

BULLETIN

OF THE ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS

Vol. 2 No. 6

Editor-in-Chief—S. RAMU

January 1957

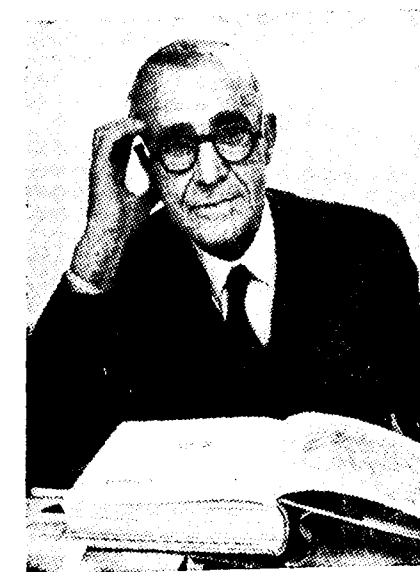
PRINTING WORLD LOSES A PARAGON

The death of Mr. Richard Bertram Fishenden, O.B.E., M.Sc., which occurred at his home in Blackheath, England, on Sunday, October 7, 1956, removes from the world of Graphic Arts a personality whose reputation extended beyond his own native shores.

Born on August 6, 1880, Richard was educated at Bolt Courp School, leaving which he studied photo-engraving, learning the technique with such single-hearted application that at the young age of twenty he became the Works Manager of Messrs Gee and Watson, a leading firm of process blockmakers. His mastery of the complete process of line, half-tone, photogravure and collotype secured for him the post of lecturer in the printing department of the Manchester College of Technology in 1902. Soon he rose to be its Principal which office he held with distinction till 1921. During this period he carried out valuable research into collotype, intaglio, and in the use of the metzograph screen resulting in the establishment, on a firm basis, of rotary gravure. His Manchester time of a couple of decades had proved his inestimable merits as a teacher—and he was happy in this role of educator throughout his life—after which, the world of commerce drawing him to it, he worked successively in famous firms in type-founding, ink and paper

making. And being in London he took an active part in the Royal Photographic Society, disseminating his sound knowledge in all the mechanical aspects of printing, and the application of photographs in all modes and manners to the incalculable benefit of the industry.

To his high skill as a craftsman, Mr. Fishenden brought the true spirit of the artist inspired with the aesthetics of printing. This combination fitted him for the editorial



R. B. FISHENDEN
OBE, MSc (Tech), CGIA, Hon FRPS,
Hon FSIA

chair of *Penrose Annual* which seat he occupied till his death, achieving a global renown for himself, stretching the sphere of utility of the publication in the fields of typography and art, and the wide range of the beautiful volumes he has published serve to immortalise him in the firmament of Graphic Arts. He often expressed himself forcefully which bore out his utter sincerity, shot with sunshine touches of occasional humour. In 1942 he became the technical editor of the *King Penguins* and the following year saw him add to his already extensive work, the duties of print adviser to Spicers Ltd., the Paper-makers. In 1954 he was awarded the O.B.E., to the great joy of all his friends, in recognition of his services to British printing. In 1955 he was elected Chairman of the *Patra* Research Committee.

Those who aspire to shine in the field of graphic arts can do no better than study the life and work of this great apostle of printing whose knowledge embraced the whole range of printing and the graphic arts and was as deep as it was extensive. Remarkable indeed was his judicial assessment of values, immediate or prospective, of the latest developments in the printing art. He looked at printing as a work of creative art having been inspired by highest ideals and aesthetic values. He would be remembered by posterity for long as his name would live in the pages of the *Penrose Annual*, which would remain as a massive monument to his international reputation and his peculiar genius. He leaves behind him his wife and one son.

In the Vanguard

We welcome
and pledge
our support
to any movement
which enhances
and improves
printing in
India.

THE MONOTYPE* CORPORATION LIMITED
8 MISSION ROW EXTENSION
CALCUTTA 1

Service Depots at:
BOMBAY — DELHI — MADRAS — BANGALORE

* REGISTERED TRADE MARK

INK AND THE PRINTER

It is quite natural for a subject so vast as inks and colours to have commanded more than its share of the written word. The great majority of these articles have been of inestimable value to the craftsman, and a monument to the patience and knowledge of their authors. In this, we hope that by avoiding technicalities we may emulate them and prove of sound practical assistance by focussing attention on still prevailing practices that do little but herald the doom of the job.

The tremendous advance in design and the consequential increase in the use of larger areas of colours have created difficulties, non-existent 25 years ago but now a common every-day occurrence. Very few of these can be attributed to ink manufacturers, who are really achieving wonders in the face of insistent, almost impossible demands. To illustrate briefly, an ink must be guaranteed fast, dry hard in 10 minutes but remain open on the press for two weeks, absolutely rub proof, odourless, and others too well known to enumerate. After painstaking laboratory research 'the elephant with a trunk at both ends' is produced, and yet, frequently, the results obtained on paper, belie these efforts. Why? What happens to the ink, from the time it leaves the factory to its appearance or otherwise on paper? Examination of the daily practices in some pressrooms will help us to find the causes, and to offer sound practical advice for the solution of these problems.

Old customs die hard and there is still among us, the printer, who, having filled his duct reaches automatically for the can or cans. These may contain anything from paraffin to the wonderful secret cure-all. When it is suggested that a pull of the job be taken first, in creeps the mental resistance to such action. After he has been finally persuaded to adopt this procedure, it usually evokes only grudging acceptance that an ink can be used 'straight from the tin'. The favourite train of argument always seems to follow the same pattern, *i.e.*, that you may 'get away with it' during the hot

weather. This line of thought surely defeats itself and attempting to prove this, let us consider an example.

A particularly long run that extends throughout summer and winter contains two constant elements, paper and ink. The one element however, over which we have no control (except in larger shops) is temperature, and as the colder weather sets in difficulties in starting up are encountered. The remedy here surely is warmth not reduction. The complete answer of course is an air condition unit operative for 24 hours a day and for 365 days a year. These ideal conditions will apply to some larger shops but in the more numerous smaller, such necessities are non-existent. At an extremely low cost, however, a great deal can be done in order to combat cold and so avoid the costly bugbear of a cold start that produces anaemic prints caused by over-reduction and the consequential offset problems as the press warms up. In order to 'loosen' ink thoroughly during these periods (without reducers) and engineer's vertical drill (costing about 25/-) with a home-made paddle in place of the bit and used for five minutes on a tin of ink results in absolute working consistency without resorting to reducers. Our next task is to induce warmth into the press. Once again, this can be achieved very simply and cheaply. Two ordinary electrical strip heaters can be fixed on the bowl rails beneath the slab and left switched on all night. Another very inexpensive method is to fix four ordinary electrical flat iron elements to the underneath side of the slab and wired to male and female plugs on bed and carriage frames, contacting when the bed is backed fully home and switched on for the night. If these simple remedies are not to hand, then a ladle of metal from the foundry poured on to the slab is a quick efficient way of inducing warmth. It is essential for warmth to be introduced to the press in order to take full advantage of the benefits resulting from the use of the drill. These are a few practical

suggestions that will prove of inestimable value in the smaller shops for the avoidance of the cold start.

Before the enquiring mind is provoked to ask for the remedy when stock of low pick resistance is encountered, I hasten to admit that such occasions do arise and reduction of ink must take place. In these circumstances it is still essential that the correct agent (boiled linseed only) be used and a firm resolve made against the use of paraffin or mineral oils. It is far better to shorten the ink with one of the excellent vegetable oil based compounds now being marketed, than separate vehicle and pigment by an overdose of paraffin. Remember too that paraffin is a non-drying element so that over-reduction of inks by paraffin automatically demands excessive use of drier to the complete detriment of the job. A most simple experiment can be carried out to prove the harmful effect of paraffin by placing a small amount of earth colour (Umber or Sienna), in a wide-mouthed bottle and adding a little paraffin. Shake the bottle violently until the ink is dissolved. Allow the bottle to stand for a day and the pigment will settle at the bottom with a thin layer of vehicle lying on top. It is quite easy to see the reason for chalking! A diligent application of the procedures outlined above will go far in removing the dangers of chalking and drying.

Synthetics

Very few pressrooms to-day are without their quota of synthetics and a common practice has developed in the inter-mixing of synthetic and linseed oil based inks. The results on most paper and boards are disastrous as these inks do not 'marry' when intermixed. Driers, too, are used indiscriminately in synthetics and L.O.B. alike. The lamentable lack of understanding and application of this most fundamental knowledge has resulted in manufacturers being taken to task frequently and quite wrongly. The pressroom overseer is now faced with new responsibilities of ensuring that these and other abuses are relegated to the past. It is only by correct instruction, example and insistence to

future craftsman that bad habits of generations can be effectively broken. He may even have to resort placing all reducers and driers under lock and key.

Training

'Give instruction to a wise man and he will be yet the wiser' so says truly the proverb, and it is to the ink manufacturers that I address my concluding remarks.

It must be admitted that in view of growing abuses, further training is vital and should be made available to printers. The present mode

of a day's visit to the works serves only as an advertising medium and achieves very little in general education.

The recent formation of the British Society of Printing Ink Manufacturers offers a wonderful opportunity to further this education.

This society should not exist as a far away unapproachable body existing purely for costing and price control, but realize and accept new responsibilities towards the section of the industry that concerns them vitally—the pressroom. The BSPIM acting in conjunction with the BFMP could institute a series of weekly working courses for pressroom overseers and selected personnel, arranged to work the normal established hours in each department terminating perhaps in an examination period for a diploma award.

All ink manufacturers produce inks of the highest standard—very few have not suffered from some of the abuses outlined here. In recognising the need for further education manufacturers can, with little effort, be not only visionary, but at least also take the final step to ensure correct application of their products

which, after all, should be the logical end of their research.

— By courtesy of 'Print in Britain'

Heidelberg Press at Olympic Village, Heidelberg, Australia

We understand that the Heidelberg City News Press of Australia has arranged for installing a Drupa-model fully automatic Heidelberg platen machine of size 10×15 ins. in a place adjacent to the Olympic village. The Organising Committee of the Olympic Games will now have available to them the facilities for any urgent printing requirements during the period of the games.

PLEASE NOTE

The Telegraphic Address of the All India Federation of Master Printers is

'FEDERATION, MADRAS'

and

the Telephone No. is

85838

THE BULLETIN

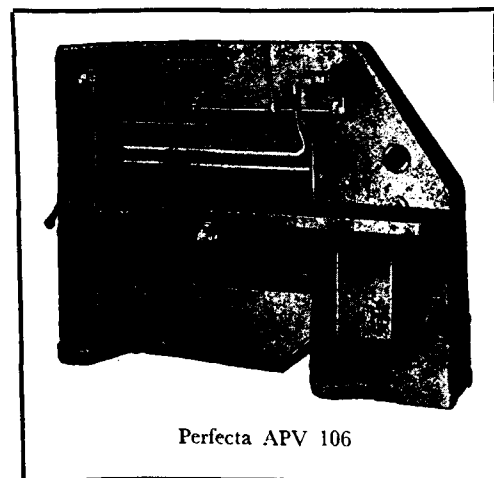
ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

Full page	...	Rs. 125
Half page	...	Rs. 75
Quarter page	...	Rs. 40
Per column inch	...	Rs. 4

Rebate for contract for one year 10%, for six insertions 7½%

Mechanical Data : 3 columns (13-ems each), 9" a column.

A name that speaks for itself



Perfecta APV 106

Perfect in cutting, the Polygraph PERFECTA Guillotines incorporate the latest advances in engineering technique.

Available in several models, in sizes 32½" and 41½".

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MADRAS-2

SARBAVA CHAMBERS
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BOMBAY-1

KUTCHA USTAD DAGH
Chandni Chowk
DELHI-6

JAJODIA MANSION
5, Bentinck St.
CALCUTTA-1

GOOD COPY AND LAYOUTS

The first and most important function of any advertisement is to capture attention. There are many ways of doing this. Perhaps the commonest, and at the same time the costliest, is to use large spaces. Printers can't afford to do that, neither need they do so.

Let us consider how to capture attention without using large spaces. There are two kinds of attention—voluntary and involuntary. The voluntary is, for example, the kind you use when having decided to instal a new guillotine you scan, your read every advertisement for guillotines, and the one which impels you to write for further particulars is the one which was supported by convincing copy irrespective of what attention value the advertisement had.

The involuntary attention is the kind you accord without premeditation. Thus, if you are walking along the road and someone suddenly shouts 'Look out!' you do look out, whether he was shouting to you or not. The instinct of self-preservation prompted you to give involuntary attention to that command.

Now that we understand the difference between voluntary and involuntary attention, let us consider the respective usefulness of each. You can see that voluntary attention won't do much for you because it is usually linked with catalogue copy ; and print buyers don't go thumbing through journals for likely names of suppliers.

Obviously, involuntary attention is what you want. It will enable you to capture attention despite the handicap of a small space.

To capture involuntary attention in an advertisement is difficult, particularly for a printer. Why ? Because the attention device—whether word or illustration—must dovetail nicely into the rest of the copy ; and also, print, unlike many other consumer products, can't be effectively linked with instinctive tendencies like love, hunger, safety, etc.

As an alternative to a play on instinct, 'shock difference' is decidedly useful. The mind tends to be attracted by statements or illustrations

which are in strong contrast to the expected in sense, literary expression, implication or appearance. For instance, a headline reading 'We will waste your time' will capture more attention than one reading 'We will save your time'.

There are various other ways of manipulating sense and literary expression to capture attention and they depend on : parody—'I live in the Grand Hovel'; spoonerism, when 'Light the fire' is changed to 'Fight the liar'; homonyms, when you use double meaning words like coach, plane, ring, greens and broadcast in a different context to that in which they are usually used, e.g. 'They were broadcasting in China 2,000 years ago'. In this example, of course, 'broadcast' means to 'sow seed by hand'.

Then there is paradox, which though more difficult to invent is possibly more effective. A paradox is a statement that, if taken literally, is illogical and yet is true at the same time. 'Drinkers don't like alcohol' is a good paradox and at the same time utilises a homonym because 'drinkers' are moths as well as imbibers.

This kind of headline will capture attention, but not necessarily will it catch the eye. You must depend on layout, size of space, etc., to do that—in other words, utilise 'shock difference' in a mechanical way. Many worn-out methods for doing this are still wastefully employed. Notable among these are the print-

ing of a name or word aslant or upside down. The ideal is to use a good attention device coupled with a good eye-catching device. If a layout is pleasing, unusual and embodies attractive typography or an uncommon illustration, and is supported by a 'shock difference' headline the advertisement will fare far better than one double its size that lacks these requisites.

However, a successful advertisement has to capture attention, maintain interest, create desire, carry conviction and induce action, so it needs good copy as well as a headline and layout to do these things.

In the space of this article it is impossible to cover the whole field of copywriting, but the following list of the main kinds used may serve as a guide to you the next time you are biting the end of your pen :

Action copy—to induce some immediate action. Example : 'Write for your copy of our type-specimen book now.'

Prestige copy—to 'sell' a name rather than goods. Example 'We print half of all the cigarette packets used in Britain today.'

Emotional copy—using plausibility instead of logic. Example : 'His printer's error cost him his largest customer. Don't let the same thing happen to you !'

Competitive copy—that compares your service with the often in bad taste. Ex like others, we keep our mises.'

Catalogue copy—diabilities, capabilities Example : 'We are fu

Printindia

A Monthly Survey of the Graphic Arts Industry
ENTIRELY PRINTED ON ART PAPER
PUBLISHED ON THE 10th OF EVERY MO

Single Copy Re. 1/-

Annual Subscript

* 4th Year of Publication *

For Particulars : KUBERA ENTERPRISES (Pri
21, SUNKURAMA CHETTY STREET, MADRAS 1
GRAMS : 'VASUNIDHI' PF

M143-2, N55
N57-2.6

to print by silk screen, letterpress, photo-offset litho, collotype or gravure.

Reminder copy—to keep your name before the customer. Example: 'We rush after rush jobs, rush us yours now.'

Topical copy—Example: 'Have you got a Suez problem? Let us pilot you through it!'

Seasonal copy—Seasonal in its appeal. Example: 'Thank you, Mr. Fawkes! Fire-works wrappers are keeping our machines cracking!'

Whatever particular kind you do use, remember it must link smoothly with the headline, continuing to hold interest it gradually induces a feeling of desire, conviction and finally, incitement to take action 'and write for further details'.

Interest can often be created and held by delaying the explanation of a paradox in the headline until the end of the copy.

There is no set formula on how to get ideas for writing and designing an advertisement. The usually prescribed method is to get to know your product thoroughly and

pick the main selling points. But whilst that formula might be useful to people in advertising agencies it won't help the printer who has to write his own advertisement.

He could depend on inspiration, but he won't get far if he does. Best to use an artificial means like this: Look out of the window, and what do you see? The window cleaner's ladder against the sill. Right, put a ladder in that blank quarter-page layout you're trying to fill—a big one, reaching from top to bottom. If your selling theme is to be quick delivery, you have at least got something to link it to now and a fairly good attention device too. Put a headline across the top like: 'Anybody lost this lost this ...?' and you can be sure your advertisement will be read. If you make the rest of your copy read: '.....because we'd like to borrow it! We've got a pile of orders on hand as high as this but you can be sure—they'll all be delivered the day before we promised them. That's us! The ladder.....? Oh, yes! Our paper stocks are getting as high as skyscrapers. That's what we need the

ladder for. You wouldn't like us to be held up for paper if we were doing a job for you—would you? We're not likely to be. We've got everything here to ensure that we can give you as quick delivery as you can get anywhere. Try us and see and get it the day before, we promise.'

After a little practice, if you've got the kind of mind suited for making the usual approach, you will soon become adept at writing your own copy by employing the artificial inspiration method I have described. If you can't do it yourself, don't fill the expensive space with age-worn techniques like 'quality printing', etc. Let somebody write the copy for you who knows how.

Anyway, who do you convince by pushing the 'quality print' angle? People not merely want quality, they expect it as a matter of course. What they are interested in is how quickly or how cheaply they can get it. Value for money is their evaluation of 'quality', and if you want to get their business give them that.

—By courtesy of 'Printing World'

There is a RAINBOW Ink for every type of printing

OFFSET * LITHO * LETTERPRESS * SOAP WRAPPER * METAFOL
PLASTIC * FLEXO-GRAPHIC (ANILINE) * TIN PLATE * HIGH SPEED
ROTARY (BLACK & COLOURED) * GREASE PROOF * DIE-STAMPING
SILK SCREEN * HIGH GLOSS * METALLIC * FOTOKROME
WOODBLOX * ROLLER COATING * FUGITIVE

TRY ADOLIN, THE PERFECT INK-CONDITIONER, A RAINBOW SPECIALITY.

THE RAINBOW INK & VARNISH MFG. CO. (PRIVATE) LTD.

BOMBAY-7

AGENTS

CALCUTTA
MANUBHAI SONS & CO.
76, Bowbazar St., Calcutta-12.

DELHI, U.P., PUNJAB & KASHMIR
JAI DAYAL KAPUR & SONS LTD.
Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
Branches :—Kanpur, Lucknow, Amritsar.

MARK THESE, PLEASE!

by

S. BOSE, B.L.

Superintendent, Calcutta Association of Master Printers

In dealing with the significance of Sec. 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act in December issue of the *Bulletin*, I have tried to show how and when previous permission to discharge a workman is necessary to be obtained from the Conciliation Officer or a Board or a Labour Court or a Tribunal as the case may be. The main object of the section, as I have already stated, is to give protection to the workmen during the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes.

Now, what is the period of this protection? The wordings of the section itself—'during the pendency of any conciliation proceeding before a Conciliation Officer or a Board or of any proceeding before a Labour Court or Tribunal'—should be carefully noted. From the above it may well be gathered that the period of protection is as follows:

(1) In the case of pendency of dispute before a Conciliation Officer or Board, it commences from the date of commencement of conciliation proceeding and ends, when the report of the Conciliation Officer or Board reaches the Government. The workmen are left without any protection during the time Government considers about the report before referring the dispute to a Labour Court or Tribunal. In other words no permission under Sec. 33 is required to be sought for during this period.

(2) In the case of pendency of adjudication proceedings before a Labour Court or a Tribunal, it commences from the date of making the reference by the Government and ends on the date on which the award becomes enforceable, i.e., on the expiry of thirty days from the date of the publication of the award. After that no permission u/sec 33 will be necessary. It should however be remembered in this connection that the date of communication or knowledge of the reference is immaterial. The protective period commences

right from the date of making the reference whether the employer knows it or not.

It will be very helpful for my readers to know some decisions by various Tribunals about cases which are not violation of section 33.

(a) Automatic termination of service of a workman for overstay of leave under the standing orders is no violation of the section.

(b) Suspension with or without pay pending enquiry into charges against a workman is not punishment and so, such action on the part of the employers during the pendency of industrial disputes is no violation of section 33. Of course, if the suspension be malafide, it will be considered as punishment and a violation of the section.

(c) Lay-off under Standing Orders, if done during the pendency of conciliation proceeding is not contravention of section 33.

(d) Transfer under Standing orders, if not malafide or vindictive, is not a violation of section 33.

(e) Lock-out is no violation of Sec. 33.

(f) Change in the process of work, if not a matter of dispute is no contravention of section 33.

(g) Retirement by superannuation under the Standing Orders is not a contravention of section 33.

In this connection a question may be asked whether closure will be a contravention of section 33. In several cases it was held that closure during the pendency of an industrial dispute would require permission of the adjudicator. Great doubt, however, was harboured about the propriety of such decisions. But the question has been set at rest by the recent ruling of the Supreme Court of India in two appeal cases, one preferred by the Barsi Light Railway Co. Ltd., Bombay and the other by the Shri Dinesh Mills, Baroda against the judgements, both of Bombay High Court. Both of the above two industries had closed down their

business and had terminated the services of their employees during the pendency of industrial disputes. The Bombay High Court held in both the cases that workmen whose services were terminated by reason of closure, though bona fide, would be entitled to receive retrenchment compensation under clause (b) of section 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act. This section enacts that no workman who has served for over a year, shall be retrenched until he has been paid compensation equal to 15 days wages for every year of service. The two appeals before the Supreme Court raised the common question of law as to the applicability of section 25 (b) in the case of a closure. The Supreme Court interpreting the meaning of the term 'retrenchment' as used in the Industrial Disputes Act stated in its judgment that 'in no case is there any retrenchment unless there is discharge of surplus labour or staff in a continuing or running business' and the term does not apply to termination of service on bona fide closure.

The matter was further clarified in the appeal case preferred by the Banaras Ice Factory against the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal. This was also a case of closure and the Tribunal allowed retrenchment compensation to the workmen of the company. In the appeal by the factory the Supreme Court confined its judgment to the main question "whether the word 'discharge' in section 22 (b) corresponding to sec 33 (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act includes termination of the services of all workmen on a real and bona fide closure of his business by the employer". On this question the Court observed that the objects of the legislation for adjudication of industrial disputes could have its fulfilment only in an existing and not a dead industry. When workmen are discharged by the employer as a result of bona fide closure of business during the pendency of proceedings before an industrial tribunal, it is not necessary to obtain prior permission of the tribunal, termination of service by reason of bona fide closure is no contravention of section 33 of the Act.

SPACE KINDLY DONATED

BY

MAX-DESIGNS & PROCESS WORKS LTD.
345, SAYANI ROAD : PRABHADEVI : DADAR, BOMBAY

ODDS & ENDS

They are moving ahead

The Printing world is moving faster and faster. Old methods and old plants are yielding to the newer and newer ones. Here is interesting news about a recent invention in Soviet Russia. According to a *Tass* release, one Mr. Ivan Zhilevich, a Russian engineer, has invented an ingenious printing device. The machine has neither a set of types, nor impressions, rotary press or any other known typographical devices. Its main part is a ferromagnetic tape, widely used now in sound recording. With the help of a special device, invisible magnetic imprints of letters are made on the tape. By a special method the imprints are transferred to paper and dyed with paint.

India, since her independence, is trying hard to march abreast the other countries. But the task is a bit difficult, as she has to shake off an instinctive aversion to the new fangled things. Old methods and old machines are to the average as dear as the old wives and old shoes. True, the Federation is doing its best to make the printers get out of the obsession blanket, but will the blanket let them go?

Oh, the inexorable blanket!

Calor, Dolor, Dubor

If heat, painful inflammation and redness are simultaneously present, you know the symptoms call for medical help. In the entire body of the industry and the printing industry in particular, all these symptoms are present at the same time. There is heat in the workers, the labour psychology is inflamed and both the industrialists and the workers are red with dissatisfaction and frustration.

Employees State Insurance Scheme had held out hopes of ameliorating this unhealthy state of things to some extent. It is a pity that indifference and callousness among the insurance doctors are nearly spoiling the mission of the scheme

and cooking an almost impossible hotch potch. Let us give you an example.

A worker of a certain printing establishment had been absent for some days. At the time of joining duties after the absence he submitted an application stating that his absence was due to his mother's illness. Of course he had enclosed a medical certificate from his panel doctor. Would you be surprised to know that the doctor had certified to the sickness of the worker himself and not a word about his mother? Obviously he was a busy doctor and what did he care as to whom he was certifying and for what?

Law is no respecter of persons and so is a doctor's lancet. But does this give them the right and liberty to dilly dally with their calling?

Shakespeare gave us his Comedy of Errors. Is the Corporation going to outshine him by its Tragedy of Errors?

All that glitters

Publishers are now facing a great

menace. Think of their dismay when they find after all the investments they have made on their publications some of the identical titles are selling at the market at a cheaper price than fixed by them. Shri Ghosh, the President of the Federation, put his finger on the sore spot when he moved the resolution in the Governing Council at Delhi requesting the Government to make all such spurious publishing a cognisable offence*. That the malady is spreading over the whole country is further evinced by a resolution adopted by the Second West Bengal Printers' Conference expressing the same concern over such spurious publications and making the same requests to the Government.

Of course, the primary responsibility is with the publishers and it is not desirable that the innocent printers should be made a scapegoat. Yet it is far better that the printers too should be cautious about such orders.

Beware of the spurious, we say.

*The Government of India have in response to the representations made by the All India Federation of Master Printers, stated that "a provision has been made" in the Copyright Bill 1956 "which would enable any police officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, to seize, without any warrant from Magistrate, all the infringing copies of any work, after the Magistrate has taken cognizance of the offence."

PRINTING PRESSES PLEASE!

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Our Research and Development Department is interested in solving it.

This is without obligation.

We manufacture Rollers with "VULCAFACT"

Rubber Composition for Treadle,

Cylinder, Rotary, Offset, & Varnish Machines.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

We also keep in ready stocks

COMPLETE HAND PROOF ROLLERS

ROLLERS FOR CHANDLER & PRICE TREADLES IN ALL SIZES

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Factory:

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Phone: 86765

JAN MANSION

Sir P. Mehta Road
BOMBAY 1

Phone: 262628

Grams: "RUBBERMAN"

kindly allowed the import of printing machinery for purposes of display under permit—so the dealers in it can be easy at heart.

The plan will give an idea of the stirring, large scale nature of the event that is to take place. Printers from all over the country would be gathering to discuss ways and means of which they could improve their industry for effectual service. They would, *inter alia*, discuss the difficulties arising from the new import policy of the Union Government.

A separate section of the Exhibition will keep on show types of printing done by the foremost Indian printers—evidence that our country is second to none in the matter of printing and that despite considerable handicaps our quality of printing is as good as it should be.

(a) *Letterpress* : Books, Magazines, Calendars, Folders, Half-tone colour printing.

(c) Playing Cards and Book Jackets.

The S.C. Majumdar Trophy contributed by the Calcutta Association of Master Printers will be awarded to the best book printed on indigenous paper.

To mark this special occasion the organisers are bringing out a Brochure containing very informative articles, which undoubtedly, will offer the best medium for advertisers as the hundreds of delegates who would be assembling would be given copies in addition to every Association being equipped with a number of these for their use.

Rent will be charged at the rate of Rs. 4/- per sq. ft.

Minimum area that can be booked is 525 sq. ft. It is, however, provided that two or more exhibitors may combine to take this minimum space.

The following scale of rebates will be allowed :—

For single exhibitors book-
ing a total area of :

Hoardings

Arrangements have been made by the Exhibition Committee for putting up hoardings etc. The charges will be decided by the Hon'y. Exhibition Secretary or the Secretary on receiving applications from the parties interested stating their requirements, viz., size, etc.

Rates of Advertisement

Cover Pages

2nd and 3rd pages,
each ... Rs. 500/-

4th Page (in three
colours) ... Rs. 1,000/-

Ordinary Page (printed in black)

Full Page ... Rs. 400/-

Half Page	...	Rs. 250/-
-----------	-----	-----------

1/4 Page ... Rs. 150/-

Per additional colour 25%

Extra

Inset (per single sheet)
D = 950/

Mechanical Data

Size ...Demy quarto

Print area ... 6" x 8"

Columns to a

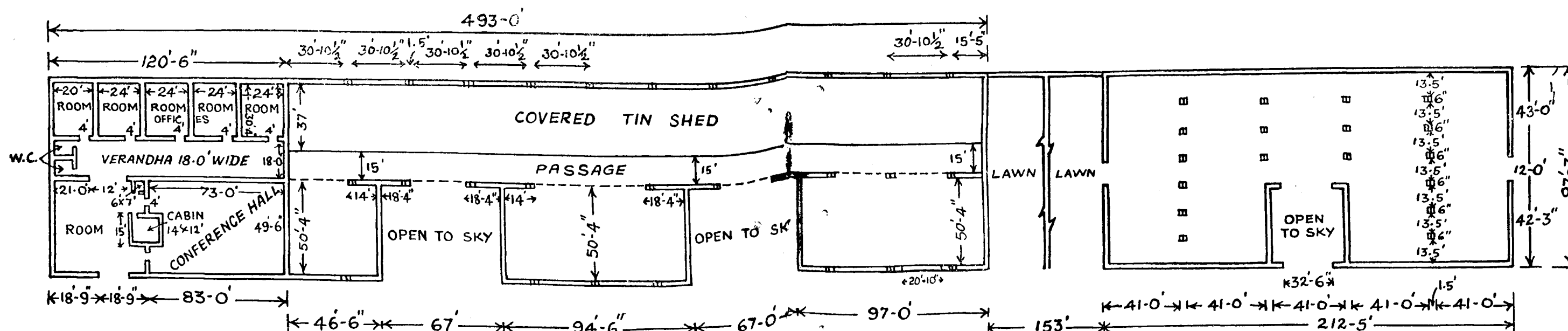
page ... 2

Half-tone screen ... 133

Language ... English

Number of Copies ... 4000

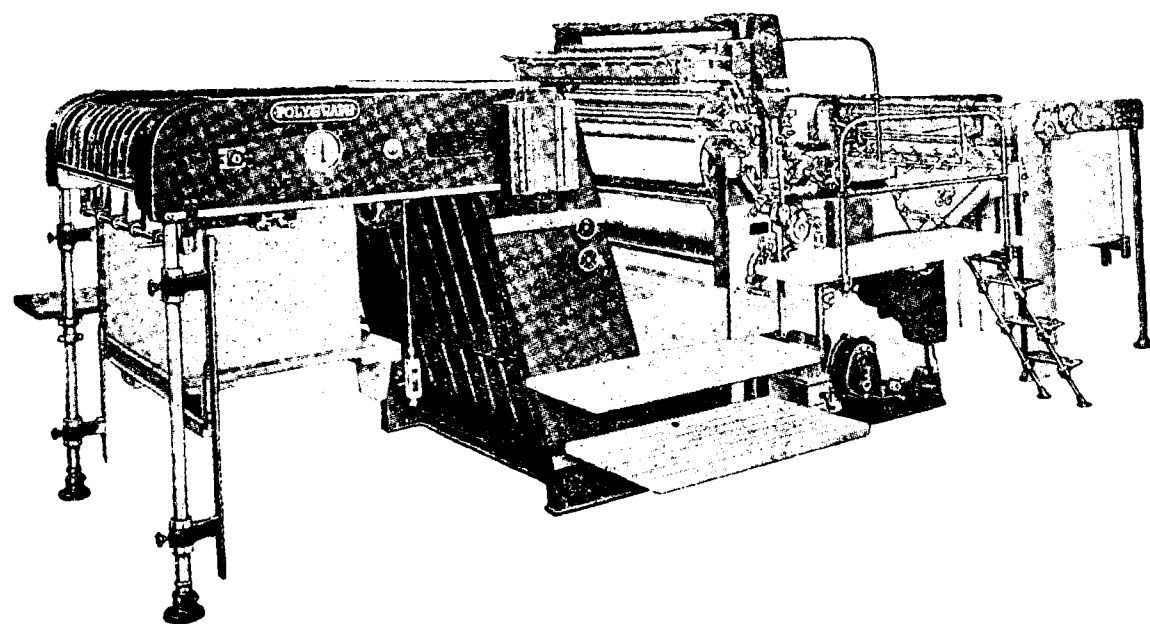
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NEWS AND NOTES

Production of paper : More mills.

We give, in what follows, the views and the proposals of the Government of India on the above subject :

It is very gratifying to learn that the Government of India have accorded permission for setting up 22 more paper mills in the country. This would bring up the total figure to 43 factories which would, by the end of the Second plan period, more than double the existing production of paper and paper boards. The Union Minister for Heavy Industries, Sri Manubhai Shah inaugurating the first meeting of the Panel for Paper and Pulp industries set up by the Government of India said that in fact schemes for trebling the production were under consideration.

As regards newsprint, the Minister opined that there was much progress. Besides the Nepa Newsprint factory in Madhya Pradesh, another was sought to be established by the National Industrial Development Corporation at Shakarnagar, near Hyderabad, with a capacity of 3000 tons per annum. There was scope for two more such factories by the end of the second plan period.

Government have also approved of a scheme for setting up a plant in Assam to manufacture chemical Pulp required for paper at the rate of 100 tons daily. Besides, two rayon grade pulp plants are also in Government contemplation which would satisfy the country's needs of the next five years.

The Minister emphasized the urgent need for accelerated production of all varieties of paper and paper boards, newsprint and pulp and observed that the per capita consumption of paper in India was the lowest in the world being only 2 pounds annually while the figure is over 400 in the U. S., 100 to 200 in European countries and over 50 in Japan showing that consumption of paper proceeded *pasi passu* with literacy.

The consumption of paper and paper products in India in 1955-56 is double that in 1950-51 and would be at a still more rapid rate in the 2nd plan period, costing about 40 crores annually. This huge demand has to be met by the people and the Government. Accordingly the Minister urged the setting up of more pulp plants near the site of raw materials to minimise haulage and transport expense. An *ad hoc* Committee under the Chairmanship of the Inspector-General of Forests, Government of India, has

already been set up to explore newer raw materials like bagasse, spruce, fir etc., bamboo being an important one. The Minister stressed the importance of intensive cultivation of bamboo, eucalyptus, wattle etc.

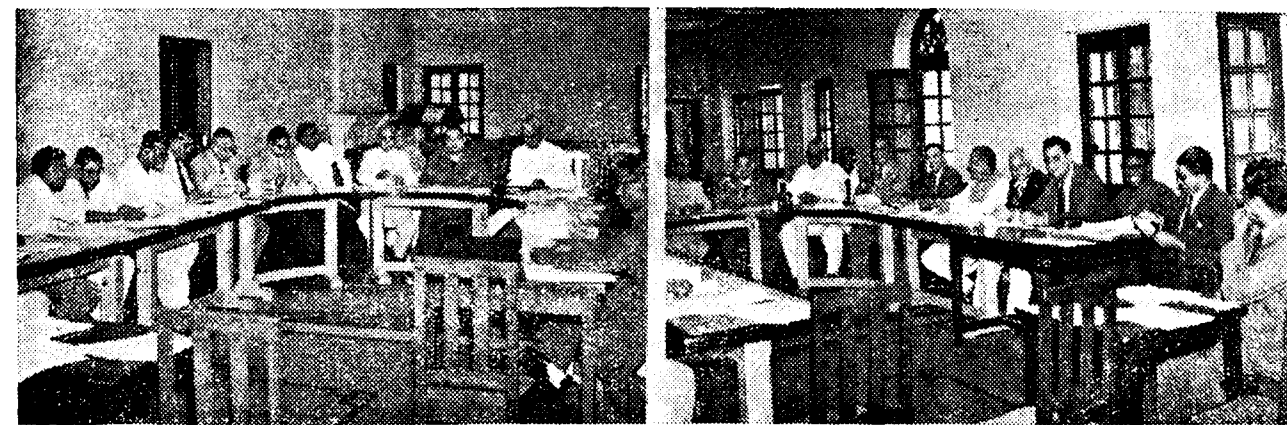
Speaking about bagasse, the Minister said that this cellulosic material should not be wasted as cheap fuel in the manufacture of paper for which there is coal and he opined that it should be converted into paper which is putting it to a more paying proposition.

Adverting to the indigenous manufacture of paper machinery in the country, the Minister observed that the present position was not satisfactory. Its cost during the 2nd Five Year Plan would be about 30 to 40 crores. He hoped that engineering firms and paper producers would not find it difficult to set up plants.

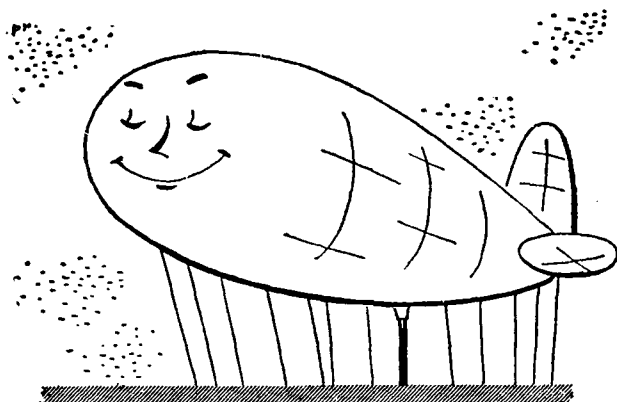
[This is indeed good news. Government would however have to see to it that the existing as well as the future mills produce paper of quality.—Editor.]

Commonwealth conference to discuss standards problems.

Final arrangements for holding the third Commonwealth Standards Conference in New Delhi from 21st January to 3rd February 1957 are now well in hand. Some 125 important standards personalities and leaders of industry from Commonwealth countries will meet at the Conference for which the Indian Standards Institution will act as the host. The object of the Conference will be to secure



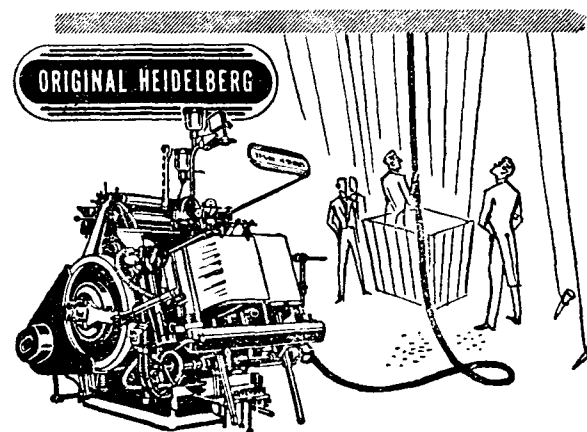
Governing Council meets at Delhi (November 1957).



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Smallest Paper Size:	1 3/4" x 2 3/4"	3 1/4" x 4"	4 3/4" x 6 3/4"
Inside Chase Measurement:	10 1/4" x 13 3/4"	12 3/8" x 17 3/4"	21 1/4" x 26 3/4"



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greater alignment of industrial standards and standardization policies of Commonwealth Countries in the interest of Inter-commonwealth relations and trade. The success of the previous two Conferences held in London in 1946 and 1951, which have helped a great deal in facilitating uniformity and bringing close relationship between the Commonwealth countries for promoting flow of trade, has indicated the necessity and desirability of a third Conference.

The delegates at the Conference will represent Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. The 8-man Indian Delegation will consist of representatives from the major Indian industries concerned, Government Departments and Directorate of the Indian Standards Institution. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which is greatly interested in standardization in the ECAFE region, has also been invited to send an observer to the Conference.

The technical discussions at the Conference will be held in four separate sessions, each covering the subjects of steel, electric cables, electric equipment of machine tools and safety requirements for domestic electrical appliances.

The general questions of policy will be reviewed in separate sessions at which consideration will be given to various problems of common interest like the metric and the inch-pound systems of measurement, certification marking, modular coordination, standards for consumer goods, general alignment of standards, terminology, approval schemes and ABC work. The Conference will also review the recommendations of the second Conference and implementation thereof. Thirty-one papers have been received to provide basis for discussions.

Problems of printing industry

Under the auspices of the Nadia District Master Printers Association, the West Bengal Printers met in conference at Krishnagar on the 13th January 1957 to discuss the problems of the printing industry and to discover remedies therefor. Sri Asok Kumar Sarkar inaugurated the Conference and Sri S. N. Guha Ray presided over it. In opening an exhibition held simultaneously, Sri N. K. Gossain stressed the value of unity, as opposed to self-interest, on the part of those engaged in the printing industry if it should play its great role in the future of the country.

Sri Asok Kumar Sarkar opined that there was vast scope for the expansion

of this industry in the Second Five-year Plan and he proposed to set up a factory for the manufacture of printing machinery in this country. Sri D.N. Dhar, the Chief guest, said that the country was indebted to the printing industry as it reflected the cultural, industrial and the economic development of the country.

Sri Bimal Chatterjee observed that within a short time and with the help of the Government and of the All India Federation of Master Printers, the printing industry had made much lee-way. The Central and the State Governments have evinced keen interest in the promotion of this industry and there is a near possibility of Government themselves starting a factory for the manufacture of indigenous printing machinery.

*

We are informed that the Hyderabad State Printers' Association are holding their Annual Meeting on the 30th January 1957.

*

We are informed that *Chappai Kala*, a Journal published from Poona and devoted to printing art, will henceforth appear as a monthly.

*

We understand that the Hon'ble Shri Morarji Desai, Minister for Commerce and Industries, Government of India, and President of the Indian Standards Institution will be inaugurating the Third Commonwealth Standards Conference on Monday the 21st January 1957 at 11 a.m. at the Central Hall of the Parliament House, New Delhi.

*

PATRA REPORTS PROGRESS

The public exhibition held in conjunction with the annual luncheon of Patra on 27th June afforded an opportunity to inspect for the first time some of the Associations' latest developments.

Principal among these was the new lock-up gauge. This, when attached to the crossbars of a chase allows speedy lock-up with minimum pressure and with no distortion

of the crossbar. The gauge, which is in effect a visual aid, can be used both on the stone and on the machine, ensuring, despite any necessary lifting pressure, that the compositor's settings are faithfully reproduced without trial and error.

The gauge works by giving a magnified picture of the actual distortion of the crossbar, and adjustment of locking-up pressure is continued until no distortion is indicated. The gauge is to be employed in a new research investigation into the control of lock-up pressure, as suggested at last year's Letterpress Methods Conference, and a more detailed description will be published at a later date.

Two other important advances have been announced by the Patra Lithographic Section: a new fountain solution for the prevention of scumming, and a non-drying rolling-up ink to facilitate re-use of plates after storage.

The fountain solution is suitable for all types of plate, including bi- and trimetallic varieties, and gives the best attainable desensitization of the non-image area without affecting the image or ink.

The solution is added to the fountain water in the proportion of 2

fluid ounces to 1 gallon. Its colour is a pale blue-violet above pH.5, changing to a reddish-grey about pH.4, and to a yellow below pH.3.5.

—By courtesy of 'The British Printer'

High-speed rotary press for envelopes

A Rotary letterpress machine for printing the face and back of folded envelopes, the German built Walbert high-speed press, has recently been introduced in this country by Oscar Friedheim Ltd. The press has been specially designed for printing envelopes and pockets using normal rubber stereotypes 0.115 inch thick. It is fitted with a magnetic brake that will bring it to an immediate standstill in the event of misfeed or stoppages, thus avoiding wastage.

The two sizes in which the Walbert is obtainable are the type sw6, which can print envelopes measuring from 3 1/16 x 5 3/4 inches to 7 x 11 1/2 inches at a rate claimed to reach 40,000 per hour, and the type LW 3, whose range extends from 6 3/8 x 7 1/2 inches to 18 x 22 inches. Envelope sizes exceeding 9 1/2 x 22 inches can be printed at the rate of 10,000 per hour, on the larger model, but the smaller sizes, fed two-up, will increase its speed of printing to 20,000 per hour.

