that the Universal Trading Corporation reports that oil is coming in a little more freely now and that the situation looks reasonably favorable. They state their reserve stock is being used, but they believe there is sufficient oil for current needs. It was stated that the future supply will depend on developments in China, but that there is a plentiful supply of the oil in that country. There has been some suggestion that the Japanese might open the Yangtze River, but in some quarters this suggestion is considered as a gesture on the part of the Japanese in view of the termination of the United States - Japanese Trade Agreement which expires on January 26, 1940. The Association is urging the State Department to do everything possible to bring about a freer flow of China Wood Oil.

President Trigg referred to a letter mailed to members of the Association under date of January 17, 1940 referring to the drying oils situation. (Copy attached) He stated that the drying oil situation is not too favorable. The 1939 domestic crop of flaxseed shows a substantial increase over the annual production for the last several years, due at least in part to the work of the Flax Development Institute. He stated that because of the good work being done by the Institute, the Association's subscription to the Institute as reflected in the budget previously approved at this meeting has been increased from \$500.00 to \$1000.00. Due to weather conditions, the Argentine crop of flaxseed may show a decrease this year, but as the result of world conditions, the United States will probably receive a larger percentage of the total than heretofore. The Brazilian crop of castor oil is off approximately 40%, and it is unknown whether the world crop of this product will be sufficient for this country's demand. Reports from Manchukuo indicate a crop of

perilla seed of about 70,000 tons, which is 45,000 tons less than 1938, of which Japan and Manchukuo have requisitioned approximately 40,000 tons leaving about 30,000 tons available for export - indicating approximately 10,000 tons of perilla oil to supply all export-markets including the United States.

There was a discussion of the possibility of an increase in so-called "bootleg oil" - and to the sale of oil by Chinese to the Japanese in the back areas for shipment through Hankow. Mr. Kellogg stated that his company has a representative in Hankow, and that he has had no indication from that representative of any considerable amount of bootleg oil. He stated that the situation is a little easier, but expressed the belief that only peace between China and Japan can bring a free shipment of oil. He stated that England is apparently not buying their usual supply of castor oil from India, and that the United States is getting more Indian seed than Brazilian. He stated that one advantage of the castor bean was the fact that acreage could be increased rapidly and that three crops a year are possible. He expressed the belief that the Argentine flax crop is probably not as far short as is indicated, and that while some of the seed is not quite as good as last year's crop, Uruguayan reports are rather encouraging. He stated that India is sending no flaxseed to this country at the present time.

Mr. Kellogg stated that there has been an easing of the freight situation from India, and that this country may get Indian products on the market again. He stated that there are no shipping difficulties from Brazil, and in answer to a question by Mr. Staudel he stated that there are no British restrictions on export of seed from India. President Trigg referred to the breakdown of the discussions regarding a reciprocal trade agreement between Argentina and the United States which provided for a reduction of 25¢ a bushel on a quota amount of flax.

In answer to a question by Mr. Morton, Mr. Kellogg stated that there is no great supply of tung oil in storage in Hankow - probably not more than 2,000 tons. President Trigg stated that information indicates that there is available in China anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000 tons of oil.

President Trigg expressed the opinion that the Universal Trading Corporation has done an acceptable job, and he stated that they have cooperated with the representatives of the paint industry. In answer to a question by Mr. Sulzberger, President Trigg stated that the best information available indicated that 500 of the 1,000 trucks supposed to be purchased to haul China Wool Oil out of China had been put into commission, but that many of them had been wrecked by bad roads and by inexperienced operators and that probably not more than 50% of them are in service.

Headquarters Building Situation

President Trigg reviewed the action taken at the last meeting of the Executive Committee authorizing the sale of the Association Headquarters property, and the purchase and reconditioning of new property. He stated that the Association had sold their present headquarters building to the U.S. Government for \$150,000.00, \$5,000.00 of which was used in commissions and expenses, leaving a net return of \$145,000.00. He stated that the Committee had arranged to purchase a four-story and two-basement monumental type building originally owned by Levi P. Morton, one-time Vice President of the United States and located on the block surrounded by Rhode Island Avenue, 15th Street, N Street and Scott Circle; it is reported that Mr. Morton had invested approximately seven hundred thousand dollars in the property. He stated that title

has been taken to the building - that plans for alterations are now ready for approval by the special committee - and that the expense involved including the purchase and remodeling of the property will not exceed the amount received for the former headquarters property; he expressed the opinion that the cost of alterations to the property would probably not exceed \$35,000.00 and that the building should be ready for occupancy by the latter part of March or early in April. He stated that the principal alterations are being made on the second floor of the building, where the Scientific Section will be located.

