PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

UC-2264

METALS DIVISION ACTIVITIES IN UNION CARBIDE EASTERN, INC.

Introduction

Traditionally, the Corporation produced metals and alloys in the United States and Canada for sale in domestic markets and produced ferroalloys in Norway for sale in Western Europe. Metal products exported from Africa were restricted to manganese ore, chromium ore and vanadium oxide.

During the past several years, in an effort to minimize cyclical financial performance and improve the return on net assets employed, steps were taken to broaden the markets served by the Corporation's metals business and to construct new metal producing plants at locations around the world which would permit least cost operations and maximum return.

Consistent with the foregoing, marketing and business intelligence functions for the metals businesses are being expanded in several major industrial areas; e.g., the marketing group in Western Europe is intensifying its efforts on metals sales and Union Carbide Austria is planning to markedly increase market participation in the countries of Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

Thus far similar metal sales groups have not been established in Japan or other countries of Union Carbide Eastern. Because of unique relationships among Japanese trading houses, ferroalloy producers and steel companies, Japanese trading houses have been employed to market the Corporation's ores and alloys as well as asbestos in Japan. Furthermore,

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the charter of Union Carbide Services Eastern (UCSEL) limited their activities to the technical support of the Japanese trading companies (and their customers) in the promotion and sale of products imported from UCC.

A recent liberalization by the Japanese Government in foreign investment regulations afforded Union Carbide the opportunity to form a wholly owned subsidiary for the purpose of exporting and importing both UCC and non-UCC products.

A Union Carbide trading company, Union Carbide Japan KK, has now been formed to concentrate "on indent sales of new products in the Japanese market for the first time, unique products having special applications, and some commodity products sold to co-producers. No change in marketing of existing products through established relationships will be made unless mutually agreed to between Union Carbide Japan KK and the appropriate domestic division on a product-by-product basis." *

In view of the extensive industrial activity in Japan and other countries of Union Carbide Eastern, the present memorandum is being prepared to review the services which might be performed by the Tokyo office and other offices of Union Carbide Eastern in support of business opportunities available to the Metals Division.

*Cover letter for Capital Budget Proposal 74-8 (Report No. 2)to Mr. B. T. Burgoyne from Mr. J. F. Shanklin.

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As a rough appraisal of the industrial activity of interest to the Metals Division, it may be seen, in the following table, that the total steel production in four selected countries of Union Carbide Eastern exceeds steel production in the United States and represents about 25% of the projected steel production for the entire world.

	MM of Metric Ingot Tons		
	1976	1981	% CGR
India	9.0	12.0	5.4
Japan	108.0	160.0	5.7
Australia	8.5	11.5	4.6
China-People's Republic	35.3	51.8	10.3
Total	160.8	235.3	7.9
USA	120.9	145.5	1.1
Total World	714.4	935.9	4.2
Eastern Countries Shown as % of World	23	25	

Although a substantial portion of the steel production shown is represented by Japan, several other Eastern countries, in addition to those shown, have reasonably high steel rates and substantial growth potential. For example, South Korea is expected to produce 4 million ingot metric tons of steel in 1976 increasing to 6.2 million in 1981 and 8.3 million in 1986.

Primary aluminum production in India, Japan, Australia and the People's Republic of China totaled 1,737 metric tons in 1974, or about 40% of U.S. production; and may well represent an opportunity for sale of substantial quantities of Ucar Mn-Al and similar products.

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The steel and aluminum rates in themselves do not justify any specific course of business action but do indicate the need for an ongoing appraisal of opportunities that might exist for the Metals Division.

Sales to Japan

As stated earlier, because of the limitations in the charter of UCSEL and the unique relationships among Japanese trading companies, ferroalloy producers and steel companies, Japanese trading houses have been employed to market Union Carbide's ores and alloys as well as asbestos in Japan. Although Union Carbide Tokyo did not sell metal products directly to consumers the Tokyo office provided important and sometimes critical business information concerning the most effective means of attaining the Division's marketing objectives in Japan.

Among other things, Union Carbide Tokyo made the initial recommendations and assisted in negotiating:

- The long term contract with Mitsui for marketing vanadium.
- The contract with Tomoe for marketing asbestos.
- The contract with Showa-Denko (Marubeni) for marketing chrome ore.
- Patent licenese agreements on Simplex chrome with JMC, KR chrome with Tekkosha and JMC, and Superseed with JMC.