Adjustments from one size of envelope to another may be effected within ten minutes. A second ink duct for rapid change of colour can be supplied if required.

—By courtesy of 'The British Printer'

C & G introduce full technological print certificates.

A new full technological certificate in printing is being introduced which will replace the existing full technological certificates in the separate printing crafts, announce the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The object of the new advanced scheme (which is open to those who hold a final certificate in a craft subject) is to give a general view of the industry and its methods of production.

It also includes a more detailed knowledge of one main division of the industry, such as letterpress or lithography, a knowledge of the scientific principles underlying the



Sri Koteswara Rao, son of late Sri B. N. Ramulu, Founder, Shivaji Press, Secunderabad with Sow. Visalakshi, to whom he was married on 26th Dec. 1956.

various processes and of recent laboratory and operational research, and an appreciation of the importance of design.

The foregoing comprises stage A of the new scheme. To follow it a stage B has been planned which will cover costing, estimating and administration.

The scheme has been designed primarily with the needs of ambitious journeymen in mind. It will also be open to office workers, though the detailed regulations governing their entry to the scheme have not yet been finally determined.

—By courtesy of 'Printing World'

Monotype films in South Wales.

The two films Monotype machines in the making and typefaces in the making were shown for the first time in Wales recently.

In collaboration with the Monotype Corporation the arrangements were made by the West of England and South Wales Monotype Users' Association. Invitations were sent to members and their employees engaged on key-boards and casters.

—By courtesy of 'Printing World'

France plans to expand newsprint output.

Rationing of newsprint deliveries to French newspapers is being continued in November and December, according to M. Gerard Jaquet, Minister of Information. The Minister has also announced he is drawing up a five-year plan to cover consumption, production and imports of Newsprint.

—By courtesy of 'Printing World'

Glockners helped development

Telling the part played by Glockner automatic cylinder presses in the growth of a number of printing houses, a booklet entitled 'They Rely on Glockners' has been published recently by Frank F. Pershke Ltd. The booklet itself is a tribute to the Glockner; printed on a Glockner by Edward Mortimer Ltd., of Halifax and London, it is artistic as well as informative.

The experiences of eight firms are described. A quill pen used as a

theme throughout has been adapted from an original by the wood engraver, Thomas Bewick. Body typefaces used are Plantin, Garamond, Bodoni, Times and Baskerville.

Copies of the Booklet are available on request to Frank F. Pershke Ltd., Dover House, 170 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE.1.

—By courtesy of 'Printing World'

Visit to Heidelberg

Sri P. G. Rao of Colour Cartons Private Ltd., Bombay and his wife recently visited the world-famous Heidelberg factory in Germany. They were taken round by Mr. Prits Neipert. The layout of his strikingly impressive factory, the additional constructions which have been put up since the war to meet the marvellously growing demand and the general efficiency appeared unique. The workmen with smiling faces as if to greet the strangers and unaffected by their presence, worked on. It is very gratifying to learn that since the war they had absolutely no labour problem and that they pushed on to success. It is equally pleasing to learn that the

management were taking extreme care to see that the needs of their workers were promptly attended to thus cementing the harmonious relationship between the employer and the employee.

West Germany

An Instructional film on offset printing has been produced at the technical school in Hanover. The film was financed by the West German Institute for Education and Science. It avoids any reference to firms which might have been interpreted as advertising. German printing schools are welcoming this film as a valuable training aid.

China

Some 265 newspapers, with an overall circulation of 11 million copies, are printed in China, while 305 periodicals are published. In 1954, some 1,000 million books were printed compared with about 180 million in 1948. China's major printing works were nationalised but smaller plants employing from 5 to 50 workers have remained in private hands. Chinese compositors have to be acquainted with at

least 10,000 signs. For reproductions, mainly offset is used in China with most offset presses somewhat obsolete. Recently a few modern East German offset presses have been installed. Process engraving is in its infancy and only one-colour prints are being produced by this method so far.

Switzerland

A new printing school may be built in Berne because the old building, erected in 1936, is too small. Students are trained for four years and are expected to be able to use German and French in their work, while a knowledge of Italian is also important.

Venezuela

Venezuela's master printers are concerned about competition by imported printed products. They have approached the Government with a request to protect them by limiting such imports.

—By courtesy of 'Printing World'

New electronic 'absence-of-sheet detector' developed.

A new electronic 'absence-of-sheet detector' has been developed by the Harris-Seybold Company 4510 E 71st Street, Cleveland 5, Ohio, and is now being supplied with all new and 23 x 30 Harris offset process.

The Harris electronic detector, it is claimed, combines the advantages of both mechanical and electrical detectors. The only moving part that can be seen is a tiny spring finger carried on a pivoting shaft. The finger moves up and down once for each sheet. If the sheet feeds properly, the press continues to run; if it does not, then the finger engages the grounded feed table and the tripping circuit is closed.

Linotype & Machinery Ltd.

How to make a practice Linotype keyboard from wood, and how to plan the ideal pressroom are topics discussed in two practical articles in the July—August number of the *L & M News*, published by Linotype & Machinery Ltd. (50-51 Fetter Lane, London E.C. 4. The leading feature in this issue is

a question-and-answer clarification, and explanation of certain features of the Linofilm film-setting machine, whose operation and construction were explained at last year's IPEX by Louis Rossetto, Chief of the Linofilm development team. The importance of close and even spacing is discussed in the second part of a series entitled 'Linotype for Bookwork'. The employment of extra-thin spacebands is recommended for text-setting in book-work.

—By courtesy of 'The British Printer'

The demand for colour bars

The logic behind the use of the colour bar is unassailable but it involves a little more trouble and care on the part of the photo-engraver. At present the position is that the engraver will use colour bars on his proofs on request.

The colour bar consists of two areas, one solid and one a shadow dot. The bar should stretch across one margin of the proof to give evidence that the amount of ink is equal across the plate. In modern practice there is very little risk that it would be otherwise, but it is a check.

The solid area shows that sufficient ink is carried on the poofs to cover completely the surface irregularities of the paper used. The shadow dot area shows, by the thick ring of ink squeezed off the surface into the small white dot areas, how much ink is used—how thick the layer of ink is. Together, the two areas give a very good idea of the amount of impression used.

These uses relate to the actual printing, but the colour bar gives valuable information on the exact hue of the ink used. The solid area is wide enough to be measured on a reflection densitometer, but no one has suggested as yet that this should be adopted as a shop practice. The chief use of the colour bar is to enable the art editor, advertising agent, and printer to see whether sets of blocks, from different sources, will print on one sheet. One can usually arrive at this decision by comparing the progressive proofs, but they are not always available, and they should be kept strictly as part of the colour blocks. Even the progressive proofs frequently fail as a guide—in a snow-scene, for

instance, or in a seascape which is predominantly blue.

In U. S. A. the national magazines have insisted for many years on having colour bars on all colour proofs, to ensure that the inks used conform to their particular specification. Some go as far as to furnish the engraver with sheets of the paper to be used, on which are already printed colour bars, alongside which the engraver has to position his bars.

We repeat, the use of colour bar is something of a trouble to the prover, but it is a definite step forward.

—By courtesy of 'Process'

Ninth International Congress of Master Printers, Lausanne 3rd to 7th June 1957

The Council of Administration of the International Bureau approved the following list of subjects for the discussions at the next International Congress. The names of the authors of papers to be presented have been added to this list, as well as the names of speakers who have promised to take part in the discussions. Members who wish to take part in the discussions are requested to advise the International Bureau as soon as possible. The texts of the principal papers will be sent to all members taking part in the Congress as early as possible.

A. Education

1. "International co-operation among Printing Colleges to provide Exchange Facilities for Students." Paper to be presented by W.E. Bertelsmann (Germany). Discussion Speakers E. Thirkettle (Great Britain) M. Ranc (France).

B. Management

2. "How to Interest Management and Employees in Greater Productivity." Papers to be presented by S. Dahlback (Sweden) and R. R. Vasseur (France).

3. "Work Study." Papers to be presented by H.W. Underhill (Great Britain) and L. Van Rosendall (Holland). Discussion speakers: Jos. A. M. Cleerdin (Holland). P. Biesta (Holland).

4. "Productivity"—Comparison for the Use of Edition Bookbinding Firms. Paper to be presented by F. P. D'Huy (Holland).



Sri P.G. Rao and his wife at the Heidelberg factory

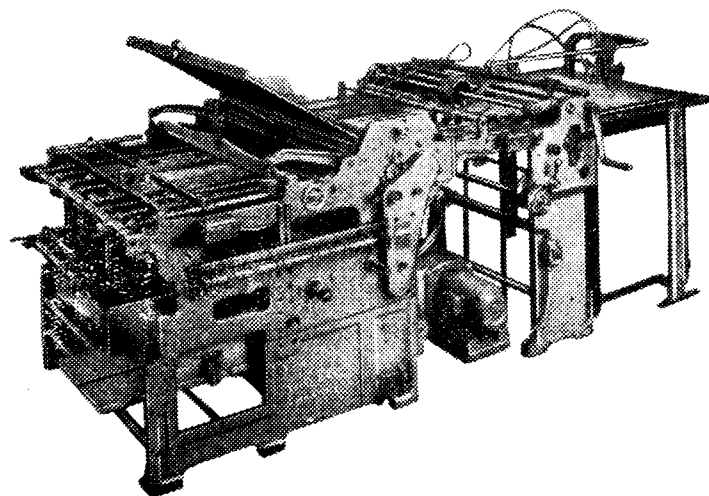
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C. Industrial Relations

5. "Maintenance of Industrial Peace by Means of Efficient and Reliable Conciliation Machinery (Joint Industrial Councils, etc.)." Paper to be presented by P. Mayeux (France). Discussion Speakers : N. J. Ahlund (Sweden). P. Borst (Holland). W. Hope Collins (Great Britain). Dr. T. Roters (Germany). Dr. F. Staderini (Italy).
6. "Improving Relations between Printers and Suppliers of Ink and Paper." Paper to be presented by P. Lang (France).

D. Technical

7. "Developments in Block-making." Paper to be presented by A. Laurent (France).

8. "Standardisation of Printing Inks for 'Three-Colour Work.'" Paper to be presented by V. Letouzey (France). Discussion Speaker : D. Morani (Italy).

9. "Some Possible Consequences of the Increased Use of Photo-electric and Electronic Equipment in the Printing Industry." Paper to be presented by E. Humphries (Great Britain).

10. "Trends in Type Design." Paper to be presented by J. G. Dreyfus (Great Britain). Discussion Speaker : A. Ludwig (Austria).

11. "The Influence of Paper on Production in the Machine Room." Paper to be presented by F. Mayer (Holland).

E. Scientific Research

12. "Progress and Value of Scientific Research in the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades." Paper to be presented by G. Scott (Great Britain). Discussion Speakers : R. Bassoli (Italy), M. A. Coen (Italy), Dr. Hofer (Switzerland), Dr. Vogel (Switzerland). —*International Bulletin.*

Midland Monotype Users' Association Annual luncheon

More than 120 members and guests attended the annual luncheon of the Midland Monotype Users' Association, which was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on October 23, at the invitation of the Monotype Corporation Limited.

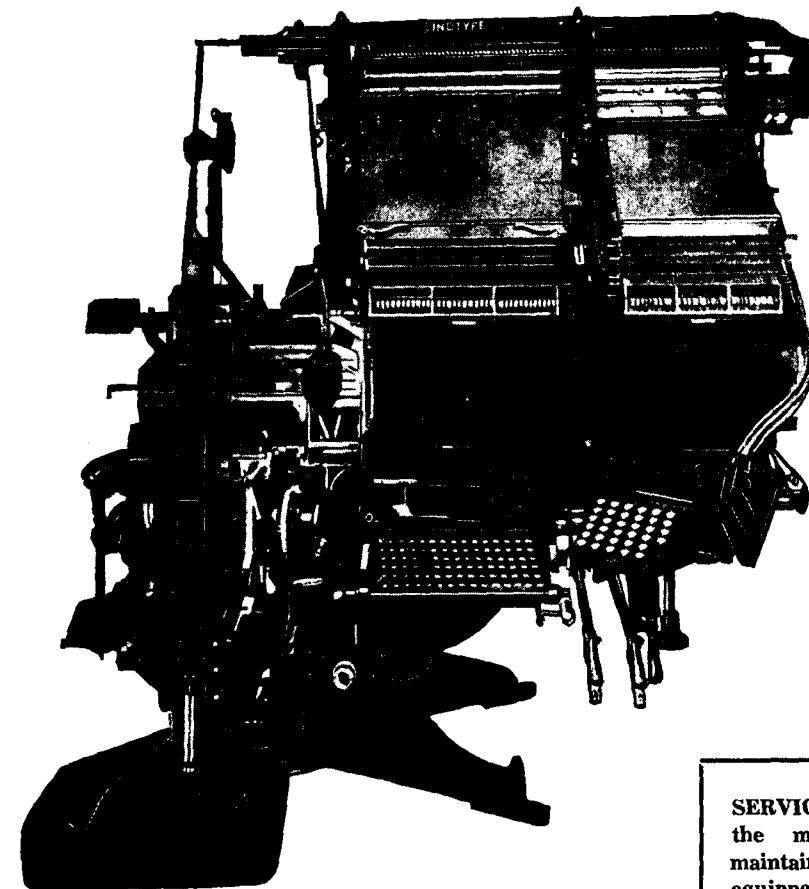
W. V. Curtis, President of the Association, welcomed J. Matson, General Manager of the Corporation, G. L. Tinker, Sales Manager, C.N. Fellows, Service 'A' Manager, and G. Howell, Chief Inspector, and thanked the Corporation for their hospitality.

Willingness to help

In his reply, Mr. Matson expressed the willingness of the Corporation to help members with their problems at all times, and he hoped that customers would get in touch with their local representatives and inspectors whenever they thought they might be able to help them. —*Printing World.*

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Published by S. Viswanathan on behalf of the All India Federation of Master Printers and printed by him at The Central Art Press, 'Acton Lodge', 11 McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras-31.

WHAT A SET-BACK !

All told, 1956 was a good year for printers all over the country—yes, at least, for the vast majority of printers who do good work and give good service. The total consumption of paper in the country in 1955-56 had gone up to the figure of 317,000 tons. This is more than a 50% increase within the last five years and though accurate statistics are not available, the increase in paper consumption of 1956 over 1955 would be about 15 to 20%. Apart from this, judging from the number of printing machines bought all over the country in 1956, there is a clear indication that the demand for printing is going up by leaps and bounds. This attitude also clearly indicates that the old habit of buying second-hand and so-called rebuilt machines is dying out and that printers are going in not only for new machines, but the latest types also.

The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of

India, is busy formulating plans for the manufacture of printing machines in the country. Even if the plans are undertaken and a start for the manufacture is made immediately, it will take a few years before printers can get really first-class Indian machines for doing their work.

With ever-rising demand for printing, and the new consciousness of the printing fraternity to produce better quality printing, with the new scope being afforded for training craftsmen for the industry and a general awareness of costing methods, everybody had hoped that there would be a terrific boom in 1957 for the Printing industry of India.

But what a set-back ! The new Finance Minister tells us that as there is no foreign exchange, imports will be drastically cut. On the one hand, it was very good that he saw the correct position as soon as he assumed office and is taking steps to improve the foreign exchange position. On

the other hand, suffering printers who started seeing a ray of hope to improve their presses and consequently their condition, have received a stunning blow. True there are very many who depended on imported machines and goods, sharing the same fate. But that will be poor consolation for the progressive printers.

As though this blow is not enough to the long suffering printer, private firms engaged in other industries and even bodies like Air India International want to go in for printing machines to do their own printing while 20,000 hungry printers are ready to do their work. If the Government is against the policy of making the rich man richer, and that too at the cost of the poor man, they must take steps to stop the incursion of these big firms, combines, and corporations into the rightful domain of the printer.

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PRINTERS' CONFERENCE

April 2 to 4, 1957

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by

S. BOSE, B.L.

Superintendent, Calcutta Association of Master Printers

It would be for the benefit of all to know the implications of important and significant terms occurring in the Industrial Disputes Act, so that one may judge for oneself which is right and which is wrong. Many misunderstandings and misconceptions can be avoided by having a first-hand knowledge of these. So I like henceforth to continue discussing some such subjects for some time to come.

(i) *Agreement*.—Who can enter into agreements? Agreements may be either bipartite or tripartite. In other words settlement arrived at by agreement between the employer and workmen otherwise than in the course of a conciliation proceeding comes under the first category of agreements, while that arrived at in the course of a conciliation proceeding under the Industrial Disputes Act or an award falls under the second category.

Now the question is, on whom such settlements and awards are binding. A bipartite agreement is binding only on the parties to the agreement. It has been held in the case of Standard Coal Co. Ltd., Patna that an agreement by a section of workers only, when it is known that others were not parties to it, would not bind the workers outside the agreement. Such agreements therefore bind only the contracting parties.

Settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceeding under the I.D. Act or an award shall be binding on

- (a) all parties to the industrial dispute,
- (b) all other persons, subsequently added as necessary parties to the dispute by the Labour Court or Tribunal.
- (c) Where a party referred to in clause (a) or (b) above is an employer, or his heirs, successors or

assigns in respect of the establishment to which the dispute relates.

- (d) And where a party referred to above is composed of workmen, it shall be binding on all persons who were employed in the establishment or part thereof, as the case may be, to which the dispute relates on the date of the dispute and also on all persons who subsequently became employed in that establishment or part thereof (Section 18 of the I.D. Act).

It should be noted in this connection that persons, who retire or cease to be workmen during the pendency of conciliation proceeding before Labour Courts or Tribunals, will be entitled to the rights, under the settlement arrived at or an award, accruing to them up to the last day of their employment.

The next question is what is the period of operation of settlements? In the case of a settlement, it will come into operation from such date as is agreed upon by the parties and where no such date is agreed upon, from the date on which the agreement is signed by the parties. Such settlement shall be binding upon the parties upto the agreed period and in cases where there is no such agreed period, the settlement will be binding for a period of six months; but to terminate the effect of the settlement it will be necessary for any of the parties thereto to give two months' notice to the other party of its intention to terminate it. Otherwise the settlement shall have a continuing effect on all the parties concerned, till terminated as above. In the case of an award, the period of operation is for a period of one year from the date the award comes into effect, but the procedure of terminating an award is the same as

that of a settlement, that is, by giving two months' notice.

This notice must be given in writing. The intention to terminate may be conveyed either expressly in clear and unequivocal terms or by implication thereof. For example, a settlement was effected between the management and the employees regarding rates, scale and grades of wages on the 1st day of January 1956. There was no period fixed for the operation of the settlement. On the expiry of the statutory period of termination of six months neither party gives any notice of its intention to terminate the settlement. The settlement, as has already been said, in such case shall be considered as continuing on both the parties. Then, after two years in the year 1957 the workmen place a fresh charter of demand for revision of the wage structure, settled in 1955. This charter did not, however make mention of the intention of the workmen to terminate the settled wage structure of 1955. In spite of this, the mere fact of submitting the fresh charter of demand for revision of the wage structure will be construed as sufficient notice by the workmen of their intention to terminate the settlement of 1955.

(ii) *Allowance*.—Allowances in various shapes and forms are paid to the employees, such as overtime allowance, night allowance, etc. We should have some idea about such allowances.

(a) *Overtime Allowances*.—This is regulated by Section 59 of the Indian Factories Act. Overtime allowance in factories is to be paid at double rate. Regarding shops and establishments, different States have their own Acts and Rules. Overtime allowance in shops and establishments varies from 1½ times to twice the ordinary rate in different States.

Previous permission is necessary to be obtained from the Inspector of Factories to work overtime. It has been held by the Industrial Tribunal in the case of Bengal Cardboard Industries and Printers Private Ltd., represented by the Calcutta Association of Master Printers, that deliberate refusal to work overtime amounts to misconduct.

(To be continued)

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SMALL PRINTERS NEED HELP IN SOLVING COST PROBLEMS AS AID IN RUNNING BUSINESS

[We have all along been under the impression that the presses in America are far bigger units than in India, but, the article below shows otherwise and that the American presses also are of the same size as in India. In fact even in Britain, we learn from a talk that the sizes of the presses are much the same as in India.—EDITOR]

*About 92 per cent of American printers have fewer than 50 employees.

*Most small printers don't know their costs but should to be successful.

I would first like to pay tribute to the editor of *The Inland Printer* because he has "discovered" the crying need for better communications and workable formulas for the "little fellow", and has requested that this series of articles be devoted to them.

Many trade associations and service organizations would be smart if they, too, realized the need of the small printer, who, because of the complexity of his operation, needs the strengthening hand of knowing what others are doing.

Many persons have become so mass production conscious, so aware of the immensity of certain undertakings, the vastness of projects, and the huge sums of money expended by governments and large organizations that there is a great tendency to overlook the notable contribution made by small business.

We become so imbued with all the adjectives denoting largeness that if we were asked to define the term "small" it is doubtful if we would even then grasp the significance of the contribution made by the multitude of those referred to as "small".

If we think for a moment in terms of the impact of a snow storm, a deluge of rain, the sand upon the seashore, and the good earth which yields our harvests, then perhaps a

fuller realization will come to us of the importance of small or minute particles which, when operating together, can make quite an impact on an immovable object.

If each of these little particles were examined under a strong microscopic lens, it would be found that they are not all alike, that they each have individuality of form and colour and strength, but brought together as a whole they become a great force.

Thus it is with the graphic arts industry. Too many are apt to think only of the complete printing industry, or single out a few exceptionally large firms and cite them as being typical.

Actually, such conjectures could not be farther from the truth. Perhaps a few statistics taken from a recent survey made by American Type Founders, Inc., on American printing plants and the number of their employees will be enlightening.

Printing Plants and their employees

37.8% have fewer than 4 employees.
23.9% have from 4.7 employees
19.8% have from 8.19 employees
10.6% have from 20-49 employees
3.9% have from 50-99 employees
3.4% have from 100-499 employees
.6% have 500 or more

100%

From this, it will be noted that the largest number of firms lie in the fewer-than-four employees category, while 92.1 per cent of all printing firms employ fewer than 50 employees. Therefore, it would seem that educational projects, and such information as costing and estimating data, should be directed to the market in which the *greatest number of firms operate*, rather than to the other 8 per cent who have 50 or more employees.

A further statistical fact is also interesting. The Printing Industry of America, in the most recent issue of *Ratios for Better Printing Management*, in giving the highlights from the financial statement of that year, show that a preponderance of firms contributing to these studies are to be found in the 50 or fewer employees grouping. This includes both sales and administrative employees, not just plant employees. According to sales, it reads like this:

Less than \$ 75,000 of Sales	5 employees	74 firms
From \$ 75,000 to \$ 150,000	10 employees	116 firms
From \$ 150,000 to \$ 300,000	20 employees	149 firms
From \$ 300,000 to \$ 500,000	34 employees	96 firms
From \$ 500,000 to \$ 750,000	52 employees	80 firms
		515 firms

This figure represents 78.7 per cent of the total compilations and shows that 21.3 per cent (the remainder whose sales are 750,000 and up) employ from 78 to 410 persons. The composite for all firms, regardless of sales classification, shows an average of 53 employees.

Based on these figures and the ATF data, it would appear that by far the vast majority of *small* shop printers should become more concerned over how they operate than how the *big* fellow operates; more concerned over their estimating, their costing and their pricing than over what the firms with 500 employees are doing. Why? Because in the hands of the *small* shop printer, whether he acknowledges it or not, lies the health and wealth as well as the future of the printing industry.

If all firms having fewer than 50 employees were to close down tomorrow, where would the printing industry be, and how would you like it to go to a minority control of large firms?

Therefore, if you have 50 or fewer employees, you are a *small shop printer*, and most of the articles in this series will be directed to you.

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On the other hand, many small firms have grown into the larger shop categories. If you are in the 'upper' brackets, you may find some ideas or suggestions that may hold a germ of an idea. And so, if you want to peruse these articles and look over the shoulder of the "little fellow," of which the majority of your industry is made up, then you, too, may learn something which in your larger operations may have been overlooked.

If you are a large or a small operator, accurate costing and pricing is in the limelight and no one can afford to ignore it. In addition to management many plant Superintendents and other department heads, at the manufacturing level, who have any responsibility in estimating or production today should also be well versed in how costing and pricing figures are made up and how these can deviate if care and control are not exercised.

—Courtesy of 'The Inland Printer'

New Series Frontex

The Frontex Automatic cylinder press which, as recently announced by the British agents, Gordon & Gotch Ltd., is in future to be made in Germany, is being made in a new series, 'Frontex-BS'.

Principal feature of the new model is a completely redesigned inking system. It differs from the usual arrangement in that it employs two separate groups of rollers, each group feeding its own large diameter forme roller.

The first group of ink rollers works on the usual reciprocating principle but with two steel distributors feeding its forme roller and giving an even ink supply to the forme.

The second and main group of rollers is fed by the ductor and revolves in one direction permanently. It is synchronised intermittently with the bed movement. The forme roller of this inking group receives its ink supply as an even ink film from a steel ink drum, revolving

more than five times per impression. The forme is finally inked just before the impression takes place.

A number of advantages are claimed for the new system. Amongst these it is said that problems on high-grade colour work are eliminated together with repeats or ghosting when printing difficult solids or tints.

—By courtesy of 'Printing World'.

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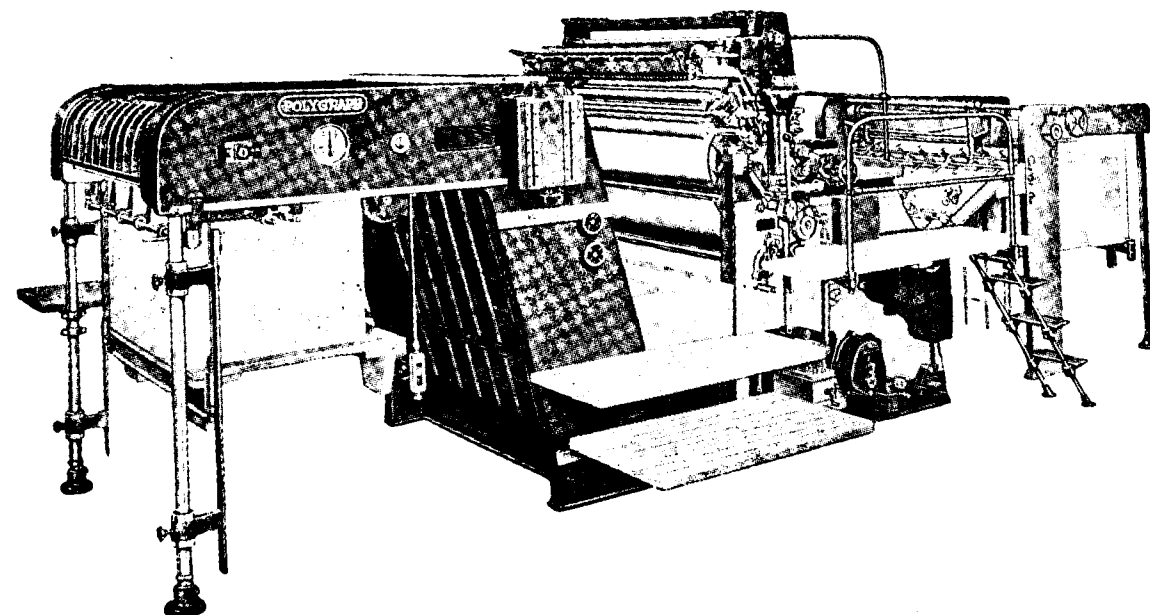
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ODDS & ENDS

Writings on the Wall

Dr. Jadunath Sarkar, the eminent historian, has deciphered them and warned the countrymen against the deluge in the offing. He analyses the symptoms with a rare insight and about the labour situation he says, in an article on the 26th January last :

"Even worse is the state of our labour force. Owing to the inflation (the price of food and clothing being 438% against 100 in 1939) and the unbelievable rise in house-rent, children's school fees, and the price of medicine very few of our workmen can make both ends meet on their normal pay plus dearness allowance. Besides, most of us have some unemployed relatives to feed. Hence our white-collar labour is always in a state of justifiable exasperation. Can good work, can any work whatever, be got out of such men?"

"And the epilogue to this frustration? The mechanics and day labourers are in a worse state of ill-discipline. At the Gariahata Tram Depot of Calcutta, a workman reported one morning very late and the foreman refused to give him work for the day. This is the practice in all decent factories in civilised countries, because the works in a modern factory are interdependent and all personal must start punctually at their allotted time and place. In Calcutta what was the result? There was a strike, the irregular workman was taken back and the foreman sent away to another place! His life was not safe at the Gariahata Depot."

"And this is the type of workmen with whom we are going to compete with Japan and Germany in the world market."

Forewarned is forearmed.

Tender Talks

Tenderers for printing work often complain that their tenders are opened in their absence. Some grumbled of late of official pressure to keep down the rates tendered for doing the electoral rolls. To create sense of confidence in the printers intending to submit tenders it should be a rigid condition that tenders must be opened in the presence of the tenderers and every page of the tender signed by both the tenderer and the officer-in-charge. The last West Bengal Printers' Conference at Krishnagar has adopted a resolution to this effect.

Ensure the presence of the printers on the spot and the spots on the tenders would disappear. Attend to the tender susceptibilities of the tenderers.

A friendly corrigendum

We have received a copy of Graphic Arts Hand Book and Diary for 1957. Thanks to the courtesy of the publishers Graphic Arts Service, 64 Pycrofts First Street, Madras-14. The publication is indeed a help to those who are concerned with the Graphic Arts of the country. A few mistakes that have crept in the information contained in this publication are, however, noticed in it.

The address of the Bhopal State Printers' Association as noted on page 197 is not correct; it should be C/o Sochna Weekly, Hawamahal Road, Bhopal.

The full address of the Gorakhpur Printing Press-owners Association and the Chotanagpur Printers' Association are (i) 82 Purdilupur, Gorakhpur; (ii) C/o Education Press, Hazaribagh Road, Ranchi respectively.

The correct name of the Association of Master Printers, Nadia, is District Association of Master Printers, Nadia.

The following associations should have been included in the list of Associations affiliated to the All India Federation of Master Printers:

(i) Ernakulam Press-owners' Association C/o Deepam Press, Ernakulam (S. India).

(ii) Trivandrum Printers' Association C/o Alliance Ptg. Work, Trivandrum.

In the list of Journals of the Graphic Arts in India on page 199, we missed the Mudran Prakash published by the Poona Press-owners' Association Ltd.

We wish the publication every success.

Sound advice

Sri A. V. Patwardhan in his Presidential address at the sixth session of the Maharashtra Printers Conference at Miraj in January has appealed to the Bombay Government to amend the existing laws whereby those engaged in small-scale printing industry could be benefited. He stated that the printing industry in the State was a small one and as such there should be different laws governing the small-scale and large-scale industries.

This is surely a pointer. There are so many laws concerning the industry nowadays that legal training has become almost indispensable for running the industry these days. Further, the requirements of the laws are so exacting and comprehensive that it is indeed a problem for the smaller industries to cope with them.

Sri Patwardhan's advice is sound but a sound advice, more often than not, falls on deaf ears.

PLEASE NOTE

*The Telegraphic Address of
the All India Federation of
Master Printers is*

'FEDERATION, MADRAS'

and

the Telephone No. is

8 5 8 3 8

ALL INDIA PRINTERS' CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

FIFTH SESSION

Organisers :
Delhi Printers Association
9/4, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi 1

CONFERENCE

The Conference is to be held from 2nd to 4th April 1957. It is going to be a record gathering of printers from all over the country who would take vital decisions affecting the printing industry. As such, all printers of the country are requested to attend the Conference and make it a success.

EXHIBITION

The Exhibition of the printing machinery and allied trades which is going to be held along with the Conference takes place between April 2nd and April 22nd 1957 will be a unique one in the printing world which printers should not miss on any account.

PRINTING COMPETITION

Another interesting feature of the Conference is the competition for excellence in printing. All printers are requested to send their best specimens to this competition and avail themselves of this splendid opportunity to exhibit their best

printing specimens and win the appreciation of Ministers, high officials etc. The subjects for competition are as follow :

1. *Letterpress*.—(1) Books, (2) Magazines, (3) Calendars, (4) Folders, (5) Half-tone colour printing.
2. *Lithography*.—(1) Calendars, (2) Posters, (3) Labels, (4) Folders, (5) Maps.
3. *Playing-cards*.
4. *Book Jackets*.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE COMPETITION

1. Printers willing to send exhibits shall have to send 2 copies of each exhibit.
2. The entries to the Competition will be limited to the productions completed after 1st February 1956.
3. The owners of the best adjudged exhibits will be awarded Certificates of merit and Trophies.
4. Screening of exhibits will be at the sole discretion of the Com-

petition Committee. The Committee will not be bound to assign any reason for rejection of any exhibit.

5. Exhibits will not be returned.
6. All exhibits are to be sent to the All India Printers' Conference and Exhibition, 9/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1 by the 10th March 1957 at the latest. No exhibit reaching thereafter will be accepted.
7. Exhibits shall have to be sent well packed in cases or packages, so that no damage is done in transit.
8. All exhibits must bear the name and full address of the exhibitor at the back.
9. Exhibits must reach the Association freight pre-paid.
10. Intending Competitors must mention the particular category under which they want to enter their exhibit.
11. No entry fee will be charged for the exhibits.

All correspondence to be made to the Convener, Competition Committee, A.I. Printers' Conference and Exhibition, 9/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.

NEWS AND NOTES

The Hyderabad State Printers' Association

The Association was first formed on 9-2-'53 Shri J. K. Praneshacharya being its first President.

In its several meetings, the members took keen interest in the working of the Association and have thereby strengthened it. There are now 93 members on the rolls of which 31 have enrolled themselves as life-members of the Association. It has got a good library of books on printing and subscribes to a number of useful Printing Journals. At the invitation of the Association, the Governing Council of the All India Federation of Master Printers met at Hyderabad on 5-11-'55 and they congratulated this Association on its efficient working.

The Association has appointed a Labour Consultant and a Legal Adviser who advise respectively on all questions on labour and the law. The former gave lectures on printing and also visited the presses helping them with suggestions. The Jt. Secretary, Sri Puli Malikarjun, has brought out a pamphlet on Roller Composition and its Uses. A list of paid holidays for the workers was prepared and circulated.

Sri A. M. Ponnappan of M/s. Nelson & Co., Madras, has kindly donated Rs. 25 to the Association.

The Association had to take disciplinary action against one of the members and expel him. Its office-bearers spend hours everyday to see that the printer's work is done smoothly and efficiently. An atmosphere of unity and cordiality pervades the entire working of the Association which thus serves as a model for other associations.

MAHARASHTRA PRINTERS' CONFERENCE

Sixth Session, Sangli
12th and 13th January 1957

The Sixth Session and an exhibition were held at Sangli on the 12th and 13th January 1957, Shri V. A.

Patwardhan (Aryabhushan Press, Poona) presiding. The following resolutions were passed at the conference :—

(1) A five-man committee to find simpler formula of cost-finding to check unfair competition.

(2) The Bombay Government be requested to define the various categories of workers mentioned in the Minimum Wages Act.

(3) A three-man committee to request Government to codify the laws.

(4) That too much restriction be not imposed on the import of news-print paper.

(5) That the Government be requested to exempt the printing industry from the operation of the Bombay Sales Tax Act.

Shri V. V. Bamboodekar (India Printing Works, Bombay) read a paper on cost finding.

Thirteen prizes were given to the best among the 1,024 entries received for the exhibition.

Nearly 250 printers all over the Maharashtra attended the conference and made it a success.

The Commercial Printing Press Private Ltd., Bombay

February 1st 1957 was a day of great rejoicings the occasion having been the purchase by this press of four original Heidelberg cylinder machines. The occasion was blessed by Mr. D. R. D. Tata, the leading industrialist and Director of this leading well-organised printing establishment in India. Before starting the machines, Mr. Tata said that he was happy that his press has acquired these modern machines which would enhance considerably the standard of printing and that it would not only produce quality printing, but, what is more, would provide more employment.

Sri S. Ramu, General Manager of the Press extolled the East Asiatic Co., the Agents of the Original Heidelberg machines in India, for their efficient and up-to-date sales

and service organisation and hoped that his workers would utilise this new outfit and meet the country's demands for quality and efficiency.

Third Commonwealth Standards Conference

Inaugurating the Conference at Delhi on the 21st January 1957, Shri Morarji Desai, Minister for Commerce and Industries, said :

The first and the second sessions were held in London in 1946 and in 1951 respectively. The primary object of the second conference was to further the collaboration between the National Standards Organisations of the Commonwealth and to secure agreement on common objectives and principles of operation in the interests of commonwealth relations and trade.

The programme of this conference includes, besides the general session of the type held in previous years, four technical sessions relating to (1) Electrical equipment for machine tools; (2) cables; (3) safety requirements for domestic electrical appliances, and (4) steel.

Metric system

After a long lapse of time since 1867, the Government of India have now become metric-minded. The Commonwealth Conference would not only streamline the Commonwealth point of view but also, through such subjects as the metric and the inch-pound systems, provides the proving ground for compromise that might lead to world agreement.

Steel economy

There will be a technical session on steel. The advice and guidance of our colleagues from overseas will be particularly welcome in this field and what they formulate as a result of their deliberations may not be without profit also to their own countries. We are attempting to give all technical and some financial aid to our small-scale producers so that they may build themselves more enduringly into the economy of the country. Standardisation has much to do in aid of such efforts. We may standardize some of the raw materials which the cottage workers use so that they may hold their own in competition with or as alternatives to products of big industry.

You have a date
with progress in
beautiful
Switzerland

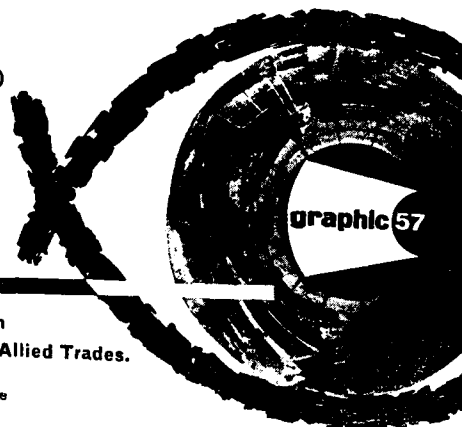
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IN THE SECOND COMPETITION for Printing & Designing sponsored by the Government of India, Sree Saraswati Press Ltd of Calcutta, had the honour of receiving from the hands of the Vice-President, Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan:

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Details of Awards

- Category I: Books for Children below 10**
First Prize: *Nijey Paro*
PUBLISHER Sishu Sahitya Samsad, Cal
Certificate of Merit: *Chenga Benga*
PUBLISHER Sishu Sahitya Samsad, Cal
- Category II: Books for Children above 10**
Certificate of Merit: *Amra Bangali*
PUBLISHER Sishu Sahitya Samsad, Cal
- Category IV: Art Books**
First Prize: *Folk Toys of India*
PUBLISHER Oxford Book & Stationery Co., New Delhi
- Category VI: Books on Indian Made Paper**
First Prize: *Eleen Natun Deshay*
PUBLISHER The Signet Press, Cal
Second Prize: *Dr Radhakrishnan's Occasional Speeches & Writings*
PUBLISHER Publication Division Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi
- Category VIII: Art Magazines**
First Prize: *Art in Industry*
PUBLISHER Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Cal
- Category IX: House Journal**
First Prize: *The Roundel (I.C.I. India)*
PUBLISHER The Press Syndicate, Cal

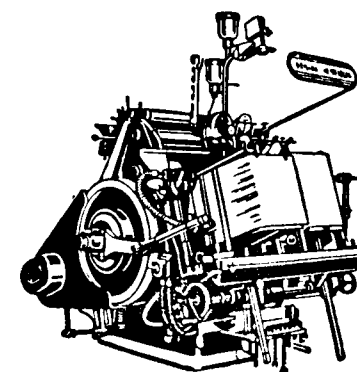


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West Bengal Printers Conference

The 2nd Session was held on 13-1-1957 at Krishnagar, Sri S. N. Guha Ray presiding and the small exhibition held simultaneously was opened by Sri Gossain. Srimati Ila Paul Chaudhry, M.P., as Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the gathering and invited Sri Asoke Sarkar to inaugurate the session. The more important of the resolutions passed are as follows:—

(1) Resolved that this Conference request the Government of W. Bengal to collect Sales-Tax on paper, Board, Printing Ink, Printing Machinery at source.

(2) Resolved that this Conference views with great alarm the present policy of the Government of India in restricting the import of superior quality paper and Board which has resulted in great scarcity in the market and in reacting severely on the printing industry.

(3) This Conference also draws the attention of the Government to the harmful effect on the printing industry caused by the restriction put on the actual users on the import of printing and allied industrial machines, their spare parts as also on photographic goods; this shortage in spare parts has resulted in stoppage of some of the machines.

(4) This Conference requests the Government of India to follow a liberal policy in allowing import of paper and Art Board to the established Importers and allow both the actual users and established importers to import all items required for the printing industry.

(5) This Conference views with great alarm that cases of spurious publications of school text-books and other literature are increasing during recent years and urges upon the Government of India to make such publications punishable as a cognizable offence.

(6) This Conference requests all Government, semi-Government, self-governing bodies and public institutions to give priority to the printing establishments in the matter of entrusting their printing work.

W. Bengal Printers' decision to donate a bed in T. B. Hospital

At an emergent meeting of the executive members of the Association of West Bengal Printers held on 9-2-57 under the Chairmanship of Sri N. K. Gossain, it has been decided to donate a bed in a T.B. Hospital for the benefit of the Printers of the State.

The meeting also appealed to the printers of West Bengal to extend all possible help

to Delhi Master Printers Association to make the forthcoming Printers Conference of All India Federation of Master Printers an all round success. The Conference is going to be held in Delhi in the month of April this year.

Indian Standards Institution

The ninth report of the Institution for the year 1955-56 has just been released. An additional Divisional Council called the Agricultural and Food Products Divisional Council was inaugurated in this period. It was decided to create two more Division Councils, viz. Structural & Metals Division Council and Electrotechnical Division Council.

The report records that the Institution issued 144 Indian Standards (including two revisions), during 1955-56 as against 123 last year.

The demand for formulating Indian Standards in new fields continued to increase, 234 new proposals having been received during the year as against 97 last year. Similarly the total membership increased

to 1,181 as against 1,032 last year. Likewise the financial contribution by industry increased to Rs. 3,01,876 as against Rs. 2,68,638 last year.

During the year the I.S.I. opened its first branch office at Bombay.

The I.S.I. received from firms 70 applications for grant of licences for the use of Standard Certificate Marks for engineering, chemical, textile, metallurgical and building materials.

Out of 734 Indian Standards published 564 had been adopted by the Central Government till 31-3-'56.

To meet the demand of the industry for more standards as comprehensive Second Five-Year Plan for expanding the activities of the I.S.I. has been developed by the I.S.I. Directorate and approved by the Planning Commission.

District Association of Master Printers, Nadia, Krishnagar

At a meeting of the above Association held on 11-2-1957 in the premises of M/s Bharati Bhaban Private Ltd., Sri Nirmal Chandra

Dutt, presiding, the following resolutions were passed :—

Resolutions

1. As the District authorities of the Government are not calling tenders from the Presses exclusively within the District and calling the outsiders, and as they are sometimes calling the tenders from within and then wilfully cancelling the lowest rates of the local one, calling the outsiders, and as the tenders thus received are not opened before the tenderers on a scheduled time and date, the Printers of this District in support of the resolution of the Conference of the West Bengal Master Printers, hereby resolve that until and unless the Government removes all these grievances and fully co-operate and support the District Printers by calling tenders only from the Presses of this District (and such district-wise), the District Printers will non-cooperate with the Government in any printing job of the Government.

2. A Memorandum may also be issued to all such big organisations

as Congress, C.P.I. and others who also do not support the District Printers and bring matters printed from outside the respective districts.