Glidden Company Resignation

Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the special committee appointed to consider the Non-Exchange case involving the Glidden Company, stated that the attached memorandum regarding that situation was complete. President Trigg stated that the real point of the memorandum was to present the background to the request received from the Glidden Company for the cancellation of their membership in the National Association. Mr. Campbell expressed the belief that a small committee representing the Executive Committee should confer with the Glidden Company regarding their proposed resignation to discuss with them frankly the value of membership in the Association, and should for their own good and for the good of the industry as a whole make every effort to retain their membership. President Trigg concurred with this suggestion and expressed the belief that a proper committee should see the proper officials of the Glidden Company to express to them the Executive Committee's desire that their membership be continued in the Association. Mr. Roh pointed out that this Non-Exchange situation had been discussed for many months on the Pacific Coast, and that members of the industry on the Coast openly questioned whether or not the Executive Committee would have the courage to enforce a penalty on a large Eastern manufacturer. President Trigg stated that Mr. Horsburg had been advised that the Glidden Company's request for the cancellation of their membership in the National Association would be presented to the Executive Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Reardon, that the resignation of the Glidden Company be laid on the table, and that the Chairman of the Executive Committee appoint a committee to call upon representatives of the Glidden Company to discuss the situation. Motion carried.

Appointment - Unfair Competition Committee

President Trigg read the following memorandum regarding the appointment of the Unfair Competition Committee:

"Our By-laws require that the Unfair Competition Committee shall be appointed each year by the President in collaboration with the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The President has collaborated with the Chairman and as a result presents the following list of members for this year subject to the approval of the Executive Committee:

CARL J. SCHUMANN (Chairman), Hilo Varnish Corp.	
FRED A. BROWN, Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.	W. I. LONGSWORTH, Lilly Varnish Co.
W. C. DABNEY, Jones-Dabney Co.	CHARLES J. ROH, Murphy Varnish Co.
O. J. S. deBRUN, Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Co.	H. E. WEBSTER, Pratt & Lambert, Inc.
E. D. GRIFFIN, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	W. M. ZINTL, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co."

President Trigg stated that Mr. Webster had rendered excellent service as committee chairman for several years, and that the change in this year's committee had been made at his request. He stated that the "Cincinnati Agreement" was getting serious and hearty cooperation from members of the industry interested in the Industrial Field, and he stated that five additional firms have signed the agreement and are supporting the work of the group. He stated that Mr. Carver, a member of the Association staff, is devoting his full time to the work of the Unfair Competition Bureau, and that he is really doing a splendid job. He referred to the fact that the agreement provided for an examination of the books of signers by representatives of the National Association at any time, and he stated that the books of four signers have so far been examined, indicating some very interesting developments, among them the fact that not one of the these manufacturers is paying salesmen more than 10% of sales for salary and expenses. He stated that one signer of the agreement expressed the opinion that this agreement has taken a million dollars away from foremen finishers. He stated that the work is progressing satisfactorily - that the members of the group are enthusiastic, and that they realize that while the work will never be completely finished, the situation is under better control than it has ever been before. Mr. Richter pointed out that there is now more effective policing of the situation through the salesmen of those firms who are signers to the agreement.

Mr. Roh stated that he had been in close touch with the work of the Unfair Competition Bureau since the organization of the Bureau, and that he was familiar with what industrial manufacturers had to do in order to stay in that field. He stated that prior to the organization of the Bureau it was common custom for suppliers to furniture finishers to buy their business, but that now as a result of the work of the Unfair Competition Bureau that practice has almost been eliminated. He stated that the group who had originated the "Cincinnati Agreement" had done a splendid job and that they are entitled to the support of every industrial manufacturer in the industry.

