

The
American
Ceramic
Society



February 15, 1993

I hereby certify that the attached copies of Ceramic Industry, Volume 44, 1945, are true and accurate copies, which are maintained in the normal course of business at the American Ceramic Society, 735 Ceramic Place, Westerville, Ohio 43081.

Christine Schnitzer

Christine Schnitzer
Product Manager
Ceramic Information Center

735 Ceramic Place
Westerville, Ohio 43081-8720
614 • 890 • 4700
TWX: 7101109409



WORLD'S LEADING CERAMIC JOURNAL

CERAMIC INDUSTRY

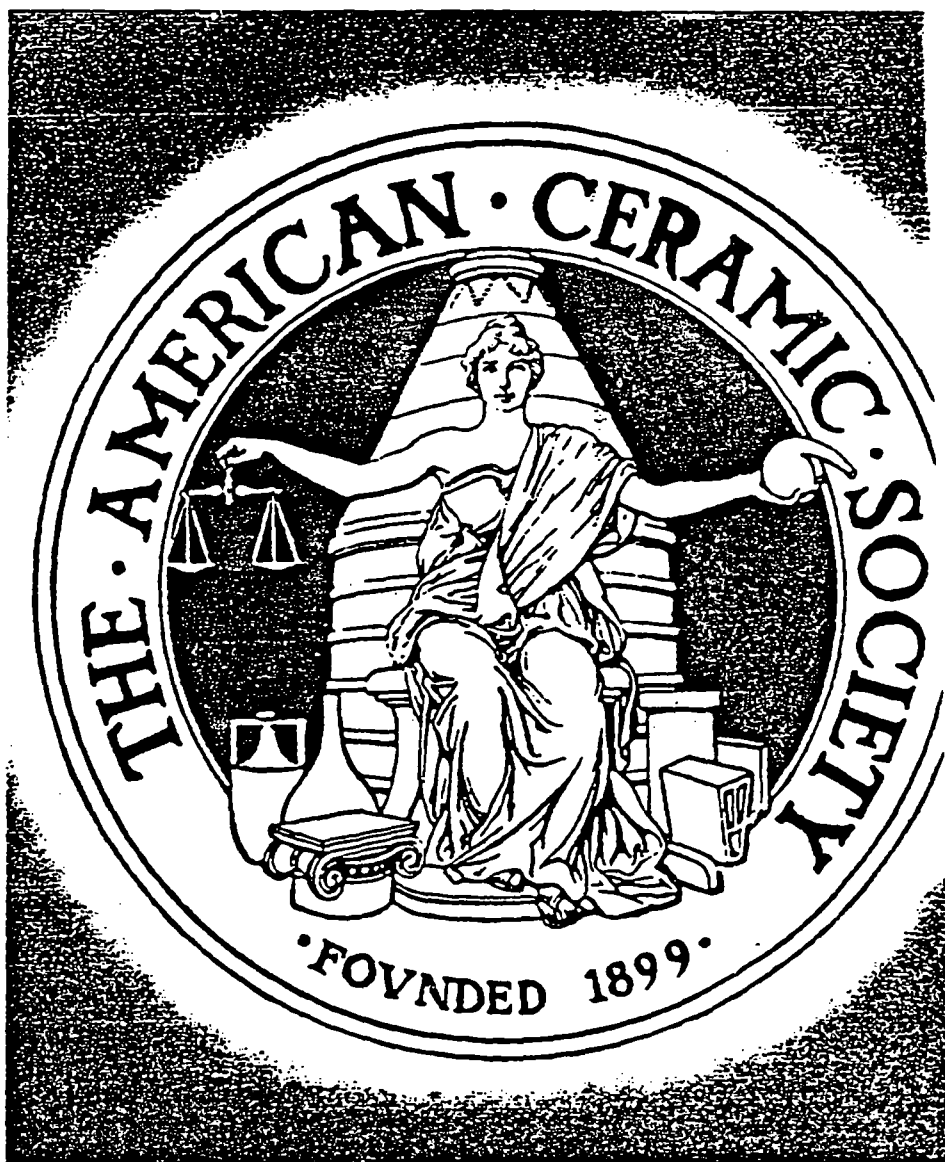
GLASS • POTTERY • ENAMEL

MAY, 1945

American Ceramic Society—47th Annual Meeting
A CONVENTION IN PRINT

IN THIS ISSUE

	Noted For
News Letter	7
Let's Look at the Tariff Sanely	45
Over the Back Fence	46
Imperial Glass Fights Lower Tariff	56
ACS Convention in Print	58
Design Division	65
Enamel Division	75
Glass Division	82
Whiteware Division	88
Materials and Equipment Division	100
Personal News	107
In the East	109
Editors' Mail Box	111
European Compositions in American, European Holo- ware Industries	112
One Coat One Fire Finish Depends on Shop Practice	114
Artware Pottery Gossip from Southern California	116
Some Factors Affecting Melt- ing Capacity of Tanks	118
Glass Furnace in Service 100 Months	122
New Book Helps Sell Ce- ramics in Postwar Home	124
Use of Polyvinyl Alcohol	126
Glost Firing of Ware	132
Developments in Equipment, Raw Materials	137



WHO'S WHO IN SELLING TO CERAMIC PLANTS

Glass—Enamel—Pottery

CERAMIC INDUSTRY

World's Leading Ceramic Journal

MAY, 1945

VOL. 4, NO. 5

Address all Advertising copy and cuts to
the Chicago office

Published by
INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS, INC.
59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.,
U.S.A.

Telephone: Harrison 9462

Copyright, 1945, by Industrial Publications,
Inc.

Harold H. Rosenburg, Editor-Publisher, Pres-
ident.

F. L. Steinhoff, Exec. V.-P., Editorial Director

C. R. Lacey, Assistant Publisher, Secretary

H. V. Kaepfel, V.-P., Executive Editor

J. J. Scott, Managing Editor

J. M. Glen, Associate Editor

C. G. Heynton, Associate Editor

Contributing Editors: Kathryn Bodde, New
York City; Margaret Lowe, Los Angeles

Advertising Sales Representatives

A. Guignon, Vice-Pres. and Bus. Mgr.,
Chicago 5, Ill.

L. Salzmanoff, Chicago 5, Ill.

R. G. Smith, Vice-Pres., 120 Lexington Ave.,
New York 17, N. Y. Phone: Murray Hill
2-2752 and 2-2753

Walker & Minton, 100 W. 5th St., Los An-
