



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN FEDERATION OF PRINTING TECHNOLOGISTS

Vol. V

JUNE 1958

No. 11

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VOL V, JUNE 1958 No. 11



The Official Monthly of The Indian Federation of Printing Technologists, Madras

Hony. Secretary

S. SRINIVASA RAO, L.P.T.

Hony. Editor

V. R. SIVARAM, L.P.T.

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All correspondence regarding the Federa-
tion should be addressed to the Hony.
Secretary.

Regarding matter for publication, subscrip-
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dressed to the Hon. Editor.

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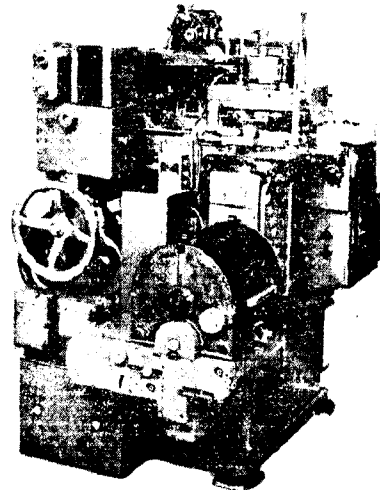
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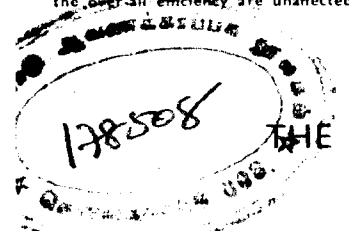
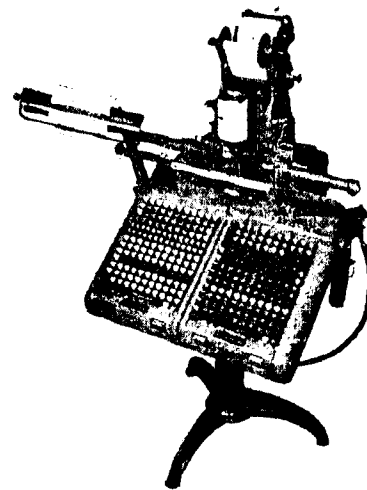
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The Proceedings of the

Sixth Session of the All India Printers' Conference

THE Sixth Session of the All India Printers' Conference met on April 19th, 1958 at "The President", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore at 3 p.m. The Conference was organised under the auspices of the All India Federation of Master Printers by the Coimbatore and the Nilgiris Districts Master Printers' Association.

It was inaugurated by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Labour, Government of Madras.

A number of delegates from all parts of the country attended the Conference.

The Conference was presided over by Sri S. Ramu, the new President of the All India Federation of Master Printers.

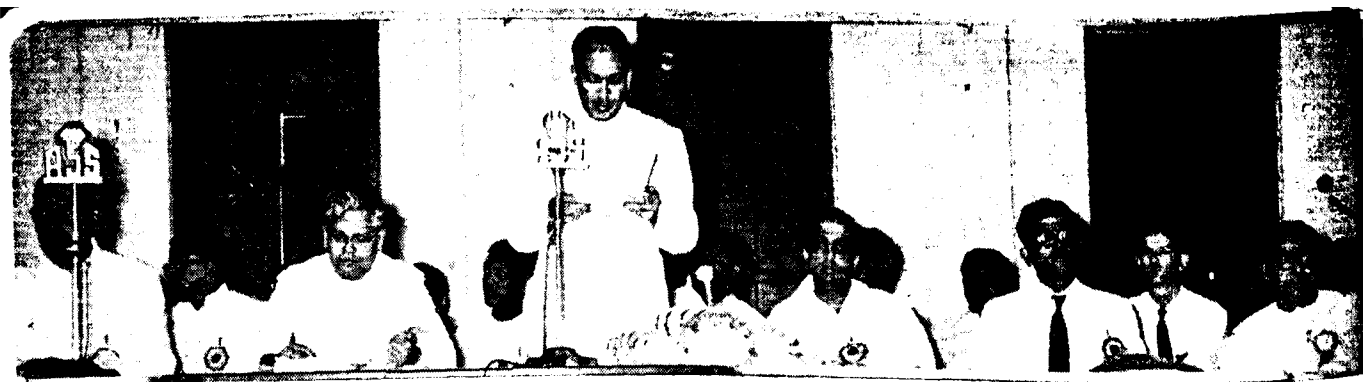
P. R. Ramakrishnan's Welcome Address

The proceedings of the Conference commenced with prayer. Sri P. R. Ramakrishnan, M.P., Chairman of the Reception Committee, while welcoming the Minister, the delegates and the visitors said:

"Printing industry is a capital intensive industry. Today we have more than 25,000 printing houses in India, 90% of which are located in smaller towns and mostly private owned employing 5 to 15 workers. Because of the difficulty of finance and also because of intensive competition among themselves most of them have not been able to rise above one or two treadle stage of operation. Printing industry is dependent much more than other industries on the standard of literacy and on the standard of living of the people. The pace of development of this industry is dependent mostly on the pace of development of other industries. As long as cheapness is the criterion, the progress of advanced printing technique would be considerably slowed down.

It may not be out of place to recall here that the printer is an artist. He is like a chief in a big hotel on whose performance depends the success of the hotel itself. He should possess sufficient knowledge of planning, control of

JUNE 1958



Sri P. R. Ramakrishnan, M.P., Chairman of the Reception Committee Welcoming the gathering

inventories, artistic arrangement of matter in the best possible manner, checking proofs and finally adjusting the machines to give the most effective and satisfactory performance. This calls for an intensive training of many years in printing technology and the success depends mostly on the printer in economising material and wastage. Today we have four establishments for the training of men in printing technology. All of them concentrate on basic printing and do not have facilities for training in advanced printing techniques. It is a matter of regret that no steps have been taken to equip them or staff them to fulfil a great want. In view of the importance of the industry, I feel we need more establishments better equipped than we have today. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to take effective steps in locating a printing technology school in Coimbatore. I feel confident that this place will provide better facilities and opportunities for developing a School of Printing Technology on modern lines, because of the industrial orientation of Coimbatore.

Control of wastage is mainly a function dependent on a complete co-operation of the workers in the printing establishment. Such a willing co-operation can come only from a satisfied and disciplined worker. The apprentice scheme, therefore, becomes a very important factor in the development of the workers for the printing industry. Today there is no separate scheme for training of apprentices for printing industry. I do hope the Government would take steps to institute a scheme for the proper training of workmen needed for this growing industry. Development of willing and

disciplined workers is mostly dependent on a satisfactory wage structure. In short for the success of any printing establishment where the materials used are costly and where negligence or wanton spoilage would be a serious matter, a longstanding arrangement of labour contracts is a necessity. I do hope effective steps would be taken to ensure this peaceful atmosphere on a long term basis.

Today, we are depending entirely on foreign countries for printing machines. The Government of India for a long time have been proposing to establish factories for the purpose of manufacturing printing machines. So far, not many have come forward to undertake to establish such a factory. There are many difficulties in undertaking such a venture. Even in the most advanced countries of the world, there are very few factories who are engaged wholly in the manufacture of printing machines. Most of them had been pioneers in the field of such manufacture. Many of the printing machines that are today in the market are well known makes. Many of them are not amenable to mass production. The wages of the highly mechanised industries in the neighbourhood, have forced the cost of printing machines to an abnormally high level, which is not in the reach of the ordinary printer. Name is a big thing in printing industry. Because of the conservative nature and lack of knowledge of the printer regarding machinery there is a great resistance on the part of many printers to buy anything that is new and is not well known in the field. So much so any new venture in the field would



A view of the audience

face very serious difficulties of marketing which would involve serious initial losses.

Today the Government of India have almost banned the import of printing machinery. This has been done because of serious shortage of foreign exchange. Even though this may seriously hinder the pace of development of printing industry, I certainly feel that this may also encourage establishment of the longfelt need of printing machine manufacture in our own country

I am happy to report at this Conference that there is a proposal of establishing a large printing machine manufacturing factory in the industrial city of Coimbatore. Plans have already been drawn up and before the end of this year, it is proposed to set up a factory

with a capacity of two platen machines per day.

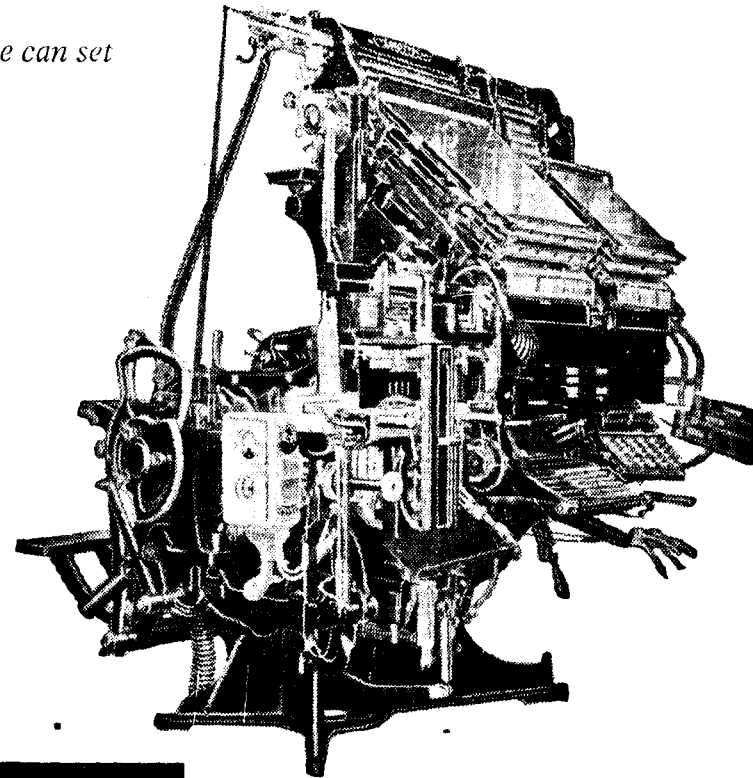
I sincerely hope the Government of Madras and the Government of India would make available all the raw materials needed, for this venture. We are conscious of the many difficulties in this venture and we are hoping we shall be able to put out in the market a popular make with many improvements. If the Government of India continues their import restrictions for a sufficiently long time so as to enable this infant factory to establish its reputation, this venture is sure to succeed.

The restriction in the import of paper has placed a severe restriction on printing establishments. The production of indigenous paper is not sufficient to meet the demands of the country—no doubt the Government of India

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are planning to enhance the manufacture of paper. Many factories have been licensed and it will take a long time before many of them will come into existence.

I am also happy that the Madras Government is taking necessary steps to establish a 100 ton paper factory at Mettur. I have doubt, Sir, the establishment of this factory would lessen our dependence on foreign imports. The paper situation is serious now and in the interim period it would be necessary to liberalise the user licence. I feel this is necessary to check blackmarketing of paper to printing establishments. I have no doubt that the Government is aware that the printers are forced to pay very much higher prices for paper in the open market and even paying these higher prices, they are not able to get the quantity or the quality of paper they require.

