
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, *Commissioner (on leave)*

A. F. Hinrichs, *Acting Commissioner*

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Union Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Printing Trades

June 1, 1941

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Prepared by the

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION

FLORENCE PETERSON, *Chief*



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1942.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report covering a study made of wages, hours, and other provisions in the union agreements for the printing industry in 1941.

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

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PREFACE

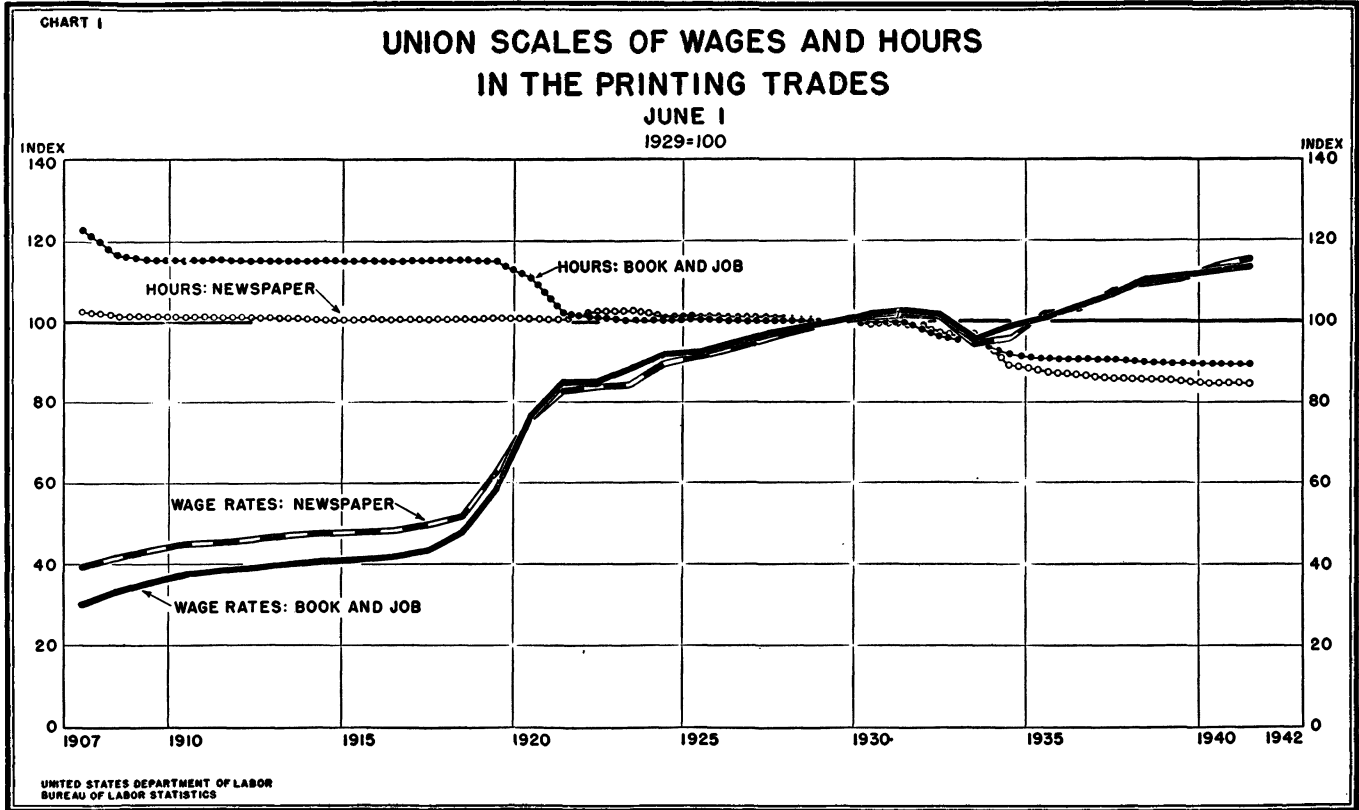
The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made surveys of union wages and hours in the printing trades in selected cities each year since 1907. The earliest studies included 39 cities. The coverage was gradually extended—the current one including 75 cities.

Part I of the report includes various summaries and tables of average union rates for the printing trades by city and region as well as a table showing the trend of union wages in the printing trades throughout the period 1907–41. Weekly hours and overtime rates are also presented.

Part II contains an analysis of provisions in the union agreements of the printing trades other than wage and hour scales. The analysis includes, among other matters, a discussion of the usual methods of negotiating printing-trades agreements, the status of the unions, vacations with pay, seniority, apprenticeship rules, and adjustment of disputes.

Part III includes listings of the union scales for each trade which were in effect on June 1, 1940, and June 1, 1941, in each city.

This bulletin was prepared in the Industrial Relations Division, under the supervision of Florence Peterson, Chief. Kermit B. Mohn, assisted by Robert L. Caldwell, was in immediate charge of the field work and the preparation of the bulletin.



Bulletin No. 708 of the

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

[Reprinted from the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December 1941, with additional data]

**UNION WAGES, HOURS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS
IN THE PRINTING TRADES, JUNE 1, 1941**

PART I.—WAGES AND HOURS

Summary

The average union rate per hour for all printing trades in the 75 cities covered in a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was \$1.211 on June 1, 1941. The average for the book and job trades was \$1.137 and for the newspaper trades, \$1.350. Over two-thirds of the union members in the printing trades had rates between \$1.00 and \$1.50 per hour—65.6 percent in the book and job trades and 71.3 percent in newspapers. About one-fourth of the book and job workers had scales under \$1.00 in contrast to only 4.3 percent in the newspaper trades.

The index of union rates in the printing trades increased 1.3 percent during the period June 1, 1940–June 1, 1941, raising the index to 114.1 (1929=100). The book and job group raised its index 1.2 percent and the newspaper branch, 1.5 percent. Over 40 percent of the quoted scales provided for raises benefiting about 38 percent of the members.

Union agreements in the printing trades provided an average maximum workweek of 38.7 hours. In the book and job trades the average was 39.5 hours; the 40-hour week was specified for 87.2 percent of the membership. The newspaper trades had an average of 37.4 hours; almost half of the workers operated on a 37½-hour basis. Very few changes in hour schedules were made during the year. The indexes for all trades combined declined by one-tenth of 1 percent to 87.5 (1929=100). The book and job index (89.4) showed no change, but the newspaper index was reduced by three-tenths of 1 percent to 84.3.

Overtime in the printing trades is practically always paid for at the rate of time and a half. Over 99 percent of the union members were covered by this provision.

Scope and Method of Study

Data on union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades have been collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics each year since 1907. The early studies were made in 39 cities and included 7 book and job occupations and 4 newspaper occupations. The study has been gradually extended to cover 75 cities and now includes 11 book and job occupations and 8 newspaper occupations. These cities are located in 40 States and the District of Columbia.¹

As far as possible the scales covered were those actually in effect on June 1. The collection of the data was made by agents of the Bureau who personally visited some responsible official of each local union included in the study. Each scale was verified by the union official interviewed, and was further checked by comparison with the written agreements when copies were available. The 1941 survey included 2,496 quotations of scales covering 65,012 union members in the book and job trades and 35,065 in the newspaper trades, a total of approximately 100,000 members.

Union scale.—A union scale is a scale of wages and hours agreed to by an employer (or group of employers) and a labor organization

¹ The following are the cities covered. The numerals indicate the population group in which the city is included in tables 8 and 9.

North and Pacific

Baltimore, Md., II.	New Haven, Conn., IV.
Binghamton, N. Y., V.	New York, N. Y., I.
Boston, Mass., II.	Omaha, Nebr., IV.
Buffalo, N. Y., II.	Peoria, Ill., IV.
Butte, Mont., V.	Philadelphia, Pa., I.
Charleston, W. Va., V.	Pittsburgh, Pa., II.
Chicago, Ill., I.	Portland, Maine, V.
Cincinnati, Ohio, III.	Portland, Oreg., III.
Cleveland, Ohio, II.	Providence, R. I., III.
Columbus, Ohio, III.	Reading, Pa., IV.
Davenport, Iowa, included in Rock Island (III.) district.	Rochester, N. Y., III.
Dayton, Ohio, IV.	Rock Island (III.) district, IV.
Denver, Colo., III.	St. Louis, Mo., II.
Des Moines, Iowa, IV.	St. Paul, Minn., III.
Detroit, Mich., I.	Salt Lake City, Utah, IV.
Duluth, Minn., IV.	San Francisco, Calif., II.
Erie, Pa., IV.	Scranton, Pa., IV.
Grand Rapids, Mich., IV.	Seattle, Wash., III.
Indianapolis, Ind., III.	South Bend, Ind., IV.
Kansas City, Mo., III.	Spokane, Wash., IV.
Los Angeles, Calif., I.	Springfield, Mass., IV.
Madison, Wis., V.	Toledo, Ohio, III.
Manchester, N. H., V.	Washington, D. C., II.
Milwaukee, Wis., II.	Wichita, Kans., IV.
Minneapolis, Minn., III.	Worcester, Mass., IV.
Moline, Ill., included in Rock Island (III.) district.	York, Pa., V.
Newark, N. J., III.	Youngstown, Ohio, IV.

South and Southwest

Atlanta, Ga., III.	Memphis, Tenn., III.
Birmingham, Ala., III.	Mobile, Ala., V.
Charleston, S. C., V.	Nashville, Tenn., IV.
Charlotte, N. C., IV.	New Orleans, La., III.
Dallas, Tex., III.	Norfolk, Va., IV.
El Paso, Tex., V.	Oklahoma City, Okla., IV.
Houston, Tex., III.	Phoenix, Ariz., V.
Jackson, Miss., V.	Richmond, Va., IV.
Jacksonville, Fla., IV.	San Antonio, Tex., III.
Little Rock, Ark., V.	Tampa, Fla., IV.
Louisville, Ky., III.	

for persons who are actually working or would be working if there were work to be done in that locality.

Union rates and actual rates.—The union scale usually fixes the minimum wages and maximum hours. More experienced and skilled workers may earn more than the union rate. This is especially true during periods of prosperity, when a plentiful supply of jobs creates competitive bidding for the better workmen. In periods of depression, in order to spread or share available work, actual hours worked are sometimes less than those provided in the union agreement. Where such a share-the-work policy was formally adopted by the union and was in effect for the majority of the members, the existing scale of hours was used in this report rather than the theoretical scale appearing in the written agreement.

Union rates and prevailing rates.—This report is concerned only with the contract scales for union members. No attempt was made to discover what proportions of all the workers in the different occupations were union members. As union strength varies from city to city and trade to trade, the prevailing scale for any one occupation in any one city may or may not coincide with the union scale. If practically all the workers of a particular trade belong to the local union the union scale will be equivalent to the prevailing scale in that community. On the other hand, if the proportion of craftsmen belonging to the union is small, the union scale may not be the actual prevailing scale.

Apprentices and foremen.—A young person working in the trade for a definite number of years, for the purpose of learning the trade, and receiving instruction as an element of compensation, is considered an apprentice. Scales for apprentices are not included.

No rates are included for strictly supervising foremen or for individuals who are paid unusual rates because of some personal qualification as distinct from the usual trade qualifications.

Averages.—The averages for each trade given in this report are weighted according to the number of members covered by each rate. When a union representative reported more than one occupational wage rate he was requested to divide the total membership of his local union, allotting to each quotation the number normally working for the rate specified. Members who happened to be unemployed on June 1 were included in the quotation of the rate that they regularly receive when working. Honorary and inactive members were excluded, as were members employed in government printing plants where wage scales are not established through agreements with the unions. In computing the averages, each particular wage rate or hour scale was weighted by the number of members reported in that particular quotation. Thus the averages reflect not only the actual

rates provided in the union agreements but also the number of persons presumably benefiting from these rates.

Index numbers.—In the series of index numbers the percentage change from year to year is based on aggregates computed from the quotations of unions which furnished reports for identical occupations in both years. The membership weights in both of the aggregates used in each year-to-year comparison are those reported for the second year. The index for each year is computed by multiplying the index for the preceding year by the ratio of the aggregates so obtained. The index numbers were revised on this basis in 1936 in order to eliminate the influence of changes in union membership which obscure the real changes in wages and hours.

Caution. For the trend of union rates, the table of indexes (table 1) should be consulted; for a comparison of wage rates between trades at a given time, the table of averages (table 4) should be used.

Trends in Union Wages and Hours, 1907 to 1941

Hourly wage rates.—Union wage rates in the printing trades increased 1.3 percent during the period from June 1, 1940, to June 1, 1941, raising the index (1929=100) to 114.1. The newspaper branch showed a slightly larger increase (1.5 percent) than the book and job trades (1.2 percent), the 1941 indexes being 115.1 and 113.5, respectively. (See table 2 for indexes of individual trades.)

Since the beginning of the series in 1907, rates for the book and job trades and those for the newspaper trades have advanced at a progressive yearly increase, on the average, of 4.0 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. The actual increases from year to year were gradual and steady until 1918. During the following 3 years union wage rates advanced rapidly. For all trades combined they increased .72 percent—book and job, 77 percent, and newspaper, 60 percent. Unlike wages in most other industries and trades, rates in the union printing trades were not generally reduced during the post-war depression of 1921–22. Subsequent to 1922 the trend of rates again resumed a gradual increase until 1931, following which the only backward steps in the trend of union wages in the printing trades occurred. By May 1, 1933, general decreases had reduced the index 6.5 percent in the book and job trades and 6.7 percent in the newspaper trades. However, recovery was rapid and by 1935 the lost ground had been regained and the steady climb to the present indexes continued.

Weekly hours.—There was practically no change in the index of full-time weekly hours in all printing trades during the period June 1, 1940–June 1, 1941. The book and job index showed no change

whatsoever, maintaining its previous index of 89.4, while the newspaper index was reduced by three-tenths of 1 percent to a figure of 84.3.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in All Printing Trades, 1907 to 1941*

[1929=100]

Year	Hourly wage rates			Weekly hours		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
1907.....	(1)	30.0	39.2	(1)	122.4	102.3
1908.....	(1)	33.3	41.3	(1)	116.8	101.8
1909.....	(1)	35.7	43.1	(1)	115.8	101.5
1910.....	(1)	37.6	44.6	(1)	115.4	101.3
1911.....	40.0	38.6	45.2	111.6	115.4	101.3
1912.....	40.7	39.3	46.0	111.5	115.3	101.1
1913.....	41.5	40.0	47.0	111.4	115.3	101.0
1914.....	42.3	40.9	47.5	111.3	115.3	100.8
1915.....	42.5	41.1	47.8	111.3	115.3	100.7
1916.....	42.9	41.7	48.0	111.3	115.3	100.6
1917.....	44.4	43.2	49.2	111.3	115.3	100.6
1918.....	48.3	47.8	51.6	111.3	115.3	100.6
1919.....	59.1	58.9	62.2	111.3	115.2	100.8
1920.....	75.7	76.9	76.1	108.1	110.9	100.7
1921.....	83.0	84.7	82.8	101.5	102.1	100.4
1922.....	83.8	85.0	83.5	101.1	100.8	102.4
1923.....	86.4	88.3	84.4	100.7	100.2	102.2
1924.....	90.6	92.0	89.5	100.3	100.2	100.8
1925.....	92.0	92.9	91.1	100.3	100.3	100.5
1926.....	94.0	95.0	93.1	100.2	100.1	100.7
1927.....	96.7	97.3	95.9	100.1	100.1	100.4
1928.....	98.5	98.7	98.3	100.1	100.1	100.2
1929.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930.....	101.5	101.8	101.0	99.9	99.9	99.8
1931.....	102.1	102.5	101.3	99.8	99.9	99.8
1932.....	101.3	101.4	101.1	96.5	96.1	97.3
1933.....	95.3	95.8	94.5	95.7	95.1	96.8
1934.....	97.3	98.4	95.8	90.8	91.8	89.1
1935.....	101.0	100.6	101.6	89.3	90.4	87.6
1936.....	103.3	103.5	103.1	88.9	90.5	86.5
1937.....	106.8	106.7	107.0	88.5	90.3	85.7
1938.....	110.2	110.4	109.8	88.1	89.9	85.3
1939.....	111.2	111.2	111.1	87.8	89.6	84.9
1940.....	112.7	112.2	113.5	87.6	89.4	84.6
1941.....	114.1	113.5	115.1	87.5	89.4	84.3

¹ Combined data for the years 1907-10 not available.

The trend of weekly hours in the printing trades is marked by short periods of abrupt change followed by long intervals of practically no change. This is especially true in the book and job branch. The index of weekly hours for this branch indicates a 27-percent reduction from 1907 to 1941. Practically all of this decrease occurred in three short periods—1907-9, 1919-22, and 1931-35. The most noticeable reduction in weekly hours occurred during the period 1919-22, when the printing-trades unions concentrated on a drive for the 44-hour week. As a result, maximum weekly hours were decreased by 12.5 percent. Average weekly hours remained relatively unchanged for the next 9 years, after which a combination of factors—various share-the-work plans established during the depression, and the NRA 40-hour-week program—induced a movement for another sharp

reduction. During this period (1931–35) weekly hours in the book and job branch decreased 9.5 percent. Since 1935 the decreases have been very slight, the 1941 index being only 1.2 percent lower.

The index of weekly hours in the newspaper branch did not change materially during the entire period from 1907 to 1931, representing, in general, scales from 40 to 48 hours. A slight increase in the index was indicated in 1922 but the effect of this upturn was practically canceled by 1924. Beginning in 1931 and continuing until 1936, the hours for newspaper workers decreased rapidly. The reductions during these 5 years (13.3 percent) amounted to over five times the amount (2.5 percent) of the reductions for the 25-year period preceding them. The greater part of this decrease occurred between May 15, 1933, and May 15, 1934, when the newspaper index declined by 8 percent. These recent declines represent an ever-widening adoption of weekly scales of less than 40 hours a week.

TRENDS IN INDIVIDUAL TRADES

Hourly wage rates.—Each of the trades appearing in tables 2 and 3 registered increases in their average rates during the period June 1, 1940, to June 1, 1941. The mailers in the newspaper branch recorded the largest average increase (4 percent). The bindery women (2.5 percent) and the electrotypers (2.1 percent) had the largest increases among the book and job trades. None of the other trades in either branch reported an average advance of as much as 2 percent, although 5 of the book and job trades, in addition to the 2 mentioned above, and all of the newspaper trades except the photoengravers showed average increases of at least 1 percent.

Compared with the base year, 1929, the photoengravers showed the greatest increase in average hourly rates, their 1941 indexes indicating an 18.9-percent rise in the book and job branch and a 19.6-percent advance in the newspaper branch. Book and job electrotypers recorded the next highest increase (16.8 percent). All of the other trades in both branches, with the exception of machine operators in book and job work, increased their 1929 averages by at least 10 percent and all of the newspaper trades advanced their average rates by at least 13 percent.

Weekly hours.—Seven of the 11 book and job trades did not register a change in their average weekly hours during the past year. Only the bookbinders, photoengravers, and platen pressmen succeeded in reducing their indexes, although none of the decreases amounted to more than two-tenths of 1 percent. In contrast all of the newspaper trades showed declining indexes, with the stereotypers leading with a reduction of 1.2 percent; the decreases were of less than 1 percent in each of the other cases.

In relation to the base year (1929) the electrotypers' index for 1941 (81.7) reflected the greatest reduction in average allowed hours among the book and job trades. The least reduction among the book and job trades was that of the press assistants and feeders, whose 1941 index showed a decline of 8.5 percent during the 12-year period. The three typographic trades (compositors, machine operators, and machine tenders) had the greatest reductions in hours since 1929 (17.0, 18.2, and 20.6 percent, respectively) among the newspaper trades.

The indexes for each printing trade, except mailers, are shown in table 2. Separate indexes for day and night work in the newspaper trades are not shown, since the movement is very similar.

TABLE 2.—Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Each Printing Trade

BOOK AND JOB

[1929=100]

Year	Bindery women		Book binders		Compositors, hand		Machine operators		Machine tenders (machinists)	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907			33.5	119.4	35.9	108.8	38.0	107.8		
1908			37.0	108.7	36.0	108.8	39.4	107.8		
1909			37.5	108.1	36.0	108.8	40.9	107.8		
1910			37.9	107.7	37.6	108.8	42.3	107.8		
1911			38.6	107.4	38.6	108.8	42.8	107.8		
1912			38.8	107.4	39.4	108.7	43.8	107.5	43.9	108.6
1913			39.8	107.4	39.9	108.7	45.0	107.5	44.6	108.6
1914			40.4	107.4	40.9	108.7	45.5	107.5	44.7	108.6
1915	37.3	107.0	40.5	107.4	41.1	108.7	45.6	107.5	44.9	108.6
1916	37.9	107.0	40.6	107.4	42.0	108.7	45.7	107.7	45.0	108.8
1917	40.6	107.0	43.1	107.4	42.9	108.7	46.8	107.7	46.1	108.8
1918	45.3	107.0	48.4	107.4	47.3	108.7	50.5	107.7	50.6	108.8
1919	58.7	107.0	61.8	107.4	57.8	108.7	60.9	107.7	62.2	108.8
1920	81.1	107.0	81.2	107.4	76.1	108.7	77.6	107.7	77.9	108.8
1921	94.7	102.1	88.9	101.9	87.3	102.8	87.8	102.1	90.1	100.8
1922	91.7	100.8	85.3	100.9	88.8	100.7	87.9	100.6	89.0	100.4
1923	95.8	100.3	90.5	100.4	90.9	99.7	89.5	100.2	90.8	100.1
1924	97.2	100.3	94.5	100.1	94.9	100.0	93.3	99.8	94.8	100.0
1925	98.3	100.3	95.6	100.4	94.4	100.0	93.3	100.2	94.9	100.2
1926	96.4	100.5	97.3	100.3	96.3	100.0	94.4	100.0	98.2	100.0
1927	98.7	99.9	99.4	100.0	98.0	100.0	98.1	100.2	98.8	100.0
1928	99.2	99.8	98.9	100.7	99.5	100.0	98.4	100.0	99.2	100.0
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	100.7	99.9	101.2	99.9	102.2	100.0	102.7	100.0	101.8	100.0
1931	101.2	99.8	101.6	99.8	102.8	100.0	103.2	100.0	102.9	100.0
1932	98.7	99.9	97.9	99.7	102.5	99.7	103.3	99.9	103.5	100.0
1933	94.8	99.9	94.4	99.6	96.3	96.5	96.9	95.6	97.4	95.0
1934	99.6	93.5	97.9	93.1	97.3	94.1	97.0	92.9	100.4	91.5
1935	100.5	92.8	99.3	91.5	99.0	92.4	98.6	91.2	100.9	90.7
1936	102.4	92.4	100.6	91.5	102.0	91.7	102.0	90.4	104.0	90.2
1937	104.0	91.9	103.4	91.5	105.8	91.6	104.8	90.3	107.0	90.2
1938	109.0	91.5	107.2	91.2	109.4	91.4	107.7	90.1	110.3	90.1
1939	110.6	90.4	109.3	90.0	109.9	91.4	108.0	90.1	110.7	90.0
1940	111.1	90.4	109.9	90.0	111.8	91.4	108.8	90.1	111.9	90.0
1941	113.9	90.4	111.5	89.9	113.4	91.4	109.7	90.1	112.8	90.0

TABLE 2.—Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Each Printing Trade—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

[1929=100]

Year	Electrotypers		Photo-engravers		Press assistants and feeders		Pressmen, cylinder		Pressmen, platen	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907	32.5	108.1	-----	-----	27.7	120.7	35.4	115.8	35.1	114.2
1908	32.6	107.7	-----	-----	30.7	109.6	37.2	110.2	36.2	110.3
1909	32.8	107.5	-----	-----	31.2	108.5	40.3	108.6	37.5	108.0
1910	34.1	104.7	-----	-----	31.8	108.3	40.6	108.4	38.1	107.8
1911	36.1	104.0	-----	-----	33.1	108.3	41.4	108.4	38.9	107.8
1912	36.6	104.0	-----	-----	33.6	108.3	42.1	108.4	39.4	107.8
1913	37.3	103.8	-----	-----	34.4	108.1	42.6	108.4	40.2	107.9
1914	39.0	103.6	-----	-----	35.3	108.1	43.6	108.4	40.8	107.9
1915	39.9	103.6	-----	-----	35.5	108.1	43.6	108.4	41.0	107.9
1916	41.0	103.5	38.9	108.9	36.0	108.1	44.2	108.4	41.8	107.9
1917	42.3	103.4	42.3	108.9	37.9	108.1	45.0	108.4	43.9	107.9
1918	44.4	103.4	44.9	108.6	44.3	108.1	49.9	108.4	48.4	107.9
1919	50.9	103.4	52.3	108.6	57.1	108.1	60.5	108.4	59.4	107.9
1920	72.9	103.3	72.2	100.2	78.4	108.0	78.6	108.4	80.5	107.8
1921	84.7	100.1	76.9	100.0	84.8	102.2	86.8	102.4	89.9	102.2
1922	86.4	98.7	77.6	100.0	82.1	101.1	84.8	101.2	87.9	101.6
1923	91.8	99.6	78.4	100.0	91.9	100.4	91.5	100.7	91.5	100.3
1924	95.2	99.3	83.9	100.0	91.1	100.6	94.2	100.9	94.3	100.6
1925	94.9	100.2	86.0	100.2	96.2	100.3	95.4	100.4	94.8	100.5
1926	95.8	100.2	91.5	100.0	97.3	100.2	97.3	100.2	99.3	99.7
1927	96.9	100.3	95.9	100.0	98.5	100.1	97.5	100.2	100.2	99.7
1928	97.7	100.2	98.6	100.0	99.1	100.0	98.3	100.0	98.5	99.9
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	102.9	98.8	100.2	99.8	101.2	100.0	101.8	100.0	101.7	100.0
1931	105.2	98.1	100.5	99.8	102.0	100.0	102.5	100.0	102.2	100.5
1932	104.8	98.2	103.5	94.9	97.6	87.9	99.8	91.4	100.0	98.2
1933	98.2	93.1	101.5	91.7	90.9	92.9	93.6	92.4	93.1	95.9
1934	105.1	90.1	103.1	90.5	94.4	89.8	96.3	89.2	95.7	92.0
1935	106.7	88.2	109.6	86.9	96.5	89.6	97.5	88.9	96.4	91.3
1936	107.1	86.5	112.3	85.7	99.7	91.9	101.5	90.7	100.4	91.3
1937	108.5	86.3	113.7	85.2	104.8	91.7	105.1	90.4	105.0	90.9
1938	113.4	84.5	116.6	84.4	110.2	91.5	108.2	90.1	108.2	90.6
1939	114.2	83.6	117.5	83.8	110.9	91.5	109.0	90.1	109.2	90.6
1940	114.4	81.7	118.4	83.7	111.7	91.5	109.7	90.1	109.8	90.6
1941	116.8	81.7	118.9	83.6	112.8	91.5	110.5	90.1	110.9	90.4

TABLE 2.—Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Each Printing Trade—Continued

NEWSPAPER

[1929=100]