geles 14, Calif.

Walker & Minton, 65 Post St., San Fran-
cisco 4, Calif.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Ceramic Industry:
\$1.00 a year, or \$3.00 for three years.
Single copies 50c. Back copies older than
2 months are \$1.00 per copy. January Ma-
gazine issue \$2.00.

Formal acceptance of all advertising con-
tracts is made only by Chicago office.

If proofs are required, copy should be re-
ceived by the tenth of the preceding month.
Deadline for complete plates is the 15th of
the preceding month.

FOR THE FURTHER—because of the
paper situation and other uncertainties—
where definite insertion dates are given
for specific space, the publisher requires
30 days' notice of any change. Also, con-
tracts are accepted with the provision that
the publisher has the right to cancel or
reduce any unused space. In the event such
action on the part of the publisher is neces-
sary, there will be no short rate on the
space already run, provided the advertiser
has earned the pro rata space rate up to
the point of cancellation or reduction. Rates
are subject to change on 60 days' notice,
except on non-cancelable contracts.

OUR FRONT COVER

In 1898, Edward Orton, Jr.,
stimulated creation of the
American Ceramic Society
for the presentation of techni-
cal ceramic information.

Let's Look At the Tariff Sanely

[An Editorial]

THE tariff law is again up for revision. The new version would
extend the power of the government to further decrease duties
by 50% as of January 1, 1945, making a maximum revision of
75% since the original Trade Agreement Act was made law in 1934.

A step in this direction will do more harm than good to our indus-
tries, to labor, and to our economy.

Why lower our tariffs to improve dollar income?

The theory of the U. S. seems to be deliberately to sacrifice certain of
our industries in order to benefit others. It's fine for those benefited
but bad for those hard hit. Those sacrificed can't be expected to cheer.

We'll sell just as many tractors, motors, cars, farm equipment with-
out watching trade balance, because those items sell on quality, not on
price. No better equipment can be bought elsewhere. It is inconceivable
to imagine Portugal, for instance, buying a car from us if the same
quality item could be bought from Switzerland for less money, no
matter how low our tariff is on roller skates or china. We don't need
an unfavorable trade balance to sell quality products.