The printing industry has come to occupy a prominent place in the industrial set up of our country. The public sector also forms a large portion of this. I honestly believe that there is

a great printing surplus capacity in the private sector itself. I do hope the Government would take this into account and make available government jobs to private sector before they launch on expansion of the public sector. This would not only result in considerable saving of foreign exchange and also help to utilise the surplus capacity that is existing in the country.'

Then the Chairman requested the minister to inaugurate the Conference and open the Exhibition ★

Proof reading done cheap!

A long time ago a Parisian printer, Robert Estienne (1503—1559) hung his galley proofs outside his print shop and passing scholars were paid one sou for every error they could find.



Another view of the audience

The Hon'ble Minister

Explains the stand of

PRIVATE AND THE GOVT. PRESSES

SRI R. VENKATRAMAN, the Minister, inaugurating the Conference and opening the Exhibition said that the printing industry played a vital part as a vehicle for the advancement of literacy and knowledge in a young democracy. Printing was not merely a business proposition but was also a creative art. It also provided employment to a large number of people. There were at present about 25,000 private printing presses in India and a majority of them were, however, small private undertakings. Also there were over 2,000 presses in the Southern region alone and the number of presses in Madras State was over 1,000. The Government Press in Madras was one of the oldest presses in India. There were other century-old presses in Madras like the Hoe & Co., and the Diocesan Press.

The Minister said the demands for books, magazines, newspapers, etc., were bound to grow more and more along with the growth of literacy and he was sure that the future held vast prospects for printing industry. It was therefore proper that printers from all over India should assemble together to exchange views on common purposes and resolve to improve the conditions obtaining in the industry.

Sri Venkatraman said on the representation by the Federation some relaxations had been made with regard to imports of essential machinery and spare parts for the industry.

Continuing, Sri Venkatraman said in an independent country labour and management should live in amity. Each should realise that the other was necessary for the survival and growth of industry and try to understand the other's problems. As one who has been connected with labour for a number of years he wished to state that it was better to settle differences between the labour and the managements by personal talks than by resorting to long process of tribunals and other legal measures. There would be better atmosphere if matters were settled across the conference table. He was sure that press proprietors would look at their problems in the above light and try to minimise the number of conflicts with the labour.

There is an apprehension in certain sections of the printing industry of the competition from the Government presses, the Minister said. He assured that there was no conflict between the private and public sectors. The latter was only to supplement and not to supplant the private printer. As part of the expansion plan of the Government of India presses, there were going to be two presses in the southern region, one at Coimbatore and another in Kerala. "But I am sure" he said "these cannot take much of your type of printing business out of your hands."

Madras School of Printing

In Madras there had been a printing section in the Central Polytechnic for over 30 years now. In 1955 this was developed into a Regional School of Printing catering to the Southern States. He would suggest that everyone employed in the industry should at first undergo a course of training in its technique. This would revitalise the industry while improving quality and quantity of production as well as minimising waste and accidents. He suggested that persons trained in printing schools alone should be employed.

(Continued on page 40)

PRINTECH

12 பாயின்ட் பவானி ரோமன்

ஒருவன் தன்னைத்தான் நேசிப்பானாகில், அவன் தன்னையே கவனமாய்க் காத்துவரவேண்டும். இரவில் முன்று யாமங்களில் ஒன்றிலாயினும் ஞானி விழிப்புடன் கவனமாயிருப்பானாக.

ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனும் முதலில் தான் நன்னெறியில் நிலை பெறவேண்டும்; பிறகுதான் மற்றவர்களுக்குப் போதிக்கவேண்டும். இத்தகைய ஞானி கிலேசமடைவதில்லை.

மற்றவர்களுக்குப் போதிக்கிறபடி ஒருவன் தன்னைப் பண்படுத்திக் கொள்ளட்டும். தன்னை நன்கு அடக்கியாண்ட பிறகு, பிறரை அடக்கியான முடியும். ஏனெனில் தன்னை அடக்கிக் கொள்வதே கடினமான காரியம்.

ஒருவன் தானே தனக்குத் தலைவன். வேறு யார் தலைவனாயிருக்க முடியும்? தன்னை நன்கு அடக்கிவைத்துக் கொண்டால் ஒருவன் பெறுதற்கரிய தலைவனைப் பெற்றவனாவான்.

முடனுடைய பாவம் அவனிடமே பிறந்தது, அவனே படைத்தது, வயிரம் மற்ற மணிகளை அறுப்பதுபோல், அவன் செய்த பாவமே அவனை அழித்துவிடும்.

மாலுவக் கொடி கடம்ப மரத்தைச் சுற்றிப் படர்ந்து மரத்தையே அழுக்கி விடுவதுபோல், ஒருவனுடைய தீவினையே அவனை அழுக்கிவிடுகிறது; பகைவர் செய்யவிரும்பும் தீமையை அவன் தானாகவே செய்துகொள்கிறான்.

ஷெ பவானி ரோமன் எழுத்துக்கள்
18, 14, 12, 11, 10, 9 பாயிண்டுகளில் கிடைக்கும்

தயாரிப்போர் :
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ஸ்பார்ட்டன் டைப் பெளண்டரி
சூளை, சென்னை-7

A Call for a Complete Re-orientation of Training System

SRI S. RAMU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

TODAY I am doubly honoured. Firstly, in having the privilege of addressing you, Sir, and all the Printers of the country; and secondly, in having been elected to hold this high office. With my limited abilities I feel a little humble in saying these words and crave your indulgence if I should say something which will offend

Printing in India started after the Renaissance movement in the West. The missionaries introduced it, the Government in power developed it, first for their own needs and then to a certain extent for the good of the people. Though we have been a civilized nation long before the advent of printing in the world, we did not feel printing necessary for the advancement of knowledge and uplift of mankind. We had our schools and colleges long before printing came to the aid of education. Our Universities in Banaras, Taxila, Vidarbha, Ujjain and Nalanda produced some master brains. To mention the highly developed system of education in the recent past, at the beginning of the 18th century A.D., before the advent of the British, we had about 30,000 schools, one to every 400 members of the population. Our goods were being exported to all parts of the world. Neither for education and culture, nor for commerce did we use printing.

But, today, the whole world over, for furtherance of knowledge, for influencing people in every sphere, printing is utilized. Printed books, printed pictures, printed charts are essential. In business, printing is necessary for leaflets, posters, instruction sheets, etc., and for the various administrative and accounting forms, for instruction and information, for mass selling of products, instruction leaflets and advertising literature, for influencing people, and publicity material. The demand for printing is very great in the country and it is growing every day; it is going to be colossal. We have a very important role in the plans of the development of the country. Unfortunately we ourselves do not realize it. Can we blame the Government if they do not realize it? They have not mentioned anything about it in their First Five-year Plan, or in the Second.

It might stagger some of you to know that the annual value of printing production in the country is about 120 crores—to make a mild statement. That is the value of work produced by the 20,000 private presses and the handful of mighty Government presses. With the increase in educational standards, increased manufacturing and selling programmes of consumer goods, with impetus given to manufacture of pharmaceutical products and their distribution, the scope for printing is boundless.



Sri S. Ramu, the new President of A.I.F.M.P. delivering the Presidential Address

Are we prepared for this? With the formation of the All-India Federation of Master Printers in 1953, we took the first step in consolidating our position. We got recognition as an important body. Nobody can deny the fact, that this body has been responsible for improving the standard of printing in its various branches. Our own printing exhibition, followed by Central Government Exhibition and awards for good printing will show the rapid strides made both in quality and variety of processes. Let me sound a note of warning. Let us not be complacent. We have to go a long way in raising the general standard of printing all over the country. It is the onerous duty of this body to see that every printer in the country conforms to certain standards. To talk of unfair competition, want of funds or materials, are all lame excuses for want of will to produce quality. We are a nation of people who have produced the finest in textiles, silk, art sculpture, and many other fields. When our erstwhile masters were walk-

ing naked in the forests of the present civilized world, we had achieved fame as very advanced people. There is no reason why we should not be on top in printing too. We can and must do it. I was gratified the other day to see an account of a most up-to-date graphic arts plant on the outskirts of London owned and run by an Indian. I heard from a friend that one of the most sought-after men in colour correction in New York is an Indian. This shows that we have the ability to show our superiority. It shall be the sacred duty of every member of this Federation to spread the message of quality in printing, in season and out of season, to the remotest corners of the country.

I am sorry to say, that the Government presses in spite of being the biggest units in the country, are the worst offenders, as far as quality is concerned. They use shoddy paper and cheap material, thereby spreading an atmosphere of cheapness and lack of care resulting in poor quality. Since the Government presses are very big units, they can set

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the pace for the industry in the country in quality, economy, methods, organization, and technical excellence.

In printing, it is not possible to set quality standards as in the engineering industry or other similar industries, since quality is set mostly by visual judgment. It is an industry where a high degree of craftsmanship is combined with mechanical perfection. Great care must be taken in the training of men. Both craftsmanship and mechanics of printing have to be taught and the flair for quality has to be inculcated from the early stages of training. Printers have to educate print buyers, especially the millimeter-minded ones that quality is more important than cheapness. Printing will not achieve the function for which the particular piece is produced, if it is not of certain quality—whether it is advertising, education or any other form of appeal.

The methods of introducing quality standards in printing is to work to "pre-set standards". Plate-gauges, micro-meters, colour charts, roller gauges, mechanical quoins and so many other materials necessary for accurate work are available. Standards must be set for the various operations by gauges where possible and by visual means where necessary. Inspection at the various processing stages and before despatch is essential. Unless a zealous care is taken to maintain quality, we are doomed in this profession.

Printing education and training

I attach a lot of importance to printing education and training. The Government of India has introduced four regional schools, and one is going to be established for higher education in printing, on the outskirts of Bombay. Besides these, some of the States and some private bodies have started Printing Schools. Nobody can deny the fact that the teachers of these institutions are doing valiant work. We have to look at the training in an objective way. Can we absorb the students from the schools straight away as Foremen or Overseers? Regarding those who have been entertained in up-to-date presses, have they proved themselves capable of managing the departments to

the satisfaction of the management? The answer has to be an apologetic "no". I will not blame the students. I will not blame the teachers. It is the system of training. Complete re-orientation of the system of training, subjects to be taught, how instruction is to be imparted, have to be gone into very carefully by an expert body, so that students who come out of these schools will be assets to the industry and appreciated by the country for their contribution.

It is also necessary to introduce a system of training to those artisans who are already in the industry. A new word has been coined TWI—training-within-industry. This is absolutely essential so that quality in printing will start from within. Also productivity, costs and aesthetics will become commonplace in every plant. A suitably planned programme of training-within-the-industry is going to be profitable both to the private sector and the Government presses. As such, I earnestly hope the Government will take suitable action to initiate a scheme.

In addition to the above two categories of training, Foremanship training is absolutely imperative. The All India Federation of Master Printers along with Government must incorporate urgently a special scheme of Foremanship training. The key to the advancement of the industry both in quality and productivity lies in the excellence of middle management in our Industry.

