

150 YEARS AS

America's

OLDEST LABOR
UNION

1815



1965

**Columbia Typographical
Union No. 101**

(Member of AFL-CIO)

1003 K St. N.W. Washington, D. C., 20001



1963-1965 OFFICERS:

JESSE B. MANBECK, *President*

JOHN R. EVANS, *Vice-President*

JOSEPH Z. LINS, *Secy.-Treas.*



Meetings Held the Third Sunday of Each Month
at 2 p.m. at K. of C. Hall, 918 10th St. N.W.



UNION HEADQUARTERS

1003 K Street N.W. - Washington, D. C., 20001

NAtional 8-0345-6-7-8

Brief History of **Columbia Typographical Union** **No. 101**

By JESSE B. MANBECK
President

Organized labor's prominent part in the nation's recent postwar planning recalls that the organized labor movement in this country got its start in the first postwar period after the United States Government was established.

It was on January 7, 1815—150 years ago—that “America's oldest labor union,” forerunner of the present Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, was organized in Washington, D. C. Columbia Typographical Union, an affiliate of the International Typographical Union and the American Federation of Labor, has been in continuous existence as an American labor union ever since.

Our American nation was just recovering from the effects of the War of 1812, during which the invaders of Washington had set fire to our Nation's Capitol Building and also the White House, when a handful of printers assembled in the home of H. C. Lewis, to form “one body for the mutual benefit of each, binding ourselves one to the other . . .” The date of the preliminary organization meeting was Saturday night, December 10, 1814, when the United States Government was under the administration of its fourth President, James Madison.

Page One

Mr. Andrew Tate was chairman of the organization committee and William Duncan its secretary.

During the week of December 11, 1814, the organization committee held several meetings in an office building at 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue where on an old imposing stone, still in possession of the Union, the original draft of its constitution was adopted at an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, December 14, 1814, and signed by 19 charter members.

One of the first acts of the new organization was "to pay H. C. Lewis the sum of \$1 monthly as a compensation for room and accommodation."

This American labor union of printers was officially born on January 7, 1815, when the original 19 printers met and officially adopted a constitution and by-laws for their government and elected its officers, as follows: President, Alexander Graham; Vice President, William Duncan; Treasurer, Andrew Tate, and Secretary, John Suter.

The constitution provided that to be eligible for membership you must be a District resident and have served an apprenticeship "satisfactory to the Society." A two-thirds vote was required for election to membership; dues were 25 cents per month; a sick benefit of \$3 a week was paid to members of three or more months.

Members refusing to serve on a committee were fined 25 cents. Anyone inebriated or bringing liquor to a meeting could be fined up to \$5.

At its first meeting on January 14, 1815, after its organization, it was voted to revise the constitution.

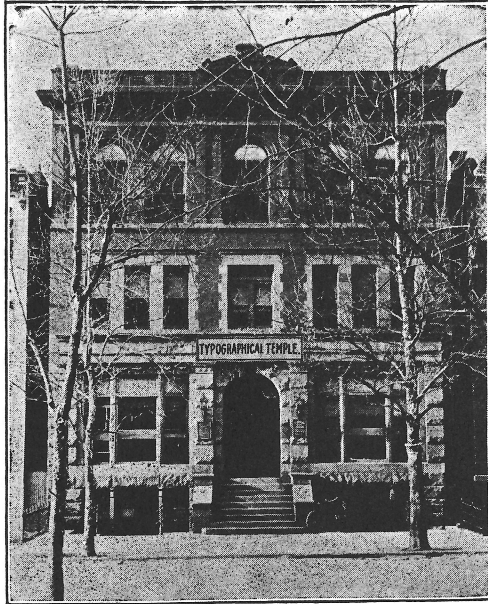
The city of Washington had barely been established as the "seat of the United States Government" when these printers got together to unite for their security and protection. At that time (1815) Washington had only two newspapers—the Daily National Intelligencer and the Georgetown Daily Federal Republican. The combined population of Washington, as it was then constituted, and Georgetown, which later became a part of the capital, was a total of 20,000 persons.

While there were labor unions or similar organizations in the United States prior to the organization of the printers of Washington, D. C., in 1815, into the Columbia Typographical Society, notably the journeymen printers of New York City, who staged a successful strike there in 1776 and got an increase in wages therefrom, yet this New York printers' organization having attained the specific objective desired, thereafter faded away.

Again in Philadelphia, in 1786, an attempt by the employing printers to reduce wages was the occasion for organizing the 26 local printers there to combat this wage cut. The Boston Typographical Society also was organized in 1803, but none of these early trade union organizations functioned continuously as did the Washington printers' organization.

One of the primary factors in the continuous existence of the Columbia Typographical Society was the continuity of the printing industry in Washington, due to its being the Nation's Capital and the seat of the National Government, and the printing resulting therefrom.

The year that Columbia Typographical Society was organized was also significant for being the year that Na-



ORIGINAL HOME OF AFL.—Typographical Temple, which formerly stood at 423 G St. N.W., Washington, D. C., housed the Printers' Union for 49 years before being demolished for the present GAO building. The AFL made its headquarters here when first organized.

oleon was vanquished at Waterloo, and the final battle of the War of 1812—that of General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans—was fought on January 8, 1815.

It was in 1818 that the first steamship crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and it was 1828 before England legally permitted trade unions. The first horse-drawn railroad was put into operation in the United States in 1828. It was 1830 when the first steam railroad was operated in the United States. There were only 18 states in the Union in 1815, when these printers united to protect and promote their economic interests.

The charter of Columbia Typographical Society was kept open during 1815 and by the end of their first year there were 28 charter members, 9 uniting with the original 19 printers during the course of the year.