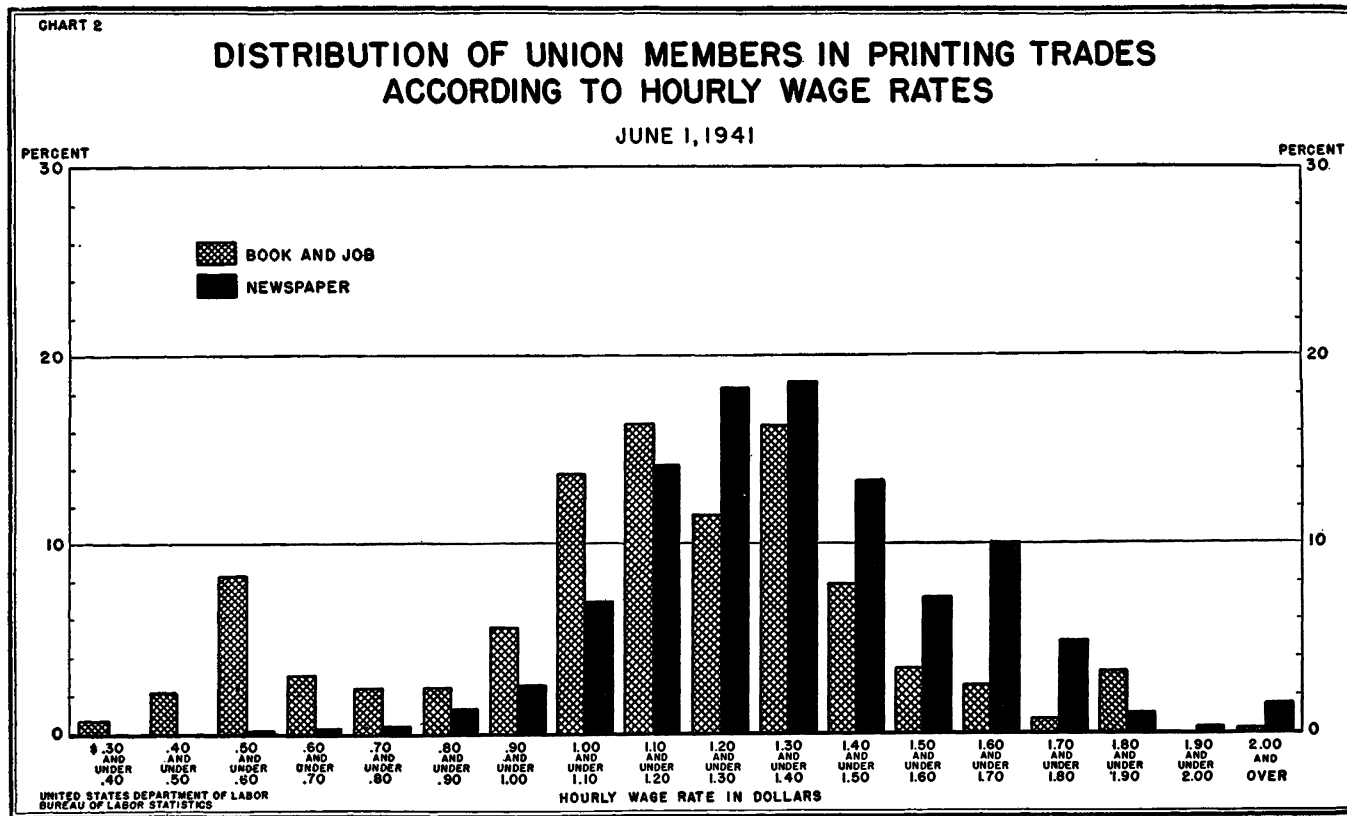
Year	Compositors, hand		Machine operators		Machine tenders (machinists)		Photoengravers		Pressmen, web presses ¹		Stereotypers	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907	39.1	101.6	40.0	101.6					38.1	101.4	41.6	105.5
1908	41.2	101.5	41.8	101.6					40.4	99.6	43.9	103.9
1909	43.4	101.5	43.1	101.6					42.2	98.9	45.3	102.8
1910	45.2	101.5	44.4	101.6					43.6	98.6	46.4	101.6
1911	46.1	101.5	44.8	101.6					43.9	98.6	46.7	101.4
1912	47.1	101.2	45.6	101.3	49.6	100.6			44.5	98.4	47.4	101.2
1913	47.9	101.2	46.4	101.2	50.0	100.6			45.5	98.4	50.2	101.3
1914	48.4	100.9	46.9	100.9	50.3	100.5			45.8	98.4	50.7	101.1
1915	48.7	100.8	47.3	100.6	50.6	100.3			46.0	98.4	50.8	101.0
1916	48.9	100.7	47.5	100.5	50.7	100.2	42.7	106.9	46.3	98.4	51.3	101.0
1917	50.1	100.7	48.9	100.5	51.3	100.2	44.6	106.9	47.2	98.3	52.6	100.9
1918	52.3	100.8	50.6	100.7	53.8	103.3	48.3	105.7	50.9	98.3	54.8	100.9
1919	62.9	100.8	61.6	100.7	68.3	100.3	56.9	105.4	62.7	99.0	61.7	101.0
1920	76.4	101.1	76.3	100.8	84.3	100.4	65.6	104.3	77.5	98.6	75.3	100.5
1921	83.3	100.9	81.2	100.6	87.9	100.4	77.6	101.1	83.0	98.4	87.7	99.1
1922	85.2	102.1	83.4	102.1	88.7	101.0	81.3	101.8	78.7	103.5	86.4	101.0
1923	86.0	102.1	84.3	102.0	88.9	101.0	81.0	100.9	79.8	103.0	88.1	100.9
1924	90.6	101.1	89.4	100.6	94.0	100.4	84.4	100.9	88.7	99.8	90.7	100.8
1925	91.3	101.0	91.1	100.6	91.4	100.9	87.8	100.2	92.7	99.2	93.1	100.4
1926	93.4	101.2	93.4	100.3	90.5	100.7	94.4	99.8	92.7	100.3	94.3	100.4
1927	96.5	100.6	95.4	100.2	95.7	100.1	95.7	100.2	97.5	100.1	95.5	100.2
1928	98.3	100.4	98.9	99.9	97.9	100.3	99.5	100.0	99.6	99.7	95.5	100.7
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	100.9	99.7	100.8	99.8	100.8	99.8	101.6	99.9	101.7	99.8	100.8	100.0
1931	101.0	99.7	100.9	99.8	101.0	99.8	102.6	99.5	102.3	99.8	101.2	100.1
1932	100.0	97.6	100.2	95.9	100.4	92.9	103.8	99.4	103.6	97.8	100.2	99.3
1933	93.4	96.5	93.7	95.2	93.3	92.1	96.0	99.6	97.0	98.7	94.6	98.1
1934	94.8	86.7	94.9	85.2	94.5	82.6	100.5	95.5	97.2	93.9	96.0	94.9
1935	100.9	85.6	101.2	84.3	100.9	81.4	105.3	92.4	102.5	91.8	100.5	92.7
1936	102.7	84.0	102.9	82.7	102.8	79.9	107.9	92.1	103.1	91.4	102.0	92.3
1937	107.1	83.5	107.3	82.2	107.2	79.7	109.9	91.1	106.5	90.3	105.2	90.6
1938	109.3	83.5	109.7	82.1	109.8	79.6	115.5	88.6	109.3	89.7	108.8	88.8
1939	110.1	83.4	110.5	82.1	110.3	79.6	117.8	88.4	111.7	89.1	109.9	86.1
1940	112.4	83.1	112.6	81.9	112.4	79.5	119.1	88.2	114.4	88.9	113.0	85.3
1941	113.8	83.0	113.7	81.8	113.7	79.4	119.6	88.1	116.0	88.6	114.8	84.3

¹ Includes pressmen-in-charge.

Since data for mailers were not collected in 1929, it is impossible to present index numbers for this craft comparable to those of the other trades. The changes from the previous year, as shown in comparable quotations for each year in which data have been collected for this trade, are given in table 3.

TABLE 3.—Percentage of Change in Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours of Mailers, 1937 to 1941

Item	Percentage of change from previous year—			
	1938	1939	1940	1941
Mailers, book and job:				
Hourly wage rates	+5.9	+1.7	+2.7	+1.3
Weekly hours	0	0	-.5	0
Mailers, newspapers:				
Hourly wage rates	+2.7	+ .8	+3.1	+4.0
Weekly hours	0	+ .1	-.7	-.1



Average Union Wage Rates, 1941

The average union rate per hour for all printing trades in the 75 cities included in the survey was \$1.211 on June 1, 1941 (table 4). The book and job average was \$1.137 and the newspaper average was \$1.350. Because of the nature of the industry, night rates were included in the computation of the newspaper average. The average for day workers was \$1.277.

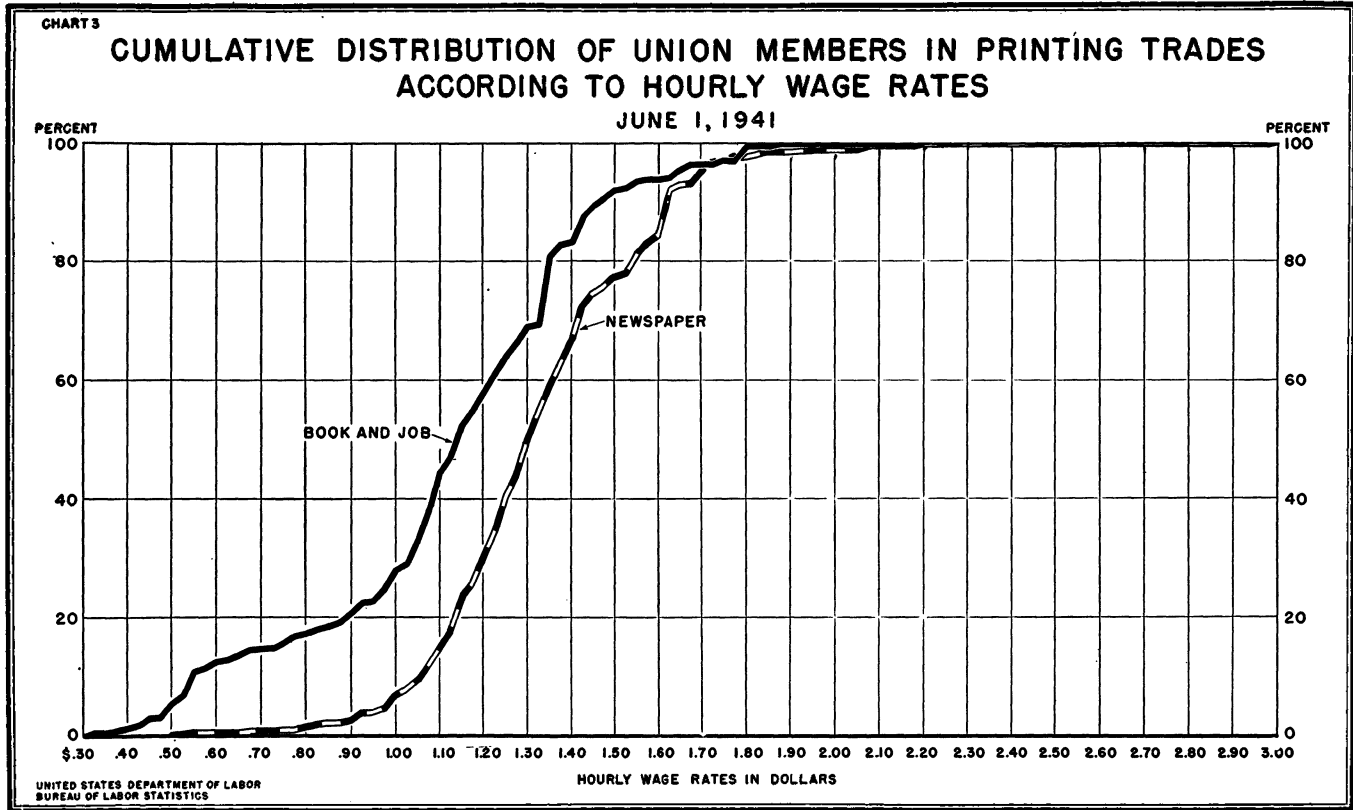
The photoengravers had the highest average rates in both branches of the printing trades. Their book and job average of \$1.596 was almost 46 cents higher than the average for all trades in that group and over 14 cents higher than the average for the electrotypers, who were second. In newspaper work, the photoengravers had an average (\$1.700) that was 35 cents above the average for all trades and almost 28 cents higher than the figure for pressmen-in-charge, their closest rivals for top honors.

Among the book and job trades, the composing trades (compositors, machine operators, machine tenders) ranked next to the photoengravers and electrotypers, with average rates of \$1.246, \$1.277, and \$1.315, respectively. The bindery women had the lowest average, \$0.537. The comparatively low rates for this trade are, to a great extent, due to differences in skill.

In addition to the photoengravers, three newspaper trades (hand compositors, machine operators, and pressmen-in-charge) had average rates above \$1.40 per hour. Only the pressmen and mailers had average rates below \$1.30.

Actual scales in the printing trades ranged from 30 cents an hour for some of the bindery women in Baltimore and Richmond (these rates represent initial agreements for this trade in both cities) to the top rate of \$3.00 per hour for compositors and machine operators setting Hebrew text for newspapers in New York City. However, slightly more than two-thirds of the union members in all printing trades included in the survey had rates ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour. Even including bindery women, who had no rates as high as 90 cents, almost two-thirds of the book and job members had rates between \$1.00 and \$1.50, and 71.3 percent of the members in newspaper work appeared in the same range. Only 4.3 percent of the union newspaper workers had rates below \$1.00, but 24.6 percent of the members in the book and job trades were under that amount.

Differences in rates for day and night work on newspapers were responsible for the sharp variations in the percentages of union members having rates between \$1.00 and \$1.50. Over 80 percent of those on the day shift had hourly rates in that range, and 13.7 percent had rates of \$1.50 or more. On the night shift, only 62.2 percent had



rates between \$1.00 and \$1.50, but 34.8 percent had rates of \$1.50 or more. The night rates for photoengravers constituted one of the main factors in this large difference—over 90 percent of the total members on night shifts had rates of at least \$1.50, and 32 percent had rates as high or higher than \$2.00.

Among the individual trades in the book and job branch, only the photoengravers reported no rates less than \$1.10. In fact, almost two-thirds of the members had rates of at least \$1.50 per hour and about one-third had rates between \$1.80 and \$1.90. A majority of the machine operators and tenders had rates of \$1.30 or more, and the electrotypers had a majority of their members working under scales

TABLE 4.—Percentage Distribution of Union Members in the Printing Trades by Hourly Rates, June 1, 1941

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percentage of union members whose rates (in cents) per hour were—								
		Under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 90	90 and under 100	100 and under 110	110 and under 120
All printing trades.....	\$1.211	0.4	1.4	5.4	2.1	1.7	2.0	4.5	11.3	15.6
Book and job.....	1.137	.6	2.2	8.3	3.1	2.4	2.4	5.6	13.7	16.4
Bindery women.....	.537	5.4	17.9	57.3	18.9	.4	.1	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders.....	1.039	.....	.4	7.3	.....	.8	2.2	9.4	25.0	41.2
Compositors, hand.....	1.246	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.4	1.6	15.4	20.6
Electrotypers.....	1.454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	2.2	2.0	10.0
Machine operators.....	1.278	.....	.....	.2	.....	.....	.2	.9	10.9	11.8
Machine tenders (machinists).....	1.315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.6	8.4	11.0
Mailers.....	1.079	.....	.....	3.2	.6	.2	2.4	16.1	15.4	58.9
Photoengravers.....	1.596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Press assistants and feeders.....	.945	.1	.7	5.3	6.0	14.8	9.5	18.6	22.0	16.4
Pressmen, cylinder.....	1.244	.....	.....	.1	(1)	.1	1.4	3.0	20.7	16.4
Pressmen, platen.....	1.033	.....	.....	.....	.5	5.9	15.6	24.1	14.9	15.7
Newspaper.....	1.350	.....	.....	.1	.2	.3	1.2	2.5	6.9	14.2
Day work.....	1.277	.....	.....	.1	.3	.6	1.9	3.0	9.6	18.4
Night work.....	1.419	.....	.....	(1)	.2	.1	.6	2.1	4.3	10.3
Compositors, hand.....	1.405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day work.....	1.343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	4.5	13.4
Night work.....	1.459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	6.8
Machine operators.....	1.415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day work.....	1.356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	5.4	14.0
Night work.....	1.466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	7.0
Machine tenders (machinists).....	1.395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day work.....	1.340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.2	10.4
Night work.....	1.460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.7
Mailers.....	1.047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day work.....	.968	.....	.....	.9	2.5	5.1	17.5	22.7	37.8	10.7
Night work.....	1.106	.....	.....	.2	1.2	.8	3.9	14.4	21.6	36.8
Photoengravers.....	1.700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day work.....	1.572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	1.0	.4
Night work.....	1.802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	.....
Pressmen (journeymen).....	1.296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day work.....	1.216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....	1.3	11.3	33.2
Night work.....	1.391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.2	1.9	4.9
Pressmen-in-charge.....	1.423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day work.....	1.338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	.....	2.3	10.1
Night work.....	1.522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.2	3.5
Stereotypers.....	1.317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day work.....	1.228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	6.1	29.2
Night work.....	1.429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	4.3	8.4

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

² Although actual rates for machine tenders are at least as high as those for machine operators in all cities showing comparable rates, the lower average shown here is attributable to 2 reasons: (1) The higher-than-average rates for machine operators setting other-than-English type in New York and Chicago; machine tenders do not receive these high rates; (2) machine operators in Dallas, Salt Lake City, and San Antonio are paid on a piece-work basis while the tenders are paid by the hour at lower rates than the average for that occupation.

TABLE 4.—Percentage Distribution of Union Members in the Printing Trades by Hourly Rates, June 1, 1941—Continued

Trade	Percentage of union members whose rates (in cents) per hour were—								
	120 and under 130	130 and under 140	140 and under 150	150 and under 160	160 and under 170	170 and under 180	180 and under 190	190 and under 200	200 and over
All printing trades.....	13.8	17.2	9.7	4.7	5.1	2.1	2.4	0.1	0.5
Book and job	11.4	16.3	7.8	3.4	2.5	.6	3.2	-----	.1
Bindery women.....	7.5	5.4	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bookbinders.....	17.5	24.6	19.7	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1
Compositors, hand.....	19.1	9.6	-----	11.7	45.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Electrotypers.....	21.0	49.1	5.3	-----	-----	.3	-----	-----	.3
Machine operators.....	17.0	30.9	29.7	2.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Machine tenders (machinists).....	3.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mailers.....	4.3	12.0	19.5	25.3	-----	5.7	33.2	-----	-----
Photoengravers.....	6.4	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Press assistants and feeders.....	13.8	27.8	10.7	3.3	2.6	.1	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen, cylinder.....	22.1	1.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen, platen.....	18.3	18.6	13.3	7.1	10.0	4.8	.9	.2	1.4
Newspaper	23.8	15.9	12.7	7.9	3.3	1.5	-----	.4	.6
Day work.....	12.9	20.9	13.8	6.5	16.3	8.1	1.8	-----	2.1
Night work.....	25.0	22.7	15.0	12.4	5.8	-----	-----	.6	.5
Compositors, hand.....	9.3	24.7	19.8	9.3	18.2	10.5	-----	-----	.3
Machine operators.....	23.2	21.7	14.6	14.8	2.7	-----	-----	1.4	2.1
Day work.....	9.8	23.4	19.3	8.4	22.8	7.3	-----	-----	1.0
Night work.....	21.8	32.9	10.6	17.1	3.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Machine tenders (machinists).....	10.6	24.1	22.2	6.9	19.2	10.3	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	2.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mailers.....	.2	19.8	1.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1.5	16.8	15.7	15.6	19.5	28.7	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	.4	1.8	4.9	6.1	17.8	13.2	21.3	-----	32.0
Photoengravers.....	29.4	11.1	13.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen (journeymen).....	31.3	21.3	12.8	1.4	26.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	40.4	8.8	18.9	8.3	10.8	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	4.3	24.0	16.2	25.1	3.1	.6	22.8	-----	-----
Pressmen-in-charge.....	37.9	10.9	11.9	.6	-----	1.3	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	29.0	15.2	4.0	6.7	.5	31.1	-----	-----	.3
Night work.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stereotypers.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

between \$1.50 and \$1.70. Next to the bindery women, all of whom had rates between 30 and 90 cents, the press assistants and feeders had the lowest rates with 55 percent of them receiving less than \$1.00 per hour.

In the newspaper branch, all of the trades on the day shift, except mailers and photoengravers, had a majority of their members under contract to receive rates between \$1.10 and \$1.40; the same trades on night shifts had a majority of their members rated between \$1.20 and \$1.60. The only craft with a substantial number of members receiving less than \$1.00 per hour was the mailers—48.7 percent on day shift and 20.5 percent on night shift received less than this rate. An additional 37.8 percent of the day-shift members were reported to be receiving between \$1.00 and \$1.10, while 36.8 percent of the night membership had rates between \$1.10 and \$1.20. Practically all of the photoengravers on day shift had rates of at least \$1.30 but less than

\$1.80 per hour, while over 53 percent of the night members had rates of at least \$1.80, with 32 percent receiving a minimum of \$2.00. Practically all of the photoengravers receiving \$2.00 or more were in New York City, but there were a few in Newark also.

*Changes in Union Rates Between 1940 and 1941*²

Wage-rate increases were reported in 963 of the 2,372 quotations of all printing trades for the period June 1, 1940, to June 1, 1941 (table 5). These raises in scales benefited 37.7 percent of the total membership included in the survey. A greater proportion of the members in the newspaper branch received increases than did those in the book and job trades (41.6 percent and 35.6 percent). The number of quotations reporting reduced scales from 1940 was negligible, being only 8 in number and affecting but one-tenth of 1 percent of the total membership.

On an individual trade basis, in the book and job branch the bookbinders and machinists (machine tenders) recorded the largest proportion of increased scales, as almost one-half of all their rates were higher than in 1940. These raises affected 39.6 percent and 37.5 percent of the respective memberships. Although the hand compositors had a smaller percentage of wage increases, 53.8 percent of the members benefited from the higher rates. This large percentage resulted from the fact that the large memberships of Boston, Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis all received raises. No other book and job trade was able to provide increases for a majority of its members, although about 45 percent of the electrotypers and the bindery women received increased rates.

Among the newspaper trades, the mailers were most successful in negotiating wage increases. Considerably more than one-half of both day and night quotations showed raises. The proportions of the members benefiting from these increased wage rates were even larger—60.6 percent of those on day shift and 71.3 percent of those on night shift. The stereotypers were not far behind the mailers, as over 50 percent of their quotations also indicated increases; however,

² Certain anomalies enter into a comparison of average rates between 2 years when such averages reflect not only the actual rates provided for in the agreements but the number of union members for those years in each local union covered by the reported rates. By and large, it would be expected that a general increase in actual rates would be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the average rate paid to union members, but if union membership increases most (or decreases least) in the lower-paid crafts or in areas with less-than-average rates, the average of the rates paid to all union members may not increase correspondingly or may even show a decrease. Conversely, the average rate may increase in spite of a downward swing in actual rates if union membership declines sufficiently in the lower-paid crafts or in areas where lower-than-average rates are paid.

Because the averages do not accurately reflect changes from year to year, no table comparing 1940 and 1941 averages is included in this report. For the trend of actual union rates, the tables of indexes (tables 1 and 2) should be consulted, since these are so computed as to eliminate the effect of fluctuating memberships at various rates. The current averages, on the other hand, best serve for comparison of the general level of wage rates between trades, or between cities and regions at the time the survey was made.

these were not spread among so many members, as only 41.7 percent on the day shift and 32.3 percent on the night shift benefited. At least 50 percent of the quotations for both shifts of hand compositors and machine tenders showed higher rates, and in both cases slightly more than 45 percent of the members were the recipients of these increases. The photoengravers listed the smallest proportion of wage increases, as well as of members, affected by increases. However, the average hourly rates for this craft, as shown in table 4, are the highest in the industry.

TABLE 5.—Number of Changes in Union Wage-Rate Quotations and Percentage of Members Affected, June 1, 1941, Compared with June 1, 1940

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1940	Number of quotations showing—			Percentage of union members affected by—		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All printing trades.....	2,372	963	8	1,401	37.7	0.1	62.2
Book and job.....	1,256	426	4	826	35.6	(¹)	64.4
Bindery women.....	75	26	-----	49	45.7	-----	54.3
Bookbinders.....	159	76	-----	83	39.6	-----	60.4
Compositors, hand.....	92	39	-----	53	53.8	-----	46.2
Electrotypers.....	57	16	-----	41	46.4	-----	53.6
Machine operators.....	100	42	1	57	30.0	.2	69.8
Machine tenders (machinists).....	42	20	-----	22	37.5	-----	62.5
Mailers.....	36	14	-----	22	26.0	-----	74.0
Photoengravers.....	56	11	-----	45	21.5	-----	78.5
Press assistants and feeders.....	214	67	2	145	24.0	.1	75.9
Pressmen, cylinder.....	308	85	1	222	24.0	.1	75.9
Pressmen, platen.....	117	30	-----	87	28.6	-----	71.4
Newspaper.....	1,116	537	4	575	41.6	.1	58.3
Day work.....	579	281	4	294	42.3	.1	57.6
Night work.....	537	256	-----	281	40.9	-----	59.1
Compositors, hand:							
Day work.....	81	41	1	39	44.2	.1	55.7
Night work.....	74	38	-----	36	45.1	-----	54.9
Machine operators:							
Day work.....	83	39	1	43	38.4	.1	61.5
Night work.....	75	37	-----	38	37.9	-----	62.1
Machine tenders (machinists):							
Day work.....	70	35	-----	35	44.9	-----	55.1
Night work.....	66	34	-----	32	45.3	-----	54.7
Mailers:							
Day work.....	63	35	1	27	60.6	.6	38.8
Night work.....	57	32	-----	25	71.3	-----	28.7
Photoengravers:							
Day work.....	48	16	-----	32	19.3	-----	80.7
Night work.....	48	12	-----	36	14.1	-----	85.9
Pressmen (journeymen):							
Day work.....	87	43	-----	44	40.7	-----	59.3
Night work.....	80	38	-----	42	29.1	-----	70.9
Pressmen-in-charge:							
Day work.....	73	33	-----	40	37.2	-----	62.8
Night work.....	66	28	-----	38	24.4	-----	75.6
Stereotypers:							
Day work.....	74	39	1	34	41.7	.5	57.8
Night work.....	71	37	-----	34	32.3	-----	67.7

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Practically all the wage increases in all printing trades were comparatively small (table 6). Of the total advances reported (963), over two-thirds were of less than 5 percent, and over nine-tenths were of less than 10 percent. About four-fifths of the total members

benefiting from raises had their 1940 rates increased by less than 5 percent; these increases covered about 29 percent of all members included in the survey. Probably the chief reason for a clustering of increases under the 5-percent mark is the tendency of wage rates in the printing trades to advance by \$1 per week, and in fewer instances by \$2.