In matters of training workers and middle management, it will be a great advantage if unions take a keen interest. Unfortunately, unions tend to be more political and not industry minded. Their attitude is of exploitation of workers for political ends, not advancement of the social status and economic position of the worker.

Labour

The above brings us to the position of labour. We have to shamefully admit the nude fact that factory conditions in the vast majority of presses in the country are awful. We can readily advance reasons. That will be, in my opinion, to justify our action. Under the

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BOMBAY**

present state of affairs in the world, the pattern of socialization set by our Government, from every human consideration, the working conditions have to be improved. We have to set very high standards. Plenty of room, plenty of light and fresh air, proper washing places and conveniences, drinking water and canteen facilities, recreation and reading rooms, health of the worker and his family, are all the bounden duty of management.

Regarding the wage of workers, in some States minimum wages for various categories have been set by Government; Industrial Courts have enforced wage scales etc. But unfortunately, there is no scientific approach to the problem. The fundamental fact that the lot of the workman in the industry must be improved must be accepted by management. A proper job evaluation system, a uniform wage level in the industry with periodical increases, hitched to the cost of living must be introduced at the earliest possible stage. If the printing workman is made a respectable citizen of the State, free from want, with modest luxuries available for his family, with reasonable security, by paying him a decent wage uniformly all over the country, the person who is running the press is going to be benefited a lot more. Far from getting alarmed at any move to make the lot of the worker better, he must help in the move, so that ultimately the printing proprietor himself considerably raises his status and becomes a respected member in the social structure.

While deliberating on this aspect of the industry, it will not be out of place to mention the importance of a proper apprenticeship scheme. We want properly trained apprentices for the future of the industry. They are the future citizens of this country. We should regulate the entry of apprentices in the industry, so that there is no glut at any stage, nor should there be a want of trained artisans for this growing and important industry. Great care should be given to the system of training of the apprentices, because mere technical knowledge alone will not be enough. A very strict appreciation of discipline,

a great love for the work, pride in craftsmanship, the feeling that they are participants in the building up of our country, and that as Indians they are second to none in the world—all this must be inculcated from their early training days.

Research

Next importance to teaching and training, apprenticeship and labour welfare, is research. It is not possible for the large number of small units in the printing trade to have Research Departments. In fact, in the whole country there may be only two or three private firms capable of having research departments of their own. It is essential for the Government in collaboration with the All India Federation of Master Printers to start Research centres in the big cities or to have departments of printing research in the various national research units already set up by the Government. I have great confidence in the intellectual capacity of our young societies. Given the proper lead and scope to do research in the various branches of the Graphic arts, I am sure our young men will produce new type of plates and plate-making techniques for offset, new methods of colour filtration, new type of inks and dyes, simplified typeforms in Hindi and other languages, new application of electronics in Graphic arts. The delicate instruments and equipment necessary for research must be provided by the Government, some of them locally made, very good examples of which I saw in Poona a few years back, and also giving necessary licences to our Research Institutes to import new instruments.

Licences

Coming to the question of licences, we have to appreciate that Government has curtailed the issue of licences owing to the acute foreign exchange position. In the matter of printing machines and equipment, while cutting down licences, special attention must be paid to the manufacture of equipment in the country. Government need not take up the manufacture themselves, but surely must give every assistance to people who have already started

or who want to start. As a matter of fact, some have already started and a few types of equipment are being manufactured and others will come out very soon. Apart from financial and technical assistance, it is the duty of Government at this stage to see that no wild manufacturing is resorted to by the various units, foreign and local. The country is committed to use metric system of measurements. The Indian Standards Institute has recommended the International Standards of Paper. Type measurements and sizes, paper sizes, packing thickness on cylinders, standardization of gears, screws, etc., obsolescence, are all details which must be worked out by the development wing and insisted upon, so that there is no chaos and waste in manufacture.

In this connection, though the private printers have always been lectured about the tight foreign exchange position and consequent non-issue of licences, it has to be noted that licence for printing and lithographic machines has been issued to the value of Rs. 1,56,11,739/- in 1956 and Rs. 1,80,24,515 in 1957 from January to September. A selected few in the private sector would have received special assistance and the major portion may be for Government presses. The Government will do well to examine the position carefully to see whether Government only should run these huge presses, which have never produced any quality work, which have not been noted for their economy or productivity; nor for the introduction of any wonderful training schemes. If it is a Government for the people by the people, should it not help small printers to develop their presses by giving machinery, showing them better methods of production, accounting and costing, and buying the Government's printing requirements from them? When all is said and done, except a few big presses, more than 90% of the presses in the country are small units with 5 to 15 employees. There is a life of misery and starvation. Why cannot the people's government help these people? Why are they pouring all the money collected from the people in a score of these huge Government presses? This

is a great chance for the Congress Government to show that they exist and work for the people. To a certain extent, this industry must be treated like some of the cottage industries or the handloom industry. Can these mighty Government presses do anything directly for the people of the 3018 towns or the five and a half lakhs of villages in India?

If the education of the millions of India is to be accelerated, if the technological knowledge of the young men all over this vast sub-continent is to be improved, if the various factory products and consumer goods are to be taken to the innermost villages, a vast network of small printing units must be spread all over the country. These units must be supplied with trained men, given proper standardized machines and equipment, taught proper accounting and costing methods and must be fired with the zeal to help themselves. This is a sacred duty of the socialistic Government to help the people, far from concentrating power in a few Government presses.

I hope the Union Cabinet will appreciate this aspect of our education and advancement and come out with a suitable plan of "progress through print"

Paper and Paper Boards

When we talk about import of printing machinery worth more than 2 crores in 1957, our eyes turn to the import of paper and paper boards excluding newsprint in 1957. For the nine months ending September 1957, we have imported 84,215 tons at a cost of Rs. 10,02,23,700 and in 1956 the tonnage was 141,339 at cost of Rs. 15,05,48,585. It is high time, the Finance Ministry takes note of this and appoints a special committee of import officials and master printers, to see what could be reduced or cut, what varieties should be imported in what weight and sizes, I am sure quite amount of public money could be saved.

This staggering import is in addition to the production of very good output from the local mills. The production of paper and boards in the country from January to September stands at 150,808 tons.

The planners expected a demand of 200,000



Sri S. Viswanathan, Hon. General Secretary, read the messages.

tons by the end of the Plan period, whereas the actual consumption would be much higher at the end of the Plan period; it is actually higher now. The actual consumption of paper, excluding newsprint and special paper was over 238,000 tons in 1955-56. The planners expected an annual increase of 8% per annum in First Plan period and about 10% in the Second Plan period, thus bringing the expected demand to 350,000 tons by 1960-61. The various educational programmes, increase in sales of local-made consumer products, much needed publicity for the various activities of the Government and several other causes will, in my opinion, increase the demand to a much higher figure.

Indian Mills are expanding; new mills are coming up; production is going up. But the demand is growing at a faster pace. With the present restrictions on imports, malpractices are rife in selling prices. This by itself is not harmful as a good portion of it will come to the Government as taxes. But unfortunately, the accounts, we understand are kept in such a complicated and clumsy way, that the Government is losing a lot of revenue. Except a few well-managed mills, the others are profiteering in a terrific way. Shortage is felt in every part of India and the price of a paper is spiralling up. Where is all this money going? When the paper manufacturing business is in the hands of a small group of influential people, when huge sums of money are being made by opportunist middlemen, when the poor man

does not get a proper deal, it is the duty of the Government to step in. It is imperative that the Tariff Commission be asked to inquire into the cost and price structure, selling methods, re-ploughing of profits in the industry correct accounting system and control of quality.

We are sure the Government will probe into the matter further, through their development department and other sources, so that relief may be brought to millions of paper users.

I have so far mentioned how in various ways, the Government can help our industry. One of the most important reasons why we appeal to them is they are our biggest competitors as monopolistic big printers. In spite of the fact that the country is producing more than 120 crores worth of printing work every year, what is the condition of the printers?

This amount is nothing compared to the astronomical heights; this will go up in the coming years. Government should realize that this industry is a key industry for education, business and propaganda. They must come forward to assist the industry, if they want to really do something for the teeming masses and if they want to consolidate their position as working for a socialistic pattern.

We, as printers, considering the glorious scope we have in this great experiment of nation-building and in the vast opportunities available to us, must organize ourselves better and progress faster. We owe a duty to the printing fraternity of our country and to the people of our land. Let us wake up and act.

Vote of Thanks

Sri S. Viswanathan, the Hon. General Secretary then read messages wishing the Conference success.

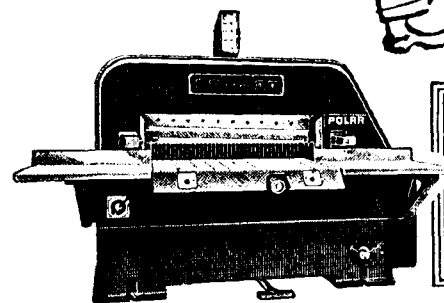
Sri S. Ramaswami, Secretary of the Reception Committee then thanked the Hon'ble Minister for having consented, amidst his numerous engagements, to inaugurate the Conference and open the Exhibition. He also thanked the Judges for their arduous work in adjudging merits in the printing competition, the delegates who came from great distances at

(Continued on page 40)

"Let POLAR finish the job!"

Gentlemen... we appreciate the compliment, but the POLAR wouldn't work on wood! But for any kind of paper cutting it's a gem! Just two buttons to press and it springs into action. Simple, efficient, versatile—that's the POLAR All-Electric Paper Cutter. Ask any Printer!

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Full particulars from: **THE EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.**
Printing Machinery Section

Bombay - Calcutta - Madras - Delhi - Bangalore - Secunderabad



A short survey of the stalls in the Sixth All India Printers' Exhibition.

Left: The main entrance to the Exhibition

Sixth All India Printers' Exhibition

THE ALL India Printers' Exhibition organised in connection with the Sixth Session of the Printers' Conference, was opened by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Labour, Government of Madras along with the inauguration of the Conference on Saturday the 19th April, 1958 at Coimbatore.

The Minister and guests were taken round the stalls of the Exhibition in which the exhibits showed the progress the industry has made in recent years.

This was a three-week Exhibition. The visitors evinced a keen interest in the exhibits.

A short survey of the stalls:

Manubhai & Sons.

Manubhai and Sons occupied the first stall on the left wing. They exhibited a large variety of machines. The machines were busy working throughout the period of conference. Sri Natarajan from Bombay and Sri Nath of Madras were attending the steady flow of visitors. The list of machinery exhibited are as follows:—

Grafopress—Czechoslovakian Automatic platen—Size: 10×15 inches.

Maxima Cutting Machine—Czechoslovakian with hydraulic clamping device—Size: 30 inches.

Russian Platen — Heavy Model — Size:

12×18 inches.

Russian Cylinder—Top fed—flier delivery—Size: 12½×26½ inches.

Gunavantray & Co.

The very active stall at the corner in the centre pavilion was of Gunavantray & Co. of Ahmedabad and Bombay, makers of printers accessories. They exhibited a large varieties of such gadgets like punching and corner *cum* stabbing machines, roller type proof press which were all made at the Ahmedabad factory.

