

CHAPTER 9

Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding

BOOKBINDERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

Address: 901 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1892 Organized after secession of craft from International Typographical Union (*q. v.*).
- 1894 Jurisdiction recognized by International Typographical Union.
- 1898 Affiliated with AFL.
- 1919 Absorbed International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

II. PUBLICATIONS (Code Number: B4)

1. Proceedings.
 - 1st-4th ann., 1892-1895; 5th-7th bien., 1896-1920; 18th-21st bien., 1924-1930; 22nd, 1940 (9th-22nd *with journal*)
2. Reports.
 - President: 1908-1940 (in conv. years; *with journal*)
 - Secretary-Treasurer: 1912-1940 (in conv. years; *with journal*)
 - Executive Council: bien. 1897-1901
3. Constitutions.
 - bien. 1892-1902; 1905; 1907; bien. 1910-1918; 1921; 1923; bien. 1924-1928; 1930 (2 edns.); 1940
4. Journal.
 - Published as: (Washington; New York; Indianapolis; Washington)
 - 1900-1941+ : *The International Bookbinder*
(Suspended Sep-Nov 1900; Jun-Oct 1921.)
 - Editors:
 - 1900-Oct 1904: J. L. Feeney
 - Nov 1904-Sep 1914: James W. Dougherty
 - Oct-Nov 1914: A. P. Sovey
 - Dec 1914-Jan 1919: Walter N. Reddick
 - Feb 1919-May 1921: David T. Davies
 - Nov 1921-1930: Felix J. Belair
 - 1931-1941+ : J. W. Prewitt

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

The International Bookbinder was founded in 1900 by a member of the Washington, D. C. local, who for four years published it with his own funds. In 1904 the journal was placed under the supervision of the executive council and the secretary-treasurer assumed the editorship.

Emphasis was placed from the beginning on an "Official Section" consisting of reports and instructions. These included a monthly letter by the president describing his activities and commenting on problems facing the organization, and a varied array of notices and instructions to locals from the secretary-treasurer's office. From 1906 onward, lists of constitutional amendments to be voted on by referendum were published. During 1917-1921 and 1924-1941 the official section regularly included a "synopsis of propositions considered by the executive council," with the action taken on each. These summaries were considerably abbreviated after 1929 except where important issues were involved, in which case the minutes of the council's meeting were reproduced.

The journal also contained at most times an editorial section, a section of letters from official correspondents of local unions, letters and articles by union members and officers, material reprinted from other publications, and special sections varying with the interests of the editor. In general, however, there was a tendency to reduce these types of material in favor of the official section. Active participation of the membership through articles and letters declined, editorials became shorter, and fewer articles were reprinted from other publications. This trend was broken only during the twenties, when the journal carried a considerable amount of general material on national affairs, trade unionism, and the bookbinding trade.

One of the principal concerns of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has been its relations with other unions in the printing industry. The Bookbinders' union, like those of the Pressmen, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, and Photo-Engravers, was formed by secession from the International Typographical Union. From 1895 to 1911 the Bookbinders participated in the various printing trades agreements and alliances, the purpose of which was to secure "harmonious cooperation of all local unions in joint defensive action and label agitation." Much of the "label agitation" during these years was among the unions themselves, for the Typographical Union claimed sole ownership rights in the

allied printing trades label, and the Bookbinders, together with the Pressmen, Stereotypers, and Photo-Engravers, vigorously contested this stand. The issue was partially settled by the establishment in 1911 of the International Allied Printing Trades Association and the vesting in it of joint ownership and control of the allied label. The Bookbinders also maintained their own label for use on books not bearing the allied label.

In spite of these agreements the Bookbinders became involved in several jurisdictional disputes with other printing trades unions. The disputes which received most treatment in the Brotherhood's journal and convention proceedings were the conflict with the mailers' locals of the Typographical Union over single-wrapping (1912-1925); and with the Pressmen over sheet straighteners and paper handlers (1925) and cutting machine operators (1940). Many of these disputes were precipitated by the introduction of new machines. The Bookbinders continually advocated an alliance of the printing trade unions strong enough to settle jurisdictional questions authoritatively.

The Brotherhood suffered also from jurisdictional friction among its constituent locals. One such dispute among the New York locals in 1911 led to the secession of several locals and an attempt to start a dual union. Dissension prevailed in New York until 1917, when a special "peace committee" of the local printing trades council settled the dispute. Trouble again arose in 1914 when the Washington, D. C., local refused to admit operators of folding machines, and as a result had its charter revoked. The dispute was settled in 1916 with the restoration of the charter and the establishment of a separate local for folding machine operators. A more serious conflict, beginning in 1931 and continuing to date, arose when the international established a New York branch office to conduct a special organizing campaign. One of the New York locals sought an injunction to restrain the international's operations, but failed and had its charter revoked. A proposal for reinstatement of the local was presented to the 1940 convention but was defeated.

From about 1907 the Brotherhood was confronted with changes in bookbinding technology which, by making possible increased specialization and larger-scale production, reduced the industry's need for skilled workers. There was strong resistance within the union, however, to the admission of semi-skilled workers and not until 1923 was provision made for their organization. In that year the international began admitting "members-at-large" who were not under the jurisdiction of any local and who were admitted

for a reduced initiation fee. When a sufficient number of "members-at-large" had been organized in a community, they could form their own local, but until then they were not entitled to convention representation. In 1937 the Brotherhood, recognizing that semi-skilled workers must be organized as a protection to its skilled members, set up a "Class B" membership. Class B members were not entitled to participate in the union's death benefit system, could receive strike benefits only after one year's membership, and were not permitted to do the work of a journeyman.

The union has always devoted much attention to organizing the large number of women workers in the bookbinding trade. In intensive organizing campaigns in the late nineteen hundreds, the middle twenties, and the late thirties, the international made special efforts to bring the "bindery girls" into the union.

In the economic field, the union's main effort has been to reduce hours and to raise and standardize wages. Demands for the eight-hour day began among the Bookbinders in 1903, and during 1907-1909 they joined with the Pressmen in waging strikes which secured the eight-hour day for both unions. In 1921, the Bookbinders joined all the other printing trades unions in a strike for the forty-four-hour week, which in spite of the industrial depression of the period was substantially successful. A proposal to equalize wages within competitive districts was made as early as 1902, and a union law requiring uniform wage scales for all cities in the same competitive zone was passed in 1914. Not until 1919, however, did the Brotherhood officially launch a wage equalization campaign. Although the campaign was not particularly successful in standardizing wages, it resulted in the establishment of a uniform procedure to be followed by local unions in negotiating wage contracts and drafting arbitration agreements.

The proceedings of the Bookbinders' conventions consisted chiefly of officers' reports and speeches, reports of convention committees, and details of appeals by locals and members to the executive council. Verbatim proceedings were published only in 1894, 1896, and 1898, but the proceedings for other years contained the discussion on some of the more important resolutions.