3. Copy to be forwarded to all necessary concerns and persons.

Calcutta University Centenary Celebration

On the occasion of the Centenary of the Calcutta University a pleasant function was held on Wednesday the 17th January in the room of the Vice-Chancellor Prof. N. K. Sidhanta when Shri S. N. Guha Ray, Director-in-Charge of Sree Saraswati Press Ltd., Calcutta presented him with a cheque for Rs. 6,000/- only to create an Endowment in the name of Sree Saraswati Press University Centenary Endowment, the interest from which is to be awarded to a poor but meritorious student in the Fine Art group of Ancient Indian History and Culture Course in Post-Graduate studies. Among those present were Dr. D. Chakravathy, Registrar, Calcutta University, Shri M. N. Dutt and Shri J. P. Guha.

Printers' role in Five Year Plan

The success of Five-Year Plan depends on the co-operation of the countrymen in every walk of life and the role of printers is all the more important since their calling is so very necessary for the spread and advancement of education on a mass scale. So said Mr. L. R. Nair, Director, Advertising and Visual Publicity, Government of India, at a Tea Party given to him by the Executive Members of the Calcutta Association on 18th January at Firpo's. Mr. D. N. Dhar, President of the Association while formally introducing Mr. Nair to the members referred to the efforts of Mr. Nair and his department at helping the printers in raising their standard of work and thanked him for the help. Mr. Nair in his reply commented as above and expressed his satisfaction that the Indian Printing, even in the opinion of the foreign experts, has already made a very rapid stride.

Import Policy

A deputation consisting of Sris S. N. Guha Ray, N. J. Ardesbir, G. V. Mehta, V. M. Thakkar, N. L.

Contractor, A. P. Nagan, Veda Vrata and P. M. Anthony met the Chief Controller of Import at Delhi. They pointed out that as established importers were capable of better prices and bulk orders from the State and Central Government Press, the private sector could not get their own requirements from them at normal prices. In granting them licence, the C.C.I. should direct by endorsement on the licence that these importers make available their full quota to the private sector. The deputation also pointed out that owing to demand for literature in Hindi and other regional languages, it is essential that licence to import matrices and keyboards, etc., should be issued. The C.C.I. agreed to grant licence in this regard to the extent of a lakh of rupees for the first half-year.

The deputation further pointed out that established importers did not import power machines for varnishing, lacquering etc. and requested the C.C.I. to include them under actual users licence. The C.C.I. promised to consider it in the next policy period.

They also urged that at least the few top-ranking printers may be allowed to import superior offset inks. The C.C.I. agreed to grant *ad hoc* licences subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per press.

Again, the established importers were not importing photographic instruments so much in need in printing. The deputation requested the C.C.I. to remove the item from the I.T.C. and grant actual users licence. The C.C.I. asked the Federation to make out a list of such instruments.

Regarding lead brass-rule, creasing and cutting rules, metal quoins, galleys etc. the deputation pointed out that their import would enhance the quality of printing. Here also the C.C.I. asked for a complete list for consideration in the next policy period.

Regarding paper and boards whose demand has been increasing especially with the Five Year Plans which the existing mills cannot meet, the deputation requested the C.C.I. to liberalise the import policy of these materials. But the C.C.I. could not accept this position owing to the

present poor foreign exchange. He however promised to direct that licences for boards would not be reduced, but would be granted on the basis of the past two periods. As for fine boards, ivory boards, bristol boards, playing-card boards etc., the deputation was assured that licences would be given within the ceiling prescribed for fine boards.

The C.C.I. kindly agreed to issue licences on the basis of the past consumption as certified by the State Directors of Industries.

The deputation also informed the C.C.I. that there were instances where foreign exchange could be earned by exporting printed materials like religious books etc. printed on imported newsprint. They also requested him to fix a ceiling for import of advertisement materials, such ceiling being 500 copies of any one type. He promised to consider this question in the next licensing period.

The C.C.I. also agreed to extend the period of validity of licences from 6 months to 18 months in the next policy period.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MASTER PRINTERS, LAUSANNE

We understand that the ninth International Congress of Master Printers to be held at Lausanne from June 3 to June 7, 1957, will discuss the following practical subjects bearing on the progress of the industry :

'International co-operation among printing colleges to provide exchange facilities for students';—'How to interest management and employees in greater productivity';—'Work study';—'Productivity—comparison for the use of edition book-binding firms';—'Maintenance of industrial peace by means of efficient and reliable conciliation machinery (Joint Industrial Councils etc.)';—'Improving relations between printers and suppliers of ink and paper';—'Developments in block-making';—'Standardisation of printing inks for three-colour work';—'Some possible consequence of the increased use of photo-electric and electronic equipment in the printing industry';—'Trends in type design';—'The influence of paper on production in the machine room';—'Progress

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and value of scientific research in the printing, packaging and allied trades.'

THE PATRA One-day Conference

It is expected that over 250 people will attend the one-day conference on the future of rotary letterpress printing which is being arranged by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association. It will be held at the Connaught Rooms, London, on April 29.

The Conference will start with a general survey and be followed by papers dealing with the various categories of plate-making, machinery, and offset letterpress printing.

Preprints will be supplied

The papers to be submitted will be circulated to delegates in the form of preprints. The whole proceedings will subsequently be published in a bound volume, one copy of which will be circulated to all those attending the Conference.

The meeting will start at 10 a.m. concluding at about 8-30 p.m. Luncheon and buffet tea will be provided. A registration fee of between £5 and £10 per person is anticipated—a figure which will include the publications and the cost of meals.

Members of the Association have already been notified about these arrangements. Those members who have not yet told PATRA how many of their representatives wish to attend are asked to do so as soon as possible.

Second continental study tour for Patra Members

Arrangements are now being made for a second study tour of Continental Printing establishments for PATRA members. The tour, which will be on similar lines to the one which took place earlier, will be from May 21 to June 21, 1957. It will include visits to leading printing firms in South Germany and Switzerland, to the German Printing Research Institute at Munich, and to the International Printing Exhibition at Lausanne.

—Courtesy of 'Process'

Patra prepares handling guide in picture form

Patra has co-operated with the British Standards Institution on the preparation of a standard for a series of six pictorial markings to represent handling instructions for non-dangerous goods. The standard was prepared by a committee of members of 25 Government departments and scientific and industrial organisations.

The pictorial marks are designed to safeguard the consignment of packages to or through foreign countries. Packages are often marked with handling instructions in the language of the country of origin, but while this practice may help to some extent, it is of little value for goods that are handled by people speaking other languages. It is of no value at all if these people cannot read. Pictorial marks, therefore, offer the only possibility of conveying the consignor's instruction.

Eight messages of handling instructions are represented by marks. They are: Handle with care; Use no Hooks; Do not Puncture; This way up; Keep Cool; Stow Away from Boilers; Sling Here; and Heavy Weight this End. The standard notes that the recommendations do not apply to the marks that are required under statutory regulations.

In a foreword to the Standard (No. 2770) it is stated that a long period of education will be necessary before these marks are universally readily recognised and understood. 'But in the long run their adoption will undoubtedly reduce the loss and damage through incorrect handling that is so great at present'.

Only a few of the most important messages have been selected for pictorial representation in the first instance, and the more widely they are used the more quickly will they come to be understood throughout the world.

—Courtesy of 'Printing World'

PENROSE ANNUAL

M/s Percy Lund, Humphries & Co. Ltd., the printers and publishers of this journal announce that Mr. Allan Defons has taken over the editorship of the 52nd (1958) and the subsequent volumes of the above Annual in succession to the late lamented Mr. R. B. Fishenden.

Mr. Delaxons associated with printing technical journalism for more than thirty years, is now the Managing Editor of *Coal* and was previously editor of 'The Caxton Magazine', and 'the Modern Lithographer and Offset Printer'.

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INK DOT SCUMMING

There are a number of causes of ink scum in the litho process and some of these are attributed to mild or severe forms of emulsification. There is another form of scumming which was much more prominent in the early use of aluminium than it is today. The Litho Technical Foundation have been asked to ascertain the cause of what are described as bands of tiny ink specks which form across aluminium plates. Another point is that the printers sending the enquiries to L.T.F. state that the bands sometimes show up only on halftones. We are all familiar with the readiness of aluminium to oxidise and as the following note shows it is to this factor that L.T.F. ascribe the trouble. The points that are made regarding the effect of the slow drying of an aluminium plate are worth nothing.

'Several of our members have been troubled with bands of tiny ink specks forming across aluminium plates. The bands sometimes show up only in halftones.

'These peppery ink receptive specks are ink dot scum. Its exact cause and cure continues to be a mystery despite research for many years. However, we have learned enough about it to possibly help you avoid some trouble.

'Aluminium is a water receptive metal. It doesn't require a heavy layer of gum on it to keep it desensitised. In fact, tests have shown that ink dot scum is speeded up when heavy gum films are put on the plates.

'One of our present theories is that the gum film picks up or holds acid from the fountain solution in contact with the plate. When the press is stopped and the gum film dries slowly, the acid has time to concentrate and penetrate the weaker or thinner areas of the aluminium oxide film. This causes tiny corrosion pits which pick up ink and print.

'When the press is stopped, the longer it takes for an aluminium plate to dry, the better the chance for ink dot scum.

'The areas that dry last on a wet plate standing on the press are those that are close to other rollers like the inkers, the dampeners, or the

blanket. When this occurs, and when a fountain solution with a pH of 3.8 to 4.0 is being used, bands of ink dot scum form across the plate in only two or three minutes. The bands match the roller spacing exactly. We think the trouble occurs so often in halftone because the spaces between the dots trap the fountain solution and are slower to dry.

'The way to avoid this trouble on the press is easy. When sheets stop feeding, the forme rollers will automatically trip off the plate. Lift the dampeners as usual but before you stop the press, let the plate revolve for a few minutes so that it becomes thoroughly dry. Once the plate has been dried quickly you can stop the press and the trouble will not be so apt to occur !'

—Courtesy of 'Modern Lithographer & Offset Printer'

LTF thickness gauge

Details of the LTF thickness gauge are contained in a colour folder which has been issued by the Lithographic Technical Foundation, 131 East 39th Street, New York 16, N.Y.

An instrument for accurately measuring thickness of sheet materials, it is claimed to be the first instrument of its kind developed specifically for the litho industry to give a true measurement of offset blanket thickness.

Made to measure one-half of one-thousandth of an inch, it has been specially designed and calibrated to tell how thick the blanket will be when it is stretched on to the cylinder of a press.

—Courtesy of 'Printing World'

Phototypesetting Gaining Ground

Revolutionary processes in the printing industry are rare, but among the most prominent and promising new developments today is phototypesetting. Metal type is not yet on its way out, but its celluloid counterpart is on its way in.

These remarks were made in a lecture to The Royal Scottish Society of Arts on December 10, under the Chairmanship of E. Openshaw Taylor, by C. L. Boileau, sales manager of Intertype Limited, who

gave as his subject 'The History and Development of Direct Photocomposition.'

The development of this new technique was summarised by Mr. Boileau, who said that it has been the subject of world-wide research with increasing intensity since 1876, when the first patent was taken out.

Research and practice had naturally extended over a wide field but the means of photocomposition has narrowed down to a few basic systems. Mr. Boileau described these and stressed experience in the USA with direct photocomposition for book, journal and newspaper production. There are now five 'Fotosetter' photocomposing machines in the United Kingdom; the first such machine was installed in Scotland, in the printing department of the Glasgow Corporation.

Economies of film-setting

Apart from the outstanding quality of type reproduction by this new system, the speaker stressed some of the direct economies to the printing trade of filmsetting. Type metal costs and storing were almost eliminated, he said, and film handling was speedier and easier.

'Book Impositions'

A new revised and extended edition of Book Impositions has been published by the book printers and publishers' binders sections of the British Federation of Master Printers.

Object of this book, first published by the Master Bookbinders Association in 1927, and revised in 1936 and 1946, was to remove misunderstanding between publishers, printers and binders of matters relating to machine folding.

The new edition is well illustrated with 36 diagrams of varying imposition schemes, which are prefaced by general information on folding, cutting, collating and signature marks, and packing.

Copies of the book may be obtained from the Secretary, British Federation of Master Printers, 11 Bedford Row, London WC-1.

—By the courtesy of 'Printing World'

American Gather Machine

A new high-speed gather machine has been announced in the USA by the Macey Company. Of unit-type construction, the new machine is designed to automatically gather book sections, greeting cards, etc. Available with from 6 to 25 stations, it operates at an average speed of 3,000 complete sets an hour say the makers.

Since each station feeds from the bottom of the stack, stopping time for re-loading has been virtually eliminated, they add. Metal grippers similar to those on printing presses remove stock from the pile and deposit it on a conveyor trough. Sheet sizes range from 3" x 5" to 10" x 12". Materials which can be handled range from 40 lb. offset papers to 64 page signatures. Extremely fast makeready is claimed: the Macey Company say that it takes less than 12 minutes for a 12 station unit, including loading the empty hoppers.

As yet it is understood that there are no arrangements for its importation into this country. Further details are, however, available from the Macey Company, 5350, West 130th Street, Cleveland 30, Ohio.

—By courtesy of 'Printing World'.

THE ASIAN MARKET

Big need for Graphic Arts equipment

A challenge to American manufacturers and distributors of equipments for the graphic arts has been made by John Reed, of the Asian Foundation, San Francisco. The Asian market for such equipment is vast, says Mr. Reed.

Three factors combine to give the beginnings of a picture of the need for the graphic arts industry in Asia; he says: 'We see newly independent countries filled with a real desire to improve their economic conditions, non-industrial countries; and large populations that are semiliterate or illiterate. Could there be more fertile ground for a printing industry? Could there be a better target for the product of a politically controlled printing industry?'

'Such facilities as presently exist in Asia we may divide into roughly,

two groups, again excluding the country of Japan. The overwhelming majority of the facilities are small shops, poorly run, marginally operated platen presses, one hand-fed 18" x 24" cylinder press of Japanese or British manufacture, a few fonts of type, and bad lighting.

'The other, smaller division, represents Government plants. A general feature of Government plants is that they have an extreme shortage of skilled help, particularly in the field of plant management, equipment and supply procurement, and machinery maintenance. As a consequence, you will find nearly all Government plants producing at only 20 to 40 per cent of capacity and producing bad quality work. I might mention that in some of the capital cities there are a few sizable plants, usually producing daily newspapers plus commercial work.

British Equipment

'Relatively little American machinery or supplies are found in Asia. Most composing equipment is British Monotype plus some Japanese casters, most of the presses are small British, German and Japanese hand-fed cylinders; and the balance of the work—folding, gathering, stitching, sewing or binding—is largely done by hand. I have seen envelopes made by hand in a large plant where an envelope-making machine was idle.

'United Nations statistics reveal that in 1954 Indonesia imported and paid for 13 million (US) worth of printing materials. These materials, consisting to a large extent of textbooks, were chiefly imported from Holland. You will find that all of the countries of Asia spend large amounts of money annually to import printed matter which they would much prefer to produce within their own borders.

'Throughout Asia there is a steady demand for the printed word and the means to produce it. It has been observed that printing leads the way towards a country's advancement through its contribution to education. This fact is well recognised by Asian leaders.

'We have established that the printing industry is unique from other industries. We have established, too, that there is a need in Asia and a demand in Asia for an expanded graphic arts industry. This leads us logically to the question: "What is being done to supply that demand?" Here is what is not being done. American producers and distributors of graphic arts equipment and supplies, by and large, are not making even a bare minimum effort to sell their wares in Asia today.

'We read constantly in the financial and trade publications that there are many barriers to trade with Asian countries; that it is difficult to do business with these countries; that import licences, exchange permits, high customs duties, inadequate shipping facilities, unethical practices and other reasons make the export business risky, if not impossible.

'To deny that there are problems would be useless, but up to date, whenever American industry has found a legitimate market, it has always found a way to service that market. In the case of the graphic arts business, it is imperative that a way be found to serve the present Asian market'.

—Courtesy of 'Printing World'

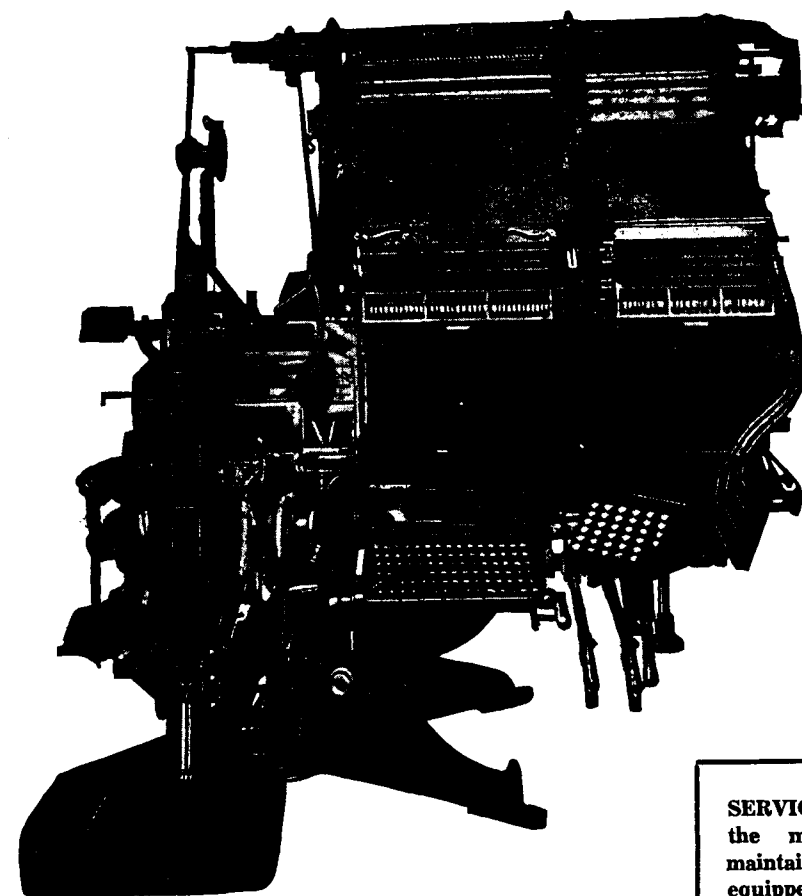
Ink transfer

A new printing process in the United States employs a novel method of ink transfer. The process, which is still in the development stage, consists of distributing a special ink on a hot printing plate. The heat of the plate drives off any solvents, and causes the ink to dry on the printing plate before impression. As the hot plate comes in contact with the paper, the ink is transferred to the paper in a dry state. Ink is completely transferred to the paper, with no ink residue left on the plate, which is really freshly inked for each impression. The inventors claim that the process will ensure more uniform printing quality and will also permit exact determination of ink requirements prior to printing, as the amount of ink required is not dependent on the type of paper used.

—By courtesy of 'Print in Britain'

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BULLETIN

OF THE ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS

2 No. 8

Editor-in-Chief—S. RAMU

March 1957

DELHI CHALO

This is not a political slogan nor an electioneering cry. This time it is a call for an educational tour. All the printers must be already aware that the Fifth Session of the All-India Printers' Conference and Exhibition is to be held in Delhi on the 1st and 2nd April. As is already known, the first meet was in Bombay, the second in Madras, third in Calcutta and the fourth was held last year in Allahabad. A growing number of printers from all parts of India have been attending the annual sessions. Also the Federation has attracted more and more members every year, and more and more exhibits of every type have poured in for this Annual Exhibition. And more manufacturers have been coming forward to exhibit their new machines and modern equipment.

Therefore, this fifth session of the Conference in Delhi, should be, by itself, a great attraction to all the printers, big and small. Any information in this connection, any arrangement necessary for stay, in fact any query from any printer from any part of India, if it is addressed to our ever active Secretary will bring

a proper response.

This is only one side of the question. On the other side, the Exhibition of great variety of printed material like books, magazines, pamphlets, post cards, notices, pictures etc., etc., will be an eye-opener and of great educational value to the aspiring small printers. There they will get to know what is being done in the printing world of the country, on what lines they should improve, what new techniques they should adopt, and so on. They can have the best of advice from the various specialists who will be there.

Besides, some of the outstanding exhibits expected to be shown, like the Intertype Photo-Setter, Klischograph, latest offset machines, must be seen to be believed. They are marvels of engineering and electronic skill and great savers of money and time. Some of the young printers may think they may not be able to buy these high-priced equipment—may be not today, but one day they might develop to be great printers and purchase of these.

All these apart, Delhi is a great and historic city of ancient and modern monuments.

Beside the old and monumental structures, new ones rise, combining the old and new ideas of construction and planning. Some of these we hear about from others ; of others we read in books and periodicals. But all this hearsay falls short of actual knowledge gained by personal acquaintance.

But this is only an added attraction. What is of particular benefit to the printers is the opportunity the session provides of personal discussion and exchange of ideas and experiences with brothers in trade. It is common knowledge that the printing industry is in its infancy today in India. It has to develop and grow into manhood. It is passing through a dynamic period of change and growth. For its proper development, nothing is more beneficial than an exchange of ideas and experiences, so that this important growing industry can develop on right lines.

We hope, printers, big and small, from every corner of India will attend this function and make it a success. The host association, the Delhi Printers Association, will do everything in their power to make your stay comfortable, enjoyable and valuable.

In the Vanguard

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and improves
printing in
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ALL INDIA PRINTERS' CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION FIFTH SESSION, 1957

An Appeal to all printers of the country and their associations

DEAR FRIEND,

As you know, the Fifth Session of the All India Printers' Conference is being held in Delhi from April 2 to April 5, 1957. I have the honour and pleasure to extend a cordial invitation to you and your other printer friends to attend this historic session of the Conference. The Conference would be held in the Seminar Hall, Exhibition Grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

You will kindly inform this office, at the earliest possible convenience, of the number of delegates who will attend the Conference. Delegation fee for Associations is Rs. 100 upto five delegates and Rs. 10 for every additional delegate, and Rs. 25 for individual members. Delegation fee may please be sent so as to reach this office not later than March 25, 1957 along with the names of the delegates.

Also please write to this office if you want to discuss any specific matter of general interest in the Conference so that it may be put before the Steering Committee and the Subjects Committee for formulation of the agenda of the Conference. All such material should reach this office not later than the 25th March 1957.

As usual, an International Exhibition of Printing and Allied Machi-

nery is being organised on this occasion. It will last from 2nd April to 22nd April 1957. This Exhibition is expected to be the best and biggest of its kind ever held in the East. Despite obstacles and confusions created by the Suez Canal episode and the Import Policy of the Government, the organisers are doing their utmost to make this Exhibition of great interest to Indian printers. No printer would like to miss such an opportunity which may not recur for years to come.

We are glad to note that printers all over the country are taking keen interest in the Competition for Excellence in Printing. Besides the big printing presses, the small printers also should come forward and show what beauty and art could be produced, rather is being produced, by a skilled and imaginative printer with the help of his limited means. Exhibits meant for this Competition must reach this office not later than the 20th March 1957. A list of the Subjects of Competition and Rules and Regulations governing the Competition has been circulated already. We are fully confident that this Exhibition of printing specimens would best serve the purpose of showing to the world the achievements of Indian printing.

A suitable Souvenir is being

brought out to mark this occasion. As it would receive very wide publicity and would go in hands of persons interested in the trade, it would prove to be the best and lasting medium of advertising your press and prints. A small space booked in it would amply repay its price to you. You are welcome to send any item of printers' interest for publication in the Souvenir. We would like to receive a short factual statement about your Association. But there is no time to lose if you are interested in this publication.

Please note that the Governing Council of the All India Federation of Master Printers is meeting at 10 a.m. in the Conference Hall at the Exhibition Grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi. The General Body of the Federation would meet same day at 3 p.m. at the same place.

If a sufficient number of delegates and visitors to the Conference are interested, we may organise visits to a few local presses and places of historical and cultural interest.

Again I extend to you our hearty welcome to this Capital City of the country.

Yours sincerely,

VEDAVRATA,
Hony. General Secretary,
Delhi Printers' Association.

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by

S. BOSE, B.L.

Superintendent, Calcutta Association of Master Printers

ii. Allowance :

(a) Overtime Allowance : In April 1956 issue of the bulletin I have discussed in details about overtime allowance. We have seen that in Factories, overtime allowance is to be paid at double rate of wages for work done over nine hours a day or 48 hours a week. We have also seen that in Factories where the working hours are less than nine hours a day or 48 hours a week, the work done beyond the scheduled hours of work upto the statutory period of nine hours a day or 48 hours a week will be considered as extra work and for that, the amount payable to a workman will be as extra wages and not as overtime allowance. This extra wages will have to be paid at ordinary rate of wages and not double rate as in the case of overtime allowance. But in all cases, whether in the case of extrawages or overtime allowance, wages will include both basic pay and dearness allowance, if any. Where, however, the wages are consolidated or in other words the dearness allowance is included in the total emoluments of a workman, the calculation of overtime allowance will be on such consolidated rate of wages.

(b) Dearness Allowance : Dearness allowance should not be considered in isolation but in conjunction with wages and other advantages. It should be fixed on industry-cum-region basis. Generally this is done on the basis of the regional cost of living index. But where no satisfactory cost of living index is available, a flat rate of dearness allowance may be fixed.

Let us now see what findings different tribunals have given on different questions relating to dearness allowance. In Sindhwad Press case the Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal refused increment of dearness allowance in view of the Company's unsatisfactory financial position. In A. D. Cotton Mill's case and several other cases the tribunals held that dearness allowance must be

related to the employer's capacity to pay.

The question whether reduction of dearness allowance for sustaining of loss can be made has been discussed by Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal in the case of Sri Dinesh Wollen Mills Ltd. The Industrial Court in view of losses sustained by the company in successive years slightly lowered the existing rate of D.A. The matter went upto the Appellate Tribunal, who in ordering a further reduction in the rate of D.A. observed "that although it would not be fair to make a sharp and sudden reduction, the employer's claim could not at the same time be denied." It held that "the relief given by the Industrial Court would not have any substantial effect on the company" and hence, as already stated, ordered a further reduction in the rate of dearness allowance of the company. All these go to show that D.A. is contingent on financial position of the company. The next question that may strike one is whether dearness allowance can be linked with attendance. Dearness allowance is nothing but deferred wage, this should be placed on the same footing with ordinary wage and as such should be linked with attendance as is done in the case of ordinary wages. But in the case of Brook Bond (India) Ltd. the West Bengal State Tribunal held "that where a worker attends the factory for less than 15 days in a month he will receive D.A. proportionate to the days of his attendance, and where the workman works for 15 days or more in a month he will get the full allowance for the month. In this context any leave allowed with pay will be counted as attendance." I, however, do not find any reason behind this decision of the tribunal. If basic pay is linked with attendance, why not the dearness allowance which is nothing but a deferred wage, as already stated? On the contrary such a differential treatment in the case of dearness allow-

ance will encourage absenteeism and this should be far from the intention of any legislature to encourage a spirit which is sure to hamper production. In any case, D.A. should be linked with attendance.

(c) Acting Allowance : Some time it becomes necessary to employ a lower graded workman for performing duties in a higher grade. In such cases the employer should consider about payment of some additional allowance. In General Motors case the tribunal approved of payment of additional allowance if a person worked in a higher grade for at least 14 days in a month. In the case of L. H. Sugar Factories and Oil Mills Ltd., the tribunal observed that higher wages for performing duties in a higher grade should be allowed.

(d) Night Allowance : As a matter of consideration there should be generally some provision for work of night shifts. Where however, for technical reasons continuous process is necessary and the workmen work in the night shift by rotation no night shift allowance is called for. This view was taken by the tribunals in the cases of Asbestos Cement and Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.

(e) Out-door duty Allowance : Out-door duty entailing extra expenses on the part of a workman, should be provided for by the employer.

Employee's State Insurance Act

I shall have to deal with the implications and significance of many more important terms of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the meantime I like to make handy to my readers an important judgment very recently delivered by the Bombay High Court. This is regarding "Coverage of Administrative Staff under the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948." The Judgment has excluded the following categories of staff from the purview of the E.S.I. Act.

(a) Persons dealing mainly with sales and/or procurement of raw materials shall be excluded altogether, if they ordinarily work away from the factory premises,

(b) In the case of persons working in an office situated in the factory

(Continued on page 10)

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CUTTING MACHINES

Every printing and paper converting house uses some kind of paper cutting machine. There are but few jobs which do not start with the cutting of the plain stock and end with the trimming of the finished work. New machines, some British and some of foreign origin, continue to come on the market, and there are frequent announcements of improvements and modifications to established models. This article surveys briefly the present state of development of guillotines.

In the winter number of 'Paper & Print' will be published more detailed references to cutting machine design, maintenance and operation together with an illustrated review of some of the many types of machines now available.

A machine for inflicting capital punishment by decapitation, using a falling knife, has been known since the Middle Ages. It was not evolved in France but it was there that it acquired notoriety; and it was there, in 1789 that it acquired, from Dr. Guillotin who proposed its use for executions in modern times, the name which has become a popular designation for paper cutting machines.

History has recorded that the first guillotine-type of paper cutting machine appeared in Germany almost a hundred years ago. It was operated manually, a large hand-wheel being connected to the knife through a set of gears. Subsequently the machine was improved by imparting the knife motion through a pair of cranks, one at each end of a shaft parallel with the knife. This arrangement obtains to-day in many machines.

During the century since the introduction of the guillotine, although the principle has remained that of forcing a knife through the pile, new basic mechanical movements, developments in the metallurgy of steels for cutting, and research in blade profiles and cutting angles, have brought the method within sight of what could be its ultimate efficiency.

Guillotine productivity is increasing rapidly

With the development of the application of the basic principle has proceeded the evolution of ancillary devices which have boosted enormously the output of the guillotine. Power drives, clamping devices, split back gauges, measuring attachments, safety devices, quick braking mechanisms, etc., have appeared during the years.

Now we have entered a period during which each of the ancillary devices is undergoing extensive refinement, a process which, having regard to the considerable materials handling inherent in paper cutting, is proving its positive value in terms of greater productivity. Among the major refinements is the application of power through hydraulic devices to drive the knife, clamp and back gauge. Less impressive but equally significant in terms of increased output are optical devices to aid measurement settings, cutting line indicators, and the floating of the pile on a pneumatic support derived from high-pressure air jets fed up through the table. All these refinements are contributing more and more to faster and easier working with more accurate cutting.

For precision cutting, required mainly in label work when the product must have exact dimensions to satisfy automatic labelling machinery, highly specialized guillotines controlled by electronic devices are now available.

Cutting to print by scanning the work

Basically, machines controlled electronically are heavily built, rigid models which had already been highly developed for very accurate cutting, and autospacing by mechanical means. Now, the addition of electronic control permits the spacing between the cuts to be automatically adjusted by reference to either a spacer bar carrying sign as pre-set manually or printed marks on a sheet of the job being cut. An electric eye scans the

spacer bar and on sighting a signal sends an impulse to the control box which, in turn, applies power to forward the back gauge the exact distance necessary to bring the right part of the pile into position under the knife line. Such machines are all-electric and completely push-button operated.

Cutting machines for books and booklets

There are several machines designed for specific work on booklets and books. One type, an autospacer, handles large editions of bound or flat work requiring several cuts to each lift. Cut work is carried away from the table on a conveyor belt; the work is taken from the belt but the trimmings continue their journey to the waste hopper located at the end of the conveyor. Other machines for bookwork include the three-knife trimmers. These are in effect guillotines fitted with a set of knives, which, in one operation trim the head, tail and fore-edge. For larger editions there are continuous trimmers. These are fed by placing the work in a feed through from which, automatically, it is taken and clamped on to a table. The table rotates to bring each edge to be cut under appropriate knives and then ejects the cut work on to a delivery conveyor.

The knife

The knife is the heart of every guillotine. It is not any old piece of steel. The face is of high quality cutting steel fused on to an iron backing. This combination provides a good cutting edge held on a strong support to eliminate the risk of breaking in use.

Modern knives are reliable and substantially trouble-free. Bowing sometimes occurs after repeated grinding due to interaction between the two metals, but this can usually be corrected by the makers. Chipping occurs on the slightly brittle edge of a new blade, but this disappears after the first grind. Persistent chipping is usually the result of the edge being too hard for the material being cut.

(Continued on page 10)

PRINTING INKS WHICH DRY BY EVAPORATION

The words 'printing ink' conjure up in the minds of most printers a picture of a stiff coloured paste, based largely upon linseed oil, and drying mainly by oxidation. This is not unreasonable since most printing inks are, with certain modern variations, like this if they are intended for letterpress or litho printing processes.

Among their major disadvantages is their very slow rate of drying, which is almost inevitable with letterpress and litho machinery as we know it, since the ink must be stable on an extensive system of rollers. The most attractive alternative to oxidation drying is by making use of evaporation, which is the principal drying method in the five groups of inks to be discussed here, gravure, flexographic (aniline), heatset, silk screen and die-stamping.

Broadly speaking, the same pigments are used in all types of inks, and are dispersed, but not dissolved, in the varnish medium. (Some soluble dyes are used in flexographic printing, as will be seen below, but this is a minor and diminishing usage.) The main differences between one type of ink and another lie in the varnish medium, upon which the drying depends, and in consistency.

Gravure inks

In all intaglio processes, of which gravure and die-stamping are examples, the ink is applied to the whole

plate, including the recesses, and then the excess ink is wiped or scrapped from the surface before the paper takes the ink from the recesses. It is necessary for the inks to be 'short' and not at all 'stringy' in order to get a clean surface, without dragging the ink out of the recesses in the wiping process. This can be achieved by adjusting the pigmentation in relation to the consistency of the varnish, which is usually thinner than would be used in the longer-flowing letterpress and litho inks.

The actual consistency of the ink, in any intaglio process, depends very much on the speed of printing. In gravure, where the speed of printing is high, the ink has to be got into and out of very small recesses in a very short time, and very fluid inks are therefore used. Since they are very fluid, they do not require any 'breaking down' or distribution by rollers, and the actual printing cylinder usually dips into the ink duct. The inks dry by evaporation of a solvent, generally of the xylene type, within a fraction of a second, or at most a few seconds. On high-speed presses, the evaporation is assisted by an air blast, which also helps to carry away the solvent fumes from the neighbourhood of the press.

Some binder is required for the pigment, which remains behind when the solvent has gone. This is usually a resin, and may be a natural resin such as dammar, or one of a numerous range of synthetic resins, including phenolics or hardened resins. The choice of the proper resin is the main key to the formulation of good gravure inks, to give low solvent retention, gloss without stickiness, and good adhesion, especially when printing on films and foils of low absorbency.

Solvents of the xylene type, even in their purest form, always possess some odour, which can be retained, especially by absorbent papers and boards. This retained odour can be too great to be acceptable in some food wrapper work, and for this purpose gravure inks based on

alcohol (methylated spirits) are often used. Different resins soluble in alcohol must, of course, be selected, but the other characteristics of the ink closely resemble the normal xylene types.

Die-stamping inks

The same general considerations for intaglio printing apply, but the printing process is much slower than in gravure, and the recesses larger and deeper. Die-stamping presses use a much stouter ink than gravure, with a roller distribution system. Rather slower evaporating solvents, usually of the white spirit type, are therefore required, which, with the thicker films, give a fairly long drying period.

The inks contain only a moderate amount of coloured pigment, since the films are thick and opaque: they are made short and of good 'wiping' characteristics by the use of suitable extenders. The resins used to bind the pigment may consist of hardened resin, which results in cheaper but rather brittle prints, or more complex synthetic resins, which can be made to give inks having a high degree of flexibility, so that letterheads can be folded without damage.

Other intaglio processes include copper and steel plate engraving. These are mainly used for security and bank-note printing, and consequently the inks used are of a rather specialized character. They are printed on comparatively slow-running presses, and dry by oxidation: the pigments are very carefully

chosen to minimise any changes and as a safeguard against forgery.

Flexographic (Aniline) printing

This is a rotary letterpress process, printing from rubber stereotypes at high speeds. The inks dry primarily by evaporation (usually of alcohol, in the form of methylated spirit) and are very fluid. The bare minimum of rollers is used, and it is not practicable to get faithful reproduction of very fine detail. The process is, however, very well adapted to the rapid reproduction of such things as sweet-wrappers, where the design is simple, and has special advantages where the material printed upon, such as foil or film, is most easily handled in reel rather than sheet form. The inks dry very rapidly (a second or so) and therefore the work can either be further processed or re-reeled at once.

The name 'aniline' was given originally to the process because nearly all the early inks consisted of solutions of bright 'aniline' dyes in methylated spirits. This

type of ink is still used for some purposes (for example, paper bags made of MG) but they have rather poor light resistance, and also are too transparent to give very satisfactory results on either very strongly coloured papers (brown kraft) or transparent films (cellophane etc.). In recent years, a large proportion of the inks used have been pigmented with the usual opaque pigments, something supplemented with soluble dyes. The name 'aniline' is thus rather misleading, and the word 'flexographic' has been coined to include the printing of all kinds of ink printed from rubber stereotypes and drying primarily by the evaporation of alcohol and similar solvents.

As with gravure inks, the proper choice of the resinous binder is the key to the successful formulation of flexographic inks: different resins and solvent combinations are required for the many types of film and foil used today in packaging work.

Both gravure and flexography are widely used in printing wrappings, on a variety of surfaces, drying rapidly

on reel-fed machines. The choice between the two rests on an appraisal of a number of factors including (a) for fine detail and halftone work gravure is suitable, flexography unsuitable, (b) gravure cylinders are much more costly than rubber stereotypes, and therefore flexography is more economical for short runs, (c) flexographic inks are normally based on alcohol as the evaporating solvent, and are thus well suited to food-wrapper work: gravure inks are normally based on xylene and similar solvents, but can, if required, be based on alcohol.

Heat set

A considerable quantity of printed matter is now dried with the aid of heat, especially in the multicolour printing of periodicals by rotary letterpress. These inks dry primarily by evaporation: the difficulty mentioned earlier, that a solvent which evaporates from a point will also evaporate from roller surfaces is overcome by choosing solvents which are sufficiently high-boiling to be

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stable on the press, but which evaporate when the temperature of the print is raised, by gas-flames or a hot drum. Such a process is only practicable when the machine is web-fed, but has the great advantage over the normal rotary letterpress that smooth papers and fine screens can be used, since the drying is not primarily dependent upon the use of a highly absorbent rough paper. Wet-on-wet four colour printing is carried out by this method for periodical printing, which requires close adjustment of ink tack and consistency to get good 'trapping.' The inks contain the usual pigments, dispersed in a varnish which consists of synthetic resins dissolved in high-boiling hydro-carbons of carefully chosen evaporation rates.

A similar process has been used for heat-setting litho printing from multicolour web-fed presses.

Screen inks

The screen process has advanced greatly in the last few years, due partly to the speed and economy with which printing designs can be prepared, even for short runs, and partly to the usefulness of the process in applying ink to difficult surfaces, such as glass and fabrics, or to awkward shapes such as bottles and drums. The inks normally dry at least partially by evaporation, although some complete their drying by chemical action (oxidation). The inks have to be forced through the screen by a squeegee, and then the screen has to be lifted without causing the inks to be drawn out into 'strings.' This requires the inks to be 'short' and 'floppy.' The resulting film thickness is dependent upon the gauge of screen used, but is much thicker than that applied by letterpress, litho or gravure. The inks are therefore opaque and need not be very highly pigmented, since only their 'top-tone' is important, and they are usually made to the desirable consistency with suitable extenders, as with die-stamping inks.

The rate of drying depends on the evaporation rate of the solvent: very rapidly-evaporating solvents cannot, however, be used, since they would dry on, and clog, the screen. For practical purposes, white spirit is the best solvent, which

gives inks which dry sufficiently in an hour or so for the prints to be piled. Some increase in speed is obtainable by the use of infra-red drying apparatus, but the rate of drying of the prints is a serious limitation to the further mechanisation of the silk screen process.

Many special screen inks are available, using resins and solvents which give good adhesion on materials such as p.v.c., which are difficult, if not impossible, to print satisfactorily by any other method. Another growing use of screen printing is in the preparation of stoved metal signs, where the result is superior in weather-resistance etc. to tin-printed work, and much cheaper than vitreous enamelling. Such inks are of course dependent upon resins which polymerize and harden in the baking process, and are different in formulation from the inks used on paper.

The thick films deposited by screen printing are useful in line-and-solid display work, in printing transfers, and also with daylight fluorescent inks, which need to be printed in thick films to give the best effect.

This brief summary leaves unmentioned many types of ink of lesser importance, but it has been considered that to describe a few inks which are in wide commercial use would be of more interest and value than to give a list of out-of-the-way products. No ink can be considered properly except in relation to the printing process for which it is used, and progress has been, and is likely to continue—a result of advances in technique in all branches of the printing craft.

—Courtesy of 'Print in Britain.'

The April issue of the Bulletin will be a special number and will contain details of the All India Printers' Conference and Exhibition, Delhi, besides special articles.

MARK THESE, PLEASE

(Continued from page 5)

premises, persons who are exclusively engaged on work connected with the sale of finished goods should be excluded,

(c) In the office of the Managing Agents controlling a single factory, if there is a factory manager designated as the Principal Employer and he works with a separate office to look after the day-to-day work of the factory, only those persons should be covered who are engaged on work, ordinarily part of the work of the factory; all others may be excluded,

(d) In the case of a Head Office controlling a single factory, if it is situated away from the factory premises only those persons should be covered who do some work preliminary to or incidental to or connected with the work of the factory.

CUTTING MACHINES

(Continued from page 7)

Choosing a cutting machine

Complete fitness for the purpose you want a machine is the only yardstick to measure the various machines against. Size is, of course, very important. The table width must be half-an-inch wider than the diagonal of the largest sheet to be cut; so that the pile can be turned without lifting. An automatic clamping device is quite essential on any machine in full-time operation. Powered back gauges will speed cutting when you have long runs of a particular kind of cutting. Above all, the safety devices relative to operating and maintaining a cutter must be absolutely efficient and reliable. On general appearance the machine which will prove to be superior over a long period of service is that with the greater mass of metal properly disposed in its main frame members. This implies good engineering and that, in turn, usually emerges from long experience of cutting machine manufacture.

—Courtesy of 'Paper & Print.'

ASPIRIN IS USELESS

If anyone were to ask me what I thought was the most vexatious thing in print today, the answer would be 'paper'. If that question were particularised, I would say 'coated paper'.

It is fair to say that the so-called true art paper—that is old-fashioned expensive, only-to-be-used-on-the-best-jobs, brush-coated art paper seldom gives any trouble. Occasionally, the surface will be poor, and this can be written off to new calendar rolls plus slackness in examination. When we come to machine-coated stock, we are looking at the other side of the penny, and the same can be said of cheap brush-coated art paper made down to a price.

Machine-coated paper is no more like brush-coated art than emulsion paint resembles linseed oil paint. The whole technique of process coating is different, and the speed of production introduces critical conditions of which the paper-makers cannot yet claim to be the masters. Why, then, do they so amiably, so persuasively, sell the poor printer a sheet with the absorbency of blotting paper, the colour of newsprint, and wavy edges that rival the sea?

In a previous issue of *Print in Britain* I discussed under 'Trouble Shooting' the familiar problem of mottle, and this led me to think of the troubles which always surround this paper. At the Patra Letterpress Methods Conference too several speakers dwelt upon ink: machine-coated paper relationships. One machine room overseer demonstrated two printed sheets of machine-coated stock (same pile, same ink, same machine, same subject, same day) and one was bone dry, the other, powdered. An ink-maker, talking of ink behaviour, told the assembly that provided the printer realizes that machine-coated papers are being used, and he uses suitable inks, the printing of these papers presents no problems. The operative words are 'suitable inks'. From the machine room, again, came an impassioned appeal for the paper to be sent in 'right', i.e., suited to the job without peculiarities when the

ink is applied. These points are only a fraction of the remarks, mostly uncomplimentary, that one hears about machine-coated paper.

If, for some reason, a sheet will not respond to ordinary stock inks, then something must be done about it, but that absolves nobody from the fact that printers using stock inks expect to be able to use them on similar types of paper. Are we to have inks for every conceivable kind of paper? Is this fair to the host of small houses where overloaded inventories can make the difference between profit and loss?

Printability is probably the starting point of the argument, and I am ashamed to record that we have not yet adequately defined the word, or made up our minds whether we mean causes, effects, qualities or symptoms. Let us sneak past this issue, for brevity's sake, by saying that for the present we mean a group of paper of the ink film without undue absorption and with no interference with either drying times, the 'finish' or the 'lay' of the ink.

