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WANTED: A STANDARD RATE FOR PRINTING

THIS is an era of technological advancement and it must be said to the credit of the Government of India that both in their First and Second Five Year Plans, they have given the highest priority to industrial development, and, too, recognised the importance of art in industry. However, one sees a mote in their eye in their attitude to private enterprise. And it is a hard economic fact that it is private enterprise, allowing of course a certain measure of healthy competition, that has built up a tradition of its own and sound business in any country.

But competition beyond a particular measure or margin is apt to become cut-throat. Especially in the printing business it has worked havoc in many ways and at many levels, chief of which is a lowering down in the quality of printing. It places the tyro side by side with the master in the mechanics of printing—indeed not an edifying sight! A thing worth doing is worth doing well; incompetence should not be mixed up with achievement.

Governments both at the centre and in the States entrust their work only after calling for tenders. But there is no rule which says that only the lowest tender

has to be accepted. Persons in authority are expected to use their discretion both with regard to the quality of work that the tenderer is capable of producing and the facilities which in their opinion would be available with the tenderer to do the work in time and to the standard expected of him. But unfortunately it has been noticed that this discretion has not been used and it has become the general rule to accept only the lowest tender. The result has been obvious as stated earlier. It has affected the quality of printing and it has also at the same time set up among printers an unhealthy competition which in times, when work is scarce, assumes an unsatisfactory economic position. Printers in their anxiety to see some work going have been bringing down the rates lower and lower until a state is reached now when it is impossible for any decent printer to do the work entrusted to him at the rate he has tendered. No doubt one can easily turn round and say that the printer was doing the work at his price. But we feel that it is the duty of our National Government to see that the economic position of the printer is not exploited and that the work is done at a rate which it

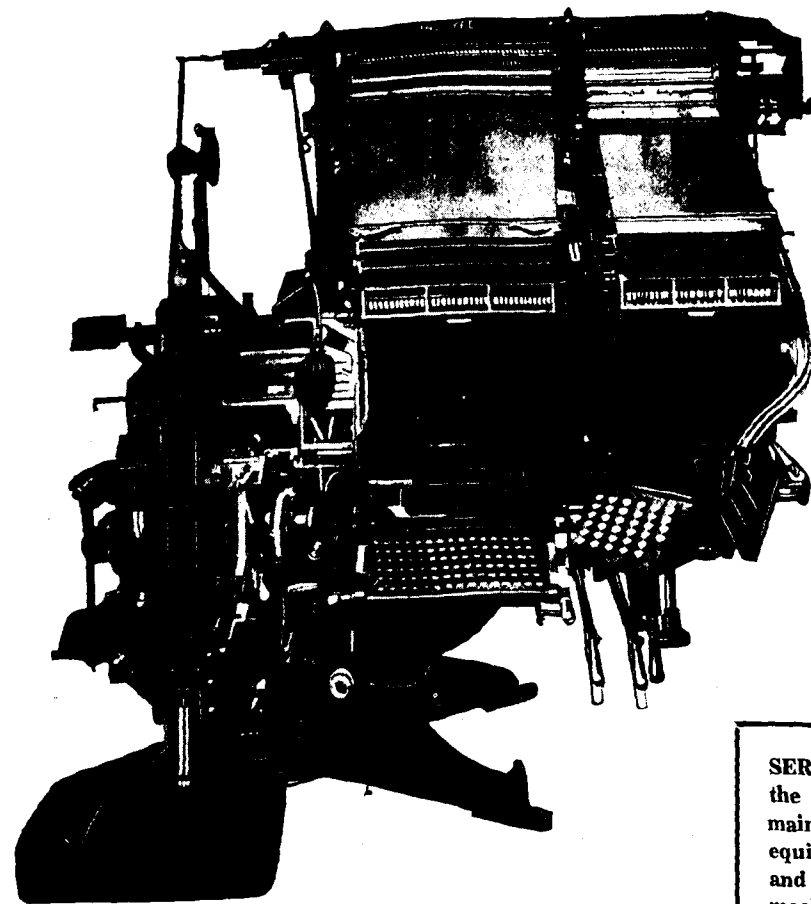
will be worth while or at any rate, at a rate where the printer would not lose from his pocket.

That the rates have come down to an unworkable figure can be seen from the fact that the Government of Madras have recently been endeavouring to get their election work done at an absurdly low rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per foolscap page of Double Column lengthwise 43 × 72 ems of small pica or 11 pt. 152 lines per page and Rs. 3-7-0 per foolscap page of Double Column lengthwise 43 × 72 ems of long primer or 10 pt. 168 lines per page. One can easily say that any press with moderate facilities would not be able to get this work done at this rate without incurring loss, and yet if there are presses volunteering to do this, the reason is obvious. We are anxious that this state of affairs should not continue for long and that the stage has now been reached when something has to be done to revise the policy of the Government and thereby the position of the Indian printer.

At the Fourth Session of the All India Printers' Conference held at Allahabad on 25th and 26th February 1956, one among the many important resolutions adopted on the occasion urged "upon the Central and State Governments to set up Committees with representatives from the All India Federation of Master

TRADE **LINOTYPE** MARK

The Best, Fastest and Cheapest Machine for composing
English, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Bengali,
Assamese, Burmese, Sinhalese and many other languages



Over 100,000 genuine Linotype Composing Machines are now in use throughout the world producing shining lines of type, ready for printing direct, for stereotyping or for litho or gravure reproduction in more than 50 languages and dialects.

SERVICE is guaranteed by the manufacturers, who maintain in Calcutta a well-equipped Workshop, a large and experienced staff of mechanics and huge stocks of genuine Linotype parts and matrices as well as British-built Miehle, Centurette and Centurion Press spares.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

14, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA-13

11/13, Elphinstone Circle
BOMBAY

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MADRAS

Printers and different State Associations and Superintendents of various Government Presses to fix up a standard rate of printing of Government jobs, and requested the Government not to encourage competition amongst the printers by placing orders for Government jobs at the lowest uneconomical rates leading the printers to ruin."

There is no need to expatiate on the wisdom of this resolution: it is so plain. The Committees envisaged to be set up will serve as a central house of information in all matters of printing, for here come together persons of seasoned technical knowledge. Everything that aims at achievement can assume the shape of a project, colossal or humble: the construction of a dam or the setting up of a page in a Government Manual

or report or broadsheet of publicity. To apply the Law of Equimarginal Utility on these different items will show only a lack of imagination and a sense of cheese-paring economy.

The difficulty would then arise as to how to choose the printer since the rate is fixed. The printers' Association at Bangalore, Hyderabad and now at Nellore have shown the way of solving the problem. These Associations take up the work and distribute it amongst the printers of those places, who in their opinion are capable of handling the work. The distribution is made taking into account the equipment, personnel, and the capacity of different presses in the region and it is astonishing that printers in all these places are indeed very

happy. This has not only brought them together and enabled them to get decent rates for the work done by them, but has given them an opportunity of meeting each other and therefore, understanding each other more intimately, resulting in the formation of a happy fraternity amongst themselves. These Associations manned by the printers themselves would be able to judge how best a work can be done and what is more, the Government instead of having to deal with hundreds of printers can hold one organisation responsible for getting their entire work done. It is high time that the Central Government and the various State Governments take up this issue and solve it in the manner suggested above or in any other manner that would meet with all-round satisfaction.



A scene from Vazhvil Inbam enacted in aid of The All India Federation of Master Printers' Funds at Annamalai Mandram, Madras.

MINIMUM WAGES IN PRINTING INDUSTRY

FIXATION OF RATES FOR PRESS EMPLOYEES IN BOMBAY STATE

ON the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri A. R. Bhat, M.L.C. the Bombay Government has fixed the minimum rates of wages for press employees in the State, which will take effect from May 1, 1956.

As type foundries are situated in territories beyond the printing presses, the Government feels that they constitute a separate industry and as such are not intended to be covered by its decision, and further the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act shall not apply to apprentices employed for the purpose of being trained in any industry in which any process of printing by Letterpress, Lithography, Photo-gravure, or other similar work identical to such process or book-binding is carried on under a scheme recognised by the Government.

The committee has divided the workers into three broad categories namely, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. In doing so, it has given due consideration to four major characteristics which attach to different jobs, namely, skill effort, responsibility and working conditions.

Schedule 'A'

Classes of employees in the said scheduled employment.

Rates for Zone I.

I. Skilled :—

Rs. 135-0-0

- (a) Lino-Type-Operator.
Camera Operator.
Tri-Colour Etcher.
Rotary-Pressman (Flat-Bed).
Commercial Artist.
Litho-Artist.
Negative-Positive-Retoucher.
Offset-Printer.

Rs. 110-0-0

- (b) Ludlow-Operator.
Mono-Type-Key-Board Operator.
Proof Reader.
Proof-Printer (Multi-Colour).
Transfer-Printer (Litho-Offset) or Hand-press-man.

Copy-paster (Litho-Offset).
Retoucher or Toucher.
Etcher (Photogravure).
Layout-man (Photogravure).
Flat-bed-Printer (Litho).

Punch-maker.
Envelope-Machineman.
Die-Maker.
Embossing Machineman.
Mechanic.
Electrician.
Steno-typist.

Rs. 95-0-0

- (c) Compositor.
Imposer.
Mono-Type-Caster.
Type-Caster.
Stereo-Typer or Stereo Caster.
Stereo-Router-Cum-Mounter.

Line-ETCHER.
Halftone-ETCHER.
Transfer-Printer (Blocks).
Engraver.
Router.
Cylinder-Pressman.
Die-Stamp or Die-Plate Printer.

Gilder.
Interlay-Cutter.
Binder (Volume and Ledgers).

Cutter.
Carpenter.
Driver.

Addrima Machineman.
Cylinder-Grainder.

Rs. 90-0-0

- (d) Copy-Holder.
Treadle-Pressman or Plate-man.
Binder.
Sewing Machineman.
Folding Machineman.
Ruling Machineman.
Box Puncher.
Scorer or Bender.
Hand-Box or Envelope-Maker.
Moulder.

II. Semi-Skilled :—

Rs. 80-0-0

- (a) Distributor.
Assistant Camera Operator.
Assistant Transfer Printer.
Letterpress Feeder.
Counter.
Checker.
Number or Paging-man.
Packer.
Assistant Embossing Machine-man.

Assistant Toucher.
Assistant Copy-Paster.
Offset-Feeder.
Flat-bed-Feeder.
Varnisher.
Wax-Machineman.
Gold-powderer.
Wireman.

Type-Cutter.
Die-Maker.

Rs. 75-0-0

- (b) Lino-Baller.
Proof-Puller or Galley Press-man.
Type Dresser.

Roller-Maker or Caster.
Plate-Grainer or Grinder.
Ink-Grinder.
Knife Sharpner.
Wire-stitcher.
Perforator.
Lable Puncher.
Ruling Feeder.
Reemingman.
Metal-Caster or Lead Melter.

Classes of employees in the said scheduled employment.

Rates for Zone I.

III. Unskilled :—

Rs. 50-0-0 for employees up to the age of 18 years (18 inclusive).

Rs. 60-0-0 for employees between the age of 19 and 21 years (both inclusive).

Rs. 70-0-0 for employees of 22 and above.

- (a) Stereo Baller.
Rotary-Baller.
Cylinder-Baller. (Photo-gravure).
Hand-Folder.
Assistant Carpenter.
Stone-Grinder.

Rs. 45-0-0 for employees up to the age of 18 years (18 inclusive).

Rs. 55-0-0 for employees between the age of 19 and 21 years (both inclusive).

Rs. 65-0-0 for employees of 22 years and above.

- (b) Baller.
Helper.
Binding Boy.
Cleaner.
Mazdoor.

Schedule 'B'

Classes of employees in the said scheduled employment.

Rates for Zone II.

I. Skilled :—

Higher—

Rs. 80-0-0

Lino-Type-Operator.
Camera Operator.
Tri-Colour Etcher.
Rotary-Pressman (Flat-Bed).
Commercial Artist.
Litho-Artist.
Negative-Positive-Retoucher.
Offset-Printer.
Ludlow-Operator.
Mono-Type-Key-Board Operator.

Proof Reader.
Proof-Printer (Multi-Colour).
Transfer-Printer (Litho-Offset) or Hand-press-man.
Offset-Plate Maker.

Copy Paster (Litho-Offset).
Retoucher or Toucher.
Etcher (Photogravure).
Layout-man (Photogravure).
Flat-bed-Printer (Litho).
Punch-maker.
Envelope-machineman.
Die-Maker.
Embossing Machineman.
Mechanic.
Electrician.
Steno-typist.

Lower—

Rs. 75-0-0

Compositor.
Imposer.
Mono-Type-Caster.
Type-Caster.
Stereo-Typer or Stereo Caster.
Stereo-Router-Cum-Mounter.

Line-ETCHER.
Halftone-ETCHER.
Transfer-Printer (Blocks).
Engraver.

Router.
Cylinder-Pressman.
Die-Stamp or Die-Plate Printer.

Gilder.
Interlay-Cutter.
Binder (Volume and Ledgers).

Cutter.
Carpenter.
Driver.
Addrima Machineman.
Cylinder-Grainer.

Copy-Holder.
Treadle-Pressman or Plate-man.

Binder.
Sewing Machineman.
Folding Machineman.

Ruling Machineman.
Box Puncher.

Scorer or Bender.
Hand-Box or Envelope-Maker.

Moulder.

II. Semi-Skilled :—

Rs. 65-0-0

Distributor.
Assistant Camera Operator.
Assistant Transfer Printer.
Assistant Etcher.
Letterpress Feeder.
Counter.
Checker.

Numberer or Paging-man.
Packer.

Assistant Embossing Machine-man.

Assistant Toucher.
Assistant Copy-Paster.

Offset-Feeder.
Flat-bed-Feeder.

Varnisher.
Wax-Machineman.
Gold-powderer.

Wireman.
Type-Cutter.
Lino-Baller.

Proof-Puller or Galley Press-man.

Type Dresser.
Roller-Maker or Caster.

Plate-Grainer or Grinder.
Ink-Grinder.

Knife Sharpner.
Wire-stitcher.
Perforator.

Lable Puncher.
Ruling Feeder.
Reemingman.

Metal-Caster or Lead Melter.

III. Unskilled :—

Rs. 35-0-0 for employees up to the age of 18 years (18 inclusive).

Rs. 43-0-0 for employees between the age of 19 and 21 years (both inclusive).

Stereo Baller.
Rotary-Baller.

Cylinder-Baller. (Photo-gravure).
Hand-Folder.

Assistant Carpenter.
Stone-Grinder.

Baller.
Helper.
Binding Boy.

Rs. 52-0-0 for employees of 22 years and above.
Cleaner.
Mazdoor.

Schedule 'C'

Classes of employees in the said scheduled employment.

Rates

Zone III. Rs. 70-0-0
Zone V. Rs. 60-0-0

I. Skilled :—

Lino-Type-Operator.
Camera Operator.
Tri-Colour Etcher.

Rotary-Pressman (Flat-Bed).
Commercial Artist.

Litho-Artist.
Negative-Positive-Retoucher.
Offset-Printer.

Ludlow-Operator.
Mono-Type-Key-Board Operator.

Proof Reader.
Proof-Printer (Multi-Colour).

Transfer-Printer (Litho-Offset) or Hand-press-man.
Offset-Plate Maker.

Copy paster (Litho-Offset).
Rates

Zone III. Rs. 70-0-0
Zone V. Rs. 60-0-0

Retoucher or Toucher.
Etcher (Photogravure).

Layout-man (Photogravure).
Flat-bed-Printer (Litho).

Punch-maker.
Envelope-Machineman.
Die-Maker.

Embossing Machineman.
Mechanic.
Electrician.

Steno-typist.
Compositor.
Imposer.

Mono-Type-Caster.
Type-Caster.

Stereo-Typer or Stereo Caster.
Stereo-Router-Cum-Mounter.

Line-ETCHER.
Halftone-ETCHER.
Transfer-Printer (Blocks).

Engraver.
Router.
Cylinder-Pressman.

Die-Stamp or Die-Plate Printer.

Gilder.
Interlay-Cutter.

Binder (Volume and Ledgers).
Cutter.

Carpenter.
Driver.

Addrima Machineman.
Cylinder-Grainer.

Copy-Holder.
Treadle-Pressman or Platen-man.

Binder.
Sewing Machineman.
Folding Machineman.

Ruling Machineman.
Box Puncher.
Scorer or Bender.

Hand-Box or Envelope-Maker.
Moulder.

Zone III. Rs. 60-0-0
Zone V. Rs. 50-0-0

II. Semi-Skilled :—

Distributor.
Assistant Camera Operator.

Assistant Transfer Printer.
Assistant Etcher.

Letterpress Feeder.
Counter.

Checker.
Number or Paging-man.

Packer.
Assistant Embossing Machine-man.

Assistant Toucher.
Assistant Copy-Paster.

Offset-Feeder.
Flat-bed-Feeder.

Varnisher.
Wax-Machineman.
Gold-powderer.

Wireman.
Type-Cutter.

Lino-Baller.
Proof-Puller or Galley Press-man.

Type Dresser.
Roller-Maker or Caster.

Plate-Grainer or Grinder.
Ink-Grinder.

Knife Sharpner.
Wire-stitcher.

Perforator.
Lable Puncher.

Ruling Feeder.
Reemingman.

