Minter, J. W., ISD
McDevitt, R. F., ISD
Merlo, M. A., ISD
Ekis, A., ISD
Holland, W., IMD
Tatro, E. R., EMD

Student Members

Deacon, J. E.
Schwartzman, A. M.

Versatile alloy Dentillium is boon to dentists, patients

In October 1972 Codesco Inc.—a Philadelphia-based dental supply and laboratory company—began selling Dentillium, an iron-chromium alloy developed as a substitute for costly dental gold. The case for the new material rests solidly on the following claims, as noted in *Business Week* for July 14, 1973:

1) Cheaper, costing dental labs $10 to $30 per oz, vs $120 to $150 per oz for dental gold, a gold alloy containing platinum, palladium, silver, and some base metal whose price has been rising along with that of gold.

2) Stronger, permitting longer bridge spans.

3) More resistant to stains because of denser surface.

4) Lighter by about one-half, which reduces both the weight and the cost of the metal needed.

5) Less heat-conductive, producing fewer painful twinges when a cold martini follows a hot *hors d'oeuvre*.

Filling a need

Dentillium is a form of Illium, a corrosion-resistant alloy developed and manufactured by Stainless Foundry & Engineering, Inc. of Milwaukee. Illium alloys first replaced platinum in containers used to measure the heat content in coal as it burned and in other versions were used in the manufacture of fertilizer, but the versatile alloys suggested themselves for dental purposes and when the Brookdale Center of New York University—which had been conducting research on nonprecious dental alloys since 1961—approached Stainless, the company was ready with Dentillium. Brookdale chose it over 550 other prospects and is currently testing the alloy in the mouths of 500 patients.

Stainless Foundry & Engineering has specialized in corrosion resistant alloy development since it was founded in 1946. John McBroom, co-founder and currently president of Stainless, is a long-time member of The Metallurgical Society. His contributions to the annual Electric Furnace Conference extend back over 27 years and include both active committee participation and the chairmanship of the Conference in 1967. William J. Parana, Executive Vice President of Stainless Foundry & Engineering, Inc., is also a TMS member. ■

ing or application of the sciences to any branch of the mineral industry, and have held positions in responsible charge of engineering or technical work for three years.

Associate Members must be engaged in work relating to AIME's fields of interest with professional stature in other than engineering or science. Associate Members must have a college degree plus four years in a responsible position or a minimum of six years in a responsible position without a college degree.

Junior Members must be under 30 years of age and hold a subordinate engineering position. They may remain Junior Members until age 33, at which time they are automatically transferred to the grade of Associate Member.

Student Members are students in good standing at a degree-granting school approved by the AIME Board of Directors who have been nominated by one instructor. They will be transferred automatically to Junior Member upon graduation.

Both ASM and AIME have several classes of dues-exempt honorary membership.

Dues Structure

1973 Dues: SME-AIME and TMS-AIME

Grade	Annual Dues	Entrance Fee
Member	$30.00	$20.00
Associate Member	30.00	20.00
Junior Member	18.00	None
Student Member	4.50	None
Joint ASM/TMS Student Member	5.00	None

1973 Dues: SPE-AIME

Member	$20.00	$20.00
Associate Member	20.00	20.00
Junior Member	12.00	None
Student Member	4.50	None

1973 Dues: ASM

Individual Member	$15.00	$ 5.00
Sustaining Member (minimum)	30.00	5.00
Student Member	2.50	None
Joint ASM/TMS Student Member	5.00	None
Individual Member outside West. Hemisphere	18.00	5.00
Individual Member of additional Chapter(s)	7.50	None

Geographical Distribution of Membership

Region	Percentage ASM Membership	Percentage AIME Membership
Northeast	20%	18%
North Central	37	17
Northwest	6	11
Southwest	10	17
South Central	9	18
Southeast	8	9
Foreign	10	10

Financial Summary

The AIME Corporation is the legal entity through which all its subsidiary units exist and is the owner of all AIME assets now totaling some **$5,900,000.** The 1973 budgeted revenue for AIME is approximately $2,900,000. which is made up largely of revenue from member dues and fees, publications and meetings, the balance deriving from income on investments and AIME Endowment and Custodian Funds. Member dues constitute approximately 36 percent of total revenue. Budgeted expenses for 1973 total approximately $2,800,000 for operation of the three Constituent Societies and their ongoing programs of member services, and the AIME Corporate Headquarters.

ASM has assets of approximately $4,640,000. The ASM financial plan for 1973 calls for an operating budget of $4,138,000. The principal income sources are periodical publications and reference publications which contribute up to 70 percent of the total income; membership dues, after allocation to the Chapters, will produce approximately 8.5 percent of the total income in 1973.

Merger Study Considerations

A great many persons engaged in metallurgy and materials science are members of both ASM and AIME and are active in the administration and technical activities of both societies. Two of the primary advantages of a merger would be the elimination of duplicate membership and the consolidation of administration, committees, and technical activities of the two organizations. Other advantages would accrue from the economics of operation because of the increase in size of the combined organization. Major considerations in the merger study will therefore include an examination of the membership of the two societies, what the membership needs are, how these needs are now fulfilled, and how a merged or new society could be structured to provide optimum services and opportunities for participation.

Practical matters that will also be considered will include the problems of combining the two corporations. Attorneys have advised of several ways that the two corporations can be merged from a legal standpoint. However, complex problems will exist in any combined structure, such as the handling of property and assets, differing membership requirements and dues structure, corporate headquarters financing and operation, and the election of officers and a governing board for representation of all membership groups in both societies.

Progress of the merger study will be reported to the governing boards and the memberships of both AIME and ASM as developments occur. □