TABLE 6.—Number of Increases in Union Wage-Rate Quotations and Percentage of Members Affected, June 1, 1941, Compared With June 1, 1940

Trade	Number of quotations showing increases of—					Percentage of total members affected by increases of—				
	Less than 5 percent	5 and under 10 percent	10 and under 15 percent	15 and under 20 percent	20 percent and over	Less than 5 percent	5 and under 10 percent	10 and under 15 percent	15 and under 20 percent	20 percent and over
All printing trades	670	234	33	10	16	28.9	7.3	1.2	0.1	0.2
Book and job	280	112	21	3	10	27.0	7.8	.6	(¹)	.2
Bindery women	9	13	2	1	1	23.0	18.6	3.5	.1	.5
Bookbinders	45	20	8	1	2	32.1	6.4	.8	(¹)	.3
Compositors, hand	26	9	3		1	48.8	4.6	.4		(¹)
Electrotypers	11	5				18.5	27.9			
Machine operators	31	9	2			25.2	4.6	.2		
Machine tenders (machinists)	17	3				35.1	2.4			
Mailers	7	6	1			9.7	16.1	.2		
Photoengravers	10	1				21.4	.1			
Press assistants and feeders	34	25	3	1	4	13.0	10.6	1	.1	.2
Pressmen, cylinder	69	13	1		2	22.0	1.8	(¹)		.2
Pressmen, platen	21	8	1			19.1	8.8	.7		
Newspaper	390	122	12	7	6	32.7	6.3	2.2	.2	.2
Day work	209	57	6	5	4	32.5	7.3	1.6	.4	.5
Night work	181	65	6	2	2	32.8	5.3	2.7	.1	(¹)
Compositors, hand:										
Day work	34	6		1		39.6	3.9		.7	
Night work	30	7	1			39.9	4.2	1.0		
Machine operators:										
Day work	33	6				35.3	3.1			
Night work	30	7				34.4	3.5			
Machine tenders (machinists):										
Day work	30	5				42.4	2.5			
Night work	28	6				40.3	5.0			
Mailers:										
Day work	21	9	3	1	1	32.9	11.6	11.0	.7	4.4
Night work	19	10	2	1		43.5	10.1	17.2	.5	
Photoengravers:										
Day work	12	4				16.7	2.6			
Night work	11	1				11.6	2.5			
Pressmen (journeymen):										
Day work	30	9	1	3		28.8	9.9	1.3	.7	
Night work	25	11		1	1	25.2	3.6		.1	.2
Pressmen-in-charge:										
Day work	24	5	1		3	30.3	3.7	2.1		1.1
Night work	17	9	1		1	19.1	4.9	.2		.2
Stereotypers:										
Day work	25	13	1			21.8	18.9	1.0		
Night work	21	14	2			19.5	12.0	.8		

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

In general, similar conditions existed in the individual trades in both branches of the printing industry. The bindery women were the only book and job workers who had as many as 4 percent of their total number receiving increases of 10 percent or more. The mailers constituted the only newspaper trade which was able to negotiate raises of 10 percent or over for a substantial number of its members;

16.1 percent on the day shift and 17.7 percent on the night shift were recipients of these comparatively large increases. In fact, 4.4 percent of the day-shift workers had their rates advanced by at least 20 percent.

Night-Rate Differentials

There was an average wage-rate differential of 11 cents an hour in favor of newspaper night workers as compared with day workers in identical occupations and cities. In a very few instances the same rate was reported for both day and night work, but these quotations applied to less than 1 percent of the total membership normally working on night shifts. Over half of the membership on night shifts had wage rates that were 8 or more cents per hour higher than the corresponding day rates, and over a third had differences amounting to between 6 and 8 cents.

The photoengravers had the highest average difference (20.5 cents) among the several trades. Over 65 percent of their night-working members had rates that were more than 20 cents per hour higher than the corresponding day rates; only 7.6 percent had night rates that were not at least 10 cents higher than their day rates. For pressmen, pressmen-in-charge, and stereotypers, night rates were higher by between 14 and 17 cents. The differences for the typographical trades and mailers were between 8 and 9 cents.

TABLE 7.—Differences in Union Wage Rates Between Day and Night Work in Newspaper Printing Trades, June 1, 1941

Trade	Average difference per hour in wage rate ¹	Percentage of night workers whose wage-rate differences (in cents) in comparison to day work were—												
		0	Up to 4	4 and under 6	6 and under 8	8 and under 10	10 and under 12	12 and under 14	14 and under 16	16 and under 20	20 and under 24	24 and under 28	28 and under 32	32 and over
All newspaper trades....	\$0.110	0.4	4.6	9.3	33.4	11.4	6.0	7.7	9.4	8.3	4.2	0.7	1.8	2.8
Compositors, hand.....	.081	-----	-----	7.4	55.3	22.6	3.3	4.8	6.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2
Machine operators.....	.085	-----	-----	8.8	59.0	10.2	10.5	4.2	6.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8
Machine tenders (machinists).....	.086	1.7	-----	9.2	36.4	10.6	33.1	2.8	6.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mailers.....	.090	.4	27.9	14.3	6.8	.3	6.9	18.7	3.8	20.9	-----	-----	-----	-----
Photoengravers.....	.205	.3	-----	4.1	3.2	-----	4.6	21.1	9.3	26.2	7.1	32.2	-----	-----
Pressmen (journeymen).....	.145	.7	2.2	7.8	4.6	9.9	3.9	3.2	27.7	27.4	12.6	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen-in-charge.....	.148	.6	8.5	4.4	6.8	8.3	1.0	5.8	20.7	13.9	23.2	6.8	-----	-----
Stereotypers.....	.169	2.0	2.8	16.4	16.7	8.2	.8	12.1	2.4	4.8	-----	1.7	-----	32.1

¹ Since some cities did not have both day and night workers, and are thus excluded from table 7, the average differences shown in this table are not the same as the difference between the averages for day and night work shown in table 4.

All of the differentials in excess of 32 cents per hour were reported in either New York, Chicago, or Newark. The highest was that of the hand compositors and machine operators setting Hebrew text in New York, who had a night rate 81.9 cents per hour higher than

the day rate. Similar work in Chicago had a night differential of 64.5 cents per hour. The other differences of over 32 cents occurred among the stereotypers. In Chicago the night-shift workers in this trade received 43 cents more than the day shift, in Newark 41.2 cents, and in New York 33.8 cents.

The average differentials and the distribution of the night-working membership, according to the amount of their differences, are shown in table 7.

City and Regional Averages

AVERAGE RATES IN EACH CITY³

New York City recorded the highest average rates in both branches of the printing industry. In the book and job branch its average of \$1.284 was 2.0 cents higher than that of Chicago (\$1.264). Youngstown (\$1.209) and Detroit (\$1.180) ranked third and fourth in the book and job trades. Youngstown's high average was due largely to the fact that it had no quotations for bindery women or press assistants and feeders—the lowest-paid trades. In the newspaper crafts, the highest wage cities outside of New York were Newark (\$1.463), Washington, D. C. (\$1.444), and Chicago (\$1.440). (See table 8.)

In addition to the four leaders in the book and job branch, the Rock Island, Ill., district (\$1.172), San Francisco (\$1.165), Seattle (\$1.149), and Toledo (\$1.139) had average rates that were higher than the average for the 75 cities combined (\$1.137), although the Rock Island district had no bindery women in its composite average. Other cities having averages of at least \$1.10 per hour were Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. Memphis had the lowest average (\$0.755).

In the newspaper trades eight cities had averages higher than the average for the 75 cities (\$1.350) included in the survey. In addition to the four already mentioned were Detroit (\$1.386), Cleveland (\$1.384), Boston (\$1.375), and Providence (\$1.370). Four others—Milwaukee, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Seattle—had average rates of at least \$1.30 per hour. Wichita was the only city recording an average under \$1.

Not all the trades had effective union scales in all the cities. This was especially true among the bindery women, bookbinders, electrotypers, machine tenders, mailers, and photoengravers—occupations which either did not exist or were not organized in a number of the

³ The averages are weighted according to the number of members in each local union covered by the reported rates. Although a comparison of average rates between cities where averages include the influence of the membership factor may be somewhat misleading where membership is unusually large or small in comparison to the same trade in other cities, a weighted average of this kind is obviously more realistic than a simple average of specific rates. In the latter case a wage rate in a trade including half a dozen members would be given the same importance as that of a trade including several thousand members.

TABLE 8.—Average Union Hourly Wage Rates in the Printing Trades, by Cities and Population Groups, June 1, 1941

City and population group	Average hourly rate	City and population group	Average hourly rate
<i>Book and job</i>		<i>Newspaper</i>	
Population group I (over 1,000,000):		Population group I (over 1,000,000):	
New York, N. Y.	\$1.284	New York, N. Y.	\$1.617
Chicago, Ill.	1.264	<i>Average for group I.</i>	1.472
<i>Average for group I.</i>	1.239	Chicago, Ill.	1.440
Detroit, Mich.	1.180	Detroit, Mich.	1.386
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.077	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.235
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.061	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.233
Population group II (500,000 to 1,000,000):		Population group II (500,000 to 1,000,000):	
San Francisco, Calif.	1.165	Washington, D. C.	1.444
Cleveland, Ohio	1.135	Cleveland, Ohio	1.384
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.121	Boston, Mass.	1.375
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.047	<i>Average for group II.</i>	1.337
St. Louis, Mo.	1.039	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.316
<i>Average for group II.</i>	1.036	San Francisco, Calif.	1.300
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.009	Buffalo, N. Y.	1.265
Boston, Mass.	.989	Baltimore, Md.	1.261
Washington, D. C.	.900	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.245
Baltimore, Md.	.864	St. Louis, Mo.	1.237
Population group III (250,000 to 500,000):		Population group III (250,000 to 500,000):	
Seattle, Wash.	1.149	Newark, N. J.	1.463
Toledo, Ohio	1.139	Providence, R. I.	1.370
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.133	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.347
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.087	Seattle, Wash.	1.310
Columbus, Ohio	1.068	Toledo, Ohio	1.299
Providence, R. I.	1.062	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.296
Portland, Ore.	1.043	Columbus, Ohio	1.291
Newark, N. J.	1.037	St. Paul, Minn.	1.277
Rochester, N. Y.	1.028	<i>Average for group III.</i>	1.256
Denver, Colo.	1.016	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.247
Dallas, Tex.	1.012	Houston, Tex.	1.242
Kansas City, Mo.	1.011	Portland, Ore.	1.241
<i>Average for group III.</i>	.998	Denver, Colo.	1.238
Houston, Tex.	.989	Memphis, Tenn.	1.211
New Orleans, La.	.942	Rochester, N. Y.	1.191
Atlanta, Ga.	.933	Louisville, Ky.	1.179
St. Paul, Minn.	.877	Kansas City, Mo.	1.178
Louisville, Ky.	.872	Atlanta, Ga.	1.152
Minneapolis, Minn.	.867	San Antonio, Tex.	1.119
Birmingham, Ala.	.861	Dallas, Tex.	1.111
San Antonio, Tex.	.823	Birmingham, Ala.	1.081
Memphis, Tenn.	.755	New Orleans, La.	1.006
Population group IV (100,000 to 250,000):		Population group IV (100,000 to 250,000):	
Youngstown, Ohio	1.209	Dayton, Ohio	1.297
Rock Island (Ill.) district ¹	1.172	Scranton, Pa.	1.287
Erie, Pa.	1.094	Youngstown, Ohio	1.269
Charlotte, N. C.	1.075	Reading, Pa.	1.250
South Bend, Ind.	1.057	Erie, Pa.	1.236
Omaha, Nebr.	1.052	Des Moines, Iowa	1.229
Norfolk, Va.	1.039	Omaha, Nebr.	1.187
Dayton, Ohio	1.037	Duluth, Minn.	1.175
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.010	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.174
Duluth, Minn.	.994	Rock Island (Ill.) district ¹	1.172
New Haven, Conn.	.994	Springfield, Mass.	1.171
<i>Average for group IV.</i>	.989	Worcester, Mass.	1.162
Tampa, Fla.	.982	<i>Average for group IV.</i>	1.159
Peoria, Ill.	.981	Peoria, Ill.	1.159
Reading, Pa.	.984	New Haven, Conn.	1.150
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.964	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.142
Des Moines, Iowa	.962	Tampa, Fla.	1.139
Springfield, Mass.	.959	Norfolk, Va.	1.138
Scranton, Pa.	.957	Spokane, Wash.	1.113
Spokane, Wash.	.926	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.102
Salt Lake City, Utah	.922	Richmond, Va.	1.097
Nashville, Tenn.	.917	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.086
Worcester, Mass.	.916	South Bend, Ind.	1.085
Jacksonville, Fla.	.915	Charlotte, N. C.	1.065
Wichita, Kans.	.914	Nashville, Tenn.	1.056
Richmond, Va.	.779	Wichita, Kans.	.953
Population group V (40,000 to 100,000):		Population group V (40,000 to 100,000):	
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.085	Butte, Mont.	1.244
Charleston, W. Va.	1.046	Charleston, W. Va.	1.203
El Paso, Tex.	1.017	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.197
Butte, Mont.	.970	Binghamton, N. Y.	1.191
Binghamton, N. Y.	.955	Madison, Wis.	1.180
<i>Average for group V.</i>	.945	El Paso, Tex.	1.132
York, Pa.	.904	<i>Average for group V.</i>	1.125
Mobile, Ala.	.871	Manchester, N. H.	1.065
Manchester, N. H.	.861	Mobile, Ala.	1.064
Little Rock, Ark.	.841	Portland, Maine	1.048
Jackson, Miss.	.834	Charleston, S. C.	1.035
Portland, Maine	.814	Little Rock, Ark.	1.029

¹ Includes Rock Island, Ill., Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, Ill.

smaller cities. No averages have been included in table 8 unless they were computed from the effective rates of at least two distinct printing trades. In consequence, a few cities included in the survey do not appear in the table. In this respect, the three typographic classifications were considered as constituting only one trade, as were the newspaper pressmen and pressmen-in-charge. Day and night newspaper rates for identical occupations were also considered as representing but one trade. As it may be assumed that the types of printing done in cities of comparable size will in general be similar, the averages should be comparable within the city-size groups.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES, BY SIZE OF CITY

The averages of the wage rates for all printing trades within the several population groups varied directly with the size of the city groups (table 9). This direct relationship prevailed for all printing trades combined, for the book and job branch, and the newspaper group.

The differences between the averages of group I cities (over 1,000,000 population) and the cities in group II (500,000 to 1,000,000) were considerably greater than the differences in averages between subsequent groups. For all printing trades combined the difference between groups I and II was 16.2 cents, between II and III (250,000 to 500,000) 5.0 cents, between III and IV (100,000 to 250,000) 2.8 cents, and between IV and V (40,000 to 100,000) 2.9 cents. In the combined book and job trades the differences, in descending group order, were 20.3 cents, 3.8 cents, 0.6 cents, and 4.7 cents; for the newspaper branch they amounted to 13.9, 7.7, 9.7, and 3.4 cents.

In the North and Pacific region the direct variation in accordance with population held for the averages of all trades combined and also for the averages of both the book and job and newspaper branches.

In the South and Southwest the averages for the newspaper trades varied directly with the city sizes, but this was not true of the averages for the book and job trades and for all trades combined. In fact, the relationship between group sizes and averages was in inverse order in the book and job branch—the average for group V was higher than for group IV, which in turn was higher than that for group III. This was largely due to the fact that the lowest paid trades in the book and job group—bindery women, bookbinders, and press assistants and feeders—were less widely organized in the small cities than in the large cities. These lower paying trades included only one-fifth of the total book and job membership in size V cities, while the proportion was about one-third in cities of groups III and IV. The influence of the higher rated trades upon the averages thus became progressively greater as the population of the cities included in the various averages

became less. Other factors bringing about a higher rate in group IV cities than in those of group III were the low averages for Louisville, Birmingham, San Antonio, and Memphis, all of which had averages under 90 cents, while in group IV Richmond alone was below that mark. The high rates for pressmen in Phoenix and El Paso also raised the group V averages to a considerable extent. Some of these influences carried over into the averages for all printing trades combined, with the result that the average for size V cities in the South and Southwest was higher than that for size IV cities.

Direct variation by city size was not the rule among the individual book and job trades, as only 4 of the 11 trades had this relationship. Five trades in the northern and Pacific group varied directly, but only 3 in the southern and southwestern cities. The most frequent exception in the averages of all cities, as well as the averages for the North and Pacific cities, was a higher average for size III than for size II. To a considerable extent this was caused by the low averages in Milwaukee, Boston, Washington, and Baltimore.

The averages for the individual newspaper trades varied with the city-size groups more consistently than those of the book and job trades. The pressmen on both day and night shifts and the night photoengravers were the only trades not in direct variance. Group V cities, owing to the influence of the high rates in Butte, Mont., Charleston, W. Va., and Madison, Wis., had average rates for pressmen higher in cities of group V than in those of group IV. Both the averages for all regions and for the northern and Pacific cities showed the effects of these differences. The only other averages not in direct variation in the North and Pacific area were the day-shift mailers, whose rates in cities of groups II and III were the same, and the pressmen-in-charge on day shift who had a higher average in size III cities than in those of size II.

Among the southern groups there were 6 exceptions to direct variation—3 on day shift and 3 on night shift. The machine tenders had higher averages for both shifts in group V cities than in group IV, owing primarily to the influence of Phoenix. Other exceptions occurred in day-shift mailers and pressmen-in-charge and in night-shift machine operators and photoengravers.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN WAGE RATES

There is no city in the South or Southwest with a population of over 500,000. Consequently, the comparison of average wage rates between the regions, given in table 9, had to be confined to population groups III, IV, and V.

Within the comparable city-size classifications the averages for all printing trades combined, as well as for both the book and job and

the newspaper branches, were consistently higher in the North and Pacific region than in the South and Southwest. The same relationship prevailed generally throughout the averages of the individual trades, there being only 4 exceptions in the book and job trades and 2 in the newspaper branch.

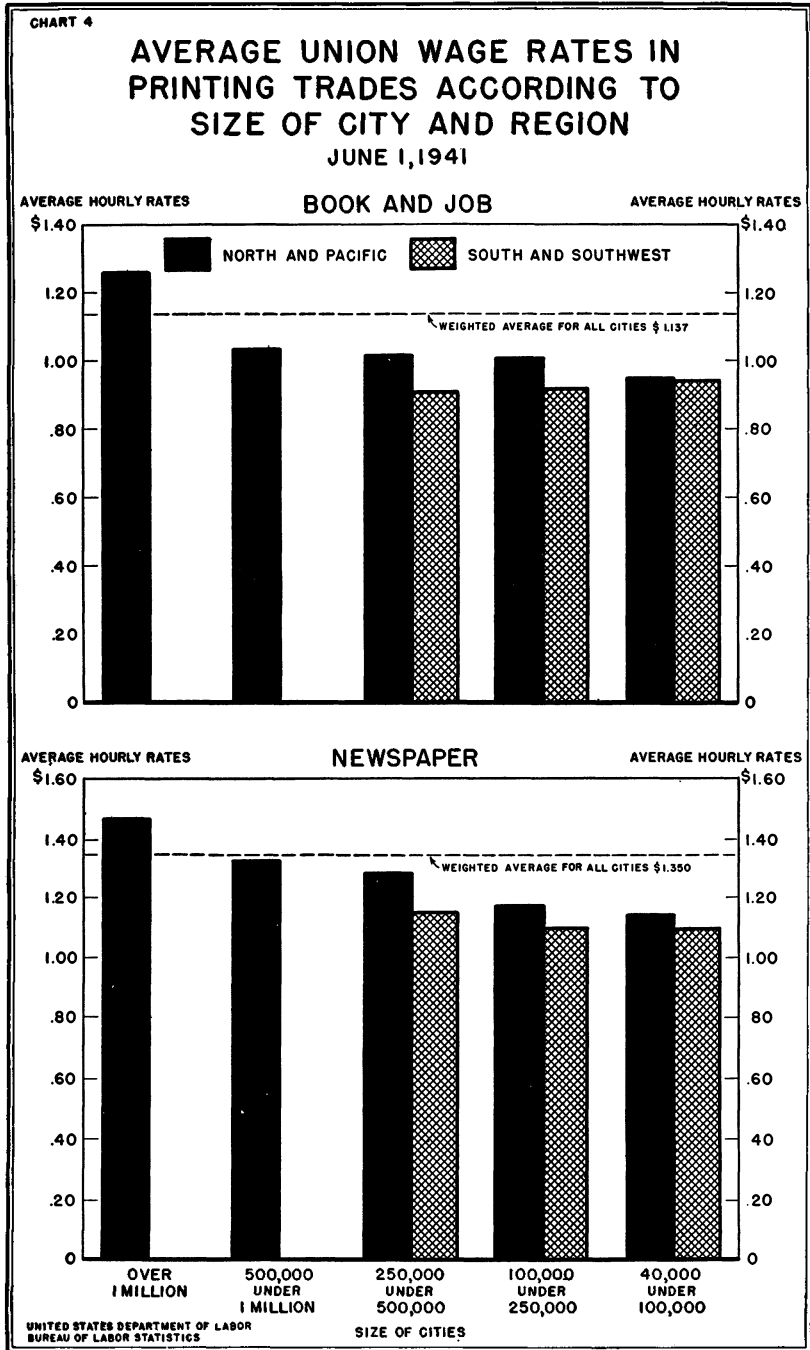
TABLE 9.—Average Hourly Union Wage Rates in the Printing Trades, by Region and Population Group, June 1, 1941

Trade	Average hourly wage rates in cities of specified population group ¹										
	Group I ²	Group II ²	Group III			Group IV			Group V		
	North and Pacific	North and Pacific	All re-gions	North and Pacific	South and South-west	All re-gions	North and Pacific	South and South-west	All re-gions	North and Pacific	South and South-west
All printing trades....	\$1.308	\$1.146	\$1.096	\$1.112	\$1.032	\$1.068	\$1.078	\$1.026	\$1.039	\$1.042	\$1.034
Book and job.....	1.239	1.036	.998	1.015	.906	.992	1.004	.917	.945	.946	.943
Bindery women....	.549	.547	.515	.524	.455	.500	.519	.446	.490	.503	(³)
Bookbinders.....	1.030	1.081	1.074	1.103	.931	.865	.859	.895	1.024	1.064	(³)
Compositors, hand.....	1.360	1.183	1.135	1.152	1.045	1.079	1.088	1.034	1.022	1.007	1.058
Electrotypers.....	1.631	1.208	1.247	1.254	1.148	1.205	1.216	1.081	(³)	(³)	-----
Machine operators.....	1.361	1.209	1.154	1.175	1.083	1.085	1.097	1.047	1.035	1.054	1.008
Machine tenders (machinists)....	1.392	1.159	1.195	1.206	1.042	1.110	1.125	1.047	1.128	1.119	1.147
Mallers.....	1.132	1.052	1.053	1.076	.919	.814	.811	(³)	(³)	(³)	-----
Photoengravers.....	1.674	1.480	1.453	1.472	1.327	1.383	1.404	1.322	(³)	-----	(³)
Press assistants and feeders.....	1.046	.868	.782	.814	.685	.815	.827	.639	.654	.688	.581
Pressmen, cylinder.....	1.361	1.170	1.126	1.162	.981	1.139	1.153	.996	1.006	1.021	.973
Pressmen, platen.....	1.202	1.002	.929	.950	.807	.916	.942	.833	.853	.816	.899
Newspaper.....	1.472	1.333	1.256	1.291	1.158	1.159	1.180	1.100	1.125	1.145	1.097
Day work.....	1.396	1.276	1.219	1.252	1.120	1.135	1.153	1.072	1.082	1.095	1.056
Night work.....	1.519	1.397	1.312	1.352	1.209	1.191	1.220	1.128	1.162	1.205	1.125
Compositors, hand.....	1.517	1.362	1.296	1.329	1.204	1.161	1.178	1.099	1.102	1.121	1.070
Day work.....	1.596	1.454	1.356	1.392	1.266	1.219	1.250	1.157	1.175	1.204	1.147
Night work.....	1.517	1.362	1.296	1.329	1.204	1.161	1.178	1.099	1.102	1.121	1.070
Machine operators.....	1.596	1.454	1.356	1.392	1.266	1.219	1.250	1.157	1.175	1.204	1.147
Day work.....	1.565	1.375	1.310	1.329	1.214	1.165	1.180	1.106	1.110	1.125	1.082
Night work.....	1.619	1.459	1.374	1.396	1.286	1.223	1.255	1.154	1.190	1.218	1.159
Machine tenders (machinists):											
Day work.....	1.520	1.345	1.283	1.315	1.212	1.187	1.209	1.104	1.133	1.128	1.143
Night work.....	1.613	1.442	1.350	1.388	1.274	1.235	1.274	1.163	1.192	1.211	1.165
Mallers:											
Day work.....	1.053	.966	.915	.966	.780	.839	.838	.839	.731	.739	.688
Night work.....	1.151	1.074	1.016	1.063	.911	.894	.921	.822	.851	(³)	.758
Photoengravers:											
Day work.....	1.719	1.506	1.425	1.496	1.292	1.323	1.359	1.229	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1.949	1.676	1.482	1.634	1.238	1.493	1.521	1.378	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen (journeymen):											
Day work.....	1.281	1.202	1.160	1.183	1.087	1.086	1.099	1.048	1.100	1.158	1.019
Night work.....	1.468	1.334	1.234	1.259	1.171	1.145	1.164	1.101	1.150	1.214	1.097
Pressmen-in-charge:											
Day work.....	1.434	1.272	1.257	1.273	1.202	1.215	1.217	1.204	1.137	1.143	(³)
Night work.....	1.631	1.400	1.331	1.352	1.288	1.284	1.294	1.250	1.177	1.183	(³)
Stereotypers:											
Day work.....	1.309	1.256	1.178	1.210	1.103	1.109	1.121	1.060	1.077	1.103	1.024
Night work.....	1.583	1.382	1.242	1.294	1.160	1.181	1.208	1.127	1.128	1.178	1.066

¹ Group I, over 1,000,000 population; Group II, 500,000 to 1,000,000; Group III, 250,000 to 500,000; Group IV, 100,000 to 250,000; Group V, 40,000 to 100,000.

² No city of this size in the South or Southwest.

³ Insufficient quotations to compute an average.



The southern and southwestern cities in group V had higher averages for hand compositors, machine tenders, and platen pressmen in the book and job branch than did the northern and Pacific cities. This was due primarily to the influence of Phoenix and El Paso. The other exception in the book and job trades occurred in the book-binding craft, for which southern cities showed a higher average than those in the North and Pacific region in group IV. This was, in the main, due to the low rates for subsidiary occupations in Springfield and Dayton, the latter having rates as low as 40 cents per hour.

Among the individual newspaper trades, only the day-shift machine tenders and mailers did not have higher averages in the North and Pacific region than in the South and Southwest. However, the differences (\$1.128 as compared with \$1.143 in group IV, and \$0.838 compared with \$0.839 in group V) were so slight that it is impossible to attribute the causes to the influence of any specific city.

Union Hours, 1941

The two branches of the printing trades differed sharply in their hour scales for a normal workweek (table 10). In the book and job trades the 40-hour week prevailed; 87.2 percent of their members were operating under agreements specifying that scale. The newspaper trades in general had a shorter workweek. The 37½-hour week applied to 48.6 percent of the newspaper workers (day shift 50.2 percent, night shift 47.0 percent) while only 21.7 percent had 40 hours and almost none had more than 40 hours as their normal workweek. Only 13.3 percent of the night-shift workers were covered by 40-hour scales. In fact, 3 of every 8 newspaper workers on night shifts operated on schedules of less than 37½ hours; about 1 of every 8 workers on day shifts were in the same category. Only one-tenth of 1 percent of the newspaper workers and none of the book and job members had workweeks of over 40 hours.

These various hour scales resulted in an average workweek in the printing trades of 38.7 hours. The average for the book and job trades was 39.5. The newspaper average was 37.4 hours; on day work it amounted to 38.0 hours, on night work 36.8 hours.

