



S.C. Read
President, 1960

S.C. READ was born in Clearfield, PA, and attended Purdue University and the University of Michigan. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in mechanical engineering, and later received a master's degree in metallurgical engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He completed machinist apprentice training with the Pennsylvania Railroad and was advanced to assistant master mechanic in 1920.

In 1924, he started to work for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, PA, as assistant superinten-

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ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND STEEL ENGINEERS

dent—power department at the South Side works. He became master mechanic—rolling mills, in 1938. He was appointed superintendent of blooming department and rolling mills, Pittsburgh works in March, 1946. In November, 1947, he moved to the general offices as manager of maintenance, and finally to his present position of director of construction and maintenance in September, 1950.

gether with the demonstrated economy of basic oxygen furnaces, should give added incentive to perfect and apply new methods.

The mysteries of rolling steel are disappearing with the application to rolling mills of electronics, the x-ray and automatic mill programming. Further progress in methods is coming from the exchange of ideas and engineering information through organizations such as the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers.

Over the years the AISE has gained many friends in industry. It supports research projects, student engineering scholarships and the exchange of information through technical meetings and publications on steel production and equipment.

Your newly-elected officers have accepted the challenge to advance these activities even further. We look forward to the privilege of serving you during 1960.

The President's Message

This is both a trying and an interesting period for everyone engaged in steel manufacturing.

Increasing competition from substitute products and expanding imports of foreign steel challenge us to perfect and apply new methods that will reduce costs and improve the quality of steel products.

Recent scientific and engineering advancements have provided us with more efficient processes and new production equipment. Volume production of low-cost oxygen for use in blast furnaces and open hearths, to-

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