Calendar rimming machine, imposing surface, eyeletting and stapling machines were also displayed. Indian made alluminium alloy light metal furniture, rules, borders, roller melting kettle, etc., were also formed items of interest to the visitors.

The East Asiatic Co. (Private) Ltd.

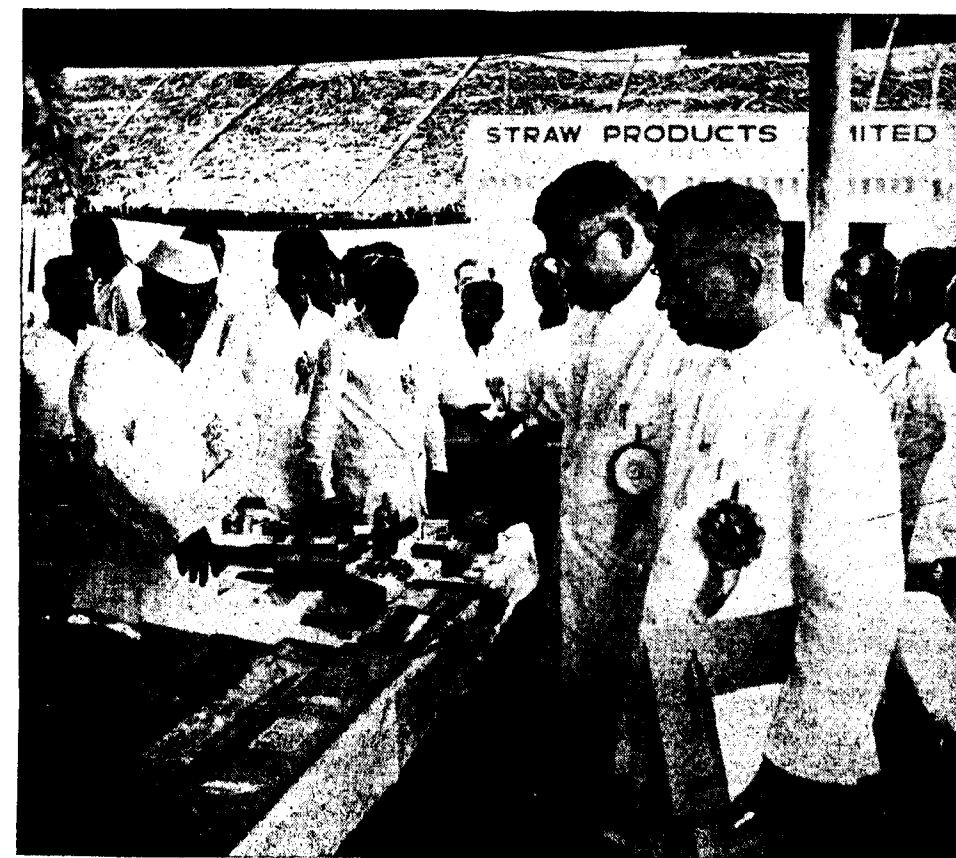
The East Asiatic Co. (Private) Ltd. stall as a custom drew up a large amount of crowd throughout the exhibition. The stall occupied the place opposite the gate.

An Original Heidelberg Platen and a Polar Self Clamping Guillotine were exhibited. Mr. Triggs of New York demonstrated to the delegates the modern methods of make-ready.

Sri C. S. Pillay, Sri Murthy and Sri R. Rao were attending.



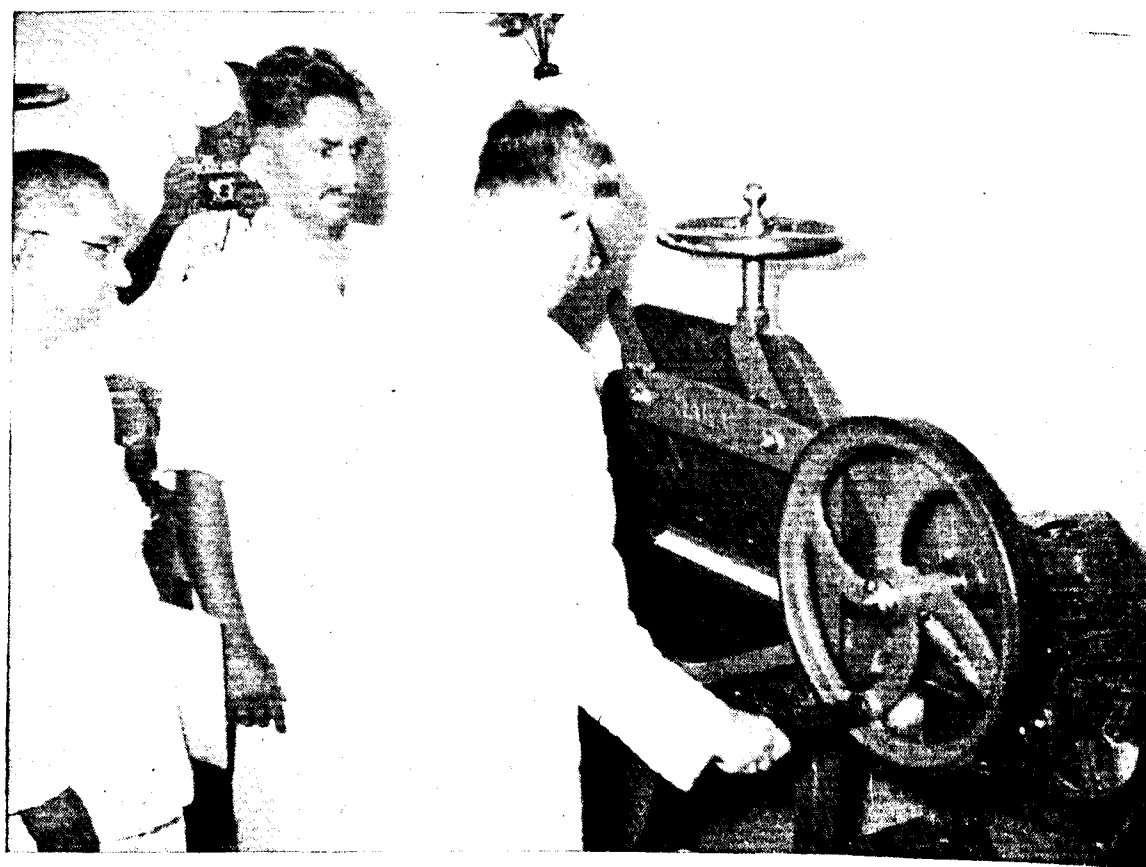
Top : The Stall of Nelson & Co. which won the 2nd Prize for the 2nd best stall in the Exhibition. Bottom : The Minister evinced keen interest in the working of the Heidelberg platen at the Stall of East Asiatic Co. (Pr.) Ltd.



Top : The Minister at Gunavantray & Co. Stall

Right : The Minister and the President of the Federation at the Printed Exhibits stall.





Sri R. Venkatraman, Minister for Labour, Government of Madras examining the Malai Cutting Machine at the A. I. F. M. P. Exhibition at Coimbatore.

INDIA'S BEST PRODUCERS OF PRINTING MACHINERY

TREADLES, PAPER CUTTING MACHINES
HAND & POWER OPERATED (18", 26", 32")
HARD PRESSES STONES, ETC.



R. V. MALAI ENGINEERING WORKS

2, UMPHERSON STREET



G. T., MADRAS-1

Nelson & Co.

This stall was the winner of the second prize for the second best stall in the exhibition. There were many varieties of exhibits—cutting, perforating and mitreing machines all made at their own factory at Aminjikarai. Types of all languages, rules, ornaments and other materials were also to be found among the display. Sri Ponnappan and his brother were explaining to the visitors.

Rainbow Ink Varnish Manufacturing Company

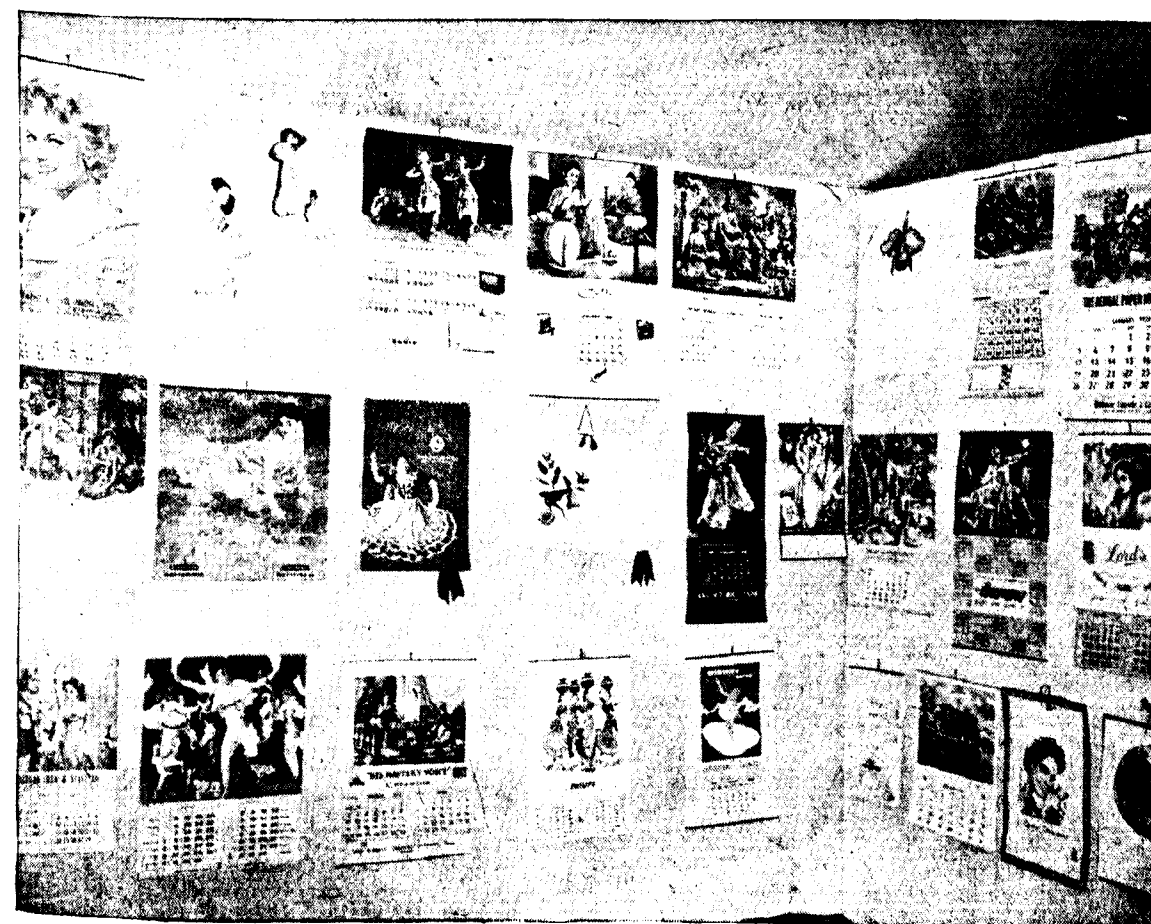
This stall was adjudged the best stall in the exhibition and was awarded the first prize. The stall with the exhibits beautifully arranged was always thronged with visitors. The noteworthy feature was the excellent specimens in various processes of printing—letterpress,

aniline, foil printing, offset lithography, gravure and die-stamping. There was a film show in addition to the distribution of technical literature which were very much appreciated by the printer visitors. Sri Coelho, Sri K. S. Ramakrishnan and Sri Paul Mathew were attending.