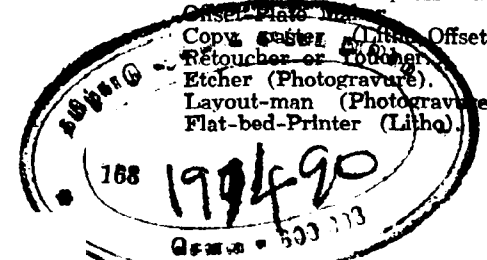
Metal-Caster or Lead Melter.

Zone III. Rs. 30-0-0
Zone V. Rs. 22-8-0

for employees up to the age of 18 years (18 inclusive).

Zone III. Rs. 37-0-0
Zone V. Rs. 28-0-0

for employees between the age of 19 and 21 (both inclusive).



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Zone III. Rs. 45-8-0
Zone V. Rs. 35-12-0
for employees of 22 years and above
III. Unskilled :—

Stereo Baller.
Rotary-Baller.
Cylinder-Baller (Photo-gravure).
Hand-Folder.
Assistant Carpenter.
Stone-Grinder.
Baller.
Helper.
Binding Boy.
Cleaner.
Mazdoor.

Explanation.—(1) For the purpose of this notification—

- (a) Zone I shall comprise of the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.
- (b) Zone II shall comprise of the areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporations of the cities of Poona and Ahmedabad.
- (c) Zone III shall comprise of the areas within the Municipal or Village Panchayat limits, as the case may be, of the following towns. If there is neither Municipality nor Gram Panchayat, the area within the five miles radius of these towns :
Baroda, Belgaum, Dharwar, Goregaon (Thana District), Hubli, Kirloskarwadi, Kolhapur, Malavali, Malad, Nasik City and Nasik Road, Sholapur, Surat and Walchandnagar.
- (d) Zone IV shall comprise of the areas within the Municipal or Village Panchayat limits, as the case may be, of the following towns. If there is neither Municipality nor Gram Panchayat the area within the five miles radius of these towns :
Ahmednagar, Chalisgaon, Dhulia, Gadag, Ichalkaranji, Jalgaon, Kalyan, Miraj, Nadiad, Sangli, Satara Road and Satara City and Thana.

- (e) Zone V shall comprise of the areas within the Municipal or Village Panchayat limits, as the case may be, of the following towns. If there is neither Municipal nor Gram Panchayat, the area within the five miles radius of these towns :
Anand, Bagalkot, Barsi, Bijapur, Billimora, Broach,

Bulsar, Dholka, Godhra, Jaisingpur (Kolhapur District), Karad, Madhavnagar, Malegaon, Mehsana, Navsari, Pandharpur, Patan, Unjha, Visnagar and Viramgaon.

- (f) Zone VI shall comprise of all other areas in the State of Bombay not included in zones I to V.

REGIONAL SCHOOL OF PRINTING CALCUTTA

THE Government Press, West Bengal, supplied the Regional School of Printing, Calcutta, with six Linotype machines. These machines were examined by Mr. T. King, General Manager for India of Linotype & Machinery Ltd., and are intended for apprentices. They are being equipped with the latest Electro-Funditor metal pots. The Monotype Caster and Keyboard are of a recent model. These were directly obtained from the Monotype Corporation Ltd.

Printing Schools need not necessarily be equipped with upto-date and new machines only. More than 95% of the Printing presses in India are equipped with old model machines and equipment. Students should be trained in these types of machines which we have in such printing presses. The world over, it is so. This system has got the greatest advantage. Students learn to "nurse" their machines and attend to stoppages and adjustments which might never become possible on new machines. A student who does well on an old machine, certainly will do excellently on a new machine. If it is the other way about, that is, a learner who is accustomed to working only on a new machine, which is perfect in every way, will find himself at sea if he is asked to work on an old machine and when it goes out of order. Mr. D. N. Dhar, President of the Calcutta Association of Master Printers, gives an ocular evidence of very old model letterpress and lithographic machines being worked in many British and

European printing schools. It does not mean that the printing schools should be filled with junk or gimcracks of old model machines and equipment. As has already been mentioned, the Calcutta School has six Linotype machines, a Monotype caster with dulex facilities (rebuilt at the makers' British factory) and several new keyboards, one stop-cylinder German machine rebuilt in a British factory; one Demy Wharfedale press; one Victoria "C" Model Platen Press in almost new condition; one Chandler & Price platen press; a Cropper platen press—all in very good running condition. A Crabtree Broadway Transfer press has been imported new and installed. A Brehmer wire stitching machine (new) has also been erected. Karl Krause's creasing and scoring machines and box stitching machines are also in the school. There is also a power driven Demy Folio Lithographic printing machine.

The following machines and equipment are shortly expected from their manufacturers :

One Double-demy Crabtree offset press with HTB feeder, one "Vorwaertes" stop-cylinder press with automatic feeder and pile delivery equipment from Maschinenfabrik, Johannesburg. Complete photomechanical equipment including two Gallery type process cameras from Klimsch and Hunter-Penrose, Contact printing cabinet, Color Densitometer, Vacuum printing frames, Whirlers, plate grinding machine "Velox" etc.

MARK THESE, PLEASE !

by

S. BOSE, B.L.

Superintendent, Calcutta Association of Master Printers

HAVING discussed the general principles of Standing Orders and pending conclusion, I would like to deal with certain controversial points :—

(1) *Temporary appointments* : I have already defined a temporary workman 'as one who is engaged for work which is essentially of a temporary nature likely to be finished within a limited period'. I have also said that 'temporary job cannot be for any indefinite period'. (See *Bulletin* for December 1955). A temporary workman may however be re-employed to execute more temporary works after completion of the temporary works for which he was initially employed. But if it is found that a workman has been employed continuously, or with short breaks for over one year for completion of a series of works of a temporary nature in succession, it is very likely that his appointments as such may be interpreted as losing their character of temporariness. It is very often found that a workman is working in a firm for several years as a temporary hand. In such cases, it has been held by Tribunals that by reason of their long continued service, though temporary, the workmen would be regarded as regular workmen of the firm. So my observation—'temporary job' cannot be for any 'indefinite period'.

(2) *Over-time allowance* : Another problem that very often confronts the Management is about payment of over-time allowance. In many establishments over-time allowance is calculated on the basis of the basic salary only of a workman, but it is illegal. Under Sec. 59, Clause 1 of the Factories Act, "Where a worker works in a factory for more than nine hours in any day or for more than forty-eight hours in a week, he shall in respect of overtime work be entitled to wages at the rate of twice his ordinary rate of wages. Clause 3

of the same Section reads as follows :—

"For the purposes of this section 'ordinary rate of wages' means the basic wages plus such allowances, including the cash equivalent of the advantage accruing through the concessional scale to workers of food grains and other articles, as the worker is for the time being entitled to, but does not include a bonus."

So in calculating over-time allowance D.A. also should be taken into account. Further, the section clearly mentions payment at double the rate for overtime work beyond nine hours a day or forty-eight hours a week. But what about those establishments whose usual working hours are less than that prescribed by the Factories Act, i.e., less than 48 hours a week? Are they to pay over-time allowance at double the rate for excess work done beyond their own scheduled period of work? The prescribed period of work under the Factories Act is 48 hours and the rate of over-time allowance has been prescribed for work done beyond that period. It may be argued that any work done in excess of the notified period of work of an establishment, whether it be less or equal to 48 hours a week, should be paid at double the rate. In order to allay all doubts, it is better to make clear provision in the Standing Orders as follows :—

"Over-time allowance shall be according to the Factories Act. Where, however, the period of work is less than the statutory hours, workers shall be paid over-time allowance at the ordinary rate of wages upto the daily or weekly limit fixed by the Indian Factories Act. Any work over and above 9 hours a day or 48 hours a week shall be paid at double the rate as prescribed by the Factories Act.

(3) *Workers under Contractors* : What about the obligation of the

employers in respect of workmen working under contractors of their firm? This question requires clarification. Many have the idea that because such people are engaged by the contractor, the employer has no obligation to them. But this is not so. Though such workmen are not direct employees of the firm, they are considered as indirect employees and as such the Management cannot shirk their own responsibility in respect of their employment. 'Worker' under the Indian Factories Act "means a person employed, directly or through any agency..." The Management shall therefore be responsible to maintain a register of such workmen and also records of their attendance and duty hours. The Management shall also see that they receive their wages properly and regularly. Under the Payment of Wages Act, the Management are jointly responsible with the Contractors for their payment. All the safety and welfare provisions under the Factories Act are equally applicable to them. The Management may have no obligation to such workmen in respect of fixation of their rates of wages, their appointment or termination of service by the contractor or other conditions of service which are not repugnant to the Standing Orders, but the General conduct rules and other statutory obligations under the Standing Orders shall also apply to such workmen. The Management should therefore always remember that workers under contractors are their employees as well.

FOR SALE

One Phoenix "Windsbraut" (Bride of the Wind) Two-Revolution Letterpress Printing Press, Inside Chase 27" X 38" with Finest Pyramidal Ink distribution system with one Inker and 5 Distribution Rollers, 7 composition and 2 steel rollers for inking the forme. Recently overhauled with original parts from makers. In daily running. Excellent for high class book and colour work. Complete with D.C. 440 volts electric motor.

Sree Saraswati Press Limited
32 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-9

MAHARASHTRA MUDRAN PARISHAD

FIFTH SESSION

1956

Rati Dharmashala—Panchavati, Nasik

THE M. M. Parishad has been started in 1949 to organize Marathi knowing Printers in the various eighteen districts and Nasik Printers Association organized the fifth session on 3rd and 4th March, 1956.

Common arrangements for lodging and boarding were made by the organizers of the 5th session and nearly 150 printers from Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Sholapur, Sangli, Satara, Nagar etc., districts took benefit of the arrangements. The common arrangements provided separate rooms for different districts and volunteers keenly looked to the comforts of the delegates.

Conference

On Saturday 3rd March 1956—at 4-30 p.m. the session began with welcome song and afterwards the Chairman of the Reception Committee—Mr. Vasantasa Kshatriya delivered his speech. In his short speech he gave the past and religious history of Nasik as also the importance of Nasik by the establishment of Government Presses was explained by him. He stated that at Nasik "Nasik Vritta" was being printed in 1860-65 A.D. and this weekly was appreciated and gave room to 'The Kesari' which was started in 1880 A.D. The number of presses at present in Nasik is twenty-nine and the number of workers is in all 320. At the end of his speech he suggested that printers have to face a difficult situation and we here propose the name of Mr. V. P. Bhagwat to preside over this Fifth Session. The suggestion was duly seconded and then Mr. V. P. Bhagwat seated himself in the Chair.

Messages to the Session included the message from agriculture and revenue Minister, Bombay State, Collector, Nasik and many others. Mr. President was then garlanded

by nearly all Printing Presses in Nasik district and other district organizations.

Mr. V. P. Bhagwat congratulated and garlanded Mr. Phadnis of Prabodhchandrika (75 years printing service) and Mr. Rajwade of Dakshina Maharashtra (25 years printing service) for encouragement. Then Mr. V. P. Bhagwat gave his speech.

Mr. V. P. Bhagwat then delivered his speech and it included the following points:—

1. Thanking for second opportunity to serve the Printers.
2. Sales Tax as applied to Printing industry in 1955 and its bad effects on the trade.
3. Printed specimen exhibition and prizes, organized by Indian Government is encouraging to Printers.
4. The story of school text-books in Bombay State and the part played by the Printers. Regret for Government Policy towards Printers.
5. Effects of Minimum wages act as applied to the Printing Trade in Bombay State and fear of closing of some Printing houses.
6. Government work can be executed satisfactorily through Printers' organizations. A request to the Government.
7. Responsibility of printers in such work from Government Departments.
8. Request to Government to reconsider the question of Sales Tax on Printing Trade.
9. Printers should pay attention to the aesthetic side of the Trade and they must get ahead and also take part in competitions in Printing.
10. Maharashtra Printers must increase the quality of their Printing.

11. Improvements of Marathi type and its faces must occur early.
12. Mention of the work of Poona Press Owners' Association.
13. Request to discuss problems freely and make the best use of the session.

After the Presidential speech the first seating of the session came to an end.

Subjects Committee

All the delegates formed subjects committee of the session and the first long sitting of the subjects committee took place on 3-3-56 night from 9-30 p.m. to 2 a.m. after midnight. 27 various resolutions were read and discussed. Twelve were dropped, and new five more were formulated.

Subjects committee also met on the morning of 4-3-56 and freely discussed the Minimum Wages Act and the resolutions to minimize the effect of the same.

Open Session

On 4-3-56, the Maharashtra Mudran Parishad held its open session from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Subjects of the resolutions passed

1. Obituary and respect to nine Printers who died during 1955.
2. Congratulating Government of India for planning the regional printing schools and requesting it to take sufficient representatives of Printers' regional organizations in the management of these schools.
3. Certifying the business conditions and rules formulated and passed by the executive committee of the Parishad in 1955.
4. Requesting institution of standards, New Delhi, to standardize the Paper, Ink and Type Metal manufactured in India.
5. Formation of a Committee to consider the defects in laws like Factories Acts, Sales Tax Act etc., on Printing Trade.
6. Congratulating the Government of India for organizing the competition of Printed specimens in 1955 and requesting

to give prizes to City and Moffusil printers separately.

7. Congratulating the prize winners in the year 1955 competition.
8. A Committee set in to Survey the Printing trade of Maharashtra.
9. Refresher courses as regards printing trade should be organized by the Parishad. Costing and Estimating should be the subject of 1956 course.
10. Thanks to *Mudran Prakash* monthly on behalf of the Parishad and a request to Printers to subscribe to the same freely.
11. The Minimum Wages fixed by the Government are not payable by Maharashtra Printers. Therefore Government department is requested to reconsider the decision.
12. The Government should announce category of the workers for whom M. W. is declared.
13. The apprenticeship period under M. W. Act is put as one year for all sections. This period should be reconsidered according to skill in the section.
14. The Government should apply M. Wages act to all type foundries alike.
15. The Government Printing work to be given to the district Organizations and the rates for the same be fixed by Government experts.
16. Protest against the resolution passed by the Paper Traders' Association, Bombay.
17. The Sixth Session be held at Sangli in 1957.

After the resolutions were passed Mr. V. P. Bhagwat, President made a concluding speech in which he requested the printers to realize how Maharashtra Mudran Parishad is progressing in its work. Printers should follow suggestions being made by M. M. Parishad. To print 'well and qualitatively' should be our Motto.

The small presses must be able to take part in the exhibitions

being organized from time to time. The group of printers should collect specimens and send them to the office of the M. M. Parishad.

In such conferences Printers should make it a point to put forward suggestions, experiences and successful facts useful to the business.

We all should realize the 'times' in which we live and try to share our profits with the workers. The efficiency required in having these steps should also be acquired.

After this, National Anthem 'Vande Mataram' was sung and the conference came to an end.

OTHER IMPORTANT PROGRAMMES Printers' Talks

It was the expectation of some printers to get some time for expressing their own thoughts. The opportunity was given to printers from Dhulia, Nagar, Sangli, Jalgaon, Bombay and they gave out valuable thoughts to the gathering.

Annual General Meeting

Annual General Meeting was held at Nasik on 4-3-56 during 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. In the works transacted first was election of office bearers.

Mr. V. P. Bhagwat (*already elected President*)

Mr. D. D. Gangal (*Chairman*)

Mr. V. G. Deokule (*General Secretary*)

Mr. S. C. Oak (*Asst. Secretary*)

Mr. V. A. Badawe (*Hon. Auditor*)

The members of the executive body were sent on behalf of each district and the names were accepted.

The budget for 1956 was passed unanimously.

The printed report of the work of the work of 1955 was accepted with some changes. It was found that four meetings of the executive body took place very regularly and joint efforts were made to represent the printing trade to the Minimum Wages Act committee appointed by the Government. At Dhulia a memorandum on behalf of the M. M. Parishad was forwarded to the committee on 23-7-55.

A Refresher course in 'Print Management' was organised by M. M. Parishad in Poona from 11th Sept. to 18th Sept., 1955.

Visits

The delegates of the fifth session were invited for tea at Daily Gavkari Press, and Bhikusa Yamasa Press. Also the Delegates could visit Central Government Printing Press which is newly started at Nasik.

The President visited a book shop and an ideal Library and Reading room in Nasik.

Printers Came Nearer

It was a feeling throughout the atmosphere of the place of conference that the 5th Session had given good opportunity for all printers to come nearer. It was obvious from night meetings which were being held in every room.

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3rd year of publication

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MADRAS-1

MADRAS PRINTERS' & LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Printers' and Lithographers' Association was held on 3rd April 1956 at 'Acton Lodge,' No. 11, McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras, when the President of the Association, Sri V. M. Philip, presided.

Mr. S. Viswanathan gave an account of the Fourth Session of the All-India Printers' Conference and Exhibition held at Allahabad recently and requested the Madras Association to take all steps necessary to increase the funds of the All-India Federation of Master Printers as without funds, he said, it would be impossible to do anything useful. There was an immediate response and the Committee resolved to arrange for a Benefit Performance and give the entire proceeds to the funds of the Federation.

Accordingly a drama entitled *Vazhvil Inbam* in Tamil by the famous South Indian Dramatists, T. K. S. Brothers, was arranged and the members of the Madras Association went about selling tickets. The drama was enacted at the Annamalai Manram on Tuesday the 17th April 1956 and tickets were taken up by the Madras printers, members of allied trades and the public.