It was moved by Mr. Richter, seconded by Mr. Kellogg, that the appointment of the Unfair Competition Committee as recommended be approved. Motion carried. ✓

Employees Report

The Chairman presented the following summary of replies on the employees report as of December 1, 1939: ✓

BONUS

	<u>Dec. 1,</u> <u>1938</u>	<u>Dec. 1,</u> <u>1939</u>
1.	21.21%	25.1% report they do have bonus or other wage incentive plan.
2.	52.14%	55.6% carry group or similar insurance on factory employees.
3.	6.87%	11.1% report pension systems.
4.	77.27%	69.6% report plants closed and employees paid in full on holidays. ✓
5.	58.04%	55.6% pay employees when away on account of sickness.
6.	91.67%	85.4% give vacations to factory employees with pay.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Highest employment exceeds lowest by 13.4%

DAYS COMPRISING FULL FACTORY WORK WEEK

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
Less than 5 days	0.79%	0.6%
5 days	70.86%	73.0%
5½ days	26.78%	24.7%
Over 5½ days	1.57%	1.7%
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

HOURS COMPRISING FULL FACTORY WORK WEEK

Less than 40 hours	4.0%
40 hours	66.7%
42 hours	16.1%
Over 42 hours	13.2%
	<u>100.0%</u>

DAYS COMPRISING FULL CLERICAL WORK WEEK

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
Less than 5 days	0.80%	---
5 days	36.00%	44.2%
5½ days	57.60%	52.3%
Over 5½ days	5.60%	3.5%
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

HOURS COMPRISING FULL CLERICAL WORK WEEK

Less than 40 hours	20.3%
40 hours	35.5%
41½ hours	15.1%
42 hours	13.4%
Over 42 hours	15.7%
	<u>100.0%</u>

President Trigg stated that the Labor Department in connection with the Walsh-Healy Bill have suggested the establishing of minimum wages on contracts with the Government amounting to ten thousand dollars or more. They have suggested a Panel calling representatives of a number of companies in our industry to come to Washington to discuss the situation.

1940 Convention

The Chairman stated that the selection of a site for annual conventions is usually referred to a committee appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. It was moved by Mr. Havey, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the selection of a site for the 1940 convention be referred to a small committee appointed by the Executive Committee. Motion carried. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Havey, Foy and Trigg.

Membership

The Secretary presented applications for Class B membership received from Bennett Manufacturing Company 14600 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and Krumbharr Chemicals, Inc., 50 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

It was moved by Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Reardon, that the Bennett Manufacturing Company, and Krumbharr Chemicals, Inc. be elected to membership. Motion carried.

The Secretary presented the recommendation of the Membership Committee that the following memberships be cancelled:

Class "A"

Arnesto Paint Co., Inc., New York City
Black and Company, Decatur, Illinois
Hetzel Roofing Products Co., Newark, N.J.
Medusa Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Patrons Paint Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y.
The Rechten Paint Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Sama Paint Products, New York City

Class "B"

Carbogen Chemical Co., Garwood, N. J.

Class "E"

R. F. DeVisser Co., Rochester, N. Y.

It was moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Havey, that the memberships of the firms as listed be cancelled. Motion carried.

The Boren Bill

Mr. Macdonald stated that the Boren Bill is a bill "to aid consumers by setting up standards of quality based on performance as a guide in the purchase of consumer goods". Mr. Macdonald reviewed the bill and pointed out that under this bill the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to establish and publish standards of quality for consumer goods, when in his judgment such standards are in the public interest - to appoint an Advisory Committee to aid in selecting classes of goods for which consumer standards should be established - to conduct investigations to determine the essential and desirable characteristics of the products under consideration, - to formulate standards based upon performance - to establish more than one grade for a given product, such grades to be designated as Grade A, Grade B, etc. - to further classify products as to type, size, color, finish, or other useful characteristic of value to consumers - to grant to manufacturers the right and privilege to use labels which shall carry a guarantee by the manufacturer that the article meets the requirements of such standards, the wording of the label to be prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission - to maintain, and distribute upon request, lists of goods guaranteed by manufacturers to meet the requirements of a specific consumer standard. The bill further provides that "any standard established under this act shall be known as a United States Consumer Standard, and this act shall be known as the United States Consumer Standards Act".

Mr. Macdonald stated that the Boren Bill was discussed by the Scientific Section Committee at its meeting yesterday, and that it was the opinion of the committee that no formal protest be entered when the bill is called for hearing. He pointed out that the bill is not mandatory, but rather is permissive, and that if the bill passes and the Department of Commerce ever takes up the proposition to establish

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standards, then this industry can present such objections as it may deem advisable at the time. Mr. Figgis stated that this bill comes as the result of a concerted movement on the part of consumer groups interested primarily in food products. He stated that the consumers are doing a very definite job in making it difficult for manufacturers to fool the consuming public but that they are also making it difficult for some honest business houses to do business. President Trigg stated that this entire matter had been called to the attention of the National Association of Manufacturers, and that it was hoped that association might take some action.

Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the committee, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 P.M.

Reus W. Ektor

Secretary

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