Malai Engineering Works

The firm whose name is known all over South India and who got a prize for the best Indian made machinery in 1954 Exhibition again put-up their show at Coimbatore this year. Sri Vadamalai the founder (who personally attended the visitors) with a humble bigining is a proud manufacture of platen and cutting machines, which hundreds of printers in South India have successfully used.

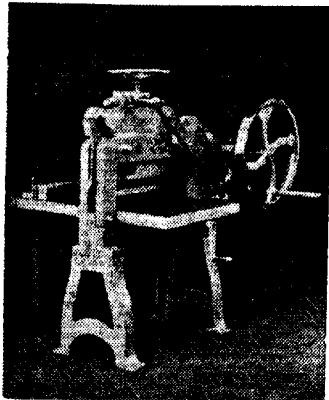
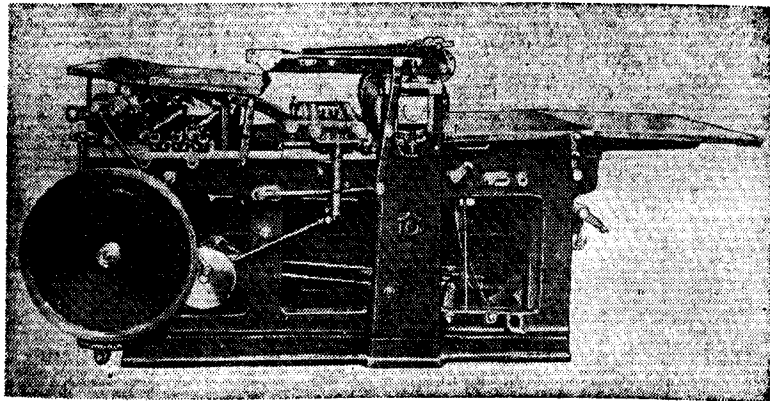
In this stall Chandler Model platens, power and hand driven cutting machines were exhibited.



Some of the Calendars exhibited

Manufacturers of

STOP CYLINDER MACHINES
[DEMY SIZE - ENGLISH DAWSON MODEL]
and **PLATEN MACHINES (All Sizes)**



besides high-class Paper Cutting machines, (hand and power operated), Rotary Card board Cutting Machines, Die-stamping Presses, Cutting & Creasing Machines for Box-making.

We undertake repairs, rebuilding removal and assembly of all printing machines at moderate charges.

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Grams: PRINTMACHO

ALL MACHINES SOLD ARE BACKED BY SERVICING GUARANTEE

PRINTECH

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

LETTERPRESS

Books : General

Winner

Sri Saraswaty Press Ltd., 32 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-9
Gossain & Co. (Printers) Private Ltd., 7/1 Grant Lane, Calcutta-12

Books : Children's Books

Sri Saraswaty Press Ltd., 32 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-9
Art Union Printing Press Ltd., 80/15 Grey St., Calcutta

Magazines : House Organ

Gossain & Co. (Printers) Private Ltd., 7/1 Grant Lane, Calcutta-12
Gossain & Co. (Printers) Private Ltd., 7/1 Grant Lane, Calcutta-12

Magazines : General

Commercial Printing Press Private Ltd., 34/38 Bank Street, Bombay-1
Claridge & Co. Ltd., Caxton Works, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay-1

Direct Mail Publicity

Gossain & Co. (Printers) Private Ltd., 7/1 Grant Lane, Calcutta-12
Vall & Sons Ltd., 18 Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay-1

Calendars

Law Sen & Co. Private Ltd., 29 Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, Calcutta
Gossain & Co. (Printers) Private Ltd., 7/1 Grant Lane, Calcutta-12

Cartons

Great Bengal Cardboard Ltd., 40-B Joymitra Street, Calcutta
Color Cartons Ltd., Alli Chambers, 6th Floor, Tamarind Lane, Bombay-1

Labels

Imperial Art Cottage, 1-A Tagore Castle Street, Calcutta-6
Max Designs & Process Works Ltd., 345 Sayani Road, Prabhadevi, Bombay-28

Letterheads

Kalaivani Press, 7/453 Cross-cut Road, Coimbatore
Vakil & Sons Ltd., 18 Ballard Estate, Bombay-1

Entry
Flowering Trees
Contemporary Indian Photography

Bahir Bandhu
Pushkar Asthana

Goodyear
Telco

Marg Annual number
Design

Metal box R₃ Caps
Procion

P. C. Chandra & Co.
Indian Steamship Co.

Himani
Tek

La-i-yu
Eclat Brilliantine

Subbiah Foundry
Ramsarandas & Sons

(Continued on page 41)

Class of Prize

FIRST

SECOND

FIRST

SECOND

FIRST

SECOND

FIRST

SECOND

FIRST

SECOND

FIRST

SECOND

FIRST

SECOND

FIRST

SECOND

FIRST

SECOND





Award of Certificates and Trophies

Sri Natarajan receiving on behalf of Vakil and
Sons, Bombay.



Sri Manick Chand Dhar of Imperial Art Cottage,
Calcutta.



Sri S. Ramu of Commercial Printing Press, Bombay.



Sri S. N. Guharay of Sri Saraswaty Press (Private)
Ltd., Calcutta.



Sri V. Sethuraman of Hoe & Co., Madras.



Sri Dhar of Imperial Art Cottage, Calcutta.



Sri S. C. Mukkerjee, Radiant Process, Calcutta.



L. C. Roy of Gossain & Co., Calcutta



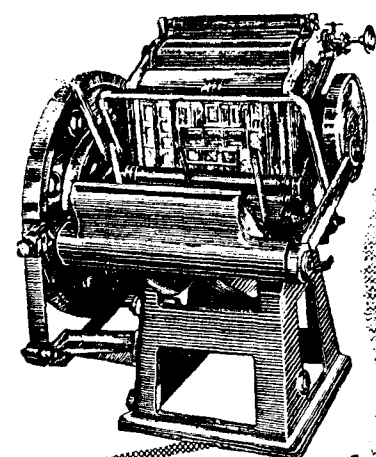
Mr. K. N. Seal—receiving on behalf of Daw
Sen & Co., Calcutta.



Mr. R. A. Hussain of Imperial Tobacco (India)
Ltd., Madras.

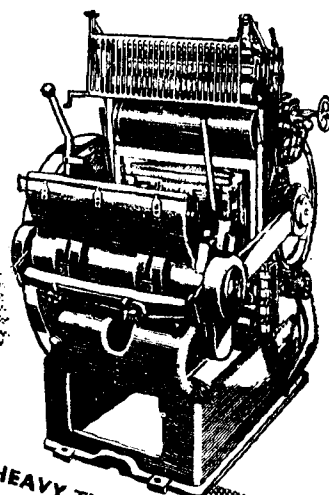
"MACHINEXPORT"

MOSCOW (U.S.S.R.)



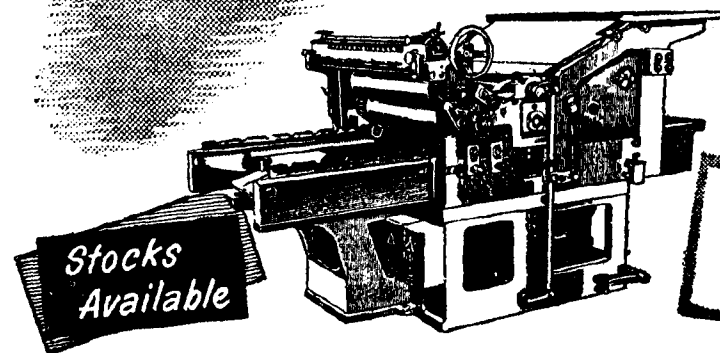
HEAVY TYPE PLATEN PRESS

MODEL "TC" (size: Demi Folio) ensures fine grinding of ink necessary for first-class job and art work. It can be operated at any position of a swinging platen in relation to the immovable bed. The safety handguard of the "TC" Platen press ensures prevention of accidents.



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MODEL TT-1 (Crown size) for printing multicolour art work and book covers. Ensures powerful inking and speedy production. Has a special indicator to control pressure.



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MODEL MP (Royal size) for all commercial work and for printing books and pamphlets.

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Left. S. Ramaswamy, Kalivani Press, Coimbatore. Centre. A. M. Ponnapan of Nelson & Co., Madras. Right. Mr. Dass of Eagle Litho Works, Calcutta.

Future Development of the Patra Carton Board Creaser

THE PATRA Carton Board Creaser, which is being used for various aspects of research into the cutting and creasing of carton boards, is described in a report recently issued by the Printing, Packaging & Allied Trades Research Association. Its principle of operation, possible uses and future development are discussed. The report, is the second of a series dealing with the apparatus and techniques used at PATRA to study the relationship between the creasing properties of carton board and its composition and formation.

It is divided into two main sections. The first gives a detailed description of the apparatus followed by some typical results. The second describes a number of crease testers designed by other organisations for research and industrial purposes. (Later reports will give the full results on the wide range of carton boards that have been collected for PATRA'S cutting and creasing research.)

The carton board creaser was designed to make creases with control of:—

1. Width of the creasing groove;
2. Depth of the creasing groove;
3. Edge radius of the creasing groove;
4. Width of the creasing rule;
5. Depth of creasing;
6. Time of the creasing impression;
7. Clamping of the board during creasing.

Discussing the applications of the instrument, the report notes that a common fault in the creasing of cartons is the cracking of the board at the fold. This cracking, states the report, is shown most often by coated boards and boards that have been printed and varnished. In addition to the cracks that show on the liner side when the board is folded cracks sometimes show on the reverse side of the board before the creases are folded. "The cracking of the liner is almost always associated with a poor roll form in the inside of the fold", it is stated.

In view of these effects, the idea of a 'creasing range' has been introduced in PATRA'S research. The report states that the two conditions of failure which limit this range are:—

1. The cracking of the liner of the board and/or the formation of a crumpled roll on a 180° fold.
2. The cracking of the back of the creased board before folding.

Continues the report: "Carton board can be creased under a wide range of crease depths and widths in the PATRA Carton Board Creaser and the resultant folds judged according to the above two conditions".

Typical results for on 0.018 in. white lined chipboard with a 2 pt. rule and clamps applied 2 in. either side of the rule are given in the report.

The influence of parallel creases made simultaneously can be studied with the instrument as can the effects of time of impression. Results indicate that the time of impression seems to be most important with the poorer quality boards, the creasing improving as the time of impression becomes longer.