Nine of the 11 book and job trades reported the 40-hour week as applying to over 94 percent of their members; 5 of them included as many as 98 percent. Only the electrotypers (45.1 percent) and photoengravers (18.4 percent) reported a minority of their members on the 40-hour basis. The electrotypers had 44.4 percent of their members included under scales between 30 and 35 hours per week, practically all of them at 32. The photoengravers had workweeks of 35 hours applying to 33.2 percent and 37½ hours covering 44.2 percent of their number. Because of these exceptions, the electrotypers and photo-

engravers had the lowest average hours per week (36.0 and 37.2, respectively). None of the other book and job trades had average workweeks of less than 39.8 hours, although none of them exceeded 40.

TABLE 10.—Percentage Distribution of Union Members in the Printing Trades, by Hour Scales, June 1, 1941

Trade	Average hours per week	Percentage of members whose hours per week were—								
		Under 30	30	Over 30 and under 35	35	Over 35 and under 37½	37½	Over 37½ and under 40	40	Over 40
All printing trades	38.7	0.2	0.2	3.9	5.4	3.2	21.3	1.6	64.2	(1)
Book and job	39.5	(1)	(1)	2.1	3.3	.5	6.5	.4	87.2	
Bindery women	39.9						2.9		97.1	
Bookbinders	40.0						1.6		95.4	
Compositors, hand	39.9	.1					4.0		95.9	
Electrotypers	36.0		.6	44.4	.2	8.9		.8	45.1	
Machine operators	39.8	.3		3	.7		4.3		94.4	
Machine tenders (machinists)	40.0						1.9		98.1	
Mailers	39.9				.4	2.9			95.3	
Photoengravers	37.2				33.2		44.2	4.2	18.4	
Press assistants and feeders	40.0						1.6		98.4	
Pressmen, cylinder	40.0				.1		1.8		98.1	
Pressmen, platen	39.9						1.9		98.1	
Newspaper	37.4	.5	.6	7.2	9.4	8.3	48.6	3.6	21.7	0.1
Day work	38.0	.6	.8	1.4	5.4	5.4	50.2	5.2	30.7	.3
Night work	36.8	.3	.5	12.6	13.1	11.0	47.0	2.2	13.3	
Compositors, hand	37.4									
Day work	37.4	.5	.7	2.3	8.8	11.8	54.8	4.6	16.5	
Night work	37.3	.2	.1	1.4	8.1	15.5	61.5	1.2	12.0	
Machine operators	37.2									
Day work	37.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	9.6	8.9	52.2	4.9	17.3	
Night work	37.2	.7	1.6	1.3	8.4	11.8	61.8	1.8	12.6	
Machine tenders (machinists)	37.6									
Day work	37.7		.2	1.6	4.6	8.6	60.0	9.5	15.5	
Night work	37.5			1.1	5.3	15.8	63.9	1.7	12.2	
Mailers	38.0									
Day work	39.1				.6	.3	32.6	3.5	63.0	
Night work	37.1			20.9	4.9	12.3	39.3	3.2	19.4	
Photoengravers	38.1									
Day work	38.5					.3	61.0	.4	38.3	
Night work	37.8				6.0	.8	75.4	1.2	16.6	
Pressmen (journeymen)	37.3									
Day work	38.6				.1	.2	53.1	7.3	38.0	1.3
Night work	35.9			30.0	35.4	10.5	10.4	4.2	9.5	
Pressmen-in-charge	37.3									
Day work	38.4					.7	54.0	10.8	34.5	
Night work	36.1			27.1	39.2	2.7	12.7	4.7	13.6	
Stereotypers	36.9									
Day work	38.3			2.5	8.6	1.8	39.8	3.5	43.8	
Night work	35.2	.3	.5	41.0	9.4	.8	33.1	.1	14.8	

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Among the newspaper workers, the mailers on day shift were the only ones with a majority of their number (63.0 percent) working a 40-hour week. The typographic trades and photoengravers, day and night shifts, had substantial majorities of their members operating under agreements providing for a 37½-hour week, as did also the day-shift workers of the pressmen (journeymen and men-in-charge). However, over one-half of the night-shift workers of the pressman group had workweeks of 35 hours or less. The same condition existed for the stereotypers on night shifts. Only the pressmen reported work-

weeks of over 40 hours, 1.3 percent of them having scales of 42 hours. The stereotypers on night work had the lowest average hours per week (35.2) closely followed by the night pressmen (35.9) and pressmen-in-charge (36.1). The stereotypers also reported the lowest average (36.9) for all members. All of the remaining trades and shifts had average workweeks of 37 to 39.1 hours.

Changes in Hours Between 1940 and 1941

There was very little change in weekly hours for union members in the book and job printing trades during the period June 1, 1940, to June 1, 1941. Only 9 of 1,256 quotations reported differences from last year (table 11). Seven of these changes provided for a shorter workweek affecting less than 1 percent of the total members. Hours of work at straight time remained the same for over 99 percent of the members in this branch. Seven of the trades had no changes whatever.

TABLE 11.—Number of Changes in Union Hour Quotations and Percentage of Members Affected, June 1, 1941, Compared with June 1, 1940

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1940	Number of quotations showing—			Percentage of union members affected by—		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All printing trades	2,372	9	78	2,285	(1)	1.8	98.2
Book and job	1,256	2	7	1,247	(1)	.6	99.4
Bindery women	75	1	2	72	(1)	1.1	98.9
Bookbinders	159	1	1	157	0.1	.6	99.3
Compositors, hand	92	—	—	92	—	—	100.0
Electrotypers	57	—	—	57	—	—	100.0
Machine operators	100	—	—	100	—	—	100.0
Machine tenders (machinists)	42	—	—	42	—	—	100.0
Mailers	36	—	—	36	—	—	100.0
Photoengravers	56	—	3	53	—	3.7	96.3
Press assistants and feeders	214	—	—	214	—	—	100.0
Pressmen, cylinder	308	—	1	307	—	.2	99.8
Pressmen, platen	117	—	—	117	—	—	100.0
Newspaper	1,116	7	71	1,038	.1	4.2	95.7
Day work	579	4	38	537	.2	5.5	94.3
Night work	537	3	33	501	.1	2.9	97.0
Compositors, hand:							
Day work	81	1	4	76	.1	2.8	97.1
Night work	74	—	3	71	—	2.6	97.4
Machine operators:							
Day work	83	1	4	78	.2	3.7	96.1
Night work	75	—	4	71	—	2.4	97.6
Machine tenders (machinists):							
Day work	70	—	3	67	—	3.5	96.5
Night work	66	—	3	63	—	3.6	96.4
Mailers:							
Day work	63	1	1	61	.6	2.1	97.3
Night work	57	—	2	55	—	1.6	98.4
Photoengravers:							
Day work	48	1	5	42	.5	2.9	96.6
Night work	48	1	4	43	.5	3.8	95.7
Pressmen (journey men):							
Day work	87	—	7	80	—	9.6	90.4
Night work	80	1	4	75	.1	1.4	98.5
Pressmen-in-charge:							
Day work	73	—	6	67	—	4.2	95.8
Night work	66	1	5	60	.2	2.7	97.1
Stereotypers:							
Day work	74	—	8	66	—	12.7	87.3
Night work	71	—	8	63	—	10.4	89.6

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

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In the newspaper branch, changes were slightly more numerous, although 95.7 percent of the total members maintained their 1940 schedules. Day workers had 5.5 percent of their number working a shorter week than in the previous year, while only 2.9 percent of the night workers were thus affected. A negligible number of newspaper workers had their workweeks increased.

Among the individual trades, only the stereotypers had as many as 10 percent of their members receiving a reduction in working hours. The pressmen on day shift obtained a shortened workweek for 9.6 percent of their number. All of the other trades and shifts maintained their 1940 scales for at least 95 percent of their members.

Overtime Rates

Time and a half for overtime is practically universal in the printing trades. Over 99 percent of the union members are paid on this basis. Double time is specified in a few of the book and job quotations but none of the workers in the newspaper branch receive penalty compensation amounting to twice the regular hourly rate. The bindery women indicated double time for 6.7 percent of their membership, this being the only trade to have less than 99 percent of its members receiving time and a half for overtime. Except for two quotations in photoengravers' reports, all newspaper agreements provided for time and a half.

In a number of the reports it was stated that the initial overtime rates applied for only a limited number of hours before or after the regular working time and that a higher rate applied thereafter. A number of the unions further restricted overtime work by requiring any member who had worked overtime to take equivalent time off as soon as a competent substitute was available to work in his place.

The distribution of the initial overtime rates provided in the printing-trades agreements and the proportions of the memberships to which they applied are shown in table 12.

TABLE 12.—Overtime Rates Provided in Printing-Trades Union Agreements, June 1, 1941

Trade	Number of quotations showing initial rates of—				Percentage of union members having initial overtime rates of—			
	Time and a half	Double time	Other penalty scale	No penalty rate specified	Time and a half	Double time	Other penalty scale	No penalty rate specified
All printing trades.....	2,463	30	2	1	99.4	0.6	(1)	(1)
Book and job.....	1,344	30		1	99.1	.9		(1)
Bindery women.....	86	1			93.3	6.7		
Bookbinders.....	180	7		1	99.3	.6		0.1
Compositors, hand.....	88	5			99.9	.1		
Electrotypers.....	59				100.0			
Machine operators.....	101				100.0			
Machine tenders (machinists).....	43				100.0			
Mailers.....	38				100.0			
Photoengravers.....	60				100.0			
Press assistants and feeders.....	241	5			99.9	.1		
Pressmen, cylinder.....	327	9			99.7	.3		
Pressmen, platen.....	121	3			99.7	.3		
Newspaper.....	1,119		2		100.0		(1)	
Day work.....	581		1		100.0		(1)	
Night work.....	538		1		100.0		(1)	
Compositors hand:								
Day work.....	81				100.0			
Night work.....	74				100.0			
Machine operators:								
Day work.....	84				100.0			
Night work.....	76				100.0			
Machine tenders (machinists):								
Day work.....	70				100.0			
Night work.....	66				100.0			
Mailers:								
Day work.....	64				100.0			
Night work.....	57				100.0			
Photoengravers:								
Day work.....	47		1		99.4		0.6	
Night work.....	47		1		99.5		.5	
Pressmen (journeymen):								
Day work.....	88				100.0			
Night work.....	81				100.0			
Pressmen-in-charge:								
Day work.....	73				100.0			
Night work.....	66				100.0			
Stereotypers:								
Day work.....	74				100.0			
Night work.....	71				100.0			

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

PART II.—PROVISIONS IN UNION AGREEMENTS

The following discussion of the provisions generally included in printing-trades agreements is based upon an analysis of 334 current agreements in the files of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Wage and hour scales are not included (see pt. I) although general regulations pertaining to the payment of wages and overtime are discussed. Provisions in union constitutions and bylaws which have a bearing on work conditions are also included.

Parties to the Agreements

Agreements in the printing trades are usually negotiated by individual unions with an employer or group of employers. Only about one-fourth of the agreements were negotiated with formal organizations of employers into associations. However, it is quite common for two, three, or more employers, generally representing either the newspaper or book and job branch of the industry, to combine temporarily for bargaining purposes. In a few cases the various unions will form a bargaining unit for negotiations, thereby consolidating all of the unions' terms in a single agreement.

In the newspaper branch of the industry, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, a Nation-wide organization of employers, has from time to time entered into agreements covering arbitration procedures with the individual international unions. These national agreements are generally made a part of any local agreements made by a newspaper publishing firm which is affiliated with the A. N. P. A.

Employers, especially those in associations, are usually given a guarantee of uniform union conditions in their locality by the inclusion of a provision in the agreement whereby the union agrees that if any more favorable conditions are granted in any subsequent contracts to other employers, the same conditions will automatically be applied to the agreements made with the original employer or employers. A similar purpose is accomplished in some agreements, especially those of the photoengravers, in which the union is prohibited from entering into any agreements differing from the original. In addition there is some effort to obtain uniform working conditions for all members of a craft throughout the country by the use of a

¹ The signatory unions to these agreements were: International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, International Photoengravers' Union, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Typographical Union, and the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union

standard agreement form in which the local unions insert their negotiated wage rates, hours, and other varying provisions. The International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union are outstanding in this respect.

All of the printing-trades unions have incorporated a rule in their constitutions whereby any agreements made by the local unions must be sanctioned and underwritten by either the executive council or the president of the parent body.

Duration of the Agreements

About one-fourth of the agreements studied were made for a 1-year term, one-third for 2 years, one-fourth for 3 years, and the remainder for varying periods ranging from 5 months to 5 years. In addition, the majority of printing-trades agreements contain automatic renewal clauses whereby the agreement is continued beyond the original term unless either party gives notice of desired changes at least 30 to 60 days before the expiration date. Longer notice is required in a few agreements. Typographical Union agreements often specify that the agreement continues in effect after the expiration date only during a period—usually 30 days—sufficient for negotiating the new agreement.

Those agreements lasting several years usually provide that new wage rates or similar provisions may be discussed for possible changes on any of the anniversary dates prior to the expiration, provided proper notice is given. According to about 3 percent of the agreements, wage discussions may be opened at any time after notification; in about 5 percent, wages are either adjusted automatically in accordance with the cost of living or the agreement may be opened for wage negotiations when the cost of living has increased by a fixed amount. A few newspaper agreements provide for increased wage rates depending upon increases in advertising lineage.

Union Status

Closed shop.—Practically all of the printing-trades agreements provide for the closed shop. The preferential shop is provided in a very few of the agreements, and several others include a maintenance of membership clause whereby those employees who are members and those who become members must continue their membership as a condition of employment.

In the organized printing trades the foreman must invariably be a member of the union. The same condition applies to superintendents under numerous photoengraver agreements. As members, these officials are obliged to follow union bylaws and decisions but the

unions may not discipline them for actions taken in their capacity as the employers' representatives.

Local unions practically always reserve to their members the right to refuse to work on material from a shop which is on strike or for employers declared unfair to organized labor. In some cases the union must notify the employer in advance before such action is taken.

Hiring.—Under the closed-shop agreements, the unions agree to furnish an adequate number of competent men to meet the requirements of the employer. The selection of new employees from among the union members is usually delegated to the foremen, subject to rules established by the respective unions. On newspapers, and less frequently on book and job work, the union rules provide that the regular jobs in a shop must be given to those on the shop's substitute list, in order of seniority, provided that the substitutes are competent. The decision as to competency is left to the foremen although the typographical agreements often contain competency standards. Decisions of the foremen are subject to review upon appeal to the chapel (that is, all the members in the shop), the local union, joint committee, or the international executive board or convention, as the case may be.

A worker obtains a position on the substitute list of a shop by adding his name at the bottom of the list for the shop, subject to the foreman's approval. Extra work is then given out in the order of the names on the list. So long as a member is on the substitute list for one shop, he is usually prohibited from working in any other shop, except in emergencies and after permission has been obtained.

Should additional men be required after all members on the substitute list of a shop have been put to work, union rules require the foreman to call upon the local union to furnish the needed workers. Almost 40 percent of the agreements state that if the union is unable to supply a sufficient number of qualified men within a specified time, the employers are free to hire other workers, sometimes advertising in the name of the union, on condition that they are to be paid the union scale and will subsequently either make application for union membership or be replaced by union members when available. A provision of this type occurs most frequently in photoengravers' agreements and least frequently among those of the typographic and stereotype trades. The latter trades quite often attempt to alleviate the shortage of labor by permitting their members to work an extra day at straight time rates.

Check-off.—The check-off is rare in the printing trades. Only 1 agreement out of 334 studied contained a provision for the collection of dues and assessments by the employer for the union, this being a reciprocation of the right granted the employer to pay by check.

Enforcement.—The printing trades have made unusually effective use of the label as an aid to the enforcement of union conditions in the shop. Although each of the unions has its own label, that of the Allied Printing Trades Council, a joint organization, is used wherever a council exists in the locality. The labels are issued to employers who have signed agreements and are living up to the provisions agreed upon. The labels may be withdrawn by the council whenever one of the agreements signed by the separate unions has been violated by an employer.

As a further aid to the enforcement of the agreement about 3 per cent of the agreements stipulate that copies of employers' pay rolls shall be furnished to the union.

Wage Regulations

DIFFERENTIALS

Occupational differentials.—The printing agreements establish different minimum pay scales for each occupation, and frequently for the various occupational subdivisions. The rates for pressmen on book and job work are classified according to the size, kind, and, less frequently, the number of presses operated; color work is frequently rated higher than black-ink press work. The rate schedules for compositors frequently require higher pay for machine work than for hand composition and sometimes differentiate between monotype and linotype operating. Machinists often are granted rate differentials depending upon the number of machines tended. For all but the very small shops, the bookbinders and bindery women's agreements specify extensive differentials depending upon the particular operations to which the workers may be assigned. Electrotypers' agreements in many cases provide higher rates for finishers and molders than for branchmen, batterymen, builders, or casters. All of these differentials are based upon the skill or responsibility required in the various operations.

Sex differentials.—In the printing trades, wage rates are set uniformly for each job and the payment of sex differentials is not permitted. The Typographical Union's constitution specifically prohibits such differentials. Although women are among the lowest-paid workers in the industry, this is due to the general practice of employing women workers only in the bindery trades.

Differential for older workers.—In order to avoid dismissals of older or disabled workers who are unable to maintain the usual rate of production, printing agreements—particularly those of the Typographical Union—frequently permit the employment of such workers at less than the established occupational rate. The rate for older or disabled workers is either specified as a percentage of the regular

scale or is negotiated in each individual case by the union and the employer.

Night-work differential.—Since night work is common, particularly in newspaper publishing, the payment of differentials for night work is a general practice. Such differentials may be either in the form of higher hourly rates, fewer hours for the same weekly wage, or a combination of the two. (For details on night-rate differentials in newspaper work, see p. 18.)

In book and job work, the photoengravers usually show the greatest differential for night work, most often \$5 per week. Electrotypers quite often provide a 10-percent increase over the day scale, while bookbinders generally stipulate night rates of from 5 to 10 cents per hour higher than day rates.

Extra men.—Several agreements covering the typographic trades stipulate that extra employees who work less than a specified number of days per week, usually 3, shall receive a daily bonus in addition to the regular daily wage.

PAID LUNCH PERIODS

Regular lunch periods are paid for under only a small number of agreements. However, a number of electrotypers' agreements, as well as a few of the other trades, provide for paid lunch periods during extended periods of overtime work. Other times when lunch periods are sometimes paid for are on the Saturday night shift, on the regular night shift, on each of the shifts during three-shift operation, or during the morning when work was started prior to the regular starting time.

MINIMUM CALL PAY

A majority of the agreements provide for a minimum amount to be paid to men reporting for work, if not previously notified to the contrary or discharged for cause. Most often wages for a full shift are to be paid, especially among newspaper workers. Wages for a half shift are stipulated in a number of agreements, particularly in the book and job branch. Extra workers are usually paid for a full shift, even though beginning work after the regular starting time, except when they work a full shift on the following day.

MISCELLANEOUS PAY PROVISIONS

A small number of the agreements make specific requirement for the payment of wages weekly and in cash, usually within 2 days after the close of the fiscal week. Generally, pay must be received within 15 or 30 minutes after quitting time on a specified day. If pay day falls on a holiday, payment of wages the day before is generally required. A few agreements state that the union retains the right to

withhold its members from work if wages for the previous week have not been paid.

A small number of agreements provide that when a worker is transferred temporarily from one job to another he shall receive whichever rate is higher.

Hour Regulations

OVERTIME

Overtime in the printing trades is generally defined as time worked before or in excess of the regular hours established for the day's or night's work. With practically no exceptions the initial overtime rate for work done in excess of the regular hours is time and one-half unless, as in most of the photoengravers agreements, time has been voluntarily lost during the regular workweek. In these exceptions overtime may be worked at straight time rates provided it is not done on Saturdays or Sundays. Frequently, especially in agreements of the electrotypers, double time must be paid for work done before the posted starting time.

A majority of agreements covering book and job work provide a double time rate for all overtime in excess of 3 or 4 hours per day or night, and some of the photoengravers receive triple time after the second 3 or 4 hours of overtime in any 1 day. In addition about 45 percent of the photoengravers agreements limit the amount of overtime a person may work in 1 week, usually 8 hours.

Other limitations on overtime were made by union rules, rather than by agreement. The constitutions of the International Typographical Union and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union require that local unions adopt laws compelling regular employees who work overtime to engage unemployed substitutes to cancel the amount of overtime worked.

As most of the printing-trades agreements specify a 5-day week, Saturday work in the book and job trades is often done at the time and one-half rate for the first 4 hours and double time thereafter. In newspaper work, members are often required to work the sixth day at the straight time rate if no competent substitutes are available. The overtime rate must be paid, however, for work on the seventh day, regardless of cause.

If members are requested to work during their regular lunch period, it is often stipulated that they be paid at the overtime rate.

Workers who have left the building and are called back to work are usually paid \$1 plus the regular overtime rate for the hours worked. Occasionally, a minimum amount of time is guaranteed a person called back. Often a specified number of hours must elapse between the end of a shift, including overtime, and the beginning of the member's

next shift or else overtime rates apply. This period is usually 8, 9, or 10 hours. The latter provisions occur most frequently in the newspaper branch of the industry.

Foremen, except when performing regular journeymen's work, are usually exempted from the overtime provisions. Apprentices are often prohibited from working overtime, especially when insufficient journeymen are working overtime to maintain the ratio called for in the agreement. A number of agreements state that foremen and apprentices shall not work overtime to the detriment of the journeymen.

SHIFTS

Day and night shifts are usual in the newspaper branch of the printing trades, but occur less frequently on book and job work. The hours that are to be considered day work and night work are usually specified. The Typographical Union agreements generally classify as day work all that performed between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., while night work is that between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. Photoengravers' agreements usually have a shorter range of hours classifying day and night work, and quite often prohibit apprentices from working on the night shift. Other unions often specify the 12-hour periods from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. and vice versa. Where a third or "lobster" shift is worked, the hour limits for this shift may also be specified.

The hours for the night shift are shorter than the day-shift hours in a substantial number of agreements. Generally "lobster" shifts are shorter than the others. Printing-trades agreements generally specify that the hours of work shall be consecutive. Day rates are usually paid for any work beginning and ending during the specified period of hours for day work, while the night rate is to apply for any shift beginning or ending during the period of hours classified as night work (See p. 18 for actual differences in rates.)

HOLIDAY AND SUNDAY RATES

In the printing trades, payment of wages for time off on holidays is very unusual. For work done on Sundays and holidays double time is the rate commonly provided in book and job shops. Triple time is occasionally provided in photoengravers' agreements. In some instances only the regular overtime rate is paid.

Because of the necessity for 7-day schedules on many newspapers, these union agreements do not usually require Sunday penalty rates, as such, for regularly scheduled work. However, penalty rates of double time, time and one-half, or a shortened workday for a full day's pay are in effect in most agreements for Sunday work not regularly a part of the working schedule. Frequently, the agreements specify that work done between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

on Sundays shall be at the penalty scale, thus allowing the regular rates to be paid for the Sunday and Monday morning editions.

Holidays in the newspaper branch are usually paid for at penalty rates, most often double time. A minimum guarantee of 4 hours at the penalty scale is provided in a number of agreements. Frequently in those agreements that do not specify a holiday rate as a multiple of the regular rate, payment of a full day's wage for a shortened day's work, usually 5 hours, is specified. Holidays vary in the agreements from 3 to 11, but the 6 most usually specified are: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Work on Labor Day is prohibited entirely or considerably restricted in some cases.

Vacations With Pay

About 28 percent (newspaper 36 percent, book and job 20 percent) of the agreements studied provided annual vacations with pay. In addition to the formal agreements which provide vacations with pay, verbal understandings granting vacations are in effect in a number of plants. The Typographical Union showed the largest proportion of its members receiving vacations. This union, as well as those covering the stereotypers, electrotypers, and photoengravers, have constitutional provisions requiring each local to include a vacation clause in all proposed contracts.

The usual amount of vacation granted is 1 week, although several agreements specify 10 days or 2 weeks. Generally the member must have served a particular employer for a period of 1 year before vacation rights are granted. In addition, a number of agreements state that the employee must have worked a specified number of shifts within the year to be eligible for the full amount of vacation. Extra workers are usually granted vacations at the rate of 1 day for each 26, 52, or other specified number of days worked. However, vacation rights may not be accrued by both the regular employee and his substitute.

Seniority, Lay-off, and Promotion

The printing-trades unions were among the first in this country to secure firmly established seniority rules to govern conditions of employment. In addition to the inclusion of seniority provisions in agreements—generally in those covering pressmen and the typographic trades, less frequently in others—the constitutions and bylaws of the various parent bodies and the working rules of the locals provide rules for seniority, or "priority" as it is commonly called.

The seniority standing of each employee is based on his length of service in a shop. Since each union bargains separately for the occu-

pations under its jurisdiction, the length of service considered is confined to time worked in one of the occupations covered. Therefore, the seniority is not on a shop basis, but on a craft within the shop. In effect, however, since it is rare to change from one occupation to another, an employee's seniority under these agreements would equal his total service with an employer.

No individual is permitted to hold seniority in more than one shop, and acceptance of employment in any shop results in loss of priority in all others. In an emergency, however, when the union is called upon to supply extra men, a member may secure permission from the chapel in which he holds priority to accept temporary employment in another shop without loss of his seniority standing.

Discharge for cause, or lay-off exceeding specified periods, results in loss of seniority. Discharge for incompetency in one branch of a craft, however, does not usually result in the loss of seniority in other branches in which the member has demonstrated his competency.

During slack periods, lay-offs in the printing trades are generally governed by the application of seniority, the last person employed in a craft or branch of the craft being the first to be laid off. Similarly, workers must be reemployed on the basis of their seniority standing, although priority rights in rehiring are sometimes not extended beyond a year or other specified time after lay-off. Since the apprentice system is general in the printing trades, seniority is also applied among the apprentices when lay-offs are necessary, in order to maintain the established ratio of apprentices to journeymen. Advance notice of lay-offs, usually either 1 day or 1 week, is required in almost 20 percent of the agreements.

Rotation or equal division of available work during slack periods is unusual in the printing trades except among the photoengravers. Agreements of this trade quite often provide for a reduced workday and workweek on condition that it shall affect the entire working force. A minimum number of hours, generally 30, per week is specified, and overtime must be paid for all hours in excess. A very few agreements of other trades permit a shorter workweek during slack periods, and one or two state that temporary lay-offs shall be rotated equally.

Since transfers and promotions are not frequent in the printing trades, most of the agreements do not specify the application of seniority in such cases. Some agreements, however, state that seniority shall govern the selection of a night worker to fill a vacancy on the day force.

MILITARY SERVICE

About 13 percent of the printing-trades agreements include a provision covering an employee's status during his service in the

country's armed forces. In most cases, if the member has been honorably discharged from the service and is still qualified to perform the duties of his former position, the agreements provide that he shall be restored to his old position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay, if he makes application for reemployment within 40 days after he is relieved from active duty. The member is considered as having been on leave of absence, with retention of seniority already acquired but no accumulation of seniority while in military service. Many of these agreements specify, however, that the employer is not required to restore a position which may have been abolished through reduction of regular situations in order to reemploy the returned soldier.

Working Rules

The constitution of the bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers, and pressmen treat in some detail the number of persons to be employed on various types of machinery or the maximum number of machines an individual may operate. In addition, the agreements of the pressmen usually contain detailed provisions covering the complement of men to be used for each type of press or group of presses. Agreements made by the typographic trades usually stipulate the employment of a machinist when a specified number of machines are in use. Such provisions appear infrequently among agreements of the other trades.

