

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

New York, N. Y.

October 15, 1951

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lead Industries Association was held on Monday, October 15, 1951, at 12:30 P.M., at the Bankers Club, New York City.

PRESENT

J. Vuillequez
K. C. Brownell
Clarence Glass

S. A. Easton

J. M. Bowlby
J. A. Costello
A. R. Knight
E. L. Newhouse, Jr.

J. A. Martino
F. E. Wormser
George Mixer

REPRESENTING

American Metal Co. Ltd.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
Anaconda Sales Co., (Agents, International
Smelting & Refining Co.)
Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Con-
centrating Co.
The Eagle-Picher Co.
Ethyl Corp.
Euston Lead Co., (The Glidden Co.)
Federated Metals Division of American
Smelting & Refining Co.
National Lead Co.
St. Joseph Lead Co.
United States Smelting Refining &
Mining Co. Inc.

OTHERS

W. B. Clancy
S. D. Strauss
D. A. Merson
C. M. Chapin, Jr.
C. H. Crane
C. R. Ince
G. H. LeFevre

N. E. Taylor

American Smelting & Refining Co.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
National Lead Co.
St. Joseph Lead Co.
St. Joseph Lead Co.
St. Joseph Lead Co.
United States Smelting Refining &
Mining Co. Inc.
United States Smelting Refining &
Mining Co. Inc.

Robert L. Ziegfeld, Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. Felix E. Wormser occupied the chair.

The chairman called attention to the fact that Mr. Clinton H. Crane, for many years president of the Association beginning with its organization, was present at the meeting for the first time since his retirement as president and chairman of the Board, and asked Mr. Crane to say a few words. Mr. Crane stated that he was proud of the organization of the Lead Industries Association under the conception of bringing miners, smelters, and fabricators of lead all together in one body. He pointed out how different phases of other industries worked at cross purposes and how valuable it had been for all phases of the lead industry to sit down together and to learn to understand the problems of each. He said he was glad to see that the Association was continuing successfully under this original conception and hoped it would always continue to do so.

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The chairman welcomed Mr. Easton who had been unable to attend many Board meetings. Mr. Easton noted the difficulties western mining companies were having in holding mine labor in the face of competition from government projects.

The minutes of the previous meeting of May 17, 1951 were approved.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The financial statement of the Association, as of September 30, 1951 was approved. (Exhibit "B" attached.)

It was suggested that while it was a small item, the Association probably should not be paying the bank a custodian fee for taking care of its bonds. The treasurer said he would immediately investigate this.

MEMBERSHIP

Western Lead Products, Inc.
Metals Refining Company, Inc.

The election of the Western Lead Production, Inc., 4530 E. Pacific Way, Los Angeles 22, California, and the Metals Refining Company, Inc., 1723 Summer St., Hammond, Indiana, to membership in the Lead Industries Association as of August 20, 1951 and August 31, 1951 respectively, by letter ballot of the Executive Committee, was confirmed.

SCRAP MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

The secretary reported receipt of a request from Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, temporary chairman, Non-Ferrous Scrap Mobilization Committee for nominations of three individuals representing the lead industry on a permanent Scrap Mobilization Committee, attached as Exhibit "A."

The president, with the consent of the Board, appointed Messrs. Julian S. Bers, Bers & Co., Inc., Paul Herzog, Federated Metals Division of American Smelting & Refining Co., and Walter P. Carroll, National Lead Co., to represent the lead industry, and requested the secretary to notify Dr. Zimmerman of the appointment.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The secretary reported receipt of a letter from the General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., asking our assistance in the proper identification and segregation of lead, tin and antimony being stored under the National Stockpile Program.

The secretary was instructed to advise the General Services Administration that he was not prepared to speak for tin and antimony and to give his own opinion with respect to the segregation of lead, the general feeling being that the present method of segregation by grade only was satisfactory.

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ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The secretary reported that a manufacturing member which had previously not been supporting the promotional activities for his products is now supporting these activities financially and that one of the large mining companies which had not previously supported the promotional programs was now doing so in a large way.