The president's report was usually a summary of his monthly journal letters and dealt regularly with disputes between the international and members and locals, relations with other international unions, wages, hours, strikes, organization, and union finances, and occasionally with unemployment, business activity, labor legislation, and other current issues. The report of the executive council included short discussions of wage scales, strikes,

chartering of locals, the union journal, the union label, and after 1924, longer discussions of organizing campaigns, charges against officials, and issues raised by local unions.

The content of the secretary-treasurer's report varied from convention to convention; complete statements of receipts and disbursements were sometimes given, while other reports gave only a brief summary of the union's financial position. Also included in the secretary-treasurer's report were accounts of special campaign assessments and benefits, mortality statistics, and lists of the union's investments and securities. Statistics on union membership, the number of members unemployed, wage scales, and hours of work, formerly published in the report of the statistician, were carried in the secretary-treasurer's report after the two offices were merged in 1914.

ENGRAVERS AND SKETCHMAKERS, FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF

Address: 555 Washington Ave., Nutley, N. J.

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1874 Organized.
- 1933 Affiliated with AFL.
- 1935 Withdrew from AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
[1st-68th ann., 1874-1941]
2. Journal.

Published as: (Auburn, R. I.)

1874?-1941+: *Monthly Report*

(According to the secretary of the union, this journal has been issued regularly since the union was founded, but apparently no library has an issue for any year before 1935.)

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, AMALGAMATED

Address: 450 Seventh Ave., New York

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1883 Organized as Lithographers' Protective and Insurance Association.

- 1896 Changed name to Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association.
- 1906 Affiliated with AFL.
- 1915 Merged with International Union of Lithographic Workmen; and Lithographic Stone and Plate Preparers to form Amalgamated Lithographers of America.
- 1918 Absorbed Lithographic Press Feeders and Apprentices' Association.

II. PUBLICATIONS

- 1. Proceedings.
3rd, 1895; 4th, 1897; 8th, 1901; 9th, 1904; 10th, 1906; bien., 1923-1927; 1930; 1939
- 2. Reports.
President: 1911; 1913
- 3. Constitutions.
1888; bien. 1891-1897; 1901; 1904; 1906; 1907; bien. 1913-1919; 1924; 1928; 1930; 1936; 1940
- 4. Journal.
Published as: (New York)
1901-1904?: *The Lithographers' Bulletin*
1910-1913?: *Official Publication* . . .
Jun 1915-1941+: *The Lithographers' Journal*
(V. 20 repeated in numbering. Possibly suspended 1913-Jun 1915.)

PAPER MAKERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

Address: 30 Sheridan Ave., Albany, N. Y.

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1884 Organized as social club in Holyoke, Mass.
- 1895 Affiliated with AFL as United Brotherhood of Paper Makers. Absorbed United Brotherhood of Paper Mill Backtenders.
- 1898 Seceding faction of machine tenders organized International Paper Machine Tenders Union.
- 1902 Merged with International Paper Machine Tenders Union under present name. Later in year absorbed AFL federal locals of pulp and sulphite workers and changed name to International Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers.
- 1906 Seceding faction of pulp and sulphite workers organized International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (*q. v.*).
- 1909 Resumed present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

(Code Number: P2)

1. Proceedings.
1st, 1902; 2nd, 1903; [3rd-5th ann., 1904-1906]; 6th, 1907;
7th, 1909; 8th, 1917; 9th-11th trien., 1921-1927; 12th, 1929;
13th-15th quad., 1931-1939 (1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th *with journal*)
2. Reports.
President and Executive Board: 1905 (*with journal*)
3. Constitutions.
ann. 1905-1907; ann. 1909-1914; 1916; 1918; 1921; bien.
1925-1931; bien. 1935-1939; 1940
4. Journal.
Published as: (Watertown, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.)
Dec 1901-Jul 1903: *The Paper Makers' Journal*
Aug 1903-Jun 1909: *Paper and Pulp Makers' Journal*
Jul 1909-1941+ : *Paper Makers' Journal*
Editors:
Dec 1901-Jul 1903: P. J. Ackerman
Aug 1903-Aug 1907: Thomas Mellor
Sep 1907-Jun 1909: J. J. O'Connor
Jul 1909-Jan 1922: James T. Carey
Feb 1922-1927: Matthew Burns
1928-1939: Arthur Huggins
1940-1941+ : Joseph Addy

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

In 1884 the paper machine tenders of Holyoke, Massachusetts, formed a social club for their mutual benefit and protection. Branches were shortly established in New York State and Wisconsin and in 1893 the organization was chartered by the AFL as the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers, with jurisdiction over skilled machine tenders and beater engineers. During the next ten years the Brotherhood absorbed two other organizations of paper workers and extended its jurisdiction to include all workers in paper mills. In 1902 it adopted the name of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

When the union's national board authorized an official *Paper Makers' Journal* in 1901, it specified that the publication was to be non-sectarian and was not to advocate or endorse political parties. The journal adhered rather closely to these instructions, although articles advocating socialism occasionally appeared. The editor was given authority to reject articles which would not be of "interest or benefit" to the membership. The use of this authority was frequently criticized by authors of rejected articles, and the

criticisms were sufficiently vigorous that the editor was obliged to defend his action in print.

The journal consisted from the beginning very largely of correspondence, editorials, and material reprinted from other publications. The reprinted material, taken mostly from AFL publications, dominated the journal in periods when the union was weak and unstable or when correspondence was lagging. The correspondence, while containing a large amount of personal and social news, also discussed controversial issues of union policy. This was particularly true after the adoption of the referendum in 1906. Editorials covered much the same ground as the correspondence and centered on the activities and problems of the Brotherhood. Brief and uninformative in the earlier years, they later provided rather complete discussions of strikes, wage movements, benefit plans, union elections, secessions and mergers, apprenticeship systems, arbitration, national and state legislation, the economic condition of the industry, and similar matters. The journal published the text of the more important collective agreements negotiated by the union, some of which covered a number of locals and companies. Tabulations of the voting on referendum proposals and elections of officers were also published. Columns in French, as well as French translations of editorials and presidents' messages, were printed for the benefit of the French-Canadian members.

Discussions of wages and hours occupied more space in the journal than any other subject. When the Brotherhood was organized, most paper mills worked two twelve-hour shifts and a seven-day week. The union gradually secured the substitution of three eight-hour shifts and the elimination of Saturday night and Sunday work. The results of the union's annual wage scale conferences, which drew up schedules to be presented to employers on the expiration of existing agreements, always provoked extensive discussion in the correspondence section of the journal. In 1914 the union established a standard wage scale for machine tenders in newsprint mills, the rate of pay increasing with the width and speed of the paper machine. Efforts were made in subsequent years—notably in the late thirties—to establish a similar standard scale for fine paper mills. Because of the greater heterogeneity of machines and products, however, the attempt at standardization never achieved the same success in fine paper as in newsprint.