Except for photoengravers and compositors, agreements rarely have any provisions limiting the quantity or quality of work or the machinery used to do the work. A number of photoengravers' agreements specifically provide that there shall be no restrictions as to the amount of work to be done or the kind of work an employee shall handle within his branch, nor shall there be any limitations upon the apparatus or methods used. The Typographical Union frequently sets standards of production for machine work in order to provide methods of judging competency. This union also prohibits its locals from including piece or bonus rates in new agreements or in renewed agreements after January 1, 1941.

The Typographical Union prohibits the interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending, or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers and job offices not owned by the same employer and published in the same establishment, unless the type or matrices are reset within a specified time.

DISCHARGE AND QUILTS

Printing-trades agreements usually state that discharges may be made for (1) incompetency, (2) neglect of duty, (3) violation of shop rules or union regulations conspicuously posted, or (4) "for just cause."

A large number of agreements state that a member shall not be discharged for union activities unless such activities interfere with the normal and regular work of the office. Most of the agreements list "to reduce the force" as a cause for discharge, although in other industries this is known as a lay-off. Advance notice of discharge, usually 1 week, is required in about 20 percent of the agreements, most often in agreements covering photoengravers and pressmen. Generally the employees are required to reciprocate this notice when quitting.

Usually the specific reason for discharge must be furnished in writing upon request. The discharged person may then appeal his case through either the regular joint standing committee or, under some agreements, a special discharge committee. Usually discharge cases may be submitted to arbitration.

The Typographical Union provides an alternative appeal whereby the local or the foreman, by agreement, have the choice of presenting the case to the local joint standing committee or to the executive council of the international union and a convention of this union. Frequently the agreements specify that the joint committee may determine whether wages, and the amount thereof, must be paid to a member unjustly discharged.

Apprentices

Uniform minimum standards for apprentices are established in the printing trades through extensive provisions in the constitutions of the international unions, supplemented by local union regulations and agreement provisions negotiated with employers. Decisions as to apprentice wage scales, the details of supervision and training, and the ratio of apprentices to journeymen are generally left to local negotiation.

The typographical constitution includes a requirement that no local accept an apprentice under 16 years of age. In the other unions, the locals may set the age limit at their discretion. In these cases 16 years is also the usual minimum age for apprentices, although a number of agreements set the minimum at 18.

One year is the minimum apprentice period for bindery girls and 4 years for bookbinders. Pressmen require a 5-year apprenticeship, while the stereotypers, electrotypers, compositors, and photoengravers serve 6-year terms. The latter two may have their terms reduced to 5 years on special request.

All of the international constitutions require that the local unions fix a ratio of apprentices to journeymen, the purpose being to admit to the trade only the number of new workers actually needed. The photoengravers' constitution sets a ratio of one apprentice to every seven journeymen as the maximum, the locals being permitted to

establish more restrictive ratios. The executive council of the international union, however, may permit exceptions down to a ratio of one to five. Approximately 45 percent of the current photoengravers' agreements do not fix apprentice ratios, but prohibit the hiring of any new apprentices during the life of the agreement, or less often, except with the mutual consent of the parties to the agreement. Stereotypers' agreements also occasionally prohibit apprentices when there seems to be an excess number of journeymen.

The other international unions place no restrictions on the ratio which is to be fixed in the locality. One apprentice to four or five journeymen is the most common ratio. In large establishments it is usually required that more journeymen be employed per apprentice than in the smaller plants. Occasionally a maximum will be set on the total number of apprentices which may be employed in any one office.

In order to maintain a close check on the apprenticeship system, every printing-trades union is required to register each apprentice, and apprentices are prohibited, as a rule, from changing from one shop to another without permission of the local union. The apprentices are not accepted into full membership in the union until they have completed their term of apprenticeship. The bookbinders' and the typographical unions, however, accept apprentices as junior members of the union after 1 year of apprenticeship is completed.

Special local committees are generally established to supervise the training of apprentices. Periodic examinations of the apprentices are usual. In some cases the employer is also given representation on the apprentice committee. There are specified, in addition, certain physical requirements, as well as educational training, which must be completed. Pressmen and typographical apprentices are required to take correspondence courses given by their international unions. The local unions usually reserve the right to refuse to register apprentices in shops where the equipment is considered inadequate for proper instruction. In all cases reports must be made periodically, by the local committee or officers in charge of apprentices, to the international office of the union.

Wage rates for apprentices are graduated up to the regular union rate at the completion of apprenticeship, increases being granted every 6 months or every year. For the longer apprentice terms the beginning rate is proportionately lower and in many such cases the union does not assume the responsibility for rate setting until after 1 or 2 years of apprenticeship have been completed.

Overtime work is frequently prohibited except for advanced apprentices. Another requirement is that there must be at least one journeyman working overtime before an apprentice may be allowed to do so. A provision, found chiefly in typographical agreements, is that the

ratio between apprentices and journeymen required during regular hours must be maintained for overtime work. Night work is also occasionally restricted or it may be forbidden completely, this latter being a frequent requirement in photoengravers' agreements.

Health and Safety

None of the printing-trades agreements mention safety regulations. The health provisions are usually stated in very general terms, commonly specifying only that the employer is to furnish a clean, healthful, sufficiently ventilated, properly heated and lighted place for all work. The agreements of the typographic trades usually state that all machines or apparatus from which dust, gases, or other impurities are produced or generated shall be equipped in such manner as to protect the health of all employees. Sometimes the agreements declare that it is the joint responsibility of the union and the employer to maintain sanitary conditions and, occasionally, there is provision for a joint sanitation committee.

Adjustment of Disputes

The printing unions, in order to meet the problems of standardizing conditions of work in an industry characterized by the existence of many small plants operating within a city, usually organize the workers into a single city-wide local for each trade. In the adjustment of disputes, therefore, the process of settlement follows the general pattern of union organization.

The members of each craft in a shop usually unite into an organization for the purpose of handling grievances and otherwise promoting the interests of the union. In the typographical trades these shop units are called chapels. One of the members is elected shop chairman, and it is his duty to handle the initial steps in a grievance case by conferring with the foreman and then presenting the findings to the shop organization for consideration or approval.

If the shop organization (chapel) is unable to reach a satisfactory adjustment with the employer, appeal is made to the officers of the local union. These unions commonly have a full-time paid business agent, employed by the local union to function in the negotiations with the employers as well as in certain business affairs of the union. A large part of the negotiations after a chapel has appealed to the local union are carried on by the business agent, although he may be assisted by other officers of the union or a committee designated by the local. A number of agreements specifically provide that union officials may visit the shop for the purpose of settling disputes.

JOINT COMMITTEES

About 80 percent of the printing-trades agreements provide for joint standing committees to which are referred grievances or other disputes over the interpretation of the agreements which remain unsettled after the initial procedures. These committees customarily are composed of two representatives of the employer and two of the union. A majority vote of the committee is required for decision on all matters referred to it.

In order to expedite the settlement of disputes, time limits are frequently imposed on the functioning of the bipartisan committee. Usually the committee must convene within a specified number of days, usually 5 or 10, after a dispute has been referred to it. Generally if this joint committee is unable to reach a decision within 30 days, the problem must be presented for arbitration.

ARBITRATION

Arbitration of disputes is encouraged by all of the printing-trades unions. As a result, practically all of the agreements providing joint standing committees also provide for arbitration in the event that the committee is unable to reach a decision. In addition, a number of others not providing bipartisan boards specify arbitration. Permanent arbiters in the printing trades are rare. In a small majority of those agreements specifying arbitration, the joint standing committee selects an impartial member to act as arbiter. In nearly all of the remainder of the agreements providing arbitration, an entirely new board, together with an impartial member, is chosen. About 5 percent of the agreements specify arbitration but set up no machinery. A considerable number of agreements state that, should the disputing parties be unable to agree on an impartial arbiter, the choice shall be left to the president of the international union and the chairman of the joint standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. In a very few cases the arbiter is chosen by a Federal judge.

Arbitration boards and procedures have been established from time to time by agreements between the various international unions and the American Newspaper Publishers Association. For example, an agreement is now in existence between the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the A. N. P. A. which provides a code of procedure to be followed under all agreements calling for local arbitration. If the local agreements do not provide for arbitration, all disputes which cannot be settled by conciliation shall be submitted to the chairman of the special standing committee of the A. N. P. A. and the president of the international union. In case these two officials cannot agree, the differences shall be submitted to

the international board of arbitration, which consists of three members of each national body and an impartial member. Decisions of local arbitration boards may also be appealed to the international board of arbitration.

Although similar national agreements covering the other trades are not in effect at the present time, many of the local contracts state that arbitration shall be as provided in an expired international board of arbitration agreement. A number of local typographical agreements include a provision stating that in the event the International Typographical Union and the A. N. P. A. enter into an international arbitration agreement, it shall be accepted by both local parties.

Unlike the prevailing practice in other industries, almost one-third of the printing-trades agreements provide for the arbitration of succeeding agreements, as well as the arbitration of disputes arising under existing agreements. This provision is included in a majority of the pressmen's agreements, and local arbitration of disagreements arising in negotiations for a new agreement is included in the international board of arbitration agreement. Almost one-half of the agreements covering stereotypers and electrotypers also provide for arbitration of new agreements.

Most of the agreements providing for arbitration state that local union laws not affecting wages, hours, and working conditions and the general laws of the international shall not be subject to arbitration. A number of agreements state that if a contention arises over whether a dispute is arbitrable, such question shall be immediately presented to an arbitration board.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

A great majority of printing-trades agreements, either by inference or specific provisions, prohibit interruptions in work pending conciliation or arbitration. A large number state that conditions in existence prior to a disagreement shall be maintained until a settlement by arbitration has been reached. In addition, almost one-third of them, chiefly among the pressmen and typographic trades in the newspaper branch, specifically ban strikes pending arbitration and one-sixth more include provisions which prohibit all strikes during the life of the agreement. Inasmuch as about one-third of all the agreements provided for the arbitration of the terms of the succeeding agreements, strikes during the negotiating period also would be generally outlawed in these cases.

A specific prohibition of sympathetic strikes is found in only a very small number of agreements. However, since they are not exempted from the "no strike" clause, it is assumed they are banned along with strikes for other causes.

The international officers of the various printing-trades unions perform important parts in attempting to settle disputes without resorting to a strike. The constitutions of all the unions state that the international president shall be informed of all situations which may result in a strike. According to the various constitutions, excepting that of the pressmen, the president, either in person or by proxy, immediately attempts to arrange a settlement of the dispute. Failing in this, he must present the case to the executive council for a vote. If the council by majority vote gives the local union permission to strike, the local involved submits the question to a referendum of its membership, three-fourths of which must vote favorably in order for the strike to be official. The procedure for the pressmen is identical except that, according to the constitution, the president does not attempt to settle the dispute before the executive council makes its recommendation.

Members engaged in unofficial strikes are generally suspended or expelled. In addition, the constitution of the pressmen provides that the national officers are authorized to call upon members from other local unions to fulfill the contractual obligations of the striking local.

PART III.—UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS, BY TRADES AND CITIES

Table 13 lists the union rates of wages per hour and hours per week in effect on June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940, by trade, in each of the 75 cities included in the survey. Since there are no union rates in effect for some trades in a few cities, some of the trade classifications lack a full listing of cities.

Sometimes there are two or more union rates for the same occupation in one city. This may be due to two or more unions having different scales, to one union having different agreements with different employers because of various qualifications or conditions, or to both these situations. Where more than one union rate is in effect all are listed in the following table, the letters A, B, C, etc., being used to designate the different agreements or quotations. The sequence of the letters is in no way intended to indicate the relative importance of the quotations or agreements so designated.

The wage scales provided in the agreements are frequently specified on a daily or weekly basis. For comparability these rates have been converted to an hourly basis, as shown in table 13.

**TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities,
June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940**

BOOK AND JOB				BINDERY WOMEN					
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.....	\$.450	40.0	\$.450	40.0	Buffalo, N. Y.:				
Baltimore, Md.:					Agreement A.....	\$.500	40.0		
Bindery operators, hand or machine.....	.425	40.0			Agreement B.....	.450	40.0	\$.425	40.0
Banders and exam- iners.....	.350	40.0			Agreement C.....	.425	40.0	.400	40.0
Wrappers, packers, strippers of all cut work, sealers, out- setters, boxers.....	.300	40.0			Agreement D.....	.420	40.0		
Birmingham, Ala.....	.450	40.0	.450	40.0	Agreement E.....	.400	40.0	.375	40.0
Boston, Mass.:					Agreement F.....	.375	40.0	.350	40.0
Machine operators....	.610	40.0	.610	40.0	Butte, Mont.:	.603	40.0	.603	40.0
Folders and book in- spectors.....	.570	40.0	.570	40.0	Charleston, W. Va.....	.450	40.0	.450	40.0
Hand folding and gen- eral work.....	.550	40.0	.550	40.0	Charlotte, N. C.....	.450	40.0	.450	40.0
					Chicago, Ill.:				
					Gathering, collating, flat wire stitching, covering, thread sewing.....	.638	40.0	.638	40.0
					Paging and number- ing.....	.625	40.0	.625	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

		June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940				June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
City		Rates of wages	Hours per week	Rates of wages	Hours per week	City		Rates of wages	Hours per week	Rates of wages	Hours per week
		per hour		per hour				per hour		per hour	
Chicago, Ill.—Continued.						Memphis, Tenn.		\$0.410	40.0	\$0.410	40.0
Rotary perforating						Milwaukee, Wis.:					
machine operators,						Agreement A		.465	40.0	.453	40.0
feeding automatic						Agreement B:					
stitchers, push feed						Rate A		.450	40.0	.450	40.0
machines, operators						Rate B		.425	40.0	.425	40.0
blank book sewing						Rate C		.400	40.0	.400	40.0
machines, operators						Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Singer sewing						Machine work		.510	40.0	.510	40.0
machines, table work-						Table work		.470	40.0	.470	40.0
ers	\$0.600	40.0	\$0.600	40.0		Nashville, Tenn.		.450	40.0	.450	40.0
Loose leaf and blank						Newark, N. J.		.550	40.0	.550	40.0
book workers ¹	.500	40.0	.500	40.0		Auxiliary women		.375	40.0	.375	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	.538	40.0	.525	40.0		New Orleans, La.		.500	40.0	.400	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio:						New York, N. Y.:					
Machine work	.576	37.5	.576	37.5		Agreement A:					
Hand work	.513	37.5	.513	37.5		Edition binding		.620	40.0	.620	40.0
Columbus, Ohio	.575	40.0	.550	40.0		Pamphlet and mag-		.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Dayton, Ohio:						azine binding					
Agreement A:						Agreement B:					
Commercial work	.550	40.0	.525	40.0		Any one branch of		.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Magazine work:						work		.613	40.0	.613	40.0
Group leaders	.625	40.0	.625	40.0		Table work		.663	40.0	.663	40.0
Machine opera-						Machine work		.738	40.0	.738	40.0
tors; single						Law office binding					
stitchers	.575	40.0	.575	40.0		Oklahoma City, Okla.		.500	40.0	.500	40.0
Gathering						Philadelphia, Pa.:					
machines; hopper						Smythe sewing					
feeders	.550	40.0	.550	40.0		machine operators,					
Kast automatic						board binders, lay-					
machines, book						ers, blank book girls,					
stackers, collat-						paging, numbering,					
ing, refolding,						hand sewing, gather-					
pattern depart-						ing machine helpers,					
ment helpers,						table workers		.530	40.0	.510	40.0
miscellaneous	.525	40.0	.525	40.0		Sample book		.325	40.0	.300	40.0
Agreement B:						Pittsburgh, Pa.		.525	40.0	.500	40.0
Hand collators:						Foreladies		.625	40.0	.600	40.0
Rate A	.520	40.0				Portland, Ore.		.625	40.0	.580	40.0
Rate B	.450	40.0				Richmond, Va.		.450	40.0		
All-set machines,						Helpers; after 6		.400	40.0		
all-set hand opera-						months' service					
tors, pli-fold opera-						Helpers; first 6 months'		.300	40.0		
tors	.520	40.0				service					
Denver, Colo	.544	40.0	.511	44.0		Rochester, N. Y.: ²					
Foreladies	.669	40.0	.568	44.0		Agreement A		.513	40.0	.500	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa ¹	.513	40.0	.500	40.0		Agreement B		.500	40.0	.500	40.0
Detroit, Mich.:						Working floorlady		.650	40.0	.650	40.0
Rate A	.550	40.0	.550	40.0		St. Louis, Mo.		.558	40.0	.508	40.0
Rate B	.500	40.0	.450	40.0		St. Paul, Minn.		.490	40.0	.470	40.0
Houston, Tex. ²	.500	40.0	.500	40.0		San Antonio, Tex.		.400	40.0	.400	40.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	.565	40.0	.565	40.0		San Francisco, Calif.		.650	40.0	.625	40.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	.450	40.0	.450	39.0		Scranton, Pa. ²		.510	40.0	.500	40.0
Kansas City, Mo.	.530	40.0	.528	40.0		Seattle, Wash.		.688	40.0	.688	40.0
Foreladies	.605	40.0	.603	40.0		Spokane, Wash.		.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Little Rock, Ark. ²	.450	40.0	.450	40.0		Toledo		.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	.500	40.0	.500	40.0		Washington, D. C.		.550	40.0	.513	40.0
Louisville, Ky.	.450	40.0	.450	40.0		Wichita, Kans. ¹		.475	40.0		
						York, Pa.		.500	40.0	.470	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued					BOOKBINDERS—Continued				
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Chicago, Ill.—Con.					Dayton, Ohio—Con.				
Agreement A—Con.					Patternmaking (dress)—				
Pamphlet work—					Continued.				
Continued.					Envelope machine				
Operators on au-					operators.....	\$0.825	40.0	\$0.825	40.0
tomatic folding					Pattern examiners.....	.775	40.0	.....	.....
machines:					Cleveland folding				
1 machine.....	\$1.114	40.0	\$1.064	40.0	machine operators.....	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
2 machines.....	1.176	40.0	1.120	40.0	Special forms:				
3 machines.....	1.251	40.0	1.189	40.0	Automatic folders:				
Agreement B:					Rate A.....	.620	40.0	.....	.....
Paper rulers.....	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Rate B.....	.570	40.0	.....	.....
Agreement C: 2					All-set machines:				
Loose leaf and blank					Job foremen:				
book workers:					Rate A.....	.820	40.0	.....	.....
Bookbinders.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	Rate B.....	.670	40.0	.....	.....
Paper rulers:					Operators.....	.695	40.0	.....	.....
Quad L.....	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Helpers.....	.470	40.0	.....	.....
"L" machines:					PlI-fold:				
Rate A.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	Job foremen.....	.770	40.0	.....	.....
Rate B.....	1.060	40.0	1.060	40.0	Rossbach perfo-				
Rate C.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	rators.....	.670	40.0	.....	.....
Single machine.....	1.060	40.0	1.600	40.0	Operators.....	.470	40.0	.....	.....
Disc machine....	.700	40.0	.700	40.0	Floorboys:				
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.988	40.0	.963	40.0	Rate A.....	.470	40.0	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.145	37.5	1.145	37.5	Rate B.....	.400	40.0	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.230	40.0	1.180	40.0	Cutter operators.....	.745	40.0	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa. (See					Carbon press op-				
Rock Island (Ill.) dis-					erators:				
trict.)					Rate A.....	.720	40.0	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio:					Rate B.....	.570	40.0	.....	.....
Commercial:					Slitters, job setters,				
Agreement A.....	1.050	40.0	1.025	40.0	roll sanders.....	.470	40.0	.....	.....
Foremen.....	1.175	40.0	1.150	40.0	Stock, carbon, and				
Agreement B.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Cameron slitter				
Job and miscellaneous					operators.....	.570	40.0	.....	.....
bindery work:					Denver, Colo.....	1.075	40.0	1.011	44.0
Men - in - charge of					Des Moines, Iowa 2	1.025	40.0	1.000	40.0
folding and stitch-					Detroit, Mich.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
ing machines.....	1.100	40.0	1.000	40.0	Flat cutters.....	1.000	40.0	.900	40.0
Knife grinders.....	.775	40.0	.725	40.0	Embossers.....	.970	40.0	.900	40.0
Truckers, gather-					Varnishers.....	.900	40.0	.830	40.0
ing.....	.675	40.0	.675	40.0	Die cutters.....	.750	40.0	.660	40.0
Book repairmen.....	.625	40.0	.625	40.0	Houston, Tex. 3	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Magazine work:					Foremen and head				
Cutters:					rulers 2	1.148	40.0	1.148	40.0
Master operators...	1.100	40.0	1.050	40.0	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.130	40.0	1.130	40.0
Operators.....	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0	Jacksonville, Fla.....	.900	40.0	.900	39.0
Folding machines:					Kansas City, Mo.....	1.060	40.0	1.055	40.0
Operators.....	1.050	40.0	.950	40.0	Foremen.....	1.185	40.0	1.180	40.0
Gathering machines:					Little Rock, Ark. 2	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Operators.....	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0
Hopper feeders....	.800	40.0	.750	40.0	Louisville, Ky.....	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
Book stackers,					Memphis, Tenn.....	.840	40.0	.840	40.0
cover loaders.....	.675	40.0	.675	40.0	Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Book stackers....	.625	40.0	.625	40.0	Agreement A.....	1.050	40.0	1.013	40.0
Kast automatic ma-					Agreement B:				
chine operators.....	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0	Paper cutters.....	.975	40.0	.930	40.0
Trimmers:					Slitters.....	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
Operators.....	1.050	40.0	.950	40.0	Minneapolis, Minn.:				
Conveyor tenders...	.800	40.0	.....	.....	Foremen and com-				
Helpers.....	.625	40.0	.625	40.0	bination men.....	1.070	40.0	1.070	40.0
Patternmaking (dress):					Bookbinders, paper				
Die cutters and pat-					cutters paper rulers,				
tern cutters.....	1.025	40.0	.975	40.0	folding machine				
					operators.....	.990	40.0	.990	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities. June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

BOOKBINDERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					New York, N. Y.—Continued.				
Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.900	40.0	\$0.900	40.0	Agreement A—Con.				
Newark, N. J.:					Assistant sheetmen or heads of stock, assistant folding machine operators, smashing machine operators, builders-in-	\$1.113	40.0	\$1.113	40.0
Bookbinders and cutters	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Nipping machine operators	1.083	40.0	1.083	40.0
Stampers	1.225	40.0	1.225	40.0	Sheet straighteners	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0
Rulers	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	Hand gluers-up, board cutters, pasters-off	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Finishers, 3-knife trimmers, special folding machine operators (parallel)	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	Loaders-up for folding machines	.825	40.0	.825	40.0
Operators on folding machines with 2 automatic; finishers' assistants; operators of 65-inch cutters	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Head gold layers	.800	40.0	.800	40.0
Sheet straighteners	.975	40.0	.975	40.0	Gold layers (female)	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
Miscellaneous helpers and packers	.550	40.0			Hand workers, semi-skilled	.500	40.0	.500	40.0
New Orleans, La.	1.000	40.0	.938	40.0	Hand workers, unskilled	.400	40.0	.400	40.0
New York, N. Y.:					Paper rulers:				
Agreement A:					First class	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Head stampers	1.425	40.0	1.425	40.0	Second class	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Finishers (extra), general reference work	1.350	40.0	1.350	40.0	Agreement B:				
Gilders	1.325	40.0	1.325	40.0	Continuous trimmer operators	1.191	40.0	1.191	40.0
Stampers, machine	1.275	40.0	1.275	40.0	Operators of combination Kast inserting and stitching machines; operators of bracket trimmers or similar machines; operators of Dayton 3-knife machines; gathering, stitching, covering, and folding machine operators	1.168	40.0	1.168	40.0
Stock cutters, machine circuit work; gathering machine operators; stitcher and coverer operators; power rounders and backers; headbanding and lining machine operators; head sheetmen; folding machine operators; book trimmers; casing-in machine operators; extra finishers' assistants; case-making machine operators; marblers; extra forwarders	1.225	40.0	1.225	40.0	Operators of Duplex trimmers or combination gathering and stitching machines	1.146	40.0	1.146	40.0
Hand rounders and backers; head-backers and liners; hand casers and stretcher makers; hand casers-in; book repairers; sheet and plate cutters; gathering machine operators; colorers; book trimmers; flat or turntable assistants	1.175	40.0	1.175	40.0	Blank book forwarders and finishers; operators of flat machines, die machines, band cutting machines, gathering machines, stitching or covering machines (operated as separate units)	1.123	40.0	1.123	40.0
					Manifold table workers	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
					Assistant operators of combination and folding machines	.941	40.0	.941	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

BOOKBINDERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
New York, N. Y.—Con. Agreement B—Con. Helpers and semi-skilled workers.....	\$0.550	40.0	\$0.550	40.0	Rochester, N. Y.—Con. Agreement B—Con. Foremen.....	\$1.200	40.0	\$1.200	40.0
Oklahoma City, Okla. Foremen.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	1.000	40.0	-----	-----
Philadelphia, Pa.: Agreement A: Head stampers.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	St. Louis, Mo. Rulers and finishers.....	1.120	40.0	1.070	40.0
Operators of case-making machines, folding machines, stamping machines, casing-in machines, rounding and backing machines.....	1.120	40.0	1.100	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.: Foremen and combination men.....	1.140	40.0	1.090	40.0
Cutters, table workers, sheet men, case makers (hand), job forwarders.....	1.030	40.0	1.010	40.0	Bookbinders, paper cutters, folding machine operators, paper rulers.....	1.070	40.0	1.050	40.0
Agreement B: Bookbinders, finishers, machine cutters, gatherers, Dexter and Cleveland folders.....	.990	40.0	.970	40.0	San Antonio, Tex. Foremen.....	.990	40.0	.970	40.0
Agreement C (paper ruling): "L" machine.....	1.045	40.0	1.020	40.0	San Francisco, Calif. Foremen.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Paint lining.....	1.225	40.0	1.200	40.0	Seranton, Pa.: Machine operators.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Agreement D: Sample book work.....	1.045	40.0	1.020	40.0	Seattle, Wash. Foremen.....	1.300	40.0	1.275	40.0
Pittsburgh, Pa. Foremen.....	.650	40.0	.625	40.0	Spokane, Wash. Foremen.....	1.045	40.0	1.025	40.0
Portland, Oreg. Stock cutters.....	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0	Bench workers.....	.995	40.0	.975	40.0
Richmond, Va. Feeders on automatic machines.....	1.175	40.0	1.125	40.0	Springfield, Mass.: Operators of large gathering or folding machines, cutters (straight), gang stitchers, book trimmers.....	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Rochester, N. Y.: Agreement A.....	1.170	40.0	1.090	40.0	Assistants on large folding machines.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Agreement B: Rate A.....	.900	40.0	-----	-----	Tying machine and small folding machine operators, gathering machine helpers.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Rate B.....	.500	40.0	-----	-----	Helpers.....	.775	40.0	.700	40.0
					Toledo, Ohio.....	.600	40.0	.500	40.0
					Washington, D. C.....	1.100	40.0	1.000	40.0
					Wichita, Kans. Foremen.....	1.063	40.0	1.000	40.0
					York, Pa. Foremen.....	.900	40.0	-----	-----
					Assistant foremen.....	.950	40.0	.900	40.0
						1.150	40.0	1.100	40.0
						1.090	40.0	1.040	40.0