Sri V. Emberumanar Chettiar of Messrs. Hoe & Co., Madras, promised a donation of Rs. 1,000. More donations are expected from Sri K. Srinivasan of *The Hindu* and Sri S. Anantharamakrishnan, the leading industrialist of South India. Mr. S. Viswanathan at the end of the drama thanked all the members of the Madras Printers' & Lithographers' Association, members of the allied trades and the general public for their kind co-operation which had made the function a success, and read out the names of the donors. He also thanked Messrs. T. K. S. Brothers, the dramatists, for the help they gave in undertaking this enter-

tainment, thereby enabling the Madras Association to collect some funds for the Federation.

The following are the firms and gentlemen who donated for the Federation funds:

	Rs.
J. B. Advani & Co. Ltd.	545
Prasad Process Ltd.	500
East Asiatic Co. Ltd.	500
K. Orr & Co.	270
P. S. Nanjappa Chetty & Sons.	250
Parsram Jethanand & Co.	250
Sri M. Krishnamachari	250
Ganges Printing Ink Co.	250
Madras Law Journal Press	250
Central Art Press	250
P. A. S. Press	250
Monotype Corporation	250
J. B. A. Printing Ink Co. Ltd.	250
Rainbow Ink & Varnish Mfg. Co. Ltd.	250
Standard Printing Machinery.	200
Aspy Litho Works	150
Ramachandra Printing Works.	150
Subramanyam Brothers	150
Damodar Printing House	150

Jai Dayal Kapoor	125
Sri V. Rajagopalan	125
Provincial Paper Co.	100
Burma Paper Stores	100
T. Chelvaranga Mudaliar & Sons	100
United Printers' Syndicate Ltd.	100
Appar Achchakam	100
Ramnath Press	100
Amra Press Ltd.	100
Solar Works	100
Madras Type Foundry	100
Newton & Co.	100
Photo Litho Press Ltd.	100
B.G. Paul & Co.	100
Nathan Press	100
Artsman Press Ltd.	100
Nelson & Co.	100
Parker Press	100
Premier Art Press	100
Antiseptic Press	100
Norton & Co.	100
Modern Printers	100
Uma Printers	100
M. Varadarajalu Chetty & Bros.	100
Charles Morgan & Co. Ltd.	100
Klein & Peyerl	100
Collections less than Rs. 100.	1,068
Total	8,833

THE COIMBATORE & NILGIRI DISTRICTS MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

Modern Methods in Printing

To meet Mr. C. J. Findalin of The East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., the President and Members of the Coimbatore and Nilgiri Master Printers' Association got up a Tea Party on Friday the 17th February 1956 at Gita Hall, Coimbatore.

Mr. P. R. Ramakrishnan, President of the Association welcomed Mr. Findalin.

Mr. Findalin in his reply said that there is good prospect for printing trade in the Second Five Year Plan. He also explained the necessity of adopting labour saving methods such as replacing old and slow running machines by Automatics thus effect-

ing a saving in time. Further he emphasised the need for those who are in charge of printing presses to have training in foreign countries such as Germany and other places for the improvement in quality of the work in general.

Mr. S. Ramaswamy, Secretary while proposing a vote of thanks suggested that machine manufacturers should think of instituting a coveted prize for the good maintenance of their machines by the Printers in their presses and a well brought out result of the same. The meeting was terminated with a vote of thanks.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Trichinopoly District Press Owners' Association was held on Thursday the 26th April 1956 at Trichinopoly in honour of the visit of Sri S. Viswanathan, Hony. General Secretary and Sri R. Venkateswaran, Hony. Jt. Secretary. All India Federation of Master Printers, and was attended by all important printers of Trichinopoly.

Mr. T. Sivagnanam, President of the Association introduced Mr. S. Viswanathan and Mr. R. Venkateswaran. Mr. Viswanathan thanking the Association for the honour given to them and for arranging this function, said that in doing so, the Association was not honouring him personally, but was honouring the All India Federation of Master Printers, whose activities have drawn the

attention of the printers in all parts of the country. He detailed how the Federation was responsible for the starting of the four Regional Schools of Printing in our country, the four Printers' Conferences and Exhibitions held hitherto and giving an account of the other activities of the Federation. He advised the Trichinopoly Printers to unite and have their association affiliated to the Federation without any further delay as, he said, only on the number of such affiliated associations would depend the strength or otherwise of the Federation. He also assured the printers of the co-operation which the Madras Printers' & Lithographers' Association would give to students of Trichinopoly who would be joining the Regional School of Printing, Madras.

by taking them as apprentices and giving them all necessary facilities.

Mr. R. Venkateswaran speaking next thanked the Association for the honour they have done and said it was time that every town like Trichinopoly got their Associations well organised and got this affiliated to the All India Body. He also appealed to them to subscribe to *The Bulletin* and referred to the useful articles *The Bulletin* was publishing from time to time.

Mr. T. Sivagnanam thanked Mr. S. Viswanathan and Mr. R. Venkateswaran for paying the visit to Trichinopoly and said that they would certainly get their association affiliated to the Federation before long.

The Printers of Trichinopoly had held this meeting after a lapse of seven years and this meeting, it is felt, will be the forerunner of several such meetings in the future.



Mr. C. F. Findalin of the East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., Madras, addressing the members of the Coimbatore and Nilgiri Master Printers' Association at a party given to him on 17th Feb., '56 at Coimbatore.

FROM EVERYWHERE IN INDIA

IMPORT OF SECOND-HAND PRINTING MACHINERY: Information & Affirmation

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by a colleague of mine in West Africa which is self-explanatory.

I have been very perturbed for sometime over the junk printing machinery which is being imported in this Country. I think you will agree that apart from being a waste of the printer's money, it is also a waste of valuable foreign currency. There is another important angle from my point of view and that is these ill-advised purchases from British sources leave a nasty taste in the mouth of the printer and ultimately must harm a happy relationship between our two countries.

I do not know if our Federation is associated with the British Federation of Master Printers but I feel sure that if the Federation was approached it is quite possible that one of its members would gladly check over a second-hand machine which was being offered.

We ourselves have suggested many times to printers who are contemplating the purchase of second-hand Monotype machines, even in India, that they would be well advised to seek our advice on the condition and age of a machine. This we are always prepared to do without any obligation to the printer.

I am wondering if it is not possible to "educate" printers in this matter through the medium of the *Bulletin* and perhaps through some of our Trade Papers—perhaps with a simple reminder to printers that when purchasing second-hand machines either from overseas or in India, they would be well advised to seek the advice of the manufacturer or in any case the assistance of our Federation.

For obvious reasons I do not want this kind of advice to be sponsored by myself or my Corporation directly. Some misguided people might think that "Monotype" was adopting a "dog in the manger" attitude towards this business. For your information I have discussed this problem (and it is a serious one) with my friends who represent not only firms who manufacture type-setting machines but also printing machinery and they agreed with me that the Federation would be doing a great service to the Indian printer if they would issue a timely warning. I could quote you a number of really shocking cases of where absolute wrecks have been purchased without inspection and on arrival have been sold for scrap iron. Perhaps you will let me have your comments and I do hope you will feel that this matter is sufficiently important to give it the widest publicity.

Bangalore.

C. W. I. RADMORE.

*

Dear Sir,

In response to your request both Mr. F. D. Sparham who as you know is the Managing Director for all "Monotype" interests in Africa, and myself have examined the old second-hand "Monotype" machines which your Company purchased from some obscure source in Great Britain.

It has been a matter of great concern to us that such old decrepit machines should have been foisted on to you, and it is indeed unfortunate that we were not consulted before you purchased the same. As esteemed customers of ours, we could easily have arranged for one of our Inspectors in Great Britain to "vet"

the machines before purchase, and there would have been no charge for this service.

However, we examined the three Keyboards and two Composition Casters all of which must be approximately fifty years old according to the Serial numbers. As you know most machines of this nature (type-setting machines) in Great Britain are worked at least on a double shift and therefore in terms of normal working hours, the machines could easily be the equivalent of 70 to 80 years old.

Not one of the machines can be said to be in a workable or serviceable condition. To put them into guaranteed good working condition would necessitate a major overhaul which work could only be effectively and economically carried out at our Works in Great Britain, which you can appreciate will be most costly, and frankly beyond what they are worth, due to age and obsolescence.

It is possible that one Composition Caster (that presently placed in position in your Caster Department) could be put into sufficiently good working order to cast type and spaces for the type cases. This would necessitate dismantling the top section of the Caster, replacing any worn parts, assembling and completely readjusting the machine.

If this suggestion is carried out, the Caster might ease the situation at your Office in Enugu, as it could be used to cast type and spaces for the "cases" and thus ease the burden placed on your "Monotype" department here. It is possible that the Enugu Office could then cast type and spaces for your Branches at Onitsha and Port Harcourt.

For your future guidance we would suggest that any second-hand Printing machinery you may consider purchasing from Great Britain should be investigated and reported upon before purchase. The Federation of British Master Printers would, we are sure, assist in this respect and give you an unbiased report on such machinery.

THE MONOTYPE CORPORATION LTD.

COUNCIL IN JUNE AT CALCUTTA

The Calcutta Association of Master Printers has invited the All India Federation of Master Printers to hold their next meeting of the Governing Council in June at Calcutta.

STATE AWARD EXHIBITS

The Government of India has sent all the exhibits received by them for competition held by them at Delhi for State Awards, for exhibiting them in Madras. The Madras Printers' & Lithographers' Association will be arranging for an exhibition of these in a short time. The exhibition would be open to the public for three days.

WASTAGE STOPPED

Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, printers of Madras State were hitherto required to send seven copies of every book printed by them to the Registrar of Books, Madras, to be disposed off as follows:

4 copies to be sent to the Central Library referred to under section 4, clause (a) of the Madras Public Libraries Act 1948:

1 copy to be disposed of in such manner as the Government may from time to time determine; and 2 copies to the Central Government.

It was found that the 4 copies to be sent to the Central Library referred to above was the Connemara Public Library Madras, where all these copies were not properly indexed, catalogued or used in any manner.

The Madras Printers' & Lithographers' Association in collaboration with the Publishers' Association of South India took up the matter and drew the attention of the Government to the fact that books were thus unnecessarily wasted and that the Government should revise the section and should ask for only 2 copies instead of 7. Public opinion was created on the subject as a result of which the Government in their Order G.O. No. Ps. 159 Education dated 31st January 1956 modified this section and directed that thereafter printers need send only 2 copies instead of 7.

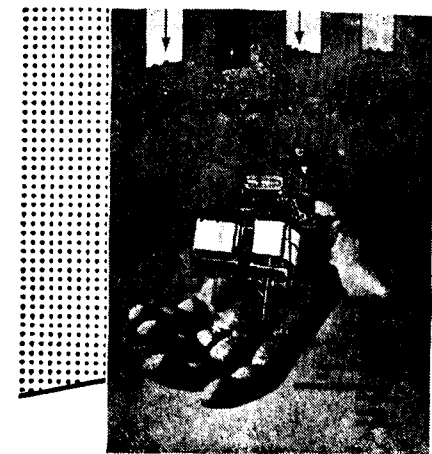
PRINTERS ASSOCIATIONS

It is proposed to publish in these columns the names of the office-bearers of the different Associations existing in the country. All Associations are therefore requested to send these details at an early date so as to enable us to publish this list in the May issue.

GRANT OF LOANS TO PRINTING PRESSES

In response to a request from the Federation asking the State Governments to advance loans for printing presses, the following letter No. SAI-1156/27982-F dated 25-4-56 from the Development Department, Government of Bombay, has been received.

"With reference to your letters No. FM 20/56, dated the 4th April 1956. addressed to the Minister for Industries, on the subject noted above, I am directed to state that this State considers applications for grant of loans for the development of printing industry. Applications for loans for this purpose are to be made to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay in a prescribed form available in his office.



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Do you want the HEIDELBERG NEWS free of charge? Throughout the year, we are mailing to all leading presses this well-known graphic arts magazine (16 pages) containing the finest specimen prints as well as a number of technical hints about fine printing. The HEIDELBERG NEWS is receiving very good attention throughout the country.

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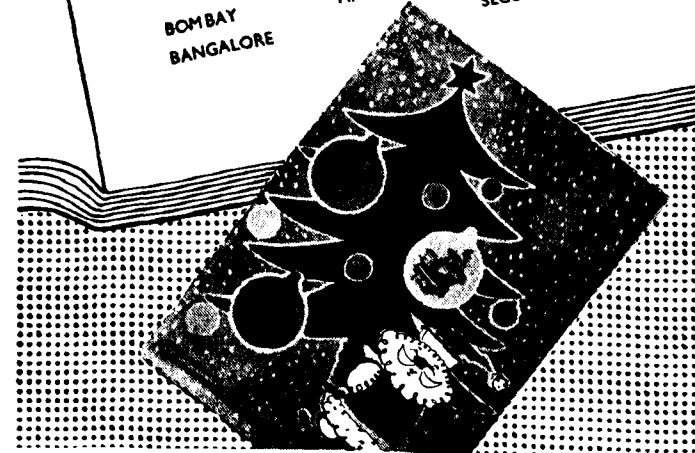
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the materials for his work—
fine paper, good ink, clear type

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because he knows
he can rely on them for

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LETTER PRESS JELLY BLACKS are thixotropic. This means that in the tin they set up to a jelly-like consistency with little or no flow. It is this characteristic which is often liked by machine men because the Ink in this state is easy to handle being soft and short.

When transferred to the duct, however, the rolling out action of the Distributor Rollers on the machine breaks down the thixotropy and the Ink acquires the normal flow properties of a good quality Neoset Black type Ink. These Inks are at present manufactured in two grades : N1600/1 being normal and N1600/3 being a very dense Black.

COATES JELLY BLACK :

N1600/1	..	..	Rs. 4/14/- per lb.
N1600/3	..	..	Rs. 6/-/- per lb.

COATES OF INDIA (PRIVATE) LIMITED
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

STRENGTHEN THE FEDERATION

AS we go to the press comes the encouraging news of the growing strength of our Federation. New local associations of printers are coming into existence ; and the old ones are getting regenerated. Down south, our General Secretary's visit to Tiruchirapalli has helped to inspire the local associations in that district with new confidence and new strength. His tour in the southern districts has had the effect of activating the already strong and enterprising unit at Sivakasi and the energetic unit at Coimbatore, and of reorganising others in the other districts.

Calcutta has done some good work in spite of the renegade policy of a handful. Maharashtra is doing really very fine work. Their magazine, 'Mudran Prakash' which is helping printers so well, is a fine example of their spirit. Hyderabad is making itself felt. But what about Gujerat, Delhi, the Punjab, and Andhra and other places ? Bombay too should do a lot more.

It is axiomatic that the strength of a Federation lies in the strength of its units ; and in their turn, the strength of the units depends on their members. But the strength of the members depends on organization. Organization is thus the

corner-stone. Hence every member should make it a point to take a living interest in the work of the Federation, and spread its message. There are still several sleeping partners in our midst. These need to be awakened from their slumber. They require to be activated. There are others, too selfish, who rest content with looking after their own interests and are absolutely unconcerned when the general interests of the industry are at stake. This apathy should be shaken off, and in order to achieve this, what has been done down south should be carried out in the other states and districts.

The current discussions of the draft of the Second Five Year Plan in the Lok Sabha, cast the shadows of coming events in the country. The per capita income is sought to be raised by as much as 25% in the second plan period. This means a rise in the standard of living, which in turn will bring in its wake an increase in things bought and sold. For this, the greatest instrument of selling—Printing—is essential.

Some States have already introduced primary education for the masses. Other States are bound to follow suit very soon. This involves abundant reading matter for the

vast concourse of humanity that is going to be educated, guides for those who will be imparting the education, and organizational literature for the scheme. And when these men and women of India are well versed in the three R's, the volume of news and information required to whet their appetites will indeed be colossal. Thus the Second Plan will open up new vistas for our Industry. Unless we are organized, meanwhile, on a sound basis, we will not be able to meet this new and rising demand. Here therefore lies a duty on every member to think and try to strengthen the Federation, by increasing mutual contact and organization. Otherwise we may find ourselves napping when the flood-gates open up.

APOLOGY

Circumstances beyond our control have delayed the publication of the May issue of "The Bulletin" and we regret for it. Arrangements for the smooth running of "The Bulletin" have just been completed and there will be no such delays in future. The next issue will be out in the course of the next week.

THE PUBLISHER.

What the Indian printer wants is

A GOOD INK
AT A
REASONABLE PRICE

That's why he buys

G A N G E S



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Factories at : **HOWRAH, BOMBAY, MADRAS**

THE DELIVERY OF BOOKS

(PUBLIC LIBRARIES) ACT, 1954

GAZETTE OF INDIA, PART II
SEC. 1 (Extra-ordinary) dated
the 21st May, 1954

THE DELIVERY OF BOOKS (PUBLIC LIBRARIES) ACT, 1954

No. 27 of 1954

An Act to provide for delivery
of books to the National Library
and other Public Libraries.

Be it enacted by Parliament in
the Fifth Year of the Republic of
India as follows :

1. Short title and extent

(1) This Act may be called the
Delivery of Books (Public Libraries)
Act, 1954.

(2) It extends to the whole of
India except the State of Jammu
and Kashmir.