The effect of relative humidity on creasing defects is also being studied with the instrument. Results of experiments made with specially conditioned board samples are given in the report.

Regarding future development of the instrument the report notes that PATRA's carton research involves creasing studies of a large collection of carton boards of different types and calipers. One of the requirements of the instrument is that it shall reproduce commercial creases. Accordingly, the results of tests made with the instrument will be compared with those made on a specially designed forme on a commercial creaser. Future development will also be aimed at producing a mode suitable for mill and works' use.

Questionnaire issued on Patra's Creasing Tester

A questionnaire has been prepared to assist

with the development of a works' model of the PATRA Carton Board Creaser. It seeks guidance on the range of board calipers the instrument should test, the type of information it should yield, and whether it should be designed for control laboratory or factory floor use. Suggestions as to the maximum cost for such a tester, and any possible modifications are also required.

Copies of the questionnaire may be obtained on request from PATRA, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.

New Patra Paper Expansion Apparatus

The Patra, Paper Expansion Apparatus has been re-designed and three models, taking two four and six samples respectively, are now in commercial production. The instrument, which replaces a two-sample model, incorporates various improvements.

The results obtained by the use of this instrument are useful, for example, in determining whether a lithographic paper is sufficiently stable for close register work and any other application for moisture stability is important. Although the instrument is intended for paper it can be used for stability measurements on bookcloths and transparent plastics. Further details about the instrument may be obtained from the Printing, Packaging & Allied Trades Research Association, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, England.



Sri Dhamodaran, Proprietor, Kalai Kadir Achakam, who distributed the Prizes, paid tributes to the high standard of the entries received.

Resolution Passed at the Sixth All India Printers' Conference

THE OPEN Session of the Conference took place on Monday, the 21st April 1958 at 10 a.m. with Sri S. Ramu, the President, in the Chair.

Following are the resolutions adopted at the Session :—

At outset the Conference passed condolence resolutions to mourn the tragic deaths of Mr. W. R. Khan, Proprietor of the Argus Trading Co. of Calcutta, along with his wife and children from house collapse.

Nationalisation of Paper Industry

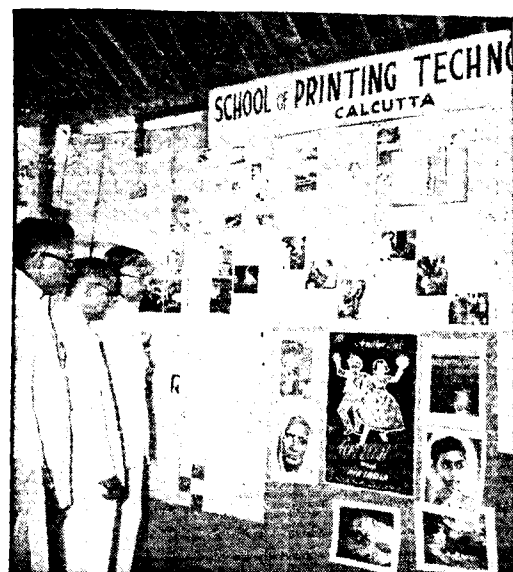
Whereas the development of Indian cultures and industry depends to a very large extent on the efficient development of paper-making industry of India, this meeting of the All India Printers' Conference adopts unanimously the following resolution :

And whereas the paper-making industry in India, according to the report of the Tariff Board, does not maintain proper account of their business, with only one exception,

And whereas the Indian paper-making industry has been most undemocratic in the conduct of their business to suit the minimum requirements of an industry in a Welfare State as has been proved times without number and very recently in the refusal of the two Associations of the Indian Paper industry to meet the representatives of the All India Federation of Master Printers.

And whereas the Indian Paper industry has flouted the earnest appeal of Shri Morarji Desai, the then Minister for Commerce and Industry "to hold the price line" most flagrantly.

Resolved that the Government of India be and hereby is requested to nationalise the paper industry of India at a very early date to prevent the anti-social and anti-national manner in which most of the paper mills are run and thus prevent the sabotaging of the industrial and cultural development of the country.



Stall of Regional School of Printing, Calcutta

Import of Process Materials

Resolved that the announcement of the recent Import Trade Control policy has not been helpful in any way to the printing industry to obtain its essential requirements of process films and plates, printing paper and other essential items, due to the serious restrictions placed on the import of these items and whereas the printing industry is itself styled as only a "non-scheduled industry" by the Government of India in the Import Trade Control policy, this meeting of the All India Federation of Master Printers wish to place on record their sense of deep disappointment at the indifferent attitude taken by the Government of India in spite of various representations and at the continued scarcity of essential raw materials affecting their bare existence. This meeting also draws the special attention of the Government of India that printing is the handmaiden of all the other main and principal industry, which is threatened by the continued shortage of the essential items required, will add considerably to the unemployment problem and will also seriously result in the set-back of Government's

own plans of economic progress unless immediately remedied.

A. I. F. M. P. Nomination

Resolved that this meeting of the All India Printers' Conference requests the Government of India to nominate one member from the All India Federation of Master Printers to the Import Advisory Board in view of the importance of the printing industry to the country.

Amendment in Delivery of Books Act, 1954

This Conference requests the Central Government to amend the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, (Central Act XXVII of 1954) enabling the publishers to submit their books to the National Libraries by freight paid railway parcels in addition to the existing delivery by registered post parcels.

Exemption from cut of Electric energy

The printing trade in the Madras State is very much affected by the seasonal cut in the supply of electric energy by the department. Considering the importance of the printing trade as a whole this Conference requests the State Government to treat this industry as a very essential one and to exempt it from the usual cut of electric energy.

Publication of Technical Books in Regional Languages

To improve the standard of printing in this country, it is essential that the workers in the trade should have proper technical knowledge of the industry. But most of the technical books and magazines are only available in foreign languages which most of the workers do not understand. Therefore, this Conference requests the Federation of Master Printers to take necessary steps to publish such books in regional, languages and also requests all the printers in the country to buy such publications from the Federation for the use of the workers.

Technical Educational Scheme

This meeting of the All India Printers' Conference congratulates the Government of



showmanship
in words
and
pictures

COLOURFUL pictures on a cave wall, graceful hieroglyphs on a crumbling pillar—ideas handed down the centuries through a variety of significant symbols and media—all express, interpret and present the thoughts of some memorable civilization.

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Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd.

32 UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA

PSSP 5

JUNE 1958
P-5

PRINTECH

India in the Ministry of Education as also the State Governments of Madras, West Bengal, United Provinces and Bombay for the establishment of Regional Schools of Printing Technology.

This meeting requests the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and the State Governments of Madras, U.P. and Bombay to appoint autonomous Governing Bodies to manage the Regional Schools with the representatives of the Press, the Printers' providers, representatives from the local Association of Master Printers, the representatives of the Government of India and of the State Technical Education Department and the local association of master printers as Joint Secretaries of such Governing Bodies.

This meeting of the All India Printers' Conference requests the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and the State Educational Departments of Madras, West Bengal, U.P. and Bombay provide for adequate training in the Regional Schools of Printing Technology to fix the minimum educational qualifications of the principals of all the Regional Schools as the successful passing in at least Second Division of the Intermediate Science Examination of any Indian University or any equivalent thereof as also a comprehensive master printers' or similar certificate of London School of Printing or of similar institutions of U.K., Europe or U.S.A. He shall further possess a minimum of five years experience in a well known printing press in India.



Inside of the Nelson & Co. Stall. Sri A. M. Ponnappan explains the exhibits to the Minister



Mr. Triggs paying tribute to the activities of the Federation at the farewell dinner organised by the Coimbatore and Nilgiris Districts Master Printers' Association.

This meeting recommends to the Government of India and the different states which are served by the various Regional Schools of Printing Technology to provide apprenticeship training of the successful students in the final examinations of the All India Certificate Course in the various Central and State printing presses for one year and granting such trainees adequate stipends during their apprenticeship training.

This meeting further requests the Central and State Ministries to the apprentices from the Schools of printing Technology employed in the various commercial printing presses during their period of apprenticeship and exempt them from the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act.

To provide for adequate and regular supply of skilled personnel in the industry, this Conference requests all printing presses in the country to render apprenticeship training to the successful students of the Regional Schools of Printing Technology and allow them adequate monthly stipends during their period of apprenticeship.

This meeting of the All India Printers' Conference is of opinion that the Course of training proposed to be given in the All India Advanced Certificate Course in Printing Technology is inadequate to train junior executives of the Industry, this meeting requests the Union Ministry of Education to reconsider the specialists Report of the All India Technical Education Board on this point in consultation with the All India Federation of Master Printers.

This Conference requests the Federation to authorise Sri S. Ramu, Sri S. N. Guha Ray and Sri V. M. Philip, to contact the Union and the different state Ministries of Education to negotiate with them in all matters affecting training in printing technology.

It is requested that "apprentice" should be clearly defined as "learner" and that sec. 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act should be suitably amended as to exclude apprentices from the definition of a "worker". He also pleaded for payment of a nominal apprentice fee, wherever possible, but not a regular wage of a worker, and further pleaded that the term of apprenticeship should be stipulated at



A competition was conducted as usual in printing and binding at the event of A.I.F.M.P. Conference. Here the judges are seen at their work.

five years at the end of which, the management, may if it so desires, employ him.

The Export Promotion Scheme has recently incorporated "news print" (item 42) in its Annexures 1 and in column 4 thereof; its use is signified in Religious Books which have been traditionally exported to foreign markets and having denoted 15% in column 5 thereof it is required that nearly seven times the value of imported newsprint should be secured from the export of such religious books. It is evident that in such specified books' there can hardly be a question of copyright, and it being not so, the ratio of 1 to 7 is very much on the higher side. Therefore, it is resolved that the authorities concerned be requested to reduce the ratio to 1 to 3 or 33-1/3% be mentioned in column 5 of the Annexure 1 so that the foreign markets of such books may continue to remain with the publishers in India, as

otherwise, with the present very high ratio and with acute competition from printers in the foreign countries who are free to use the foreign newsprint, the trade in such books which has already been affected owing to the total prohibition of the use of newsprint for books in the past and the present high ratio will be completely lost from Indian hands and the earner of some considerable foreign exchange would be strangled.

The Conference considered Visual Publicity for giving this department printing works and said that these were not practicable and mostly one-sided. Sri R. Venkateswaran suggested appointing a committee consisting of (1) Sri S. N. Guha Ray, (2) Sri P. M. Antony and (3) Sri J. J. Ardeshir, to go into the terms of contract and to suggest to the Federation such charges as would be mutual to both the printer and the Government, so that the Federation

PRINTECH

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NEW OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE A.I.F.M.P. Standing 1st Row. M/s. R. Venkateswaran, *Jt. Secretary*. (2) S. C. Gosh, *Jt. Secretary*. (3) H. K. Dass, *Vice-President*. (4) S. Ramu, *President*. (5) D. D. Gangal, *Vice-President*. (6) V. M. Philip, *Treasurer*. (7) S. Viswanathan, *General Secretary*.

may deal with this further.