Today there are approximately 4,021 journeymen and apprentice printers enrolled in this same organization and it is the third largest subordinate local union among the 763 branches of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Up until 1875 the meetings of this pioneer labor union were held in the City Hall aldermanic chambers in Washington, D. C., the first Saturday night of each month, at a rental of \$3 per session, due to the labor costs of cleaning up, spittoons, etc.

On June 2, 1879, No. 101 voted to erect a building to house its offices. Ground was broken on March 6, 1889, at 423 G Street N.W., the cornerstone laid on June 30, 1889, and Typographical Temple was dedicated on May 2, 1892, with President Benjamin Harrison in attendance at the



UNION CONTRIBUTION.—The Columbia Typographical Society members' contribution to the completion of the Washington Monument is memorialized by a stone 40 feet up, second landing, west side of the shaft.

ceremony along with many Congressmen. The headquarters of the American Federation of Labor were originally located here in free space offered by No. 101.

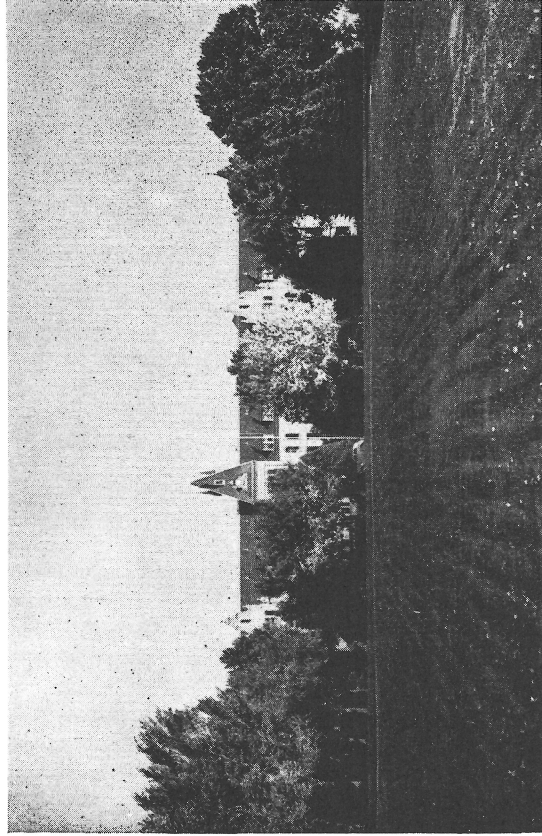
When Congress was in session in 1815 it added a dollar per week difference in the weekly pay check of these union printers, (the ancient records still intact of the organization reveal) and gave them \$10 a week.

The "Scale of Prices" adopted during that year by the Columbia Typographical Society membership for Washington and Georgetown provided that printers had "during the recess of Congress, in book and newspaper offices, to receive not less than \$9 per week. During the session, in offices engaged on Congressional work, or in newspaper offices, to receive not less than \$10 per week, and \$2 for each and every Sunday." They worked a 6-day week then.

This wage scale also contained similar provisions for local pressmen, who at that time and up to 1892 were members of Columbia Typographical Union.

It is interesting to note that the matter of Congress being in session made additional work in the newspaper offices. Today, with Washington the capital of the world, and the center of national as well as world projects, there is little difference in a newspaper's day; the present 927 union newspaper printers work around the clock on three shifts.

One very interesting fact revealed by the official minutes of this Printers' Union was their method of "negotiating" a wage increase. The members of the union met, elected a committee who recommended and the union approved a new "Scale of Prices." The employers were then



UNION PRINTERS' HOME.—The \$3,000,000, 300-acre Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., was opened May 12, 1892. It houses some 400 member-residents at a cost of \$500,000 a year to the membership.

informed of this new wage rate by a union committee that after a certain date Washington union printers would have to be paid the new wage scale. Meetings of the Union were advertised in the daily newspapers in those days.

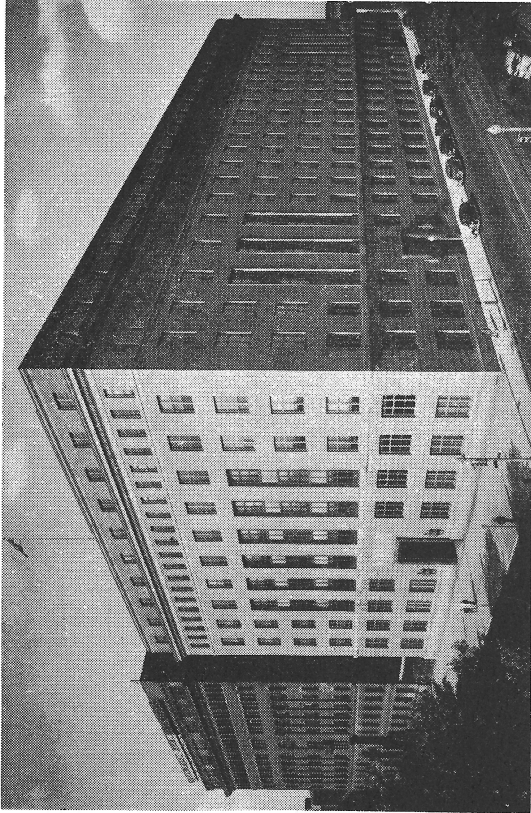
By 1850 the union scale for printers and pressmen in Washington had been raised to a minimum of \$12 per week, with \$2.50 the rate for Sunday work. This was the first wage increase in 35 years. Another provision of the union contract was that the workday should be limited to 10 hours. Four years later, or 1854, the wage scale was increased to \$14 per week, with \$3 for Sunday. A \$2 weekly increase went into effect in 1863 and the Sunday pay was increased to \$4.