2. Definition

In this Act unless the context
otherwise requires :

(a) “ book ” includes every
volume, part or division of a volume
and pamphlet, in any language,
and every sheet of music, map,
charter, plan separately printed or
lithographed, but does not include a
newspaper published in conformity
with the provisions of section 5 of
the Press and Registration of Books
Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867).

(b) “ public libraries ” means
the National Library at Calcutta
and any three other libraries which
may be specified by the Central
Government in this behalf by noti-
fication in the Official Gazette.

3. Delivery of books to public libraries

(1) Subject to any rules that
may be made under this Act, but
without prejudice to the provisions
contained in section 9 of the Press
and Registration of Books Act, 1867
(XXV of 1867) the publisher of
every book published in the territo-
ries to which this Act extends after
the commencement of this Act shall,
notwithstanding any agreement to
the contrary, deliver at his own
expense a copy of the book to the
National Library at Calcutta and

one such copy to each of the other
three public libraries within thirty
days from the date of its publica-
tion.

(2) The copy delivered to the
National Library shall be a copy
of the whole book with all maps and
illustrations belonging thereto, finish-
ed and coloured in the same manner
as the best copies of the same, and
shall be bound, sewed or stitched
together, and on the best paper on
which any copy of the book is
printed.

(3) The copy delivered to any
other public library shall be on
the paper on which the largest
number of copies of the book is
printed for sale, and shall be in the
like condition as the books prepared
for sale.

(4) Nothing contained in sub-
section (1) shall apply to any second
or subsequent edition of a book in
which edition no additions or altera-
tions either in the letter-press or in
the maps, book prints or other
engravings belonging to the book
have been made, and a copy of
the first or some preceding edition
of which book has been delivered
under this Act.

4. Receipt for books delivered

The person in-charge of a public
library (whether called a librarian
or by any other name) or any other
person authorised by him in this
behalf to whom a copy of a book is
delivered under section 3 shall
give to the publisher a receipt in
writing therefor.

5. Penalty

Any publisher who contravenes
any provision of this Act or of any
rule made thereunder shall be
punishable with fine which may
extend to fifty rupees and the value
of the book, and the court trying
the offence may direct that the
whole or any part of the fine
realised from him shall be paid,
by way of compensation, to the
public library to which the book
ought to have been delivered.

6. Cognizance of offences

(1) No court shall take cognizance
of any offence punishable under this
Act save on complaint made by an
officer empowered in this behalf by
the Central Government by a general
or special order.

(2) No court inferior to that of a
Presidency Magistrate or a magis-
trate of the first class shall try any
offence punishable under this Act.

7. Application of Act to books Published by Government

This Act shall also apply to books
published by or under the authority
of the Government other than books
meant for official use only.

8. Power to make rules

The Central Government may,
by notification in the Official Gazette,
make rules to carry out the purposes
of this Act.

GAZETTE OF INDIA, PART II,
Sec. 3. Dated 19-3-55

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL LIBRARY CALCUTTA

New Delhi, the 11th March '55
S.R.O. 587. In exercise of the
powers conferred by Section 8 of
the Delivery of Books (Public Libra-
ries) Act, 1954 (27 of 1954), the
Central Government hereby makes
the following rules namely :

1. Short title

These rules may be called the
Delivery of Books (Public Libraries)
Rules, 1955.

2. Definitions

In these rules, unless the context
otherwise requires—

(a) “ the Act ” means the Deli-
very of Books (Public Libraries)
Act, 1954 (27 of 1954).

(b) “ Librarian ” in relation to
a Public Library, means the person
in charge of such Public Library,
and includes any person authorised
by him in this behalf to discharge
all or any of the functions imposed
on him by or under the Act.

(c) “ section ” means Section of
the Act and

(d) all words and expressions used by not defined in these rules shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Mode of delivery

Subject to the provisions of section 3, a copy of every book published by a publisher shall be delivered by him to the librarian of each public library either by registered post or through a special messenger and the librarian to whom the copy is so delivered shall forthwith acknowledge receipt thereof in the Form annexed hereto and send it to the publisher by registered post and such receipt shall be conclusive proof of the fact that a copy of the book has been duly delivered to the public library of which he is the librarian.

4. Prosecution of a defaulting publisher

Where a copy of the book published after the 20th day of May, 1954 has not been delivered to a public library within a period of thirty days from the date of its publica-

tion, the officer empowered under sub-section (1) of section 6 may at any time after expiry of the said period make a complaint to the court against the publisher of such book for his failure to deliver a copy to the public library named in the complaint and such complaint shall be inquired into and tried by the court according to the procedure laid in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) :

Provided that before a complaint is made to the court, a notice thereof may be given to the publisher by the librarian stating that he has failed to deliver a copy of such book within a period of thirty days of its publication and that if a copy is not delivered within a period of thirty days of the receipt of the notice he shall make himself liable to a penalty under Section 5.

5. Information regarding the correct date of publication

The publisher of every book shall affix on the copy of the book delivered to every public library

a stamp bearing the date of the publication of the book and specifying that "the copy delivered is pursuant to the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954."

6. Memoranda of Books

The publishers of every book shall furnish to the librarian a statement containing (so far as may be practicable) the following particulars, that is to say,—

- (1) the title of the book and the contents of the title page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language ;
- (2) the language in which the book is written ;
- (3) the name of the author, translator or editor of the book or any part thereof ;
- (4) the subject ;
- (5) the place of printing and the place of publication ;
- (6) the name of firm of the printer and the name of the firm of the publishers ;

(Continued on page 12)

MARK THESE, PLEASE!

by

S. BOSE, B.L.

Superintendent, Calcutta Association of Master Printers

I have discussed several controversial points in the April issue. I like to continue my discussion on several other such points for sometime to come before I draw up my conclusion on the principles of Standing Orders.

4. Sick Leave

Many factories have provisions of sick leave as condition of service. In the meantime Employees' State Insurance Act has been promulgated in the country providing for sickness benefit of workmen. It is quite natural that some confusion may arise as to how to reconcile these two systems. It may occur to some one that as the workmen are getting sickness benefit under the Act, they are no longer entitled to the Sick Leave benefit as a condition of service. But it is not so. Chapter IV of the "Employers' Guide issued by the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation deals with the head "Benefits." A reference to item No. 9 of the said Chapter will clarify the position. It reads as follows :

'No employer shall, directly or indirectly, reduce the Wages of an employee or discontinue or reduce benefits payable to him under the conditions of his service which are similar to the benefits conferred by the Act, except to the extent indicated below :

- (a) An employer may discontinue or reduce from the date of commencement of the first benefit period following the Appointed Day for the factory or establishment.
- (i) sick leave on $\frac{1}{2}$ pay to the full extent.
- (ii) such proportion of any combined general purpose leave and sick on $\frac{1}{2}$ pay as

may be assigned as sick leave, but in any case not exceeding 50% of such combined leave.

Provided that where an employee avails himself of any leave from the employer for sickness or temporary disablement, the employer shall be entitled to deduct from the leave salary of the employee the amount of benefit to which he may be entitled under the Act for the corresponding period.

From the above it is clear that the workmen shall continue to enjoy sick leave, if it is already a condition of service, subject to a reduction of wages or benefits as stated above.

At the same time it may be noted that the employer is liable to grant sick leave with wages only upto the limit of days provided for sick leave in his Standing Orders. Wages of workmen for absence due to sickness beyond that period shall be paid according to the provisions of the E.S.I. Act. The proviso mentioned above entitles an employer to recover any amount paid by him to a workman which the workman may be entitled to under the Act. In other words if an employer though not liable, pays to a workman any amount which the said workman is entitled to receive under the E.S.I. Act, the employer can recover that amount from the wages of the worker.

5. Attendance and Late attendance

It is very often found that employers as well as workmen, specially in printing industry are not much conscious about regular attendance to duty and as a result the production is hampered to a great extent. Irregularity in attendance causes irregularity of production which again causes irregular supply to customers. So regularity

plays a very important role in protecting the goodwill of a firm. The management should therefore enjoin strict regularity of attendance upon their workmen. Definite rules regarding attendance should be provided in the Standing Orders. I propose to give below some model rules regarding attendance and late coming for guidance of the management and the workmen. This ofcourse is only a model set of rules which may be adopted with necessary changes and alterations according to one's own need.

Attendance and late coming.—

All workmen shall be at work at the time fixed and notified. A grace of five minutes may be allowed. Late attendance up to five minutes will be excused provided the worker is not habitually late. If any worker is late by more than five minutes the period by which he is late over the grace period of five minutes shall be carried over and shall be dealt with according to the following rules :—

(i) Total hours of late attendance during the month according to the aforesaid principle shall be calculated to the nearest hour.

(ii) If the total late attendance in one month does not exceed two hours, it will involve a deduction in basic wages only, but when it exceeds two hours, it will involve a deduction of both basic wage and D.A. ; all deduction will be proportionate to basic wage and D.A.

(iii) If workers are to come to their place of work by railway trains, they shall be allowed to join their work if they can satisfy the Management that their late attendance is due to late arrival of the train, the scheduled time of arrival of which would not have occasioned any delay in the workman joining his work, provided however that such cases are not frequent.

(iv) Any workman coming to duty 10 minutes after the time fixed for attendance may not be allowed to work for the day. In case he is not allowed to work he shall be marked absent for the day.

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D-32a

AMERICAN PROGRESS IN DRY OFFSET PRINTING

By
DAVID W. LEWIS

Dry offset—or relief or letterpress offset, as it is variously termed—has aroused widespread interest among printers in this country in connection with the development of new photo-mechanical techniques such as Dow etching and electronic engraving. Investigations in this direction were undertaken recently in the Laboratories of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association Research Institute. This article which is a further epitome of the epitome of an address delivered before a convention of the U.S.A. Technical Association of the Graphic Arts is extracted from The BRITISH PRINTER for March 1956.

DRY offset has been of considerable interest to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association Research Institute for a number of years in connection with the possibility of perfecting the process, from the economic as well as quality considerations, for use as an alternative means of printing newspaper supplements.

During the past eighteen months a great deal of information has been accumulated concerning all the technical aspects involved.

Among the first studies made was an investigation of negatives and plate-making techniques. The negatives were 120-line, made with a one stop exposure, using a flash to extend the low end if necessary. All plates were etched by the conventional method using zinc. Due to poor plate-making techniques as well as the inherent nature of the conventional engraving process, the data obtained were inconsistent, and when plotted, resulted in erratic curves which were practically valueless for

the purpose of determining optimum plate-making techniques.

In an attempt to maintain uniform conditions all the conventionally etched halftone plates were given a flat etch only. If any re-etching had been done, the printed page would not have had any direct relation to the original negatives. This is one reason why the halftone break presented a problem of paramount importance. In an effort to eliminate this difficulty, some work was done with elliptical stops in the copy camera. This relieved the problem but did not eliminate it. Because a large percentage of the halftone break was occurring in the etching operation, some elementary tests were made on the DOW-ANPA etching process. It was found that the plates etched by the DOW-ANPA process were infinitely better than those etched by the conventional process. In order to obtain the desired tone range with the DOW-ANPA process, it was necessary to change the negative specifications. In doing this, it was

also learned that lower tones could be held during the printing operation due to the additional depth which can be obtained with the use of the DOW-ANPA process. In view of the excellent work which has been obtained from the DOW-ANPA high-speed etched plates, all plates for dry offset in the Institute Laboratory are now being made by this process.

The introduction of the magnesium plate to the dry offset process necessitated the design of a hot-bending fixture which would allow magnesium plates to be locked up on a small diameter cylinder with the minimum gutter. The fixture was designed to bend 0.025 inch magnesium to 90 degrees with a minimum radius of 0.062 inch.

Because of the differences in the offset blankets employed, an investigation of blanket surfaces was initiated to determine the smoothness, uniformity and hardness of the various blankets that are commercially available. Smoothness tests were made for the Research Institute by the Institute of Paper Chemistry, using the Chapman smoothness tester, and photo-micrographs of the blankets were made at the Laboratory so that a visual comparison could be made. The blanket surfaces were also investigated with the use of the Brush Surface Analyser, which seems to be an excellent method of comparing surfaces, but the equipment at the Laboratory is not yet complete. Because of this, the blanket tests have been discontinued until the balance of the equipment has been constructed and installed. However, the data accumulated to date indicates that the best printing results are obtained from a hard,

smooth blanket. It is hoped that the completion of this investigation will make it possible to place exact limitations on blanket specifications.

As it was previously stated, the adaptation of the DOW-ANPA etching process eliminated a large percentage of the halftone break; however, the balance of the problem lies with the negative. The inherent nature of the photographic process prevents linear continuous tone copy from being screened such that the resulting negative is also linear. It is our belief that the co-operative work now in progress between ANPA Research Institute Inc. and the Fair-child Camera & Instrument Corporation will yield results which will lead to the preparation of an ideal negative.

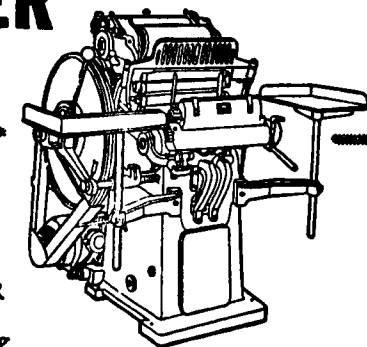
In conjunction with the ideal negative, there is the 'no image loss' feature of the DOW-ANPA etching process. When these two features are put to use, there should be no insuperable plate-making problems for dry offset.

Of the problems remaining, the most important are: the location of a high-speed web-fed offset press that can be used for test, a more complete investigation of suitable inks, an investigation of the ideal negative, curved plate etching and colour by dry offset.

There is not much doubt in our minds concerning the quality of work which can be done with dry offset when used for line work. Great strides have also been made by the Speaker-Hines Co. with the halftone reproduction and this is a phase of the process in which we are vitally interested.

No attempt has been made to give any detailed information here concerning our activities in the dry offset programme. The intention has been to establish the fact that we feel there is a definite place for dry offset in the printing field; and that we are attempting to prove its worth by perfecting the process to a point where it is commercially acceptable.

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NEWS AND NOTES

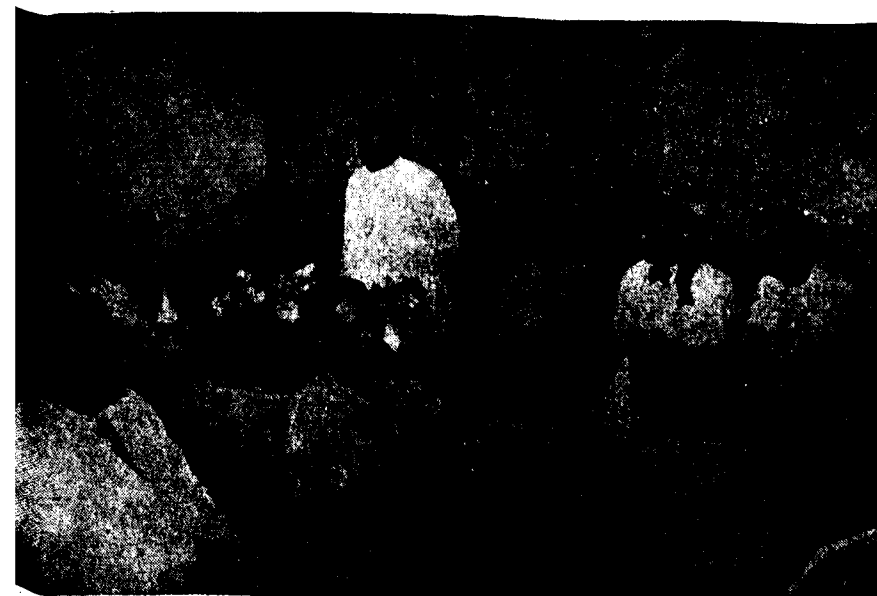
Calcutta Association of Master Printers Meets Federation Councillors at Dinner

The members of the Calcutta Association of Master Printers met the members of the Governing Council of the All India Federation of Master Printers at a dinner at the Great Eastern Hotel on Sunday the 28th May, 1956. Besides the members of the Governing Council, a large number of distinguished guests including Sir D. N. Mitra (President, The School of Printing Technology, Calcutta), Sri Asoke Kumar Sarkar (Managing Director, Ananda Bazar Patrika and Hindustan Standard Group of Newspapers), Sri Sachibilas Ray Choudhury (Director, Amrita Bazar Patrika), Sri A. C. Sen (Director of Public Institution (Tech.) Government of West Bengal), Sri K. L. Dev (Manager, Survey of India Press, Government of India), Sri S. Kanjilal (Superintendent, University Press), Sri Bibekananda Pal (Asst. Controller, Printing, Government of

India) attended the party. Sris. D. N. Dhar, S. C. Ghose and S. N. Guha Ray of the Calcutta Association were all attention to the guests.

Sri D. N. Dhar, President of the Calcutta Association introduced the guests to the members of his association. Sri S. N. Guha Ray, Secretary of the Association announced in midst of cheers that Sri Asoka Sarkar of the Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd. has kindly promised the Association a Rotary Machine for donating to the School of Printing Technology, Calcutta. Sri N. J. Ardeshir of Bombay also announced that Sri V. H. Thacker of Bombay has been pleased to promise a sum of Rupees 5,000/- to the Calcutta Printing School through the Calcutta Association of Master Printers for purchase of pre-makeready equipment for the School.