COMPOSITORS, HAND

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.075	40.0	\$1.000	40.0	Chicago, Ill.—Con. Loose leaf and blank book work: Rate A.....	\$1.080	40.0	\$1.080	40.0
Baltimore, Md.....	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0	Rate B.....	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Rate C.....	.670	40.0	.670	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.050	40.0	1.025	40.0	Cylinder lock-up.....	.970	40.0	.970	40.0
Boston, Mass.....	1.080	40.0	1.060	40.0	Gordon lock-up.....	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y. 2.....	1.125	40.0	1.110	40.0	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.250	40.0	1.225	40.0
Butte, Mont.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.231	37.5	1.231	37.5
Charleston, S. C.....	1.000	40.0	.950	40.0	Columbus, Ohio.....	1.230	40.0	1.210	40.0
Charleston, W. Va.....	1.230	40.0	1.188	40.0	Dallas, Tex.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Charlotte, N. C.....	.950	40.0	.900	40.0	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Chicago, Ill.....	1.425	40.0	1.400	40.0					
German text.....	1.400	40.0	1.400	40.0					
Swedish text.....	1.425	40.0	1.400	40.0					
Czechoslovakian text.....	1.425	40.0	1.400	40.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued
COMPOSITORS, HAND—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Dayton, Ohio:					New York, N. Y.—Con.				
Rate A.....	\$1.275	40.0	\$1.250	40.0	Hungarian text.....	\$1.125	40.0	\$1.125	40.0
Rate B.....	1.225	40.0	1.200	40.0	Italian text.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
Rate C.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	Norfolk, Va.....	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0
Denver, Colo.....	1.138	40.0	1.088	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.115	40.0	1.090	40.0	Omaha, Nebr.....	1.060	40.0	1.060	40.0
Detroit, Mich.....	1.350	40.0	1.325	40.0	Peoria, Ill.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Duluth, Minn.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
El Paso, Tex.....	1.150	37.5	1.150	37.5	Phoenix, Ariz.....	1.120	40.0	1.080	40.0
Erie, Pa.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.275	40.0	1.225	40.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.000	40.0	.900	40.0	Portland, Maine.....	.875	40.0	.875	40.0
Houston, Tex.....	1.100	40.0	1.040	40.0	Portland, Oreg. 1.....	1.120	40.0	1.120	40.0
Indianapolis, Ind. 2.....	1.175	40.0	1.175	40.0	Providence, R. I.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Jackson, Miss.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	Reading, Pa.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.125	40.0	1.000	40.0	Richmond, Va.....	1.000	40.0	.900	40.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.120	40.0	1.120	40.0	Rochester, N. Y.: 2				
Little Rock, Ark.....	.975	40.0	.944	40.0	Agreement A.....	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.195	40.0	1.145	40.0	Agreement B:				
Louisville, Ky.....	1.150	40.0	1.100	40.0	Rate A.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Madison, Wis.....	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0	Rate B.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Manchester, N. H.....	.875	40.0	.820	40.0	Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Memphis, Tenn.....	.860	40.0	.860	40.0	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.152	40.0	1.102	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.:					St. Paul, Minn.....	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Agreement A.....	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Agreement B.....	1.125	40.0	.900	40.0	San Antonio, Tex.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.....	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Mobile, Ala.....	1.000	40.0	.975	40.0	Scranton, Pa.....	1.200	40.0	1.155	40.0
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Seattle, Wash.....	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Nashville, Tenn.....	.963	40.0	.963	40.0	South Bend, Ind.....	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0
Newark, N. J.....	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0	Spokane, Wash.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
New Haven, Conn.:					Springfield, Mass.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Agreement A.....	1.050	40.0	-----	-----	Tampa, Fla.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Agreement B.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
New Orleans, La.....	1.025	40.0	1.000	40.0	Washington, D. C.....	1.267	37.5	1.180	37.5
New York, N. Y.....	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0	Wichita, Kans.....	1.013	40.0	.975	40.0
German text.....	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0	Worcester, Mass.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Hebrew text:					York, Pa.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Magazine and book-work.....	2.182	27.5	2.182	27.5	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Commercial.....	1.573	37.5	1.573	37.5					

ELECTROTYPERS

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.125	40.0	\$1.030	40.0	Columbus, Ohio:				
Baltimore, Md.....	1.050	40.0	-----	-----	Finishers and molders.....	\$1.230	40.0	\$1.188	40.0
Branchmen.....	.950	40.0	-----	-----	Battery men and builders.....	1.155	40.0	1.113	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.219	40.0	1.219	40.0	Dallas, Tex.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Boston, Mass.:					Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Finishers and molders.....	1.120	40.0	1.120	40.0	Dayton, Ohio.....	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Branchmen and casters.....	.986	40.0	.986	40.0	Denver, Colo.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.:					Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
Finishers and molders.....	1.170	40.0	1.170	40.0	Detroit, Mich.....	1.500	40.0	1.400	40.0
Branchmen.....	1.170	40.0	1.150	40.0	Erie, Pa.....	1.000	40.0	.944	40.0
Chicago, Ill.....	1.675	32.0	1.600	32.0	Grand Rapids, Mich.:				
Cincinnati, Ohio:					Finishers and molders.....	1.070	40.0	1.070	40.0
Finishers and molders.....	1.275	40.0	1.275	40.0	Branchmen.....	.970	40.0	.970	40.0
Branchmen.....	1.175	40.0	1.175	40.0	Houston, Tex.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio:					Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.250	40.0	1.200	40.0
Finishers and molders.....	1.325	40.0	1.325	40.0	Kansas City, Mo.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
Battery men, builders, casters, and branchmen 2.....	1.275	40.0	1.225	40.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

ELECTROTYPERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Los Angeles, Calif.:					Philadelphia, Pa.	\$1.550	32.0	\$1.500	32.0
Finishers and molders.	\$1.275	40.0	\$1.250	40.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Branchmen	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Portland, Oreg.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.180	40.0	1.180	40.0	Richmond, Va.:				
Milwaukee, Wis.:					Molders	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Agreement A	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Finishers	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Agreement B:					Rock Island (Ill.) district				
Senior	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	St. Louis, Mo.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Junior	.800	40.0	.800	40.0	St. Paul, Minn. ²	1.300	40.0	1.250	40.0
Minneapolis, Minn. ²	1.225	40.0	1.200	40.0	St. Paul, Minn. ³	1.225	40.0	1.200	40.0
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					San Francisco, Calif.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Nashville, Tenn.	1.060	40.0	1.000	40.0	Scranton, Pa.	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Newark, N. J.	1.650	40.0	1.650	40.0	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	35.0	1.250	35.0
New Haven, Conn.	1.278	30.0	1.278	30.0	South Bend, Ind.	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
New Orleans, La.	1.088	40.0	1.088	40.0	Springfield, Mass.:				
New York, N. Y.:					Finishers and molders	1.230	40.0	1.230	40.0
Agreement A	1.650	32.0	1.650	32.0	Branchmen	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Agreement B	1.650	36.0	1.650	36.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40.0	1.031	40.0	Washington, D. C.	1.375	38.0	1.375	38.0
Omaha, Nebr.	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	York, Pa. ¹	1.120	40.0	1.120	40.0
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0

MACHINE OPERATORS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.075	40.0	\$1.000	40.0	Indianapolis, Ind. ²	\$1.175	40.0	\$1.175	40.0
Baltimore, Md.	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0	Jackson, Miss.	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.125	40.0	1.000	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.050	40.0	1.025	40.0	Kansas City, Mo.	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Boston, Mass.:					Little Rock, Ark.	.975	40.0	.944	40.0
Linotype	1.120	40.0	1.100	40.0	Machinist-operators	1.050	40.0	1.019	40.0
Monotype	1.080	40.0	1.060	40.0	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.255	40.0	1.230	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.280	40.0	1.280	40.0	Louisville, Ky.	1.150	40.0	1.100	40.0
Machinist-operators	1.330	40.0	1.325	40.0	Madison, Wis.:				
Butte, Mont.	1.263	40.0	1.263	40.0	Machinist-operators	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40.0	.950	40.0	Manchester, N. H.	.875	40.0	.820	40.0
Charleston, W. Va.	1.230	40.0	1.188	40.0	Memphis, Tenn.:				
Charlotte, N. C.	.950	40.0	.900	40.0	Machinist-operators	.860	40.0	.860	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.460	40.0	1.435	40.0	Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Swedish text	1.460	40.0	1.435	40.0	Agreement A	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0
German text	1.433	40.0	1.433	40.0	Agreement B:				
Czechoslovakian text	1.719	32.0	1.688	32.0	Machinist-operators	.950	40.0	.900	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40.0	1.225	40.0	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio	1.281	37.5	1.281	37.5	Machinist-operators	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Columbus, Ohio	1.230	40.0	1.210	40.0	Mobile, Ala.	1.000	40.0	.975	40.0
Dallas, Tex.	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Nashville, Tenn.:				
Dayton, Ohio:					Machinist-operators	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0
Rate A	1.275	40.0	1.250	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0
Rate B	1.225	40.0	1.200	40.0	New Haven, Conn.:				
Rate C	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	Agreement A	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Denver, Colo.	1.138	40.0	1.088	40.0	Machinist-operators	1.031	40.0	1.031	40.0
Machinist-operators	1.213	40.0	1.163	40.0	Agreement B	1.050	40.0	-----	-----
Des Moines, Iowa	1.115	40.0	1.090	40.0	New Orleans, La.	1.025	40.0	1.000	40.0
Detroit, Mich.	1.380	40.0	1.380	40.0	Machinist-operators	1.075	40.0	1.050	40.0
Caster operators	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	New York, N. Y.	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	German text	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0
El Paso, Tex.	1.150	37.5	1.150	37.5	Hebrew text	2.182	27.5	2.182	27.5
Erie, Pa.	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Hungarian text	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40.0	.900	40.0	Italian text	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
Houston, Tex.	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	Norfolk, Va.	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0
Machinist-operators	1.213	40.0	1.213	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0
					Omaha, Nebr.	1.060	40.0	1.060	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued				MACHINE OPERATORS—Continued					
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Peoria, Ill.	\$1.100	40.0	\$1.100	40.0	San Antonio, Tex.	\$1.000	40.0	\$1.000	40.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.120	40.0	1.080	40.0	Machinist-operators	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.275	40.0	1.225	40.0	Scranton, Pa.	1.200	40.0	1.155	40.0
Portland, Maine	.875	40.0	.875	40.0	Machinist-operators	1.225	40.0	1.180	40.0
Portland, Oreg. ²	1.210	40.0	1.210	40.0	Seattle, Wash.:				
Providence, R. I.	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0	Machinist-operators	1.286	35.0	1.286	35.0
Reading, Pa.	1.080	40.0	1.080	40.0	South Bend, Ind.	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0
Machinist-operators	1.130	40.0	1.130	40.0	Spokane, Wash.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Richmond, Va.	1.000	40.0	1.025	40.0	Machinist-operators	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0
Rochester, N. Y.: ¹					Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Agreement A	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Agreement B	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
Rock Island (Ill.) district:					Washington, D. C.	1.267	37.5	1.180	37.5
Machinist-operators	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	Wichita, Kans.	1.013	40.0	.975	40.0
St. Louis, Mo.	1.238	40.0	1.188	40.0	Worcester, Mass.	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
St. Paul, Minn.	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0	York, Pa.	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Machinist-operators	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	Youngstown, Ohio	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Salt Lake City, Utah:					Machinist-operators	1.225	40.0	1.225	40.0
Machinist-operators	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0					

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS)

Baltimore, Md.	\$1.050	40.0	\$1.000	40.0	Minneapolis, Minn.	\$1.075	40.0	\$1.075	40.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.050	40.0	1.025	40.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.050	40.0		
Boston, Mass.:					New York, N. Y.:				
Linotype	1.120	40.0	1.100	40.0	1-4 machines	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0
Monotype	1.080	40.0	1.060	40.0	5-8 machines	1.403	40.0	1.403	40.0
Charleston, W. Va.	1.230	40.0	1.188	40.0	9-12 machines	1.453	40.0	1.453	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.460	40.0	1.435	40.0	13 or more	1.503	40.0	1.503	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40.0	1.225	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio	1.281	37.5	1.281	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
Columbus, Ohio	1.230	40.0	1.210	40.0	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.190	40.0	1.150	40.0
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.275	40.0	1.225	40.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.225	40.0	1.200	40.0	Portland, Maine	.875	40.0	.875	40.0
Magazine work	1.275	40.0	1.250	40.0	Portland, Oreg. ²	1.210	40.0	1.210	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa	1.115	40.0	1.060	40.0	Providence, R. I.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Detroit, Mich.	1.380	40.0	1.380	40.0	Richmond, Va.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Erie, Pa.	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	Rochester, N. Y.: ¹				
Indianapolis, Ind. ³	1.175	40.0	1.175	40.0	Agreement A	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0
Kansas City, Mo.	1.160	40.0	1.160	40.0	Agreement B	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Little Rock, Ark.	.975	40.0	.944	40.0	St. Louis, Mo.	1.238	40.0	1.188	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.255	40.0	1.230	40.0	Washington, D. C.	1.267	37.5	1.180	37.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0	York, Pa.	.900	40.0	.900	40.0

MAILERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40.0	\$1.000	40.0	Dayton, Ohio:				
Baltimore, Md.	.800	40.0	.800	40.0	Journeymen	\$0.925	40.0	\$0.850	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	.750	40.0			Journeywomen	.525	40.0	.525	40.0
Magazine work	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	Mailing machine operators	.975	40.0	.900	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	.800	40.0	.750	40.0	Assistant addressograph operators	.825	40.0	.725	40.0
Butte, Mont.	1.067	37.5	1.067	37.5	Addressograph operators' helpers, baggers (helpers)	.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Chicago, Ill. ²	1.163	40.0	1.163	40.0					
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.069	40.0	1.044	40.0					
Cleveland, Ohio	1.267	36.7	1.226	36.7					
Columbus, Ohio	.825	40.0	.800	40.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

		BOOK AND JOB—Continued						MAILERS—Continued			
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940			
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		
Denver, Colo.	\$1.138	40.0	\$1.088	40.0	Peoria, Ill.	\$0.680	40.0	\$0.680	40.0		
Des Moines, Iowa	.985	40.0	.985	40.0	Philadelphia, Pa.:						
Detroit, Mich. ¹	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	Agreement A	1.000	37.5	1.000	37.5		
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.073	40.0	1.073	40.0	Agreement B	.987	37.5	.987	37.5		
Kansas City, Mo.	.930	40.0	.930	40.0	Agreement C	.925	40.0	.880	40.0		
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Portland, Oreg.	1.103	40.0	1.089	40.0		
New York, N. Y.:					St. Louis, Mo.	1.031	40.0	1.031	40.0		
Rate A	1.079	40.0	.994	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0		
Rate B	.994	40.0	.994	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0		
Stampers and machine operators:					Seattle, Wash.	1.229	35.0	1.214	35.0		
Rate A	1.142	40.0	1.057	40.0	Springfield, Mass.	.500	40.0	.500	40.0		
Rate B	1.057	40.0	1.057	40.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.067	37.5	1.067	37.5		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.975	40.0	.960	40.0	Washington, D. C.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0		

PHOTOENGRAVERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.375	40.0	\$1.375	40.0	Newark, N. J.	\$1.857	35.0	\$1.857	35.0
Baltimore, Md. ²	1.419	38.7	1.375	40.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Gravure	1.375	40.0			New Orleans, La.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	New York, N. Y.	1.800	35.0	1.800	35.0
Boston, Mass.	1.447	38.0	1.410	39.0	Gravure	1.886	35.0	1.857	35.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Charlotte, N. C.	1.260	40.0	1.250	40.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.325	40.0	1.325	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.520	37.5	1.520	37.5	Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Rotogravure	1.760	37.5	1.707	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.573	37.5	1.573	37.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.400	40.0	1.400	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio:					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5
Agreement A	1.773	37.5	1.747	37.5	Portland, Oreg.	1.575	40.0	1.575	40.0
Agreement B	1.560	37.5	1.533	37.5	Providence, R. I.	1.474	39.0	1.438	40.0
Columbus, Ohio	1.533	37.5	1.533	37.5	Richmond, Va.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Dallas, Tex.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Rochester, N. Y.	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.400	40.0	1.400	40.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5	Moline:				
Denver, Colo.	1.300	40.0	1.250	40.0	Rate A	1.500	40.0	-----	-----
Des Moines, Iowa	1.425	40.0	1.400	40.0	Rate B	1.250	40.0	-----	-----
Detroit, Mich.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	St. Louis, Mo.	1.493	37.5	1.493	37.5
Rotogravure	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	San Antonio, Tex.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Houston, Tex.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5	Scranton, Pa.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	Seattle, Wash.	1.575	40.0	1.575	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.275	40.0	1.250	40.0	Springfield, Mass.	1.375	39.0	1.375	39.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.429	38.5	1.429	38.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5	Washington, D. C. ³	1.493	37.5	1.493	37.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0	Gravure	1.125	40.0	-----	-----
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Wichita, Kans.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Nashville, Tenn.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	Worcester, Mass.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.533	37.5	1.533	37.5

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS

Atlanta, Ga.:					Baltimore, Md.—Con.				
Assistants	\$0.725	40.0	\$0.725	40.0	Platen or small automatic presses	\$0.550	40.0	-----	-----
Feeders	.627	40.0	.627	40.0	Binghamton, N. Y.:				
Baltimore, Md.:					Cylinder assistants	.650	40.0	-----	-----
Cylinder presses over 31 inches	.800	40.0	-----	-----	Platen assistants	.525	40.0	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Birmingham, Ala.:					Chicago, Ill.—Con.				
Cylinder feeders.....	\$0.570	40.0	\$0.570	40.0	Feeders on hand-fed				
Platen feeders.....	.365	40.0	.365	40.0	Colt's armory or				
Boston, Mass.:					Universal presses...	\$0.764	40.0	\$0.764	40.0
Assistants on rotary					Platen press feeders...	.751	40.0	.751	40.0
and magazine presses,					Loose-leaf printing:				
2-sheet rotary presses,					Cylinder press feed-				
or 1- or 2-color per-					ers, hand-fed:				
fecting presses.....	.980	40.0	.980	40.0	Rate A.....	.770	40.0	.770	40.0
Cylinder assistants.....	.920	40.0	.920	40.0	Rate B.....	.650	40.0	.650	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.:					Rate C.....	.640	40.0	.640	40.0
Rotary web assistants.	.925	40.0	.925	40.0	Rate D.....	.570	40.0	.570	40.0
2-color assistants.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	Colt's press feeders...	.620	40.0	.620	40.0
Cylinder and job cyl-					Cincinnati, Ohio:				
inder assistants.....	.850	40.0	.850	40.0	Rotary presses:				
Platen assistants.....	.650	40.0	.650	40.0	First assistants.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Butte, Mont.:					Second assistants.....	.950	40.0	.950	40.0
Cylinder feeders.....	.620	40.0	.600	40.0	Helpers and automatic				
Platen feeders.....	.437	40.0	.416	40.0	machine tenders.....	.950	40.0	.950	40.0
Chicago, Ill.:					Feeders on large 2-				
Assistants on tubular					color cylinder				
rotary, single-deck					presses.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
presses.....	1.256	40.0	1.256	40.0	Cylinder press feeders.	.875	40.0	.875	40.0
Assistants on 1- or 2-					Job press feeders.....	.600	40.0	.600	40.0
roll rotary presses:					Cleveland, Ohio:				
Tension men.....	1.256	40.0	1.256	40.0	Cylinder press assist-				
Oilers or utility men.	1.219	40.0	1.219	40.0	ants.....	.943	37.5	.943	37.5
Assistants on McKee					Feeders on specialty				
4-color presses or					cylinder presses				
separating machines.	1.219	40.0	1.219	40.0	(after 30 days).....	.900	40.0	.875	40.0
Assistants on 2-deck					Platen press feeders or				
or rotary presses,					assistants.....	.728	37.5	.728	37.5
using 1 or 2 rolls					Columbus, Ohio.....	1.004	40.0	.984	40.0
with insert attach-					Rotary helpers, wax				
ment.....	1.206	40.0	1.206	40.0	paper printing.....	.600	40.0	.600	40.0
Stock cutters (flat					Dallas, Tex.:				
machines).....	1.194	40.0	1.194	40.0	Cylinder feeders.....	.591	40.0	.591	40.0
Assistants on 2-color					Rotary press helpers...	.550	40.0	-----	-----
presses; single rotary					Davenport, Iowa. (See				
presses, auto- or					Rock Island (Ill.)				
sheet-feed; Cox Du-					district.)				
plex, Goss Comet,					Dayton, Ohio:				
or U. P. M. on sin-					Assistants on 2-color				
gle attachments; pa-					flat-bed presses.....	.950	40.0	.950	40.0
per joggers; feeders					Assistants on flat-bed				
and operators of					or cylinder presses...	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
hand-fed folding					Web press assistants				
machines.....	1.181	40.0	1.181	40.0	(magazine):				
Operators or assist-					Multicolor presses:				
ants on automatic					First assistants.....	1.100	40.0	-----	-----
or sheet-feed fold-					White roll men.....	.925	40.0	-----	-----
ing machines:					Packer boys:				
1 machine.....	1.181	40.0	1.181	40.0	Rate A.....	.675	40.0	-----	-----
2 machines.....	1.244	40.0	1.244	40.0	Rate B.....	.700	40.0	-----	-----
3 machines.....	1.319	40.0	1.319	40.0	96 pages:				
Assistants on single					Tympan roll men.	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0
cylinder presses 25					White roll men.....	.925	40.0	.925	40.0
by 38 inches and					Packer boys.....	.675	40.0	.675	40.0
larger; coupon					80 pages:				
presses; feeders on					White roll men.....	.950	40.0	.925	40.0
hand-fed folding					Packer boys.....	.700	40.0	.675	40.0
machines.....	1.156	40.0	1.156	40.0	32 pages:				
Assistants on 2 Harris					Tympan roll men.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
2-color presses 22 by					White roll men.....	.875	40.0	.875	40.0
30 inches; feeders on					2-color Miehle or				
hand-fed cylinder					Miller press as-				
presses.....	.789	40.0	.789	40.0	assistants.....	.950	40.0	.900	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Dayton, Ohio—Con.					Dayton, Ohio—Con.				
Web press assistants—Continued.					Wax paper printing—Continued.				
Offset pattern press assistants	\$0.875	40.0	\$0.875	40.0	Kidder presses: Beginners rate	\$0.550	40.0	\$0.500	40.0
McKee press assistants:					After 12 months	.825	40.0	.775	40.0
First assistants	.975	40.0	.975	40.0	Denver, Colo.: Ready-print Comet press assistants	.883	40.0	.883	40.0
Second assistants	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	Cylinder press assistants	.845	40.0	.845	40.0
48-page perfecting presses:					Platen feeders	.500	40.0	.500	40.0
Front end men	1.050	40.0			Des Moines, Iowa: Rotary, color and offset assistants	.890	40.0	.865	40.0
White roll men	.925	40.0			Cylinder and folder assistants	.380	40.0	.855	40.0
Combination second assistants and packers	.875	40.0			Platen assistants	.670	40.0	.645	40.0
Packer boys	.675	40.0			Platen feeders	.650	40.0	.625	40.0
Goss presses: 192 pages:					Detroit, Mich.: Rotary assistants	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
First assistants	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0	Cylinder assistants	.925	40.0	.925	40.0
White roll men, double form	.975	40.0	.975	40.0	Platen assistants	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
White roll men, single form	.925	40.0	.925	40.0	Duluth, Minn.: Platen assistants	.450	40.0	.450	40.0
Packer boys	.675	40.0	.675	40.0	Houston, Tex.: 2-color cylinder feeders	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
Color—64 pages double:					Cylinder feeders	.688	40.0	.688	40.0
First assistants on double form	1.100	40.0			Platen assistants	.688	40.0	.688	40.0
Front end men	1.050	40.0			Kidder rotary press assistants, wax paper printing	.500	40.0	.500	40.0
White roll men	.950	40.0			Indianapolis, Ind.: Rotary press assistants and helpers	1.023	40.0	1.023	40.0
Packer boys	.675	40.0			Cylinder press assistants	.969	40.0	.969	40.0
82 pages:					Rotary assistants, wax paper printing	.725	40.0	.680	40.0
First assistants, black and white	1.050	40.0			Job and job cylinder press assistants (junior)	.450	40.0	.450	40.0
First assistants, 2-color	1.075	40.0			Jackson, Miss.: Cylinder feeders	.600	40.0	.600	40.0
White roll men	.925	40.0			Platen feeders	.450	40.0	.450	40.0
Packer boys	.675	40.0			Jacksonville, Fla.: Cylinder assistants	.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Clayborn and small McKee presses, 5-color:					Platen assistants	.450	40.0	.450	40.0
First assistants	1.000	40.0			Kansas City, Mo.: Rotary assistants	.925	40.0	.925	40.0
Second assistants between 2 presses	.900	40.0			Cylinder assistants	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Scott offset presses: Assistants—reel delivery	.950	40.0			Platen assistants	.675	40.0	.675	40.0
Clampers—reel delivery	.775	40.0			Little Rock, Ark.: Cylinder feeders	.625	40.0	.597	40.0
Pin boys—fly delivery	.625	40.0			Platen feeders	.400	40.0	.381	40.0
Flat web press assistants	.500	40.0			Los Angeles, Calif.: Cylinder feeders, combination cylinder and platen feeders, offset assistants	.825	40.0	.825	40.0
Wax paper printing: Web rotary press assistants:					Platen feeders	.675	40.0	.675	40.0
1-6 months	.675	40.0	.650	40.0					
7-12 months	.735	40.0	.710	40.0					
After 12 months	.805	40.0	.780	40.0					