D. C. Printers Originated "Daylight Saving"

In the 1863 union printers' agreement something new was added to the employer-union contract. It was a provision establishing stipulated hours of work and recognizing three paid holidays—Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The agreement on working hours was that the workday between October 1 and March 31 would be from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and between April 1 and September 30 the hours of work would be from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

This was the original "daylight-saving" plan in America—earlier starting time during Spring and Summer; later starts during Fall and Winter. The printers did not change their clocks to effectuate this—they changed their shift hours and the time their workday started and ended.

In 1864 Washington union printers' wages were again raised, this time to \$21 per week, and \$5 additional for



WORLD'S LARGEST PRINTSHOP.—The U. S. Government Printing Office employs 1,500 members of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, in 21 chapels in producing \$100,000,000 worth of federal printing annually.

Sunday work. It was also stipulated that all work cease at 5 p.m. on the eve of a holiday and on Saturday evenings.

Two years later, in 1866, wages for D. C. union printers went to \$24 per week and the contract included a provision for an 8-hour day to be from October 1 to March 1, and a 10-hour day during the rest of the year. This represented a wage increase of 50 percent during the Civil War period and a 20 percent reduction in the workweek.

The union printers of Washington have played an outstanding part in inaugurating progressive labor policies and initiating social gains through employment agreements in the past century and a half in America.

Washington printers introduced the principle into America now known as the "closed shop" by adopting a resolution in 1842 prohibiting any member of their organization from working in any print shop in Washington with nonmembers. Arbitration (1887) and the contract system of employment were also originated by these early Washington union printers. For 25 years there was a national arbitration agreement for newspaper printers.

The Columbia Typographical Society changed its name from "society" to "union" May 17, 1867, when it became a branch of the "National Typographical Union of the United States of America." The name of the latter national group of union printers was changed to "International Typographical Union" two years later (1869) when a charter was granted to Toronto, Canada. The local union seal of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 was adopted October 19, 1867.

Columbia Typographical Union was host to the national

trade union convention in 1879 when the idea for a national federation of labor was advanced.

Out of this printers' convention held in Washington came the "Federation of Trades," with Samuel L. Leffingwell, an Indianapolis, Ind., printer, as its first president, and Samuel Gompers, later to become a great national labor leader, as its vice president. This national labor organization later changed its name and became the American Federation of Labor, as it's known today, later named AFL-CIO, and Samuel Gompers was elected first Federation president in 1886.

With this unusual historical background to the credit of the Washington Printers' Union, the printers of the nation include a number of other "firsts" in their labor union record as America's oldest labor union.

Besides setting up the first wage contract, originating the "closed shop" and pioneering a working-hour limitation provision, the union printers can point out that the first labor candidate for President of the United States ever to be nominated by two major parties was a union printer. That person was Horace Greeley, an ex-president of New York Typographical Society, who was endorsed by the Liberal Republican Party as well as the Democratic Party to oppose Gen. U. S. Grant in 1872. General Grant won the presidency, though. Another illustrious printer was Ely Moore, a union printer of New York City, who was the first representative of organized labor to be elected to Congress. He was elected in 1834 and reelected in 1836 to the House of Representatives. There are several members of the Printers' Union now serving in the present Congress.

Included in the roster of union printers who played a

prominent part in national affairs of the United States nearly a century ago are Ellis Lewis, a compositor on the New York *Courier* and *Daily Advertiser*, who became chief justice of the New York State Supreme Court, 1854, and Thurlow Weed, who was sent to Europe by President Lincoln in 1861 in an attempt to dissuade nations on the other side of the Atlantic from taking a hand in our American Civil War.

Other outstanding union printers were the late Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York *Times*; Benjamin Day, founder of the now defunct New York *Sun*; James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York *Herald*, and Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket."

An important figure in the development of printing and culture in the District of Columbia was Peter Force. Born in Passiac Falls, N. J., on Nov. 26, 1790, he became a journeyman in Wm. A. Davis' printing firm in New York City. During the War of 1812 he served in the American army and was mustered out as a lieutenant. When the Davis firm got the contract for Congressional printing, Peter Force moved to Washington in 1815. In 1822 he was elected to the City Council, then to the Board of Aldermen, serving as president of both bodies, and in 1836 was elected Mayor of Washington. Mr. Force had served as president of both New York and Washington union printers' organizations.

John Thomas Towers, who joined the union in February 1834, was in 1852 named by Congress as Superintendent of Printing, with his office in the Capitol. He was the first

Public Printer. Mr. Towers was elected Mayor of Washington in 1854 and 1855. Other printers who became Mayors were Roger C. Weightman, Jos. Sales, Jr., Daniel Rapine and W. W. Seaton, in addition to Mr. Force.

Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 has been famous for the part it has played in inaugurating progressive labor policies during its 150 years of existence. To summarize, among the progressive labor policies participated in by union printers were the following:

1824—The Union members took part in a body in the Independence Day celebration on July 5. They met "at Kennedy's Tavern and from there took up the line of march, carrying two banners. A Rampage press, drawn by four horses, was used to print copies of the Declaration of Independence and these were distributed along the line of the parade. The members devoted the balance of the day at a dinner at Spring Tavern to celebrate this national holiday," states the official minutes of the Union.

1827—Membership rose to 68, a 100% increase in the 12 years' existence.

1834—Membership increased to 183 and a resolution was adopted "to bring about the establishment of a National Typographical Society."