Machine-coated paper was developed to improve the appearance of magazine pages to enable the printer to make a better job in fine half-tones where he could not do so adequately on imitation arts and pures. The price, it was intended, would be comparable with that paid for better grades of uncoated printings. This threat to the brush-coated art specialist also led to the development of cheaper body papers and cheaper coatings in the true art field. The result has been a most disappointing and frustrating time for the printer, and aspirin is useless for the kind of headache he still endures.

A printer will take a sheet of super-calendered pure paper, of proved worth, and on to it print a jobbing ink, also a worthy product. He is quite prepared to accept, and his experience confirms, the fact that a change to an art paper requires a change of ink. He knows that coated stock is peculiar. It is smooth, even greasy, to the touch; in fractions of second it is by turn first resistant to the ink, and then suddenly soaks up the film as if it were blotting

paper. If the coating is tough and well bound—the ink stays on the top—it will smudge, set-off, it will spread on the surface. If the coating is thin, soft, poorly bound—the ink slips merrily into the paper draining the vehicle from the pigment, and powdering occurs. We can expect, too, that if the surface is acid, drying will be impeded. We also know that a poor body paper can affect the surface, and a thin coating plays havoc with the 'lay' of the ink.

Where is it—how is it—that the paper-maker falls down? The greatest element, perhaps, is price. Nowadays, paper represents half the cost of a printing job—before the war it was a quarter. A paper, say 10 per cent cheaper, provides a considerable saving in cost therefore and a printer would not be human if he did not respond to the offer of a cheaper paper—if all its qualities were for all practical purposes the same as the higher priced product. Equally—if for a few pounds, the printer can offer the customer coated stock where before it had to be imitation art, then he welcomes the introduction of machine-coated papers. So paper-makers in manufacturing these papers are making down to a price, and of necessity they choose all the materials to this end and scale the production equipment's performance accordingly.

All this is quite defensible—it is good business to give value for money, and even better business to give more value for the same money. If the value is apparent rather than real, that is neither here nor there.

One must be fair too by remembering that British paper-makers have not free market in pulp—North American materials and Scandinavia enjoys a near monopoly. There is also a large demand for wood pulp as a source of cellulose for industries other than paper-making. Since they must be realistic about the prices they charge, paper-makers are not in a very enviable position when it comes to selling their goods.

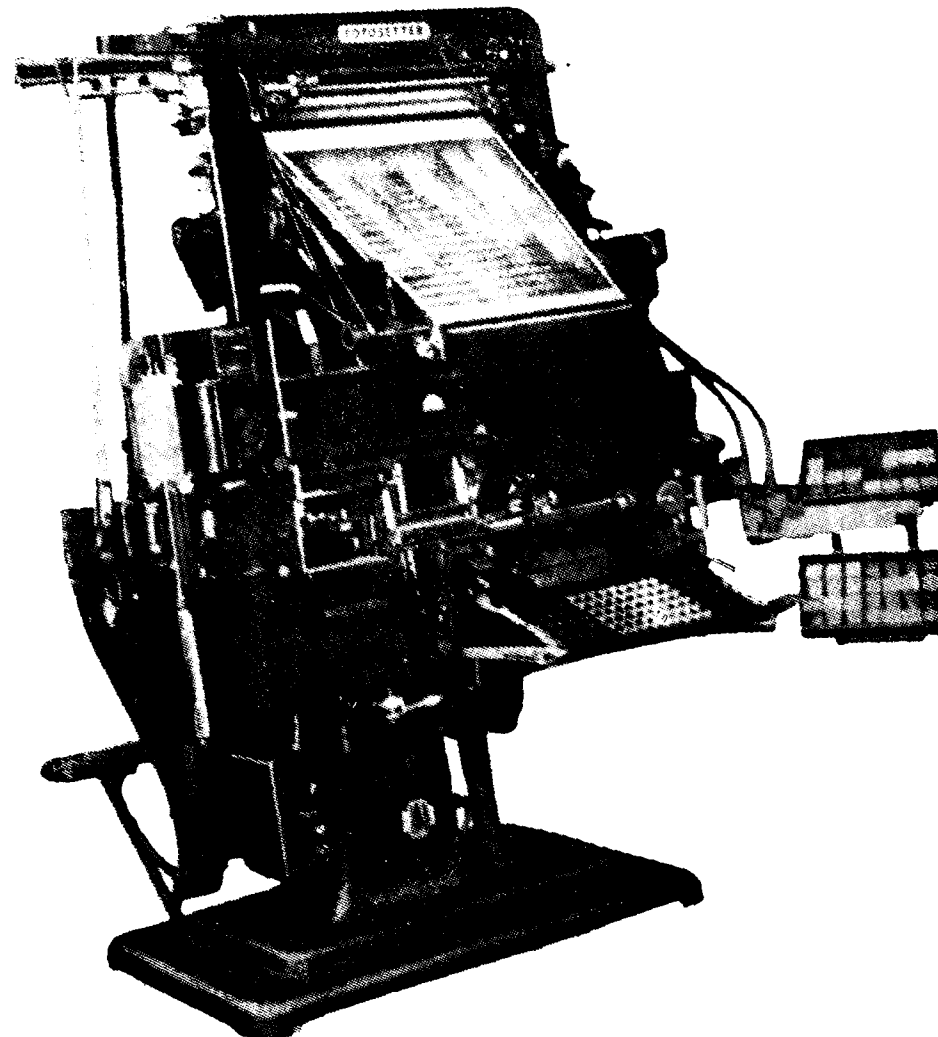
It is safe to say, then, that paper-makers have a big problem—not made easier by having to contend with Nature in their raw materials—in producing paper at prices which the printing industry can afford.

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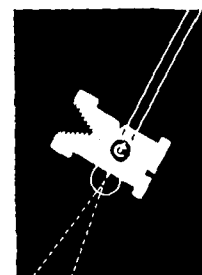
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However, printers will not buy rubbish and paper becomes just that if the printability characteristics vary from ream to ream, if the colour varies in the pile, and if one manufacturer supplies paper that works perfectly, whilst others seem to have no idea of what is wanted.

Paper-makers, like some printers, have a great capacity for enjoying their own sake. They have a keen appraising eye for perfect sheet formation; the smoothness of the sheet under the practised thumb and forefinger means a lot to them; rattle, colour, tear, all have their nuances; paper-makers in fact resent the blemishes with which printers disfigure the virgin sheet. This is all very well on orthodox papers, and taking the rough with the smooth, the printer has a long experience of paper handling to help him through his troubles. Machine-coated papers, however, are different, they are new, and the printer expects, has a right to demand even, that the paper-maker should turn out a sheet of orthodox appearance and behaviour.

Worse still, is the great difference in the characteristics of coated stock made by different companies. I recall three separate groups of machine-coated papers whose brand names are household words. My own company after months of effort, finally had developed a set of process

inks which would work on two. The third to this day is beyond the pale and special formulations have to be used on it.

Is all this fair?

Is it not time that absorbency characteristics were standardized for the main categories of paper?

Is it not time that the paper from the same making or processing was sheeted together, that in so doing only reels from identical parts of the deckle were sheeted together?

Is it not time that Patra's cavitation theory was applied to the solving of the problem of streaking so frequently found in process coating?

Is there no hope for a standard machine for the automatic and reproducible measurement of 'finish' on the supercalender?

Must colour still be mixed under the jaded eye of a human being?

Is anybody really bothering about research into coating adhesives?

These questions are only a few of the many that frustrated printers have; they are asked sometimes out of ignorance, out of partial knowledge, sometimes out of scepticism—they are always asked in near desperation. It is true that the Printers' problems are graciously accepted by the mills, with a promise to replace the erring paper, but this is a state of affairs which has existed for generations.

Now for some constructive think-

ing. Paper and ink are the raw materials for print—and their interaction is the printer's worry but not his entire responsibility. Ideally, the behaviour of these two components should be predetermined by establishing and manufacturing to fundamental characteristics. Some tolerance must be given to the printer for the use of specified additives for adjustment of drying times and so on due to varying shop conditions.

May it be suggested, therefore, that printers (The British Federation of Master Printers), paper-makers (The British Paper and Board Makers' Association) and ink-makers (The Federation of British Printing Ink Manufacturers) get together to discuss empirically the qualities and usage of machine-coated paper. The aim would be to resolve once and for all the required characteristic to which all paper-makers would adhere and for which ink-makers would be prepared to make ink. In turn, such discussions might determine what the printer must not do.

If all the parties will not or cannot get together, then it is suggested that the paper-makers set their own printability specification for coated papers. Thus printers would get uniformity, something badly needed, and printing quality would be the better for it.

—Courtesy of 'Print in Britain'

Statement required under Rule 8 of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956

1. Place of publication	Madras
2. Periodicity of its publication	Monthly
3. Printer's name Nationality Address	S. Viswanathan Indian 'Acton Lodge', 11, McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras 31
4. Publisher's name Nationality Address	S. Viswanathan on behalf of The All India Federation of Master Printers Indian 'Acton Lodge,' 11, McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras 31
5. Editor's name Nationality Address	S. Ramu Indian Commercial Printing Press (Private) Ltd., 34-38, Bank St., Bombay 1
6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.	The All India Federation of Master Printers, 'Acton Lodge,' 11 McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras 31

I, S. Viswanathan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

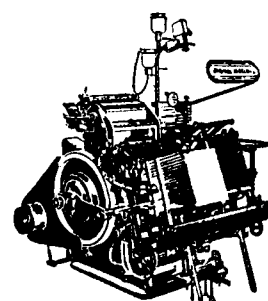
Dated 21-3-1957

S. VISWANATHAN
Signature of Publisher

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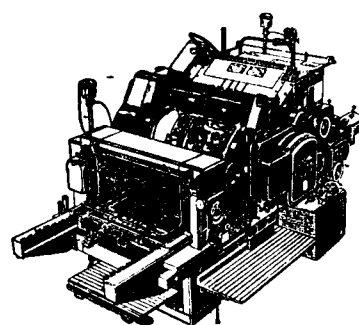


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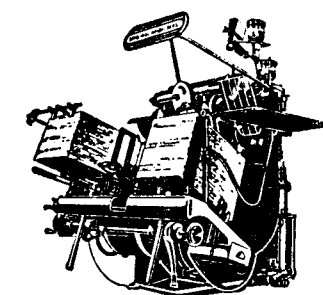


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METHODS OF BOOK DESIGN

The publication with the above caption written by Mr. Hush Williamson has been published by the Oxford University Press running up to 430 pages, and illustrated. It is priced 45 shillings.

The author runs the whole range from typescripts to print and illustrating his discussions. It is generally assumed that the author has given the printer his manuscripts absolutely printworthy. Mr. Williamson in this deluxe edition examines this petition and correctly observes that the vast machine will never produce more than what we ourselves have put into it by forethought, good planning and method. If there is planned industrial production then the man in the paper mill, the printer and the binder trying to work up to the designer's specification, the compositor, the reader, the minder, the block-maker, the artist, the estimator and last but not least even the author's Sales Manager, the Wholesaler and the Book Seller would all be in their respective places. The result is the production of a book which the author really meant to be published. We should, therefore, make certain that all who deal with the design of books are fully aware of the potentialities of every process which would culminate in the printed book. As has only long been recognised the printing of a book demands greater skill than the printing of any other matter. The fundamental of point underlying this skill consists in comprehending the economics of the whole process, by imbibing a thorough knowledge of all the elements, which go into the production of a really good book.

Mr. Williamson's publication should therefore adorn every printer's shelf, as a primer on the fundamentals of printing technique.

—Courtesy of 'Printing World'

PLEASE NOTE

The Federation Office will close at Madras on 28th March and start functioning at Delhi on the 29th inst. Similarly, it will close at Delhi on 4th April and start functioning at Madras on 5th April 1957.

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NEW DELHI

ODDS & ENDS

Clog in the wheel

"It is high time a country like India, which was anxious to promote friendliness and understanding, facilitated and encouraged the easy flow of cultural objects, including art works, records and books."—commented *The Hindustan Times Weekly* while reporting on the inauguration of the third International Exhibition of Contemporary Art at the A.I.F.A.C.S. galleries, Delhi. The exhibition continued from the 2nd February to 7th March. About 600 exhibits from 30 different countries had been displayed in 7 galleries. The graphic section included lithographs, linocuts, etchings, aquatints, etc. and was the most remarkable section of the exhibition. The exhibition was not only a great collection of the expression of many modern cultures; it was full of interest as representing styles, trends, idioms which artists and societies have made for expressing themselves in our times.

There might have been more of these pleasant specimens from many other countries, but, it is said the Indian Customs had proved difficult and uncooperative.

Let not Right things be wrongly done; we say.

Rip Van Winkle

Apparently it is a deep sleep and it requires some heavy jolts to wake up the slumberer. For the last four years continuous efforts have been made by the Federation to stop the snoring and open the eyes of our Railway Ministry to the needs of allowing travelling facilities to the delegates of the All India Printers' Conference & Exhibition. But every time the age-old tail of a schedule of parties eligible to the facilities proved too inextensible. The Fifth Session of the A.I.P.C. & E. is close

in sight and may be, the Ministry will be obliging this time. Can't the schedule be mended any way?

Wake up, Mr. Winkle, wake up even now!

Tradition continues

Our readers will remember that we had commented in the very first issue of the bulletin on the Federation Vice-Presidents developing touring tradition. We are happy to tell you that the tradition is still developing. This time it is our Vice-President Sri Guha Ray. Sri Guha Ray has been commissioned by the UNESCO to tour Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and India to report on the printing potentialities of those countries with particular reference to the new literates.

This is, indeed, a recognition of the printing industry of the East on an international level. Another most pleasing point about the commission is that it is the first time an Indian printer gets such an assignment of international importance.

Our best wishes go with him.

Magnetic North

Starting from the West, it moved on to the East, next to the South and then to the North. During the first four years of its existence the All India Printers' Conference & Exhibition has thus covered the four quarters of India. The second round starts from the North.

The present session will be remarkable in many respects. Persons who can make or mar the future of our industry and those who count are the thickest in the Capital and quite naturally so. The session will offer them a first-hand acquaintance with the printers of the land. The delegates at the conference will not cer-

tainly fail to make the best use of the opportunities. Some learned papers on technical subjects may be read at the session.

The head of the Federation, I mean the President, will be changed while the body will continue for another year.

The needle of the compass ever pointing to north guides the navigators in fair and foul weather. All eyes are now turned to the North to receive fresh guidance.

Amen!

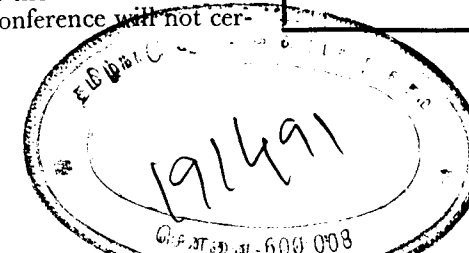
Know Thy Friend

Mr. Dinesh Dutt of the Burmah Shell in an address given at the Patna Rotary Club on Art in Advertising says:

"Industrial aesthetics is becoming increasingly important in the present day set up. Ugly goods, dull packages and unimaginative advertising lead to failure for the finest product. The commercial artist, the advertising specialist and the industrial designer are as necessary to industry as the engineer and the salesman. They are in fact hidden salesmen, ever on duty, ever stressing their messages to the public."

The more we realise the befriending role of printing and allied industries the more is the impetus to improve and remember 'Beauty conquers all.'

As the Bulletin is going to the press, we understand that Shri Govardhan Kapur, Delhi, has been elected President of the All India Federation of Master Printers for the year 1957. Our happy felicitations to him.



Miehle and Goss Merger

Two of world's foremost equipment producers join forces as Miehle-Goss-Dexter Incorporated.

Two of the world's foremost producers of printing and allied equipment are to be merged from February 1. They are the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company and the Goss Printing Press Company. The new Company will be known as Miehle-Goss-Dexter, Incorporated.

—Courtesy of 'Printing World'

The Madras Printers' & Lithographers' Association

The Annual General Body Meeting of the above Association was held at 4 p.m., on Sunday the 17th March 1957, at 'Acton Lodge,' 11 McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras 31, with Sri V. M. Philip, President, in the chair.

The General Body decided to appoint a fully qualified and efficient person to be called the 'Welfare Officer' to handle labour problems and to represent the cause of the Association and the member-printers at different levels with the Department of Labour and Co-operation and other authorities. He shall also draft the Standing Orders for the various press units.

The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1957-58 :

President :

Sri V. M. Philip (Diocesan Press)

Vice-Presidents :

Sri G. Narasimhan (The Hindu)
Sri V. Satrugnan (P.A.S. Press)
Sri V. Sethuraman (Hoe & Co.)
Sri G. Umapathy (Uma Printers)
Sri T. V. Ramnath
(Ramnath Press)

Secretary :

Sri S. Viswanathan
(The Central Art Press)

Treasurer :

Sri R. Venkateswaran
(The United Printers' Syndicate Ltd.)

Hony. Auditor :

Sri T. Raghavendra Rao
(Antiseptic Press)

Members of the Executive Committee :

Sri M. K. Krishnamurthi
(Photo Litho Press)
Sri Govind Avasthe
(Hindi Prachar Press)

Sri M. E. Subrahmaniam
(Amra Press Ltd.)

Sri A. F. Byramshaw
(Aspy Litho Press)

Sri T. Sundararaghavan
(Sri Rama Prasad Press)

Sri Ravai Manickam
(Ravai & Sons)

Sri P. G. Natarajan (Parker Press)

Sri T. A. Venkataraman
(Jupiter Press Ltd.)

Sri M. G. Daniel
(Thompson & Co. Ltd.)

Sri D. Ratnavelu
(Sri Bharati Press)

Sri V. Subbiah Pillai
(Appar Achakam Ltd.)

The following 10 members were elected to represent the Association on the General Body of the All India Federation of Master Printers :

- (1) Sri V. M. Philip
- (2) Sri V. Satrugnan
- (3) Sri P. G. Natarajan
- (4) Sri P. M. Antony
- (5) Sri M. E. Subrahmaniam
- (6) Sri R. Venkateswaran
- (7) Sri T. V. Ramnath
- (8) Sri M. G. Daniel
- (9) Sri M. K. Krishnamurthy
- (10) Sri D. Ratnavelu

and the following 5 members from among them on the Governing Council :

- (1) Sri V. M. Philip
- (2) Sri V. Satrugnan
- (3) Sri P. M. Antony
- (4) Sri R. Venkateswaran
- (5) Sri M. K. Krishnamurthy

International Congress of Master Printers, Lausanne

Sri K. C. Raman of the *Times of India Press*, Bombay, will represent the Federation at the Lausanne Exhibition.

Newsprint production target ; one lakh tons

The Planning Commission have fixed the target for production of newsprint in our country at one lakh of tons annually out of which the Nepa Mills have to contribute 30,000 tons. It should be everybody's aim not only to be self-sufficient in this regard, but also to produce the right quality at the right price.

—Courtesy of 'Paper Salesman'

Chota Nagpur Printers' Association

All letters addressed to the General Secretary of this Association should hereafter be addressed to the newly elected General Secretary for 1957, viz., Sri Satyadeo Sahu, Chota Nagpur Press, Upper Bazaar, Ranchi.

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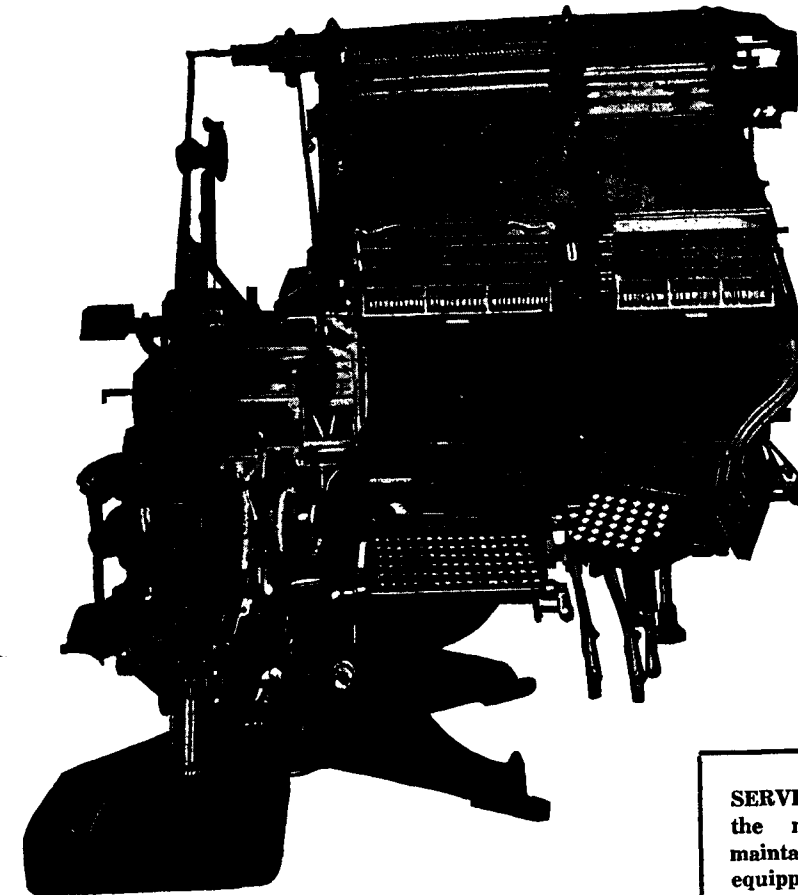
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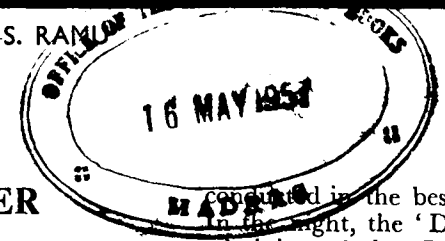
BULLETIN

OF THE ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS

Vol. 2 No. 9

Editor-in-Chief—S. RAMAN

April 1957



THE DELHI DOSE AND AFTER

Printers from all over India attended the Fifth Conference and Exhibition of the All India Federation of Master Printers. The Delhi Printers kept on worrying for months as to how the annual function would fare—whether there will be enough exhibitors, whether printers will come from distant parts of the country, and a thousand other things. The elders of the printing fraternity were also worried similarly. The various exhibitors did not first like the idea of exhibiting machines every year in different parts of the country, as it cost them much. Delegates were wondering whether it would be worth while going to Delhi.

But when the morning sun thrust his first rays on the Exhibition grounds on April 1, 1957, car after car came carrying the Bengali Baboos in their panch kutch, the Madras Mudaliars in their dhoties and kuduthas, the powerful Punjabis with their beards, the Bombay barons in their bushcoats, the Maharashtrians with their mudrans, and a host of others with their broad cheerful look. The hugs and namas-thes was a sight for the Gods not only to see but to bless the printing fraternity on their wonderful spirit of comradeship.

Inside the special hall, the Printing Machine Manufacturers' Representatives had made a splendid job of the exhibits. Different types of printing machines, offset, composing, in fact machines of every type, were shown. The seasoned printer and the newcomer to the trade—both had an opportunity of seeing a

wonderful array of different types, and saw for the first time in the East, the Photo Composing machines and the like.

The meeting of the Governing Council started at 10 a.m. on the 1st April, and after the deliberations were over for the morning, the Governing Council members and the delegates got their first 'Delhi dose'—this was at the spacious hall of the N.S.C.I. Club. The 'dose' was doctored by Shri Gowardhan Kapur. It was a grand treat, orderly, neat and sumptuous. The deliberations restarted at 3 p.m.

On April 2, the ceremony of the inauguration of the Conference and Exhibition by the Hon. Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Hon. Sardar Swaran Singh, was a well attended and memorable function. The frank talk of President Kapur brought well-mannered, neat, dignified sallies from the Minister who exhibited his patience and equanimity combined with sincerity and earnestness. He took great interest in all the exhibits.

This was followed by a brief visit to the building of the Trade Representative of the German Democratic Republic, where a few high level printers quenched their thirst with limbu pani and tomato juice. This was followed at 9 p.m. by a vigorous cultural show which was so enchanting that the delegates retired to bed without dinner that night!

On 3rd April, the Conference began. Printers of every class, from every corner of India, assembled, and the proceedings were

conducted in the best of traditions. In the night, the 'Delhi dose' was administered by Printers' House, followed by a movie show which was greatly appreciated by the large gathering.

On the 4th of April, the Conference continued and was brought to a happy conclusion.

On 5th evening, Dr. Keskar awarded the prizes to the winners in a competition of printing excellence after which he gave his own 'Delhi dose' by announcing that Government had set up their own Press with all the latest machines to do their work. But the 'dose' did not work, as the printers know from their own experience how machines alone cannot count and how trained men are required to run them which the Minister probably overlooked.

Soon after came the final 'dose'. The delegates, members, machinery dealers, and friends were shown to what great heights the Delhi Printers can soar as hosts at the Ashoka Hotel. The guests were raised to the 'Seventh Heaven'—verily so. What a party, what a sumptuous feed, what a sight, and what a hotel! Everyone left the place with a sense of pride that India can treat its guests, from within and from abroad, in such a wonderful hotel. In fact everyone felt proud of the fact that he belonged to the brotherhood of printing.

The Fifth Conference and Exhibition of the All India Federation of Master Printers was better than ever, thanks to the robust Delhi friends. The 'Delhi dose' was most exhilarating. Now what next?

In the Vanguard

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FEDERATION MEETS AT NEW DELHI

The Governing Council of the All India Federation of Master Printers met at Fair Grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi at 10 a.m. on Monday the 1st April 1957 with Sri H. Ghosh, the President of the Federation, in the Chair.

Sri H. Ghosh, the President, welcoming the members said :

"I have great pleasure in extending my heartiest welcome to the members of the Governing Council, who are attending here today the third and the last meeting of the Council of the fourth session of the Conference.

Before considering the annual report which is shortly going to be presented to you in detail by the Secretary, I should like to mention here a few things from the report for your very careful consideration. The first is about the building of funds of the Federation. I draw your attention specially to the generosity of the Master Printers and Lithographers Association, Madras, for their second donation of Rs. 9,095/- to the Federation fund in addition to their first donation of Rs. 4,000/-. On behalf of the members of the Federation and also on my own, I offer sincerest thanks to them for such magnificent donations. I hope in future other Associations affiliated to our Federation as well as individual members would likewise try to raise funds for the Federation.

The second noteworthy feature is that following the effort made by some of the members of the Federation the Central Government was persuaded to accord recognition to the printing industry in respect of granting loan and necessary help by the Financial Corporation of the States.

Thirdly, the members of our Federation feel that the import policy is very rigid owing to adverse sterling balances. However, it is heartening to note that in response to the deputation sent by the Federation certain concessions in regard to licences for some printing and allied materials were recently granted by the Controller of Imports who was kind enough to give further assurance to the deputationists that

their suggestions for further concessions would be taken up for due consideration after six months when the import policy would again be reviewed in the next term.

Fourthly, it is a happy augury for the printing industry of our country that some of the important problems regarding the standardisation of paper and manufacture of printing machineries and other allied equipments have been taken up by the Central Government who have set up a number of committees in which some of our members have already been coopted. The move on the part of the Government regarding the standardisation of paper will minimise the variety of sizes existing at present. The consensus of opinion among the printers of this country is that the transition period of ten years further allowed by Government will not be quite reasonable from several points of view and the matter needs very careful consideration of the Government as well as of those connected with the industry. It should be a matter of satisfaction to us all that the *Bulletin* of our Federation is steadily gaining in popularity and influence among those who are connected with the

printing industry. I offer my thanks to all those who have cooperated in the publication of the *Bulletin*.

Lastly, let me offer my warmest thanks to members of the Governing Council for their co-operation with the Secretariat for the smooth working of the Federation during the last year. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not offer my very best thanks to the Secretary, Mr. Viswanathan whose selfless and indefatigable services have been a source of great strength to the cause of our Federation. We offer our heartiest congratulations to him for the successful functioning of the Federation.

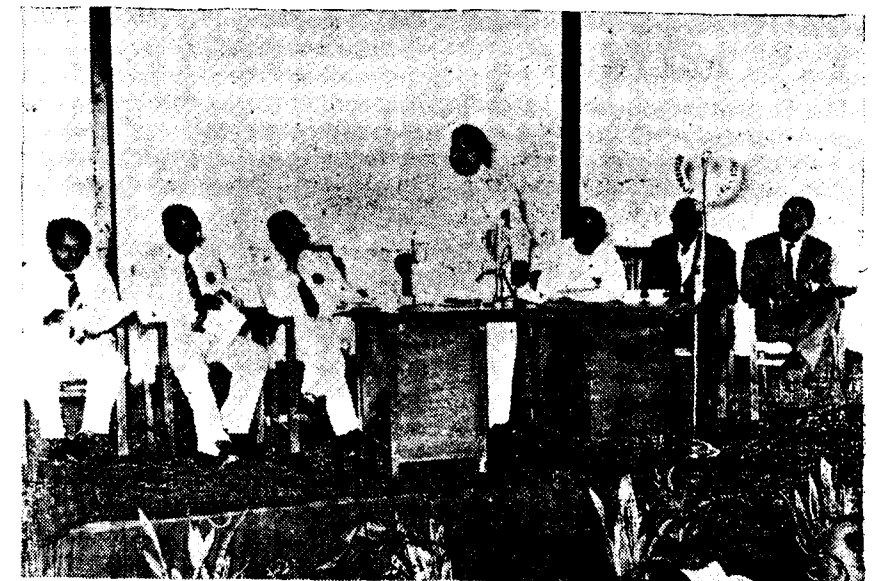
I would now request the Secretary to present his report for the fourth session before the Council."

Sri S. Viswanathan, the Hony. General Secretary of the Federation then read the following annual report and placed the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1956 for the approval of the Council.

The Federation office was shifted from Calcutta to Madras during the year.

Regional schools of printing

Of the four Regional Schools of Printing in India, those at Madras,



Sri H. Ghosh delivering his farewell address to the General Body

Calcutta and Bombay have already started functioning and the school at Allahabad would be started in June next.

Central School of Printing

The Government of India have appointed a committee of nine members to advise them on the establishment of a Central School of Printing, viz., (1) Sri K. B. Rao, Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, (2) Sri V. N. Adarkar, Bombay, (3) Sri Ratan Batra, Bombay, (4) Sri C. N. Parameswar, Bombay, (5) Sri Ajit Mukerjee, Calcutta, (6) Sri H. Ghosh, President, (7) Sri S. N. Guha Ray, Calcutta, (8) Sri S. Viswanathan, Madras and (9) Sri H. K. Dass, Calcutta. The committee met at Delhi on 4th August 1956 and decided that it should devote itself to post-graduate course in printing and research work.

Manufacture of Printing machinery

In response to the Federation's request that steps should be taken for the manufacture of printing machinery in India itself, the Govt. of India have appointed a committee of officials and printers to go into the matter. It recommended to Govt. that stop-cylinder presses of the Dawson, Payne and Elliott type and treadles of the Victoria type should be manufactured in the country.

Indian Standards Institution

The Federation has enrolled itself as a member of the institution and sent its representatives to serve on the Printing Ink Sub-Committee (CDC 8:3), Documentation (EC2), Quality Standards Paper (CDC 15:3), and Paper Sizes Sub-Committee (CDC 15:1).

Standardisation of paper

The Indian Standards Institution proposed to standardise paper to a size equivalent to 23.39 ins. × 33.11 ins. called A size and asked for the opinion of the Federation. Fifteen associations have protested against since the size was too big for the majority of the printing machines in the country and the Governing Council at its meeting held on 7th Nov.

1956 at Delhi resolved that the A size proposed by the institution would put out of use a large majority of the existing printing machines and that size 23 ins. × 36 ins. and its multiples and the B series may be standardised. Sri N. J. Ardeshir and H. Ghosh who attended a sub-committee meeting of the Institution pointed out that the size recommended by it would harm the industry, especially the small printers who would not be able to change their machinery within five years. Therefore the sub-committee raised it to 15 years.

But the Paper Sectional Committee (CDC 15) reduced the above period to 10 years. Since the Federation felt that this period of 10 years would be too short for switching over to the new size, it has taken up the matter again with the Institution.

State Aid to Printing Industry

State aid to industries is granted under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, but not to printing as it has not come up under the definition of 'industry' in the Act. As such it could not get any State aid. Sri S. Viswanathan, the Hony. General Secretary met Sri C. P. Gupta, I.C.S. of the Finance Department and learnt that Govt. had since defined the words 'processing of goods' to include "any art or process for producing, preparing or making an article by subjecting any material to a manual, mechanical, chemical, electrical or any other like operation." This definition now covers printing industry also. A number of printing presses in other States are therefore since getting State aid.

Import Policy

The Govt. of India have cut to the minimum the import of printing machines and printing materials. Only Govt. Presses are given import licence leaving out printers. Hence two deputations of the Federation met the Chief Controller of Imports recently. He agreed to give licences for importing keyboards, matrices, etc. to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh for the first 6 months. He promised to include, under actual users licence, machines for varnishing, lacquering,

gluing, folding etc. He agreed also to grant *ad hoc* licences, in deserving cases, for importing superior offset inks subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per press. But he regretted that owing to the present poor foreign exchange position he could not increase the import of paper and boards. He however assured the deputation that licences for boards falling under Part V-45-A would not be reduced. Regarding fine boards, ivory boards, bristol boards, playing-card boards etc., also falling under Part V-45-A, the deputation was assured that licences would be given within the ceiling prescribed for fine boards. He also agreed to instruct port officers to issue licences on the basis of past consumption as certified by the State Directors of Industries. He agreed to consider, during the next licensing period, fixation of a ceiling for importing advertisement materials, such ceiling being 500 copies of any one type. He also agreed to consider extending the validity of licences from 6 to 18 months during the next licensing period.

Bulletin

It is published in Madras since April 1956. It is running its second volume now. Our thanks are due to Sri Saraswati Press Ltd., Calcutta for printing it free till January 1956 and to Sri Gossain & Co., Calcutta, for printing the February and March issues. We also thank the several contributors, advertisers and subscribers who have made the Bulletin a success it has been.

Governing Council Meetings

Two meetings were held during the year, the first at Calcutta on May 26 and the second at Delhi on November 7th. Sri H. Ghosh, the President, presided over them.

Printers' Organisations

Your Secretary met the printers of Vellore, Nellore, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Trivandrum requesting them to form associations and get them affiliated to the Federation. During the year the following associations affiliated themselves to the Federation viz., (1) Ernakulam Press-Owners Association, (2) Tiruchi-

rapalli District Press-Owners Association, (3) Nellore Printers' Association and (4) Trivandrum Printers' Association. It is hoped that more organisations would come forward for such affiliation and strengthen the printing organisation of the country.

Finance

The present balance is Rs. 18,391 As. 3 Ps. 3. Our thanks are due to the Madras Printers and Lithographers Association for having collected Rs. 9,045 on a benefit performance and donated it in addition to Rs. 4,000 they had donated in the previous year and to the U.P. Publishers' Association for donating Rs. 2,100 being half the profits earned by holding the Fourth session of the All-India Printers' Conference at Allahabad. At the Delhi meeting of the Governing Council it was decided to have a skeleton office of the Federation at Delhi in the premises of the Delhi Printers' Association and that a part of the expense incurred thereby be met by the Federation. Accordingly, the Federation is paying that Association a monthly sum of Rs. 225. We are sure that the All India Printers' Conference organised by the Delhi Printers Association would prove a great success and that it would give us a liberal donation.

State awards for printing excellence

The Govt. of India have, for a second time, held a competition in printing. The quality of printing has greatly improved and prizes were distributed on November 6, 1956 by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India.

Railway Concessions

The Railway Board has turned down our request for granting special facilities for the delegates attending these conferences.

On the whole, the Federation has been growing from strength to strength both in finance and membership and now occupies a position when it can deliver the goods on behalf of the printing industry. We are sure the Federation would become more and more useful alike to the printing industry as to

the public.

In conclusion, the Governing Council places on record the valuable services rendered by Sri H. Ghosh, the retiring President, who has been evincing an abiding interest in the cause of the Federation. His co-operation with the Secretariat has greatly contributed to the smooth working of the Federation.

The Governing Council also places on record its grateful thanks to M/s. Suri & Co., Madras, for auditing the accounts of the Federation for the year under report without remuneration.

Sri N. K. Gossain (Calcutta) moved that the Annual Report and Accounts be approved and Sri S. N. Guha Ray (Calcutta) seconded it and they were passed unanimously.

The minutes of the Governing Council meeting held at Delhi on 7th November 1956 were read and recorded, Sri N. L. Contractor (Bombay) proposing and Sri S. N. Guha Ray (Calcutta) seconding it.

Sri S. N. Guha Ray then referred to the demise of Sri P. M. Lad, I.C.S., Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, a great administrator and erudite scholar, and a resolution of condolence was passed.

The Hony. General Secretary then read the application from the Maharashtra Mudran Parishad seeking affiliation to the Federation. There was a discussion in which Sri S. N. Guha Ray, Sri S. Viswanathan, D. D. Gangal (Poona), K. G. Sharangapani (Poona) and P. M. Antony (Madras) took part. Since it was found that affiliation could not be granted to the Parishad under the existing Constitution of the Federation, the President ruled that the application be rejected.

Moved by Sri Bardapurkar (Hyderabad) and seconded by Sri P. M. Antony (Madras) it was resolved to amend Art. 10 (b) (i) of the Constitution of the Federation as follows:

"The President shall be elected annually by the members and the elected President will preside over the Annual Conference of the All India Federation of Master Printers."

The Secretary then read a letter dated 4-2-1957 from the Indian Stan-

dards Institution requesting the Federation to nominate its representative on the Paper Sectional Committee (CDC 15) of the Indian Standards Institution. As Sri N. J. Ardeshir (Bombay) was already representing the Federation on two other committees, the Hony. General Secretary proposed that Sri N. J. Ardeshir be elected to represent on CDC 15 also. Sri N. L. Contractor seconded it. Sri P. M. Antony proposed Sri S. G. Ghose (Calcutta) as the alternate member, Sri S. Viswanathan seconding it. It was passed unanimously.

Regarding the import of roller composition, Sri N. K. Gossain (Calcutta) expressed his regrets at the Calcutta Association of Master Printers having addressed Government direct requesting them to stop the import. Sri S. N. Guha Ray (Calcutta) opined that the foreign material tends to become useless after a time. Sri S. Viswanathan said that local stuff can improve only when there was competition from foreign market. It was finally decided to recommend to Government the continued import of the commodity.

Sri N. J. Ardeshir (Bombay) who represented the Federation on CDC 15:1, said that this committee had recommended that the present paper sizes should continue for 15 years and that size A should be standardised. But the Paper Sectional Committee (CDC 15) reduced it to 10 years. He reiterated that this would be too short a period for small printers to switch over to the new sizes. Sri Gowardhan Kapur supported Sri N. J. Ardeshir and said that the reduction of the period should be protested. This was passed, Sri S. N. Guha Ray (Calcutta) dissenting.

Sri N. K. Gossain (Calcutta) referred to the indiscriminate cuts made by Government on printing bills submitted to them. Sri S. N. Guha Ray reminded the members that Government are guided by the Controller of Printing in the matter and that Government should be moved to get the present one-sided tender form altered to safeguard the interests of the tenderers also. After a discussion the principle was accepted.

The Hony. General Secretary

assured Sri H. K. Dass (Calcutta) that the Committee appointed by the Federation in relation to import policy would take up the question of duty levied by Government on photographic apparatus, process camera, printing-down frame and blanket.

The Hony. General Secretary then asked for the opinion of the House regarding the continuance of the Delhi office of the Federation. After a full discussion, the President ruled that the Delhi office be closed, subject to giving them a month's notice.

Sri N. K. Gossain (Calcutta) moved that the Association of West Bengal Printers be affiliated. Sri S. N. Guha Ray seconded it subject to the Association changing its name and giving it no provincial colour. The Council accorded affiliation to the Association subject to this condition.

The Council then adjourned at 1 p.m. for luncheon at the N.S.C.I. Club, Sri Gowardhan Kapur being the host.

Later at 3 p.m. the General Body

of the Federation met at the same place. The Hony. General Secretary read the minutes of the last Annual General Body Meeting held at Allahabad on 24th February 1956. This was unanimously adopted, Sri Gowardhan Kapur proposing and Sri S. N. Guha Ray seconding it.

The Hony. General Secretary then presented the Governing Council's report and accounts for the year 1956. Sri P. C. Mitra (Calcutta) proposed and Sri T. V. Ramnath (Madras) seconded that the same be adopted and recorded.

The resolution of the Governing Council earlier in the day on the annual election of the President of the Federation was then discussed in which Sri D. P. Sinha (Delhi), Sri Gowardhan Kapur (Delhi), Sri S. Viswanathan, Sri A. D. Munshi (Calcutta), Sri P. C. Mitra (Calcutta), Sri D. D. Gangal (Poona) and others took part. Finally, the resolution as recommended by the Governing Council was adopted.

Sri Gowardhan Kapur proposed and Sri N. L. Contractor seconded

that certain changes made in the Constitution of the Federation by the Governing Council at its meeting held in Calcutta on 26th May 1956 so as to enable the Federation to be registered be now ratified. This was passed unanimously.

Moved by Sri H. Ghosh, President and seconded by Sri D. P. Sinha (Delhi) the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"This meeting urges upon the Uttar Pradesh Government the immediate necessity for an autonomous Governing Body for the Regional School of Printing Technology in which non-official members of the printing and allied industry be also included as has been done by the Government of West Bengal for their Regional School of Printing Technology. It also urges upon the Government to make immediate public announcement regarding the date of opening of the school and prospectus so that persons

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when I say that unlike most other industries, printing is not merely a business enterprise, having a purely economic aim and outlook, but it is also, if I may venture to say so, a creative art; for it has unlimited potentialities for development and a vast scope for rendering useful service in many spheres of human activities. In fact, it is one of the essential accessories to our modern civilization. Books and pamphlets, newspapers and magazines, posters and handbills, and a host of other printed varieties of visual publicity are some of the most effective vehicles of thought and information. History bears testimony to the irrefutable fact that with the gradual advancement of the technology of printing and easier availability of literature on various branches of knowledge at a cheap price, man has been taking greater interest in the world around him, and has consequently acquired more knowledge of his environment and of the mysterious workings of nature. This knowledge derived from the printed word has endowed him with greater power and confidence to grapple with the manifold problems of his life more successfully than ever before in the past. I think it will be no exaggeration to claim that the different stages in the progress of printing reveal the corresponding advancement of human civilization in every country of the world.

In our own country the beginnings of the modern printing industry were laid about one hundred and fifty years ago. But it is saddening to reflect that the general run of printing work produced by our pressmen is yet far from satisfactory. To put it more plainly, we have as yet no reason to feel proud of the achievements of this industry in our country, in general, although there are, of course, a limited number of leading printing houses located at a few selected centres, which are capable of turning out neat and attractive specimens of work, betokening meticulous care in production, high technical skill and a keen sense of aesthetic values. But here I must sound a note of caution. The limited measure of success achieved in turning out high-grade work at a few isolated centres

scattered over this vast sub-continent should not make us self-complacent. To ensure the qualitative and quantitative progress of our industry, we must persistently keep in view the general standard of its out-turn all over the country and the causes contributing to its present plight.