In addition, Union Carbide's Tokyo office has arranged many customer visits for U.S. personnel, carried out market research projects on request and have provided other services in support of metal sales in Japan.

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Sales to Japan in 1975 are summarized below:

Product	Trading Company	1975 Sales $ M
Vanadium (V205 & FeV)	Mitsui	3,340
Chromium Ore	Marubeni	3,159
Asbestos	Tomoe	517
License Agreements		
Superseed (JMC)		12
Simplex (Tekkosha)		Expired
Kr Cr (Tekkosha & Showa Denko)		Expired
	Total	7,028

Recommendation by Union Carbide Japan KK

The Capital Budget Proposal 74-8 (Report No. 2) requesting that the Corporation establish a trading company, Union Carbide Japan KK, states in part:

> "Considering the existing and long-standing relationship with the Japanese trading companies and their well-entrenched practices for selling and distributing product in Japan, we will continue to have them handle most of the sales. It is intended that the UCC trading company will concentrate initially on the indent sales of new products that will be introduced to the market for the first time, some unique products having special applications and some commodity type products sold to co-producers."

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Concerning the sale of metal products in Japan, the Tokyo office has recently made the following specific recommendations:

- VANADIUM product sales should be handled by Mitsui on a continuing basis. At the time of expiration in 1981 the contract should be extended.
- ASBESTOS sales should be handled by Tomoe Engineering on a continuing basis.
- TUNGSTEN. Import and export of tungsten products should be handled through Mitsui.
- CHROME ORE sales have been handled by Showa-Denko through the trading house Marubeni. Mitsui has also made spot purchases for resale. The five year contract with Showa-Denko expires at the end of 1977. Mitsui is the strong "off trader" in the ferrochrome market in Japan. A determination should be made as to the preferred method of UCC's marketing chrome ore in Japan after 1977 if, indeed, continuing to market chrome ore is advisable in view of General Mining's plans to market Tubatse ferrochrome in Japan.
- UCAR MN-AL, FE-AL, CR-AL alloys have been introduced to the aluminum industry by Tomoe Engineering. The Tokyo office anticipates substantial improvement in sales and recommends that Tomoe Engineering continue to distribute the products.

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- VQ ALLOYS. Tomoe's initial efforts have been unsuccessful due principally to rapidly increasing prices. Tomoe is reviewing its position in the matter and will advise UCC of its interest. UCC's marketing objectives should be reviewed.

- TUBATSE FERROCHROME. General Mining will market 20,000 MT of 55% charge chrome starting in 1978. The Tokyo office believes that Union Carbide Japan KK could successfully market the charge chrome for General Mining without disrupting UCC's traditional relationships with Japanese trading houses.

In addition to the foregoing, the Tokyo office would continue to appraise sales opportunities for other Metals Division products and advise the Division as to the preferred marketing approach, i.e., through Japanese trading houses or through Union Carbide Japan KK. Each product would be considered individually with the final recommendation being made by the appropriate Metals Division business manager in the United States.

The Tokyo office further recommends that Mr. T.H. Todoh function as Sales Manager - Metals Division Products devoting 80% of his time to the metals business and 20% to assisting Mr. A.L. Zecha, Managing Director. Mr. F.S. Wada would devote 30% of his time to the asbestos business, the balance being devoted to UCARSEP (see organization chart attached). For the services of Messrs. Todoh and Wada it is requested that the Metals Division pay a flat fee of $80,000 for 1976. Starting in 1977, it

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is recommended that the Metals Division pay an appropriate "override commission" in the range of 1% to 2.5% of sales, the percentage to be decided by the Metals Division. If the Metals Division were interested in employing an "internationally assigned" individual, the Tokyo office estimates the annual cost would be $130,000.