After 1929 the five-day week and six-hour day were frequently advocated as remedies for unemployment. The Brotherhood took an active part in the development of the paper industry codes

under the National Recovery Administration, though it protested that the representation of labor in the administration of NRA was inadequate and that enforcement of the codes' labor provisions was ineffective. The union called a number of strikes to secure enforcement of code provisions.

Although the union followed a conservative strike policy, it was involved in several serious strikes, usually over wages, the eight-hour day, or the open shop issue. The most important of these were the strikes against the International Paper Company and Great Northern Paper Company in 1907-1908, the International Paper Company in 1910, the Northern New York Paper Manufacturers' Association in 1915, and the International Paper Company in 1921. Many other strikes occurred in 1921 as agreements expired and manufacturers insisted on the open shop and a reduction in wages. Most of these, including the International Paper strike, were lost and union membership fell to a low level from which it did not begin to recover until 1933. Between 1933 and 1939 recovery was rapid and union membership increased almost tenfold.

From 1906 to 1909 the journal concerned itself chiefly with the secession of the pulp and sulphite division of the union, which resulted in the chartering of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers as a separate union with jurisdiction over most paper workers other than machine tenders. The circumstances of the secession are described in the discussion of that union's publications. Since the jurisdictional agreement of 1909 the two internationals have cooperated in organizing campaigns, negotiated joint agreements with employers, and supported each other in strikes. Members of the Paper Makers frequently proposed reunion of the two groups, particularly during the depression years after 1929. These proposals usually touched off lively debates on the merits of craft and industrial unionism but the proponents of the merger were never strong enough to compel action.

Other matters frequently discussed in the journal were the use of union-label paper, the level of dues and initiation fees, the size of officers' salaries, the advisability of instituting an apprenticeship system, and the restoration of annual conventions to replace the initiative and referendum in the election of officers and the determination of union policy. From 1902 to 1909, annual conventions were the prevailing rule. Because of the adoption of the initiative and referendum in 1906, however, conventions after 1909 met less frequently and at irregular intervals. Supporters of the referendum system asserted that it was less expensive and more

democratic than government by convention, while its opponents maintained that members voted haphazardly on referendum issues and that many ballots were discarded because of technicalities.

The proceedings of union conventions usually included lists of resolutions presented, discussion of delegates on the resolutions, and speeches delivered to the convention by officers and guests. Because resolutions adopted at conventions had to be ratified later by referendum vote, convention discussions covered much the same ground as did letters and editorials in the journal. The texts of officers' reports did not appear in the proceedings until 1929, though a summary of the union's financial position was always included. From 1929 on the reports of officers reviewed the union's activities between conventions, described important strikes, summarized the actions taken at the annual executive board meetings, listed new locals, commented on and recommended changes in union policies, and analyzed industrial and labor legislation in the United States and Canada.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL

Address: 3138 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1900 Organized by seceding faction of photo-engravers from International Typographical Union (*q. v.*).
- 1903 Jurisdiction recognized by International Typographical Union.
- 1904 Affiliated with AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1st, 1900; 2nd, 1901; 4th-42nd ann., 1903-1941 (1st, 2nd type-written MS.; 10th *with* journal)
2. Constitutions.
1900; 1901; ann. *1905-*1937; *1939; *1940
3. Journal.
Published as: (Chicago; St. Louis)
1902-Nov 1908: *Plate-Makers' Criterion*
Dec 1908-1941+: *The American Photo-Engraver*
(*Plate-Makers' Criterion* was a trade journal in which a section was allotted to the IPEU.)

PRINT CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1895 Organized.
 1902 Affiliated with AFL.
 1923 Merged with National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers (*q. v.*) to form United Wall Paper Crafts of North America (*q. v.*).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
 [1st-10th ann., 1896-1905]; 11th-18th ann., 1906-1913
2. Constitutions.
 1898; 1904; bien. 1908-1914

**PRINTERS' DIE STAMPERS' AND ENGRAVERS' UNION
 OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL PLATE**

Address: 40 Gordon St., Ottawa, Ont.

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1893 Organized as National Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of the United States of America.
 1901 Changed name to International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.
 1920 Changed name to International Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of North America.
 1925 Merged with International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League.
 1930 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
 33rd-35th ann., 1925-1927
2. Constitutions.
 ann. 1900-1902; 1906; 1914; 1930
3. Journal.
 Published as: (Washington)
 1902-Aug 12, 1932: *The Plate Printer*
 (V. 10 omitted in numbering. Ceased publication)

PRINTERS' PROTECTIVE FRATERNITY, INTERNATIONAL

I. CHRONOLOGY

1886 Organized.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Constitutions.

1887; 1893

2. Journal.

Published as: (Los Angeles)

1888?-1907?: *The Fraternity*

**PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANT'S UNION
OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL**

Address: Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

I. CHRONOLOGY

1889 Organized as International Printing Pressmen's Union after secession of craft from International Typographical Union (*q. v.*).

1894 Jurisdiction recognized by International Typographical Union.

1895 Affiliated with AFL.

1897 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS
(Code Number: P3)

1. Proceedings.

[1st, 1889]; 2nd, 1890; 3rd, 1891; 5th, 1893; 7th-26th ann., 1895-1914; 27th, 1916; 28th-32nd bien., 1920-1928; 33rd, 1940 (all except 13th, *with* journal; 28th, 1920, incorrectly numbered 31st)

2. Reports.

President: 1905; 1907; 1916; 1920; 1922; 1926 (1916; 1920; 1922 *with* journal)Vice-Presidents: 1916; 1920; 1922; 1926 (all except 1926 *with* journal)

President and Vice-Presidents: 1924; 1928; 1940

Secretary-Treasurer: 1905; 1908; 1909; 1926; 1928; 1940

3. Constitutions.

ann. 1897-1908; ann. 1910-1914; 1916; bien. 1920-1928; 1933; 1940

4. Journal.

Published as: (Pressmen's Home, Tenn.)

1890-1941+ : *The American Pressman*

(Suspended Jun-Nov 1892.)

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

The American Pressman was founded in November 1890, and for four years was published by a series of editors under contract with the union. In 1894 the journal was put under the supervision of the union's board of directors, but not until 1908 did the union take over its publication.

The *Pressman* was from the beginning a trade journal as well as a union journal. One of its early editors stated in 1895: "My chief aim will be to maintain that high degree of technical excellence which has made it the recognized authority on presswork among employing printers and pressmen." That the journal has not departed from this purpose is indicated by its present sub-title—"A Technical Magazine of Printing Devoted Especially to Presswork and Pressroom Management"—and by the fact that since 1912 the offices of editor of the journal and director of the union's trade school have been combined. The *Pressman* has consistently devoted a large portion of its space to articles and departments on the technique of presswork. In addition, the special problems of apprentices, feeders, instructors, salesmen, and manufacturers' representatives have been treated. Departments dealing with the characteristics of commercial, newspaper, and offset printing have been set up. Whole issues of the journal have sometimes been turned over to analyses of special aspects of presswork, as in the case of the "Ink Number" and the "Newspaper Issue."