Sri D. N. Mitra welcomed the members of the Governing Council in a neat little speech. He appealed to the Master Printers to give employment to the students of the School.



Sri D. N. Dhar, President of the Calcutta Association of Master Printers, speaking at the Dinner given to the members of the Governing Council.

Sarbasri Ardeshir and Venkateswaran expressed their admiration for the School of Printing and thanked the Calcutta Association for their generosity.

*

A Deputation meets the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on behalf of The All India Federation of Master Printers

In response to a letter received from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, asking the All India Federation of Master Printers to send their representatives to discuss the difficulties experienced by the printing industry because of the present Import Policy as mentioned by them in their Allahabad Resolution, a deputation consisting of Messrs. S. N. Guha Ray, Noman L. Contractor and V. H. Thacker met the Chief Controller on 9-5-'56 at his office and presented to him a memorandum detailing the difficulties and suggesting ways of redress. The Chief Controller was very courteous to the deputation, gave a patient hearing and has promised to do whatever was possible in order to give the industry the relief they need so badly.

The deputation drew the attention of the Chief Controller to the following points :

1. Box Board—Since the capacity of the Indian mills is far short of our present requirements, the deputation suggested that actual consumers should be allowed to import foreign boards. They stressed that the heavy increase in duty on foreign boards was sufficient deterrent on its import and would safeguard the interests of the Indian manufacturers. Dr. Seetharamiah of the Development wing wanted statistics of the consumption of this board from the member units, so that they can have an estimate of the country's total requirements. The Honorary General Secretary of the Federation shall be glad if members of the printing industry will kindly let him have details of the requirements of

- Box Board — Indian and Foreign in their area.
2. Ivory Board and Bristol Board—These have not been manufactured in our country. The deputation urged that their import should be allowed freely to actual consumers.
 3. Coated papers and Boards (including art papers, art cards and plain card boards) : Since the quality manufactured by Indian mills is not of a high standard and therefore could not be used for specialised jobs of the Government of India and Pharmaceutical concerns who insist on such a standard, it was suggested that actual consumers should be given their full quota of requirements.
 4. Newsprint—It was urged that allotments out of newsprint imported on O. G. L. concession should be given for the purpose of printing of religious books and taking proofs and for make-ready purposes in printing presses.
 5. Since the present procedure adopted by the Director of Industries in certifying the requisite quantities of foreign boards presented numerous difficulties, the deputation requested that the State Directors of Industries should be instructed to issue certificate on the total consumption of Foreign and Indian Boards, and should also take into consideration the future expansion of the business.

Shri K. B. Rao, Chief Controller of Printing & Stationery felicitated

Shri K. B. Rao, Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India was received at a Tea Party at the Great Eastern Hotel by the Calcutta Association of Master Printers on the 30th May evening. At this pleasant function Shri Rao assured the members of the Calcutta Association of Master Printers that it would henceforth be the policy of the Government to frame its panel of printers only from the members of Master

Printers' Associations. He further informed the members that arrangements have been made to clear all arrear bills within this month. As regards the inconvenience caused to some printers by the removal of the depot to Santragachi, Shri Rao agreed to find out how this could be ameliorated. Shris B. S. Kesavan (Librarian, National Library), B. K. Ray (Manager, Government of India Press), Dr. P. N. Sahai (Deputy Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Sri Bibekananda Pal, Asst. Controller, Printing, Government of India and others attended the party.

Sri S. N. Guha Ray Felicitated

AT an enjoyable function at New Delhi on the 12th May, 1956, Mr. Sohanlal of the Standard Type Foundry, the Indian representatives of the well-known Nebuolo Printing Machines, presented Shri S. N. Guha Ray, Hony. Secretary of the Calcutta Association of Master Printers as also a Vice-President of the All-India Federation of Master Printers, a gold wrist watch in appreciation of his selfless and untiring services to the Printing industry in India. In making the pre-

sentation Shri Sohanlal said that the contribution of Shri Guha Ray towards organising the Indian Printing industry under the banner of the All-India Federation of Master Printers has been unique. As a matter of fact, the work he began in 1936 in organising the Printers of Calcutta under the Calcutta Association of Master Printers has blossomed forth in the All India Federation. Shri Sohanlal also mentioned Shri Guha Ray's activities in connection with the establishment of Regional Schools of Printing under the First Five Year Plan. He said that the Calcutta School of Printing Technology of which Shri Guha Ray was the Secretary has been organised to render training to the candidates in the most realistic way. It was not known to many that when Shri Guha Ray went to Europe in 1953 he visited almost all the Schools of Printing in Great Britain and the European mainland to gain experience in their working. I would not be saying too much that all the four regional Schools of Printing in India have not been slow in drawing on the experience of Shri Guha Ray.

In conclusion, Shri Sohanlal prayed for the long life of Shri Guha Ray and hoped that he would continue rendering unstinted service to the Printing industry.



Shri K. B. Rao at Tea given by the Calcutta Association of Master Printers. Shri K. B. Rao is at the head of the table.

Shri Veda Vrat, Secretary of the Delhi Printers Association, Shri Amar Nath of Caxton Press, Shri Brama Prakash and many others associated with Shri Sohanlal in all what he said about Shri Guha Ray's contribution to the industry.

Shri Guha Ray in his brief reply said that he was overwhelmed with the expression of good-wishes from his friends. He had no idea when he accepted this invitation from his Delhi friends that they were going to show their appreciation in this fine manner.

The meeting also discussed about the forthcoming Session of the All-India Printers' Conference and Exhibition to be held in February, 1957 in Delhi. Shri Veda Vrat said that the Delhi Association was on the lookout for a suitable site for the Exhibition as he expected it would be much more large and comprehensive than all the last four Exhibitions. Mr. Monofor Mussa the Italian Factory Engineer of the Nebuolo Company, attached to the Standard Type Foundry, said that he had recommended to his principals to send a larger number of machines to the Delhi Exhibition.

Shri Sohanlal entertained the assembled guests with a sumptuous dinner.



Shri D. N. Mitra laying the foundation stone of the Students' Hall of the School of Printing Technology, Calcutta.

The School of Printing Technology, Calcutta. Laying the Foundation Stone of the Students' Hall.

At a neat little function, Shri D. N. Mitra, President of the Governing Body of the School of Printing Technology, Calcutta, laid the Foundation Stone of the multi-storied Hostel building of the School

on the morning of Thursday the 24th May 1946 on the auspicious Buddha Jayanti Day.

After the National Anthem was sung, Shri S. N. Guha Ray (Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd., Calcutta) Joint Secretary of the School invited Sir D. N. Mitra to lay the Foundation Stone of the Students Hall of the School. Shri Guha Ray in his speech traced the history of the starting of the Regional Schools of Printing Technology under the First Five Year Plan in Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay and Madras. The Calcutta School had a covered area of about 30,000 sq. ft. and he hoped that it would be one of the most well-equipped printing Schools in the East, due to the generosity of the Central and West Bengal Governments and the whole-hearted co-operation of the Printing Industry. Some of the machineries and equipments for Letterpress, Offset and Book-Binding departments have arrived and the rest will be arriving soon. The Hostel is meant to accommodate 100 students.

Shri S. C. Ghosh, Mayor of Calcutta, in his speech said that on this auspicious day he wished all success to the School and he hoped that the students who would get their training in the School and those who would reside in the Hostel would prove worthy of the Printing Industry.



Shri S. C. Ghosh speaking on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone of the Students Hall.

Mr. Adams, General Manager of Orient Longmans in felicitating the organisers of the School and the Students Hall said that the quality of printing in India has improved considerably. When the School would start functioning quality would further improve.

In laying the Foundation Stone, Sir Dhiren thanked the West Bengal and Central Governments for their generous contribution for the furtherance of the Printing Industry of the Country. He also thanked the Calcutta Association of Master Printers who has co-operated with the Government in building up this institution. He was not thanking Mr. Guha Ray and Mr. Sen as they are the Institution. He also thanked Mr. B. N. Chaudhuri, the Consulting Architect and Engineer of the School who was responsible for the design of the very beautiful mansion standing before them.

Mr. Marik, Engineer of the Martin-Burn Ltd., Contractors of the School and Hostel Buildings then presented a beautifully engraved silver spatula to Sir Dhiren, with which he put in mortar along with Foundation Stone which was slowly laid in its niche amongst cheering.

After the ceremony, all the assembled gentlemen and ladies went round the School building.

(Continued from page 4)

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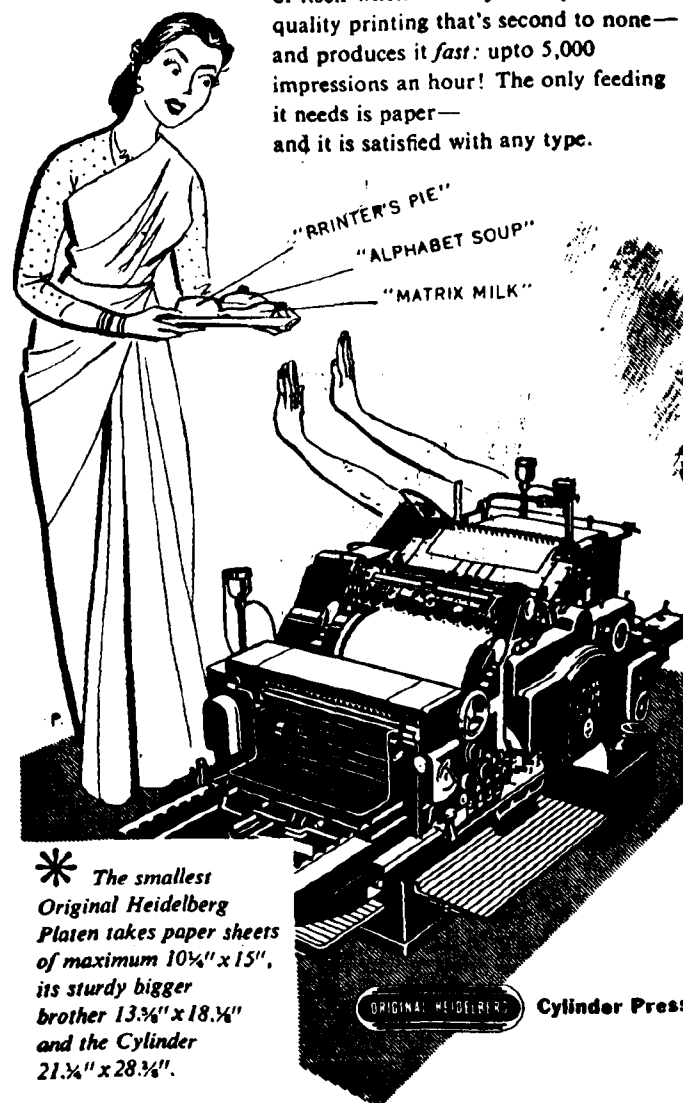
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ODDS & ENDS

By

S. BHATTACHARYYA

Darkest cloud with silver line

First it was the indigenous Banks, the winding up of which meant a terrible loss to the printers. Soon after came the question of nationalising the Insurance Companies of India. Insurance Companies, as we all know, are meant for staying off the bad days, but alas, what is sauce for the gander is not always for the goose. The individual units will cease to exist under the scheme and so will cease the flow of printing orders to the printers hitherto depending on them so much.

The Federation had, of course, pointed out to the authorities concerned the difficulties of the printers. The Calcutta Association of Master

Printers had also moved them. And it was at their instance the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce took up the matter with the Government. The appeal of all these great organisations is only that the Insurance Corporation should make a panel of such printers as had already been carrying on Insurance printing and distribute the work amongst them.

True, the integration of the individual units into one Corporation will necessarily mean a good-bye to the varieties of forms, premium rate cards, prospectuses etc. That is bad enough for the printer. But the volume of printing, the Corporation will handle will be as many times great as there are integrating

units. So we say, a little consideration of the Corporation authorities may turn a most ominous situation to a most encouraging one. The gander and the goose both will welcome the sauce.

But that butts in

You may drag a horse to a pond, but can you always make it drink?

Industrial Disputes Act is so familiar with the printers now-a-days. Printing has been recognised as an industry for the purpose of this Act and who knows it better than the printers themselves? In these days of uncertainty when printing orders are getting more and more scarce and demands of workers rising higher and higher, printers do look for some sort of help to their Government. But what reply do they get? Printing is not an industry for the purpose of State Financial Act. It is an industry when that will lead you to trouble and it is not when you look for help.

Every processing industry is an industry under the Finance Corporation Act. Some high officers of

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the Corporation personally think that printing is a processing industry and yet they cannot do anything to help this industry simply because of their legal brains. Processing means transforming a material into a finished product. A desk calendar or a carton, for example; is entirely different from the raw materials it is made of. A piece of cardboard is never the same thing as a powder box. The high officials seem to be convinced of this when experts like Shri S. N. Guha Ray, Vice President of the Federation demonstrated the facts before them but there appears the inevitable 'But' and the enthusiasm drops down to the freezing point.

Can't our legislators get rid of this legal 'But' by making some suitable amendment to the Act itself?

Round men in square holes

Print lovers of the country will welcome the All India Board of Technical Studies, Ministry of Education, Government of India for setting up a Central Committee for preparing a detailed scheme for establishing a central School of Printing. We are sure that such a central organisation would be very useful in co-ordinating the efforts of the various regional schools of printing now being run and established in the country.

Needless to say that the business of such a committee is essentially of a technical nature and the committee should naturally be composed of technical experts in the line. A few names appear to be on the committee, whose reputation in different spheres is widely acclaimed but about whose technical acumen in printing we have not the pleasure of knowing anything so far. A connoisseur of Art is of course indispensable for judging the merit of a printed piece. But the actual task of building up a Printing School should be left to the Printing technologists alone.

We are happy that our President Shri H. Ghosh has been nominated on this committee and our Vice-President Shri S. N. Guha Ray has been co-opted as a Specialist Member of the parent organisation, All India Board of Technical Studies. Let us hope they will try to set matters right and see that right persons are set in their right places.

Fluorescent inks for the silk-screen printing presses

Manufacture of Fluorescent Inks is now being undertaken by Coates of India in their Calcutta Factory. These Inks incorporate Day-glo materials and we understand that production is being restricted during the first stage to Silk-screen Inks. We are also informed that the Fluorescent Inks for the Letterpress process will follow.

Drupa 1958—International Fair "Paper & Printing"

One of the well-known printing machinery importers have been advised by their principals that the DRUPA 1958 will be arranged from 1st to 15th of May 1958. The committee of printing machinery manufacturers and other interested parties within this line, which is arranging the DRUPA, is again this year presided over by the Managing Director of Messrs. Schnellpressenfabrik AG Heidelberg, Mr. H. A. Sternberg.

The opening ceremony of the DRUPA 1958 will take place in the afternoon of 30th April when delegates from all nations, representing the industry and various Governments are expected to attend.

The following days have been reserved for general visitors:

Thursday, 1st May 1958.
Saturday/Sunday, 3/4th May, 1958
Saturday/Sunday, 10/11th May 1958.

Thursday, 15th May (Ascension Day).

Thus there are six general visiting days and nine days reserved only for members of the trade.

Fair grounds

By the time the DRUPA 1958 commences a new three-storied, exhibition hall will be available having a total floor space of about 22,000 sq. metres (240,000 sq. ft.). The carrying capacity of every storey is approximately 3000 kg./qm. and the exhibition hall will be equipped with up-to-date goods' lifts, passenger lifts and escalators.

The new building will be of great value to the many exhibitors and also gives facilities to the visitors which so far have not been found in similar exhibition grounds.

Hotel Bookings

The committee arranging the DRUPA 1958 are expecting a very large number of visitors to attend. In case visitors from India wish to be absolutely certain of getting necessary hotel accommodation, it would therefore be advisable already now, or at least within the next six months, to book the necessary rooms in Dusseldorf. Hotel rooms can be booked either direct with the hotels or through the tourist and travel offices of Dusseldorf. The address of the tourist office is:

The City of Dusseldorf Tourist office,

Main Station, Dusseldorf.

* * * Biggest order for Rotary machine placed by Government

The Government of India have placed an order for twenty-two reel-fed rotary machines—the biggest ever placed with a printing machine manufacturer costing several thousand pounds; all these machines are intended for printing Government forms.