1834—This year was marked by the first strike—against the *U. S. Telegraph*—which had hired nonunion printers and two-third apprentices. This strike continued until 1837 when the newspaper changed hands and the strike was settled.

1835—Another attempt was made to obtain action for a

national organization and in 1836 the Union financed the expenses of a meeting for that purpose.

1836—First national conference of union printers held. This meeting was held in the Aldermen's Chamber of City Hall, Washington, D. C. The Hon. Peter Force, Mayor of Washington, presided. Mr. Force was a union printer, had been president of the New York City Typographical Society and was later employed by the U. S. Government to plan or outline a system for a government printing office. Representatives of six cities attended this first national gathering which lasted five days.

1840—J. D. Hill of Warrenton, Va., offered the union the patent rights for D. C. on a machine for setting and distributing type, but the Union declined the offer.

1842—The membership rose to 96, still at the same basic wage scale as in 1815.

1842—The Washington union printers introduced the "closed shop" into the industrial life of America by adopting a resolution prohibiting members of this labor union from working with nonmembers in any local print shop.

1846—A resolution was adopted protesting against Congressional printing being done by private contract.

1849—Subscriptions were taken up in November to defray cost of a stone to help complete Washington Monument—more than the \$1000 asked was collected from union printers.

1850—On August 31 the Union took its first step to secure a wage increase, and the Union asked a 20% raise. A wage increase from \$10 to \$12 was quickly obtained. The membership went to 187 this year.

1852—Formal organization of National Typographical Union was perfected at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Due to a hot dispute over priority on numbers assigned local unions, lots were drawn as follows: Indianapolis, No. 1, Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 3, Albany 4, Columbus 5, New York 6, Pittsburg 7, St. Louis 8, Buffalo 9, Louisville 10, Memphis 11, Baltimore 12, Boston 13 and Harrisburg, Pa., 14. Pittsburg protested the Baltimore number, but to no avail.

1854—D. C. Union wage scale again raised, this time to \$14 by quick agreement of the employers. Ten hours constituted a full shift. From October to March each year work hours were from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., while from April to September the hours were from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. (This is the origin of "daylight saving.")

1857—Agitation for 8-hour day got started this year.

1859—Michael Caton, a pressman, was presented with a silver composing stick and rule on the occasion of his completing 25 years at treasurer of the Printers' Union. Mr. Caton had joined the Union in 1817.

1860—President Abraham Lincoln signed the Congressional act establishing what is now known as the United States Government Printing Office. It was opened on March 4, 1861, at North Capitol and H Streets N.W.

1861—The 8-hour day was instituted in November for work performed from October to March, with no pay reduction. The enforcement of this 8-hour shift was first resisted by the Government Printing Office and several job shops.

In 1862 the 8-hour shift was repealed and the 10-hour day restored.

1863—Wages were again raised to \$16 per week in February and in December went to \$18 weekly. The GPO and private printing plants agreed to these wage increases.

1864—The Union invited the National Union to hold its convention in Washington in 1865. The invitation was declined.

1864—Wage scale raised from \$18 per week to \$21 in June, and in October pressmen's scale was increased to \$24 and printers to same rate in November.

1865—January 7 the 50th Anniversary was celebrated fittingly. A meeting was held at City Hall to install officers, then proceeded to Seaton House, at 7th and Louisiana Avenue, led by a band, where a dinner was served at 9 p.m. to 150 members who attended along with the Mayor of Washington, the Speaker of the House and many prominent Washingtonians. Twelve toasts were drunk by the diners.

In October 1865 the 8-hour campaign became general—outdoor meetings were held and torchlight parades held.

1866—The Columbia Typographical Society incorporated the 8-hour day into its agreement with its employers.

The National Typographical Union at its 1865 convention, held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., endorsed the 8-hour-day principle for American labor for the first time. It was not until 1898 that the printing industry, by agreement between the national printing trades unions and the national employers' association, adopted the 9½-hour day, reduced this to the 9-hour day in 1899 through a similar agreement between the union printers' organization and the employing printers' association.

In October 1866 the 8-hour day was incorporated in the scale of prices. Many employers locked out the printers. When the Comptroller refused to accede to the new scale, the GPO was struck from Oct. 19 to 22, when Superintendent of Public Printing C. Wendell agreed to pay "\$4 per diem for 8 hours' labor hereafter in accordance with the scale adopted by the Society."

1867—Name changed to Columbia Typographical Union, by a vote of 70 to 9, which became No. 101 in the International Typographical Union. ITU charter, dated May 17, 1867, was accepted on June 15, 1867, by Columbia Typographical Union No. 101.

The final meeting under the name "Society" was on June 1, 1867, and June 8, 1868, was the first day under the "Union" name. Robert Penman and A. T. Cavis were the first delegates elected to the national convention thereafter.

1879—Resolution which resulted in later formation of the American Federation of Labor was adopted by the International Typographical Union convention held in Washington, D. C.

1882—Samuel L. Leffingwell, a printer, was elected first president of the organization, which was later renamed the "American Federation of Labor," with Samuel Gompers as vice president, in a convention held in Pittsburg, Pa. Samuel Gompers became first AFL president in 1886.

1886—First union label was authorized by the International Typographical Union.

1887—Signed arbitration agreement with newspaper publishers, original of which is still intact in the archives of the Union. (Providing for mandatory terminal contract arbitration.)

1888—Permanent union printers' International Union headquarters authorized to be set up for International Typographical Union in Indianapolis, Ind. In 1895 American Federation of Labor also established its national headquarters in the same city.

1889—First national referendum held among entire membership, by secret ballot, for election of national officers of International Typographical Union.

1892—Columbia Union built Typographical Temple at 423 G Street N.W., which until 1942 was its headquarters and the meeting place of a number of other local unions.