Aside from technical material, the *Pressman* has consisted principally of editorials, "officials" items, communications from international officers, and correspondence. No material was reprinted from other publications prior to 1902, and only occasionally since then has such material appeared.

Communications from the president of the union have been one of the main features of the *Pressman*. Letters from the president began appearing intermittently in 1897, and after 1900 they were published each month. The letters dealt with union problems and policies concerning collective bargaining, hours, wages, vocational

education, apprenticeship, secession movements, jurisdictional disputes, and relations with other printing trades unions. They described the international's activities in organizing campaigns, and in establishing and developing the Pressmen's home and tuberculosis sanatorium, its trade school, employment bureau, engineering department, statistical and arbitration department, and patent department. They also discussed the effects on the union and the printing industry of business cycles, unemployment, technical change, and government regulations; and described the activities of the president on behalf of the union.

A correspondence department, consisting of letters from the official correspondents of local unions, was started in 1894. The letters were relatively brief until the middle twenties, when a decided increase occurred in their length and informational content. Efforts to develop this department were reflected in a 1924 law requiring quarterly letters from local unions, and in the establishment in 1928 of a hundred-dollar prize for the most consistently logical and practical letter.

Until 1927 the journal published lists of unions in arrears, charters issued, initiations, reinstatements, suspensions, withdrawals and deaths of members. In 1897 these items were collected under the heading "Official" where they appeared until July 1912, when they were inserted in the secretary-treasurer's monthly report. The secretary-treasurer's report included miscellaneous information and instructions to locals and members, and from 1891 to 1914, a financial report. This financial report was published semi-annually from 1891 to 1895, quarterly from 1896 to 1912, and monthly from July 1912 to June 1914. Monthly organizers' reports were initiated in October 1905, but were discontinued after a few months. Lists of nominees for international office were published biennially in the January issue of the journal from 1910 to 1928 and in December 1939. Results of international elections appeared biennially in the March issue from 1910 to 1926, and in the January issues in 1936 and 1940.

One of the major issues reflected in the Pressmen's publications is its relationship with other international unions in the printing industry. The pressmen were the first of the craft groups organized within the International Typographical Union to secede and form their own international. As the pressmen's example was followed by other crafts (bookbinders, stereotypers, and photo-engravers) the need for an alliance among the printing trades unions became evident. After its jurisdiction was recognized by the Typographical Union in 1894, the Pressmen's Union participated

in the printing trades agreements and alliances which culminated in 1911 in the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

The principal purpose of the Association was to establish joint ownership and control over the allied printing trades label. The Pressmen, however, favored a stronger federation which would ensure joint action in the event of strikes and make possible joint negotiation of collective agreements covering all printing trades workers. By 1916 the Stereotypers and Photo-Engravers had agreed to the federation plan, but the proposal was rejected by the Typographical Union, which favored a merger of existing unions and the re-establishment of a single union in the printing industry. The Pressmen nevertheless continued to press for federation. While this was not achieved, the objective of closer cooperation among the printing unions was furthered in 1919 by establishment of the International Conference Council for the Printing Industry and Allied Trades, composed of representatives of the unions and the employing printers' association.

The development of the offset process of printing, beginning around 1909, embroiled the Pressmen, as well as the Photo-Engravers, in a jurisdictional dispute with the Lithographers' Association. The rival claims were submitted to the 1913 convention of the AFL, which advised the unions to settle their differences by conference. No agreement could be reached, however, and the dispute continued until 1937, when the AFL finally awarded jurisdiction over the offset process to the Pressmen and refused to recognize the Lithographers' label. By this time much of the offset work had been transferred from lithographing shops, where it had begun, to regular printing houses.

The Pressmen's union was faced also with jurisdictional conflicts among its own locals. The union early established the practice of chartering several locals in each large city, each with jurisdiction over a particular type of presswork. Thus by 1906 charters were being issued to separate locals of pressmen, assistants, pressmen and assistants, web pressmen, job pressmen, and job-press feeders. This situation naturally raised the issue of whether any union pressman should have the right to operate any kind of press. The issue was complicated by differences in wage scales and apprenticeship requirements among the several kinds of presswork. Conflicts among the New York City locals arose in 1896, 1906, 1919, and 1923, and resulted in secession of locals, revocation of charters, and reorganization of locals by the international officers.

The union has had to combat two serious secession movements. The first of these occurred in 1913 as a result of a constitutional

amendment giving small locals more influence in the government of the union. The large locals of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Newark, and St. Louis seceded in protest. After conferences with the leaders of the AFL, the Allied Printing Trades Association and other internationals had failed to resolve the dispute, the charters of the seceding locals were withdrawn and reissued to "loyal" elements. A convention of secessionists was held, but in June 1915 a settlement was finally arranged at a conference of international and local officers. The seceding locals agreed to reaffiliate with the international and the locals which had been chartered to replace them consented to merge with the returning unions. Issues in dispute were to be settled by the Pressmen's convention.

Evidence of a new revolt against the international leadership, centered in New York and Chicago, appeared in the *Pressman* in May 1919. The rebellious locals, which had developed a strong organization with their own publication and a separate treasury, objected to a special assessment voted in 1917 to replenish the treasury of the international. They charged that President George Berry, along with other members of the executive council, had enriched themselves at the union's expense by setting up numerous personal corporations which then borrowed money from the union funds. The secession movement developed until it tied up the entire printing industry of New York City, whereupon the Allied Printing Trades Association withdrew the allied label from the local council, and the employing printers' association refused to employ members of the seceded locals. These actions led to the collapse of the New York revolt in November 1919. One of the Chicago locals, however, had secured an injunction against the revocation of its charter, and not until 1923 did this local agree to drop the litigation and reaffiliate with the international.

Changes in printing technology created two problems for the Pressmen's Union—loss of jurisdiction over new processes, and displacement of pressmen through improved techniques of production. The union met the first problem by pressing its jurisdictional claims to new processes and by instituting a broad training program for apprentices and journeymen. A trade school was established in 1912, the purpose of which was to provide pressmen with comprehensive instruction in processes, methods, machines, and supplies. Supplementary regional trade schools were added in 1922 and a large portion of the union journal was devoted to information and instruction on technical matters.

To reduce the displacement of pressmen by technological advances, the union waged several intensive campaigns for shorter hours. The nine-hour day was obtained in 1899 through negotiation with employers. A strike lasting from 1907 to 1910 was necessary to secure the eight-hour day. The eight-hour issue precipitated a struggle within the union. While the Typographical Union was waging its strike for the eight-hour day in 1906-1907, the Pressmen continued at work under an agreement with the commercial printers' association which provided that they would be paid for any time lost as a result of the strike. Membership sentiment was opposed to this policy from the first and when, in 1907, the agreement was extended through 1909, the leadership was overthrown and the eight-hour strike begun. In 1921 the Pressmen struck along with the other printing trades unions for the forty-four-hour week. In spite of the industrial depression which existed at the time, the main objectives of the strike were secured. Between 1922 and 1941 the union was able without any major strikes to reduce working hours to forty per week.