Recommended Position of the Metals Division - General

In the Direction Setting Meetings of early 1976, the direction the Corporation's Metals businesses should take, as set down by Mr. F.C. Kroft, included the following:

- Seek opportunities for the Corporation to take positions in mining and smelting operations in mineral-rich countries using capital resources as well as technology and operating and marketing capabilities as assets.
- Capitalize on the diversity of market opportunities represented by the ferrous, non-ferrous, high performance metallic products, chemical and energy industries served by the Metals businesses.
- Emphasize the sale of the more profitable specialty and proprietary performance products both based on controlled raw materials and through aggressive market development and technical service programs emphasizing specific needs of high quality growth markets

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In view of the present and potential markets for metal products in Union Carbide Eastern as well as the extensive mineral deposits in Australia, India, the PRC and other Eastern countries, it is recommended the Metals Division adopt an aggressive posture in an effort to develop business opportunities in that part of the world.

The business managers should be alert to opportunities to expand markets for existing products or develop new products uniquely suited to the needs of present or potential customers. UCC products which enjoy cost-price relationships superior to those of competitive products should be given high priority.

The overall business environment should be periodically appraised and the advisability of establishing production facilities within Union Carbide Eastern should be seriously considered.

Local UCC offices should be aware of the business objectives of each of the business managers so that timely information can be exchanged concerning the introduction of new products, establishing local production facilities, significant actions of present and potential competitors, etc.

Perhaps the most important function of Union Carbide Eastern's local offices, Tokyo in particular, is to provide the business intelligence needed by the business managers to make sound business judgments. Business intelligence involves not only routine market research, but an evaluation of the total business environment including government actions, strengths and weaknesses of potential competitors, business relationships among trading

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houses, ferroalloy producers and steel producers, etc. Among other things, such information would permit a judgment to be made as to the preferred course of action whether it be marketing through Japanese trading houses or Union Carbide Japan KK, or establishing a joint venture with a local manufacturer.

Secondly, the local office should assist in making the proper contacts and in carrying out negotiations in establishing contracts with customers, other manufacturers or local trading houses.

Thirdly, when appropriate the local offices should sell ores and alloys directly to customers under terms and conditions specified by the business manager responsible for the worldwide business.

Each business opportunity should be reviewed individually and the appropriate course of action taken.

Recommended Position of the Metals Division - Specific

The following specific recommendations are based on discussions with the business managers and representatives of Union Carbide Eastern.

- Mitsui should continue to handle vanadium and tungsten products as in the past. Technical service from the U.S. in support of Mitsui's sales of Carvan and Nitrovan has not been adequate and should be improved. JWR & FJS

- Tomoe Engineering will continue to sell asbestos under the present contract. WCT

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- A decision must be made in the near future as to the preferred method of marketing UCC's chrome ore in Japan after the termination of the Showa-Denko contract at the end of 1977. UCC's objective of penetrating the ferro-chrome market via General Mining with Tubatse charge chrome should be taken into consideration as well as the Japanese companies' concern over the continuity of supply of chrome ore from South Africa. WHM

- Concerning Tubatse ferrochrome, the Tokyo office advises that Union Carbide Japan KK could market the material in Japan without disrupting UCC's traditional relationships with Japanese trading houses. This possibility should be seriously considered since it offers the advantages of:

  (a) UCC's dealing directly with customers.

  (b) The marketing program, including pricing, of all Union Carbide and Tubatse chrome around the world would be under the direct control of a single individual, the Chromium Business Manager.

  (c) Income derived from the sale of ferrochrome could support a sales and technical service function in Japan.

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(d) General Mining is not now organized to provide the sales and technical service effort required.

It is recommended that the Chromium Business Manager review the proposal with Union Carbide Eastern, particularly as it relates to other business relationships. If the direct sale of ferrochrome by Union Carbide Japan KK is advisable, a proposal should be submitted to General Mining. WHM

- The Division is seriously considering the production of Ucar Mn-Al, Cr-Al and Fe-Al locally within Union Carbide Eastern. Mr. J. F. E. Gillespie and the Tokyo office are being consulted as to the preferred business approach. (See attached letter to Mr. E. R. Behnke from Mr. H. F. Reichard). HFR

- Business managers should be alerted to opportunities to market other products in the countries of Union Carbide Eastern including:

VQ Nickel Boron	HFR
Calsibar	WAR
Hypercal	WAR
"Superseed" Foundry Inoculant	WAR
Vaxon and "Vaxon D" Inoculants	WAR
Vanadium-Aluminum	FJS
Ammonium Metavanadate	FJS
Vanadium Oxytrichloride	FJS
Vanadium Tetrachloride	FJS

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- Because of limited supply and pricing considerations, it seems unlikely that uranium or domestically produced tungsten will be sold in Japan in the near future. Because of the economy of scale, it might be economically advisable to shut down small Japanese plants in favor of idle capacity at Bishop. An unsuccessful attempt was made to do so several years ago. The Tokyo office should keep this alternative in mind in reviewing tungsten business opportunities in the future. JWR, WCT, WNJ

- There appears to be little opportunity at the present time for the Division to sell ferromanganese products in Japan.