Resolved that an Organisation Committee of the All India Federation of Master Printers and is hereby formed,

(a) to help in the formation of Master Printers Associations and to get them affiliated to the Federation, and

(b) further to help the existing Associations in increasing their membership.

The following to form members of the afore-said committee :

1. Sri D. D. Gangal, Poona
2. Sri Puli Mallikarjun, Hyderabad.
3. Sri B. Garudachari, Bangalore.
4. Sri S. N. Guha Ray, Calcutta.
5. Prof. Veda Vrata, Delhi.
6. Sri Guha Ray shall be the convenor of the committee.

Further this committee shall have power to co-opt such number or members as it thinks fit. This committee shall further submit quarterly reports to the General Secretary for placing them before the Governing Council.

Training of Indian Printing Students in U. K.

This Conference requests the Government of India to use its good offices with the Government of U. K. to ensure proper apprenticeship training to Indian students studying in various colleges of printing technology in U. K. At present they are allowed by some printing establishments to serve as "observers" which system does not benefit the apprentices. The High Commissioner for India in Great Britain may be requested to contact the Labour Ministry to get the restrictions removed.

Whereas the printers who print books for the publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, experience great difficulty in having their bills passed promptly as the distribution lists of such materials are not promptly supplied by the Publications Division, this Conference resolves that in case distribution list is not received by the printer within 30 days from the date of completion of printing of books, the Government should pay 80% of the bills

on the certificate of printer that the books are in his custody, the balance of 20% within 90% from the date of bill. In case the printer has to store the books for over 30 days from the date of completion thereof, the Government should pay the cost of storage including cost of insurance covering for all accidents including theft and burglary.

Uniform Standard Rates

Resolved that a Committee consisting of the following members with powers to co-opt be appointed by the All India Federation of Master Printers to fix uniform standard rate for all categories in printing industry :

1. Sri V. M. Philip, Madras.
2. Sri H. K. Dass, Calcutta.
3. Sri K. C. Raman, Bombay.
4. Sri D. D. Gangal, Poona.
5. Sri M. G. Daniel, Madras.

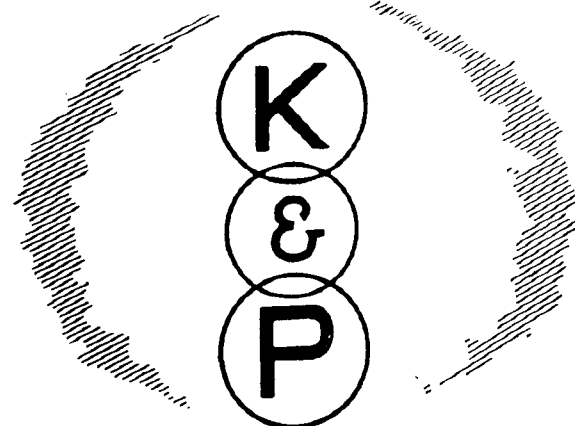
Railway Concession

It is with deep regret that this Conference notes that the Government of India have turned down all the requests made by the All India Federation of Master Printers to give concessional rates for travel for delegates attending the annual conferences. Such conferences are an education in themselves and give opportunities to printers, especially in rural parts, to know the latest developments that are taking place in the printing industry in other countries as well as in leading cities of our own country. They, therefore, request the Government of India, through them the Railway Board, to re-examine their decision and grant railway concession for delegates to enable them to attend such conference in large numbers. It is expected that the granting of such railway concession will ultimately bring an increased revenue to the railways.

Manufacture of Printing Machinery

It is nearly two years since the Government of India called for a meeting to examine the possibilities of manufacture of printing machinery in our country and still nothing concrete has taken shape. Meantime, the Government of India has banned to a great extent the import of printing machinery. This Confe-

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rence, therefore, requests the Government to include the manufacture of printing and allied industrial machinery in the Second Five Year Plan itself and to take immediate steps for such manufacture, or in the alternative, to issue actual Users' Licences to printing presses.

"The Winners"

A competition for excellence in printing was organised along with Conference and Exhibition. The judges were Mr. Ransford D. Triggs of Triggs Color Corporation, New York & Printing consultant of Southern Language Book Trust, Mr. John of Messrs. Klein and Peyral, Madras, Mr. V. M. Philip of the Diocesan Press, Madras, and Mr. R. Venkateswaran of the United Printers Syndicate Ltd., Madras.

The prize distribution took place at "The President", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore at 4 p.m. on Monday the 21st April, 1958. The function was presided over by Sri T. N. Lakshminarayanan, Collector of Coimbatore. Sri G. R. Damodaran, Principal, P.S.G. College of Technology spoke on that occasion and distributed the prizes.

PRIVATE AND GOVT. PRESSES

(Continued from page 8)

The Minister said the Regional School of Printing at Madras would shortly be housed in a separate building, as the Central Polytechnic was being shifted to Guindy. With more accommodation, equipment and staff, the Madras School was fit to become the Central School of Printing for which, he learnt, there was a proposal. Being the oldest and the only one to award Diploma in Printing Technology, the Regional School of Printing at Madras deserved to be made the Central School.

Concluding, Mr. Venkatraman said, "In making our Second Five-Year Plan a success, you printers can play a very important role and I have no doubt that you will do it well. I hope that the deliberations of this Conference will enable standards be raised in all directions."

VOTE OF THANKS

(Continued from page 17)

much personal inconvenience, the stall-holders for their hearty cooperation, Mr. Triggs of New York for agreeing to read a paper next day and last, but not least, Sri G. D. Naidu for placing at the disposal of the organisers his palatial buildings. With the singing of the National Anthem, the function came to a close.

A day's session was held at Ooty the queen of hill stations when Mr. R. D. Triggs read a paper on "Letter-press vs. Lithography" which was followed by an interesting discussion. (The paper will appear in our next issue.)

International Telephone Directory of 600,000

60,000 COPIES of the second edition, in two volumes, of the International Telephone Directory have just been printed in France. To mark the event a reception, presided over by Monsiur Schleiter, Secretary of State for Commerce, was given in Paris on March 14. The first edition appeared as a single volume in 1954 and of which only 14,000 copies were printed.

The success of this initiative is due to a French man living in the Valley of the Chevreuse (not far from Paris). In 1950, an horticultural expert, a Monsiur Mollard, desiring to export some of his specialities, notably dahlias, and not knowing how to get into contact with eventual foreign customers, had the idea of creating an international Directory. To this effect, he recruited a staff of fifteen which, in the space of four years, has grown to a strength of 120 whilst sales offices have been set up in New York, Moscow, London, Tokio and Bonn.

This directory, the only one of its kind on a world scale, comprises 600,000 addresses and telephone numbers spread over five continents. In proportion to the population of each country the United States and Germany lead with the most names.

It is printed in four languages—French, English, Spanish and Italian and will, in the future, be published each year and largely revised every two years.

PRINTECH

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS (Continued from page 25)

P	6	OFFSET	
		Direct Mail	Publicity
FIRST		Bolton Fine Art Litho Works, Tardeo, Bombay-7	Spectrum
SECOND		Bolton Fine Art Litho Works, Tardeo, Bombay-7	Antisatin in Harmony
FIRST		Eagle Lithographing Co. Ltd., 26-B Christopher Road, Entally, Calcutta	ICI
SECOND		Ganges Printing Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Jenson Nicholson Prestige
FIRST		G. Claridge & Co. Ltd., Caxton Works, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay	Ponds
SECOND		Eagle Lithographing Co. Ltd., 26-B Christopher Road, Calcutta	Brittania
FIRST		Imperial Art Cottage, Calcutta	I.A.C. She sings when she sorrows
SECOND		Imperial Art Cottage, Calcutta	Murphy Radio
FIRST		Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Madras	Akbar Shah
SECOND		Commercial Printing Press Ltd., 34-38 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay	Tatapress
FIRST		Appar Achchakam, 1/140 Broadway, Madras-1	Kural
SECOND		Hoe & Co., Stringer Street, Madras	Gem & Co., letterheads
FIRST		Premier Printers, Raja Street, Coimbatore	Pudumai
SECOND		Radiant Process, 6-A S. N. Banerji Road, Calcutta-13	Four Fishes
FIRST		Radiant Process, 6-A S. N. Banerji Road, Calcutta-13	Scenery with tint with colour trans-
SECOND		Sri Saraswaty Press Ltd., 32 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-12	Ramayana
FIRST		Rainbow	
SECOND		Nelson & Co.	

NEWS

PRINTECH Diary Page:

News of people, production and events in the Printing, Paper and Publishing World

India

Supply of Newsprint from Nepa Mills to Book Publishers

In view of the prevailing shortage of paper and because of the importance of maintenance of supplies to the book industry, the Government of India have decided that the Nepa newsprint should be made available to printers and publishers of text-books and books of general interest, free of excise duty. This newsprint can be had directly from the Nepa Mills or from their agents.

This information was made available to the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, in response to a communication from them, stating that paper from Nepa Mills was primarily supplied to newspapers and when anything was left over, other consumers and dealers got a supply. The Chamber suggested in this regard that the Nepa Mills should revise their distribution policy and cater to the requirements of dealers and consumers, other than newspapers, as the latter could get import licences and obtain their requirements.

The Andhra Chamber had also suggested that the Government of India could introduce economies in the use of paper in Government offices and also direct the Mills to produce such popular and needed varieties of paper as are greatly in demand, without concentrating on special and costly varieties. The Chamber pointed out that the trade was finding it difficult to get supplies of paper from the West Bengal Mills and suggested that the Government should use their good offices to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of available paper. The Government had stated in their reply that this subject was discussed at a meeting held with paper manufacturers and they had assured Government that they would keep a watch on their distributors and see that their products are sold to the consumers at the prices fixed by them.

A New Process in Printing Ink Manufacture

A process for the manufacture of duplicating, printing and allied black inks has now been developed by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, and is available for commercial development.

Printing, duplicating and other similar inks are consumed in large quantities. The consumption of high speed rotary inks for newspaper and allied printing alone is of the order of 20 lakh pounds (lbs) per annum. The requirements of duplicating inks are estimated at about 25 lakh lbs. An appreciable proportion of the requirements of newspaper printing inks is met from imports. A few firms are purchasing one or the other type of inks on a small scale but there is good scope for improving the quality of the inks produced. A common drawback in most inks is that the pigment tends to separate and settle at the bottom during storage.

The novelty of the process developed for producing stabilised black inks of various types lies in the addition of substances which stabilise the dispersion and maintain the homogeneity of the inks over long periods.

Particulars of the process can be had of the Secretary, National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi.

England

'L&M News' Gains Major Award

THE L&M News, service journal of Linotype and Machinery Ltd., has been awarded the Kings' Town Trophy as 'Best external house journal of the year' in the National House Journal Competition organised by the British Association of Industrial Editors.

This is a new award and The L&M News is the first to win it. The trophy was presented by Lord Crook B.A.I.E. president, to editor Geoffrey Bensusan at the Association's Annual Convention at Llundudno recently. It consists of a handsome morocco-bound album, designed by Bernard Middleton, which will contain each year a colour transparency of the winning journal's cover. The trophy was the gift of the Kings' Town Engraving company of Hull.