It has recently been pointed out that at no time since the first world
war have we had a favorable trade balance either under a low or high
tariff arrangement. Our world travelers spend enough money outside
our borders to keep us always on the minus side of the trade balance.

In lowering the tariffs we must sacrifice a large block of our indus-
tries. Plants manufacturing in face of a low tariff and high wages find
it impossible to meet competition of foreign made goods imported into
our market. The china and glass industries are examples of those who
will suffer. China and glass manufacturing in foreign countries will
be improved because we will buy their cheaper products. These foreign
wares are of the same quality as ours, yet sell for less.

Will the ruining of our pottery and glass industry and the prosperity
of foreign pottery and glass makers help sell more American made
cars in foreign countries? Definitely no, for if wages doubled in those
countries the worker still could not afford a car. Our worker, however,
could very well buy a car with our high standards of pay if he were
employed. After all, our car manufacturers must depend on almost
100% U. S. buying and little on foreign exporting for their sales. Sac-
rificing the American buyer is like pulling the props out from under a
tent and having nothing to replace them.

Average Weekly Earnings in Pottery Tableware Industries of Selected
Countries, 1938, 1939

Country	Year	Average Weekly Earnings	As per Week on which earnings were based
United States	1938	\$22.75	36
Great Britain	1938	8.75	36
Germany	1938	10.25	18
Japan	1939	8.25	20
		7.00	

Skilled workers only.

(This certain prerequisite.)

The average weekly earnings in the United States industry had increased
in 1941 to \$26 for a 42-hour week compared with \$12.25 in Great Britain for a
week of about 38 hours. Wages in Germany are reported to have remained
at a low level during the war. Prior to the war wages were rising in Japan.

The hardship on china and glass is caused by looking at trade
balances in an all-over picture. If the theory were carried to extremes,
then the more automobiles, tractors, thrashers we ship abroad, the
more china, glass, bicycle and roller skate employees we will put out
of jobs.

Why not treat each industry individually? Export an equal amount
of goods in dollars and cents from each industry as we import from the
same industry in the foreign country—a trade balance by industries.
Of course such a trade balance is not possible in all industries. We
would have an advantage in cars, let us say, because none are made in
Switzerland. But, conversely, Switzerland would ship a grade of Swiss
cheese which we do not make. We would undoubtedly import such
china as we do not make. Brazil would have an advantage in coffee.
This is a very different theory than sacrificing a native industry such
as china or glass.

Some of our industries, such as the cotton-growing group, might
profit by an unfavorable balance, but this industry is already sub-
sidized. It's paid for uncultivated fields, it's insured against crop losses.
What protection have pottery and glass for a decent existence?

Our greatest possibility for a continued good market for our goods
is right here in this country and it can only be maintained by protecting
the jobs of the highest paid buyers in the world—our own employees.

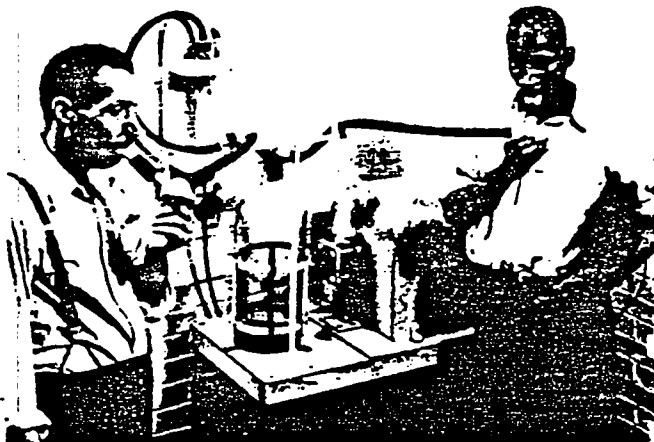
"Astral Dome" Railroad Cars—Glass Covered

The advantages of revolutionary design are not being overlooked by the Burlington railroad. Ralph Budd, president, recently described the "astral dome" car which his company will develop as a modern streamlined passenger coach; a large glass dome similar to a bomber blister will be built into

the top of the car over high seats to provide an unobstructed view of the countryside. Styling division of General Motors Corp. developed the idea and has also designed a dining car with walls almost entirely of glass.