Friends, I beg leave to point out in this connection that for the numerous maladies from which the printing industry of our country suffers at present, the printers alone are not to blame. Ever since its inception the printing industry was left entirely to private enterprise. The attitude of the Government of the day during the delicate stages of its earlier growth, was, at best, one of cold indifference. All along, the entrepreneurs in this field, both big and small, had to depend wholly on their own limited resources. Secondly, absolute dependence of the industry on foreign supply in respect of necessary and up-to-date equipments and accessories the soaring prices of which during the last four decades or so have placed them almost beyond the reach of small-scale entrepreneurs is another stumbling block in the path of its progress. Now, with the dawn of a new era in the history of our country, we can reasonably hope that our national government will, ere long, pay due attention to the manufacture of the essential equipments for this important industry. Thirdly, there has always been an acute dearth of properly qualified and skilled technicians in all sections of the printing line. It is a piece of commonplace knowledge that printing in all its branches, is an arduous and delicate job, depending for high quality execution not only upon up-to-date and expensive machinery but also upon their efficient handling and upkeep by a team of willing, intelligent and trained personnel. In this regard it is gratifying to note that the Union Government has, in generous response to our appeals, recently offered aid to some of the State Governments to open regional schools for providing efficient training in various branches of the printing art and its technical aspects. To begin with, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad were selected as centres for those institutes some of which,

I am happy to note, have already started functioning. It is hoped that with further progress of our national plan in the industrial sector a network of such printing schools will spread throughout the country, and the difficulty felt at present in getting skilled hands for running the industry on efficient lines, will soon be obviated. Furthermore, it is, indeed, a happy augury for its future advancement in our country that there is already a talk in responsible quarters about the feasibility of opening in the near future, a higher grade national institute for research in printing either in the Delhi region or at some other suitable centre in the country. I am also informed through knowledgeable sources that the Development Wing of the Union Ministry of Commerce & Industry is already formulating plans for the manufacture of essential printing machines in our country. All these healthy measures adopted by our popular Government are bound to give the much needed help and fillip to the industry, and enable it, before long, to function more efficiently in the cultural and economic spheres of our national life.

Next, on behalf of my fellow-printers in the country, I take this opportunity to give expression to my keen sense of appreciation for the kind sponsors of this exhibition, which has provided a venue and a pleasing occasion for the meeting of such a large contingent of representatives of the printing industry from all corners of the country. Furthermore, the display of the various types of up-to-date printing machinery from other countries will not only demonstrate the qualitative and quantitative progress made by them in the execution of printing but will, no doubt, foster in us a keen desire to introduce those new developments in our printing industry.

Friends, before I close, allow me to address a few words to my fellow-printers in regard to the duty that we all owe to the industry, and, through it, to the nation at large. In the course of his learned address on the occasion of the State Awards for Printing and Designing by the Ministry of Information and Broad-

casting, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan reminded us that book production was, in former times, cultivated as a great art in this country. He also enjoined us to do our bit for the proper upbringing of the young children of our country. It is quite a legitimate expectation that we who hold the reins of the printing industry of our country should see to it that our children have such books in their hands as will at once excite and stimulate their desire and curiosity to acquire more and more knowledge of their environment, so that they may grow up to become useful and efficient citizens of the country. It will be easily admitted that in this sphere of our work we have yet to cover much lee-way before we can reach the point of perfection already attained by the printing industry in the advanced countries of the West. Similarly, in many other aspects of our work we will do well to follow their examples in the matter of the care and skill they apply to the execution. Although we are, no doubt, doing our best in the art of book production and other allied branches, there is yet a considerable scope for improvement in the standard, provided we make a determined effort to adhere carefully to the basic rules of printing and production, and never allow slipshod work to see the light of publicity. It is a question of our national prestige which it behoves us all to bear in mind constantly in our day-to-day work. Every member of the printing industry knows what a tremendous influence the printed word or picture can exert upon the human mind. It should, therefore, be our constant endeavour to help the printed images to exercise that magic effect upon the reading public, and gently induce them to take more and more interest in the productions of our industry. If we, who belong to the industry, can succeed in creating a wider taste for reading in the country, if we are able to rouse and develop the aesthetic sense in the masses, and impart useful knowledge and information through pictures, posters and other printed visual aids, then I humbly claim that the industry will have played its due role in the renaissance of our country.

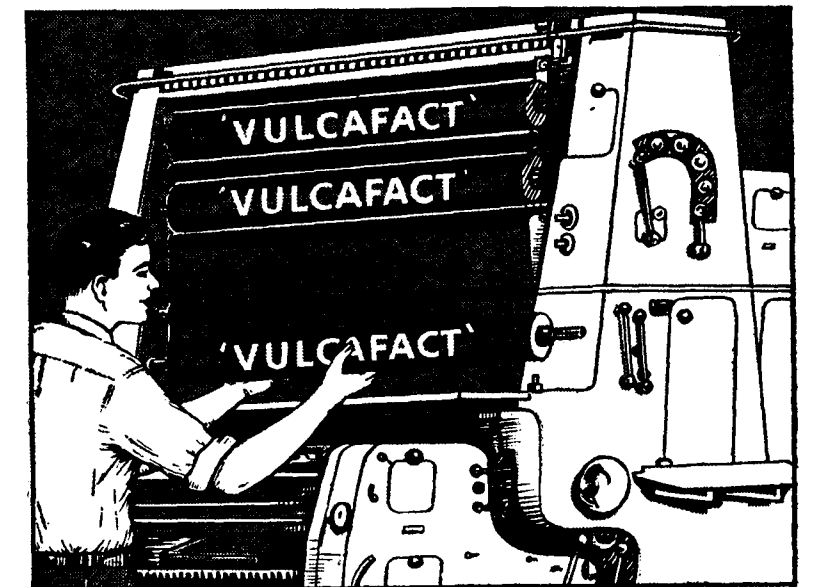
Friends, I am afraid I have already taken much of your valuable time. I am deeply beholden to you for the willing co-operation you have always extended to me, and to the Vice-Presidents, Sri S. N. Guha Ray and Sri S. Ramu, and also to the Secretary, Sri S. Viswanathan in carrying out our duties during my tenure of office. To them I express my personal gratitude for the valuable help they rendered to me from time to time in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me by the Federation. Permit me now to request our new President, Sri Gowardhan Kapur to accept charge of the office for the next session. We have no doubt that under his able leadership the Federation will not only gain considerably in strength but achieve a measure of success of which it may justly be proud. Need I mention that his association with our Federation will be a perennial source of inspiration to us all in the days ahead? Before closing, allow me to thank you all once again for having graced the occasion with your presence and granted me a patient hearing. With great pleasure I convey to you the good wishes of the Uttar Pradesh Publishers Association which I have the honour to represent at this meeting of the General Body of Federation."

Sri H. Ghosh, the retiring President, then requested Sri Gowardhan Kapur to take the Chair and conduct the proceedings. Sri Gowardhan Kapur then took the Presidential Chair amidst cheers. He thanked the Delhi Printers' Association for having elected him as the President and he assured his maximum services. Sri S. Viswanathan, the Hony. General Secretary, congratulated the Delhi Printers' Association on having elected Sri Gowardhan Kapur and assured them all his cooperation. He thanked the retiring President, Sri H. Ghosh, on behalf of all the members for his sincere cooperation and advice during his tenure and hoped that the Federation would march from strength to strength. The President then brought the meeting to a close at 7-15 p.m.

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THE ALL INDIA PRINTERS' CONFERENCE FIFTH SESSION, NEW DELHI

The fifth session of the All India Printers' Conference was inaugurated on 2nd April, 1957 at 4-30 p.m. at Exhibition Grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi, under the auspices of the Delhi Printers' Association. A number of delegates from all parts of the country attended the conference.

After prayer by the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya pupils of New Delhi, Sri Brij Lal Baluja, President of the Delhi Printers' Association and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the members and requesting Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, to inaugurate the Conference and Exhibition said :

"On behalf of the Reception Committee, I welcome Sardar Swaran Singhji, and you, the delegates to this fifth session of the All India Printers' Conference and Exhibition.

We are grateful to Sardar Sahib for having kindly consented to inaugurate this conference and open the Exhibition. We are also grateful to him for making available to us this accommodation for holding the Conference and Exhibition.

Due to the Suez canal blockade and the change in the recent import policy of the Govt. of India taking printing machinery out of O. G. L., machinery manufacturers found it difficult to participate in the Exhibition. We are indebted to those who have participated in the face of such heavy odds.

Our Federation has been marching from strength to strength and I am glad to be able to say that our opinion is now given due consideration. Some members have worked with a crusading spirit to bring us to this stage. A lot more is yet to be done, and I invite the brethren of our industry to be more enthusiastic about their All India representative body, and contribute more time and energy to this organisation. We also need more subscribers and advertisers for our official *Bulletin* and I appeal to all the delegates to give their full cooperation in making this journal a success.

Delhi has one of the oldest Printers' Associations in India, but Delhi printers are a humble set, having small and often obsolete plant to work with. Their difficulties with regard to finances, electric power supply, accommodation, etc., are numerous. No doubt members from some other States must be having similar troubles. I am sure the Federation will take up the cause with its usual earnestness.

Many of you have come from long distances and undergone great inconvenience in participating in the deliberations. I thank you, one and all, for having taken this trouble. You are most welcome to this old and ancient city of Delhi where I promise you will find many places of tourist interest and travellers' delight.

Messages from the following persons wishing the Conference success were read by Shri Vedavrata.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President ; Mr. E. Kopley, Director of International Bureau of the Federation of Master Printers, London; the Chairman, Japanese Printers Association, Tokyo; Mr. Kitayima, President, Dai Nippon Printing Co. Ltd., Tokyo; Sri M. Anantasayanam Aiyangar, Speaker; Sri Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister, the Punjab; Sri Nijalingappa, Chief Minister, Mysore State; Sri O. V. Alagesan, former Dy. Minister, Transport and Railways, and thirty Associations of printers affiliated to the Federation.



Sri H. Ghosh garlanding Sri Gowardhan Kapur the incoming President

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in a message to the Conference, said :

"I send my good wishes to the organisers of the All India Printers' Conference and Exhibition and wish them success in their efforts to raise the standard of printing in India. Of all the media of acquiring knowledge and disseminating information, the printed word is perhaps the most important. Improvement in printing is, therefore, an essential step in extending the boundaries of knowledge and the spread of literacy. I welcome the idea of holding such a conference and exhibition and hope it will succeed in achieving the above object."

Sri Swaran Singh then formally declared open the Conference.

Then Sri Gowardhan Kapur, the newly elected President, delivering his Presidential Address said :

"Sardar Swaran Singh and Friends,

With your permission, Sardar Sahib, I would say that in agreeing to inaugurate this Conference you are doing your duty as Minister for Works, Housing and Supply. You are the biggest printer in the country and it is but fair that you should be sitting in our midst while we are racking our brains to find ways and means to improve our service. The unorthodox nature of these opening remarks must be causing you, as also other friends gathered here, a good deal of surprise. I have deliberately cut out the platitudinous approach. In this address I propose to tell some stern truths which may not be palatable to some of us. It is my strong conviction that frills and trappings of courtesy, so necessary in the field of diplomatic relationship, do not serve any useful purpose when hard facts of business are being discussed. Therefore, the exchange of mutual compliments, a figurative scratching of each other's backs, will find no place in my address. I shall be forthright in expressing my opinions unmindful of the toes I tread on. Condemn me by all means if you find it wanting in form. But I shall be amply rewarded if I succeed in bringing to light some shortcomings of the trade and the authorities.

Before I take up the various problems facing the printers, I must avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the gentlemen who framed the Constitution of our Federation, whereby it has been possible for a non-entity like me to be its President. It is a standing vindication of the cause of democracy. Presidentship of All-India Federations is the close preserve of big business magnates or giants in the academic field. I am far from either. But I would not say that I feel any diffidence on this score. This is the age of the common man. So let him be tried before he is discarded.

We printers have big problems. It is not with the intention of inflicting our troubles on you that I dwell on them here. It is for the purpose of airing them that I narrate them one by one and ask your guidance for suitable solutions.

The first and foremost of the problems that we printers have to face in this country is lack of suitable equipment. Unfortunately during the British regime all the scrap and junk of the British Presses was dumped into India, with the result that a very large majority of the printing presses are today running machines which first came into existence late in the 19th century. With this primitive machinery the quality of production has suffered a great deal and the poor printer has been caught up in a vicious circle. His machinery is not good enough to produce good work. His output is low and he seldom has any spare money to invest in high-class printing machines. In the meantime the world is going forward by leaps and bounds and technological development in the art of printing is going forward at a crazy pace. Until Independence this ramshackle equipment somehow or other managed to cope with the work that was being offered to the indigenous printer. Majority of high class jobs were done in England and sent out here. With the coming of Independence and the subsequent Five-Year Plans, demand for printed material has gone up tremendously. Consequently a large number of machines are needed. At a modest estimate five times as much equip-



SHRI GOWARDHAN KAPUR

Shri Gowardhan Kapur was born in 1912 in a family which was doing printing and publishing business since 1888. Though he continued his studies at Government College, Lahore, till he passed his M.A., in 1933, he was associated with the business of his father and had to look after it since the age of 14 as his father unfortunately had to be in the hospital a number of times for prolonged periods. He joined the already flourishing business of his father in 1933 at Lahore. But the 1947 partition hit him hard as much as everybody else and so he had to leave behind all his machinery, stocks and landed property. He was unfortunate in not having invested a single pie in the country outside Lahore. In 1947 he started his business afresh at Delhi. He, along with his brother, now owns a flourishing business, specialising in school text-books and audio-visual aids. In his printing press he is concentrating on offset printing.

He is a cricketer and dramatist and has to his credit a number of plays in English, Hindustani and Punjabi. Rotary is his first love, he having put in a service of well nigh 17 years in various capacities. He has been elected President of the Rotary Club, Delhi, this year.

ment as the printers have at present would be essential for coping with the big spurt in mass literacy.

So now is the time to exercise vigilance. If, as in the past, no check is placed on the indiscriminate import of second-hand machines, we shall be repeating the mistake of the pre-Independence days. I would, therefore, urge upon the authorities to devise some suitable

measures in this regard. Of course, the printing trade and this Federation would be only too glad to furnish their most active support for this purpose.

Linked with this is the question of our import policy. The paucity of foreign exchange experienced during the recent months is a real fact and has to be faced as such. I quite realize that we have to minimise our imports as much as possible. But, as I have pointed out a moment ago, the printing trade deserves a special treatment. Printing is a simple 'must' for every aspect of our development. To cite just one example, I would draw your attention to the General Elections that we have just gone through. Over 190 million persons went to the polls. For this, the biggest electorate in the world, electoral rolls, ballot papers and information and publicity material had to be printed. This is only a single item. There are hundreds and hundreds of others which have put such a big strain on the industry that it is fast nearing the breaking point. I assure you, dear friends, the situation is desperate and it calls for desperate measures. Suitable relaxation in the import restrictions is, therefore, very essential.

I am fully conscious of the fact that easier and more liberal imports are not the permanent cure for our ills. Our ultimate objective should be to manufacture printing machinery in our country. It is very gratifying to note that the Government has already instituted a preliminary survey in this matter. With the current dynamism in India there is no cause to be pessimistic. A people on the move, a will to achieve and an urge to get on shall accomplish everything.

Our problem No. 2 is lack of finances. Barring the newspaper presses and a few others the printing trade is almost entirely in the hands of small entrepreneurs. There are quite a few workmen who own small units, say one platen machine and a few cases of type. The total investment in such cases is never more than five thousand and by sheer hard work the workman makes his living. I wonder if a census has been made of all the printing

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presses in India, but I am told that there are roughly about ten thousand establishments, big and small. Out of this number the presses that can afford to replace their old machines or instal additional ones are very very few, much fewer than anybody outside the trade would imagine. All the rest want some adequate support from agencies, Governmental or private.

We have not been classed as an industry by the Government. I agree that printing is a service industry and it has rightly not been classed with the textile, woollen, jute and other big manufacturing industries of the country. But it deserves to be given the status of a small scale industry, and financial facilities available to industries of this class should, as a matter of right, be at the disposal of the printers. Until this is done the small press owner would either have to carry on with whatever equipment he has got, or avail of the hire-purchase facilities that the manufacturers at times offer. These facilities are by no means adequate and are probably not available to a great majority of the presses. It will thus be seen that Government advances are very necessary for the proper development of this industry.

Our Problem No. 3 is in respect of highly technical labour legislation. These legislations have been framed keeping in view the conditions prevailing in big industrial concerns employing labour by thousands. In the case of printing presses it is quite rare to find more than a hundred workmen in one establishment. Fifty to hundred is also not very common. The vast majority of the presses, to which the Factories Act applies, employ between ten to fifty workmen. The result is that almost always there is a happy relationship on a personal level between the employer and the employee. There is hardly even a middle man. "Absentee landlordism" is simply not there. This direct approach between the employer and the employee has built happy traditions of mutual help and understanding. Marriages and other festivities or bereavements are mutually attended and a general sense of amiability and goodwill prevails. But the application of

labour legislation in this otherwise happy state of relationship creates complications, which are at times exploited by outsiders. I am of the opinion that left to themselves the employer and employees in smaller establishments would always find a way to patch up their differences amicably. The technicalities of law should be reserved for more complicated cases involving actual exploitation by one party or the other. In my small sphere of work I have always found a willingness on the part of workers to stretch out their hand of friendship. They always do if the employer is reasonably cooperative.

I can quite see that legislation is a necessary element and individual distinction between bigger and smaller establishments is not very easy to make. But considering the fact that time spent in unnecessary wrangling and legal quibbling can be usefully employed from the national point of view, it is very desirable that the smaller establishments should be exempted from the application of certain drastic provisions of the law.

Our Problem No. 4 relates to non-availability of suitable working hands. Here again we find a paradoxical situation. There is an acute shortage of good printing labour in the presence of widespread unemployment. The reasons are not far to seek. The literate youngsters who are swelling the ranks of the unemployed are loath to accept any but the white-collar jobs. However time is not far when the so-called white-collar jobs will not be able to cope with the hordes of young men and women that will be turned out by our educational institutions. There is already evident a change in mentality and dignity of labour is being more and more recognised. When this gains momentum the printing industry will be there to lap up the flow. But before this happens we must equip ourselves suitably to train these young persons. The Regional Schools of Printing that are being opened by the Government would be of very great help in this matter. However, I feel that their number is most inadequate. During the course of this Conference I shall be putting

all my weight, by no means inconsiderable, to persuade my brother printers to sponsor a scheme of starting some additional schools. I shall also be proposing to the Federation, during my year of office, to found one or more yearly fellowships for specialised studies. If I succeed in persuading the Federation to take up my scheme we would have the scholars under this Fellowship get their training with manufacturers of machinery, and big printing establishments here and abroad.

The Federation shall, of course, be very glad to associate itself with any other venture of similar nature sponsored by the Indian or any foreign Government. The scheme will, of course, be given due publicity and details will be forwarded to all concerned as soon as it emerges in its final form.

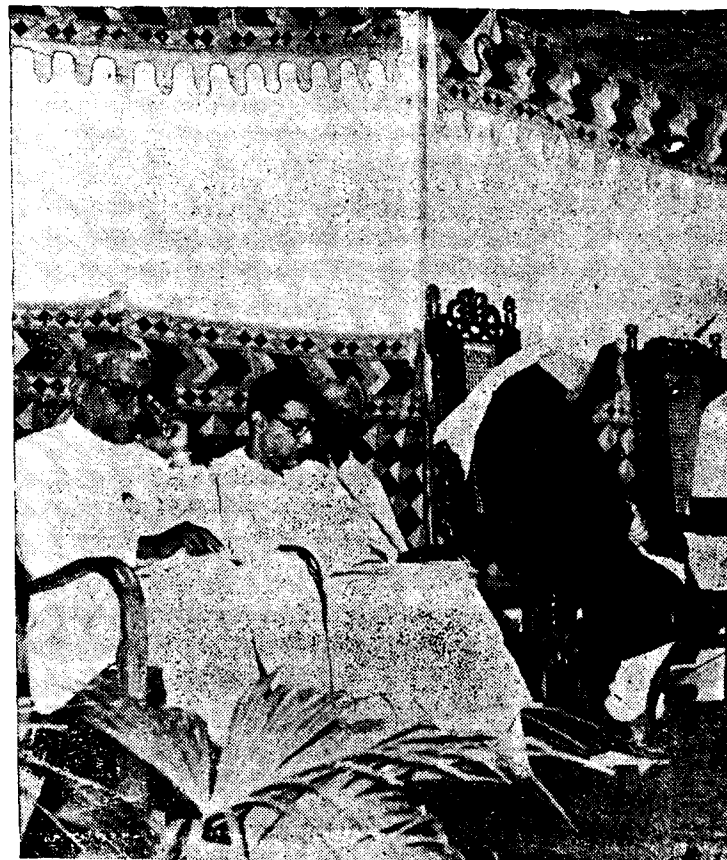
Our Problem No. 5 is created by a system, or I should say, lack of system prevailing in Government offices. There are Government Presses scattered all over the country. Every State has its own press. Then there are the Government of India presses. Of late it has become a fashion with the Ministries to have their separate presses also. While no one will deny that Government presses are absolutely essential, there is also no denying the fact that the output of these giants is not commensurate with their size

Coming to our own problem. A lot of Government printing is farmed out to the private presses. This includes both ordinary jobs and highly specialized publicity material. There are two separate departments in the Central Government dealing with the two types of jobs and all Government printing from the various Ministries comes to them for execution. These departments, in turn, pass on the jobs to the printing presses, both Government and private. For some reasons, obscure to us, the jobs reach the presses almost at the eleventh hour. And then the music starts. Letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits are all employed to impress upon the printer the need to complete the job by a certain date. If a poor printer ventures to suggest that the time allowed is not adequate

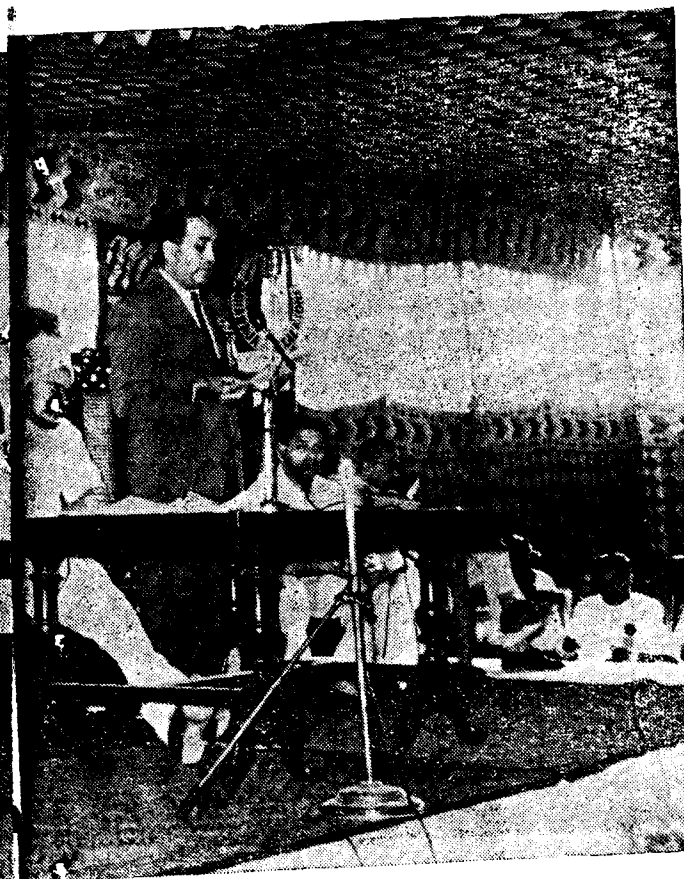
he is confronted with the example of some other printer who was able to complete a similar job in much less time. The result is that the harassed printer strains his nervous resources to the breaking point. He flouts factory laws, pays extra wages and somehow complies with the requirements. In this bargain the worst sufferer is quality. But who cares! The job has been delivered in time. The department is happy and a precedent has been set for all time to come, that even if a job is delayed in the office of origin by a couple of months, it is still possible to get it through the press in a couple of days. This precedent is the undoing of the printer.

Now, one would like to know why it is not possible for the 'office of origin' to think of its requirements a little earlier. It would certainly be a very bad business house that thinks of printing its letter-heads on the eve of its opening. If a report, comprising 80 pages, to be read at a conference goes to press at 11 o'clock of the day when the conference is scheduled to be opened at 2 o'clock, would one call it efficiency? The press that manages to print it within this unspeakably short time must be one of the most efficient presses. But one must not forget the necessary corollary that either this press did not have enough work to keep it busy on that particular day, or, which is more likely, it put off some other work that it had already in hand. For this very simple reason, I would not extol this performance. It has only created a bottle-neck.

The hectic activity and anxiety in evidence during the month of March is no secret to any of us. This 'March Fever' affects all and sundry. The official, who is usually courtesy personified, has a blunt edge to his words. In those lower down there is a marked accentuation of bewilderment. And it is again the poor printer who has to bear the brunt of it. And it is again the Dame Quality



Sri Gowardhan Kapur delivering the Presidential



address at the inauguration of the Conference



The Governing Council members at the inauguration of the Conference

that suffers. I simply pose one question: why wait till the end of February to place the order? January is as good a month.

Dear friends, I have taken a lot of your time. Our problems are many and our faults numerous. We have to set our own house in order. We have to build up our strength. We have to prove our mettle and we have to provide service to our nation. In our Conference tomorrow we shall strive to find suitable measures to achieve these objectives as far as it lies in our power.

Printers are a small community in this vast country, but it is with a sense of pride that we move forward hand in hand with our brethren towards that ultimate goal of economic independence and peaceful coexistence. May God grant long life to our beloved Prime Minister and his colleagues who have shown us this path of progress! God willing, under his leadership, we shall achieve the heights his vision has been focussed on and India shall shine as the beacon of peace for the whole world."

Sri Sardar Swaran Singh as Chief guest then addressed the gathering. He said that Govern-

ment was as anxious as anybody that they should follow up the progress resulting from their plans of the mass literacy drive and would help the printing industry to expand and become up-to-date.

He also indicated his willingness to set up a small sub-committee of representatives of the Government of India and of printers to consider the difficulties faced by printers in so far as they related to the policy of Government and he said that his Ministry would welcome such a committee to exchange ideas and remove misunderstandings from the minds of printers.

Sri Gowardhan Kapur in his address pointed out to the shortcomings of the Government and the consequent difficulties of the trade. Speaking as "the ordinary man" he listed the various problems of the trade, from getting adequate machinery to fulfilling Government orders which were mostly rush work.

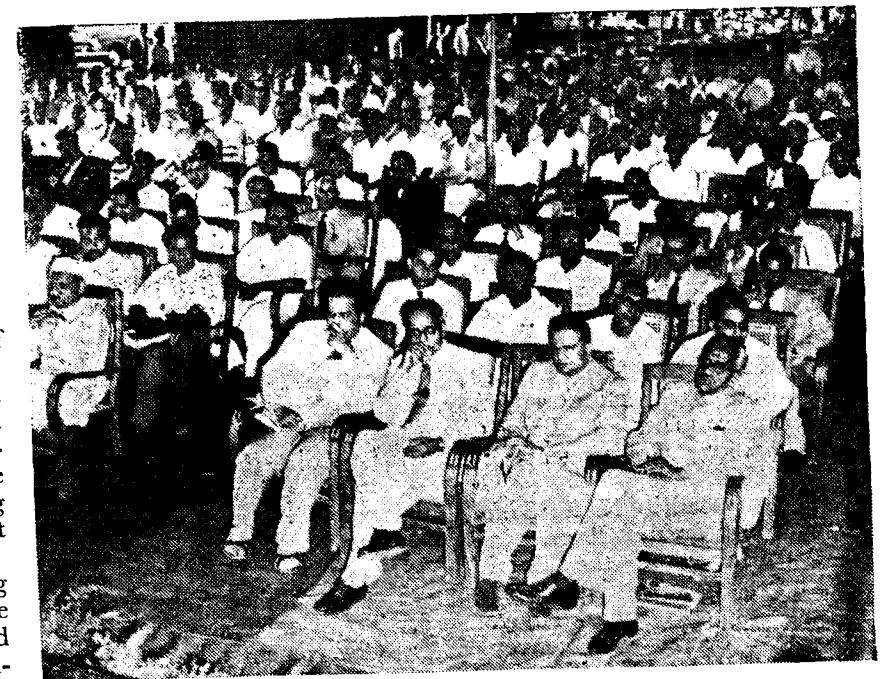
Mr. Swaran Singh, in spite of his opening remarks that the problems listed could not be disposed of in a cursory manner, answered most of the points. He said that the Government of India had embarked on a gigantic task of building up the country which meant

a big programme of developing various sectors and taking the masses along. He said this created a printers' paradise, as it were, but the sorry fact remained that both the output and readership of newspapers and books were small compared with the small but highly literate countries of the West.

Sri Swaran Singh said that he did not agree with the expression "Cold print" as every time he read something presented nicely in a well-got-up form he reacted warmly. The two "P's", printing and paper, were important for the present set up. Government policy was to encourage small scale industries, those which produced consumer goods and the heavy industries. Certainly they would help the printing industry which was a service industry.

The Five-year plan was an attempt to achieve balanced progress keeping in view the resources available. He referred to the demand for the liberalisation of the import policy to enable the printers to replace their worn out machinery. He wondered why the printers had failed to import necessary machinery earlier when the import restrictions were not stringent. He however advised them to assess their requirements and approach the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry. He was confident that they would not be disappointed.

Referring to Sri Gowardhan Kapur's charge that Government presses were wasting their capacity since they rarely worked to more than 10% of their full capacity, the Minister denied this allegation and said that he would be sorry if, after verification, he found it to be even 25%. He said as a printer he had the reputation of brother printers in mind and so would take steps to ensure full utilisation of the printing capacity of Govt. Presses even if he had no reputation to keep. He added, amidst laughter, that actually the Government also had a reputation to keep and they were



Another section of the audience at the inauguration of the Conference

not such bad people as they were made out to be. Again he did not agree with the view of Sri Gowardhan Kapur that the labour laws did not promote cordial relations between the employers and the workers in the printing industry.

He said that all democratic Governments were jealous of safeguarding the interests of workers and employers would do well to adjust themselves to the new social ideals. The country was committed to the establishment of a socialist society and in course of time workers were bound to acquire a real share in the industry.

Emphasizing the need for increasing training facilities in the trade, the Minister said that Government would help any project that the Conference would decide to increase such training facilities in the country. He welcomed the idea expressed by the President of the Conference that he would "persuade my brother printers to sponsor a scheme of starting some additional schools."

Sri Vedavrata then proposed a vote of thanks to the Minister after which the gathering dispersed.

Open Session

The open session of the Conference was held in the Conference hall at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd April 1957. Sri Gowardhan Kapur, the President, presided over the Conference.

At 8-15 p.m. the delegates were treated to a Dinner by the Printers House (Private) Ltd. at 15, Ratendon Road.

The following resolutions were passed at the Conference.

1. This Conference records with a deep sense of sorrow the demise of
 - (i) Sri P. M. Lad, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.
 - (ii) Sri Badri Nath Seth of Navin Press, a member of the Delhi Printers' Association and requests the Hony. General Secretary to convey to the bereaved families our condolences.

2. This Conference regrets that large print buyers in the country should be given licences for import of printing machinery to start printing presses of their own, while such licences are denied to established members of the industry. The issue of such licences not only deprives the industry of the business they are already getting which is a good proportion, but also deprives them of import of machinery to the extent to which such licences are issued to those other than established printers. This Conference, therefore, requests the Government of India not to encourage starting of printing presses by establishments whose main business is other than printing.
3. This Conference feels that the recommendations of the Paper Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution that the present paper sizes should continue only for a period of 10 years is too short a period considering the economic condition of the printing industry of the country. This Conference therefore reiterates that this period be extended to at least 15 years during which time all the existing sizes of paper should be manufactured and made available to the industry.
4. While this Conference appreciates the necessity of conserving foreign exchange, it feels that the present import policy of issuing Actual Users' Licences only to Government Presses has handicapped the private sector to a very great extent. This Conference, therefore, requests the Government of India to extend the issue of Actual Users' Licences to the private sector as well and see that the machinery purchased by the Government does not affect the quota of established importers.
5. This Conference resolves that Government take immediate steps to encourage in the country the manufacture of

printing machines and accessories like quoins, furniture, metal moulds, and spare parts.

6. Whereas the All India Federation of Master Printers has been informed that the U.P. Government would be commencing the Regional School of Printing in June 1957, this Conference requests the U.P. Govt. to take full advantage of the cooperation offered by the U.P. Publishers Association and Printers Associations of that State and create an autonomous body consisting of officials and non-officials to manage the Printing School to be started at Allahabad as has been done at Calcutta. This Conference further requests the Governments of Bombay and Madras to do likewise with regard to the Regional Schools of Printing functioning in their places.
7. This Conference has observed that some State Governments of the Indian Republic have applied the Minimum Wages Act to the printing industry and according to the regulation in the said Act the acceptance of apprentices has been practically denied. This is a great blow to the trade which is in want of trained persons. This session, therefore, suggests to the various State Governments to allow the printers to have apprentices according to their needs for a period of not less than three years with regular grade of remuneration from year to year.
8. In order to avoid the confusion in respect of some of the provisions of different labour Acts, this Conference requests the Central Government to formulate a Labour Code incorporating and co-ordinating the various labour Acts.
9. The Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, in his Trade Notification No. 6-MB/1957 has purported to have collected from printers excise duty right from 1-3-55

to 11-1-57 irrespective of whether the waxed paper was made from either indigenous paper or imported paper. This retrospective levy on a printer is working great hardship, as not only the Excise law as now purported to be applied was not clear at any time to the printers, but the printer could not have kept with him any such records as are required for the compliance of the law, as normally it is not so kept. Therefore, this retrospective levy is likely to work great hardship. Therefore, it is resolved that if at all excise duty is to be levied at the printers' end on waxed articles, the retrospective levy as purported to be done be condoned.

10. This Conference regrets that the Government has not allowed the import of tissue paper, which commodity is vital for packing and the lack of which affects all printers

in the country. Tissue paper is manufactured only by one aniline mill in the country, and its major production is supplied to the large cigarette manufacturing concerns. This Conference, therefore, urges the Govt. to allow the import of tissue paper against import licences of Actual Users.

11. This Meeting of the All India Printers' Conference places on record its grave concern at the inordinate delay in the payment of bills of the printing contractors by some of the Government of India Directorates. This Conference also views with concern the manner in which deductions are made in some of the bills as also levy of arbitrary penalty deduction for alleged delay in delivery.
12. This Conference is of opinion that a standard schedule of rates be prepared by the Directorates concerned in consultation with the Federation

for packing cases on the basis of their cubic contents and delivery charges on the basis of mileage from the printing establishment to the booking stations.

13. This Conference of All India Printers views with great concern the increase in Indian paper prices from April 1, 1957. This Conference is of opinion that the increase is unwarranted in view of the huge profits made by the Indian Paper mills and it cannot but affect the literacy programme of the five year plans.
14. This Conference resolves that a Regional School of Printing Technology should be started in Delhi for the benefit of the North-Western part of the country and the representatives of Delhi Printers' Association should be associated with the body appointed to formulate the scheme for this school and its administration.

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15. This Conference of Master Printers of India requests the Govt. of India to institute an enquiry under the Tariff Act into the present price structure of papers and boards manufactured by the Indian Mills, in view of the fact that the recommendation of the Tariff Council sanctions the price for a limited period which has long expired.
16. This Conference requests that students of Regional Schools should be given the first preference to fill up the vacancies for apprentices and craftsmen by private printing establishments as well as by Central and State Government printing establishments in their various departments.
17. This Conference resolves that as an immediate measure of relief to the printing industry, Government should restore the cut which has been imposed on the imports of established dealers. In other words, they may be permitted to import printing machines and materials to the value of their established quota in full.
18. In order to create close relations between the Paper Mills and the Printers so that our requirements and difficulties and their points of view may be understood and better appreciated, it is resolved that a sub-committee of our Federation be formed and the Indian Paper Mills Association be requested to nominate their members on such sub-committee.
19. Whereas Govt. are giving hire-purchase facilities to a number of small scale industries through the National Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd., but have not included printing machineries in the scheme, and whereas a number of units in the printing industry, especially the smaller ones, would find the hire-purchase facilities very helpful, it is hereby resolved that the Federation take up this question with the Board of Directors of the National

Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd.

20. This Conference of Master Printers resolves that a sub-committee of the Federation consisting of the President, the General Secretary, Sris S. Ramu, Gangal, G. U. Mehta and S. N. Guha Ray, with power to coopt is hereby formed to go through the Press and Books Registration Act 1867 and report about its modification to the Governing Council of the Federation.

At the conclusion of the All India Printers' Conference, the President, Sri Gowardhan Kapur, made a proposal that the All India Federation of Master Printers may found a Fellowship for studies in Printing Technology.

He put forward a rough scheme to begin with as he said that the idea had only barely formed itself in his mind while he was sitting in the Conference Hall. His proposal, as he outlined it, was to collect sufficient funds year after year for the purpose of this Fellowship. He said that a student who had passed his Higher Secondary Examination may be chosen from a family with a maximum income of

Rs. 300 and then his education may be seen through till he is absorbed in printing presses. Enlarging upon this, he further pointed out that a student may be trained in various presses in India to begin with and after his aptitude has been decided, he may be sent to foreign countries to take training in the line that he is found suitable for.

This proposal was very enthusiastically received by the delegates and the President started with his yearly contribution of Rs. 500 for founding this fund. This was the signal for other delegates, and a number of philanthropist printers came forward announcing their contributions.

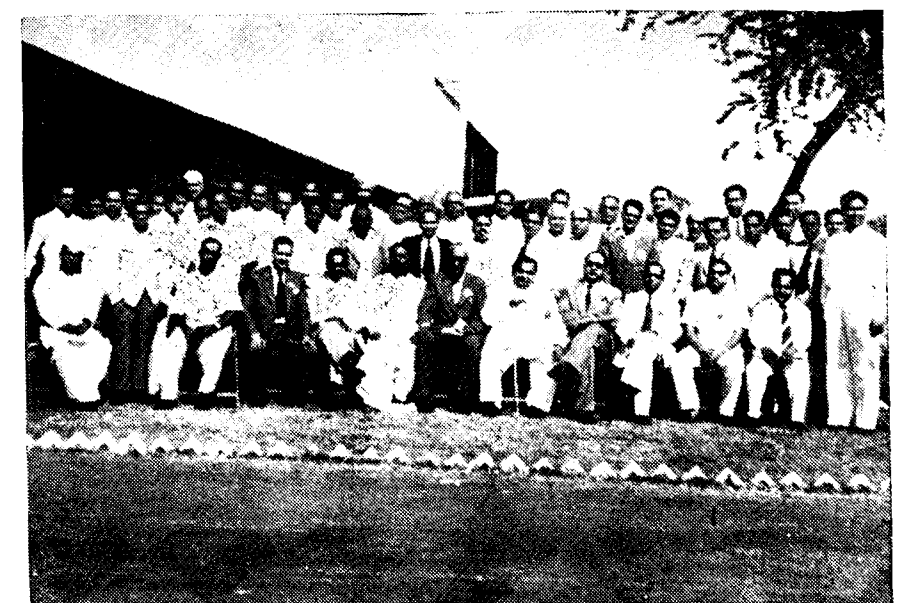
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A group photo taken at the General Body Meeting

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THE FIFTH ALL INDIA PRINTERS' EXHIBITION, 1957

The fifth All India Printers' Exhibition was held this year at New Delhi on Tuesday the 2nd April 1957 at 5 p.m. at the Exhibition Grounds, New Delhi, on the occasion of the All India Printers' Conference. The Conference and Exhibition organised by the Delhi Printers' Association under the auspices of the All India Federation of Master Printers was attended by a large and distinguished gathering mostly of the printing industry from all over India. This three-week exhibition of printing and machinery was inaugurated by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply.

After the inaugural function was over, the Minister and the guests were taken round the Exhibition. Exhibits from over a dozen countries showed how much we have progressed from the handpress of Gutenberg days five centuries ago. Some of these machines have been imported into India for the first time. America, Great Britain, East Germany and Japan are amongst the countries participating in the Exhibition. The largest single country participant in the exhibition is East Germany which shows on an area of about 5,000 square feet a variety of equipment which includes letterpress and offset machines. Of special use to offset printers is a step-repeat machine. There was also on display a heavy paper cutting machine which uses an electronic beam as handguard. Any disturbance in the field of this electronic beam will, with the aid of a photo-electric cell, stop the machine within a fraction of a second.

New machines from the U.K. include a process camera and a small repro-unit which incorporates negative-making, whirling and printing down, all in one economical unit.

By far the newest and highly perfected single piece of equipment is the American Intertype Foto-setter which does line composition photographically and completely does away with lead.

Of special interest to small size newspapers will be an electronic engraver which will make small size blocks more quickly and without having to go to process houses. Sri Swaran Singh's photograph was processed for a block in a few minutes and a print given to him while looking on.

The Japanese machines were also on display—some for the first time. They will claim a wider market, being priced lower than those imported from Europe.

Later at 8-30 p.m. there was a reception given by Messrs. D. W. V. Polygraph Export at the German Consulate and at 9 p.m. a cultural show at the exhibition grounds consisting of music, dance, etc. organised by the Delhi Printers' Association.

Competition for excellence in printing

A competition for excellence in printing was organised by the Con-

ference and the prize distribution took place at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th April at the Exhibition Grounds.

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, gave away gold and silver medals to the prize winners. In doing so, he assured the printing industry that it would receive the best cooperation of Government in its efforts to develop itself. He said that the important place which printing occupied in knowledge, technology and culture made it imperative on them to develop the technique of printing as rapidly as possible.

He referred to the schemes in the Second Five Year Plan in the sphere of social education and said that it would be a 'tragedy' if printing did not keep pace with the spread of literacy.

Describing his Ministry as one of the "big publishers" of India, Dr. Keskar said that the printing press which was being set up in Delhi as an adjunct to the Publications Division would begin to function in a couple of months. The Press, he said, was being equipped with the latest types of machinery



Sardar Swaran Singh opening the Exhibition



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at the exhibition receives Literature at Ganges Stall from Shri Brijlal Baluja

and very soon books and literature printed there would be available to the people. He urged Indian printing firms to modernise themselves and assured them of Government help in that endeavour. With this the prize distribution came to a close.

"Before we disperse after our strenuous work, deliberations and celebrations, lasting for four days, it is my pleasant duty to convey, on behalf of the organisers of this Conference and Exhibition, our hearty thanks to persons who helped us to make the occasion a success whatsoever it has been. . . .

Ladies and gentlemen, you know by now that this session of the All India Printers' Conference and Exhibition was invited by the Delhi Printers' Association. Ours is a small trade Association and we ourselves were not so confident when we extended this invitation. We knew of the importance being attached to the Delhi session and it made us more thoughtful and determined in our efforts. Our friends of other Associations of Master Printers were quite justified in cherishing or expressing doubt about the outcome of this undertaking of ours. Today we are, naturally, very happy to see that their doubts are allayed and to

but because we have received appreciation for whatsoever we could do notwithstanding heavy odds and our limited means. And we are thankful for this appreciation from our senior brethren which we very much value.

We are heartily grateful to Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply and to Dr. B.V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, for sparing a few hours out of their busy schedule these days and accepting our request for inaugurating the Conference and Exhibition and giving away the prizes respectively. We hope the cause of small printing industry, which is spread throughout the length and breadth of the country and is engaged in a very useful art preservative of all arts and knowledge, would continue to receive special attention and consideration at their hands. . . .

receive compliments from them, not because we have done very well

We are thankful to our delegate guests from other parts of the country



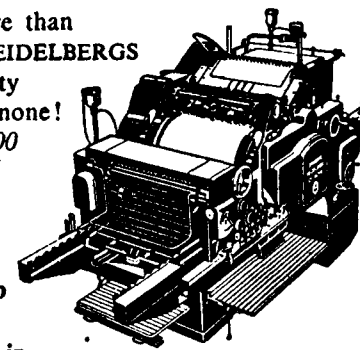
Sri Punjab Rao Deshmukh visiting the exhibition



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who have assembled here in large numbers despite the short notice and lack of proper publicity outside. It shows their enthusiasm and interest for the cause they have the honour to represent. I hope they have not minded the inconvenience, if any, caused to them during their short stay in Delhi.

I must thank you, ladies and gentlemen, who have honoured us by your kind presence in our functions and have shown keen interest in our affairs. . . .

I would like to say, in the end, that notwithstanding the praise and appreciation we have been receiving from our friends here, we know better than others our defects and shortcomings. We can only say that we did our best under the prevailing circumstances. Late announcement of dates of General Elections caused us a real difficulty in fixing dates of this Conference and Exhibition. That is why many things could not receive proper attention from us. The Suez Canal episode at one stage created a veritable panic among us and our exhibitors and we note with regret that many countries and manufacturers have not been able to participate at all or participate in a way they wished and planned. At the top of all came the announcement by the Government of their Import Policy by which they removed the printing machinery from Open General Licence. It was with some difficulty that we could convince the authorities concerned to grant special import licences for the Exhibition and we are thankful to them for that. In this connection, I beg your indulgence to make an appeal publicly to the Government. We know there is a great problem of exchange. Being members of a business community and always concerned with monetary transactions of different nature, we should always be ready to sacrifice our individual and sectional interests and help our National Government out of such difficulties. But I would like to draw the attention of our Government to the fact that exhibitors have brought their machinery here at great cost and risk.