The Pressmen claim to have been one of the first American unions to enter into trade agreements. The union has placed great emphasis on observance of contracts with employers and on settlement of disputes by peaceful means. From 1902 on the union maintained an agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association providing for national arbitration of disputes which could not be settled by local arbitration. In 1927 the international established a statistical and arbitration department to assist local unions in arbitration proceedings and contract negotiations. In spite of these efforts to eliminate strikes, the Pressmen were forced to wage a seven-year strike with the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association. This strike, which lasted from 1912 to 1919, arose out of a controversy over wage rates and the number and classes of men to be allowed to operate certain types of equipment.

Like the other printing trades unions, the Pressmen have been active in campaigns to improve sanitary conditions in printing shops and remove the causes of tuberculosis, the printers' occupational disease. In addition, the international has maintained a home and tuberculosis sanatorium for its aged and disabled members, and has established a pension plan.

The proceedings of the Pressmen's conventions consisted primarily of speeches by officers and guests, resolutions and discussion on them, reports of convention committees and, until 1916, reports of officers. After 1916 officers' reports were published separately

from the proceedings. The conventions from 1889-1901, 1904-1920, and 1928-1940 were reported verbatim, while the proceedings of other conventions were summarized.

Comprehensive reports of international officers were published beginning in 1895. The president's report covered the same issues which he discussed in his monthly letter for the *Pressman*. The reports of vice-presidents and organizers told of the progress of organizing activities in their jurisdictions and offered comments and recommendations on union problems. The report of the secretary-treasurer included statistics on membership, locals chartered, and union finances. Until 1903, the financial report gave only annual receipts and expenditures. In the reports from 1905 to 1909, receipts were itemized daily. From 1926 on an accounting of the union's assets and of itemized receipts and expenditures, a list of pension payments, a report on the bonding system, and a list of locals chartered were included in the secretary-treasurer's report.

PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

Address: P. O. Drawer 30, Fort Edwards, N. Y.

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1906 Organized by seceding faction of International Paper and Pulp Makers (*q. v.*).
 1909 Affiliated with AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS (Code Number: P5)

1. Proceedings.
 1st, 1906; 2nd-4th bien., 1907-1911; 5th-11th bien., 1912-1924;
 12th, 1925; 13th, 1929; 14th-19th bien., 1931-1941 (1st *with*
 journal for 1939)
2. Constitutions.
 1907; bien. 1912-1926; 1929; bien. 1935-1939; 1941
3. Journal.
 Published as: (Glen Falls, N. Y.; Fort Edwards, N. Y.)
 1912-Aug 1921: *The Journal*
 Feb 1926-1941+: *The Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill*
 Workers Journal
 (Suspended Sep 1921-Jan 1926; volume enumeration, 1931-
 1935, very confused.)

Editors:

1912-Jan 1917: John H. Malin

Feb 1917-1941+ : John P. Burke

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers includes most paper mill workers other than the paper machine tenders, and also workers on bags, boxes, and other converted paper products. These workers, first organized in federal locals of the AFL, were taken into the Paper Makers' union in 1903 as a separate division. In 1906 the pulp and sulphite workers called a separate convention and seceded from the Paper Makers, charging that their interests were being subordinated to those of the craft group. From 1906 until 1909 a bitter struggle raged between the two organizations, in which each raided the other's membership and broke the other's strikes. After both unions had been almost destroyed, the Paper Makers in 1909 permitted the AFL to issue a separate charter to the rival group. An agreement was reached on jurisdiction and cordial relations were established which have persisted to the present day. The two unions hold joint wage conferences and present a common front to employers in organizing campaigns and contract negotiations.

Shortly after the stabilization of the union's position, it decided in 1912 to publish a monthly journal. John P. Burke, president and secretary of the union from 1917 to the present time, has also edited the journal throughout this period. The journal has varied in size from about eight to thirty-two pages and was suspended entirely from 1921 to 1926 for lack of funds. Its main features, however, have remained substantially unchanged since its foundation.

Editorial comment has normally occupied two pages of each issue. Besides discussing immediate union problems, President Burke's editorials have ranged rather widely over subjects of general interest to the labor movement, including labor and social legislation, the courts, the press, the unemployment problem, the economics of wages and hours, the union shop, the effects of war, and the question of American participation in war.

Correspondence has normally comprised from one-fourth to one-half of each issue. While letters from members deal mainly with local social events, they occasionally provide information on local wages, hours, and working conditions. From 1917 on the organizers, who are usually international vice-presidents with regional responsibilities, have submitted monthly statements of their work

which are published in the correspondence section. These reports summarize their participation in contract negotiations, grievance settlement, and strike management, and also frequently discuss current problems of union administration and policy.

The remainder of the journal has consisted largely of material reprinted from other sources, but original articles have occasionally appeared. Representatives of the union visited several of the paper-producing countries of Europe during 1939 and reported in the journal their observations on production methods, wage scales, and union organization in the plants visited. A lengthy history of the trade union movement in the United States and abroad, written by a member of the union, appeared irregularly between 1937 and 1939. The texts of agreements signed by the union are usually published in the journal. During the period before verbatim reports of conventions were published, the journal included the important speeches and discussions in union conventions. Editorials and important documents are usually translated into French for the benefit of the French-Canadian members.

The progress of the important strikes waged by the union can be followed in the correspondence and editorial sections. A widespread strike in northern New York State during 1915-1917, arising out of threatened wage reductions, was finally won by the union, and from that time through 1920 the union won wage increases and union shop contracts from many employers in the industry. A strike to defend these gains was called in all mills of the International Paper Company in 1921 and ended in disaster for the union, though it was not officially called off until 1925.

The union's strength declined further after 1929 and by 1932 it had shrunk to a few thousand members in a handful of long-established locals. After 1933, however, there was a remarkable spread and strengthening of union organization throughout the industry. A substantial union membership was established in all sections of the country, the mills of the International Paper Company were once more brought under contract, and a contract was signed with an association of employers including almost all paper mills on the Pacific Coast. While the primary paper industry was still far from completely organized even in 1941, the union was in a position to develop and apply an industry-wide strategy on wages and other matters. Organization in the paper products industry was much more fragmentary.

The published proceedings of the union's early conventions were rather brief, including usually only the remarks of guest speakers, fraternal greetings from other unions, and a list of the resolutions

presented and the action taken on each. The report of the president-secretary, included for the first time in 1922, usually gave a detailed account of economic developments in the industry, the progress of union organization, the wage policies followed by the international officers since the last convention, the provisions of agreements signed with employers, the progress and outcome of important strikes, relations with other unions and with the national federations, and a wide variety of other matters. Reports by the vice-presidents and the treasurer were added to the proceedings in 1935. The vice-presidents, whose monthly letters to the journal were discussed above, submitted somewhat similar reports to the conventions. The treasurer's report listed the receipts and disbursements of the union, and in addition a listing of assets and depositories was contained in the report of the president-secretary.