The L&M News, which last year won the Award of Excellence for its class, is printed in the Linotype Printing Department on an L&M press. Type faces used in the winning issues were Linotype Jubilee and Linotype Georgian.

New British Standard for Printing Terms

THIS New British Standard has been prepared to meet wishes expressed in several quarters for the clarification of terms used in printing and print buying to describe variants to a basic type design—as, for example, variations in weight or width. The standard ascribes precise definitions to 26 terms ('typeface', 'weight', 'base-line', etc) in general use. They are intended for application to new typefaces only, and it is not proposed that they should be applied retrospectively.



Staff of the Southern Language Book Trust were at home to Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Triggs, Printing Consultant, Southern Language Book Trust. Sri Govindarajulu, Chairman Presented a Silver Kuthuvilakku to them.

The Standard definitions will be useful to typographers and others when discussing typeface attributes, although certain terms which also relate to styles of type design (eg. 'monoline', 'sans-serif', 'Egyptian') are included on a provisional basis pending future consideration of a universal system of type classification.

BS2961, TYPEFACE NOMENCLATURE, was worked out by a technical sub-committee of the British Standards Institution under the chairmanship of W. Turner Berry, (Librarian, St. Bride Printing Library). This committee also invites those concerned with typeface nomenclature to draw to its attention any problems which derive from new developments in the industry or from the introduction of new faces.

Copies of the Standard may be obtained from British Standards Institution, Sales Branch, 9 Park Street, London W1.

China

A 26 LETTERS version of the Latin alphabet has been submitted to the National People's Congress—China's Parliament—for approval. The alphabet has already been approved by the Government. The mover expressed the expectation that the new alphabet would be in general use within five years.

Turkey

THE BANK NOTE printing works of the Turkish Central Bank was recently opened in Ankara. It is equipped with machinery by the firm Koenig & Bauer. The new works employs a staff of 100 including German, Austrian and Swiss experts. A German expert Mr. Hanisch has been appointed technical manager.

Canada

A NEW stamp has recently been issued in Canada which will be of interest to members of the printing trade who are also philatelists. The stamp, a black and white 5 cent, has been issued to honour the Press of Canada and to emphasise the significant influence of the printed word in the life of the Dominion. This honour is also linked as a tribute to the Canadian Press, the National co-operative news gathering and distributing organisation which this year celebrates its 40th anniversary. This history of the Press in Canada goes back to 1752.

The attractive design depicts the columns of two national newspapers, printed in English and French, the two official Canadian languages, blending into a scenic background symbolising rural and urban Canada.

The stamp has been beautifully engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa, who also print most of the Canadian stamps, paper money and government securities. A Scotsman A. L. Pollock of Toronto who emigrated in 1949, is responsible for the original design.

West Germany

AT ITS RECENT meeting the Education Committee of the West German Master Printers Association discussed questions of vocational training. It was decided to promote more uniform training methods and to promote gatherings of the staff in charge of training in order to keep them up-to-date. An interesting point mentioned at the meeting and viewed with favour was the demand for the special schooling of commercial experts for the printing industry.

Switzerland

Swiss printers and publishers intend to boost book production. For this purpose they have set up a Propaganda Centre for Book Production which will seek means to increase sale of books.

It has been decided to reorganise the annual award for the most beautiful books printed in Switzerland. German and French books will be judged by separate juries and the share of books in both languages receiving awards will be determined by a committee composed of both juries. The juries will include representatives of master printers, publishers, booksellers and printing trade unions.

Soviet Russia

A NEW large printing works is being built in the vicinity of Moscow at Tchekov. The new printing works will be fitted with capacity for the production of 229 periodicals with a total of 3,120 issues per year. Of these periodicals 178 will be produced by letterpress, 10 by offset and 41 by photogravure processes. A fully automated binding shop will be attached to the works.

U.S.A.

Colour Advertisements Increase Readership

USE of colour in advertisements increases their impact and readership by 20 to 25 per cent according to reports presented by American newspaper and store advertising representatives, at the Convention of National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Even better results are reported from a survey by the *Milwaukee Journal*, which showed that the use of colour doubled the number of readers. Another important aspect revealed by the survey was the greater attraction that colour adverts have for men. Women according to the survey, read advertisements regardless of colour.

The growth of colour in advertising is shown by the media records kept by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. A careful check on 200 measured newspapers revealed that the amount of colour used increased from less than 47,000,000 lines in 1951 to more than 109,000,000 lines in 1956.

OFFSET machinery sales are rising while letterpress machinery figures have declined, according to recent figures issued by U.S. Bureau of census. The figure,

sales for 1954 with those of 1947 when business was returning to normal after the war, letterpress machinery sales dropped from 52,65,00,00 dollars in 1947 to 43,15,20,00 in 1954, a decrease of 19.6 per cent. Offset sales rose from 15,85,40 00 to 23,63,80,00 dollars. Letterpress volume of sales in 1954 was 65 per cent of total printing machinery, while offset equalled 35 percent.

—Courtesy Graphic Arts Monthly

Spain

SPANISH regulations for commercial and private imports of books, journals and other printed matters are extremely severe. All printed matter is examined with a view to its moral and political content. A special control section has been set up by the General Directorate for Information in Madrid with so called delegations in major provincial centres, ports and frontier towns which currently examine postal consignments of printed matter. Printed matter found obnoxious is seized and destroyed.

Netherlands

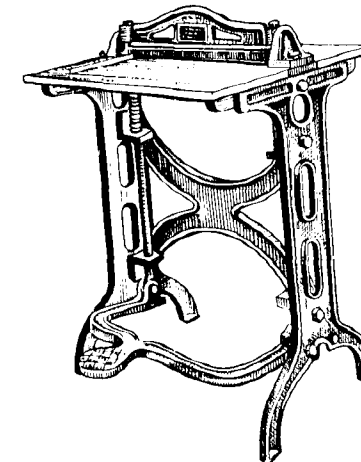
THE Netherlands State Printing Work will produce the next Dutch Telephone Directory by photosetting. Photosetting equipment has been ordered from the united States and is expected to arrive in the Netherlands by June. The apparatus chosen is the Listomatic camera developed by Kodak and the necessary ancilliary equipment.

Apprentice Training Plans in East Germany

THE East German industrial authorities believe that printing apprentices cannot be properly trained in printing works because the tasks of these works are determined by orders in hand. Therefore any training given in such works is believed to be one-sided. It was therefore decided to set up vocational schools which have to be attended by all apprentices. Such schools are now in Leipzig, East Berlin and Poessnek. The syllabus provides in the first year for three days of theory and two days of practice, in the second year for two days of theory and four days of practice, and in the third year for one day of theory and five days of practice. During the last year the apprentice also spends four weeks in a printing works. The staff is very large and composed of practical and theoretical experts. The school is at the same time a printing works and earns 40 per cent of the training costs. The rest has to be paid jointly by the Government and the enterprise which has sent the apprentice. P.W. 162-11

TREADLE PERFORATOR

Size 18 inches

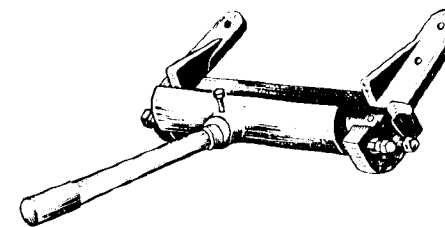


This is designed for efficient and neat working. All components are accurately machined. The machine is fitted with tempered English pins.

The tables of highly polished wood are provided with side and back guages.

CALENDAR RIMMING MACHINE

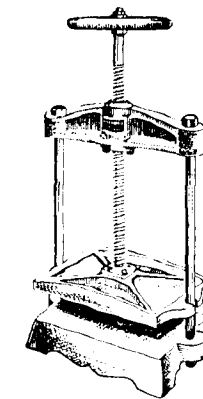
Sizes 18 and 24 inches



This machine is useful to Printers, Show Card and Calendar Makers etc. for fixing Metal Rims and Suspenders to Calendars, Maps etc. The Machine makes single and double folds.

HARD PRESS

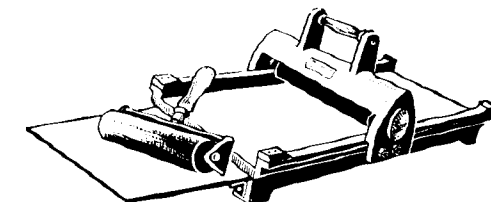
Sizes 12" x 18" and 15" x 20"



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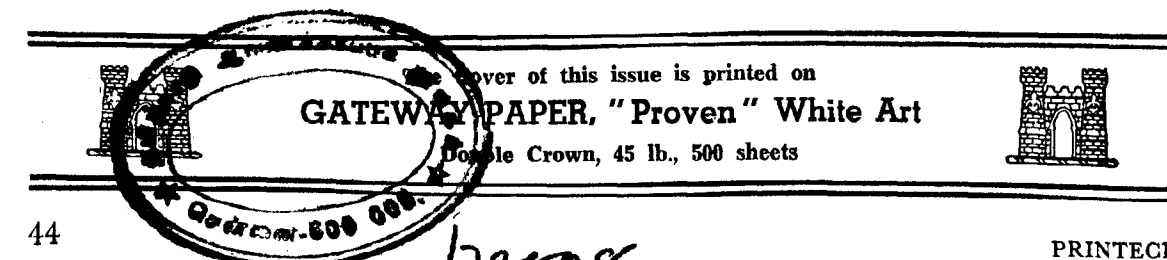
Size of Bed 13" x 32" Size of Galley 12" x 24"



The Ball Bearing Proof Press, with Rubber Roller is simple in design, easy to operate and built to precision standards. Capable of sharp, clear impressions of heavy forms, a single line or an unsupported character, the machine is inexpensive to install and simple to operate.

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14 Pt. Avvai Thin Roman 8 to 14 Pts.
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அகர முதல எழுத்து எல்லாம்;
ஆதிபகவன் முதற்றே உலகு.

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அகர முதல எழுத்து எல்லாம்;
ஆதிபகவன் முதற்றே உலகு.

14 Pt. Avvai Condensed 10 to 36 Pts.
அகர முதல எழுத்து எல்லாம்;
ஆதிபகவன் முதற்றே உலகு.

14 Pt. Avvai Italic 10 to 14 Pts.
அகர முதல எழுத்து எல்லாம்;
ஆதிபகவன் முதற்றே உலகு.

14 Pt. Sigamani Roman 8 to 24 Pts.
அகர முதல எழுத்து எல்லாம்;
ஆதிபகவன் முதற்றே உலகு.

14 Pt. Sigamani Antique 8 to 36 Pts.
அகர முதல எழுத்து எல்லாம்;
ஆதிபகவன் முதற்றே உலகு.

14 Pt. Sigamani Bold 10 to 36 Pts.
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రంభం కరిష్యామి సిద్ధిర్భవతు మే సదా। పద్మవ్రత

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