On the other hand, there are presses who are in dire need of re-equipping their shops. Ways and means should be found, and I hope can be found, to satisfy both without further aggravating the exchange problem. I hope the matter would receive urgent and sympathetic consideration from the authorities concerned and deserving presses would be given users' licences to purchase machines brought here for the Exhibition purposes. . . .

Ladies and gentlemen, once again I thank you all very much.

At 9 p.m. the Delhi Printers' Association entertained the delegates at a dinner at Hotel Asoka.

NEWS AND NOTES

Northern Regional School of Printing Technology, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad

We understand that applications are invited for the post of Lecturers in (1) Handsetting, Mono and Lino, (2) Letterpress, cylinder letterpress, platen, (3) Binding and packaging, (4) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and (5) Magnetism, Electricity. Scale of pay : Rs. 200-450.

Qualifications required for posts 1 to 3 are Intermediate in Science or Commerce with Diploma in Printing Technology from a recognised Institution with at least 3 years practical experience in the particular trade. Candidates possessing foreign training will be preferred. Qualifications for post 4 would be M.Sc. in Physics or Chemistry with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics in B.Sc., and at least 2 years teaching experience. Candidates possessing practical experience in Printing Industry would be given preference. Qualifications for post 5 would be Intermediate in Science and Mathematics with Diploma in Electrical Engineering with teaching experience. Candidates possessing practical experience will be preferred.

Applications are also invited for the post of Demonstrators in (1) Handsetting, Mono and Lino, (2) Letterpress, cylinder letterpress, platen, (3) Binding and packaging and (4) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Qualifications for posts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are High School certificate with at least 5 years practical experience in the trade and qualifications for Post No. 4 would be B.Sc. in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics with at least 2 years teaching experience. Age between 21 and 40 years, upper age limit being relaxed in special cases. Those with the requisite qualifications may apply to the Director of Industries (Education Section), U.P., Kanpur, through the nearest Employment Exchange and an advance copy direct, up to 10th May 1957.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visits the All India Printers' Exhibition at Delhi

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the All India Printers' Exhibition at Delhi on the 22nd April 1957 and was impressed by visiting the Indian manufacturers' stalls. The Foto-setter, which is displayed in India for the first time, was keenly examined by him and he spent more than an hour in the Exhibition though he was expected to spend only a few minutes.

The other distinguished persons who visited the Exhibition are Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Sri Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Prime Minister of Kashmir, and Sri K. C. Reddy.

Polygraph presents an automatic cylinder machine to the Regional School of Printing, Madras

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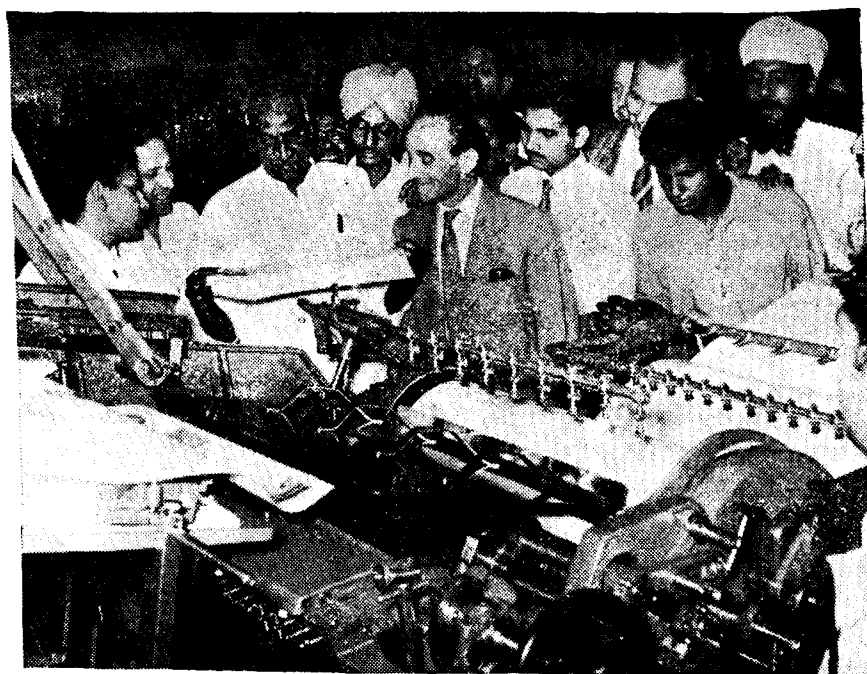
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Export had, at a function presided over by Sri Gowardhan Kapur, President of the All India Federation of Master Printers, on 11th April 1957, presented to the Hon'ble Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief



Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister, Madras examining the machine presented to The Regional School of Printing, Madras by the D.W.V. Group at the Delhi Exhibition.

Minister of Madras, a polygraph automatic cylinder machine M. II, similar to the one that was displayed at the All India Printers' Exhibition held recently at Delhi. Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar kindly accepted the present on behalf of the Regional School of Printing, Madras.

M. II is an automatic cylinder machine capable of printing a sheet equivalent to 18 ins. by 24 ins. and at a speed of 4,000 copies per hour. It was indeed good of the Polygraph-Export to have thought of presenting such a useful machine to the Regional School of Printing, Madras.

Manufacture of printing accessories in India

We are glad to announce that the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, inform us that the manufacture of printing accessories which the All India Printers' Conference recently discussed, is already under the consideration of Government.

Effect of the revision of import policy of the Government of India

It is well known that the prices of all printing machinery have been enhanced. We are giving below a few items of printers' appliances, the prices of which also have been enhanced to a disproportionately large extent. We wonder whether the importers are justified in enhancing the prices to such an extent.

Description of article	Prices in October 1955	Present prices.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dowel Mounts 12 × 12 cms ...	4.42	9.50
Dowel Mounts 6 × 6 cms ...	2.44	5.00
Plain Mounts 36 × 12 cms ...	5.92	12.75
Plain Mounts 12 × 12 cms ...	3.48	6.00

Joint Committee of Printer and Paper Mills

At the All India Printers' Conference held at Delhi recently, a resolution was passed to the effect that a committee should be formed consisting of members of the printing industry and of the paper manufacturers' Association so that they may mutually understand each other's problems and solve them.

In accordance with this resolution, The Indian Paper Mills Association was approached and the Secretary of the Association has written to say that "it is felt that the proposed Sub-Committee will not be much helpful since the sale and distribution of paper is entirely the responsibility of individual mills. It is, therefore, in the interests of the mills themselves to maintain and build up better relationship with the printers". He however suggested that in case there are any specific difficulties, his attention may be drawn to the same when he would try to solve them in consultation with the member firms.

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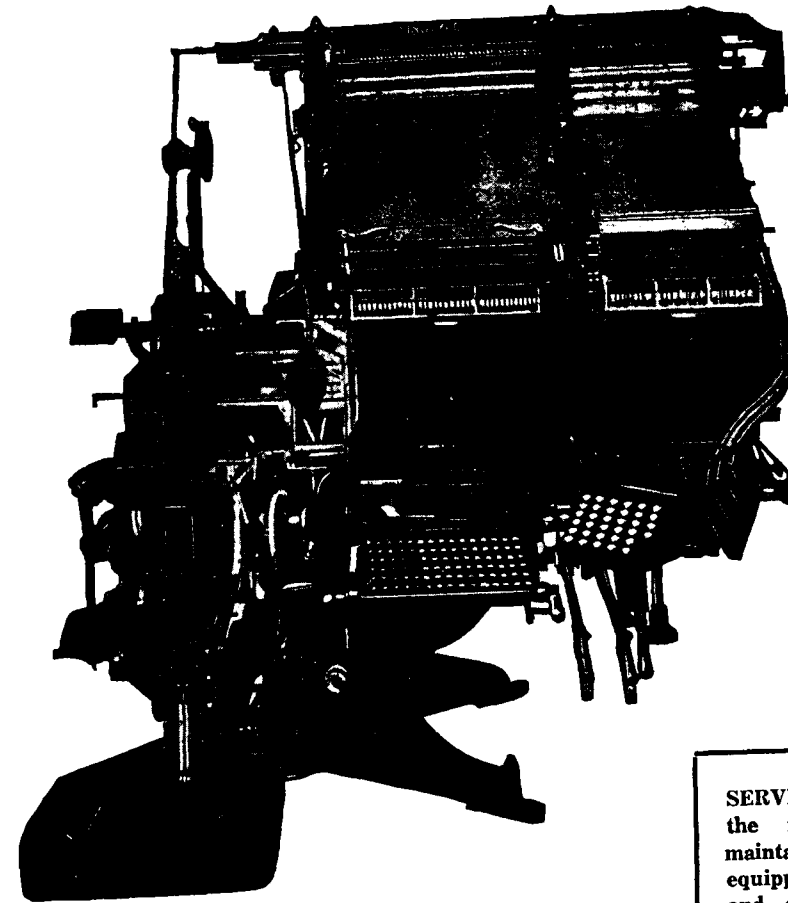
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LIST OF WINNERS			
Letterpress			
1. Books	First	(a) Hundred Years of the University Calcutta (b) Folk Toys of India.	Sree Saraswathy Press Ltd., Calcutta.
	Second	Modern Art in India.	Gossain & Co. (Printers) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
2. Magazines	First	Art in Industry.	Sree Saraswathy Press Ltd., Calcutta.
	Second	Lalit Kala Journal.	Vakil & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. Direct Mail Publicity	First	Dumex (India).	Commercial Art Engravers Private Ltd., Bombay.
	Second	Endrine (Blotter).	Max Designs & Process Works Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
4. Calendars	First	All India Handloom Board.	Glasgow Printing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
	Second	Birds of India.	Caxton & Co., Calcutta.
5. Cartons and Packagings	First	Renukia Face Powder.	Great Bengal Cardboard Box Mfg. Co. Calcutta.
	Second	Glaxo Laboratories Crystapen Penicillin.	Max Designs & Process Works Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
6. Labels	First	Talcum Powder Lakme.	Max Designs & Process Works Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
	Second	Kolay Biscuits.	Calcutta Job Press, Calcutta.
7. Pictures	First	Krishna Legend.	Vakil & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
	Second	Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings, Lalit Kala Akadami.	Caxton Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Show Cards	First	(a) Phili (New Year Greeting Card). (b) 1957 Greeting Card.	Gossain & Co. (Printers) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
9. Folders	First	Procion (Imperial Chemical Industry).	Vakil & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
	Second	Burrough Wellcome & Co.	Colour Cartons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
10. Half-tone Colour Printing	First	Ajanta, Post Card Size Plates. (Subject to its being printed in 1956).	Sree Saraswathy Press Ltd., Calcutta.
Lithography			
11. Calendars	First	Jenson & Nicholson.	Eagle Lithographing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
	Second	Ganges.	Ganges Printing Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
12. Posters	First	Indian Airlines.	Eagle Lithographing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
	Second	West End Watch Co.	G. Claridge & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
13. Labels	First	Britannia Biscuits.	Eagle Lithographing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
	Second	Players Navy Cut Cigarettes.	Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta.
14. Maps	Second	Caltex Ceylon Road Map.	New Jack Printing Works Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
15. Colour Printing	First	Nepa Mills.	Prasad Process Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
16. Binding	First	Tamil Book.	South India Saiva Siddhanta Works Publishing Society, Tinnevely Ltd., Madras.
	Second	Sachitra Bharat Hindi Book.	Indian Press Pvt. Ltd., Allahabad.
17. Embossing	First	Letterhead.	Rama Printing Works (Dhoomimal Dharamdas), Delhi.
	Second	Invitation Card.	K. K. Puri & Co., New Delhi.
18. Process Block	First	Lokamanya Tilak Picture.	Commercial Art Engravers Private Ltd., Bombay.
	Second	Painting.	Vakil & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
19. Type Foundry	First	12pt. Hindi Sree Script.	Sree Type Foundry, Calcutta.
20. Suresh Memorial Trophy		"Elem Natun Deshe" in Bangla.	Sree Saraswathy Press Ltd., Calcutta.

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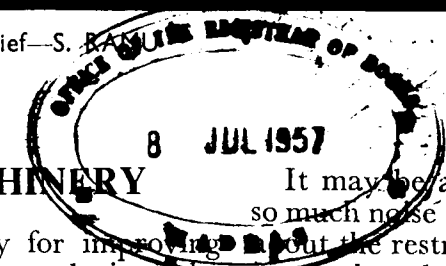
BULLETIN

OF THE ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS

2 No. 10

Editor-in-Chief—S. RAMULU

May 195



IMPORT OF PRINTING MACHINERY

Dearth of sterling balances has been responsible for the Government of India to revise their import policy for the first half of 1957. A number of items of import have been drastically cut. This of course is understandable. But with regard to import of printing machinery, the stated policy is that import licences would be issued only to Government Presses. This would mean that no private printer could be given licence for importing his machines. Why this discrimination between the private and public sector?

The private sector has been told that they are to depend upon the licences of established importers for their supply. With regard to these imports, it is the Government that is competing with the private sector here also. In their anxiety to enlarge their presses as well as start new ones, the Government had purchased all available machines with the established importers with the result that great inroads are made even with regard to that quota of established importers which would otherwise help the private sector. The net result is that while all around

there is a cry for improving every industry during the Second Five Year Plan, the printer has no place in this set-up. All that he can do is to sit up and pray that the Sterling balances position would be made up so that Users' Licences would be made available to him. It is but fair that Government while making purchases of printing machinery should exclude them from that quota that is allowed to established importers so that at least this quantity would be made available to him. It is common knowledge that printing machinery manufacturers have put up their prices, for this is their hey-day. It is only in special cases that import licences are given to printers.

The All India Printers' Conference which met at Delhi early this month viewed this problem with very grave concern and have requested the Central Government to grant the request that Government purchases would be exclusive of the import licences of established importers and that the cut imposed on their quotas might be restored as an immediate measure.

It may be asked as to why so much noise should be made about the restrictions just now imposed and whether it was not possible for the printers to have planned earlier. Does the Government give us any notice of their intention for the private sector to plan their future? Does anybody know that imports would be affected so vitally and at such short notice? It should also be noted that purchase of printing machinery has been going up at a steep rate especially during the past three years and it is only to be expected that those who had planned ahead could not proceed with their balances because of these restrictions and would therefore appeal to the Government to consider their cases favourably.

Let us hope that the Committee that the Hon'ble Sardar Swaran Singh promised to set up would go into this question and explain to the Government of the rapid progress the printing industry is making in the country and therefore how necessary it is to arrange for import of printing machinery as this is an item in the Second Five Year Plan as important as the expansion of other industries.

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In the Vanguard

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by

S. BOSE, B.L.

Superintendent, Calcutta Association of Master Printers

III Industrial Dispute

What constitutes an industrial dispute? Section 2 (k) of the Industrial Disputes Act says 'industrial dispute means any dispute or difference between employers and employers, or between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person.'

But before we deal with the definition of 'industrial dispute,' we should refer to the definition of 'workman' as defined in Sec. 2 (s) of the Act. Because though the definition of 'industrial dispute' covers disputes not only between employers and workmen but also between employers and employers and between workmen and workmen, the main theme of the Act is to adjudicate upon disputes between employers and workmen. So the real implication of the term 'workman' is very important in relation to an industrial dispute.

I have already discussed in detail about the definition of 'workman' as it had been before amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act and also as it has been changed after the amendment in the October, 1956 issue of the Bulletin. The amended definition of 'workman' as we have already seen has greatly widened the meaning of the term to include not only 'persons employed (including an apprentice) in any industry to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work' but also to include 'persons to do supervisory and technical work.' Of course, supervisors drawing salary exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem or exercising managerial functions have been excluded from the categories of workmen. Now, how to judge whether a particular employee is a workman or not for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act! The actual designation of a worker is no guide. It is purely

a question of fact depending upon the evidence of each case. The Appellate Tribunal, in the case of Ford Motor Staff Union v. Ford Motor Ltd., has laid down as follows:

"Essentially the question whether a person is a workman or not will depend upon the nature of the work which he does, whether he is a manual or clerical, whether his work is skilled or unskilled. The question whether he is a supervisor with directional or controlling power or not poses a merely negative test of a workman which cannot be conclusive. This is ultimately a question of fact, at best one of mixed fact and law." The trend of the definition shows that the person employed, doing some mechanical or routine work without any originality or without any creative or discretionary power over the work, is a workman within the definition of Sec. 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

So all disputes will not constitute Industrial Dispute. A dispute, in order to be an industrial dispute must be one between the employers and their workmen. The Government should therefore be very critical in deciding whether the dispute is really an industrial dispute before referring the same to a Tribunal for adjudication. Unfortunately our experience is to the contrary. The trend of the Government is generally to refer any dispute raised by employees, whether they fall under the definition of workman or not, to the Tribunal. As a result there has been a multiplicity of litigations, many of which ultimately was found to be no industrial dispute at all. A little discretion on the part of the Government would save the parties, both employers and employees, from harassment and misunderstandings.

Now, a question may arise whether an individual dispute is an industrial dispute within the meaning of Sec. 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act. So long there were different

views on the matter in different High Courts and Labour Appellate Tribunal. The Labour Appellate Tribunal in the case of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. held that an individual dispute was an industrial dispute. But the Madras High Court and the Calcutta High Court decided that an individual dispute was not an industrial dispute unless the cause of the workman concerned was taken up by a workers' union or a substantial body of workmen. The Allahabad High Court, however held in the case of Newspapers Ltd. a contrary view, supporting the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal. These conflicting views presented a very confusing picture of the matter. In these circumstances the majority of the State Tribunals have so long been following the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

This conflicting and confusing matter has at last been set at rest by the Supreme Court of India in its recent judgment in an appeal against the judgment of the Allahabad High Court mentioned above, viz. the case of Newspapers Ltd. The Supreme Court held that "an industrial dispute cannot *per se* become an industrial dispute, but may become one if taken up by a trade union or a number of workmen." The judgment says that to get the true import of the enactment it is necessary to examine the reason for enacting the legislation, the evils it was to end and the objects it was to serve. Both in England and in Australia it had been held that legislation providing for conciliation and adjudication of industrial disputes was essentially applicable to *collective disputes only*. The provisions of the U.P. Act also shows that "the machinery of the Act has been devised with the object of maintaining industrial peace so as to prevent interference with public safety and with public order or with the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community. The Act is based on the necessity of achieving collective amity between labour and capital by means of conciliation, mediation and adjudication."

(Continued on page 12)

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HIGH-SPEED AUTO-PLATEN PROBLEMS OF WORKING DIRECT FROM TYPE

by

W. A. J. BLAKER, MI PTG. M.

It is not uncommon for the young auto-platen operator to prefer to print a set of colour blocks rather than an ordinary type forme. It is true that colour work provides a substantial challenge to a man's skill as a craftsman but so, too, does conventional type printing if he aspires to produce work of first-class quality, and furthermore, to do it in reasonably short time. A master printer who has achieved an international reputation in the letterpress field once said: 'I like nothing better than a beautiful specimen of press-work, done with black ink on a good white paper, so that the crispness and legibility of the impression positively invites the reader to peruse the text with pleasure.' Thus a high standard of printing from type can react to a printer's credit, and that of his firm, just as much as the execution of the superficially more impressive colour job.

During the past thirty years or so the craftsman's approach to the technique of printing from type has changed. This is due largely to the fact that founder's type, which must be dissed after use, is now seldom employed for the composition of continuous text matter. Newly cast material, in the form of either Monotype or slug composition, is normally provided for each job, and diss, except for display lines, is *via* the metal pot instead of into the case. In practice, the 'printability' of type, whether it be a foundry or a composing machine product, varies according to the degree of wear that has already been given to it, or alternatively in relation to the technical standard of the casting. The various steps that can be taken to correct an unsatisfactory composing machine product are, however, outside our scope.

New type or slugs cast to an adequate standard of precision should require little or no attention from the operator. Indeed, he should be able to print from them with mini-

mum of delay in levelling the impression.

An operator will be asked to print a wide range of formes with various 'densities' of type area, and if he is to obtain satisfactory results he should be familiar with a number of makeready techniques. The condition of printing machines and of type material varies from works to works but no matter whether the presses are new or old, in good condition or bad, and ignoring the relative 'printability' of various individual type designs, there are a number of basic principles relating to the practice of makeready that an operator needs to understand.

This article is, therefore, wholly concerned with the operations that will confront the operator who is printing from type, with or without half-tone and line blocks, and primarily with jobbing work rather than bookwork and periodicals. The problems connected with printing from process blocks in nomochrome or colour will be discussed in a subsequent article in this series; the principles discussed below are, however, common to the successful production of all letterpress work regardless of physical size or make-up.

Letterpress printing calls for a solid, even pressure between the platen (or cylinder) and the forme, but a degree of compression is nevertheless necessary. The latter will be related to the nature of the paper used for the packing, or tympan. The amount or kind of packing required for a given job can only be assessed in the light of experience.

Removing the Inequalities

Packing, with its patched sheets, is the 'correcting medium' used to remove inequalities of impression. These will either exist in the forme or be caused by the machine itself. Each individual forme must be considered on its own merits: firstly, the type may vary in surface quality or height-to-paper, and may,

secondly, behave in various ways under pressure. Nevertheless, whatever inequalities exist can be largely overcome by skilful manipulation of the makeready process.

As far as packing is concerned the trade's practice of makeready has changed considerably during the past thirty years. There are two reasons for this: the first being the increasingly wide use of mechanically-produced new type (as opposed to foundry type), the second being that printing machines are now built to far greater standards of precision than was the case a generation or so ago.

In times past, when printing presses were neither as solidly-built nor as precise as they are today, foundry types were universally used, and in a given forme one might use old type, new type, or a mixture of both. It was then customary to print with a heavy impression a very soft packing, and often on paper that had previously been damped. After printing bookwork on cylinder machines it was usual to remove the evidence of heavy impression by passing the sheets through hot-polished rollers. Hard packing was first introduced in the late 1880's by Robert Miehle (the inventor of the type of machine that now bears his name) to do justice to the fine-line engravings on wood that were then a feature of the popular mass-circulation illustrated weekly periodicals. The general use of hard packing came much later.

Today really soft packing is not often encountered. Soft packing may, however, be necessary when type is of uneven surface or height-to-paper. Therefore the more accurate the type in terms of height-to-paper and printing surface, the harder the packing can be and, in consequence, the sharper the printing. There is, then, a range of packings, *i.e.*, degrees of compression, between the two relative terms 'soft' and 'hard'.

When the forme reaches the operator he must examine its condition as a whole. This is the first step in the succession of operations collectively known as 'makeready'. Obviously the forme should have been tightly locked-up to prevent any of its components falling out of it during its passage from the composing room

to the machine room. It is not advisable, however, to print from a forme that is locked-up with an excessive degree of tightness because the printing surface then becomes slightly convex.

When the operator receives the forme for a platen press he should place it upon a smooth imposing surface in order to plane it down before putting it on the machine. The first step is to unlock the side quoins, followed by those at the foot of the forme, and then re-lock lightly. Next, using a small, thin planer, he lightly taps or planes-down the type, so that it makes contact with the stone. At the same time he should ensure that the spacing materials are also in firm contact with the imposing surface. The motion of planing-down should be done systematically in the direction of the 'lock-up'.

Judging Lock-up Pressure

He then locks-up the forme again, first tightening the quoins at its foot, followed by those at the side. The

planing-down process is repeated again, and towards the lock-up. Judging the right strength or pressure for the lock-up is a matter of experience. It should not be forgotten that the forme will have to be lifted from the stone to the machine bed and then may have to stand up to speeds of 3,500 iph or more during the course of printing. Hence if the lock-up is not satisfactory, the type may get off its feet, spaces may rise, and 'draw-outs' or 'break-offs' may occur.

Systematic Re-locking

The lock-up procedure will vary according to the kind of forme with which the operator has to deal. Nevertheless, no matter what lock-up sequence is adopted, it should be remembered that all unlocking and re-locking must be done systematically. No matter how many times the forme has to be unlocked and re-locked, everything must remain in correct register.

Sometimes, when the operator lifts the forme from the stone, bits

and pieces fall back onto the imposing surface. This might mean that the forme has not been correctly 'justified' and might well warrant a comment to the composing department. A tight lock-up with heavy pressure on the quoins, although a partial remedy is not the correct solution to the problem since it will only make the forme 'spring', with the result that the type will move under printing pressure, causing slurs and undue wear on the type or block. Nor is an excessively tight lock-up good for the chase.

Wiping the back of the Forme

Before the forme is planed the operator should make sure that no foreign matter is adhering to its back. Indeed, it should be routine practice to wipe the back of the forme with hand or a piece of rag. It sometimes happens that small particles of metal have become firmly embedded in the forme, and these should be removed with a knife. It is worthwhile paying close attention

at this point: when one has spent time and trouble planing a forme and putting it on the machine it is irritating to find that parts of it are high due to foreign matter on its base.

The degree of hardness of packing to be employed for individual jobs will depend upon the nature of the paper to be used for the work in hand, also upon the printing quality of the type. It should be noted that many of the types in common use today are fine and precise in design (cf. Bembo or Baskerville as opposed to, say, Cheltenham), and unless they are clearly and sharply printed with the right degree of impression and inking, they will not be shown to best advantage. Sharpness and clarity depend to a great extent upon the operator achieving the right degree of impression and inking, and these qualities are the alpha and omega of good letterpress printing.

The use of the impression adjustment screw should be in relation to the number of packing sheets on the platen. Contact with the forme must be equal from corner to corner and without the necessity of overlaying any part of the platen with tissue in order to level the impression generally.

Correcting unequal impression

The adjustment of the impression strength on a heavy platen, or on a parallel-approach platen, affects the platen as a whole, whether it be moving backwards or forwards. It must be remembered that when packing the platen to prepare for make-ready on an auto-platen machine with a toggle-action impression, any alteration of the impression screw affects the top of the platen only. It follows, therefore, that a pull from a forme printed from a dressed platen may show an impression to be heavy at the top and light at the bottom. To correct this fault, reduce the impression by using the adjusting screw and then add an additional packing sheet or sheets. Alternatively, if the pull is heavy at the bottom and light at the top, remove some of the packing sheets and increase the impression on the adjusting screw.

It is essential that a level impression be obtained from the platen by the method described above before the operator proceeds to attach patched sheets in order to correct local variations of impression.

The amount of levelling required for a given job will depend to some extent upon the quality of presswork required. In some instances the operator will be able to place the forme on the machine and commence printing without any patching-up at all. But where high-quality presswork is required, or in the case of a long run, or where there is a mixture of printing components within the forme, then more precise makeready methods will be necessary.

Choice of makeready procedure

Since the operator will be confronted with many different kinds of work, he should familiarize himself with the individual makeready procedures suitable for various types of work. We now discuss some of the methods appropriate for automatic platens, but the choice of method will, of course, vary according to the character of the work in hand.

To fulfil the primary object of obtaining a clean, sharp impression, it is essential that the tympan sheets should be tightly and tautly fixed to the platen and maintained there in that condition. Working with what is called a 'baggy' tympan will invariably result in slurring and thickening of type impressions.

We now discuss a method of make-ready which can be effectively used on platen machines, although it is not practicable for work to be printed on cylinder presses.

The procedure is to underlay the type itself in order to secure a good printing impression. By underlaying lines set in bold type, bold rules, and areas which are generally heavy, a slightly higher printing surface is presented to the rollers. This results in firmer rolling. Indeed, given type of good printing quality, a tissue or two behind the forme or, if necessary, a patched sheet of thin super calender, should suffice for makeready.

Advantage of underlaying

The first advantage of this method is that, as already stated, where desirable a slightly higher printing surface is presented to the rollers. The second advantage is that if the operator patches-up in precisely the right places he will avoid having to place patched sheets in the platen packing, and the latter will therefore remain quite flat and level. This is a highly desirable condition for all platen work.

When the operator has determined the position of the forme on the paper to be used for the job, he then makes a couple of pulls using the packing he considers appropriate to the work in hand. One of these pulls is required for a machine revise, the other being retained as a reference sheet for his own use. The latter should be carefully examined for variations in the level of impression. If modern printing machines and accurate machine-set type are used in conjunction, variations of impression are not likely to be considerable—certainly nothing like as much as they would have been a generation or more ago.

One good method to obtain a level impression is to take a pull on demy 15 pound super calendered stock, then add one or two sheets behind the sheet printed, thus giving a slightly heavier impression than would normally be employed during the run. This pull should then be held on a rigid board at or just above eye level against the light. A steady gaze will show whether or not there is any variation in impression of the forme. The light at the back of the operator's head should be kept to a minimum. Variation in the impression can then be corrected by overlaying places where impression is low with tissue paper. This is pasted over the areas where impression is weak, and becomes the patched-up sheet.

Using successive layers

The employment of thin tissue is recommended since this facilitates the use of successive layers when necessary. This operation is known as 'cabbage leafing', an expression which explains itself.

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Where a first pull from a forme shows considerable variation in the height-to-paper of type, paper rather 'stronger' than tissue may be necessary, possibly a manifold or a thin super calender. Normally, heavy patching of this kind is most effective when fixed in register behind the forme, and then followed by a patch-up of tissue in the tympan.

The next step is to turn over this patched sheet (face up) and overlay the low letters or rules with tissue, doing the same where the type face itself is heavy. This enables the job to be run with a minimum of ink film. In other words, the greater the density of the type or solid, the more overlaying with tissue will be required. This levelling process may appear somewhat complicated to a young apprentice, but it is worthwhile mastering, because wear on type and strain on the machine will both be kept to a minimum if the forme is levelled in the manner described. Furthermore, long runs will be produced from type formes without appreciable wear on the printing surface. The method also reduces the risk of set-off.

Alternative levelling procedures

(1) The patched sheet can be attached in register to the back of the forme.

(2) Roll down the top sheet below the printing area, still holding the bottom sheets and packing secure in the bottom tympan rod. Put the top tympan rod back into position to hold the remainder of the packing in position. Make an impression, and then register the patched-up sheet or overlay onto this. Cover or bury the patched sheet with the remainder of the packing sheets end the top sheet. Remove a slip sheet to keep the impression constant and the number of sheets on the platen constant. The first patched-up sheet should be pasted three or four sheets below the final top sheet. This also allows for additional spotting-up of individual areas.

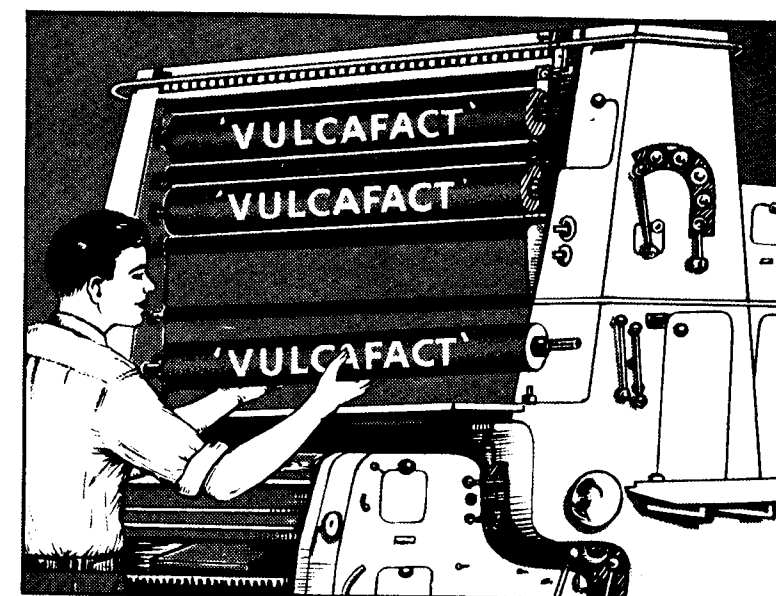
(3) Make an impression on the top sheet and register the patched up sheets or overlay onto this. Fix another top sheet burying the patched sheet with three loose packing sheets and remove two sheets.

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Paper. Best results are obtained using coated stocks, but these inks are also suitable for imitation art and supercalendered papers.

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Set-Off. With these inks set-off risks are reduced to a minimum. With heavy subjects, or when overprinting occurs in the design, the use of sprays is recommended.

COATES INKS FOR GOOD PRINTING

(4) Insert one sheet of carbon paper between the two top platen sheets. Make an impression so that it transfers onto the lower one of the two top sheets. Register the patched sheet or overlay and bury with three loose packing sheets and remove two slip sheets. This is a better method than attempting to transfer a mark to the bottom sheet, which is frequently done with a bodkin. Unless this is done with considerable care the platen will eventually be slightly pitted with bodkin marks.

Ensuring parallel surfaces

It is desirable to make sure that as each patched-up sheet or overlay is put in the packing the actual number remains the same. In other words, for every patched-up sheet placed into the packing one loose one must be removed to ensure that the platen remains parallel with the forme bed.

A forme that incorporates halftone or line blocks will need a slightly different procedure than in the case of one composed entirely of type. We must, of course, assume that the work for making the block type-high has been adequately carried out as referred to later in this article.

An intelligent adjustment of pressure is necessary in order to print halftones satisfactorily. This differential of impression is effected by the use of either an interlay or an overlay or both. The makeready for the plates should be completed before any serious attention is paid to levelling the type.

Tight packing is essential

Finally, whatever work is done on the platen one must ensure that the tympan is both tight and taut. The word tympan means 'drum-like' and the operator should practise fixing platen sheets or tympan until he can get them tight every time. He should not forget that a tight packing is essential for every job.

(5) Yet another method of dressing the platen to effect a really taut tympan may be employed to advantage when a considerable amount of precise patching is con-

templated or fine halftone work is to be printed.

Arrange the tympan in the following manner: First cut to size all the sheets to be used and make sure that the fibres or grain of the paper are across the platen, i.e., its width. Two sheets are cut to a size slightly smaller than the dimensions of the platen, and these are then attached to the platen itself by a half-inch spot of paste at the two top corners of the platen. Next cut a sheet one inch larger than the depth of the platen. Make a half-inch fold along the two edges, place it on a flat, smooth, and clean surface and, using water, damp it with a sponge or clean piece of rag. Then evenly paste the two half-inch strips. When the sheet is beginning to dry, carefully lay it in position on the platen and smooth it with the flat palm of the hand. Commence from the centre of the sheet and thence over the edge of the platen. Continue until the damped sheet is securely attached to the platen.

Within a minute or two the sheet will dry out, and there should be a taut foundation sheet for the overlays or patched-up sheets. An impression of the forme can then be made on to the tight sheet to show the precise position for the overlays etc. If a clear print of the forme cannot be effected, the solution is temporarily to place two or three sheets behind the forme and remove them when the impression has been obtained.

Sandwiching the Loose Sheets

Next fix a manilla or stout sheet under the tympan rods and place the loose sheets that constitute the remainder of the packing or tympan in between the tight sheet and the top sheet. As each patched-up sheet is fixed, one of the loose sheets must be removed.

By this method the makeready (i.e., overlays and patched-up sheets) can be pasted on to a tight sheet that is itself pasted on to the platen. With any subsequent handling of the tympan sheets the makeready is not likely to move out of register with the forme. When the overlays and patched-up sheets have been fixed, the whole can be covered over with

another lightly-damped sheet. When the latter has dried, an impression of the forme can be taken to serve as the sheet on which the final and precise 'spot-up' of the type matter will be made. As each sheet is added to the tympan, a loose sheet must be removed. A stout top sheet and requisite number of loose sheets to complete the packing should provide a makeready for jobs requiring the highest standards of presswork, and up to the maximum size sheet that can be taken by the machine.

The paste used for makeready purposes (patching-up, overlay work, and pasting sheets on the tympan) needs to be both well chosen and carefully used. This will readily be understood, since the tissue paper that is used for levelling the impression of the forme is only one thousandth of an inch thick. While it is obviously necessary to hold the tissue in its correct position, no more than a bare minimum of paste should be used. If an excess of paste be used the impression is likely to be more uneven than the first pull from the forme. Apprentices in the process of learning this particular makeready method may often experience this.

Consistency of the Paste

The paste should be of good quality, and a ready-mixed book-binder's paste is best. The consistency of the paste needs to be reduced for pasting tissue on to a sheet or for fixing the parts of interlays or overlays. There is one traditional method of thinning paste that is known in every machine room, and apprentices are generally quick to learn it.

It is generally recognised that metal mounts are preferable to wooden ones, since the former are not affected by climatic conditions, and can also offer greater resistance to printing pressure; although patent wood mounts have overcome these problems.

It is common knowledge that wood is affected by changes of temperature and humidity. In order to obtain satisfactory result from plates mounted on wood, the operator should aim at getting the mount to lie flat on the imposing

stone, and hence flat on the forme bed. The first thing to do is to eliminate any warp or, as printers call it, 'rock,' in the mount.

Checking warped mounts

To test for 'rock', remove the block from the forme after pencilling on it the position to which it should in due course be returned so that it is 'correct way round' in the forme. Next remove any previous underlay material that may still be adhering to the base of the mount.

To check whether a wood mount is rocking or not, lay the mount on a flat smooth surface. Then, by gently applying pressure on opposite corners of the mount with the longest finger on each hand, ascertain whether or not it lies perfectly flat.

To remove rock from the mount, lay it upon a sheet of medium sandpaper, using a flat firm surface, such as an imposing stone, as a base. Then, gripping the mount in the hand so as to exert pressure downwards over its whole surface rub it backwards and forwards over the sandpaper. Use a fair pressure on the forward stroke and a lighter one on the backward stroke. (cf. using a jack plane for wood). A few strokes should eliminate the rock.

If it be found that severe rocking occurs, it may be assumed that it is rocking on the top as well, i.e. where the plate is fixed. Use the same treatment as for the base, first removing the plate, either by 'bouncing-off', or by carefully using some form of plate-lifting tool. Then sandpaper the top in the same manner as previously employed for the bottom.

Check the results of the sandpapering by applying the test for rock already mentioned, and if necessary repeat the sandpapering process. Where serious warping occurred a replacement will be necessary.

Checking Height-to-Paper

When the operator has satisfied himself that the mount is in firm contact at all four corners on the testing surface, the plate and mount

together should be made type-high with the help of a reliable gauge. In many printing houses this work is done before the block is inserted into the forme and before the customer's proofs are prepared. Whichever procedure is adopted, the operator would be advised to acquire this particular skill.

Next, return the block to the forme the 'right way round', making sure that all the type, leads, and rules are in their correct positions before re-locking. This is sometimes rather a tricky operation, but with practice and close attention one that can be mastered. When the rock, if any, has been eliminated and the mount made type-high, the next step is to level the impression obtained from the plate. The task of levelling the impression from plates, no matter whether they be stereotypes, electros, line-blocks or half-tones, requires careful attention. Where the variation of impression is slight, fixing a patched overlay sheet in the packing may suffice. If the variation is more than slight, interlaying with an appropriate thickness of paper will serve to level the printing pressure.

Rolling, and the subsequent distribution of ink on the formes, plays an important part in the production of clean, crisp presswork. It is often found that when old or unsuitable rollers are used an excessive amount of ink is deposited on the type, with the result that the ink spreads. The higher the standard of presswork required, the greater the attention that must be paid to the choice and condition of rollers.

Maximum colour—Minimum Film

Another basic principle that should not be forgotten is to use inks that will give the maximum amount of colour, strength or blackness with the minimum thickness of film. (This important subject has been discussed in the first article in this series, in *B.P.*, June 1956, pp. 40-44.)

The supply of ink from the duct of the machine must now be considered. The flexible steel blade, common today to all modern presses, is a delicate component in the inking

mechanism. It follows, therefore, that the adjustment of the screws to vary the flow of ink must be made with considerable care.

Avoid having one or more adjusting screws wide open to allow an ample flow of ink, with the adjoining ones tight to restrict flow. This treatment can cause a duct plate to 'spring' and this 'springing' can become permanent, with the result that manipulation of the ink-supply eventually becomes unreliable.

Duct blade cleanliness

By using the metal clumps the supply of ink can to some extent be controlled without having to exert excessive pressure on the duct screws. The operator is recommended regularly to remove the duct blade, and clean any dried ink off the underside. This, indeed, is essential where colour work is to be produced to acceptable standards.

Finally, once the platen make-ready has been secured and it is to be left overnight, it should be either thoroughly oiled or covered with loose sheets. The reason is that during the night the platen tympan may absorb moisture from the atmosphere and a packing that was taut at the end of the day might become loose and 'baggy' by the time the operator begins his work the following morning.

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(Continued from page 3)

On these premises the judgment proceeds to state that "the provisions of the Act lead to the conclusion that its applicability to an industrial dispute, as opposed to a dispute involving a group of workmen, is excluded unless it acquires the general characteristics of an industrial dispute, viz., when the workmen as a body or a considerable section of them make common cause with the individual workman.

(To be continued)

WORK STUDY IN RELATION TO INCENTIVES IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY

It is apposite to follow Mr. Avis's article in the Summer Number of *Paper & Print*, 'Bonus Incentive Schemes', with some brief details of the type of scheme with which the printing industry is experimenting, and in which considerable interest has been shown by the employers' organisations and the unions.

Present position of incentives in Printing

The first application of work study and incentives based on work study in a printing house was that described by Mr. Brook Crutchley of the Cambridge University Press in 1949. A very full account of 'Wage Incentives in Printing' will also be found in the Report of the Incentives Committee of the British Federation of Master Printers published in 1952, under that title.

The 1951 National Agreements between the B.F.M.P., the N.S., and several of the Unions contained clauses similar to that given below :

'Employers and members of the T.A. shall be encouraged by the parties to this Agreement to co-operate in taking all practicable steps which make for greater productive efficiency.'

'It is agreed that systems of payment by results including both individual and group bonus methods may be introduced, and that members of the T.A. shall cooperate in experiments designed to establish the suitability of such schemes in the industry.'

Following this agreement some 60-70 separate printing houses and newspaper offices have employed Management Consultants to introduce work study methods and incentives based on work study standards.

In every case the unions concerned have approved the schemes, which all follow the same pattern (*sic*). This is that times or work values are established in Standard Work Units by means of Work Study, that basic-rate plus certain extras (but excluding merit money) is paid for the production of 60 Standard Work

Units per hour and that bonus *pro rata* is paid for every work unit produced over 60 per hour. Merit money and other increments, if any, are paid as a flat amount in addition.

Determining Standard Work Values

The crux of the scheme is obviously the method of establishment of the standard work values since this decides the basis over which bonus is payable. Mr. Avis states 'Production levels based on known performance, as revealed by long-term production records, normally give suitable starting points.'

But is this really a sound method of establishing work standards? In the first place, there was no criterion of performance before the advent of work study. The past records may refer to inefficient levels or reasonable levels of output, but without measurement the basis is pure opinion or guess work. Working conditions, machine speeds, and other items affecting production may have changed.

From the point of view of the employer the adoption of past records as a basis could lead to undesirable results. For example, let us take the case of Printers A and B with no incentives, each of identical efficiency which for the purposes of illustration we will take as being equivalent to 50 Standard Work Units per hour. Printer A uses his past records for establishing bonus payments. Printer B uses Work Study, and hence uses 60 Standard Work Units per hour as his basis.

Printer A on incentives produces an output equivalent to 70 work units per hour and hence pays, on a *pro rata* basis :

$$\frac{70 \times 100}{50} = 140\% \text{ or } 40\%$$

bonus.

It could be argued that Printer A need not pay on a *pro rata* basis. In the first place experience shows that it is most unlikely that he would

get the agreement of the printing unions to any other method ; secondly if he did not pay an attractive bonus, experience has again shown that he would certainly not achieve any substantial increase in productivity. The Halsey system offered, in modern eyes, inequitable level of bonus, while the Rowan scheme gives a diminishing incentive as the efficiency rises. This is obviously unfair and no incentive to produce high output.