The discussion of delegates was reported in full for the first time in 1935. Apart from routine convention business, discussion has centered chiefly on the demands to be presented to employers; on dues, benefit plans, the relation of locals to the international, and the other matters of internal union administration; and on proposals to merge with the Paper Makers or to shift affiliation from the AFL to the CIO. The government of the union has been relatively unmarked by factional rivalry. As regards external relations, there has been occasional friction with the Machinists, Carpenters, and Electricians over the status of skilled maintenance workers in paper mills, and more serious rivalry with the incipient CIO union of paper workers.

STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL

Address: 752 Old South Bldg., Boston

I. CHRONOLOGY

1902 Organized after secession of craft from International Typographical Union (*q. v.*). Affiliated with AFL.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
1st-40th ann., 1902-1941 (5th-40th *with* journal)
2. Constitutions.
ann. 1902-1929; 1933; 1934/1935; 1937; 1938/1939; 1941

3. Journal.

Published as: (New York; Philadelphia; Omaha; Denver;
Cleveland)

1906-1941+ : *International Stereotypers & Electrotypers'
Union Journal*

**TYPOGRAPHIA, GERMAN-AMERICAN
(DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE)**

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1873 Organized.
1894 Merged with International Typographical Union (*q. v.*) as
autonomous unit.
1940 Disbanded. Members retained membership in International
Typographical Union.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Jahres-bericht.
22nd-67th, 1894-1940 (60th-67th *with* journal)
2. Constitutions.
1884; 1895; 1901; 1908; 1914; 1935
3. Journal.
Published as: (Indianapolis)
1873-1886?: *Deutsch-Amerikanische Journal fur
Buchdruckerkunst*
1887?-Sep 1918: *Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-
Zeitung*
Oct 1918-Jul 1940: *Buchdrucker-Zeitung* (Ceased
publication)

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, INTERNATIONAL

Address: 2820 N. Meridian, Indianapolis

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1852 Organized as National Typographical Union by group of
locals which had held national conventions in 1850 and 1851
under name of Journeymen Printers of the United States.
1869 Adopted present name.
1881 Participated in formation of AFL.

- 1889 Seceding faction of pressmen organized International Printing Pressmen's Union (*q. v.*).
- 1892 Seceding faction of bookbinders organized International Brotherhood of Bookbinders (*q. v.*).
- 1894 German-American (Deutsch-Amerikanische) Typographia (*q. v.*) merged with International Typographical Union as autonomous unit.
- 1897 Stereotypers and electrotypers seceded and later organized International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union (*q. v.*).
- 1900 Seceding faction of photoengravers organized International Photo-Engravers Union (*q. v.*).
- 1917 Seceding faction of newspaper writers organized United Writers of America.
- 1939 Suspended by AFL.
- 1940 German-American Typographia disbanded, but members retained membership in International Typographical Union.

II. PUBLICATIONS (Code Number: T6)

1. Proceedings.
1850; 1851; [1st-5th ann., 1852-1856]; 6th-9th ann., 1857-1860; 10th-41st ann., 1862-1893; 42nd-44th bien., 1894-1898; 45th-64th ann., 1899-1918; 65th-77th ann., 1920-1932; 78th-85th ann., 1934-1941 (42nd-85th *with* journal)
2. Reports.
Officers: 1913-1941 (in conv. years; *with* journal)
3. Constitutions.
ann. 1857-1860; ann. 1862-1866; ann. 1868-1872; ann. 1889-1894; 1896; ann. 1898-1933; ann. 1935-1941
4. Journal.
Published as: (New York; Philadelphia; New York; Indianapolis; Washington; Indianapolis)
1859-1865: *The Printer*
1866-1880: *Printer's Circular*
1881: *American Model Printer*
1882 ? : *Our Organette*
? -Jun 1889: *Craftsman*
Jul 1889-1941+ : *The Typographical Journal*
(The journals listed 1859-Jun 1889 were privately published journals, endorsed by the International Typographical Union as its official organ.)
Editors:
Jul 1889-1893?: W. S. McClevey
1894?-Nov 1896: A. G. Wines
Dec 1896-Feb 1909: J. W. Bramwood
Mar 1909-Nov 1928: J. W. Hays
Dec 1928-1941+ : Woodruff Randolph

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

Although the Typographical Union was organized in 1852, it published no official journal until 1889. Its reluctance to enter the publishing field on its own account was noted at the 1857 convention, when a committee deputed to consider launching a monthly journal advised "that the establishment of such a journal should be left to private enterprise; that it would be impolitic for this National Union to engage in any business enterprise," but recommended that the union "countenance and support such a journal when established by individual enterprise."

This policy was followed for the next thirty years. At the 1859 convention, an agreement was made with *The Printer*, a New York publication, to print articles and items of general interest to the Typographical Union's membership. The 1863 convention cancelled this arrangement; the following convention renewed it. In 1866 the *Printer's Circular* of Philadelphia was adopted as the official organ, and recommended to local unions "for their favorable consideration." The *Circular* gave way in 1881 to the *American Model Printer* of New York, which was superseded the next year by *Our Organette*, an Indianapolis labor journal. This support failed to insure the survival of the *Organette*, however, and the *Craftsman* of Washington, D. C. took over its subscription lists and official status.

Sentiment for publication of its own journal had always existed within the International Typographical Union, and the proposal was again presented to the 1886 convention, this time with success. Three years later, in July 1889, the international launched *The Typographical Journal*, with the secretary-treasurer as editor.

The form and content of the journal in its early stages can best be described by citing the constitutional provision which established it. It was to be a "paper of four pages . . . non-political and non-sectarian" and "so far as practicable, the International Typographical Union's official organ of communication to subordinate unions." As to content, "it shall contain the substance of appeals and the president's decisions thereon, reports of the auditing committee, balancing of the monthly bank accounts, monthly receipts, disbursements and arrearages, official orders, charters granted, charters suspended, and the causes; shall publish a list of names and addresses of corresponding and financial secretaries of subordinate unions." The journal was also to print notices concerning "the state of trade, . . . changes in the scale of prices, all applica-

tions for membership, and such other matters as may be of interest and importance to the craft generally." Except for the reports on appeals cases and the state of trade and the addresses of local officers, the prescribed items have kept their place in the "Official" and "Financial" sections of the journal up to the present time.

Between 1889 and 1896, during which period the journal was expanded to ten pages, official and financial items comprised half of each issue. The other half consisted of correspondence from local unions; letters from members concerned largely with benefit plans, apprenticeship, and organizing drives; a few editorials and articles on similar subjects; and material reprinted from printing trade publications and the journals of other unions. In 1890 a symposium on "the causes of labor's degradation" brought forth essays from members on such issues as the single tax, socialism, anarchism, tariffs, immigration, and temperance. Though the symposium was abandoned the following year, membership opinion on political and economic problems continued to appear. In October 1890 the journal, until then issued monthly, began semi-monthly publication.