1895—When linotype machines were installed on newspapers the publishers agreed to a 7-hour day for printers.

1900—American Newspaper Publishers Association, submitted and International Typographical Union accepted, by referendum vote by secret ballot which carried by 9,000 votes, a national compulsory arbitration agreement covering all union printers, on a one-year basis. This national arbitration contract was renewed in 1901 for five years and renewed again in 1906 for five additional years. In 1912 the printers renewed their agreement for compulsory arbitration for ten years, but in 1922 the International Typographical Union refused to renew this national arbitration agreement due to basic differences with the American Newspaper Publishers Association over the compulsory arbitration of the internal laws of the International Typographical Union. The publishers insisted upon including these union laws in arbitrations.

1906—Nationwide strike to establish the 8-hour day, which cost the ITU about \$4 million, which of course was won after several years' struggle, and which automatically

established the 8-hour day as standard for all printing and other workers.

1921—Nationwide strike of commercial printers to establish the 44-hour week, which was won at a cost of about \$17 million, and which eventually gave the same work week to all labor unions.

1933—Union printers on newspapers voluntarily went on a 5-day week to spread employment. This action established the 5-day week for the printing industry and other workers.

During World War II the members of Columbia Typographical Union, through negotiation, established another milestone by adding in excess of \$1,875,000 annually to their basic wage rates, an accomplishment unparalleled so far as known by any similar local trade union.

A postwar collective bargaining agreement concluded with the commercial printing employers of Washington in 1944 through negotiation pioneered what was one of the most progressive labor contracts in the entire printing industry, as it concluded for the first time for a large Printers' Union paid vacations, paid holidays, severance pay, sick leave pay and premium pay when the employer's 5-day week was not continuous.

1953—The first strike in 48 years involving 31 commercial printing plants and 500 printers added \$171,600 annually to the wages of these Washington job printers. It lasted 17 days.

Columbia Union has its complete minutes and financial records since 1815 on file at its local headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The only local labor union in the world that has continued to function successfully through six American wars, after being born during the first war that this American nation was engaged in after its own birth, really has something to celebrate and be proud of as America's oldest labor union in continuous existence for 150 years.

Organized labor as a whole, the entire country and especially the 112,973 members of the International Typographical Union can be justly proud of the outstanding labor record and the contributions made by this pioneer labor organization in the growth of our American nation during the past 150 years.

Among the organizations with which the Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 is affiliated are the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, Md.-D.C. AFL-CIO, Virginia-Carolinas Typographical Conference, Eastern Typographical Conference, the District of Columbia United Givers Fund, the Washington Board of Trade, the Union Label Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington and Vicinity.

New Processes in Washington, D. C.

The Washington Post has 8 Fotosetters with 24-hour operation, also automation on 30 news machines; 5 Monarchs and RCA 301 Computer and TTS (Friden - Justewriter); pasteup and camera — all training at full scale, as of 1964.

Daily News has 2 Fotosetters and is installing TTS. The Evening Star has Linofilm and TTS and an IBM 1620 Computer and 5 Elektrons. No. 101 sponsors Pasteup School at Suitland, Md., and also

has electronics and typing courses available for members.

No. 101 Apprenticeship Training

As of 1964, No. 101 has upwards of 186 apprentices in training in job shops and newspapers. The GPO Apprenticeship School usually turns out about 50 printer apprentices yearly who are accepted as journeymen. There are 146 printer-apprentices at GPO as of 1964.

Our Joint Apprenticeship Committee supervises very thoroughly all apprenticeships. We have a live wire Apprenticeship Association and meetings are held every other month prior to union meetings, and apprentices may be penalized by their association if absent without a good reason. The new ITU apprentice point system was put into effect here in the commercial shops in 1963.

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Yr.	President	Vice President	Recording Secretary	Corresponding Secretary	Financial Secretary	Treasurer
1815	Alex. Graham . . .	Wm. Duncan . . . Francis Coyle . . .	John Sutor . . . H. C. Lewis . . . Robert Allen . . .			Andrew Tate
1816	Jas. Pettigrew . . .	do . . .	Jacob Gideon, Jr. Wm. Duncan . . . James Wilson . . .			do. Francis Coyle
1817	J. Gideon, Jr. . . .	Wm. Duncan . . .	do . . .			do.
1818	Jas. Pettigrew . . .	James Wilson . . .	Francis Burke . . .			do.
1819	do . . .	Wm. Kerr, Jr. . . .	do . . .			do.
1820	do . . .	Josiah F. Reed . . . Samuel Harris . . .	Wm. Kerr, Jr. . . .			do.
1821	do . . .	John S. Gallaher . . . Jas. Kennedy . . .	do . . .			do.
1822	do . . .	Judah Delano . . .	do . . .			do. Jas. Kennedy
1823	do . . .	do . . .	Thos. L. Wilson . . .			do.
1824	do . . .	do . . .	F. G. Fish . . .			do.
1825	Francis Coyle . . .	Chris. Byrne . . .	J. Crossfield . . .			do.
1826	do . . .	Wm. Kerr, Jr. . . .	F. G. Fish . . .			do.
1827	Wm. Kerr, Jr. . . .	Francis Burke . . .	do . . . A. Rothwell . . .			do.
1828	do . . .	Geo. C. Smoot . . .	do . . .			do.
1829	Wm. Duncan . . .	Judah Delano . . .	Josiah F. Reed . . .			do.
1830	do . . .	do . . .	W. Walters . . .			do.
1831	do . . .	do . . .	do . . .			do.
1832	do . . .	do . . .	do . . .			do.
1833	do . . .	do . . .	do . . .			do.
1834	do . . .	John Stockwell . . .	J. F. Haliday . . .			do.
1835	John Stockwell . . .	Michael Larnier . . .	do . . .	R. M. Garwood . . .		Michael Caton
1836	do . . .	James Haliday . . .	W. W. Curran . . .	C. F. Lowrey . . .		do.
1837	Jas. Clephane . . .	Chas. Jeffords . . .	L. A. Gobright . . .			do.