MERGER OF RED LEAD AND WHITE LEAD DIVISIONS
INTO PIGMENTS AND CHEMICALS DIVISION

The secretary suggested that the Red Lead and White Lead Divisions of the Association might well be merged as one Pigments and Chemicals Division, at least for operational purposes. He believed that certain economies in salaries and traveling expenses and possibly other items would result and that the Division would have more flexibility. He pointed out, however, that actual merging of the two divisions financially might involve some difficulties because of the fact that the White Lead Division is currently operating on funds in hand while the Red Lead Division is operating on current subscriptions.

The Board approved the merger of the two divisions into the Pigments and Chemicals Division, the details to be worked out by the secretary.

REPORT OF SURVEY OF USE OF LEAD IN CERAMICS

The secretary reported that last spring the Foote Mineral Company had given considerable publicity to the use of lithium as a substitute for lead in ceramics and had claimed large displacement of lead in this field. He said that this prompted an investigation by the Association to learn the true facts and to see whether the industry should take any steps to protect its market. He said that the investigation is still under way and that a formal report will be made to the Board at a later date.

He explained, however, that so far the findings have been that lithium has not acted as a direct replacement of lead to any large extent but that the ceramic industry was troubled by two things, the high cost of the lead products they use and the uncertainty of the long-term future supplies of lead. The secretary felt that for the time being the Association should establish closer contacts with the ceramic industry through attendance at ceramic society meetings and in other ways and that possibly a clearer picture would be developed on what the Association should or should not do to protect the market for lead in ceramics.

STUDY OF LONG-TERM LEAD SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The secretary pointed out that the same trouble on the long-term lead supply outlook which bothered the ceramic industry also bothered many others and read a recent letter from the Atlantic Refining Company along this line. He stated that certain published articles in recent years about metal reserves and future metal production had either been erroneous or misconstrued by those who did not understand mining and that reports of this kind tended to stimulate, to great extent, efforts to find substitutes for lead. He felt that it would help both lead producers and consumers to have as much factual information as possible about lead supplies in the future.

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The Board discussed the question at some length and the difficulties of estimating reserves and future supplies because of the many variables involved were brought out. However, it was generally felt that a periodic running report of some kind, prepared by an expert or experts would be valuable to the industry.

The secretary was instructed to look into the matter further with the Bureau of Mines, and elsewhere, to see what might be done along these lines.

It was also brought out by consumers present that the violent surges in the lead market from over supplies to stringent shortages were very harmful to lead and difficult for consumers to cope with. It was suggested that at the next annual meeting of the Association a paper might be delivered on "Why Isn't the Lead Industry Equipped to Meet Surges of Demand." Consumers pointed out that they were more interested in ways and means of preventing these surges.

SECONDARY LEAD REPORT

The secretary reported that he had met with little success in inaugurating a secondary lead statistical service because one member did not wish to cooperate without the cooperation of the Schuylkill Smelting Company, feeling that reports would be valueless without its figures. It was agreed that another effort should be made to get the cooperation of the Schuylkill Smelting Company.

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING STUDIES

The secretary reminded the Board that they had appropriated \$10,000 at the beginning of the year for a study of childhood lead poisoning in Baltimore where a large number of cases are being reported and harmful publicity is resulting. He felt that he should inform the Board that these studies had not yet been started due to difficulties in obtaining trained personnel to conduct the studies. The Association had made every effort to get the work under way by suggesting possible doctors and technicians for the work but that so far Johns-Hopkins had not found any one it felt was sufficiently competent.

He also informed the Board that studies had been started voluntarily by a group of doctors and hospitals, including Dr. Robert A. Kehoe, in Cincinnati, the analytical work being done by the Kettering Laboratories. He said that Dr. Kehoe, while not actually asking for financial help from the Association, had at least broadly hinted that such help might be welcome. The secretary said that if the Baltimore work could not be undertaken within a reasonable time, consideration might be given to diverting some of the funds to the Cincinnati studies.

He emphasized that this problem might be of greater magnitude than originally anticipated and said that the results of the Boston studies, supported by the Association for several years, indicated that approximately 50 percent of the cases studied were definitely shown to be lead poisoning and another 25 percent were undetermined.

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