- Silicon metal is sold in Japan to some extent by UCCL through Amalgamet Canada. The Metals Division does not sell silicon products in Union Carbide Eastern. Because of the high cost of power in Japan and UCC's expertise in producing silicon products, the Tokyo office should be alert to opportunities to supply silicon products or enter into joint ventures as demand increases. RLM

- Licensing of the Corporation's patents has enjoyed partial success in Union Carbide Eastern and the availability of technology, patents and proprietary information should be reviewed in the light of future opportunities. JMC is

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presently reviewing the advisability of seeking a license for the production of Carvan. The benefits to be derived from selling technology relative to the production of ferroalloys such as the "hollow electrode" and other furnace operating practices should be reviewed. DEH

- In addition to the foregoing, all offices of Union Carbide Eastern should be advised of the business intelligence required by the various business managers from the defensive as well as the offensive point of view. For example, vanadium businesses are now being developed in the Philippines, India and Australia that may impact seriously on the Corporation's vanadium business; a tile company in the Philippines is now purchasing reasonably large quantities of ammonium metavanadate from competitors for the coloring of tile; China and India are periodically in the market for substantial quantities of vanadium oxide; and China exports tungsten concentrates of interest to the Metals Division.

- Union Carbide Exploration Co. (UCEX) is conducting extensive exploration programs around the world to develop or extend the Corporation's ore position in tungsten, uranium, columbium, rare earths, chromium and manganese. The development of new mineral deposits

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could provide opportunities to establish manufacturing facilities and/or the penetration of markets in Union Carbide Eastern. Furthermore, known but presently inoperative deposits such as the vanadium-rich magnetites of the Behar District of India may be considered a viable alternative to further expansion of the Corporation's vanadium operations in South Africa.

- In order to facilitate communications with Union Carbide Eastern, it is suggested that Mr. John Hale, Manager-International Liaison, be kept advised of all communications with the offices of Union Carbide Eastern. Mr. Hale's office can also be of assistance in advising the business managers of the appropriate individuals to contact in soliciting the services required. JH

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Metals Division Support of the Tokyo Office

If the Division is to maintain and/or improve its position in Union Carbide Eastern, the Tokyo office must play a key role.

It is recommended that:

1. The Metals Division pay a fee of $80,000 to the Tokyo office in 1976 for the services to be performed by Messrs. T. H. Todoh and F. S. Wada.

2. Starting in 1977, a fee be paid consistent with the cost of providing the business information and sales assistance required. It can take the form of a flat fee or an overriding commission of approximately 1.0% yielding the same income to the Tokyo office. In 1975, a 1.0% commission would have yielded about $70,000.

3. Serious consideration should be given to the advisability of Union Carbide Japan KK's marketing Tubatse ferrochrome in Japan rather than General Mining or a Japanese trading house. Sales of 20,000 MT at $0.40/lb. Cr would amount to about $10 million.

4. If Union Carbide Japan KK should market Tubatse chrome in 1978 a well-qualified metallurgist should be transferred to Japan in 1977 to provide:

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- The sales and technical service required for the sale of ferrochrome.

- Technical service in support of Mitsui's potential sales of Carvan and Nitrovan. The Mitsui sales contract requires the Metals Division to supply technical service from the United States, an arrangement we have found to be somewhat ineffective.

- Technical service support for the sale of Ucar Mn-Al, Cr-Al and Fe-Al.

5. If item 4, above, were to materialize total metal sales to Japan in 1978 could be approximately $17 million. If the cost of maintaining two individuals -one national and one IA- were $250,000, an overriding commission of about 1.5% would be sufficient to support the total effort.