With expansion of the journal to forty pages in 1896, more space was given over to news from local unions and to membership opinion. Local news soon occupied more space in the journal than any other subject, comprising almost half of each issue. Around 1900 the members' letters and articles turned from general political and economic questions to problems of union administration and policy—arbitration, eight-hour campaigns, strikes, division of work, referendums, wage scales. Editorials were replaced by a three-to-four page section of brief "Notes and Comments" on union and labor movement matters. The official and financial sections took up only a fifth of each issue. Election of officers by referendum vote was initiated in 1899 and thereafter complete tabulations of the vote both for elections and amendments to the constitution were recorded in the journal.

In January 1903 the journal again became a monthly magazine, and was increased to 110 pages. Its subject matter remained virtually unchanged, except for the addition of reports of arbitration proceedings between the ITU and the American Newspaper Publishers Association and of meetings of executives of the allied printing trades unions.

Beginning around 1907 news from locals was given an even more preeminent place in the journal and this predominance continued until 1929. Letters pertaining to political and economic issues or to matters of union administration and policy, which had

formerly been intermixed with local news, were placed in a special section headed "Miscellaneous Topics." The portion containing local news, which now consisted solely of accounts of locals' elections, meetings, organizing campaigns, scale negotiations, and social activities, and of personal notes regarding members, was expanded until it occupied more than half of each issue.

In 1914 the size of the journal was increased to 170 pages, with local news absorbing the added space. A "Political Section" made up of letters expressing the views of candidates for international office was inaugurated. Fifteen to twenty pages in length, it appeared in the April and May issues of the journal every two years. Reports of the allied printing trades meetings ceased appearing in 1919, and reports of arbitration proceedings were discontinued in 1922. Sections devoted to news concerning the union label, apprenticeship and vocational education, and personal hygiene were introduced in 1925.

In 1928 a new editor succeeded J. W. Hays who had held the post for almost twenty years. The new editor undertook to discontinue most of the local news currently being carried on the ground that it consisted too largely of "incidents of local personal contact not related to the vital phases of union activities." Membership demand for the publication of local news was sufficiently strong, however, for it to be maintained on a somewhat reduced scale.

The principal effect of the change of editors was to make the *Typographical Journal* more of a sounding board for the opinions of ITU members, officers, and the editor. The "Miscellaneous Topics" section, which had come to contain a large proportion of reprinted material, was replaced with a "Vox Pop" department in which members were encouraged to debate union and public issues. The president's page was expanded, and within the next three years, "pages" by other members of the executive council made their way into the journal. As time went on, these officers' sections came to occupy more and more space. They afforded a good indication of the opinions of the ITU leadership on both union and national problems during the thirties and early forties. Editorials were once more emphasized. At first these dealt primarily with the obligations of members, the objectives of unionism, and the need for organization. But soon the editor was writing about the depression, unemployment, the National Recovery Administration, the National Labor Relations Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Supreme Court, the AFL-CIO conflict, the ITU's own factional disputes, and finally about World War II.

The other features of the journal—the official and financial departments, the union label section, the political section, the vocational education-apprenticeship section, and the reports of referendums—remained much the same. In 1939 an “Organization Department” was inaugurated “to make available . . . the experiences and problems encountered in jurisdictions throughout the International Union,” but it was soon absorbed into the second vice-president’s page. The union label section was discontinued in 1940.

While the Typographical Union published no journal of its own until 1889, the proceedings of its conventions and annual reports of its officers have been printed since 1857.¹ The early proceedings consisted almost entirely of lists of resolutions and appeals cases, with a notation of the action taken on each but without comments by delegates or officers. The reports of officers (president, secretary-treasurer, corresponding secretary) and committees were very brief, the latter often taking of the form of resolutions. Not until 1900 did speeches to the convention and the discussion of delegates and officers begin to appear, and at no time have the entire convention proceedings been reported verbatim. The reports of committees have continued to consist largely of resolutions and brief recommendations concerning them.

The officers’ reports, however, have been considerably enlarged in number and content. Around 1870 the president’s report, formerly a short chronological account of his organizing and administrative duties, developed into a comprehensive discussion of the problems confronting the international and the local unions, with recommendations for action on them. Organizers’ reports began appearing in 1883, and vice-presidents’ reports were inaugurated in 1886. Between 1886 and 1904 each craft group within the ITU was represented on the international executive board by a vice-president. These vice-presidents reported on the organizing activities and problems of their crafts, and in some cases discussed general issues facing the ITU. After 1905, with the exception of vice-presidents representing the German-American Typographia and the mailers’ locals, the vice-presidents were elected from the membership-at-large. Their reports dealt with their organizing and administrative duties and included discussion of union policies and problems.

As the ITU developed greater administrative control over local unions, as various benefit systems were adopted, and as the finan-

1. There is also extant a copy of proceedings of the 1850 convention of the Journeymen Printers of the United States, which later formed the National Typographical Union.

cial system of the union became more complex, the secretary-treasurer's report was expanded until by 1910 it was by far the longest of the officers' reports. The officers' reports as a whole were by this time usually twice as long as the remainder of the convention proceedings.

In spite of the paucity of discussion in the early proceedings, both they and the officers' reports throw considerable light on the main issue in the Typographical Union before 1890—autonomy of locals as opposed to centralized authority. The international had been set up primarily to serve as a clearing office for members traveling among locals, to issue traveling cards, and to circulate information regarding members found guilty of scabbing. But it soon sought to exert control over local unions' laws, administration and finances, a tendency which was vigorously resisted by the local unions. This struggle can be discerned in resolutions censuring the "interference" of the international, in appeals of locals against decisions of international officers, and in the typical lament of the president in 1867 that subordinate unions permitted the international "to exercise such functions of sovereignty only as they please." The high tide of local autonomy was reached in 1879 when the international was forced to divide up its defense and contingent fund and distribute it among the locals. Soon afterward, however, the international reasserted itself and began gaining financial and administrative authority at the expense of the local unions.

The relation between the ITU and other printing trades is probably the most important problem reflected in its publications. Although compositors have always formed a majority of its membership, the Typographical Union originally claimed jurisdiction over all the technical processes of publishing, and has at one time or another included pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers, bookbinders, typefounders, photo-engravers, newspaper writers, and mailers. In 1873 the ITU began chartering these non-compositor groups in separate craft locals, and in the nineties allowed them to form trade district unions, each with a representative on the international executive council. In spite of these structural adjustments, the forces of disintegration outweighed those tending to cohesion, and at the same time that new craft groups were being added, older ones began to break away. The pattern was invariably the same; craft-consciousness developed among a craft within the ITU; a group of locals seceded and formed an international union; dual unionism existed for a time; eventually the ITU

surrendered jurisdiction over the craft and recognized the international union which had been established.