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Louisville, Ky.:					New Orleans, La.:				
2-color cylinder press assistants.....	\$0.700	40.0	\$0.700	40.0	Offset press assistants.....	\$0.750	40.0	\$0.875	40.0
1-color cylinder press assistants.....	.635	40.0	.635	40.0	Platen feeders.....	.488	40.0	.470	40.0
Platen press feeders.....	.509	40.0	.509	40.0	New York, N. Y.:				
Memphis, Tenn.:					First assistants on large 5-color Claybourn presses.....	1.189	40.0	1.189	40.0
Cylinder feeders, male.....	.605	40.0	.605	40.0	Assistants on 2-color rotary presses, first assistants on small 4-color McKee process presses, assistants on small 5-color Claybourn presses.....	1.132	40.0	1.132	40.0
Cylinder feeders, female.....	.525	40.0	.525	40.0	Assistants on 2-color cylinder perfecting presses.....	1.121	40.0	1.121	40.0
Platen feeders, male.....	.500	40.0	.500	40.0	Assistants on 42-inch pile feeder auto job cylinder presses.....	1.098	40.0	1.098	40.0
Platen feeders, female.....	.440	40.0	.440	40.0	Second assistants on small 4-color McKee process presses, second assistants on large 5-color Claybourn presses, assistants on hand- or auto-fed flat-bed cylinder presses over 42 inches, utility men on web presses.....	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.:					Assistants on 2 hand or auto job cylinder presses over 22 inches up to an including 31 inches.....	.775	40.0	.775	40.0
Agreement A:					Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Cylinder and rotary press assistants.....	.925	40.0	.900	40.0	Cylinder feeders.....	.688	40.0	.688	40.0
Job cylinder assistants.....	.632	40.0	.617	40.0	Platen feeders.....	.500	40.0	.500	40.0
Platen assistants.....	.579	40.0	.565	40.0	Omaha, Nebr.:				
Agreement B:					Cylinder and rotary assistants.....	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
Cylinder press assistants.....	.925	40.0	.875	40.0	Peoria, Ill.:				
Superpress assistants.....	.750	40.0	-----	-----	Cylinder feeders.....	.880	40.0	.880	40.0
Aniline press assistants.....	.650	40.0	.650	40.0	Platen feeders.....	.650	40.0	.650	40.0
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Cylinder press feeders.....	.840	40.0	.820	40.0	Sheet-feed rotary or McKee press assistants.....	1.040	40.0	1.010	40.0
Assistants on 2 Kelly A or Miehle vertical presses.....	.700	40.0	.680	40.0	Rotary web helpers:				
Platen press feeders.....	.570	40.0	.530	40.0	Rollmen.....	1.040	40.0	1.010	40.0
Cylinder wash-up and oiler men.....	.540	40.0	.530	40.0	Oilers.....	1.000	40.0	.970	40.0
Platen wash-up and oiler men.....	.440	40.0	.430	40.0	Cylinder feeders.....	1.000	40.0	.970	40.0
Mobile, Ala.:					Junior feeders.....	.810	40.0	.780	40.0
Platen press assistants.....	.400	40.0	.400	40.0	Rotary feeders, wax paper printing.....	.770	40.0	.740	40.0
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.), district.)					Phoenix, Ariz.:				
Nashville, Tenn.:					Cylinder assistants.....	.787	40.0	.690	40.0
Cylinder feeders, male.....	.663	40.0	.663	40.0	Platen assistants.....	.633	40.0	.555	40.0
Cylinder feeders, female.....	.563	40.0	.563	40.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.:				
Platen feeders.....	.453	40.0	.453	40.0	Offset press helpers.....	1.075	40.0	-----	-----
Newark, N. J.:					2-color cylinder helpers.....	1.035	40.0	1.000	40.0
Assistants on 3-color Sterling presses.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0					
Assistants on one 2-color press over 70 inches.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0					
Assistants on 2-color presses.....	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0					
Cylinder press assistants.....	1.025	40.0	1.025	40.0					
Platen press assistants.....	.725	40.0	.725	40.0					
Seal press assistants.....	.625	40.0	-----	-----					
New Haven, Conn.:									
Cylinder feeders.....	.700	40.0	.700	40.0					
Platen feeders.....	.500	40.0	.400	40.0					
2-color press assistants.....	.700	40.0	.700	40.0					
Miehle horizontal and other press assistants ².....	.675	40.0	.675	40.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Con.					San Francisco, Calif.—				
Cylinder helpers, male.....	\$0.920	40.0	\$0.875	40.0	Continued.				
Cylinder helpers, female.....	.780	40.0	.745	40.0	Platen assistants.....	\$0.750	40.0	\$0.750	40.0
Platen job press feeders, male.....	.750	40.0	.715	40.0	Scranton, Pa.:				
Platen job press feeders, female.....	.680	40.0	.645	40.0	Cylinder feeders on 2-color or perfecting presses.....	.928	40.0	.883	40.0
Portland, Maine.....	.550	40.0	.550	40.0	Cylinder feeders.....	.890	40.0	.845	40.0
Portland, Oreg.: 2					Platen feeders.....	.678	40.0	.633	40.0
Cylinder assistants.....	.770	40.0	.770	40.0	Seattle, Wash.:				
Platen feeders.....	.670	40.0	.670	40.0	Cylinder assistants.....	.890	40.0	.890	40.0
Providence, R. I.:					Platen assistants.....	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
Cylinder feeders.....	.727	40.0	.727	40.0	Envelope printing:				
Reading, Pa.:					Assistants, male.....	.670	40.0	.670	40.0
Cylinder assistants.....	.889	40.0	.889	40.0	Assistants, female....	.500	40.0	.500	40.0
Platen assistants.....	.734	40.0	.734	40.0	South Bend, Ind.:				
Richmond, Va.:					Offset assistants, cylinder assistants and feeders.....	.800	40.0	.800	40.0
Perfectors and 2-color assistants.....	.725	40.0	.725	40.0	Platen feeders.....	.500	40.0	-----	-----
Cylinder assistants.....	.700	40.0	.700	40.0	Spokane, Wash.:				
Job press assistants, cylinder feeders.....	.500	40.0	.500	40.0	Cylinder feeders.....	.770	40.0	.770	40.0
Rochester, N. Y.: 2					Platen feeders.....	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
Agreement A:					Springfield, Mass.:				
2-color press and cylinder press assistants.....	.845	40.0	.820	40.0	Cylinder assistants.....	.635	40.0	.635	40.0
Duplex assistants.....	.763	40.0	.750	40.0	2-color press feeders.....	.710	40.0	.710	40.0
Platen feeders.....	.685	40.0	.660	40.0	Toledo, Ohio:} Feeder.....	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
Agreement B:					Washington, D. C.:				
Cylinder press assistants.....	.880	40.0	.880	40.0	5-color McKee assistants.....	1.188	40.0	1.125	40.0
Foremen (press assistants).....	.950	40.0	.950	40.0	4-color McKee assistants.....	1.063	40.0	1.000	40.0
Cylinder feeders.....	.820	40.0	.820	40.0	U. P. M. assistants—2 presses.....	1.063	40.0	1.000	40.0
Platen assistants.....	.720	40.0	.720	40.0	Senior assistants operating 2 presses with 1 man (pile feeder attachment), fly delivery.....	1.050	40.0	.880	40.0
Platen feeders.....	.660	40.0	.660	40.0	Web press assistants (with color attachment).....	1.025	40.0	1.000	40.0
Rock Island (Ill.) district:					2-color perfecter assistants.....	.975	40.0	.913	40.0
Cylinder feeders.....	.950	40.0	.950	40.0	Cylinder, web and offset press assistants.....	.950	40.0	.888	40.0
St. Louis, Mo.:					U. P. M. assistants—1 press.....	.975	40.0	1.000	40.0
Rotary web assistants. Assistants on 24 by 36 inches or larger cylinder presses, offset press assistants.....	.940	40.0	.890	40.0	Platen feeders.....	.675	40.0	.613	40.0
Small cylinder or auto press assistants.....	.790	40.0	.740	40.0	Wichita, Kans.:				
Platen feeders.....	.560	40.0	.510	40.0	Cylinder assistants.....	.800	40.0	.650	40.0
St. Paul, Minn.:					Platen assistants.....	.650	40.0	.500	40.0
Cylinder assistants.....	.840	40.0	.820	40.0	Worcester, Mass.:				
Platen assistants.....	.570	40.0	.530	40.0	Cylinder feeders.....	.700	40.0	.700	40.0
Salt Lake City, Utah:					York, Pa.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	.700	40.0	.700	40.0	2-color or perfecting press assistants.....	.760	40.0	.760	40.0
Platen feeders.....	.500	40.0	.500	40.0	Cylinder assistants or feeders.....	.730	40.0	.730	40.0
San Antonio, Tex.:									
Cylinder feeders.....	.600	40.0	.600	40.0					
Platen feeders.....	.400	40.0	.400	40.0					
San Francisco, Calif.:									
Cylinder assistants.....	.975	40.0	.975	40.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

CYLINDER PRESSMEN

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40.0	\$1.000	40.0	Chicago, Ill.—Con.				
Baltimore, Md.:					terlund, Stokes and Smith	\$1.350	40.0	\$1.350	40.0
Single color cylinder presses over 31 inches	1.050	40.0			Foremen, 3- to 6-cylinder presses	1.475	40.0	1.475	40.0
Small automatic presses 31 inches or less, offset presses up to and including 17 inches	.950	40.0			1 Cox Duplex, Hoe Duplex, Goss flat-bed, Cox-O-Type, or presses of similar nature	1.438	40.0	1.438	40.0
Multigraph operators	.550	40.0			Second operator on tandem	1.350	40.0	1.350	40.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.000	40.0			Proofers on power presses or 1 job press	1.350	40.0	1.350	40.0
Automatic job cylinder presses	.950	40.0			Rotary presses:				
Birmingham, Ala.:					1 two-color, sheet feed	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0
Cylinder presses:					1 three-color, sheet feed	1.550	40.0	1.550	40.0
1 press	.875	40.0	.875	40.0	1 four-color, sheet feed	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0
2 presses	.900	40.0	.875	40.0	1 five-color, sheet feed	1.700	40.0	1.700	40.0
Automatic job cylinder presses	.775	40.0	.750	40.0	1 Meisel press	1.575	40.0	1.575	40.0
Coupon presses	.975	40.0	.950	40.0	Sheet or web-feed rotary presses, 70 inches or over:				
Rotary magazine presses:					1 four-color, first position	1.675	40.0	1.675	40.0
In charge	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0	1 five-color, first position	1.750	40.0	1.750	40.0
First position	1.138	40.0	1.138	40.0	Second position on either	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0
Tension men	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0	1 tubular press, 1 or 2 units	1.525	40.0	1.525	40.0
Boston, Mass.	1.060	40.0	1.060	40.0	Second pressmen, 3 or 4 units	1.425	40.0	1.425	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.:					1 thirty-two-page, 2-unit press, first pressmen	1.475	40.0	1.475	40.0
Rotary web presses	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	1 sixty-four-page, 2- or 4-unit press, first pressmen	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0
2-color presses	1.225	40.0	1.225	40.0	Second pressmen, 2 or 4 units	1.475	40.0	1.475	40.0
Job cylinder presses, photo offset presses	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	1 eighty-page, 2-unit press, first pressmen	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0
Multicolor presses	1.125	40.0			Second pressmen	1.475	40.0	1.475	40.0
Butte, Mont.	1.113	40.0	1.093	40.0	1 ninety-six-page, novel news, 2- or 4-unit press, first pressmen	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0
Foremen	1.238	40.0	1.218	40.0	Second pressmen	1.475	40.0	1.475	40.0
Charleston, W. Va.	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0	1 one-hundred and twenty-eight-page, 4-unit press, first pressmen	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0
In charge	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Second pressmen	1.475	40.0	1.475	40.0
Charlotte, N. C.:					1 one-hundred and ninety-two-page, novel news, 4-unit press, first pressmen	1.675	40.0	1.675	40.0
Automatic job cylinder presses	.884	40.0	.850	40.0	Second pressmen	1.525	40.0	1.525	40.0
Chicago, Ill.:									
2 presses up to 46 by 65 inches; 3 patent inside blanket presses; 1 press with Upham attachment; 1 double cylinder flat-bed, 2-color press; 1 double cylinder perfecting press; 1 press over 25 by 33 inches and not over 3 job presses; 1 two-color auto Harris; 1 two-color Harris-Seybold-Potter; 1 two-color Miller; 1 two-color multi-color ticket press; or any 2 of the following presses in combination: Auto press, Harris single, Kelly, Miehle horizontal, Miehle vertical, Miller Simplex, Os-									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

CYLINDER PRESSMEN—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Chicago, Ill.—Con.					Dayton, Ohio—Con.				
Bread-wrapper printing:					2-color presses.....	\$1.250	40.0	\$1.250	40.0
1 two-color Kidder or similar.....	\$1.413	40.0	\$1.413	40.0	Rotary web presses:				
1 three-color Kidder or similar.....	1.438	40.0	1.438	40.0	Fashion presses.....	1.400	40.0	1.400	40.0
1 four-color Kidder or similar.....	1.475	40.0	1.475	40.0	2-color Miehle.....	1.250	40.0	1.175	40.0
Loose-leaf printing:					2-color Miller.....	1.250	40.0	1.150	40.0
Colts cutting and creasing presses.....	.970	40.0	.970	40.0	2 Kelly presses.....	1.110	40.0	1.075	40.0
Cylinder presses, automatic:					Scott offset presses (reel delivery).....	1.200	40.0	-----	-----
Rate A.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Offset pattern (fly delivery) or Harris offset presses.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Rate B.....	1.080	40.0	1.080	40.0	96 pages.....	1.450	40.0	1.450	40.0
Rate C.....	1.010	40.0	1.010	40.0	80 pages.....	1.375	40.0	1.350	40.0
Rate D.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	32 pages.....	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Rate E.....	.920	40.0	.920	40.0	192-page Goss pressmen-in-charge or 64-page double color Goss pressmen.....	1.525	40.0	1.500	40.0
Miehle vertical presses:					192-page Goss pressmen.....	1.350	40.0	1.350	40.0
Rate A.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	32-page Goss 2-color presses.....	1.475	40.0	-----	-----
Rate B.....	.790	40.0	.790	40.0	32-page Goss presses, black and white, or 48-page perfecting McKee presses.....	1.450	40.0	-----	-----
Gordon presses, hand-fed:					5-color Claybourn or small McKee presses.....	1.425	40.0	-----	-----
Rate A.....	.690	40.0	.690	40.0	48-page perfecting McKee presses, second pressmen.....	1.400	40.0	-----	-----
Rate B.....	.580	40.0	.580	40.0	Multicolor pressmen in charge.....	1.425	40.0	-----	-----
Cincinnati, Ohio:					Pressmen in charge.....	1.550	40.0	-----	-----
1 or 2 presses up to 65 inches or 1 press 65 inches and over.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Flat web presses.....	1.100	40.0	-----	-----
Presses, 3- or 4-bag.....	1.113	40.0	1.113	40.0	Rotary web presses, register work.....	1.200	40.0	-----	-----
Web presses, 1- or 2-sheet-fed.....	1.175	40.0	1.175	40.0	Rotary web presses, wax paper printing.....	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0
Rotary presses, not more than 4-color.....	1.206	40.0	1.206	40.0	Rotary Kidder presses.....	1.125	40.0	1.075	40.0
Special rotary presses.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Denver, Colo.:				
1 two-color flat-bed press over 25 by 38 inches.....	1.144	40.0	1.144	40.0	2-color, Kelly, or offset presses.....	1.088	40.0	1.088	40.0
2 or 3 platen presses and 1 single color cylinder press under 25 by 38 inches.....	1.094	40.0	1.094	40.0	Foremen, offset presses.....	1.213	40.0	1.213	40.0
Auto job cylinder presses:					Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.090	40.0	1.065	40.0
1 press.....	.875	40.0	.875	40.0	Small presses.....	1.050	40.0	1.025	40.0
2 presses.....	.938	40.0	.938	40.0	Rotary, color, or offset presses.....	1.130	40.0	1.105	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.198	37.5	1.198	37.5	Detroit, Mich.:				
Semirotary presses.....	1.261	37.5	1.261	37.5	Job cylinder, Kelly, Miehle vertical, Miller Hi-Speed, Simplex, or horizontal presses.....	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Offset presses.....	1.309	37.5	1.309	37.5	2-color rotary pressmen or rotary foremen.....	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0
Specialty cylinder printing.....	1.135	40.0	1.113	40.0	Duluth, Minn.....	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.230	40.0	1.210	40.0	El Paso, Tex.....	.950	40.0	.950	40.0
Rotary presses, wax paper printing.....	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0	Erie, Pa.:				
Dallas, Tex.:					Cylinder or offset presses.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Automatic or 2-color presses.....	.915	40.0	.915	40.0	Houston, Tex.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Rotary presses.....	1.025	40.0	.970	40.0					
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)									
Dayton, Ohio:									
Cylinder or automatic job presses.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0					

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

CYLINDER PRESSMEN—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Houston, Tex.—Con.					Louisville, Ky.:				
2-color pressmen or cylinder foremen.....	\$1.125	40.0	\$1.125	40.0	1 cylinder or job automatic press.....	\$0.946	40.0	\$0.946	40.0
Wax paper printing:					1 oversize or special press, or 2 presses.....	.999	40.0	.999	40.0
Rotary pressmen.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Small presses not over 65 inches, 1-color presses.....	.946	40.0	-----	-----
Foremen.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	2-color presses.....	1.024	40.0	-----	-----
Indianapolis, Ind.:					1 cylinder press over 65 inches on color.....	.999	40.0	-----	-----
Cylinder or offset presses.....	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	Manchester, N. H.:				
Rotary presses.....	1.246	40.0	1.246	40.0	Automatic presses.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
paper printing, wax					Foremen.....	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
Rotary presses, wax					Memphis, Tenn.:				
paper printing.....	1.100	40.0	1.050	40.0	Foremen.....	.970	40.0	.970	40.0
Jackson, Miss.:					1 two-color press over 25 by 38 inches, offset presses over 22 by 34 inches.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Automatic presses.....	.850	40.0	.850	40.0	2-color offset presses.....	.950	40.0	.950	40.0
Foremen.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Jacksonville, Fla.:					Cylinder and rotary presses.....	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0
Cylinder or Kelly presses.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Aniline presses.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Kansas City, Mo.:					Super presses.....	1.000	40.0	-----	-----
Cylinder foremen.....	1.235	40.0	1.235	40.0	Minneapolis, Minn.:				
1 cylinder press and 2 auto platens (under foremen).....	1.210	40.0	1.210	40.0	4 single cylinder presses, men-in-charge.....	1.205	40.0	1.180	40.0
2 cylinder presses (under foremen), 1 two-color cylinder press, 1 cylinder press with Upham attachment, 1 cylinder and 1 or 2 hand-fed platens, or 1 cylinder and 1 auto platen (under foremen).....	1.160	40.0	1.160	40.0	3 single cylinder presses, men-in-charge; 2-color double-end or single-roll rotary presses.....	1.175	40.0	1.150	40.0
Little Rock, Ark.:					1 or 2 single cylinder presses, 2 Kelly A or Miehle vertical presses, 1 single cylinder and 1 platen press.....	1.075	40.0	1.050	40.0
Pressmen-in-charge:					Mobile, Ala.:				
6 or more cylinder presses or 4 cylinder and 10 platen presses.....	1.100	40.0	1.050	40.0	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
2 cylinder and 5 platen presses.....	1.013	40.0	.966	40.0	Nashville, Tenn.:				
1 cylinder and 3 or 4 platen presses.....	.938	40.0	.919	40.0	1 press.....	.820	40.0	.820	40.0
1 cylinder and 1 or 2 platen presses.....	.938	40.0	.886	40.0	2 presses, cylinder and Kelly.....	.963	40.0	.963	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.:					Newark, N. J.:				
Foremen, 3 or more cylinder presses or 2 cylinder and 1 platen press.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	1 three-color Sterling press.....	1.400	40.0	1.400	40.0
1 flat-bed perfecting press, Cox Duplex or Goss Comet.....	1.088	40.0	1.088	40.0	1 two-color cylinder press over 70 inches.....	1.388	40.0	1.388	40.0
1 or 2 single cylinder presses, 1 or 2 automatic presses, 1 two-color press, 1 cylinder and not more than 2 platen presses.....	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0	1 single-color cylinder press with bronzing attachment over 65 inches.....	1.350	40.0	1.350	40.0
					1 special Kidder press, Prudential.....	1.338	40.0	1.338	40.0

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued
CYLINDER PRESSMEN—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Newark, N. J.—Con.					New York, N. Y.—Con.				
1 or 2 job cylinder presses with automatic feeder; 1 job cylinder press with automatic feeder and 1 auto-fed platen press; 1 job cylinder press with automatic feeder and 2 hand-fed platen presses; or 1 or 2 single-cylinder presses not over 68 inches; or 1 Duplex web press.	\$1.288	40.0	\$1.288	40.0	1 perfecting press; 1 poster press 28 by 41 inches or over; 1 label press on close register work.	\$1.363	40.0	\$1.363	40.0
1 two-color Harris S. I. (15 by 18 inches) or 4-color Kidder presses.	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	2-color auto unit cylinder presses:				
Seal presses.	1.050	40.0			Group A.	1.499	40.0	1.499	40.0
Cylinder foremen.	1.413	40.0	1.413	40.0	Group B.	1.568	40.0	1.568	40.0
New Haven, Conn.:					Single-color auto unit cylinder presses:				
Cylinder presses, Miehle vertical and horizontal automatic job cylinder presses.	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0	Group A.	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0
2-color presses.	1.125	40.0	1.000	40.0	Group B.	1.431	40.0	1.431	40.0
Magazine work:					Group C.	1.499	40.0	1.499	40.0
Miehle vertical and horizontal presses.	.975	40.0	.975	40.0	Rotary presses:				
Cylinder presses.	1.025	40.0	1.025	40.0	5-color Claybourn presses.	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0
2-color presses.	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0	3- or 4-color on process work, over 46 inches.	1.613	40.0	1.613	40.0
New Orleans, La.:					Double roll over 46 inches.	1.590	40.0	1.590	40.0
Cylinder or combination cylinder and platen presses.	1.000	40.0	.944	40.0	3- or 4-color on process work, 46 inches or under.	1.568	40.0	1.568	40.0
Foremen.	1.125	40.0	1.088	40.0	Double roll, 46 inches and under, or single roll, over 46 inches.	1.545	40.0	1.545	40.0
Offset presses.	1.075	40.0	1.125	40.0	Single roll, 46 inches or less.	1.499	40.0	1.499	40.0
New York, N. Y.:					Cox Duplex or multi-web ticket presses.	1.431	40.0	1.431	40.0
1 McKee process press.	1.568	40.0	1.568	40.0	Second men.	1.409	40.0	1.409	40.0
1 sheet-feed rotary or offset on color.	1.499	40.0	1.499	40.0	Brakemen or tension men.	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0
1 two-color flat-bed press over 70 inches.	1.476	40.0	1.476	40.0	Automatic presses:				
1 two-color flat-bed press under 70 inches; 1 two-color Harris press 28 by 34 inches and up; 2 cylinder presses on close register work; 1 press with bronzing machine; 1 sheet-feed rotary or offset press; permanent frovers.	1.431	40.0	1.431	40.0	2 two-color Harris, 15 by 18 inches.	1.340	40.0	1.340	40.0
1 or 2 auto job cylinder presses over 22 and under 29 inches.	1.406	40.0	1.406	40.0	1 two-color Harris 18 by 22 inches.	1.318	40.0	1.318	40.0
1 cylinder press over 68 inches or 1 or 2 not over 68 inches;					2 one-color Harris, 15 by 18 or 18 by 22 inches.	1.295	40.0	1.295	40.0
					1 two-color Harris, 15 by 18 inches.	1.273	40.0	1.273	40.0
					Combinations:				
					1 cylinder and 1 auto job cylinder press not over 22 inches.	1.409	40.0	1.409	40.0
					1 cylinder and 1 or 2 hand-fed platen presses, or 1 cylinder and 1 auto-fed platen presses.	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0
					Specialty work:				
					Multicolor or Kelly presses.	.875	40.0	.875	40.0
					Norfolk, Va.	.950	40.0	.950	40.0
					Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
					Pressmen under foremen.	.955	40.0	.955	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued
CYLINDER PRESSMEN—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Continued.					Rock Island (Ill.) district—Continued.				
Foremen, no journeymen	\$1.025	40.0	\$1.025	40.0	Foremen	\$1.300	40.0	\$1.300	40.0
Foremen, 1 Kelly press	1.188	40.0	1.188	40.0	Rotary presses:				
Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Men-in-charge	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Peoria, Ill.	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0	First and second assistants	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Foremen	1.140	40.0	1.140	40.0	Third assistants	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.230	40.0	1.200	40.0	St. Louis, Mo.:				
Cylinder pressmen on color work	1.280	40.0	1.250	40.0	1 four- or five-color press	1.318	40.0	1.268	40.0
Rotary presses	1.390	40.0	1.360	40.0	Second men on five-color presses	1.184	40.0	1.134	40.0
On color work	1.430	40.0	1.400	40.0	Single or 2-roll rotary presses	1.291	40.0	1.241	40.0
Second pressmen	1.260	40.0	1.260	40.0	2-color presses; double cylinders presses; 1 cylinder press 68 inches or larger	1.184	40.0	1.134	40.0
Rotary sheet-feed or McKee presses	1.430	40.0	1.400	40.0	Automatic presses over 19 by 25 inches and 2 platen presses	1.184	40.0	1.134	40.0
UPM with 1 auto attachment	1.305	40.0	1.275	40.0	2 automatic presses 17 by 22 to 19 by 25 inches	1.100	40.0	1.050	40.0
Jitney presses, rotary	1.280	40.0	1.250	40.0	1 automatic press less than 17 by 22 inches and 3 platen presses	1.084	40.0	1.034	40.0
Rotary presses, wax paper printing	1.180	40.0	1.150	40.0	2 automatic presses less than 17 by 22 inches	1.064	40.0	1.014	40.0
Flat-bed cylinder presses, specialty work	.800	40.0	.762	42.0	Hand-fed presses:				
Phoenix, Ariz.:					2 cylinder presses 25 by 38 inches but under 68 inches	1.184	40.0	1.134	40.0
Cylinder and offset presses	1.120	40.0	1.080	40.0	1 cylinder press 25 by 38 inches but under 68 inches and 1 or 2 platen presses	1.142	40.0	1.092	40.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					2 cylinder presses 24 by 36 inches or 1 cylinder and 1 or 2 platen presses	1.069	40.0	1.014	40.0
Cylinder or combination cylinder and web presses	1.225	40.0	1.175	40.0	1 cylinder press 24 by 36 inches or less	1.008	40.0	.958	40.0
2-color presses	1.340	40.0	1.300	40.0	Coupon presses, 28 inches	.993	40.0	.943	40.0
Offset presses	1.575	40.0			Coupon presses, 42 inches	1.025	40.0	.975	40.0
Portland, Maine	.820	40.0	.820	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Portland, Oreg.	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	1 or 2 single cylinder presses; 1 single cylinder and 1 platen press; 1 Kelly, 1 Miehle vertical, 1 Simplex-horizontal or 1 Miller Hi-Speed	1.075	40.0	1.050	40.0
Offset presses	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	2-color double-end presses	1.175	40.0	1.150	40.0
Foremen, 1 or 2 presses	1.163	40.0	1.163	40.0	Rotary presses	1.075	40.0	1.050	40.0
Foremen, 3 or more presses	1.225	40.0	1.225	40.0	Men-in-charge	1.175	40.0	1.150	40.0
Providence, R. I.	.909	40.0	.909	40.0					
Reading, Pa.:									
1 or 2 presses	.940	40.0	.940	40.0					
Foremen	1.180	40.0	1.180	40.0					
Assistant foremen	1.040	40.0	1.040	40.0					
Richmond, Va.:									
Cylinder presses, single-color presses, platen	.900	40.0	.900	40.0					
Perfector or 2-color presses	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0					
Rochester, N. Y.:									
Agreement A:									
Cylinder presses, 2-color presses, Kelly or vertical presses	1.125	40.0	1.100	40.0					
Duplex presses	1.275	40.0	1.250	40.0					
Agreement B:									
Rate A	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0					
Rate B	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0					
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities
June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Salt Lake City, Utah...	\$0.950	40.0	\$0.950	40.0	Tampa, Fla.—Con.				
Foremen.....	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0	2 Miehle vertical presses or Kelly and Miehle presses.....	\$0.900	40.0	\$0.900	40.0
San Antonio, Tex.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	Foremen.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Foremen, cylinder or manifold presses; pressmen, 1 flat-bed web press.....	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	Washington, D. C.:				
Manifold pressmen.....	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0	1 five-color Cottrell-McKee press.....	1.656	40.0	1.600	40.0
Rotary magazine presses:					1 U. P. M. rotary or 1 offset press over 42 inches.....	1.290	40.0	1.240	40.0
First position.....	1.450	40.0	1.450	40.0	1 perfecter or 1 two-color press.....	1.225	40.0	1.175	40.0
Second position.....	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0	Job automatic cylinder presses (1 or 2 vertical Miehle presses; 1 or 2 Kelly job presses; 1 or 2 Miller Hi-Speed presses; any cylinder press 20 inches or under; 1 offset press 24 inches or under; any combination of above) 2.....	1.100	40.0	1.050	40.0
Scranton, Pa.:					Wichita, Kans.: 2				
1 or 2 cylinder presses.....	1.153	40.0	1.108	40.0	1 two-color press.....	1.025	40.0	.850	40.0
2-color presses.....	1.253	40.0	1.208	40.0	1 job cylinder and 1 or 2 platen presses.....	1.025	40.0	.800	40.0
Seattle, Wash.....	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	2 cylinder presses or 1 cylinder and 2 platen presses.....	1.025	40.0	1.000	40.0
Foremen.....	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	Rotary presses.....	1.075	40.0		
Rotary web pressmen.....	1.429	35.0	1.429	35.0	Worcester, Mass.:				
Men-in-charge.....	1.571	35.0	1.571	35.0	1 cylinder press over 56 inches.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Pressmen, envelope printing.....	1.265	40.0	1.265	40.0	2 cylinder presses over 56 inches.....	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0
Multilith presses.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	York, Pa.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
South Bend, Ind.:					2-color or perfecting presses.....	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0
1 cylinder press 40 inches or over.....	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
2 cylinder presses 40 inches or over.....	1.100	40.0							
2-color presses.....	1.150	40.0							
Offset presses 17 by 22 inches or less.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0					
Offset presses over 17 by 22 inches.....	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0					
Spokane, Wash.....	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0					
Springfield, Mass.....	1.060	40.0	1.060	40.0					
2-color presses.....	1.160	40.0	1.160	40.0					
Tampa, Fla.:									
Cylinder presses, 1 Miller-Simplex auto cylinder press, 1 Miehle horizontal auto cylinder press.....	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0					