Prepared by
F.J. Shortsleeve/ac

4/28/76

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UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
METALS DIVISION
270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

April 22, 1976

Mr. E. R. Behnke
Union Carbide Eastern, Ltd.
1 Shiroyama-Cho, Shiba Nishikubo
Minato-Ku, Tokyo 105, Japan

SUBJECT: UCAR Al Additive Products

Dear Mr. Behnke:

We want to try a new business strategy to increase volume of the subject proprietary (Japanese-patented) Metals Division products in your region. We are asking for your comments, help, steering, etc., to get into the proper channels to implement the plan.

As you know, these products - UCAR MnAl, CrAl, FeAl briquets - are now sold in Japan by Tomoe Engineering to primary aluminum makers. Regionally, it is biggest in Japan now, possibly bigger in Australia (bauxite reserves, etc.) later.

We reason that the high cost and freight charges on 100% U.S.-sourced products has been limiting the penetration in the region. Our new plan proposes to evaluate producing the briquets in Japan and/or Australia, using (with some U.S. feeds) reasonable proportions of locally produced electrolytic Mn and Cr (i.e., from Tekkosha), and probably some South African Mn, thereby allowing lower sales prices and much larger sales volume. We would propose to maintain control of the situation via the patent and proprietary technology.

The project will start modestly - a $1 MM plant with a 2-3 year payback, if the loading that appears to be currently in the region can be achieved (See attached table).

Our original scheme (attached) considered an investment entirely by others; now we feel that some UCC investment - possibly joint venture - would give us a better control and growth base with a high quality earning rate.

To summarize our interests and what we are asking advice and counsel for:

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Mr. E. R. Behnke April 22, 1976

(1) A more in-depth assessment of market potential (than just drawing inferences from primary aluminum tonnages), namely, actual quantities of manganese, chromium, and iron additions made to aluminum and local prices of the forms of these now added.

(2) If (1) gives favorable indications for a UCAR briquets plant in Japan, collection and evaluation of the special legal/political/economic pros and cons from the region of the various alternative approaches, such as:

----100% UCC investment plant.

----Joint Venture investment UCC plus experienced trade Tomoe.

----No UCC investment - use licensing and let licensee or Japanese metal supplier build briquet plant.

The above is a bit general and preliminary by design. We can start going into more detailed treatment after we get the ideas and suggestions for organizational participants and general approaches sorted out, and would be pleased to receive your advice, comments, etc., on this.

Sincerely,

H. F. Reichard

HFR:md
Atts (2)

CC: Messrs.
J.F.E. Gillespie
D. E. Hamby
J. Hale
W. H. Magruder
F. J. Shortsleeve
G. E. Smith