* * * Madras may have two Paper Mills

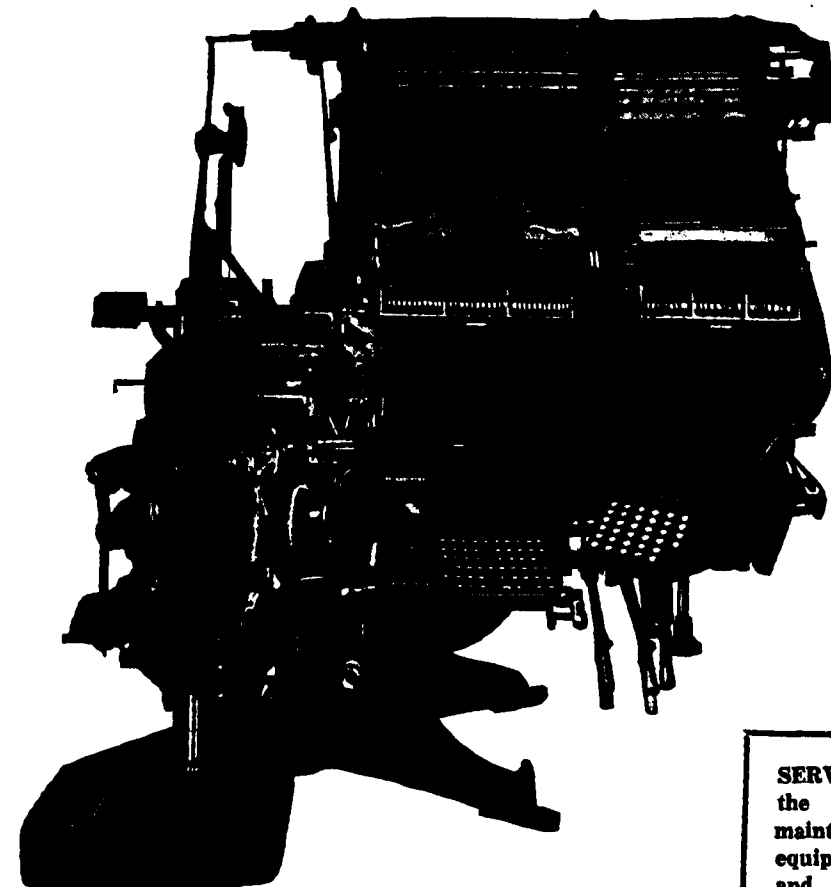
At a conference held recently at Ootacamund attended by Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao, Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government of India, Sri C. R. Ranganathan, Inspector General of Forests, the Hon'ble Sri Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Industries, Sri T. K. Palaniappan, Director of Industries, Sri V. S. Krishnaswami, Chief Conservator of Forests, and Sri S. K. Basu, proposals for starting two Paper mills were discussed, one to be erected near Bhavanisagar and the other near Mettur.

* * * Factory for corrugated straw boards

A new Plant for manufacturing corrugated straw board rolls and double face corrugated sheets has been installed at Bombay by Messrs Boxwell, India, Private, Ltd., with a capacity for manufacturing two hundred rolls of corrugated board and seven thousand five hundred sheets of double-face corrugated sheets per day.

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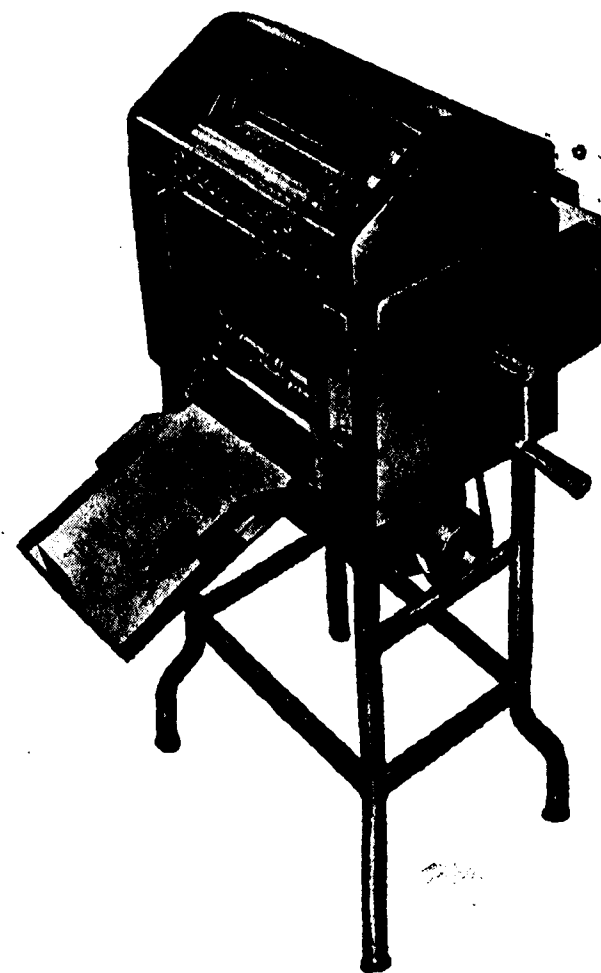
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BULLETIN

OF THE ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS

No. 11

Editor-in-Chief—S. RAMU

June 1956

1261
3-56

GOVERNMENT SAYS PRINTING IS NOT AN INDUSTRY!

4-SEP 1956

MADRAS

At the All India Printers' Conference held at Allahabad last, the President had drawn pointed attention to the fact that it is imperative that the Central as well as State Governments should advance loans to printing presses to enable them to replace their existing machinery and to purchase new ones, especially in view of the large turn-over expected in the printing industry *a propos* of the Second Five Year Plan. He adverted to the decrepitude of much of the machinery and also to the financial difficulties of the printers which prevented them from renovating or replacing the machines. Official statistics show that more than fifteen per cent of the platen machines and about twenty-five per cent of the flat-bed machines in use in this country are over 25 years old, and eighteen per cent of the former and twenty-five per cent of the latter are between 15 and 25 years old. This accounts for the poor quality of printing in the country. No other place

in the world can imagine that machinery so old would still be in use except in India. To remedy this sorry state of affairs, it is only Government that can step in and aid the industry by granting liberal loans. Such loans would go the whole way of making printing better and books more attractive and readable.

The printers assembled in Allahabad for the Conference passed a resolution requesting the Government to grant loans, which was passed on to the Central as well as to the several State Governments. In response to this, the Bombay Government wrote to say that applications for such loans were entertained. But soon after, the West Bengal Government, the Bombay Government, and other State Governments who have been entertaining such applications turned down the requests on the score that printing is not an industry as defined in Section 2 (c) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act 1948

and therefore loans could not be granted. "Industrial concern" has been defined as one engaged "(1) in the manufacture of goods, (2) processing of goods and (3) preservation of goods". It is unfortunate that the authorities should stick to the legal definition and refuse to help the printing industry which is very much in need of help.

Printing presses are industrial units so far as labour legislation is concerned. It is so under the Factories Act as well, which makes it clear that printing is an industry under other Acts except under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act 1948. It is high time that the authorities should either make a liberal definition of the word "industry" or amend the Act so as to include printing industry.

Of the 20,000 presses in the country, more than 80% are small units that cannot afford replacement of machinery without such financial aid and it will be in the interest of everybody that the Central Government should take the necessary steps in this direction

ONE

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CENTRAL BUREAU OF TEXTBOOK RESEARCH

by
K. C. KRISHNAN
Textbook Production Expert

TEXTBOOKS play a significant role as an effective teaching material. They convey a fairly good idea, not only of the school curricula of a country, but also of the predominating spirit of its educational system, its cultural traditions and social outlook. Very often they not only suggest the content of studies to be covered but also its mode of presentation. It is in fact a truism that a textbook like any other educational tool may be a good servant but a bad master. Though an increasing awareness is now visible in regard to the desirability of effecting improvement in the quality of our textbooks, generally speaking the position is far from satisfactory. Very often they are found to fail to discharge their expected educational functions. On one hand, if their physical get-up, printing and illustrations, are unsatisfactory, on the other their content, mode of presentation, and exercises are no less faulty. They fail to tempt and stimulate the interest of the children to the joyous pursuit of learning and knowledge. Many a scheme for improving school curricula and instruction have failed to bear fruit largely owing to the paucity of proper teaching materials among which the dearth of suitable textbooks has been the most conspicuous. The Union Ministry of Education is not complacent of this state of affairs but have been very keen to adopt such measures which would yield tangible results in this respect. More than 12 years ago, the Government of India appointed a Committee to examine the problem in its manifold impact. Later, the problem was intensively studied by the Secondary Education Commission with particular reference to Secondary Schools. This Commission made no secret of the different evils and many defects which characterised the production of textbooks and which marred their quality and usefulness.

It also made a number of valuable suggestions to redeem the existing situation and practices. "It was found that it was not enough only to formulate policies and offer advice, however good it might be but it was essential that some one should take initiative, grasp this nettle firmly and demonstrate what actually could be done to improve the existing textbooks."*

The Government of India was fully conscious of its responsibility in this respect and it set up under the Five Year Plan a Central Bureau of Textbook Research at Delhi with a view to achieving the objectives outlined in the recommendations of the above Secondary Education Commission. This Bureau is, therefore, a concrete expression of their intention to provide for systematic study and research in the problems of textbook writing, production and selection.

History and Functions of the Bureau :

The main purpose of this Bureau is to conduct research in the area of Textbook writing, selection and production and make its "Results and Conclusions" available to the various States and agencies engaged and interested in the improvement of Textbooks. The Bureau has also the role of an advisory-cum-servicing body.

Functions of the Bureau :

The main functions of the Bureau are :—

- (i) To provide Advisory service to the State Governments, Authors, Publishers, Illustrators, Artists, Book Production Agencies and others for the development of Textbook Production activities in this country.
- (ii) To conduct research for offering authoritative advice in reference to the existing Textbooks. As the first step,

the Bureau has programmed the following steps for organising its work :—

- (a) Undertaking a critical survey of the current textbook literature—both Indian and foreign—with a view to provide a scientific basis for their revision and improvement of our school textbooks.
- (b) To stimulate and encourage those engaged in Book production and to identify the respective and complementary role of Authors, Publishers, Printers and Selectors of Textbooks.
- (c) To form a centre for intercourse and for exchange of views of all interested and engaged in this art.
- (d) Formulating, on the basis of the Textbook analysis and experiments, sound educational criteria and standards for writing, selection and production of Textbooks.
- (e) Preparation of check lists, rating scales and score cards for appraisal and selection of textbooks.
- (f) Drafting instruction manuals to Authors, Publishers and production agencies and preparation of model textbooks.
- (g) To stimulate public taste by school Exhibitions, lectures, Radio Talks and printed matter about textbooks development.
- (h) To publish books and periodicals and also to hold exhibitions in the country and to participate as far as possible, in exhibitions held here and abroad relating to textbook production.

As a short term target, however, it has been decided that the Bureau should for the present concern itself with the textbooks at the primary school level and the subjects selected for investigation being Hindi, Science, History and Geography.

It was obvious that such a venture at the centre would bear fruit only with the active and enthusiastic cooperation from all the State Education Departments. As a first step towards this direction, the Bureau invited necessary detailed information about the efforts made by

* Shri K. G. Saiyidain's speech at the concluding session of the Srinagar Workshop 1955.

different states in this field and also procured other relevant essential literature as raw material for study and research. Consequently textbooks syllabi prescribed in different states, rules and regulations formulated by different Textbook Committees outlining their different selection procedures in vogue, copies of instructions and directions for the guidance of authors and publishers, a statement of the specific problems experienced in the selection and production of textbooks, monographs and research studies were acquired. Studies bearing on Textbook Research and experiments carried out in the field of Textbook writing and production in other countries were also located for detailed study.

Library Service :

The Bureau has a nucleus library with a good collection of current textbooks in English, Geography, Social Studies, language and general science, from various countries. Valuable representative technical books on Printing have also an important wing in this library. At present our library consists of about 6,000 books and it is proposed to be enlarged in due course into a full fledged Central Textbooks & Technical library. There is of course, provision for loaning the books to those engaged in Textbooks printing and publishing on certain library rules. This function is to commence shortly.

With a view to offering authoritative and authenticated opinion on the different problems relating to the preparation, production and selection of Textbooks, it was deemed

necessary to examine for determination of the strengths and weaknesses of available textbooks, both Indian and Foreign. It has been postulated that the criteria and principles would ultimately be tested into actual class room situations and might if necessary be modified or elaborated as the result of the experimentation warrants. In order to undertake the analysis of textbook on sound scientific lines, an exhaustive list of categories of analysis have been prepared. The outlines of each of these analysis sheets have been broadly drawn up so that maximum number of common items applicable to all subjects are included with provision for supplementing with any special details peculiar to a particular subject. Considering the impracticability of undertaking a detailed analysis of all textbooks prescribed in the schools of our vast country, the available textbooks were classified broadly into good, average and poor and then undertook systematic analysis of sample textbooks. Some foreign Textbooks were also analysed side by side so as to make a comparative study of the Textbooks produced here and abroad for evolving fresh ideas to improve the quality and standard of the existing textbooks.

Publications :

The Bureau is at present engaged in the collection and compilation of material for bringing out useful and informative Brochures giving out an over-all picture of the existing textbook selection procedures and administrative arrangements prevalent in the different states of the Indian Union. In bringing out the

information within a single cover, the Bureau will help one to get a clearer All-India picture of Textbook selection procedures and the nature and extent of state intervention in the production, selection and prescription of textbooks. This will also be helpful to the various State Governments in shaping up their own policies in the light of the others.

The Brochure on Nationalisation of Textbooks under compilation will contain the contemporaneous practices in some of the Western Countries where the parallel experiments have been tried. These volumes are in an advanced stage of preparation and it is expected to be published shortly.

Srinagar Workshop :

Textbook is a social product—a fruit of the combined efforts of the people engaged in different stages of textbook preparation and production; such as the Authors, Publishers, Editors, Printers, Typographers, Illustrators and others. A perfect co-ordination and synthesis of the efforts of these different agencies would surely ensure a distinctly improved quality of Textbooks.

It is with this express objective that the Central Bureau of Textbook Research organised a workshop of three weeks at Srinagar on Textbook Problems during the last week of April, 1955 in which 30 representatives from a wide range of professions, such as Textbook writers, Illustrators, Training College Professors, Members of States Book committees, Publishers, Foreign Experts, Educational Administrators participated. The participants all having a common interest in textbooks, pooled their experiences to seek practical answers to some of the pressing problems confronting the writers, makers and selectors of textbooks. Out of the many problems discussed by the participants, the selected projects which the workshop took up for extensive study are :—

- (i) A survey of the use of exercises in different subjects.
- (ii) Study of different textbook selection procedures in vogue in different States, preparation of score cards for selecting language textbooks, evolving a practical manual on textbook illustrations, criteria

for improvement of physical aspects of textbooks.

- (iii) Preparation of an integrated course in social studies, for the third grade, with draft texts and teachers' manuals along with work book.

The Bureau is now fulfilling its liaison and co-ordinating functions among different group members to help in locating and making available to them necessary resource materials bearing on different aspects of the individual study groups projects. But the limitations of distance and the members of the groups being pre-occupied with their professional engagements, the project has not made much headway.

On a request from the UNESCO, the Bureau also conducted a preliminary study of the treatment of western tradition in Indian textbooks. Passages containing biased and unbiased constructive statements were recorded for the benefit of teachers and writers of textbooks. These passages were fairly revealing and also brought to light some of the material prejudices present in our textbooks. The Central Bureau of Textbook Research has, therefore the responsibility of intensive stock-taking and research work, embracing wide collateral studies and tabulation of results. We have to blaze a new trail.

The Bureau is endeavouring its utmost to tap its existing resources and to fulfil its advisory-cum-servicing role to the best of its capacity, to be of service to all interested and engaged in the developmental programmes of Textbook Writing and Production. The Ministry of Education is earnestly considering the possibility of developing the present Central Bureau of Textbook Research into a Central Bureau of Curriculum and Textbook development since these are closely interconnected with each other.

THE BULLETIN

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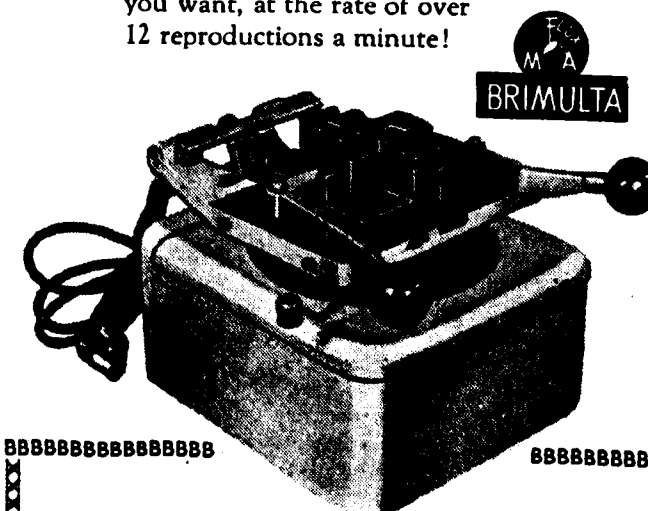
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by

S. BOSE, B.L.

Superintendent, Calcutta Association of Master Printers

Sick Leave under the E.S.I. Act :

In the last issue I have given some elucidation on 'Sick Leave' under the changing circumstances due to the introduction of the Employees State Insurance Act. Some more points should be clarified on the subject for the guidance and information of both the employer and the employee.

It is very often found that Insured persons who are under treatment either with the Insurance Medical Practitioner or a private practitioner do not give timely intimation of their sickness to their employers, as a result of which much inconvenience is caused to the management. A person after recovering from his sickness comes to resume his duties and produces his medical certificate and thinks himself to be on safe grounds because he has the great weapon in his hand in sec. 73 of the E.S.I. Act which reads as follows :—

“(1) No employer shall dismiss, discharge or reduce or otherwise punish an employee during the period the employee is in receipt of sickness benefit or maternity benefit, nor shall he, except as provided under the regulations, dismiss, discharge or reduce or otherwise punish an employee during the period he is in receipt of disablement benefit for temporary disablement or is under medical treatment for sickness or is absent from work as a result of illness duly certified in accordance with the regulations to arise out of the pregnancy or confinement rendering the employee unfit for work.