(Continued on next page)

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Yr.	President	Vice President	Recording Secretary	Corresponding Secretary	Financial Secretary	Treasurer
1838	Geo. C. Smoot . . .	Chas. Jeffords . . .	Wm. Kennedy . . .	W. W. Curran . . .		Michael Caton
1839	Jas. Clephane . . .	James Haliday . . .	W. H. Moore . . .	L. A. Gobright . . .		do.
1840	. . . do . . .	F. Jefferson . . .	W. J. Delano . . .	. . . do . . .		do.
1841	Jas. F. Haliday . . .	Wm. Woodward . . .	A. T. Cavis . . .	W. J. Delano . . .		do.
1842	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	P. H. Brooks . . .		do.
1843	F. Jefferson . . .	Geo. Cochran . . .	James Wimer . . .	W. J. Delano . . .		do.
1844	. . . do . . .	Wm. S. Clary . . .	. . . do . . .	James N. Davis . . .		do.
			J. L. Smith . . .			
1845	. . . do . . .	Jas. N. Davis . . .	. . . do . . .	F. McNerhany . . .		do.
1846	C. F. Lowrey . . .	Jas. D. Chedal . . .	Thomas Rich . . .	P. H. Brooks . . .		do.
1847	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .		do.
1848	. . . do . . .	P. H. Brooks . . .	. . . do . . .	T. W. Howard . . .		do.
1849	. . . do . . .	R. W. Claxton . . .	. . . do . . .	James English . . .		do.
1850	. . . do . . .	James English . . .	Thomas Caton . . .	R. W. Claxton . . .		do.
1851	A. B. Claxton . . .	J. H. Thorn . . .	Wm. E. Nott . . .	Jos. Mattingly . . .		do.
1852	James English . . .	. . . do . . .	B. F. Wilkins . . .	J. C. Franzoni . . .		do.
1853	Wm. Woodward . . .	Thomas Caton . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .		do.
1854	. . . do . . .	Wm. M. Belt . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .		do.
1855	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	Thomas Rich . . .	W. R. McLean . . .		do.
1856	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .		do.
1857	Wm. M. Belt . . .	J. C. Franzoni . . .	H. S. Bowen . . .	. . . do . . .		do.
1858	John H. Thorn . . .	Thomas Rich . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .		do.
1859	. . . do . . .	Jcel S. Brown . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .		do.
1860	J. C. Franzoni . . .	J. J. Judge . . .	. . . do . . .	H. S. Bowen . . .		do.
1861	. . . do . . .	W. R. McLean . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	J. C. C. Whaley . . .	do.
1862	Wm. E. Nott . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	do.
1863	W. R. McLean . . .	S. McElwee, Jr. . . .	W. J. Frizzell . . .	W. J. Frizzell . . .	. . . do . . .	do.
1864	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	John C. Proctor . . .	J. C. Proctor . . .	. . . do . . .	do.
1865	J. C. C. Whaley . . .	Geo. A. R. McNeir . . .	E. MacMurray . . .	E. MacMurray . . .	Jesse J. Judge . . .	do.
1866	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	J. T. Halleck . . .	. . . do . . .	. . . do . . .	do.
			E. MacMurray . . .		A. T. Cavis . . .	

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Yr.	President	Vice-President	Corresponding and Recording Secy.	Financial Secretary	Treasurer
1867	Geo. A. R. McNeir..	Thomas Rich.....	E. MacMurray....	A. T. Cavis.....	W. R. McLean
1868	W. W. Maloney.....	John G. Judd.....	James H. Black....	H. F. Barnard.....	do.
1869	Thomas Rich.....	S. P. Robertson....	C. Y. Langtree....	R. W. Kerr.....	do.
1870	Jabez Lord.....	Chas. B. Hough....	do.....	Chas. M. Robinson..	do.
1871	George J. Webb.....	do.....	C. F. Garrett.....	do.....	do.
1872	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1873	T. W. Howard.....	T. F. Fitzwilliam..	L. H. Patterson....	W. W. Mallney.....	do.
1874	do.....	J. J. Judge.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1875	N. Watkins.....	O. F. Mattingly....	do.....	do.....	do.
1876	O. F. Mattingly....	A. W. Crossley.....	do.....	Ed. Morgan.....	B. S. Platt
1877	J. P. Hamilton.....	C. M. Cyphers.....	F. A. Rhoderick....	do.....	do.
1878	J. H. Boner.....	S. J. Phillips.....	do.....	J. M. Richards.....	James A. Lowrey
1879	Wm. H. Towers.....	W. W. Maloney.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1880	W. R. Ramsey.....	E. J. Klopfer.....	Adrian M. Jones...	William Briggs.....	Wm. L. Jones
1881	do.....	Wm. A. Dodge.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1882	W. H. Sweeney.....	W. H. Hickman.....	do.....	George R. Gray.....	do.
1883	E. C. Grumley.....	Oliver Shaw.....	Wm. F. Dunn.....	H. L. Shomo.....	do.
1884	C. M. Robinson.....	E. C. Crump.....	T. T. Hurdle.....	do.....	Byron A. Ford
1885	I. Simonds.....	H. Clay Evans.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1886	Wm. Floyd.....	Nat. Sardo.....	do.....	do.....	Francis J. Ward
			Lloyd Prather.....	do.....	
1887	A. P. Marston.....	B. C. Wright.....	do.....	do.....	Jno. J. Higgins
			F. H. Padgett.....	do.....	do.
1888	Jno. B. Dickman...	J. R. Lamson.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1889	W. R. Ramsey.....	Edwin Payne.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1890	J. L. Kennedy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1891	do.....	C. C. Casterline...	do.....	do.....	do.
1892	W. E. Shields.....	John M. Test.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1893	do.....	T. M. Lawler.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1894	Geo. A. Tracy.....	A. J. Arnold.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1895	do.....	E. G. Farrell.....	do.....	do.....	do.
1896	J. D. Kehoe.....	J. M. Kreiter.....	C. M. Robinson....	do.....	do.
			Wm. M. Garrett....	do.....	do.
1897	C. M. Robinson....	A. J. Arnold.....	do.....	do.....	do.