Between 1888 and 1903 the ITU lost the pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers, and photo-engravers. It had ceased organizing typefounders in the nineties. It relinquished jurisdiction over newspaper writers in 1923, and was then left with only compositors and mailers. An attempt in 1927 to abolish the mailers' trade district union (organized in 1903) created a long period of dissension between the district and the international, and within the district itself. A proposal to withdraw from the ITU and form a mailers' international was approved by a small majority of mailers in 1938. The compositor members of the union, however, voted against allowing the mailers to withdraw, and since many of the mailers doubted their ability to maintain an international union without the support of the ITU, the mailers remained within the Typographical Union.

As a result of the various secession movements, a group of printing trades unions existed where one had before, and it soon became evident that some sort of agreement among the crafts would be necessary to prevent friction and promote effective action. In 1895 the ITU entered into a tri-partite agreement with the pressmen and bookbinders, which was superseded in 1903 by a four-way agreement including the stereotypers. Local allied trades councils were formed and a national Joint Board of Appeals was set up to settle disputes among the local units. In 1911 the International Allied Printing Trades Association, which included the photo-engravers, was established to exercise joint ownership and control over the allied printing trades label. The Typographical Union has always played a leading role in the Association, since it has as many representatives as the other four internationals combined.

The general purpose of these agreements was to provide for cooperative action in matters involving jurisdiction, strikes, collective agreements, and control of the allied label. In spite of agreements and alliances, however, dissension frequently arose among the printing unions. This dissension sometimes resulted in sentiment for a merger or closer federation of the internationals, and sometimes in threats by the ITU to reassert jurisdiction over all workers in the printing industry or to resume sole ownership rights in the allied label.

In 1894 the German-American Typographia, a national union with jurisdiction over printers working on German-language publications, merged with the International Typographical Union.

The Typographia functioned as a semi-autonomous unit within the ITU, maintaining its own officers, by-laws, working rules, financial system, and benefit features, until 1940 when it disbanded. Some mention of the Typographia appears in the ITU proceedings and reports, but almost nothing about it is to be found in the *Typographical Journal*, probably because the Typographia published its own official organ, the *Buchdrucker-Zeitung*, until July 1940.

The struggles of rival groups for control of the union's administration are also clearly evident in its publications. Soon after the referendum system of electing international officers was adopted in 1899, two rival parties emerged, each with a slate of candidates and a platform. This development was not reflected in the journal until about 1910, but from that time on an increasing amount of space was devoted to the arguments of the two factions.

In 1920 the Conservative or Administration party, which had been in control since the beginning of the century, lost the presidency to a Progressive (anti-administration) candidate. Eight years later the Progressive party succeeded in capturing all the positions on the executive council, and remained in full control until 1938. At that time the Independent party, which in the early thirties had replaced the Conservatives as the opposition party, won the presidency and a vice-presidency. As a result, the membership of the executive council was evenly divided between the parties. This situation continued through 1941 and gave rise to much recrimination in the officers' pages of the journal.

The issues between the opposing parties were never very clearly drawn, but in general the Progressives claimed to favor maximum autonomy of local unions and stringent economy in the management of international finances, while the Conservatives favored greater authority for the international and larger expenditures of union funds. The Progressives and Independents clashed chiefly over issues growing out of the relation of the mailers' locals to the international and the relation of the ITU to the AFL and the CIO. The Progressives wished to abolish the mailers' trade district union and bring the mailers' locals directly under the international. The Independents wished to maintain the district and increase its autonomy, as had the Conservatives before them. The "mailer problem" was complicated by the role which the mailer locals played in the party strife. Voting in a bloc, they could often "deliver the vote" for the anti-Progressive candidates.

When the CIO was formed in 1935, President Charles P. Howard of the ITU became its secretary. The executive council, composed entirely of Progressives, and the editorial policy

of the journal in general supported the CIO and became increasingly critical of the AFL. When the AFL convention in 1938 authorized a special assessment to be levied on Federation affiliates, the ITU leaders urged the membership to refuse payment on the ground that the action violated the autonomy of the international unions. This became the major issue of the 1938 and 1940 elections, but although the membership elected an Independent president, whose party advocated payment of the assessment, the members voted to refuse payment. This position was maintained in spite of the AFL's suspension of the ITU in 1939.

Advances in printing technology have raised serious economic problems for the International Typographical Union. Confronted with introduction of the linotype machine in the nineties, the union formulated a policy toward technological change which it has maintained ever since. The policy is, in effect, that the union accepts new machines and processes but insists that its members operate them. To provide an adequate supply of competent printers, the union has set up apprenticeship requirements and has offered and sponsored vocational courses. To mitigate the effects of technological unemployment, the ITU has adopted various systems of seniority and division of work, and has continually campaigned for shorter hours. It waged nation-wide strikes in 1906-1907 for the eight-hour day and again in 1921-1923 for the forty-four-hour week.

The ITU has endeavored to avoid strikes by strict observance of collective agreements and by extensive use of arbitration. ITU officers have consistently refused to authorize strikes which violate existing contracts, although the multiplicity of unions within the printing industry has created conditions conducive to sympathetic strikes. Arbitration proceedings on a local scale were begun in the nineties, and from 1901 to 1922 the ITU maintained an agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers Association providing for settlement of disputed local cases by national representatives of the union and the Association. The national agreement was abrogated in 1922 when the union refused to allow its laws and working rules to become arbitrable matters, but arbitration of newspaper disputes has been widely continued on a local basis.

The ITU has been extremely active since 1891 in promoting its own and the allied printing trades' union label. The label has become the ITU's major organizing tool. Through sustained efforts to induce the public to "demand the label on your print-

ing," the union has sought to induce employers to enter into contractual relations with it on penalty of losing at least part of their market.

The Typographical Union has also attempted through benefit programs to assist its members in providing against the risks of death, illness, old age, and unemployment. A death benefit plan was inaugurated in 1892 and a pension plan was put into effect in 1908. Local unions have set up various death, pension, sickness, and unemployment benefit systems. To aid in the task of caring for its aged and disabled members, the ITU in 1893 established the Union Printers' Home, and later added a hospital. In an attempt to prevent sickness among its members, the union since 1896 has waged a campaign to improve sanitary conditions and eliminate health hazards in printing shops. It has cooperated with government and private agencies and has instituted educational and research activities on its own account in an effort to stamp out tuberculosis, the principal occupational disease among printers.

WALL PAPER CRAFTSMEN AND WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA, UNITED

Address: 426 N. Beaver St., York, Pa.

I. CHRONOLOGY

- 1923 Organized as result of merger of National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers (*q. v.*) with National Print Cutters' Association (*q. v.*). Affiliated with AFL as United Wall Paper Crafts of North America.
- 1937 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
2nd, 1926; 3rd, 1929; 1941
2. Constitutions.
1923; 1929; 1935; 1938