Purpose of modernization is to meet plane competition. New types of glass developed for war bombers make these revolutionary ideas more practical than they would have been a few years ago, Mr. Budd said.

The New Law Pertaining to Silicosis in New Jersey



Inhaling fine aluminum powder, these workers in the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. plant, Hays, Pa., are receiving treatment for the prevention of silicosis. As the worker breathes through the sterilized mouthpiece, he pulls the aluminum powder out of the mill, through the glass bottle, and into his lungs. The aluminum powder forms a protective coating which prevents silica dust from dissolving.

Theodore C. Waters

Mullikin, Stockbridge & Waters, Baltimore, Md.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1945, the New Jersey Workmen's Compensation statute was amended to provide compensation for the dust diseases of silicosis and asbestosis.

The law provides that only those employers and employees who elect to come thereunder are bound by its provisions. Those employers or employees who desire to do so, may reject the act. To effect such rejection an employee is required to display notice of his election not to be bound by the act. In the absence of such rejection employers and employees become bound by its provisions. Employees who elect to come under the law relinquish their rights for common law actions and employers who elect to come under the act assume the obligation of paying compensation for injuries to the health of their employees who may contract the disease of silicosis.

The insurance rate applicable under the law and approved by the New Jersey Rating and Inspection Bureau is

Abstracted from paper presented at the annual meeting of the Ceramic Association of New Jersey.

\$1.75 per \$100.00 of payroll. For most companies the rate per \$100 of payroll would be substantially less.

The law denies compensation for partial disability. The theory of the compensation acts is to provide compensation for wage loss and, in the absence of such wage loss, compensation should not be allowed.

Limitation of the employer's monetary liability is \$1000.00, if the claimant becomes totally disabled during the month of January, 1945. In other words, that is the maximum benefit that may be recovered by any such employee. That limitation of monetary liability then increases at the rate of \$50 per month so that if an employee becomes totally disabled from the disease in July, 1945, the maximum benefits he would receive would amount to \$1300.00. Similarly, in January, 1946, the maximum benefits payable for total disablement from silicosis would be \$1600.00. By this method, the impact of monetary liability of an employer is eased and the form of the law grants a progressive increase of compensation benefits over an extended period of time. Ultimately, a disabled employee would receive the full benefits of the law, but that will not be for many years to come.

Stove, Whiteware Plants Announce Expansion

O. T. Tindell, Jr., president of Mascot Stove Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has announced expansion plans covering new production buildings.

Universal Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Castle, Pa., will operate a new plant to be built postwar at Mentone, Calif. Operations are planned to supply vitreous china plumbing fixtures to the Pacific Coast area.

Southern Potteries, Inc., Erwin, Tenn., plans an expansion program to increase its production of semi-porcelain dinnerware.

Lamp Industry Prices Checked by OPA

An industry-wide enforcement of price ceilings covering household lamps and lamp shades went into effect February 15 in an effort to break price increases to consumers averaging 50 per cent and more above the legal ceilings. The drive is one of a series planned or already completed in the house furnishings field. Distributors, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers will all be checked for compliance, the Office of Price Administration said.

In some instances, retail prices of lamps and shades are three times what they were in March 1942 base period. Purpose of the drive is twofold: to cut inflated prices and protect those who are complying with OPA regulations.

Electronic Device Spots Defective Glass Containers

Glass containers with radial cracks in otherwise smooth lips are now removed from the assembly line, or will be soon, by a special new electronic device.

New Glass-Base Plastic

A glass-base plastic known as glass melamine laminate made from a fine weave, continuous filament fiber-glass fabric with melamine thermosetting resin is now being manufactured for electrical applications by the Formica Insulation Co., Cincinnati.

Stove Business Must Look Promising

The Office of Price Administration receives one or two hundred applications every week from people who want to enter the stove business. Some are starting new businesses that they plan to continue to operate after the war while others have been in business for several years but apparently never before wanted to sell stoves. Applications to sell stoves have been received from many types of businesses, other than hardware and furniture stores, including filling stations, grocery, tire, feed, drug and liquor stores.

The total number of registered dealers and distributors of rationed stoves in the United States as of November 8, 1944, is as follows: Dealers, 57,127; Distributors, 1,439; Total, 58,566.