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Thousands of short tons

COUNTRY	1974p	1973r	1972r	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	19
WORLD TOTAL[1]	14,517	13,393r	12,133r	11,375	10,641	9,885	8,039	8,343	7,583	6,951	6,5
NORTH AMERICA–Total	6,058	5,610r	5,178r	5,090	5,085	4,908	4,259	4,268	3,881	3,606	3,4
Canada	1,110	1,038r	1,012r	1,121	1,072	1,079	979	975	890	831	8
United States	4,903	4,529r	4,122	3,925	3,976	3,793	3,255	3,269	2,968	2,754	2,5
Mexico	45	43	44	44	37	36	25	24	22	21	
SOUTH AMERICA–Total	235	223r	182r	183	149	140	102	79	58	35	
Brazil	122	123r	107	98	63	62	43	42	30	34	
Surinam	55	55r	47r	60	61	59	48	34	28	1	
Venezuela	58	45r	28r	25	25	19	11	3	–	–	
ASIA–Total[1]	1,775	1,753r	1,594r	1,390	1,173	924	785	632	593	529	4
Bahrain	126	113r	69r	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
China[1]	160	160	150	150	140	130	100	88	110	110	1
India	138	170r	197	196	178	136	132	106	92	74	(
Iran	57	37r	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Japan	1,239	1,216	1,119	985	808	627	531	421	372	324	2
South Korea	20	18r	17	19	17	7	–	–	–	–	
Taiwan	35	39r	35	29	30	24	22	17	19	21	
Turkey	–	–r	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
AFRICA–Total	292	273r	268r	210	183	177	170	97	54	56	5
Cameroon	37	49r	51r	56	58	52	50	53	54	56	5
Ghana	173	166r	159	122	125	125	120	44	–	–	
South Africa	82	58	58	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	
OCEANIA–Total	362	355r	324r	270	227	139	107	102	101	97	E
Australia	242	228r	227r	246	227	139	107	102	101	97	E
New Zealand	120	127r	97	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	
EUROPE–TOTAL[1]	5,795	5,179r	4,587r	4,232	3,824	3,597	3,416	3,164	2,897	2,629	2,4
Common Market Countries–Total[3]	2,040	1,672r	1,460r	1,285	1,049	973	940	896	874	810	75
France	435	396r	433	422	420	410	403	398	401	375	34
Germany, West	759	587	490	471	341	290	284	279	269	258	24
Italy	246	203r	165r	132	161	156	157	141	141	137	12
The Netherlands	277	209	183	128	83	80	54	35	22	–	
United Kingdom	323	277	189	131	44	37	42	43	41	40	3
European Free Trade Assoc.–Total	1,075	1,045r	932r	916	889	832	758	602	551	500	477
Austria	101	98	92	100	99	99	95	87	87	87	86
Iceland	70	79r	50	45	42	14	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	716	684	614r	584	576	560	516	398	357	304	288
Sweden	91	90r	84r	83	71	74	62	38	32	35	3
Switzerland	97	94r	92	104	101	85	85	80	76	74	7
Other–Total[1]	2,680	2,462r	2,195r	2,031	1,886	1,792	1,718	1,666	1,472	1,319	1,24
Czechoslovakia[1][2]	77	76r	47r	41	34	35	72	72	68	68	6
Germany, East[1]	96	101r	65	65	65	60	55	88	88	77	7
Greece	163	159r	143	128	96	90	84	79	40	–	
Hungary	76	75	75	74	73	71	69	68	67	64	6
Poland (includes secondary)	112	116r	112	110	109	107	103	102	61	52	5
Rumania (includes secondary)	206	156r	134	123	112	99	84	58	52	25	
Spain	208	179r	150r	139	132	117	98	86	70	57	5
U.S.S.R.[1]	1,580	1,500	1,380	1,300	1,212	1,160	1,100	1,064	980	930	90
Yugoslavia	162	100r	80	51	53	53	53	49	46	46	3

r – Revised
p – Preliminary
Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines

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PROPOSED PLAN FOR ENHANCED MARKETING OF PROPRIETARY UCAR-ALUMINUM PRODUCTS - MnAl; CrAl; FeAl - IN JAPAN REGION

PRESENT STATUS:

Proprietary UCC MnAl, CrAl, and FeAl products are now sold in the Japan region by Tomoe Engineering Company - a trading company. A tag license from UCC permitting the customer to use the product goes with each order. Sales volumes are significant but are at a minor fraction of the potential, we believe, because of the high cost of UCC briquets made in the USA and transported the long distance to the Japan region.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT:

1. Grant Tomoe Engineering Company a license to permit them to tag license their Japanese customers for use of each briquet order, regardless of material origin. Set a small license fee - just enough to cover nominal administration costs. Also allow Tomoe to sell the products to Asia, Australia and New Zealand customers, where licensing is not involved.

2. Concurrently - in the same time period - enter into a supply contract with Tomoe Engineering Company under which Tomoe agrees to purchase at least 50% of their total requirements of MnAl, CrAl, and FeAl, from UCC at our U. S. published price at time of shipment.

3. The above would permit Tomoe to get half of their briquets from a lower-cost electrolytic Mn and Cr source such as Tekkosha in the Japan region. Tomoe could then offer briquets for sale at a melded price considerably lower than the price at which they must sell our present 100%-U. S. product - hopefully greatly increasing sales volume. Tekkosha would benefit from having an upgraded-value outlet for their electrolytic Cr and Mn products.

   Tomoe could also bring manganese metal in from the large South African plant if it was cheaper or if Tekkosha availability was insufficient.

HFR:md
2/20/76

H. F. Reichard

UCC 004844

Union Carbide trial exhibit UC-2264: F. J. Shortsleeve Memorandum on Metals Division Activities in Union Carbide... Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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UNION CARBIDE NUCLEAR COMPANY
ORGANIZATION CHART
Effective Jan. 1, 19

UCC 004845