Printer B on incentive should produce an output equivalent to 80 Work Units per hour. For this, on a *pro rata* basis, he would pay :

$$\frac{80 \times 100}{60} = 133\% \text{ or } 33\% \text{ bonus.}$$

For 70 Work Units per hour, the payment would be :

$$\frac{70 \times 100}{60} = 117\% \text{ or } 17\% \text{ bonus.}$$

It can thus be seen that, if past records only are used Printer A might easily find himself paying much higher wages for less output.

Work Study

Work study consists of both Method Study and Work Measurement. Its objectives are to determine :

- Exactly what has to be done.
- The best way to do it with existing equipment and conditions.
- What unnecessary work can be eliminated.
- What equipment or methods would make it quicker or easier.
- How long it should take the normal operative with normal skill under normal conditions.

The basic procedure for the investigation is, first, to record all the relevant facts of the methods at present in use, then to examine these facts critically and in ordered sequence, and, last, to develop the most practical, economic and effective methods, having due regard to the particular problems of the House.

In the case of a composing room, for example, an investigation might include :

- The positioning of frames, cases, racks, stores etc., to reduce

walking distances and the time spent in locating material.

(b) Method of handling type, and the location and identification of work in progress and of standing matter in store.

(c) The servicing of cases, lead racks, and furniture racks.

(d) Methods of forme handling, dropping and 'dissing' procedures.

These are examples only; other possible items for study will at once spring to mind.

Work Measurement

The aim of work measurement is to establish time-standards for every job, which may be used for planning and control and as the basis of incentive schemes. It is an unfortunate fact that many people believe the sole object of Work Measurement is to provide a basis for incentive. It is true that Work Measurement provides the best known basis for such schemes, but its first objective is for the improvement of planning and control.

If the work content of all jobs carried out is known in terms of a common unit it is possible for the relative performance of departments to be compared, and, what is more, for them to be compared with a standard, so that we may know by how much the actual results fall short of the possible. What we are after is a means of measuring work in terms of a common or standard unit. Such a unit has been established, which may be applied to all jobs, whatever their nature. It measures work in terms of time, and is called the Work Unit.

In measuring work in terms of time, it must be remembered that there are three ways in which time may be spent in doing a job of work.

(1) The time spent effectively doing the job.

(2) The time ineffectively, that is doing things unessential to the job.

(3) The time spent in resting and relaxation, to recover from the fatigue of work.

A unit of work should include the time spent on effective work and the appropriate time necessary for rest and relaxation, but not the time spent ineffectively. Therefore, our Work Unit is made up of two parts,

Work and Rest—the proportion allowed for rest depending on the strain involved in the job.

It has been found that under incentive conditions the average skilled operative doing work to which he is accustomed and suited will produce on the average 80 Work Units per hour. This is known as Standard Incentive Speed. Under daywork conditions he should produce 60 Work Units per hour. These figures have been established as the result of many years experience of a large number of investigators over a wide range of industries and tasks.

Let us consider more fully the time study procedure which is used to determine the Work Units involved in a particular job after the correct method has been determined. Firstly the job is broken down into elements. For example the operation of 'Make-ready' might consist of:

(1) Taking off the old forme, cleaning the machine and getting the new forme.

(2) Stripping and repacking the cylinder.

(3) Adjusting and testing ink, final patching of the cylinder and running for colour.

These are the parts or elements of the operation which would not vary very much for the same machine from one job to another.

In addition there are the further elements of make-ready:

(4) Patching and cutting overlay.

(5) Gauging the forme, testing for and adjusting register.

These will vary from job to job but there will probably be some relation between them depending on one or more factors, e.g. the size of sheet, etc.

Having decided on the elements, a series of time observations are taken during which the time taken to perform each element is recorded and against each an assessment of the operatives' rate of working.

Assessment is an observation by the time study man of his conception of the workers' speed relative to daywork or incentive speed. As mentioned previously daywork speed is equivalent to a rating of 60 Work Units per hour while standard incentive speed is rated at 80 Work

Units per hour. Other points in the range would be assessed accordingly, and the actual times brought to a common level by modifying each by the assessment factor. The objective is to determine the standard time which would be taken by the average skilled operative working at (say) daywork speed. Assessment is an important feature of work measurement since it enables times to be compared irrespective of the operative concerned. The ability to assess can be acquired by training and experience.

Since the Work Unit consists of both work and relaxation time, to the standard observed time is added a Rest Allowance to cover fatigue, tea breaks, etc.; further additional allowances may be necessary.

Application of Incentives

There are innumerable ways of applying incentive payment. Broadly speaking there are two main classes of variables. The first concerns the relation of the method of payment to the work done, the second whether additional earnings are calculated and paid on an individual, group or partial individual basis.

In most cases in the printing industry where Work Study has been introduced, the work units produced over 60 Work Units per hour are called bonus credits and are paid for at the basic rate, which as pointed out earlier may include agreed extras related to the skill of the operative.

This is often known as payment for time saved. It is a straight line incentive and generally appeals to the operative as being logical and fair. Most trade unions today contend that if an employer is prepared to pay 5s. per hour on day rate, that is for 60 work units, why should he not be prepared to pay *pro rata* for any additional work units produced in the same time. The problem of labour supply and demand has an obvious influence on the answer to this and bonus payments today are more generous than they were 20 years ago.

The question as to whether the bonus, however calculated, should

(Continued on page 15)

POTENTIAL MANAGERS

Need for continuation of school learning

Speaking of the shop floor management aspirant, Noel Montague, Managing Director of James Upton Ltd., Birmingham, had said, "We are likely to have the 15 and 16 year-old school leavers and their commonest fault is that they cannot express themselves in writing."

Mr. Montague was speaking to the West of England centre of the P.M. & O.A. in Bristol. He said he had examined for the City & Guilds for a number of years and had never reconciled himself to the fact that youngsters who did well in their practical tests failed badly in written examinations.

"The employer should do what he could to find out how much the apprentices did know and whether they could convey this knowledge by means of the written word," said Mr. Montague.

"There is a school of thought which says 'It does not matter so long as the lad knows', but with the increasing size of the industrial unit the lad has to be able to communicate and explain his decisions."

Mr. Montague added: "We have to get these youngsters to carry on with the school learning they have left if we want them to go up the ladder."

"It is true a good many employers release their youngsters for one day a week for trade classes, but it is surprising how many don't."

Mr. Montague mentioned the tendency for printers to specialise more and more. "The lad who specialises in only one class of work is not going to be much use to his trade when he finishes his time. Master printers who specialise, and who cannot somehow train their apprentices in other forms of the industry, may have to forego their apprentices."

Praise for syllabus

Praising the new syllabus which the City & Guilds have issued to the Colleges in the last few weeks, the Speaker commented: "This is aimed at giving a really worthwhile qualifi-

cation the youngsters and this is something which the shop floor aspirant can think seriously about. I am quite sure you can convince the youngsters that present study will produce future benefit."

Mr. Montague thought that employers were rather inclined to look for the bad points in apprentices, and he remarked: "If we could recognise ability earlier it would be a very great advantage. The first step up the ladder is the most difficult one for anyone from the shop floor, but by way of compensation I do notice that once a lad from the shop floor has made this first step the others follow pretty rapidly."

Referring to the group of companies with which he was connected and what they were doing to train youngsters for future management, Mr. Montague said: "We have a production manager in each company entirely responsible for the apprentices at school and at work. We try to let the younger journeymen get a wider knowledge of their craft. Two of them are working now in the estimating department. If a lad gets a certificate or prize then we recognise it financially, and we find this is really appreciated, not so much because of the money but because of the gesture!"

Investment

He stressed that every trainee had to be regarded as an investment. In his own companies trainees were placed for three months, at a time with top executives as personal assistants.

"The whole conception of management had changed in the past 10-20 years. At one time it was the fear of the sack which kept people in their jobs; it was then a time of compulsive authority which should be giving way to persuasive authority."

"The best way to learn about management after a certain amount of theory is to actually practise it. We have to let our future managers practise management while we take responsibility for their failures."

—Courtesy of 'Printing World'

WORK STUDY IN.....

(Continued from page 14)

be paid on a group, individual or semi-group basis, depends very largely on the job itself. Notwithstanding much which has been written on this point, usually by those outside industry, experience shows that in general, and when appropriate, individual incentives are preferred both by the worker and by the employer. They undoubtedly produce higher levels of productivity. On the other hand, when operatives perform a group operation then bonus would be paid on group basis.

Results obtained

Throughout industry in general the application of Work Study combined with incentives has resulted in substantial increases in productivity and reductions in cost. The printing industry is no exception. Overall increases of 25 per cent productivity can be quoted as a fair average.

On the operatives' side increases in weekly earnings as result of incentives have been substantial.

So far as the Employers are concerned, the Incentive Committee the B.F.M.P. in its 1952 report Wage incentives in Printing, expressed full approval of Work Measurement.

—By Courtesy of 'Paper & Print'

PLEASE NOTE

The Telegraphic Address of the All India Federation of Master Printers is

'FEDERATION, MADRAS

and

the Telephone No. is

85838

THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DIRECT PHOTO-COMPOSITION*

by

C. LEONARD BOILEAU

The history of photo-composition, like the overwhelming majority of successful technical achievements, is a complicated one. To prepare an exhaustive survey of this particular development would involve intensive research in many archives; the preparation of a comprehensive volume much greater than the few printed sheets of my talk today. Therefore I shall concentrate my remarks on a few significant aspects.

A reviewer of this new technique of type production has to discuss three particular facets of the subject: the avenues of the scientific technique, the practicability of the various proposals relating to the requirements of the Printing Industry, and the development of the machines and apparatus by the designers and their sponsors or supply houses.

For over fifty years innumerable patents have been taken out for photographic composing devices. Some machines have been partially made; some have been completed, demonstrated and a few even tried in the "field", but have been found wanting; and, needless to say, many have got no further than the drawing board—or a write-up in a trade journal! Indeed the graveyard of photo-composing machines has as many headstones as any other invention's burial ground! Tracing back through the years one can locate records of nearly a hundred patented machines or appliances. By a review of some of the more prominent and brave attempts to solve the problem one can trace the progression of the scientific technique. At the same time one can secure an appreciation of the complexity of the task, the extent of the creative imagination—and financial resources—necessary to obtain the desired result.

A study of the devices and machines proposed in the past discloses several distinct lines of approach. The processes of thought

and research in each case have not ceased. Thus we have perfect examples of the continuity of scientific enquiry. The few modern photo-composing machines which are either nearing the solution by one method or another, or which are now accepted as providing means of film setting, have followed certain principal lines of research.

1. *Typewriter Systems*, offering what has often been termed "leadless" composition. Today justifying typewriters abound. Few people are unfamiliar with their operation. But these machines do not provide the film; that has still to be made by photographing the image—or typewriter original—which is far from satisfactory. Type faces are limited, and are not cut true to set-width because of the typewriter keybar system; the impression being made through a ribbon results in rough and patchy character reproduction. Moreover such machines have not the requisite accuracy in alignment and spacing, and of course, type size and character range are strictly limited. For some office work, records and so on, the typewriter undoubtedly has earned a place in the realms of modern print, but the printed result, in my opinion, really can be described only as "off—or far off—print"!

A notable contribution to the fund of experimental data in this sphere occurred during the prolonged strike of compositors in Chicago in 1947, when newspapers of a size to which America is accustomed were regularly produced by typewriter, with printed alphabets stuck on paper backing for the article headings; the pages were assembled, photographed and line-blocks and stereotypes made in the usual way.

2. *The Illuminated or Reflection System*. Numerous efforts to "face" type and then subject it to intense light illumination, and by reflection

produce a film, were never successful. To-day we have in the "Hadege" a modern interpretation of this idea, using special plastic matrices.

3. *The Disc or Plate Method*. Probably the most popular avenue of effort, not only in disc or plate form, but in segments, cylinders and other master alphabet carriers. The characters are invariably in negative form. A light source is brought to bear on the character and by different optical systems directly produce a film. Apart from one machine, the "Fotosetter", all other keyboard photo-composing machines being developed today operate on this principle, whether the keyboard is a separate or integral part of the unit. They utilise either a stationary or revolving single or multiple negative character-carrying member.

4. *The Circulating Matrix System*. Several attempts were made to use the proved mechanical benefits and operational advantages of line-composing machines. A camera in place of the hot-metal or casting unit, however, is not enough. Reflected light on special matrices, glass inserts in regular matrices, and so on, all failed because of the lack of character definition in the finished film. Eventually one manufacturer solved the problem by introducing a negative character insert into the side of the matrix. This is the "Fotomat". It is used on the Intertype Fotosetter.

So much for the first section of my paper, the *development of the scientific techniques*.

Concerning the practicability of the various proposals and devices in relation to the requirements of the Printing Industry, I would refer to an article on this subject which many years ago appeared in *The British Printer*. This detailed clearly and succinctly what all that time ago were considered necessary requirements of a photo-composing machine if it was to satisfy the exacting day-to-day requirements of a printer.

In all type composition the need for corrections arises, either because an author changes his mind (or often cannot make it up!), or the compositor or composing machine is at fault. A photographic typesetting system is useless without simple,

speedy and effective correction equipment. It was on this ground that so many valiant efforts failed—they had no practical film correction apparatus, or even a method! It was this aspect, perhaps as much as any other, which enabled Intertype Fotosetter to make such rapid headway.

In an article in *The Times Printing Supplement* of July 1955, Mr. H. M. Cartwright gave unqualified support to this statement, remarking that "it certainly looks as if it will be a long time before the Fotosetter supremacy is seriously challenged."

Fotosetter installations throughout the world have adequately proved that photo-composition is no longer a dream nor still in its experimental stage. It works to the requirements of the trade. In Scotland is lively evidence of that fact, for in 1956 the Glasgow Corporation installed the first Fotosetter in the United Kingdom. They are daily producing their diversified run-of-the-shop work with typical Scottish thoroughness.

Of course, in discussing a new technique one cannot overlook the attitude of the trade unions. Their reaction to photo-composition has been commendable. In August of this year, after discussions with the British Federation of Master Printers, agreement was reached on the operation of the Intertype Fotosetter.

Undoubtedly direct-keyboard photo-composition has arrived and as a practice is accepted. One cannot help but recall the words of Mr. Stanley Morrison on this subject in his lecture in 1937 to the British Academy on "The Art of Printing". He said it was "nevertheless possible that the next generation of printers will supply texts built-up from photographic negatives, keyboarded on a photographic text-composing machine... if photography will enable printing more eminently to fulfil this duty to society we must resist any temptation to regard it as essentially unworthy of consideration... we shall, therefore, be well advised to accept photography... even for the composition of books, if and when it is made available."

Before proceeding to the final aspect of this new technique, the

development of the machine by the designers, a word or two about the economic implications of photo-composition should be considered.

The idea of reducing metal type in the composing room is by no means a new one. It is obviously inefficient to go through the cumbersome business of composing, making-up and proofing a forme of innumerable components, often all carefully locked-up with quoins in a steel chase, just to secure one perfect impression from which to make a film.

Film directly produced will clearly eliminate the manipulation of many bits and pieces and supplies in the composing-room. Type metal—lead as we may call it—is a very real expense. Let me give you some figures. A few years ago an expert analysis was made of the lead in use in the Printing Industry of Great Britain. The staggering figure of £77,000,000 was computed, of which without question the major portion represented lead that was idle, stored or locked-up and put away under that frightfully costly system of "standing formes". By calculation it was disclosed that for every compositor, printers have an average of nine tons of metal tied up in standing matter—at something like £170 a ton.

Quite apart from the incredible amount of money "tied up" (how perfect the description in this circumstance) consider the labour that is required to handle the weight of metal; in breaking down and "dissing" the type formes; in re-melting for further use. Nor should we overlook the building space in which to store the formes; racks, furniture and trolleys—all cost money.

By contrast film is light in weight and bulk. A simple office filing cabinet, easily accessible and indexed, will hold "type" equivalent to many, many tons of metal. A typical example was a job composed in film on a Fotosetter in the U.S.A., in which the films were comfortably stored in a cabinet drawer 2 feet by 4 feet. Calculation showed that had the job been set in lead it would have weighed 8,000 lbs.

And how much cleaner is the operation of a photo-composing machine, with no molten metal,

no trimmings or swarf, and no spacebands to clean; nor time every morning to heat up the pot!

There is universal recognition that film setting provides absolute fidelity and sharpness of character definition. Because of this no artist's touching-up of the characters is required. This is a boon to photo-mechanical houses which for so long have had to endure the costs of nullifying the effects on reproduction proofs of ink squeeze, of imperfections in the face or outline of lead type, pitted letters and so on. Directly composed film provides flawless character definition of a sharpness and density with which proofs or pulls from lead formes cannot compare.

I have already touched on the ease of handling film in contrast to lead. The advantages and economics of film methods of composition are particularly noted at the stage of make-up of the forme. No saw-trimmer is required to cut blocks, furniture or slugs; no chases or quoins, or clumps and the other innumerable bits and pieces and devices that are wanted to fit together a type forme for the press. Film composition eliminates material normally used for white space. White space is really "free". The strips or sections of film are fingered and manipulated into place quickly, and with dexterity that considerably facilitates make-up. Odd shapes, angles, overlapped or panelled type, and out-of-the ordinary intricate formations are as readily manipulated as a straightforward job. One merely requires a pair of scissors, simple film guillotine or cutting fixture, and a planning table; add a roll of Scotch tape—or better still, the increasingly popular system of waxed "paste-up"—and if you are going to produce business forms or rule forms, include a ruler and a bottle of Indian ink and a pen with a selection of nibs (for positive films), or a selection of scribes (for negative films)—and the outfit is complete! Remember that no brass rule has to be bought—one simply draws the column rules on the film.

The great value of direct-keyboard photo-composition has been thoroughly proved on over 200 Fotosetter machines which are working in

* Paper read at the All India Printers' Conference at Delhi

numerous plants and producing an extensive range of work, including :

- Books, of all kinds.
- Magazines and periodicals.
- Brochures, leaflets, and similar advertising material.
- Business and rule-forms, labels, etc.
- Stationery, including letterheads, greeting cards, etc.
- Newspapers.
- Maps.
- Cinema Slides.
- Posters.

It will be noted that the first item on my list is books. This is a natural and inevitable application. The first commercially produced hard-bound book ever to be entirely film-set was Gray's *Basic Micro-technique*, in 1951. It was set in 11 pt. Garamond, 2 pt. leaded on an Intertype Fotosetter and printed from deep-etch offset plates for the Blakiston Company of Philadelphia. Probably no advance in the Graphic Arts had been waited more eagerly, raised more hopes, caused more discussion than the coming of photographic technique in type composition. The promise of photo-composition had become a reality.

In a detailed report issued to commemorate this bit of history, certain facts were stated which are worthy of mention, endorsing as they do some of the points I have made :

- (a) The composition estimate was lower than other offers from regular type-setting (in lead) houses.
- (b) Correction costs compared, favourably with similar work in lead composition, even though difficult technical material later included by the author, required much refoiling.
- (c) All camera work was eliminated.
- (d) The quality of type (sharpness etc.) was perfect.

It is impossible now, and probably it will never be possible, to catalogue the numerous books which since 1951 have been produced by this system. Everyone who has used it had endorsed the faith of the designers. I feel it is not out of place for me to repeat the words of Mr. John Bogg, Director of Design and Pro-

duction of the Oxford University Press, New York, who said : "I am enthusiastic about Fotosetter composition ; it is the first new principle in typesetting since Gutenberg."

Another outstanding all-film production was *The Columbia Historical Portrait of New York*, published by Doubleday & Co. This was the first book ever filmset and gravure produced. A 544-page book, profusely illustrated, the selected type was Times Roman. Mr. Douglas Black, President of Doubleday & Co., in reviewing the search for quality reproduction of type by gravure, commenting on the results, said : "We wanted to get the best quality of type possible and there is no doubt that Fotosetter composition gave it to us. We have achieved a much sharper, cleaner reproduction than we have been able to get from conventional type proofs."

I will conclude my remarks on the subject of book production by mentioning one other interesting event. Early this year the original films of a book which had been published in America were sent by parcel post to England. Lowe and Brydon, the printers, opened up the packet, re-assembled the films, and within 24 hours had processed the albumin plates and had run off the first sheets! Heinemann have published this 384-page book, which is called "*Sunshine and Shadow*, the life story of Mary Pickford. An interesting example of simple, speedy and economic international exchange, by means of film composition.

The letterpress section of the Trade has not been left outside the orbit of film setting, for parallel with the development of this process has been the practical introduction of rapidly etched magnesium plates. So "leadless composition" has successfully invaded the sacred precincts of the letterpress printer.

The new horizon of photo-composition is indeed farflung. With the aid of a simple enlarger and other photographic apparatus, modern, reproportion cameras, enterprising use of the artist's brush, and a positive approach to this new field of opportunity, the Printing Industry can indeed go forward with renewed vigour and profit in the new era of photo-composition.

A NEW GUILLOTINE

A new guillotine has been announced by the SOAG Machinery Company. This is the '42 in. Power Spacer Guillotine'. It has as standard equipment a power spacer device which enables the operator to power feed the back gauge to any pre-set programme for equal or unequal spacing.

All feeds or cuts can be read direct on the calibrated scale mounted on the front of the cutter at eye level, through an illuminated 4 to 1 magnifier fitted into a carriage and also containing the cursor, but feeds of less than 1 in. may be read on the fine setting scale marked clearly in $\frac{1}{16}$ in. divisions fitted in the centre of machine below the front table.

For simple programme work entailing only three or four cuts the operator may stick a cross-cut of the actual job direct on to the scale, suitably marked at those points where the cuts are to be made.

For label cutting or any other more detailed programme work on which high accuracy is essential it is best to use the perspex strips supplied with the machine. On the back of a strip either the edge of the printed work using the register marks as signals, or a strip of plain paper on which the desired programme is marked on in ink or pencil, is affixed with transparent gum strip. When cutting a pile in two directions the paper strip can be marked in two different colours, so saving time in changing strips. The perspex strip, together with the marker strip, is then clipped on to the scale, and after it has been correctly located it is held firmly in place by a clamp at either end. The back gauge is then powered to the required position and checked with the cursor line.

The new guillotine can be supplied, on request, with a table fitted with air valves operated by the weight of the stock to be cut, making handling of stock easier and faster, increasing production.

NEWS AND NOTES

The IX International Congress of Master Printers

The IX International Congress of Master Printers drawing delegates from Europe and overseas, will be held as part of the exhibition from June 3rd to 8th, 1957.

For information write to the Congress Secretariat :

Ave. Mon Repos, 6
Lausanne, Switzerland,
Telegr. address : INGRALO,
Lausanne.

GRAPHIC 57

The 20 largest stands alone will show machinery weighing well over a million pounds.

We're told, moreover, that one of the main exhibitors will need no less than 15 freight cars to ship his exhibit to Lausanne.

It's estimated that the 360,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space at GRAPHIC 57 will be occupied by a total of 1,500 tons of machinery. It would take a 175-car train to ship the whole lot to Lausanne in one gigantic haul.

Rotary presses

Rotary presses for various processes are bound to be one of the exhibition's major attractions.

The rotary press, it seems, has only just set out on what promises to be an impressive development. Much interest will therefore be centred at Lausanne on the great sheet-fed and reel-fed rotary presses. Among the manufacturers showing this type of machinery are Louis Cerutti (Milan) ; M.A.N. ; Prima S.r.l. ; Thrissel Engineering Co. Ltd. ; Winkler, Fallert & Cie. A.G., and Cesare Schiavi.

Visitors to watch printing of exhibition's daily newspaper

A daily newspaper entitled "GRAPHIC 57" and numbering at least eight pages will be published during the exhibition. The daily is to be printed entirely at the exhibition and will contain general

information of interest to visitors and exhibitors, as well as technical articles and advertisements. With the copy desk located on the fair ground, the paper will have several editions a day. Each edition will feature a short summary of the latest world news, transmitted to the exhibition by teleprinter. From June 3rd to 8th, 1957, the paper will be the official organ of the IX International Congress of Master Printers.

GRAPHIC 57 has research pavilion

Visitors to GRAPHIC 57 will have a chance to watch the latest research apparatuses in action, thanks to a science display sponsored jointly by UGRA (Swiss Association for the Promotion of Scientific Research in the Graphic Arts) and the Research Centre of the (Swiss) Federal Testing Laboratory. Another part of the pavilion is set aside for an extremely interesting display devoted to the results of recent research and to the activities of various foreign institutions conducting research in the graphic arts.

Accommodation for visitors

Considering the large number of inquiries already received for accommodation in Lausanne and neighbouring towns, the exhibition authorities have set up a central reservations service. All correspondence regarding rooms for GRAPHIC 57 should hereafter be addressed to :

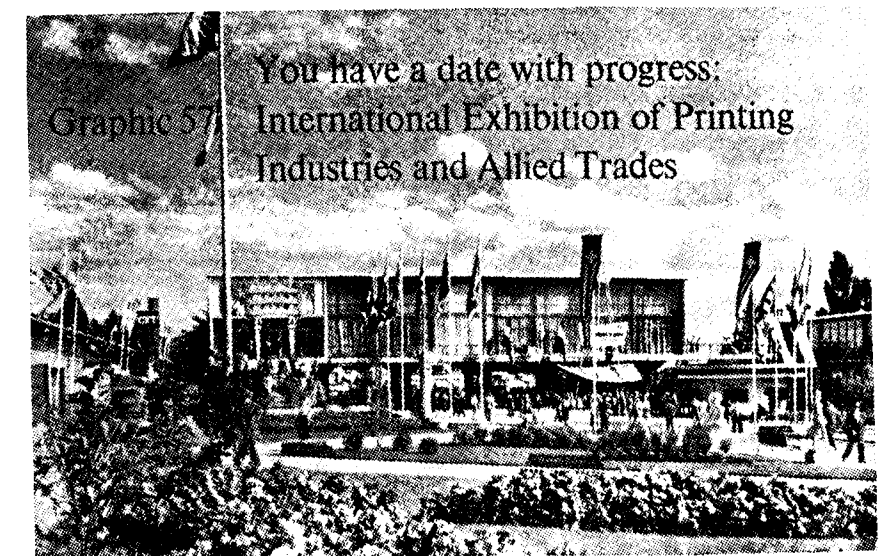
GRAPHIC 57 Reservations Service,
Association des Interets de
Lausanne Service des Congres
Ave. Benjamin Constant, 7
Lausanne (Switzerland)

"FRIEDRICH-KOENIG" MEDAL

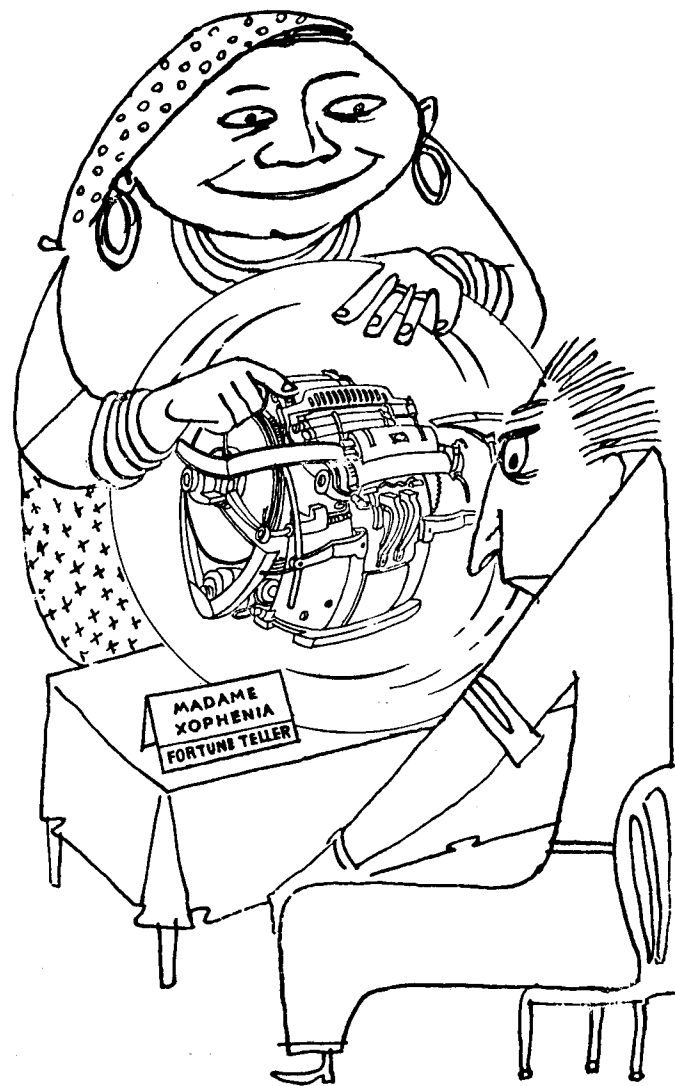
The Board responsible for awarding the "Friedrich-Koenig" Medal has now presented it to Mr. Hubert H. A. Sternberg, Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of Schnell, pressenfabrik AG Heidelberg, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. During a special ceremony held at the Heidelberg company, the Chairman of the research association for printing machines, Dr. Dr.-Ing. W. Koehler, awarded Mr. Sternberg this distinction.

The medal is awarded for excellent services rendered

(a) in the technical design and development of printing machines for the graphic arts trade,



A pre-view of the ensuing International Exhibition at Lausanne



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(b) in promoting research and education in this field,

(c) in economising the manufacture of German printing machines and maintaining their world-wide reputation.

District Association of Master Printers, Nadia

A meeting of the Association was held on 21st April 1957, at 2 p.m. at Krishnagar, Sri Nirmal Dutta presiding, at which the following important resolutions were adopted :

- (1) That this Association will never be one subordinate to any association of W. Bengal.
- (2) That the Secretary of the Krishnagar Printers' and Publishers' Cooperative Society Ltd. do take immediate steps to arrange for the functioning of the society as early as possible and that the Nadia Association may, with the Society's help, start Offset printing by purchasing an offset machine.
- (3) That the offer of Sri B. Chatterjee to lend a treadle machine be accepted, and arrangements to start the Institute be made at an early date.
- (4) That a deputation of 5 members including Sri Bimal Chatterjee do wait upon Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister, W. Bengal, to settle the present impasse about Government Orders.
- (5) That Sri Kali Prasad Basu along with another member be selected to join in the Goodwill Mission to Burma.

* * * * *

A deputation of the Association waited on Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of W. Bengal, on 5th May 1957 to represent the grievances of the printers of Nadia. The main grievance relates to the policy of entrusting the Government printing jobs of Nadia to the presses in Calcutta instead of to the presses in Nadia itself. The deputation urged that, as a rule, Government should entrust their printing work of a district to the presses in that district only and not to any other outside district.

President of S. K. Master Printers' Association felicitated

Sri K. R. Achar, M.A., LL.B., President of the above Association and Proprietor of Rash-



Dr. Keskar giving away the prizes to the Representative of Sree Saraswathi Press Ltd., Calcutta (left) ; to the Representative of G. Calridge & Co., Bombay, (centre) ; and to Sri Sohanlal of Standard Type Foundry who received prize on behalf of Prasad Process Private Ltd. of Madras. (right)



Receiving the prizes are : (left) Sri G. U. Mehta of Vakil & Sons, Ltd., Bombay ; (centre) Sri H. K. Dass of The Eagle Lithographic Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and (right) Sri V. H. Thakkar of Max-Designs & Process Works Ltd., Bombay.

trabandhu Press, was felicitated at a Tea Party by the Members of the Association on his election to the Lok Sabha.

The meeting was largely attended. Sri Baburaya Prabhu, B.A., welcomed the honoured guest of the day and spoke eloquently but briefly about the meritorious services rendered by Sri Achar to the Mangalorean public in general and to the local printing industry in particular.

In his reply, Sri Achar assured the audience that he will do everything in his power for the amelioration of the printing industry in this part of the country.

Sri V. D. Kamath proposed a vote of thanks.

THE BULLETIN

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Mr. Eric Doring, Director, Polygraph-Export, presenting the documents relating to the presentation of the machine to the Southern Regional School of Printing, Madras, to Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, Madras State, at a special function held at the Fifth Printers' Exhibition, New Delhi.

**Mysore Printers' Association
Bangalore**

The Honorary General Secretary of the Federation met the executive members of the Association on Tuesday, the 14th May, and explained to them the activities of the Federation during the past two years. Members were happy at what has been achieved, and Mr. Hosali, the President of the Association, requested that the Federation should take steps to see that nationalisation of textbooks is not taken up either by the Central or the State Governments as this would vitally affect the printing industry. He also said that much work was going out of Bangalore on account of competition from printers from other parts. The General Secretary informed the gathering that the Federation had already taken up the question of nationalisation of books at Delhi. With regard to the second question, viz. the competition, he felt that the Federation cannot do very much.

The Madras Printers & Lithographers' Association

In accordance with the recommendations made by the General Body, the Association had appointed Sri T. Gopal, Retired Factory and Labour Inspector, as Welfare Officer of the Association. He will be the liaison between the members and the Association, and would advise members on their labour problems, etc.

Patra's new Director of Research

Dr. V. G. W. Harrison, F. Inst., F.R.P.S., F.I.E.S., succeeds Dr. Riddel as the new Director at Patra.

Dr. Harrison has already put in a continuous service of twenty years during which period he had contributed on various technical subjects such as investigations into halftone reproduction, colour and opacity measurement; the new contact screen for improving tone reproduction in offset lithography; cooperation in the development of spectrophotometers and opacimeters, etc. He has also translated several papers of foreign physicists.

The printing industry will, to a man, agree that there could have been no better choice.



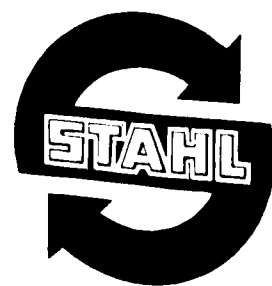
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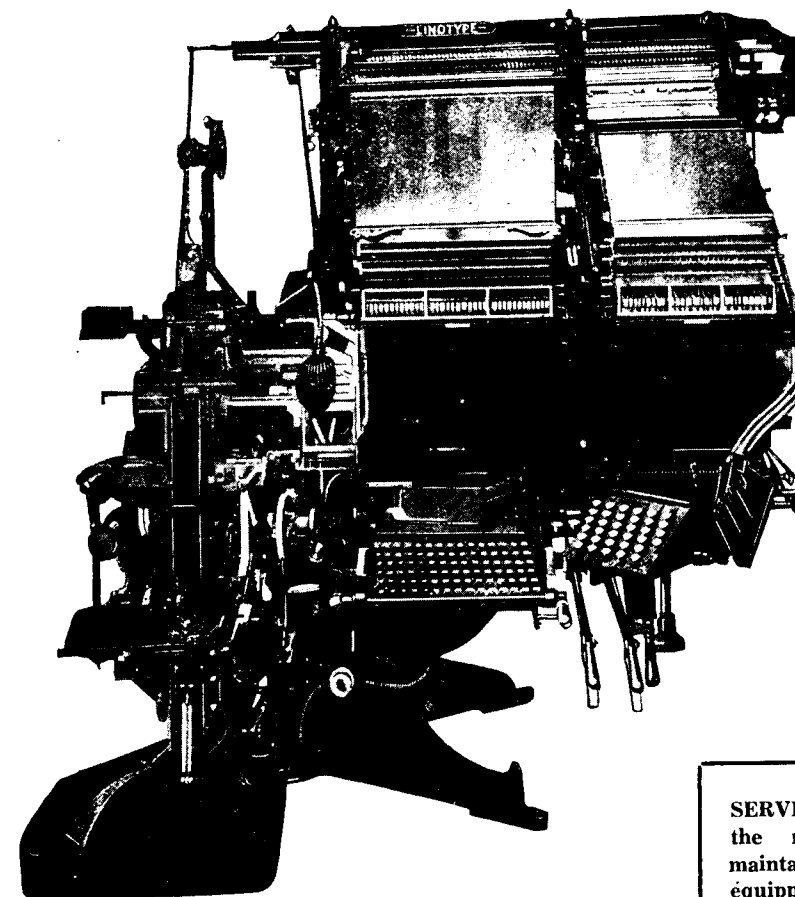


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May 1957

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BULLETIN

OF THE ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS

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Editor-in-Chief—S. RAMU

June 1957

13 AUG 1957

WHITHER ARE WE GOING?

An advertisement in the *Times of India* of June 26th, 1957, attracts our attention. It is of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Ltd., Neyveli, South Arcot. The Corporation calls for tenders for the supply of cylinder and platen printing presses, Rotaprint and Adler Typewriter and other printing press accessories. Evidently the Lignite Corporation intends to set up its own printing press to do its printing jobs.

This is not the first instance we notice of its kind. The authorities of Air India International had already publicised their intention of setting up their own printing press; and our Federation has drawn attention to the inadvisability of such ventures by industrial corporations into fields which properly are not their own.

May be, they will argue that they have such a lot of printing to be done and their printing bills run into such huge amounts, that it will be economical for them to have a press of their own to do their jobs. This argument is plausible but not convincing. Suppose we apply this argument to other requirements of an industrial unit. Pencils nibs and pens, paper, etc. are also necessary for an organization to run; and these needs increase as it grows. Why not then these industrial units start manufacturing units of these articles also, and save the money paid to the dealers? Then the industrial corporation can enjoy

an economic *autarchy*. An attractive and fanciful idea!

Such arguments as these are governed by false logic and false notions of economy. It is not always correct to say that it is cheaper if we do it ourselves. Very often, it is so if it is done outside. It saves us time to devote to our own business; and it can also be left to a specialist. Those who argue on the above lines ignore a fundamental feature of modern economic growth. Specialisation and disintegration is a fundamental characteristic of modern industrial development. As an economy grows, it has to develop specialised industrial units. Therein lies real economy of time, money and labour.

Besides, the attention of the top management is diverted, if a lignite factory or a transport unit starts its own printing press or pencil factory. It may have the satisfaction of using its own pencils or printing its own material. But this will involve additional management problems, which are bound to detract the top executive from devoting sufficient time to their own manufacturing problems. It appears that we have yet to learn that we will do better if we concentrate on our own jobs than if we dabble in others' work.

Is there such dearth of printing presses in the country that a transport or lignite unit should think of starting its own press? To all knowledge, there are several

big ~~and~~ all presses in the country, which are not still working to their full capacity. A proper enquiry will reveal enough idle capacity in our printing industry. Our presses are only waiting to serve our industry and country. It will be real economy, if our economy-faddists only try to utilise first this idle capacity instead of adding to it.

It is our honest opinion that by such jay-walking into fields other than their own, our industrial managements, such as of the lignite corporation, will only be frittering away their money, time and energy, and at the same time, starve others of their legitimate work. Is there not double waste then? Why not then specialise in one field and develop it; therein lies real economy and economic growth.

But one thing we shall not deny. By such ventures, the management may be able to create openings for their friends and those of their relations not covered by the new Company Law. We are not aware, however, if there are any left out by the Companies Act.

These stray adventures lead us to ponder, whither are we going. Our present economic impasse dictates that we utilise every unit of our wealth and energy. And here are attempts to allow idle capacity lie idle and wander into stray fields. It may be advisable that Government look into such cases and take necessary steps to prevent the resulting economic waste.

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Superintendent, Calcutta Association of Master Printers

IV Closure

In the January issue of the Bulletin I cited some cases wherein it was finally settled by the Supreme Court Judgment that bonafide closure is no violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and as such the employees of a firm, on its closure are not entitled to any retrenchment relief under clause (b) of section 25F of the Act. But the President of India in April 1957 promulgated the Industrial Disputes Amendment Ordinance, 1957 by which section 25F of the I.D. Act has been replaced by a new section which provides for compensation in cases of transfer of undertakings, if the services of employees were not continued uninterrupted by such transfer. A new section 25FFF was also introduced providing for notice and payment of compensation to employees in cases of closure when it was not due to unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of employers with certain exceptions. A doubtful issue which was at last settled by the Supreme Court has again been unsettled by the above Ordinance. But the matter has not ended here. The Supreme Court, on the petition of Messrs. Gopal Mills Ltd. of Ahmedabad, issued an interim stay order restraining the Union Government from recovering compensation from the petitioner company or taking any other step against them under sec. 25F of the I.D. Act and also under sec. 25FFF as introduced in the Act by the President's Ordinance. The petitioners contended that the Ordinance imposed a restriction on their fundamental right sec. 25F of the I.D. Act and also submitted that the Ordinance infringed Art. 14 (equality before law) and Art. 123 providing for the power of the President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament. The case is pending

in the Supreme Court. So the fate of the Ordinance and for that of the decision of the Supreme Court in respect of closure is hanging in the balance.

V. Continuity of Service:—

The definition of continuous service under the Industrial Disputes Act is as follows:

'Continuous service means uninterrupted service, and includes service which may be interrupted merely on account of sickness or authorised leave or an accident or a strike which is not illegal or a lock-out or a cessation of work which is not due to any fault on the part of the workmen'.

From the above it is clear that illegal strike breaks continuity of service for the purpose of gratuity. It also breaks continuity of service under the Factories Act for the purpose of calculation of leave.

This question arises, apart from breaks due to illegal strikes, when an industry is transferred. The Bombay High Court judgment in the case of Bombay Garage Ltd. says 'an employer cannot deprive his employees of the benefits that accrue to them by reason of past services merely by transferring his business to another person or to another limited company, for the work done by the employees is primarily for the benefit of the concern although the owner also derives benefit therefrom and that, therefore, an employer is bound to take into account the services rendered by the workers to his predecessor in title'. Following the above decision of the Bombay High Court, the Tribunal in the case of dispute between Bathgate and Co. Ltd. and its employees held that past service rendered to the Company five six years back before the company was formed into a limited

liability company should be taken into account in computing gratuity.

Gratuity should be paid according to the gratuity scheme where there is any. But where there is no gratuity scheme awards of different tribunals gave different decisions according to the nature of each individual case. In the Tata Aircraft Ltd. case the Tribunal refused to admit the claim for a gratuity fund for undertakings known to be coming into existence only for a short period. In a case of dispute between M.s. Gangee Sajun & Co. and one of their employees, the tribunal dismissed the claim of the employee on the ground that there was no gratuity scheme in force and that, if one was desired, there should have been a general claim to that effect. In the absence of such a general issue, gratuity could not be awarded to an individual case. In addition, the Company had suffered losses and the tribunal did not think that gratuity could have been awarded in any case. In Army and Navy Stores Ltd, where there was already a Gratuity Scheme, the tribunal reduced the rate of gratuity as the firm was dwindling. In the same case the Tribunal also disallowed gratuity to a workman dismissed on grounds of gross misconduct. From the above cases it is seen that the financial position of the concern should also be taken into consideration in the matter of allowing payment of gratuity.

In the absence of any specific provision in the gratuity scheme, the temporary workmen are not entitled to any gratuity on their discharge from service.

THE BULLETIN

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ENLARGING THE DESIGN SENSE IN PRINTING

How to train craftsmen in the printing industry is a perennial problem, and Mr. L. T. Owens (vice-principal of the London School of Printing and Graphic Arts) performed an invaluable service to the Society of Typographic Designers when, at the Society's meeting in London, he analysed present methods and discussed ways of improving them.

Mr. Owens said his aim was to show what training facilities exist for typographers, how the craft schools overcome problems, and whether there is some way in which a closer link with industry can help them to do their job a little better.

One of the main objects was to keep the students moving among craft designers in order to enlarge their design sense. 'We have the student usually at a very formative age, and can do much through technical education to condition his personality and his attitude towards life. That is part of our job in the craft and technical schools.' According to the late W. H. Slater, he had devised at Borough Polytechnic the first lay-out class—solely to solve problems of overcrowding! The tremendous influence of the Central School of Arts and Crafts at the beginning of the century on the training of the typographer was well recognised. Lethaby had gathered round him there a group of top practising craftsmen who had made history in the matter of craft and industrial design: such men as Edward Johnson, Noel Rooke and John Mason. The network of printing schools all over the country has grown with special rapidity since the 1939-45 war. Today there were ten times as many apprentices attending day-release classes as there were in 1939.

To provide means of meeting the demand, Regional Councils for Higher Technological Education now existed all over the country.

Their job was to survey their area, decide which industries needed educational facilities, and set about providing them. Printing education was one of the most costly forms of technical education this country had to face. A stir had been created when the former Minister of Education had made some pronouncements regarding art education, but there was much to be said for his policy. He was trying to save the tax-payer money and see that the student got the greatest possible benefit from the money spent.