(2) No notice of dismissal or discharge or reduction given to an employee during the period specified in sub-section (1) shall be valid or operative.”

So in the face of the above provision in the Act, the employers find themselves helpless in cases where employees indulge in re-

maining absent from duty without notice. They cannot know whether the employee is absenting due to actual sickness or due to some other reasons and as a result thereof they cannot decide what is to be done.

But are the employers really helpless in the matter? No, they are not, at least in the State of West Bengal. The question was raised with the Regional Director of West Bengal, E.S.I. Corporation for clarification and the said officer in his circular No. C/co-IR/2 (9)/54 states—

“The question of protection of insured persons under Sec. 73 of the E.S.I. Act has been under examination of this office. It is felt that in case an insured person is under treatment of Insurance Medical Practitioner or other doctors or hospital, he should submit the certificate issued by the Insurance Medical Practitioner or the authority other than Insurance Medical Practitioner *within the period required under the standing orders* and where there are no standing orders this intimation should be submitted to the employers at intervals of not more than 15 days each and within 21 days of the first day to which they relate.

In case insured persons fail to give such timely intimation to their employers, it may not be possible for the Corporation to give protection to the insured person.”

We therefore see that in West Bengal the difficulty has been removed to some extent. Yet the time limit fixed for intimation in cases where there are no standing orders is rather too long. So it is better to make provisions for such intimation in the Standing Orders clearly limiting the time within which such intimation is to be given.

If the employers of other States are still labouring under the above difficulty they are advised to take up

the question with their respective Regional Directors of E.S.I. Corporation for redress referring to the West Bengal case as stated above.

There is another difficulty that the employer has to confront from time to time. Suppose an employee is very often sick and is absent or medical certificate at intervals, thus disturbing the regular flow of production. And suppose this continues for a series of months. Due to the protecting provision of Sec. 73 mentioned above the employer cannot discharge the employee nor can he make any permanent arrangement in place of the sick employee. In this way his production suffers a great deal.

Now what is the remedy? Is the employer required to wait for indefinite period and suffer continued loss month after month? No, it is not so. The sick employee deserves, no doubt, every consideration from his employer. So in such cases if the employer, even after waiting for sufficient time for his full recovery, still finds him victim to continued ill health, the employer may discharge him without offending Sec. 73 of the E.S.I. Act on the grounds of his continued ill health. Of course such step must not be taken during the period he is under actual treatment and is producing his medical certificate. This course may only be resorted to during the intermittent period of his recovery and when he is working in the firm. Such discharge will not amount to retrenchment entitling the employee to any retrenchment benefit. Sec 2(00) of the Industrial Dispute (Amendment) Act, 1953 reads as follows :—

“Retrenchment” means, the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include—

- voluntary retirement of the workman; or
- retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or
- termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health.

ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS

GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Governing Council of the All India Federation of Master Printers was held at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 26th May 1956 at the premises of the School of Printing Technology, Raja Subodh Mallick Road, Jadhavpur, Calcutta and was attended by 16 members from all over the country.

Sri H. Ghosh, President of the Federation presided.

The President drew particular attention to the establishment of the Regional School of Printing at Calcutta wherein the meeting was held. He congratulated the Calcutta Association of Master Printers on their achievement and felt sure that this school would be one of the leading schools in printing in our country. He also said that the Regional School of Printing at Madras was already functioning and those at Bombay and Allahabad were expected to be started before long.

Sri D. N. Dhar, President of the Calcutta Association of Master Printers, welcomed the members of the Governing Council.

Sri S. Viswanathan, Hony. General Secretary of the Federation, congratulated the Calcutta Association of Master Printers, on their wonderful achievement and said that the starting of the school on such a scale would serve as an example for others to follow.

The Secretary in the course of his report pointed out that the Madras Printers' and Lithographers' Association had, in response to an appeal from the All India Federation of Master Printers for funds arranged for a benefit performance and collected Rs. 8,800 in addition to a sum of Rs. 1,000/- donated by Sri V. Emberumanar Chettiar of Messrs. Hoe & Co., Madras. He also said that Messrs. S.N. Guha Ray, N.L. Contractor, and V.H. Thacker met the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on behalf of the Federation and represented to him the difficulties experienced by printers in the matter of import of necessary material for printing. They

were assured that this would be looked into. He also informed that the Government of India had turned down the Federation's request for giving concessional facilities for members attending either the Governing Council meetings of the Federation or the Annual Printers' Conferences.

The following are the members of the Governing Council :

President :

Sri H. Ghosh, The Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad.

Vice-President :

Sri H. N. Guha Ray, Sri Saraswati Press Ltd. Calcutta 9.

Sri S. Ramu, The Commercial Printing Press Ltd., Bombay 1.

Hony. General Secretary :

Sri S. Viswanathan, The Central Art Press, Madras 31.

Hony. Jt. Secretary :

Sri R. Venkateswaran, The United Printers' Syndicate Ltd., Madras 1.

Sri R. M. Antony, The Associated Printers (Madras) Ltd., Madras 2.

Hony. Treasurer :

Sri V. M. Philip, The Diocesan Press, Madras 7.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

Uttar Pradesh Publishers Association

Sri R. S. Gupta, The Agarwal Press, Allahabad.

Sri B. N. Bhargava, C/o. The Uttar Pradesh Publisher's Association, Allahabad.

Sri M. L. Jayaswal, C/o. The Uttar Pradesh Publishers' Association, Allahabad 2.

Bombay Presidency Printers' & Lithographers' Association

Sri S. Ramu, The Commercial Press Ltd., Bombay 1.

Sri G. U. Mehta, Messrs. Vakil & Sons Ltd., Bombay 1.

Sri V. H. Thacker, The Max Designs & Process Works, Bombay 28.

Sri N. J. Ardeshir, The Bolton Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay 7.

Sri N. L. Contractor, The Popular Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay 7.

Calcutta Association of Master Printers

Sri D. N. Dhar, The Imperial Art Cottage, Calcutta.

Sri S. N. Guha Ray, Sri Saraswati Press Ltd., Calcutta 9.

Sri S. C. Ghose, The Calcutta Press Ltd., Calcutta.

Sri H. K. Dass, The Eagle Lithographing Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

Sri N. K. Gossain, Messrs. Gossain & Co. Calcutta.

Coimbatore & Nilgiris Association of Master Printers

Sri S. Ramaswami, Messrs. Kalaivani Press, Coimbatore.

Sri K. M. Nalluswamy Gownder, Secretary, The Velala Press, Coimbatore.

Sri Narayanaswami, C/o. Messrs Coimbatore & Nilgiris Association of Master Printers, Coimbatore.

Delhi Printers Association

Sri Brijlal Baluja, Messrs. Baluja Press, Delhi 6.

Sri Sardar Kripal Singh, C/o. The Delhi Printers' Association, New Delhi.

Sri Veda Vrata, The New India Press, New Delhi.

Ernakulam Press Owner's Association

Sri Thomas Cheryan, Deepam Press, Ernakulam.

Sri D. Parameswara Iyer, Viswanatha Press, Ernakulam.

Hyderabad State Printers' Association

Sri J. K. Pranescharya, The Sadhana Printery, Hyderabad (Dn.).

Sri J. R. Bardapurkar, The Jain Hind Printing, Hyderabad Dn.

Sri P. Nagan, The Osmania Printing Works, Secunderabad Dn.

Sri Puli Mallikarjun, The Mulki Press, Secunderabad Dn.

Jubbulpore Press Owners' Association

Sri A. L. Parwar, C/o. The Jubbulpore Pressowner's Association, Jubbulpore.

Sri R. K. Agarwal, C/o. The Jubbulpore Pressowners' Association, Jubbulpore.

Madras Printers' & Lithographers' Association

Sri P. M. Antony, The Associated Printers (Madras) Ltd., Madras 2.

Sri V. M. Philip, The Diocesan Press, Madras 7.

Sri V. Satrugnan, The P.A.S. Press, Madras.

Sri R. Venkateswaran, The United Printers' Syndicate Ltd., Madras 1.

Sri A. M. Ponnappan, Messrs Nelson & Co., Madras 7.

District Association of Master Printers, Nadia

Sri Kali Prasad Babu, C/o. District Association of Master Printers, Nadia, Krishnagar (Nadia).

Sri Ramani Bhusan Banerji, Uma Press, Ranaghat.

The Chotanagpur Printers Association

Sri Hari Krishna Choudhury, Fine Art Press, Ranchi.

Sri K. R. Banerjee, The Education Press, Ranchi.

The Ahmedabad Printing Press Association

Sri Bachubhai, P. Rawat, Kumar Karyalaya Ltd., Ahmedabad 1.

Sri Nanubhai B. Derasari, Gaurao Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad 1.

Sureshchandra P. Parikh, Diamond Jubilee Press, Ahmedabad 1.

Sri Purushottamdas D. Patel, Ranagar Type Foundry, Ahmedabad 1.

Raghunathrao B. Jadav, Dinker Bros., Ahmedabad 1.

The following have been elected to the Editorial Board of "The Bulletin."

Sri S. Ramu (Bombay) Editor-in-Chief.
 „ S. Viswanathan (Madras)
 „ S.N. Guha Ray (Calcutta)
 „ B.S. Garudachar (Bangalore)
 „ Puli Malkarjun (Hyderabad)
 „ D.D. Gangal (Poona)
 „ Bachubhai Rawat (Ahmedabad)
 „ Brijlal Balooja (Delhi)

The Hony. General Secretary read the letter received from the Delhi Printers' Association dated 21-3-56 inviting the Federation to hold their next Annual Conference and Exhibition at Delhi. All the members present expressed the hope that since Delhi, the capital of the Country, is to be the venue, all efforts should be taken both by the members of the Delhi Association and others to make the conference and exhibition a great success from every point of view, especially as this would create the requisite atmosphere in dealing with the Ministries and Government officials in future. The following resolution was unanimously passed :

"This Council accepts with pleasure the kind invitation extended by the Delhi Printers' Association to hold the next All India Printers' Conference and Exhibition at Delhi during February 1957, and requests Sri S. N. Guha Ray, Vice-President of the Federation, and Sri S. Viswanathan, Hony. General Secretary to give the Delhi Printers' Association all the help they can."

The Hony. General Secretary read out the letter dated 3/5-2-56 received from the Secretary, All India Board of Technical Studies, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, requesting the President of the Federation to serve on the Committee for preparing a detailed scheme for establishing a Central School of Printing. The Governing Council expressed pleasure at the President accepting the invitation.

The members expressed surprise to find that Sri V. N. Adarkar and Sri Ratan Batra who were not directly concerned with the printing industry were nominated by the Government of India to serve on this Committee of technical experts, which was expected to

advise the Government on matters which were purely technical. The Council felt that it would have been better if persons who are technically qualified have been chosen to serve on such a committee.

The Governing Council decided to continue the membership of the International Bureau of the Master Printers.

A few alterations of the Constitution of the Federation suggested by the Sub-Committee so as to enable registration of same were approved by the Governing Council.

The Hony. General Secretary was also empowered to make such verbal alterations to the existing Constitution as would be found necessary for purposes of registering the Federation under the Companies Act 1956.

Applications for affiliation from the Ernakulam Press-Owners Association and the Trichinopoly District Printers' Association were considered and the Associations were affiliated.

Regarding acceptance of membership on advisory bodies, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"Since the Governing Council finds that the resolution No. 9 passed at the Annual Meeting held at Allahabad on 24-2-56 is not correctly worded by inserting the word "Federation" in the place of "Governing Council," the whole resolution has become inoperative and impracticable, they resolve to substitute the word "Governing Council" in the place where the word "Federation" occurs subject to ratification by the General Body at its next annual General Meeting.

"The Governing Council being fully satisfied that it is impracticable to obtain the opinion of the members of the Governing Council for nomination into any of the Committees sponsored by the Government, they resolve to vest these powers with a Committee consisting of the President, two Vice-Presidents, Hony. General Secretary and the Hony. Treasurer."

"It was resolved that a sub-committee to handle the Import/Export Trade Regulation matters including personal representation to the State or Central Government

be and is hereby appointed from amongst this Governing Council with Sri S. N. Guha Ray as its convenor and the following gentlemen as members :

Sri Noman L. Contractor (Bombay)
 Sri R. Venkateswaran (Madras)
 Sri Veda Vrata (Delhi)
 Sri P. Nagan (Hyderabad)

It was decided to request the Associations sponsoring annual Conferences and Exhibitions to bestow more care and attention in grouping the exhibits received by them for competition as there have been instances of irregularities.

The following resolutions were also passed :

"The tenure of the present Import Advisory Council is just to expire and in view of the sympathetic consideration the Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Commerce gave us when our deputation met him last, it is suggested that we should draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to consider our request while forming the next Import Advisory Council which is to take place shortly."

"The Governing Council of the Federation congratulate the Government of Hyderabad for entrusting the electoral roll printing with the Hyderabad State Printers' Association and thereby encouraging the industry through their recognised representative body.

The Hony. General Secretary next informed the members that the next Governing Council meeting would be held on 15th and 16th September 1956 and that the place would be decided later on. He then thanked the Calcutta Association of Master Printers for the welcome they had given to the members and for the arrangements made for holding the meeting.

Sri H. Ghosh, President, moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously :

"The Governing Council of the All-India Federation of Master Printers thank the Governing Body of the School of Printing Technology, Calcutta, for making the School premises available to the Federation to hold their Governing Council meeting. The Council also thank the staff of the School of Printing Technology in giving them their ready assistance."

STATE AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN PRINTING AND DESIGNING OF BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are holding the annual competition for State awards for excellence in printing and designing this year in the month of November.

The entries will be limited to the productions completed after 15th August 1955. There will be two prizes in each category in addition to certificates. Entries are invited from publishers, printers, business houses, advertisers, advertising agencies and commercial art studios. A board of judges comprising of eminent artists, scholars and representatives of trade will be constituted for judging the entries and recommending the awards.

There will be an exhibition at New Delhi during the second and third weeks of November 1956 concurrently with the meeting of the UNESCO in India. Entries for the competition should therefore be forwarded to the Directorate by the 15th of September 1956 or earlier. Separate entries for each category may be sent, addressed to Shri R. H. Bhanot, Production Manager, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and sent by registered post. Every entry should bear a slip giving the name and address and the category.

The entries may not be returned.

Categories

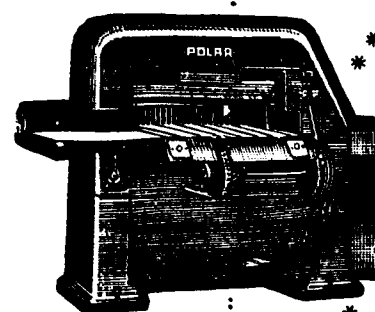
- Children's books for children below 10 years.
- Children's books for children over 10 years.
- Illustrated books.
- Art books.
- (a) Book Production (English)
(b) Book Production (Indian Languages).
- Books on Indian-made paper.
- Daily Newspapers.
- Art Magazines.
- House Journals.
- Periodicals.
- Posters.
- Folders
(a) Offset or photogravure
(b) Letterpress.
- Calendars
(a) Offset or photogravure
(b) Letterpress.
- Diaries
- Devanagari Type Faces
- Publicity Booklets
- Labels
- Best bound book.



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BOMBAY MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

At the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 22nd June 1956, it was decided to change the name of the association to the Bombay Master Printers' Association. The following office bearers and members of the Executive Committee were elected :-

President : Mr. V. H. Thaker.

Vice-Presidents : (1) Mr. S. Ramu, (2) Mr. N. L. Contractor.

Secretary and Treasurer : Mr. N. J. Ardeshir.

Eleven members were elected to the Executive Committee.

The following are extracts from the report of the Executive Committee :

"You will find from the report that there has been considerable progress in the activities of the Association in all the spheres of the Industry in general.

Compared with the previous year there has been an increase in membership of Association,...

On 22-12-55 a special general meeting was held in the premises of Ripon Club when the following members were elected to the General Body of the All India Federation of Master Printers :

1. Mr. S. Ramu, 2. Mr. V. H. Thaker, 3. Mr. Nathala Parekh, 4. Mr. N. J. Ardeshir, 5. Mr. N. L. Contractor, 6. Mr. F. R. Poonawalla.

(Subsequently Mr. Poonwalla retired and his place was taken by Mr. G. U. Mehta.)

Sales Tax : The Secretary explained to the members present the difficulties facing them and the attitude of the Collector of Sales Tax and ultimately the members appointed a Special Sales Tax Committee of the following five members :

1. Mr. Amir F. Varawalla (Convenor), 2. Mr. N. J. Ardeshir, 3. Mr. N. L. Contractor, 4. Mr. R. Kothari, 5. Rev. Fr. Theodore A. Pereira to prepare a case and take suitable action.

After dinner, Mr. G. U. Mehta, Mr. Ramu and Mr. Ardeshir explained the difficulties facing the Association due to the lack of funds and appealed to the

members present to contribute generously in order to place our Association on a reasonably sound financial footing, to which appeal the members present responded generously and most of them agreed to subscribe amounts of either Rs. 300 or Rs. 500. The amount of money promised totalled Rs. 10,000 of which Rs. 6,900 have been collected upto 31st March 1956, while most of the remainders has been received subsequently.