(Continued on next page)

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—(Continued)

Yr.	President	Vice-President	Corresponding and Recording Secy.	Financial Secretary	Treasurer
1898	Edwin C. Jones . . .	F. S. Lerch	Wm. M. Garrett . . .		Jno. J. Higgins
1899	do	do	do		J. F. McCormick
1900	E. A. M. Lawson . . .	W. V. Smith	do		do.
1901	do	do	do		John R. Berg
1902	Joe M. Johnson	E. B. Meritt	do		do.
1903	do	Dan. C. Vaughan . . .	do		do.
1904	John R. Berg	W. R. Love	Geo. G. Seibold . . .		Jas. E. Bright
1905	do	do	do		do.
1906	T. C. Parsons	W. F. O'Brien	do		do.
1907	do	do	do		do.
1908	Frank A. Kidd	Jos. G. Stelle	do		do.
1909	do	do	do		do.
1910	F. C. Roberts	Francis Benzler	do		do.
1911	do	do	do		A. J. Arnold
1912	John B. Dickman . . .	Eugene F. Smith	do		Jerome V. Johnson
1913	do	do	do		do.
1914	Eugene F. Smith	Francis Benzler	do		do.
1915	Edward W. Morcock . .	Charles D. Deming . . .	do		do.
1916	do	Frank D. Seiffert	do		do.
1917	M. A. Bodenhamer . . .	do	do		do.
1918	do	do	do		do.
1919	do	do	do		do.
1920	do	do	do		do.
1921	do	do	do		do.
1922	Frank H. Long	do	do		Asst. Sec. & Treas.
1923	do	do	do		Thomas C. Parsons
1924	Eugene F. Smith	do	do		do.
1925	do	do	do		do.
1926	Dale C. Sheriff	do	do	Fred S. Walker	do.
1927	do	do	do	do	
1928	William M. Leath	do	do	do	
1929	do	Clyde M. Mills	do	do	

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Yr.	President	Vice-President	Secretary-Treasurer
1930	Clyde M. Mills.....	Frank D. Seiffert....	Fred S. Walker
1931	do.....	do.....	do.
1932	do.....	do.....	do.
1933	do.....	do.....	do.
1934	do.....	C. I. Mallard.....	do.
1935	Joseph P. O'Lone....		
	H. A. Harrison.....	William Field.....	do.
1936	do.....	do.....	do.
1937	Jchn B. Dickman....	G. M. Billingsly....	do.
			George Lee Rooney
1938	do.....	do.....	do.
1939	Clarence J. Desper...	John R. Evans.....	James I. Crockett
1940	do.....	do.....	do.
1941	do.....	do.....	do.
1942	Jesse B. Manbeck....	do.....	do.
1943	do.....	do.....	Joseph Z. Lins
1944	do.....	do.....	do.
1945	do.....	do.....	do.
1946	do.....	do.....	do.
1947	James J. O'Connor...	do.....	do.
1948	do.....	do.....	do.
1949	do.....	do.....	do.
1950	do.....	do.....	do.
1951	do.....	do.....	do.
1952	do.....	do.....	do.
1952	Jesse B. Manbeck....	do.....	do.
1953	do.....	do.....	do.
1954	do.....	do.....	do.
1955	Robert Taub.....	do.....	do.
1956	do.....	do.....	do.
1957	do.....	Harold B. Hughes...	do.
1958	do.....	do.....	do.
1959	do.....	do.....	do.
1960	do.....	do.....	do.
1961	Jesse B. Manbeck....	do.....	do.
1962	do.....	do.....	do.
1963	do.....	John R. Evans.....	do.
1964	do.....	do.....	do.