To the Royal College of Art, a very special institution, students could gain entrance only by examination, by work submitted from schools and, normally, by holding the National Diploma in Design. They served a two-or three-year course in the aspect of design to which they were most suited. The College had provided industry with some brilliant designers.

What type of student had the craft school to deal with? They were of three kinds: (1) the professional art student (whole time); (2) the part-time art student. Few were released for day attendance; most came in the evening and studied those aspects of design in which they were particularly interested. (3) The bulk of craft apprentices, particularly compositors, into whom some measure of design was instilled. (4) In special instances other whole-time students, for whom some knowledge of design was judged necessary.

One or two art schools offered Saturday morning classes. The teachers looked out for likely talent, and advised the student to take a course appropriate to his abilities.

Staffing is a big problem. Every worth-while printing school or design department should have a

core of full-time teachers who are first-class designers. Not only should they have good commercial experience, but they should continue to be practising artists. Above all they should be able to stimulate and develop the latent ability of their students. To go into a school and see an array of work with the same influence running through the whole thing might mean that the personality of the teacher was so strong he was swamping the personalities of his students. In addition it is desirable to have a number of really brilliant practising designers to come in as part-time teachers.

What about the examination system? Is it necessary? The answer to this question is that it provides a 'yardstick' whereby the students and the course might be assessed. There exists the Ministry of Education examination for the National Diploma in Design, the City and Guilds craft examinations, in which design plays a part, particularly in compositors' work, and the City and Guilds special typography design examination. Great thought had been given recently to the structure of the City and Guilds examinations. All had been revised or were under revision. In particular they had under review a new advanced examination for the printing industry, to replace the existing Full Technological Certificate which applied only in certain subjects. Into this new examination had gone a paper on the appreciation of colour and design in printing, and that was a good thing. The National Diploma in Design could be obtained in book production, book-binding, illustration, letter writing and illuminating, lithography, commercial design and typography: if a school could put up a convincing case for another subject, the Ministry would allow students to be examined in it. The student could take the diploma at main (or ordinary) level, 'additional' level, or 'special' level. 'My own college and others which are approved for a three-year course have a special scheme. We take typography at special level, and commercial design at special

level. At the end of the three years the students sit for the diploma. The student has to submit evidence of study, and in typographic design it is specified that that evidence of study shall be the student's design work translated into practical work. He also has to supply an essay of 2,000 words on his craft, and illustrate it, the essay to contain a bibliography of books consulted during study and a list of the museums and galleries visited. The examination occupies three days on original designs, plus the supplementary tests. Under the new scheme the work is first marked at the school, then sent to the Ministry where it is "vetted" by outsiders.

The revision of the City and Guilds examination syllabuses was an attempt to keep abreast of modern developments in the industry, and in education. 'We were getting very concerned that a large number of compositors were failing the craft examination. We came to the conclusion that we

were expecting impeccable, practical layouts from a compositor who might be aged only nineteen or twenty. Only a small percentage of compositors are capable of producing designs of that kind. What we wanted to see was whether the compositor, under workshop conditions, could make a reasonable job of it.' The curriculum had occupied a lot of thought. The criterion was that, for all apprentice compositors, there should be a progressive course in lettering, design and layout.

'Many experts would say that you cannot train real designers on a part-time basis. So much is gained from the whole-time course. The intermingling in whole-time life with other students of like mind, the exchange of ideas, etc., is not possible in the same way on a part-time basis.' A full-time course also gave a much greater opportunity for the exercise of discipline, and nothing called for greater discipline in the student than typographic design.

'With regard to whole-time courses for trainee executives I think you will agree that people who are training to go out and hold important executive positions should know something about typographic design and design generally. It is not the easiest job. Many of these people come to us from good schools, but often the better the school the less sympathetic is the student to matters aesthetic.' Yet they were going to be the people who would control the printing industry of the future. 'We feel that we should do something that will awaken an interest in them in good design, and will give them an ability to judge between good and bad design.'

What happened to the students when they left the art schools? For typographers there were more demands from industry than could be met.

It had been suggested that craft apprentices with design ability should be given added facilities.

The speaker thought it was one of the jobs of the schools to spot talent. So much had been wasted in the past that it was their job to keep an eye on those apprentices, and to make sure that they gave them the training they deserved.

Industry could help by providing further day release facilities and there was room for greatly increased scholarship facilities. It was also important, when craft students were recognised as designers, that they should be put in close touch with the art student.

One great need was to have in the schools practising designers as part-time teachers. They were difficult to get. An active interest by industry in the design section was important through membership of advisory or consultative committees. If typographic designers were to keep a watch on the activities of the schools, that would give a sense of worth to the students. The schools were only too aware of the dangers of insularity, and the Teachers' Association had asked the Joint Industrial Council to consider a scheme for teachers to return to industry periodically.

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ALL INDIA PRINTERS' EXHIBITION 1957
(5th Session), NEW DELHI



Master Printers from different parts of the country attending to a demonstration of the SENATOR Guillotine Cutter at the Stall of Graphic Machinery & Appliances Private Ltd.

DR. HARRISON—PATRA'S NEW DIRECTOR

Dr. V. G. W. Harrison who, as announced in the last month's 'Bulletin', succeeds Dr. G. L. Riddell as Director of Research of the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association, though only 45, has a unique career in the field of research.



Dr. V. G. W. Harrison

Educated at Bishop Vesey's Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield, and Birmingham University, he gained his Ph.D. in 1936 having been associated with Prof. S. W. J. Smith, FRS for three years. A year later he joined the Patra and in 1948 took over the Optics Laboratory.

During the War, he was attached to the Ministry of Supply devoting his spare time to Patra research projects. At the Ministry, he devoted himself mainly to paper problems studying transmission of moisture through waxed paper and similar materials. Also he was engaged in the testing of cartons for war supplies.

His predilections were towards half-tone reproduction, colour and opacity measurement. As the result of his close connection with the Dutch Printing Research Institute, he designed the new contact screen for improving tone reproduction in offset-lithography

shortly to be commercially produced in England. His paper on the theory of the half-tone screen aroused great interest in England and abroad.

Dr. Harrison has already been associated with the development of the EEL spectro-photometer and opacimeter; the Patra-Hilger opacimeter was designed according to his specifications. He was also associated with Victor Letouzey's electronic colour measuring instrument, the Chromameter. Dr. Harrison has translated Letouzey's work *Colour and Colour measurement in the Graphic industries.*

Again, he was largely responsible for the recommendations for measuring opacity laid down by the Technical Section of the British Paper and Board Makers' Association. He is the author of a number of papers including *Gloss Measurement of Paper, Tone Reproduction in offset-lithography and The measurement of opacity and Reflectivity of Printing papers.*

He is a Fellow of the following societies: the Institute of Physics; the Royal Photographic Society; the Royal Society of Arts; the Physical Society; the Illuminating Engineering Society; and the Society for Physical Research. In collaboration with Dr. G. W. Scott-Blair and Dr. H. R. Lang, he founded the British Society of Rheology. He is also a member of the Optical Society of America.

He is the Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Group of the Royal Photographic Society, a member of the Paper Testing Committee of the British Paper and Board Makers' Association, a member of the Board of Assessors of the London School of Printing and Graphic Arts and of a number of British Standards Institutes.

Married, he lives at Great Bookham, Surrey. He has a flair for music, his main hobbies being gardening and photography.

3 questions...

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER STANDARDS.

A meeting was held in Paris from 3rd to 5th December, 1956, by 29 representatives of standards institutes in eight different countries. Among the representatives from Great Britain was Albert Kirk, Technical Secretary of the British Federation of Master Printers.

The Conference studied the problem of how to standardise the width of paper for administrative, commercial, and technical uses. The trimmed width of 210 mm was adopted as a recommended width for forms, catalogues, pamphlets and periodicals, as well as for all documents for commercial, technical or administrative uses, whether printed, typed, duplicated or manuscript, on loose sheets, folded or otherwise, or assembled in documents.

Another problem discussed was that of the standardisation of widths of reels of paper and the working width of papermaking machines. It was agreed to subdivide the widths of paper reels under the following three headings:

- printing and writing papers, with a sub-division to cover newsprint,
- packaging papers,
- light-weight papers, special papers and miscellaneous papers.

A Swedish proposal was in favour of the dimensions 225 mm and 300 mm and their multiples, corresponding to a working width of 2400 mm and 3600 mm on paper making machines.

The proposal of France, holding the Secretariat of the Sub-committee, was based on the R 20 series of preferred numbers.

A Soviet proposal was based on the widths of 600 mm, 700 mm and 840 mm, corresponding to a working width of 4200 mm.

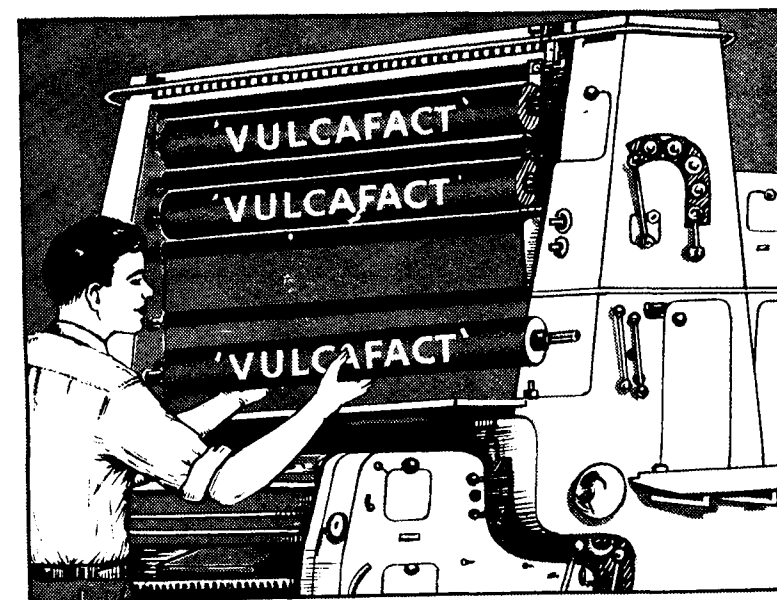
The basic principle was accepted, that widths of reels adopted should be such as to enable the cutting of sheets of standard sizes in both the machine and cross directions.

(Continued on page 14)

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Because of the new synthetic vehicle used in the manufacture of NEOSET INTENSE BLACKS, these Inks maintain their body on the rollers as the press warms up, and therefore do not tend to run grey or run down the type."

Paper. Best results are obtained using coated stocks, but these inks are also suitable for imitation art and supercalendered papers.

Drying. The quick-setting property of Neoset Intense Black enables prints on coated paper to be handled and backed-up within 15 to 30 minutes after impression. Hard dry prints are obtained 12 to 24 hours later.

Set-Off. With these inks set-off risks are reduced to a minimum. With heavy subjects, or when overprinting occurs in the design, the use of sprays is recommended.

COATES INKS FOR GOOD PRINTING

GOVERNMENT'S IMPORT POLICY

Addressing the first meeting of the reconstituted Import Advisory Council at New Delhi on the 6th June 1957, Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister of Commerce and Industry said that in considering the import policy for the remainder of the year, the outstanding licences were likely to mature in the coming months had to be taken stock of. He hinted at a tighter import policy for the rest of the year. The shortage of foreign exchange as compelled Government to be very strict in granting import licences for procurement of capital goods. There were certain terms of deferred payments to which exporters must conform. He said that no general relaxation of these terms was possible in regard to the export of capital goods. But Government would however consider rather favourably the requirements of those industries which had already installed a good proportion of the plant and machinery and whose product is important in the country's economy. He opined that it is possible to get on without importing even the so-called essential items.

At the end of July-December 1956, only 200 out of 183,822 applications remained pending. During the current licensing period, up to May 24, 1957, 126,097 applications out of 128,768 have been disposed of.

Sri Gowardhan Kapur who attended the meeting by invitation from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, speaking as the President of the All India Federation of Master Printers, said that the printing industry is the handmaid of all other industries. The progress of community development schemes would be seriously jeopardised if this industry be not enabled to improve by renewal of old parts or by augmentation of new and latest ones. However, as the call was urgent for conserving foreign exchange, he would not ask for any liberalisation in the import policy of Government but would suggest certain procedural modifications and adjustments in this regard:—

(a) Government Presses should be given A/U licences and the quotas of established importers should be reserved for the private sector in entirety.

(b) For quality work A/U licences should be granted for the import of high quality offset ink and the Government should not be guided by the tall claims of the Printers Ink Manufacturers. It is for the Printing trade to say whether or not indigenous inks are good enough for quality work. We would not be asking for high priced foreign ink if the locally produced material was good enough for our purpose.

(c) Process equipment has been wrongly classified under Photographic goods. This should be rectified. I, of course, advanced the relevant arguments which I need not reiterate here.

(d) Anti set-off powder is a commodity which is a necessary appendage for high class colour work. This is not produced in India. Its import should be permitted.

(e) Ivory Boards, Bristol Boards and Playing Cards Boards are in short supply in our country. In order to meet the demand for cartons, wrappers and boxes, which has sky-rocketed of late, the imports of these boards is very essential.

At this point Shri Morarji Desai intervened and pointed out that the question of any liberalisation whatever was completely ruled out and if the printing industry was desirous of producing more playing cards or cartons it had to cut out something else.

In reply to this remark Sri Kapur made the following suggestions:—

Foreign playing cards are permitted to be imported to the extent of 5%. These

imports may be completely scraped and the resultant saving in foreign exchange may be diverted to the import of Boards.

(f) Regarding Boards one other difficulty is experienced by the constituents of this Federation. The applicants for licences are required to get their previous quotas certified by the Director of Industries of the State concerned. While one recognises the need for this one objects to any recommendation of curtailment in the quota that these officers usually suggest.

Sri Kapur wished to suggest that the function of the Industries Department in the States should be confined to certifying the previous imports and adjustments, if any, should be left to the C.C.I.

(g) Foreign Newsprint is not permitted to be used by consumers other than newspapers and magazines. Sri Kapur wanted to plead the case of publishers of religious books and almanacs. Indian made Newsprint cannot stand the rough handling that a religious book or a Jantri is subjected to. Besides, the religious books do earn some foreign exchange as these are exported to the Middle East countries.

(h) Seven year period for deferred payment system is not generally acceptable to the foreign manufacturers. It would of course be a great blessing for the industry if the Government can persuade them to agree to this term. Sri Kapur urged that the matter may be decided even if the period is required to be slightly shortened.

(i) Roller Composition produced in the country can serve the purpose for general run of work, but it is absolutely essential that Foreign composition should be allowed to come in as the indigenous one does not serve for quality work. The imports should not, therefore, be banned.

(Continued on page 13)

"BLIND" COMPOSITION

The Dutch Federation of Master Printers has paid special attention for some years to the training of Monotype keyboard operators for the 10-finger system of "blind" typing. The result is that at the present time about half of the Dutch keyboard operators are using this method.

For the first practical exercise, a typewriting machine is used which was built for this purpose. Operating the Monotype keyboard with 10 fingers can be compared with playing the piano or using a typewriter, provided these are operated according to the so-called standardised finger position. Scientific research and practice have proved that when an instrument is played on which the fingers must change place very swiftly, it is preferable to use the 10-finger system, for it leads to greater dexterity and precision than with any other method.

The 10-finger system is based upon the principle that a given finger always operates the same specific key. When deciphering uninterrupted series of characters (as for instance from manuscripts as in music) and converting them mentally to corresponding keys on the keyboard, the eye serves as a "receiver" for the brain, which can then send out "instructions" to two groups of sinews, one of which brings into action the muscles of the finger and the other regulates the movement of the key pressed down by that finger.

Machine operators who use only two or four fingers at a time make about 70,000 sweeps with the eyes and some 50,000 slight movements of the hand to direct the fingers on to the various keys. When applying the 10-finger system, however, these movements are cancelled out almost entirely, thus we can speak of "blind" composing. The "blind" composing system is the logical outcome of the 10-finger system. Another drawback of using only a few fingers at a time is that the unused fingers are generally pressed against the palm of the hand. Besides, the weight

of the hands and of the forearm causes sporadic pressing on the machine. In the 10-finger system, specific groups of keys are allocated to each hand. A vertical front separation can be imagined in the middle of each keyboard as a demarcation line. To start with, each finger presses indiscriminately on a number of keys in each group. After a short period of exercising, the same finger always operates the same key. The operator who uses 10-fingers sometimes gives the impression of working slower than the "seeing" operator, yet his rhythm of typing proves to be much more even, and his output is 25 per cent higher than the latter's. When composing for instance badly written copy in a foreign language, or intricate tabular matter, the methodical worker has the added advantage of being able to direct all his concentration on the copy, since operating the keyboard is purely mechanical work to him.

The speed of a rhythmical "blind" operator is entirely subservient to the speed with which the brain (which follows the characters through the medium of the eyes) gives the fingers the right signal in the correct order.

Maximum speed during the typing of a line of legible copy is as follows:

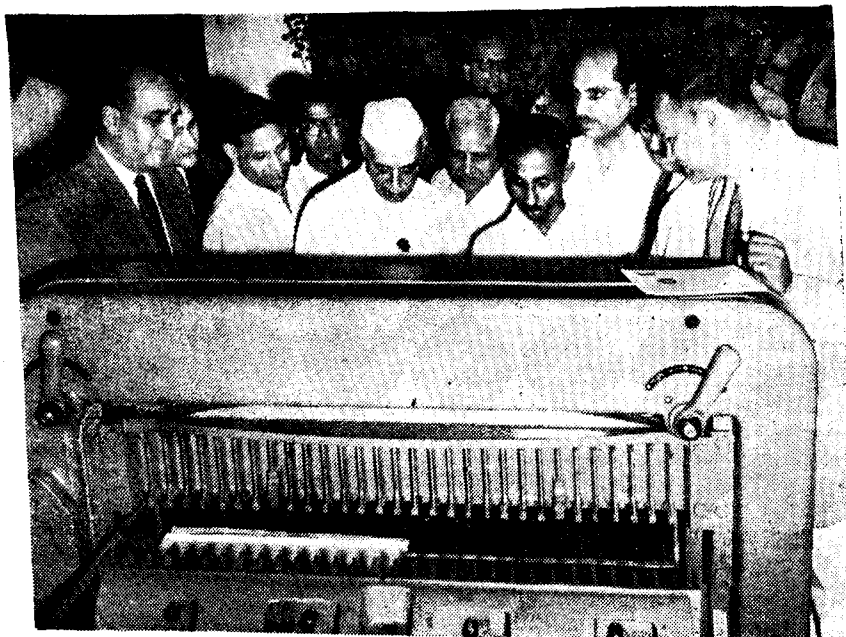
Below average operators, about 4 taps per second;

Average operators, about 5 taps per second;

Above average operators, about 6 taps per second.

Application of 80 or 85 per cent of maximum speed requires only a small amount of energy. This speed can be maintained for prolonged periods and causes few errors. The operator should endeavour, therefore, not to exceed it in his practical work. Production per day largely depends upon the mentality and the temperament of the operator.

The Dutch Federation of Master Printers has a special section



ALL INDIA PRINTERS' EXHIBITION 1957 (5th Session), NEW DELHI
Our PRIME MINISTER PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU is seen deeply absorbed in watching the performance of the SENATOR Guillotine Cutter at the Stall of Graphic Machinery & Appliances Private Ltd.

called the Monotype Users Association. A few years ago this section took the initiative of introducing the systematic application of the 10-finger "blind" typing system in all Dutch firms equipped with Monotype machines. Monotype compositors were graded and up-graded by this section.

Some time ago the Amsterdam School of Graphic Arts took over this task from the Monotype Users Association. The School teaches the 10-finger "blind" typing system, and the course there applies also to those who are already graded as skilled Monotype Compositors, but who did not previously make use of the system.

The Monotype Users Association also set up a form of control in the firms where operators are employed who were trained or re-trained as skilled operators. Besides the training facilities provided by the Amsterdam School of Graphic Arts compositors may also be trained in the firm. There is a compulsory examination at the end of the course.

—By the courtesy of
'International Bulletin'.

(Continued from page 11)

GOVERNMENT'S IMPORT POLICY

Having brought up all these points Sri Kapur expressed a general opinion that Consumer Goods Imports needed to be slashed.

The Minister and other officers were good enough to promise to give due consideration to the demands of the Federation. Mr. Morarji Desai made it quite clear that the suggestion made by our Federation and other Members of the Advisory Council would have to be dealt with keeping in view the need for cutting down the imports.

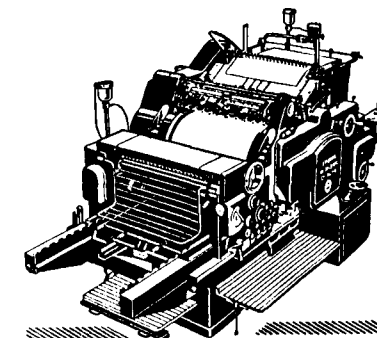
In conclusion, the Minister said that unless imports are cut down more and more, local production will not increase, and local manufacturers will not get the encouragement necessary for them.



"the word possesses"

It's doubtful whether such incidental information will help you produce high-quality printing...but the words **possesses more 'esses' than any other word in the English language.**

printing...but the words ORIGINAL HEIDELBERG (no 'ess' in either!) will guarantee you printing quality second to none. For an ORIGINAL HEIDELBERG Press combines versatility with speed and rugged performance. Proof? There are over 75,000 of them in use around the world.



Three models to choose from:
Platens 10 1/2" x 15", 13 3/4" x 18 1/4" and
the Cylinder Type 21 1/4" x 28 1/4"

You cannot do today's printing with yesterday's machines and still be in business tomorrow

Heidelberg Agents for Northern, Central and Southern India:

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.

Printing Machinery Section

BOMBAY - MADRAS - DELHI - BANGALORE - SECUNDERABAD

International Paper Standards.

(Continued from page 9)

No agreement was reached on the widths of reels, but the Sub-Committee agreed to continue the study, taking the following factors in consideration:

The A series of sizes

The trimmed width of 210 mm

The Swedish, Soviet and Secretariat proposals

The interests of printers and the views of machinery manufacturers

The necessity for cutting trimmed or untrimmed sizes.

The widths of newsprint reels are to be linked if possible with those of reels of printings and writings.

The normal tolerance on sheets of paper of 210 mm width is to be ± 2 mm; if a closer tolerance were necessary, this should be specified at the time of ordering. Normal tolerance should be given for widths of reels and paper sizes decided upon in the course of future work.

The order in which the dimensions of a sheet of paper are to be expressed was also discussed, and it was agreed that the smaller dimension should be given first, i.e. 20" x 30".

When it is necessary to indicate the machine direction, the Sub-committee decided to study the best method of specifying this point:

(a) on orders

(b) on consignments.

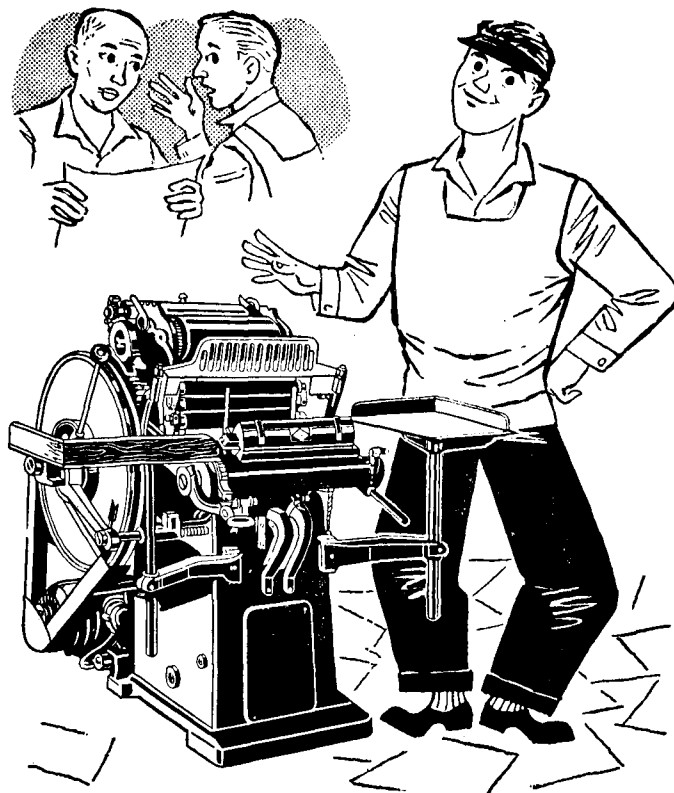
The study of printed sheets, books, pamphlets, envelopes, pads, advertisements, files, etc. was deferred until a future meeting.

It was also decided to study in the future the international standardisation of sizes, taking as a basis for discussion the A series of sizes.

The next meeting will probably take place in Lisbon within the next 18 months.

The French Federation of Master Printers gave a reception to the delegates at the Hotel George V on Monday, 3rd December, 1956.

—By the courtesy of
'International Bulletin'



He's a **Hohner** Owner...

No wonder then he's pleased... for he has *no* printing problems whatsoever. The versatile HOHNER Platen Press is ideal for small print jobs—producing quality printing without rival—except from *another* HOHNER of course!

Special Features:

- * Cylindrical Inking * Excellent Rolling Power
- * Sturdy Impression * Long Life

For further details please consult:

**THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY (INDIA)
PRIVATE LIMITED**

Printing Machinery Section

Bombay - Madras - Delhi - Calcutta - Bangalore
Secunderabad

THE LATE SRI LALA AMAR NATH

In 1911 young Lala Amar Nath at 13 left his College and joined his father, Lala Baij Nath, in establishing in Delhi a fairly large press. He soon acquired the reputation of the best printer not only in Delhi but also in other parts of the country. He was a printer by appointment to successive Viceroys and Governors-General and to the President of India for their personal and official work.



He had been all this time trying though unsuccessfully to organise an association of Delhi printers. In 1939 he was obliged to leave his father's press and started a new one, the Delhi Press, which soon acquired a reputation for good printing. Sri Amar Nath with his previous experience to back him organised the Delhi Printers' Association. He devoted much time to the Association and was constantly thinking as to how best to solve the printer's problems.

In 1948 he became a member of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Since 1926 he was the General Secretary of the Association which post he resigned in 1956 due to ill-health. He was a member of the Labour Advisory Committee and of the Minimum Wages Committee of the Delhi

HAPPY CONTENTMENT

The paper industry of India has been receiving kind treatment from the Government. We have noticed it before. Now comes the confirmation from Mr. P. H. Sykes. Mr. Sykes in his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the I.P.M.A. on May 1, 1957, spoke highly of the Government's "Very real understanding" of the Industry's problems. According to Mr. Sykes, the Government's interest in the industry is shown in many ways, "the latest of which being their appreciation of the rise in our costs and their sanctioning of an increase in the price of our paper to meet it".

Mr. Sykes is also happy that the Government of India has set up a panel for the pulp and paper industry with different industrial representations on it. The scope of this panel is very wide. Amongst other things, it will examine the types of paper manufactured or need manufacturing.

The paper is a vital question to the printers. But there is no indication that their view points were considered while increasing the paper prices. Even in the panel that is to consider the types of paper to be manufactured, the printers of India have no say.

Really, it is a very real understanding between the Government and the I.P.M.A. But the I.P.M.A., we hope, will not forget the consuming printers after all.

You may get off the ground in a dance, for a steady walk ground is your only support.

NOT WITHOUT DOUBT

The private publishing sector of the country has long been looking askant at the Government undertaking to publish books, text-books and otherwise. Very recently the writers' seminar at Allahabad had raised objections to the publication of contemporary writings by

Government. He took much interest in the recent All India Fifth Printers' Conference.

ODDS & ENDS

the States. It is feared that private publishing would be very much affected if the Government appears on the scene as a rival. Further, it is apprehended that the State publishing would result in a political or partisan bias and might prevent new or protestant trends.

It is doubtful how they would receive the news that Kerala has decided on nationalisation as the basis for the production of text-books. According to an official source, the Government had been publishing text-books for schools for some years in the Travancore-Cochin area and this policy would now apply to the whole of Kerala. A press release says that the text-books would be distributed either through co-operative societies or through some other medium like the students' councils so that the full benefit would go to the students themselves.

Well, if education is ultimately made easily available to all and the private industries do not necessarily have to go to the wall, what is the harm.

Let off the bull or take it by the horn.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK

Management is never the strong point with our printing industry albeit its far reaching importance. Indian printing today has come to be recognised as a full-fledged industry combining in itself a close understanding of arts and a skilled application of the sciences. But alas, its management side still limps behind in the dark.

Mr. J. J. Ghandy presiding over the Management Board of the All India Board of Technical studies at its meeting held in Calcutta stressed the need for scientific management in all fields of national activity. The Board has evolved a new scheme of management studies providing for training in business, industrial and general management. "The Board decided to implement the new

(Continued on page 16)

NEWS & NOTES

Labels, ties-on labels and gummed labels for attaching to display exhibits.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry writes under date 21st May:

"The Government of India are maintaining a showroom at Tehran (Iran) to give visual commercial publicity to India's exportable merchandise. The Commercial Secretary, Embassy of India, Tehran, needs some labels as indicated above for attaching to the exhibits on display at that showroom. We would be grateful if you could send samples of these labels with quotations to this Ministry at your earliest."

Foreign print buyers setting up their own printing machines in their factories.

With reference to a resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the Governing Council on 7-11-1956 at New Delhi requesting Government to reconsider their policy and to stop further expansion of the existing printing units of the print-buyers and to refuse licence to them for setting up of new machinery, the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry write under date 3rd June 1957 to say that the point raised by the Federation will be borne in mind while considering the policy and procedure for the licensing of new printing machinery.

WORLD PRINT SWITZERLAND

The Gutenberg Museum in Berne has acquired one page of the first 42-line Gutenberg Bible at a price of 2,000 Swiss francs. Only 46

copies of this Bible, most of them incomplete, are known to exist. The Bibliotheca Bodmeriana in Switzerland owns one complete copy worth some 1.2 million Swiss francs.

EAST GERMANY

The East German enterprise VEB Schuhchemie, of Leipzig-Moelkau, has developed a new cold glue for book-binders which, according to West German sources, is of good quality. The glue which is of viscous composition can be used undiluted or with a small addition of water. Brushes can be washed in ordinary water after use. The glue is traded under the name 'Dartex Kaltleim 1480'.

By the courtesy of *Printing World*.

PATRA TEST ON MANN PRESS

First-ever 'performance' tests on a printing machine to be undertaken by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association are now under way. These are being made on a Mann Junior Master offset press recently installed in the Association's Leatherhead laboratories.

Plans for the programme of experimental work are in the hands of a small committee of PATRA and Mann representatives.

The tests will take the form of commercial production runs and experimental printing trials by the Association's staff and its members. Envisaged are special test runs at the machine's highest production speed. Reports which have come in from around the country suggest, however, that PATRA will be by no means the first to run the press regularly at this speed—7,500 iph.

By the courtesy of *Printing World*.

NEW TYPEFACE FROM POLAND

A New Polish typeface has recently been designed by a Pomeranian artist, Z. Gardzielewski. The first new typeface to be designed in Poland since 1923, it is based on Renaissance models. The designer has named it 'Antique Torun', and it is intended principally for publications in the field of *belles-lettres*.

By the courtesy of *Printing World*.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The fourth International Conference of Printing Research Institutes is to be held in Munich from May 25 to June 1. Subject of conference, which is being organised by the German research institute FOGRA, is 'Print Quality'.

These international conferences were initiated by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association in 1951. The PATRA delegation to the 1957 meeting will be Dr. V. G. W. Harrison (Director of Research); Dr. W. H. Banks (Research Superintendent); S. R. C. Poulter (in charge of Letterpress Research) and J. M. Adams (Optics Laboratory).

ODDS & ENDS

(Continued from page 15)

scheme, which will serve as a model for reorganization of management education and training at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, All India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta, Delhi School of Economics, Bombay University; Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Madras University, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. These centres, which have developed necessary facilities for management studies will adopt the new scheme, according to the requirements of industrial and commercial undertaking in their zones."

It is time that the printing fraternity of India avails itself of these opportunities. This is the only way that will lead them to the highest pinnacle of their dreams.

Suit your action to your wishes.

During the period of the conference, delegates will tour the FOGRA research laboratories. It is also hoped to arrange a visit to Graphic-57, the Lausanne International Printing Exhibition.

HIGH-SPEED ANILINE PRINTER FROM AMERICA

High operating speeds, accurate colour printing and versatile operation are features of a new aniline printer developed in the United States. The machine is described in the current issue of *Printing Abstracts* published by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association. Two basic types are available, each type being manufactured in four different press widths, 20", 26", 36" and 44" (Abstract 415).

In regard to auxiliary devices, *Printing Abstracts* gives news of a new high-speed gathering machine (Abstract 441); a paper-handling device designed to facilitate piling of paper on skids and deter scuffing (Abstract 443); and equipment for making plastic covers for books (Abstract 462).

An article dealing with the effect of heating on the properties of photo-engraving zinc (Abstract 521) and notes on the electrolytic etching of copper plates (Abstract 522) are two items of special interest to the engraver.

Other items of interest include a new plastic mounting base which is being experimented with at King & Jarrett Ltd. (Abstract 466); a new instrument for colour correction in photogravure (Abstract 512); and a table of flog shrinkages (Abstract 474).

By the courtesy of *Printing World*.

IMPROVED FEATURES IN PRINTERS' PLANT

Cutting and creasing platens and the 64" guillotine manufactured by William Crosland Ltd. are now being offered with improved features. Announcing this the company state that their No. 3 model cutting and creasing platen is increased in size, inside chase dimension, from 23" x 35" to 25" x 35".

A new timing device is now offered in three sizes of the platen, 15" x 24", 22" x 30" and 25" x 35". Compared with single impression, output is almost doubled.

Allowing the machine to stop when the block is fully open for any pre-determined time from half a second to 10 seconds, it is infinitely variable between those limits. At the end of the dwell period the machine automatically strikes on again.

In view of the fact that a variable-speed drive is fitted to allow the operator more time for the feed, it is claimed that the introduction of this device will make such variable-speed drives obsolete.

Using the dwell, the machine can be run at its top operating speed and the operator can take exactly what time he requires by adjusting the dwell accordingly. It is on this that the claim of doubled production is made.

When necessary the machine can be run on continuous running as at present. A simple adjustment is provided for this. The timing device can only be fitted to machines which have an electro-magnetic clutch.

The Crosland 64" New Style guillotine is now offered with three optional extras. Completely new is an exceptionally large plastic front table. Extra size will enable the convenient accommodation of large quantities of paper, and being made of plastic, it is completely rust-free.

Airfloat mechanism can now be supplied. This extends to the front table as well as the back. It will be of particular advantage to users of this large size of machine. An electro-magnetic clutch is also available.

By the courtesy of *Printing World*.

COLOUR APTITUDE TEST

The Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association announces that any further applications for the ISCC Colour Aptitude Test are to be deferred until April. This is to allow the scoring system to be checked.

By the courtesy of *Printing World*.

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS UNDER TEST

A simple method for comparing the set-off tendencies of slow-drying lithographic inks and for assessing the setting times of quick-set inks has been devised by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association. The method is described in a report reviewed in the current issue of *Patra News*.

In the experimental work at PATRA, a range of rough cartridge papers and art papers was examined, but the method can be applied to any type of stock and most kinds of ink.

The basis of the technique is to prepare prints having a standard film thickness and, while the ink is still wet, to produce set-off marks from them. These marks can either be examined visually or with the aid of instruments to check the density of the marks.

The method of preparing the prints is essentially the same as the Weighed Shell technique. A number of light aluminium blocks are inked up and weighed. Using the paper to be tested, prints are taken and the blocks weighed again. It is thus possible to determine within accurate limits the amount of ink transferred to the paper.

The next step is to keep the prints for a set time, the period depending on the type of ink and paper used in the experiment. After this, the set-off marks can be made.

This is done merely by taking one of the prints and sandwiching it between two sheets of art paper. The three sheets are then passed between the impression cylinder and uninked forme of a proofing press as in a normal printing action. A set-off mark will be produced on the top sheet, the bottom sheet serving to provide extra pressure.

The procedure is repeated at further time intervals so as to build up a collection of prints for examination.

A comparison of the set-off marks can give a good indication as to the drying times of inks on a wide range of papers.

By the courtesy of *Printing World*.

**ASSOCIATION OF MASTER
PRINTERS, WEST BENGAL, 32
UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD,
CALCUTTA.**

Sri S. N. Guha Ray, Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Association of Master Printers writes, under date 28th May 1957, to say that at a general meeting of the above association held on 25th May 1957 at 4 p.m. at the Bholanath Dham, 33/2, Beadon St., Calcutta an executive committee for 1957 was elected consisting of the following members:—

President:

Sri H. K. Dass (Eagle Litho-graphing Co. P. Ltd.).

Vice-Presidents:

Sri Gopal Ch. Ray (Navana Ptg. Wks. Pvt. Ltd.).

Sri N. K. Gossain (Gossain & Co. (Printers) P. Ltd.).

Sri A. K. Sen Gupta (Bengal Autotype Co.).

Sri A. P. Bhargava (Cal. Photo-type Co. P. Ltd.).

Hony. Secretary:

Sri S. C. Ghose (Calcutta Press Pvt. Ltd.).

Jt. Hony. Secretary:

Sri S. N. Banerji (Lotus Press).

Asstt. Secretaries:

Sri D. P. Chatterji (Dipti. Ptg. & Binding Wks.).

Sri Sukumar Banerji (Glasgow Ptg. Co. P. Ltd.).

Sri Narayan Lahiri (Loyal Art Press Pvt. Ltd.).

Sri Dhrubaranjan Das (Card-board Box of India).

Hony. Treasurer:

Sri Anil Kumar Roy (Art Union Ptg. Wks. P. Ltd.).

Ex. Comm. Members:

Sri Satish Ch. Mitra (Bengal Cardboard Industries & Printers P. Ltd.).

Sri K. C. Chatterji (Eton Press Pvt. Ltd.).

Sri Indu Bhusan Lahiri, (Homin. Art Press).

Sri G. K. Mohan Gupta, (Bharat Phototype Studio).

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Sri S. Das Gupta (Reproduction Syndicate).

Sri P. C. Burman (Dabur (S. K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd.).

Sri S. N. Mitra (Bodhi Press).

Sri U. N. Dey (Eastern Type Foundry & Oriental Ptg. Works Private Ltd.).

Sri Jitendra Nath Dey (Express Printers P. Ltd.).

Sri K. Pal (Nabajiban Press).

Sri Tridibesh Bose (K. P. Bose Ptg. Works).

Sri Nootbehari Dutta (N. B. Dutta & Co.).

Sri Heramba Kr. Baisya (Style-C-Print).

Sri Jitendra Nath Bose (Indian Press P. Ltd.).

Sri Prafulla Kr. Mukherji (S. Antool & Co. P. Ltd.).

Sri Kalidas Munshi (Pooran Press).

Sri Kanchan Kumar Mukherji (Bengal Phototype Co. P. Ltd.).

Sri Ranjan Kumar Das (Calcutta Job Press P. Ltd.).

Sri R. K. Dutta (Block & Print House Pvt. Ltd.).

Sri S. B. Mallik (Bani Press).

Sri S. C. Mukherji (Radiant Process Pvt. Ltd.).

Sri Madan Mohan Mukherji (B.M.S. Ptg. Works).

Sri A. K. Dhole (Kanai Press).

Sri K. L. Verma (Sri Chitra-gupta Press).

STANDARDISATION OF PAPER.

With reference to the recent resolution of the All-India Federation of Master Printers that the period of 10 years recommended by the Paper Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution for switching over to the new sizes of paper standardised is too short a one and that it may be fixed at least at 15 years, the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to whom the resolution was communicated state in their letter of the 30th May that the period of 10 years is fairly reasonable and that it does not require any extension at this stage.

'LITHOFOIL' in tropics.

A number of 'Lithofoil'* pre-sensitised plates which were over two years old and had been stored under extreme conditions of temperature and humidity in Nigeria for more than a year showed, after processing, no less in sensitivity and printed perfectly well. This high standard of performance was confirmed by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association recently when tests on these plates were carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Supply.

The plates measured 30" x 37½". Some of the packets had been mishandled so that the wrappings were torn and the foil seals broken; extensive mould growth had occurred on the wrappings. In spite of the severe storage conditions and handling damage, the plates showed no difference in sensitivity from a batch of newly-coated plates processed at the same time.

Short machine runs were made and very satisfactory results obtained. Although no long runs were carried out beyond a nominal 3,000 impressions, ill-treatment on the machine by wet washing out with white spirit and phosphate etch indicated a satisfactory image performance.

*'Lithofoil' pre-sensitised plates were designed and produced by Kodak Ltd. initially for the Ministry of Supply.

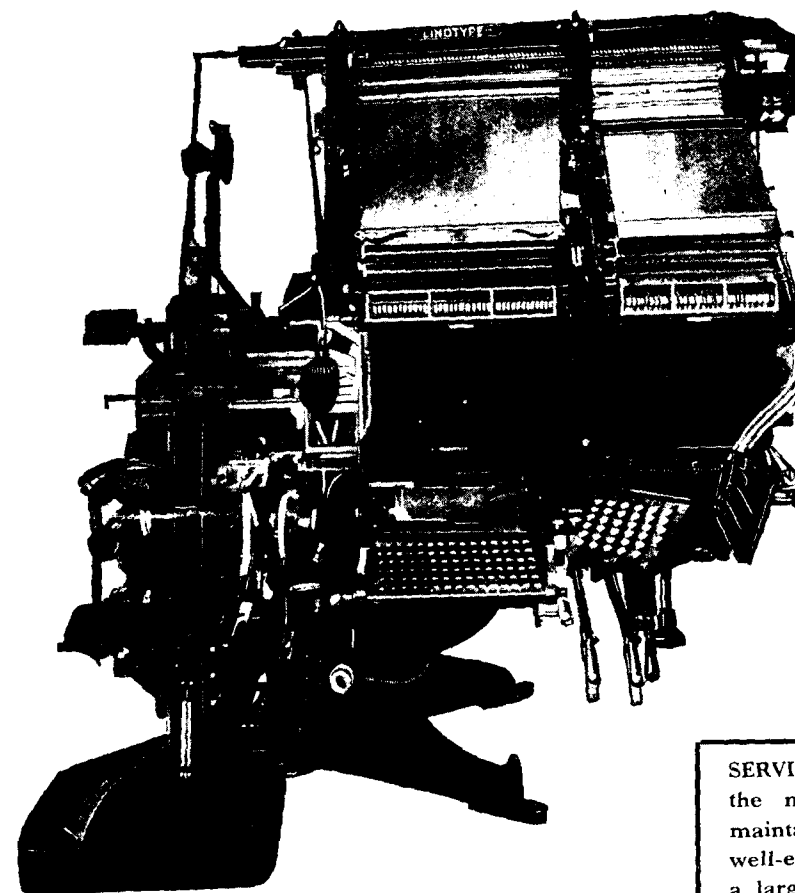
By the courtesy of Printing World.

IMPORT OF ROLLER COMPOSITION.

With reference to the decision of the Governing Council on 1st April 1957 and communicated to the Government of India that there should be no ban on the import of roller composition as both in quality and quantity the indigenous material cannot stand comparison with it, the Government of India in their letter of 4th June 1957 state that the said decision of the Governing Council has been noted down for consideration in connection with the import policy for the next period.

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 850 languages and dialects.

LEADERSHIP

Exclusive Linotype features include the Swinging Front, Detachable Key-rod Frame and Swinging Keyboards for quick and easy cleaning.

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 & MACHINERY LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

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BOMBAY-1

10/29, Mount Road
MADRAS-2

M143-2, 255
N57-2.6

When a printer buys

GANGES INKS

he can be sure the quality is the best because:—

- ★ THE FINEST INGREDIENTS ARE CHOSEN
- ★ TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ARE EMPLOYED
- ★ AND, ABOVE ALL

THE BEST MACHINERY IS USED

Powerful modern Grinding Mills
perform the precision grinding which
alone can produce a really fine ink.

This is Ganges'
GUARANTEE TO THE PRINTER

Annual Subscription : Rs. 5/-

Single Copy : 37 nP.

Published by S. Viswanathan on behalf of the All India Federation of Master Printers and printed by Mr. A. Sendall
at The Associated Printers (Madras) Private Limited, Madras and Bangalore.