Office

The Secretary pointed out to the members of the Executive Committee that in order to offer the utmost services to our members a full time Asstt. Secretary should be appointed and that further items of equipment were required for the efficient functioning of the office. The Committee also agreed. Accordingly suitable advertisements were inserted in the Newspapers and ultimately we have appointed Mr. P. S. Dikshit as full time Asst. Secretary on probation from 1st June '56. As regards the equipment, Mr. V. H. Thaker very generously provided a new model of the Gestetner Duplicating Machine worth about Rs. 2,000 and Mr. Ardeshir donated the necessary filing cabinets, files and stationery. The other members have also helped and our thanks go to Mr. S. Ramu of the Commercial Printing Press Private Ltd. for printing our Letter-heads and the booklet on Minimum Wages and Mr. G. U. Mehta for printing the Standard Conditions of the Printing Industry as approved by the All India Federation of Master Printers free of charge, and The Associated Advertisers & Printers Ltd. for having printed the Memorandum, which was submitted to the Minimum Wages Enquiry Committee.

Activities

Standard Minimum Wages : The State Government have now fixed Standard Minimum Wages for workers in the Industry in accordance with the type and class of workers

and the area in which the press is situated, and scheduled to be in operation from 1-7-56. The Association has published a booklet showing the standard minimum wages for different kinds of workers either skilled or unskilled.

Indian Merchants Chamber : The members of the Executive Committee decided that the membership be discontinued from November 1955.

Sales Tax : A special Sales Tax Committee met the Collector of Sales Tax. At this meeting it was observed that the Collector was taking into account the views of our Association as well as that of the Bombay Press Owners Association. Subsequently with the permission of the Executive Committee, and in order to present a united front, the Sales Tax Committee members approached Mr. M. C. Modi, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Press Owners Association, who agreed to present a final joint memorandum to the Collector of Sales Tax and ultimately obtained the following clarifications :

A job in which the material (Paper or board) is supplied by the client cannot be subject to Sales Tax provided only intangible material such as inks, varnish, paste and glue are used. If, however, apart from these intangible materials, the value of the material used in such a job is more than 12½% of the total cost, then the printer must pay Sales Tax. This is considerable relief to all printers as once ink, varnish, paste, glue had been excluded, the cost of any other materials are negligible.

School of Printing Technology : Your Committee has been in communication with the State Government regarding the establishment of a school of printing technology in Bombay City. We have now been informed that it was proposed to start a school of printing technology from June 1956. An Advisory Committee has been appointed by the Government and you will be gratified to note that two of our members, Messrs. S. Ramu and M. N. Cama represent the printing industry on this Committee.

Employees State Insurance : The Printing Industry has been facing the problem of increasing absenteeism as a result of the application of

the Employees State Insurance Scheme to the Industry. The absenteeism in these cases is on medical grounds on the strength of certificates from panel of doctors certifying absence for as short a period as one day in many cases. The matter is being pursued to find a way to check it.

Inks : The Municipality has declared that printing inks are hazardous and as such all presses must possess a special licence to enable them to stock these inks. We have taken up the matter with them pointing out that neither offset nor letter-press inks are of the hazardous variety and the matter is now being pursued.

Children's Books : During the course of the year we received many enquiries from the Government all of which have been circulated amongst our members, the chief one being for the printing of the Children books. Those members, who replied expressing their ability to undertake such work have had their names forwarded to the Governments.

The Governing Council

You will note with pleasure that

at Allahabad our President Mr. S. Ramu was elected Vice-President of the All India Federation of Master Printers.

The Members of the Governing Council of the All India Federation of Master Printers met at Hyderabad on the 5th and 6th of November 1955, at Allahabad on the 25th and 26th of February 1956.

Your representatives on the Governing Council of the Federation have contributed to a large extent in the activities of the Federation. Among many other subjects the Federation moved the Government of India with regard to matters pertaining to Education in Printing Technology and liberalisation of imports and restrictions on imports of Foreign Printed matter. With regard to the import policy representative of the Federation recently waited upon the Controller of Imports to urge upon him the necessity of :—

1. Relaxing restrictions on imports of Ivory Cards and Bristol Boards for users to obtain correct type of material in sufficient quantity on the grounds mentioned below :—

- The material manufactured in this country is far below the requirements of the industry.
 - The material manufactured is not of the correct type.
 - The Manufacturing Industry is protected in the field of competition by an imposition of 78% duty.
- Granting licences to users on the basis of actual consumption in the previous policy period, bearing in mind the expansion of business.
 - Permitting the use of News Print for printing of cheaper religious books on a large scale, for pulling proofs, and printing machine make-ready.

The Federation has not yet heard from the Controller of Imports in this connection.

Regarding this, two of our members Messrs. V. H. Thaker and N. L. Contractor put in sterling work at Delhi.

New Proposals

Among proposals before the members for consideration there are

3 questions...

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3 Is it possible, by using a single kind of film or plate, to make all kinds of screen negatives for offset work?

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D-32a

some which deserve their attention in particular are as under :

1. Change in the name of the Association.
2. Registration of the Association.
3. To appoint auditors for the new year and to fix their remuneration.

All India Printers Exhibition

The Fourth All India Printers Exhibition was held at Allahabad in February 1956 and Bombay was able to take away 12 prizes. However, we were over-shadowed by Calcutta, which secured many more prizes than Bombay. It was noticed with regret that many of the foremost printers of Bombay did not exhibit specimens of their work.

The next exhibition will be held in Delhi in February 1957. The printers all over India are anxious to make a good impression, since they wish to convince the Central Government that they are able to produce quality jobs, and that their printing is in no way inferior to that of the Western Countries. Under the circumstances, therefore, we would appeal to all

the printers to pay special attention to their work and to set aside samples of their good jobs and we would request them to exhibit these at Delhi (Our Association will give all the necessary help) and to uphold the prestige of the Bombay Printers.

When we issue circulars to members requesting them for certain information, many of the members do not even care to reply. We feel that this attitude should be rectified as the information required is for the benefit of the Association. If, however, any member does not wish the information given by him to be disclosed, he should mark his reply as "Private and Confidential" in which case the information will not be disclosed to anyone without his prior sanction.

The Association must now function as a unit and we would appeal to all members to bring their difficulties to us to enable us to help them in their problems. We have now got a full time office, which can cope with your requirements and it will be expanded according to future demand. We are shortly appointing an Hony. Legal Adviser, and Hony. Sales Tax

Expert. A further proposition is that all legal battles and Industrial disputes be handled on behalf of the member concerned by the Association. This would ensure a united front and would also enable the matter to be settled speedily.

In conclusion we would state that the country as a whole is making long strides for the development of the natural resources of the country and creation of basic industries to complete the Industrial Revolution by its five year plans. The rate of progress has earned the admiration of foreign observers, and it is therefore in the fitness of things that we also contribute our best to our utmost extent, to keep pace with the general progress, and contribution towards the prosperity of the country, the people, and our industry.

For and on behalf of the Executive Committee,

(Sd.) S. Ramu,

President.

(Sd.) N. J. Ardeshir,

Hony. Secretary and Treasurer

Dated : 20-6-'56.

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SOUTH KANARA MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

THE third anniversary of the South Kanara Master Printers' Association was celebrated on Sunday the 17th June, 1956, at 5. p.m., at the premises of the C.P.C. Co., Ltd., Kodialbail, Mangalore. Sri. M. Rajaram, I.A.S., Collector of South Kanara, presided.

The President of the Association, Sri M. B. Prabhu, welcomed Sri M. Rajaram. The report for the year was read by the Secretary, Sri V. D. Kamath. The following from among the guests spoke : Sri B. V. Baliga, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Sri K.S.N. Adiga, Chairman, Mangalore Municipal Council, Sri B. Shanker Alva, B.A., B.L., Sri B. B. Shetty, B.A., B.L. and Sri U. G. Shanbhogue, B.A., L.T.

The President in his speech advised the Master Printers to draw up a schedule of standard workable rates and adhere to this strictly and thus serve themselves from the cut-throat competition which is existing in the trade now.

With a vote of thanks by the Secretary, the function concluded. The function was well attended.

Section Head of Madras Regional School of Printing Technology at Mangalore

Sri V. K. Sriramulu, B.A., L.P.T., F.T.C. (London), Section Head, Regional School of Printing Technology, Madras, accompanied by a few of his staff-members visited Mangalore during the 3rd week of June, 1956. They were entertained at a tea party by the South Kanara Master Printers' Association on Wednesday the 20th June. They were introduced to all the members of the Association.

Sri V.D. Kamath garlanded Sri V. K. Sriramulu. The President welcomed the guests. Sri Sriramulu addressing the members briefly explained the modern techniques of offset printing. He also gave a brief history of the Regional School and the different courses taught. He appealed to the members to send as many candidates as possible

to the Regional School at Madras. Sri V.D. Kamath thanked.

During their short visit, they visited Shrada Press, The City Press, The Navabarath Press, The Basel Mission Press.

Industrial Dispute in 16 Printing Presses of Mangalore :

An industrial dispute arose in 1954 between the workers and managements of 16 Printing Presses in Mangalore regarding the question of Bonus for 1952 and increase in wages. The Government had referred this to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, which passed an award in December 1955, fixing a wage scale similar to the scale fixed by the Labour Appellate Tribunal, in the dispute between workers and management of Artisan Press, Ltd., Madras.

The wage scale fixed by Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, was as follows :

(a) Compositors :

1st Grade 46½-1½-60 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

2nd Grade 30-1-45 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

(b) Printers :

1st Grade 48-2-60 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

2nd Grade 30-1-40 and 30-1½-46 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

(c) Binders :

1st Grade 36½-1½-50 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

2nd Grade 25-1½-35 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

(d) Type Casters and Block Makers not fixed for want of materials and evidence.

(e) Attenders including Ink Boys, etc. :

1st Grade 31-1-40 plus a dearness allowance of Rs.25.

2nd Grade 22½-¾-30 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 25.

The Managements found it difficult to adopt this scale and they appealed to the Labour Appellate Tribunal, Madras, which held that the Industrial Tribunal has gone out of the scope of reference, in fixing a wage scale. It also held that while fixing a wage scale, wages in similar Printing Presses and Industries in the locality is to be taken into consideration and not that of a Printing Press in Madras. The appeal was upheld.

The defence and other proceedings were done jointly by the Managements who are members of the South Kanara Master Printers' Association.



Photo taken on the occasion of meeting of Governing Council of AIFMP which met at Calcutta on 28th May.

BOOK INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF SOUTH INDIA

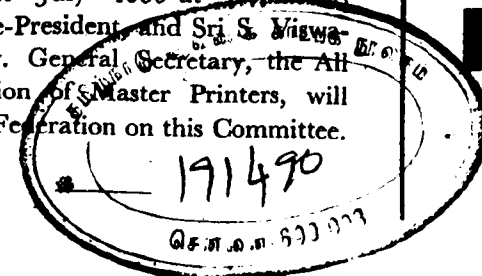
A Conference of publishers attended by more than fifty from all parts of South India was organized by the Southern Languages Book Trust last month when a decision was taken to form a common organization to be known as The Book Industry Council of South India to help the industry in developing an up-to-date, effective mass distribution and marketing system for books, to cover the Madras, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore States. The Conference decided to call for a major membership drive in an effort to persuade the largest possible number of members of the South Indian book industry to join the Council. The Conference passed a resolution appealing publishers to lend financial support through grants and loans to the Council and inviting the Southern Languages Book Trust to make available financial assistance in the earlier stages. They formed an Interim Committee with Sri S. R. Srinivasan, as Chairman, Sri C. S. S. Thathachari as Secretary, Sri V. Subramaniam as Treasurer and nine more members to take immediate steps to organize membership of Council.

M143-2, N55
N56-1.9-11

MANUFACTURE OF PRINTING MACHINERY IN INDIA

The Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, have appointed a Committee to consider the question relating to the manufacture of printing machinery in India. On a request from the All India Federation of Master Printers on the subject, the Ministry have collected data of machines that are in use in our country on date. The first meeting of this Committee is to take place on 31st July 1956 at Delhi. Sri S. Ramu, Vice-President, and Sri S. Srinivasanathan, Hony. General Secretary, the All India Federation of Master Printers, will represent the Federation on this Committee.

FOURTEEN



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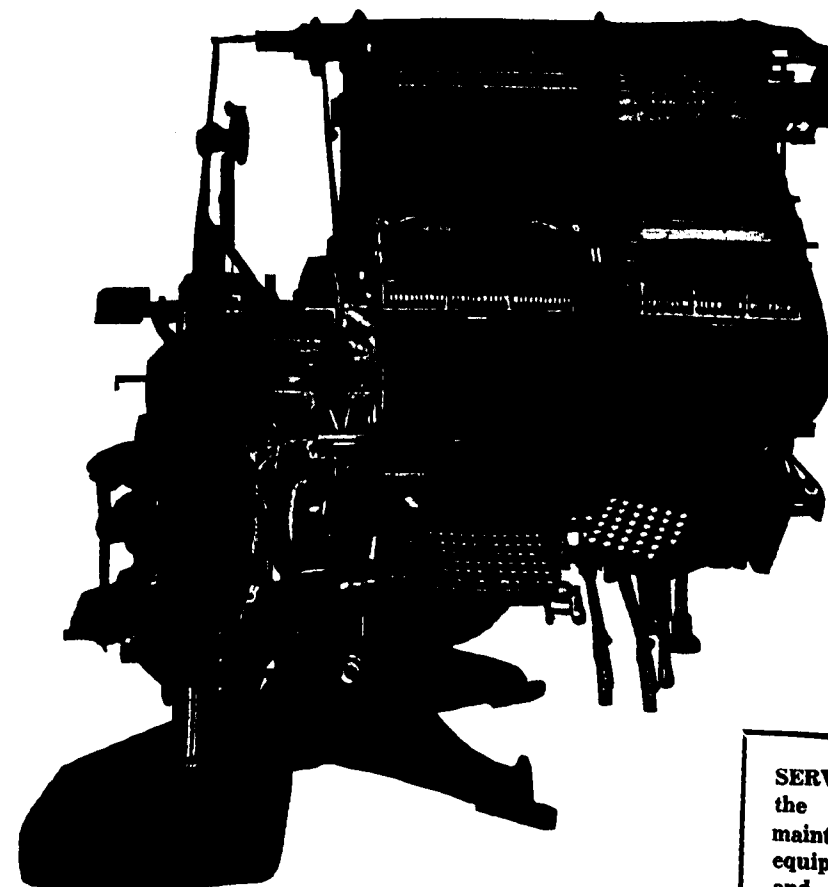
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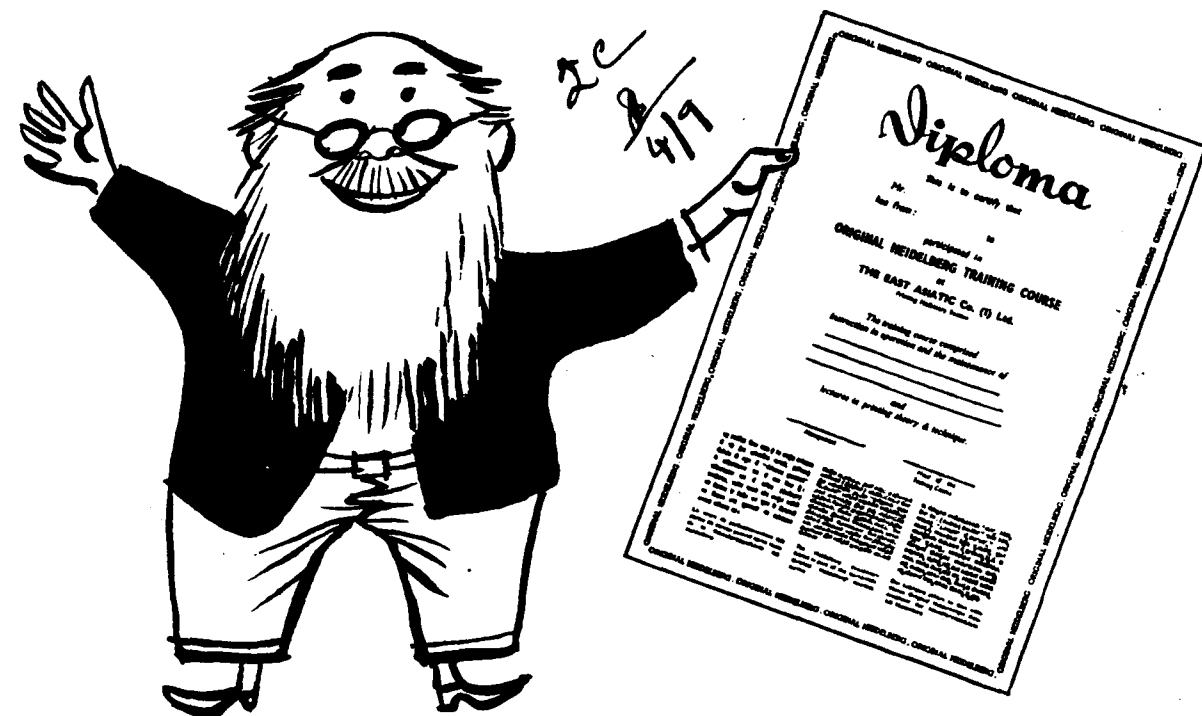
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3. Practice in Ink Mixing
4. Handling of anti-set-off spray equipment
5. Printing of half-tone blocks
6. Printing of colour jobs
7. Embossing
8. Die cutting (cartons)

Category 2:

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