MEMBERSHIP RECORD

Year	No. of Mem- bers	Mem- bers Initiated	Joined by Card, etc.	Left by Card, etc.	No. of Deaths	Average Age at Death	Deaths per 1000
1900	1358	108	544	357	18	49.0	13.2
1901	1635	69	534	279	22	51.4	13.4
1902	1937	100	546	597	34	48.9	17.5
1903	1952	22	385	357	24	50.1	12.2
1904	1930	46	534	447	30	52.0	15.5
1905	2038	28	280	366	28	48.2	13.7
1906	1947	44	215	391	22	54.2	11.3
1907	1793	29	452	305	30	58.8	16.8
1908	1939	29	323	345	16	50.5	8.2
1909	1930	12	229	365	26	53.0	13.5
1910	1780	27	222	279	39	57.3	19.2
1911	1711	53	281	258	38	56.7	22.0
1912	1749	43	221	239	34	57.6	19.4
1913	1740	49	226	244	30	54.9	17.2
1914	1741	47	221	215	31	58.8	17.0
1915	1763	39	153	175	39	57.9	22.1
1916	1741	40	235	173	43	58.6	24.7
1917	1800	53	302	200	41	61.3	22.8
1918	1914	70	312	281	41	55.5	21.4
1919	1974	125	384	292	34	62.6	17.2
1920	2157	42	208	318	32	61.6	14.8
1921	2057	33	255	259	44	61.5	21.8
1922	2042	57	254	269	38	63.4	18.6
1923	2046	81	292	298	32	64.5	15.6
1924	2089	165	346	291	46	61.0	21.5
1925	2263	65	171	320	30	59.7	13.2
1926	2149	103	265	214	45	59.7	20.9
1927	2258	86	182	216	48	66.4	21.2
1928	2262	89	198	132	40	65.8	17.6
1929	2377	95	218	182	42	65.5	17.6
1930	2466	123	278	156	43	65.0	17.4
1931	2668	106	280	200	62	62.3	23.2
1932	2792	63	163	187	52	63.8	18.6
1933	2779	34	187	222	50	64.6	18.1
1934	2728	110	432	251	66	69.2	24.1
1935	2953	118	270	268	50	66.0	16.9
1936	3023	30	200	212	48	66.0	15.8
1937	2993	33	205	241	47	67.2	15.7
1938	2943	14	188	180	62	67.3	21.7
1939	2903	52	247	175	71	66.7	24.4
1940	2991	84	312	218	40	69.2	13.7
1941	3179	158	331	246	58	69.1	18.2
1942	3258	61	274	218	61	66.1	18.7
1943	3289	91	190	201	62	66.1	18.9
1944	3253	92	133	196	50	63.1	15.4
1945	3221	68	134	194	65	67.1	20.2
1946	3148	97	188	250	62	68.5	19.7
1947	3404	89	198	219	66	65.8	19.4
1948	3099	60	247	268	50	69.9	17.1
1949	3132	162	334	239	54	65.6	17.2
1950	3221	118	323	280	52	67.7	16.1
1951	3272	78	343	246	53	67.4	16.2

MEMBERSHIP RECORD

Year	No. of Mem- bers	Mem- bers Initiated	Joined by Card, etc.	Left by Card, etc.	No. of Deaths	Average Age at Death	Deaths per 1000
1952	3380	136	332	293	53	70.9	15.6
1953	3490	85	270	286	51	64.9	14.6
1954	3500	50	136	187	73	67.10	20.8
1955	3386	38	130	128	46	66.99	13.5
1956	3355	67	266	243	67	68.05	20.0
1957	3405	127	350	313	51	67.99	14.9
1958	3578	56	442	355	74	68.23	20.6
1959	3605	47	436	350	44	67.74	12.2
1960	3666	72	448	411	83	66.8	
1961	3753	84	544	449	77	69.32	
1962	3798	62	435	364	76	66.54	
1963	3835	101	294	235	60	68.2	

1964 WAGE SCALES OF No. 101

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

(From May 2, 1963, to May 2, 1964)

	Hour	O.T.	Shift	40 Hrs.
Days	\$3.90	\$5.85	\$32.20	\$156.00
Nights (15%)	4.49	6.74	35.92	179.60

(Bureau of Engraving Wage Scale Like GPO)

NEWSPAPERS

(Second Year)

(From April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964)

	Hour	O.T.	Shift	35 Hrs.
Days	\$4.01	\$6.02	\$28.10	\$140.50
Nights	4.16	6.24	29.10	145.50
Third	4.30	6.45	30.10	150.50

(Third Year)

(From April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965)

Days	\$4.13	\$6.19	\$28.90	\$144.50
Third	4.41	6.62	30.90	154.50
Nights	4.27	6.41	29.90	149.50

COMMERCIAL SHOPS

(From June 11, 1963, to April 10, 1964)

	Hour	O.T.	Shift	37½ Hrs.
Days	\$3.63	\$5.46	\$27.23	\$136.125
Nights	3.81	5.72	28.59	142.93
Third	3.99	5.99	29.95	149.74

(From April 11, 1964, to Feb. 10, 1965)

Days	\$3.75	\$5.64	\$28.20	\$141.00
Nights	3.95	5.92	29.51	148.05
Third	4.14	6.20	31.02	155.10

(Night Shift Scale—5% over Day Shift; Third Shift Scale—10% over Day Scale)

ALEXANDRIA (VA.) GAZETTE

(Effective March 1, 1963, to February 28, 1964)

35-hour week	\$133.00
Shift of 7 hours	26.60
Per hours	3.80
Overtime per hours (1½)	5.70

FINANCIAL STATUS OF No. 101

	2-11-1963	5-10-1963	8-12-1963
Gen. Fund	\$15,539.65	\$5,672.50	\$16,923.65
Defense Fund	287,449.29	286,536.63	289,048.87
Pension Fund	28,056.36	62,569.69	58,127.19
Education Fund ...	1,027.40	4,338.40	3,375.40
Sun Lockout Fund	2,460.29	2,486.42	2,512.83
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$334,532.99	\$361,603.64	\$369,987.94

LOCAL D. C. UNION HEADQUARTERS

Our union allocates one percent of the local dues for union administration expenses or about \$20,000 per month. Our office payroll runs about \$4,500 per month for wages and \$300 for rent. We have an office staff of five employees. In 1962 our union handled \$1,196,423.45.

In conclusion, there are 3,835 journeymen and 186 apprentices on the rolls of No. 101 as of August 12, 1963—a total of 4,021. Of these about 957 are employed on the daily newspapers and 533 in the job shops. There are 683 on pension rolls. Our Union operates under a Budget Plan.