PLATEN PRESSMEN

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.000	40.0	\$1.000	40.0	Chicago, Ill.—Con.				
Baltimore, Md.....	.850	40.0			5 presses, hand-fed.....	\$1.238	40.0	\$1.238	40.0
Binghamton, N. Y.:					6 presses, hand-fed.....	1.275	40.0	1.275	40.0
Hand-fed presses.....	.750	40.0			Loose-leaf printing:				
Automatic presses.....	.800	40.0			Kluge automatic presses:				
Birmingham, Ala.....	.680	40.0	.660	40.0	Rate A.....	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
Boston, Mass.:					Rate B.....	.800	40.0	.800	40.0
Hand-fed presses.....	.940	40.0	.940	40.0	Cincinnati, Ohio:				
Automatic presses.....	.980	40.0	.980	40.0	1 or 2 presses.....	.875	40.0	.875	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y. 2.....	.975	40.0	.975	40.0	3 presses.....	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Butte, Mont.....	.977	40.0	.958	40.0	4 presses.....	.925	40.0	.925	40.0
Charleston, W. Va.:					5 presses.....	.950	40.0	.950	40.0
Hand-fed presses.....	.875	40.0	.875	40.0	Cleveland, Ohio:				
Automatic presses.....	.938	40.0	.938	40.0	1 or 2 presses.....	.983	37.5	.983	37.5
Charlotte, N. C.....	.707	40.0	.680	40.0	3 or 4 presses.....	1.079	37.5	1.079	37.5
Chicago, Ill. 2					5 to 8 presses.....	1.165	37.5	1.165	37.5
1 to 3 presses.....	1.175	40.0	1.175	40.0	Columbus, Ohio.....	1.230	40.0	1.210	40.0
4 presses, hand-fed.....	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PLATEN PRESSMEN—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Scranton, Pa.	\$0.903	40.0	\$0.858	40.0	Washington, D. C.: ²				
Seattle, Wash.	1.160	40.0	1.160	40.0	1, 2, or 3 presses, hand-fed.	\$0.875	40.0	\$0.825	40.0
Foremen	1.276	40.0	1.276	40.0	1 or 2 hand-fed and 1 automatic press	.950	40.0	.900	40.0
South Bend, Ind.:					2 automatic presses	1.013	40.0	.963	40.0
Hand-fed presses	.900	40.0			Wichita, Kans.: ³				
2 presses, automatic	.950	40.0	.950	40.0	1 or 2 presses	.850	40.0	.750	40.0
3 presses, automatic	1.000	40.0	.950	40.0	Worcester, Mass.:				
Spokane, Wash.	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0	2 presses, hand-fed	.770	40.0	.770	40.0
Tampa, Fla.	.900	40.0	.900	40.0	Automatic presses	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
Toledo, Ohio:					Youngstown, Ohio	1.038	40.0	1.038	40.0
1 or 2 presses	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0					
3 presses	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0					

NEWSPAPER

COMPOSITORS, HAND: DAY WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.225	40.0	\$1.150	40.0	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.290	36.7	1.262	36.7	Nashville, Tenn. ²	\$1.065	40.0	\$1.040	40.0
Binghamton, N. Y. ¹	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.520	37.5	1.467	37.5
Birmingham, Ala.	1.125	40.0	1.080	40.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.113	40.0	1.075	40.0
Boston, Mass.	1.400	37.5	1.400	37.5	New York, N. Y.	1.573	37.5	1.573	37.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.280	37.5	1.280	37.5	Hebrew text	2.181	27.5	2.181	27.5
Butte, Mont.	1.225	35.0	1.225	35.0	Italian text	1.987	39.0	1.987	39.0
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40.0	.950	40.0	Russian text	1.667	27.0	1.667	27.0
Charlotte, N. C.	1.040	40.0	1.020	40.0	Hungarian text	1.257	35.0	1.218	39.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.600	36.3	1.572	36.3	Bohemian and Slavonic text	1.104	38.5	1.052	38.5
Hebrew text	1.933	30.0	1.933	30.0	Hellenic text	1.093	37.5	1.093	37.5
Polish text	1.457	35.0	1.457	35.0	Norfolk, Va.	1.150	40.0	1.093	40.0
Swedish text	1.425	40.0	1.400	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.094	40.0	1.063	40.0
German text	1.350	30.0	1.350	24.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.360	37.5	1.360	37.5	Peoria, Ill.	1.170	38.3	1.170	38.3
Cleveland, Ohio ²	1.353	37.5	1.353	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.270	37.5	1.231	37.5
Columbus, Ohio	1.333	37.5	1.333	37.5	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.150	37.5	1.111	37.5
Dallas, Tex.	1.166	37.5	1.166	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.355	37.5	1.355	37.5
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Maine	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.275	37.5	1.249	37.5	Portland, Ore.	1.241	36.3	1.200	37.5
Denver, Colo.	1.263	36.7	1.242	36.7	Providence, R. I.	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa	1.225	40.0	1.175	40.0	Reading, Pa.	1.182	37.5	1.156	37.5
Detroit, Mich. ¹	1.467	37.5	1.450	37.5	Richmond, Va.	1.088	40.0	1.075	40.0
German text	1.067	37.5	1.067	37.5	Rochester, N. Y. ²	1.200	40.0	1.175	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.190	35.5	1.161	36.0	German text	.800	40.0	.875	40.0
El Paso, Tex.	1.150	37.5	1.150	37.5	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.161	38.8	1.161	38.8
Erie, Pa.	1.230	37.5	1.230	37.5	St. Louis, Mo.	1.300	38.3	1.300	38.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.200	40.0	1.150	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.334	35.0	1.245	37.5
Shopping News	1.125	40.0	1.025	40.0	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.180	37.5	1.180	37.5
Houston, Tex.	1.337	37.5	1.287	37.5	San Antonio, Tex.	1.120	40.0	1.120	40.0
Indianapolis, Ind. ³	1.290	37.5	1.280	37.5	San Francisco, Calif.	1.327	37.5	1.300	37.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.200	40.0	1.175	40.0	Scranton, Pa.	1.269	39.0	1.269	39.0
Kansas City, Mo. ²	1.226	37.5	1.226	37.5	Seattle, Wash.	1.336	35.0	1.286	35.0
Little Rock, Ark.	1.010	36.3	.990	36.3	South Bend, Ind.	1.100	40.0	1.075	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.258	37.5	1.258	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	1.160	37.5	1.120	37.5
Louisville, Ky.	1.165	40.0	1.115	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.080	37.5	1.080	37.5
Madison, Wis. ²	1.150	40.0	1.125	40.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.307	37.5	1.307	37.5
Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40.0	1.025	40.0	Washington, D. C. ²	1.440	35.0	1.440	35.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.200	37.5	1.045	37.5	Wichita, Kans.	1.013	40.0	.975	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.340	37.5	1.340	37.5	Worcester, Mass.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.336	33.3	1.336	33.3	Youngstown, Ohio	1.306	37.5	1.306	37.5
Mobile, Ala.	1.050	37.5	1.000	37.5					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

COMPOSITORS, HAND: NIGHT WORK

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.288	40.0	\$1.213	40.0	Mobile, Ala.	\$1.120	37.5	\$1.070	37.5
Baltimore, Md.	1.358	36.7	1.330	36.7	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Binghamton, N. Y. ¹	1.290	37.5	1.280	37.5	Nashville, Tenn. ²	1.135	40.0	1.110	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.185	40.0	1.140	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.187	37.5	1.533	37.5
Boston, Mass.	1.440	37.5	1.440	37.5	New Haven, Conn.	1.588	38.5	1.117	38.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.347	37.5	1.347	37.5	New York, N. Y.	1.640	37.5	1.640	37.5
Butte, Mont.	1.297	35.0	1.297	35.0	Hebrew text	3.000 ¹¹	20.0	3.000 ¹¹	20.0
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40.0	1.010	40.0	Italian text	2.097	30.0	2.097	30.0
Charlotte, N. C.	1.100	40.0	1.080	40.0	Norfolk, Va.	2.193	40.0	1.155	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.710	36.3	1.683	36.3	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.156	40.0	1.125	40.0
Hebrew text	2.578	22.5	2.578	22.5	Omaha, Nebr.	1.216	40.0	1.216	40.0
Polish text	1.514	35.0	1.514	35.0	Peoria, Ill.	1.235	38.3	1.235	38.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.451	37.5	1.451	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.346	37.5	1.307	37.5
Cleveland, Ohio ²	1.482	37.5	1.482	37.5	German text	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Columbus, Ohio	1.422	37.5	1.422	37.5	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.220	37.5	1.180	37.5
Dallas, Tex.	1.211	37.5	1.211	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa. ³	1.422	37.5	1.422	37.5
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Maine	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.340	37.5	1.313	37.5	Portland, Ore.	1.310	36.3	1.267	37.5
Denver, Colo.	1.337	36.7	1.317	36.7	Providence, R. I.	1.400	40.0	1.400	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa	1.315	40.0	1.265	40.0	Reading, Pa.	1.315	35.0	1.285	35.0
Detroit, Mich. ³	1.547	37.5	1.530	37.5	Richmond, Va.	1.150	40.0	1.138	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.261	35.5	1.233	36.0	Rochester, N. Y. ³	1.265	40.0	1.240	40.0
El Paso, Tex.	1.217	37.5	1.217	37.5	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	1.213	38.8	1.213	38.8
Erie, Pa.	1.310	37.5	1.310	37.5	St. Louis, Mo.	1.444	37.5	1.444	37.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.260	40.0	1.200	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.417	35.0	1.325	37.5
Shopping News	1.175	40.0	1.075	40.0	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.266	37.5	1.266	37.5
Houston, Tex.	1.443	37.5	1.353	37.5	San Antonio, Tex.	1.180	40.0	1.180	40.0
Indianapolis, Ind. ³	1.390	37.5	1.390	37.5	San Francisco, Calif.	1.393	37.5	1.367	37.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.275	40.0	1.250	40.0	Scranton, Pa.	1.349	39.0	1.346	39.0
Kansas City, Mo. ³	1.306	37.5	1.306	37.5	Seattle, Wash.	1.407	35.0	1.357	35.0
Little Rock, Ark.	1.080	36.3	1.060	36.3	South Bend, Ind.	1.163	40.0	1.138	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.324	37.5	1.324	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	1.227	37.5	1.187	37.5
Louisville, Ky.	1.293	40.0	1.183	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.173	37.5	1.173	37.5
Madison, Wis. ³	1.213	40.0	1.183	40.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.350	37.5	1.330	37.5
Manchester, N. H.	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Washington, D. C. ³	1.583	35.0	1.583	35.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.267	37.5	1.115	37.5	Wichita, Kans.	1.075	40.0	1.038	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.470	37.5	1.470	37.5	Worcester, Mass.	1.188	40.0	1.188	40.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.416	33.3	1.416	33.3	Youngstown, Ohio	1.373	37.5	1.373	37.5

MACHINE OPERATORS: DAY WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.225	40.0	\$1.150	40.0	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.290	36.7	1.262	36.7	Dayton, Ohio	\$1.275	37.5	\$1.249	37.5
Binghamton, N. Y. ¹	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Denver, Colo.	1.263	36.7	1.242	36.7
Birmingham, Ala.	1.125	40.0	1.080	40.0	Des Moines, Iowa	1.225	40.0	1.175	40.0
Boston, Mass.	1.400	37.5	1.400	37.5	Detroit, Mich. ²	1.467	37.5	1.450	37.5
Buffalo, N. Y.:					German text	1.067	37.5	1.067	37.5
Machinist-operators	1.325	37.5	1.325	37.5	Machinist-operators	1.147	37.5	1.147	37.5
Butte, Mont.	1.225	35.0	1.225	35.0	Duluth, Minn.	1.190	35.5	1.161	36.0
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40.0	0.950	40.0	El Paso, Tex.	1.150	37.5	1.150	37.5
Charlotte, N. C.	1.040	40.0	1.020	40.0	Erie, Pa.	1.230	37.5	1.230	37.5
Chicago, Ill.	1.600	36.3	1.572	36.3	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.200	40.0	1.150	40.0
Hebrew text	1.933	30.0	1.933	30.0	Shopping News	1.125	40.0	1.025	40.0
Polish text	1.569	32.5	1.569	32.5	Houston, Tex.	1.337	37.5	1.287	37.5
Swedish text	1.460	40.0	1.435	40.0	Indianapolis, Ind. ³	1.290	37.5	1.290	37.5
German text	1.385	30.0	1.385	24.0	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.200	40.0	1.175	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.360	37.5	1.360	37.5	Kansas City, Mo. ³	1.226	37.5	1.226	37.5
Cleveland, Ohio ²	1.353	37.5	1.353	37.5	Little Rock, Ark.	1.030	36.3	1.030	36.3
Columbus, Ohio	1.333	37.5	1.333	37.5					
Dallas, Tex.	(¹¹)	30.0	(¹¹)	30.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued				MACHINE OPERATORS: DAY WORK—Continued					
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Los Angeles, Calif.	\$1.258	37.5	\$1.258	37.5	Phoenix, Ariz.	\$1.150	37.5	\$1.111	37.5
Louisville, Ky.	1.165	40.0	1.115	40.0	Pittsburgh, Pa. ²	1.355	37.5	1.355	37.5
Madison, Wis. ¹	1.150	40.0	1.125	40.0	Portland, Maine	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40.0	1.025	40.0	Portland, Oreg.	1.241	36.3	1.200	37.5
Memphis, Tenn.	1.200	37.5	—	—	Providence, R. I.	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.340	37.5	1.340	37.5	Reading, Pa.	1.182	37.5	1.156	37.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.336	33.3	1.336	33.3	Richmond, Va.	1.088	40.0	1.075	40.0
Mobile, Ala.	1.050	37.5	1.000	37.5	Rochester, N. Y. ²	1.200	40.0	1.175	40.0
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	—	—	—	—	German text	.800	40.0	.875	40.0
Nashville, Tenn. ²	1.065	40.0	1.040	40.0	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	1.161	38.8	1.161	38.8
Newark, N. J.	1.620	37.5	1.467	37.5	St. Louis, Mo.	1.300	38.3	1.300	38.3
New Haven, Conn.	1.113	40.0	1.075	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.334	35.0	1.245	37.5
New York, N. Y.	1.573	37.5	1.573	37.5	Salt Lake City, Utah	(13) 35.0	(13) 35.0	(13) 35.0	(13) 35.0
Hebrew text	2.181	27.5	2.181	27.5	San Antonio, Tex.	(14) 40.0	(14) 40.0	(14) 40.0	(14) 40.0
Italian text	1.967	30.0	1.967	30.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.327	37.5	1.300	37.5
Russian text	1.667	27.0	1.667	27.0	Seranton, Pa.	1.269	39.0	1.269	39.0
Hungarian text	1.257	35.0	1.218	39.0	Machinist-operators.	1.296	39.0	1.296	39.0
Bohemian and Slavonic text.	1.104	38.5	1.052	38.5	Seattle, Wash.	1.336	35.0	1.286	35.0
Hellenic text.	1.093	37.5	1.093	37.5	South Bend, Ind.	1.100	40.0	1.075	40.0
German text.	1.573	37.5	1.573	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	1.160	37.5	1.120	37.5
Norfolk, Va.	1.150	40.0	1.093	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.080	37.5	1.080	37.5
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.094	40.0	1.063	40.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.307	37.5	1.307	37.5
Omaha, Nebr.	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0	Washington, D. C. ²	1.440	35.0	1.440	35.0
Peoria, Ill.	1.170	38.3	1.170	38.3	Wichita, Kans.	1.013	40.0	.975	40.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.270	37.5	1.231	37.5	Worcester, Mass.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
German text.	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0	Youngstown, Ohio	1.306	37.5	1.306	37.5

MACHINE OPERATORS: NIGHT WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.288	40.0	\$1.213	40.0	Jacksonville, Fla.	\$1.275	40.0	\$1.250	40.0
Baltimore, Md.	1.358	36.7	1.330	36.7	Kansas City, Mo. ²	1.306	37.5	1.306	37.5
Binghamton, N. Y. ¹	1.280	37.5	1.280	37.5	Little Rock, Ark.	1.100	36.3	1.100	36.3
Birmingham, Ala.	1.185	40.0	1.140	40.0	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.324	37.5	1.324	37.5
Boston, Mass.	1.440	37.5	1.440	37.5	Louisville, Ky.	1.233	40.0	1.183	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.:	—	—	—	—	Madison, Wis. ²	1.213	40.0	1.188	40.0
Machinist-operators.	1.369	37.5	1.369	37.5	Manchester, N. H.	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0
Butte, Mont.	1.297	35.0	1.297	35.0	Memphis, Tenn.	1.267	37.5	—	—
Charleston, S. C.	1.060	40.0	1.010	40.0	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.470	37.5	1.470	37.5
Charlotte, N. C.	1.100	40.0	1.080	40.0	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.416	33.3	1.416	33.3
Chicago, Ill.	1.710	36.3	1.683	36.3	Mobile, Ala.	1.120	37.5	1.070	37.5
Hebrew text	2.578	22.5	2.578	22.5	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	—	—	—	—
Polish text	1.631	32.5	1.631	32.5	Nashville, Tenn. ²	1.135	40.0	1.110	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.451	37.5	1.451	37.5	Newark, N. J.	1.587	37.5	1.533	37.5
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	1.482	37.5	1.482	37.5	New Haven, Conn.	1.188	38.5	1.117	38.5
Columbus, Ohio	1.422	37.5	1.422	37.5	New York, N. Y.	1.640	37.5	1.640	37.5
Dallas, Tex.	(15) 30.0	(15) 30.0	(15) 30.0	(15) 30.0	Hebrew text	3.000 ¹¹	20.0	3.000 ¹¹	20.0
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	—	—	—	—	Italian text	2.097	30.0	2.097	30.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.340	37.5	1.313	37.5	Hungarian text.	1.321	35.0	1.282	39.0
Denver, Colo.	1.337	36.7	1.317	36.7	German text	1.640	37.5	1.640	37.5
Des Moines, Iowa	1.315	40.0	1.265	40.0	Norfolk, Va.	1.213	40.0	1.155	40.0
Detroit, Mich. ²	1.547	37.5	1.530	37.5	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.156	40.0	1.125	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.261	35.5	1.233	36.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.216	40.0	1.216	40.0
El Paso, Tex.	1.217	37.5	1.217	37.5	Peoria, Ill.	1.235	38.3	1.235	38.3
Erle, Pa.	1.310	37.5	1.310	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.346	37.5	1.307	37.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40.0	1.200	40.0	German text	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Shopping News.	1.175	40.0	1.075	40.0	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.220	37.5	1.180	37.5
Houston, Tex.	1.443	37.5	1.353	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa. ²	1.422	37.5	1.422	37.5
Indianapolis, Ind. ²	1.390	37.5	1.380	37.5	Portland, Maine	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
					Portland, Oreg.	1.310	36.3	1.267	37.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

MACHINE OPERATORS: NIGHT WORK—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Providence, R. I.	\$1.400	40.0	\$1.400	40.0	Scranton, Pa.	\$1.346	39.0	\$1.346	39.0
Reading, Pa.	1.315	35.0	1.285	35.0	Machinist-operators	1.372	39.0	1.372	39.0
Richmond, Va.	1.150	40.0	1.138	40.0	Seattle, Wash.	1.407	35.0	1.357	35.0
Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.265	40.0	1.240	40.0	South Bend, Ind.	1.163	40.0	1.138	40.0
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.213	38.8	1.213	38.8	Spokane, Wash.	1.227	37.5	1.187	37.5
St. Louis, Mo.	1.444	37.5	1.444	37.5	Tampa, Fla.	1.173	37.5	1.173	37.5
St. Paul, Minn.	1.417	35.0	1.325	37.5	Toledo, Ohio	1.380	37.5	1.380	37.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	(16)	35.0	(16)	35.0	Washington, D. C. ²	1.583	35.0	1.583	35.0
San Antonio, Tex.	(17)	40.0	(17)	40.0	Wichita, Kans.	1.075	40.0	1.058	40.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1.393	37.5	1.367	37.5	Worcester, Mass.	1.188	40.0	1.188	40.0
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.373	37.5	1.373	37.5

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): DAY WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.225	40.0	\$1.150	40.0	Minneapolis, Minn.	\$1.336	33.3	\$1.336	33.3
Baltimore, Md.	1.290	36.7	1.262	36.7	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Binghamton, N. Y. ¹	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Nashville, Tenn. ²	1.065	40.0	1.040	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.125	40.0	1.080	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.520	37.5	1.467	37.5
Boston, Mass.	1.400	37.5	1.400	37.5	New Haven, Conn.	1.144	40.0	1.113	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.369	37.5	1.369	37.5	New York, N. Y.:				
Butte, Mont.	1.295	35.0	1.295	35.0	1-12 machines	1.524	37.5	1.524	37.5
Charleston, S. C.	1.040	40.0	990	40.0	13 or more machines	1.580	37.5	1.580	37.5
Charlotte, N. C.	1.040	40.0	1.020	40.0	Hellenic text	1.093	37.5	1.093	37.5
Chicago, Ill.	1.600	36.3	1.572	36.3	Norfolk, Va.	1.150	40.0	1.093	40.0
Polish text	1.569	32.5	1.569	32.5	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.064	40.0	1.063	40.0
German text	1.485	30.0	1.485	30.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.360	37.5	1.360	37.5	Peoria, Ill.	1.170	38.3	1.170	38.3
Cleveland, Ohio ²	1.353	37.5	1.353	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.270	37.5	1.231	37.5
Columbus, Ohio	1.333	37.5	1.333	37.5	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.220	37.5	1.180	37.5
Dallas, Tex.	1.166	37.5	1.166	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.355	37.5	1.355	37.5
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Maine	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.275	37.5	1.249	37.5	Portland, Oreg.	1.241	38.3	1.200	37.5
Denver, Colo.	1.263	36.7	1.242	36.7	Providence, R. I.	1.300	40.0	1.300	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa	1.225	40.0	1.175	40.0	Reading, Pa.	1.235	37.5	1.208	37.5
Detroit, Mich. ¹	1.467	37.5	1.450	37.5	Richmond, Va.	1.088	40.0	1.075	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.190	35.5	1.161	36.0	Rochester, N. Y. ²	1.200	40.0	1.175	40.0
El Paso, Tex.:					Rock Island (Ill.) district				
Head machinists	1.283	37.5	1.283	37.5		1.213	38.8	1.213	38.8
Erie, Pa.	1.283	37.5	1.283	37.5	St. Louis, Mo.	1.300	38.3	1.300	38.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.200	40.0	1.180	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.334	35.0	1.245	37.5
Houston, Tex.	1.337	37.5	1.267	37.5	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.180	37.5	1.180	37.5
Indianapolis, Ind. ¹	1.290	37.5	1.280	37.5	San Antonio, Tex.	1.120	40.0	1.120	40.0
Indianapolis, Fla.	1.200	40.0	1.175	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.327	37.5	1.300	37.5
Kansas City, Mo. ¹	1.226	37.5	1.226	37.5	Seattle, Wash.	1.336	35.0	1.286	35.0
Little Rock, Ark.	1.030	36.3	1.030	36.3	South Bend, Ind.	1.100	40.0	1.075	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.258	37.5	1.258	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	1.227	37.5	1.187	37.5
Louisville, Ky.	1.165	40.0	1.115	40.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.307	37.5	1.307	37.5
Madison, Wis. ¹	1.150	40.0	1.125	40.0	Washington, D. C. ¹	1.440	35.0	1.440	35.0
Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40.0	1.025	40.0	Wichita, Kans.	1.205	40.0	1.130	40.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.200	37.5	1.161	37.5	Worcester, Mass.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.340	37.5	1.340	37.5	Youngstown, Ohio	1.306	37.5	1.306	37.5

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): NIGHT WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.288	40.0	\$1.213	40.0	Boston, Mass.	\$1.440	37.5	\$1.440	37.5
Baltimore, Md.	1.358	36.7	1.330	36.7	Buffalo, N. Y.	1.369	37.5	1.369	37.5
Binghamton, N. Y. ¹	1.280	37.5	1.280	37.5	Butte, Mont.	1.368	35.0	1.368	35.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.185	40.0	1.140	40.0	Charleston, S. C.	1.100	40.0	1.050	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): NIGHT WORK—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Charlotte, N. C.	\$1.100	40.0	\$1.080	40.0	New Haven, Conn.	\$1.221	38.5	\$1.156	38.5
Chicago, Ill.	1.710	36.3	1.683	36.3	New York, N. Y.:				
Polish text	1.631	32.5	1.631	32.5	1-12 machines	1.635	37.5	1.635	37.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.451	37.5	1.451	37.5	13 or more machines	1.691	37.5	1.691	37.5
Cincinnati, Ohio ²	1.482	37.5	1.482	37.5	Norfolk, Va.	1.213	40.0	1.155	40.0
Columbus, Ohio	1.422	37.5	1.422	37.5	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.156	40.0	1.125	40.0
Dallas, Tex.	1.211	37.5	1.211	37.5	Omaha, Nebr.	1.216	40.0	1.216	40.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.340	37.5	1.313	37.5	Peoria, Ill.	1.235	38.3	1.235	38.3
Denver, Colo.	1.337	36.7	1.317	36.7	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.346	37.5	1.307	37.5
Des Moines, Iowa	1.315	40.0	1.285	40.0	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.290	37.5	1.249	37.5
Detroit, Mich. ²	1.547	37.5	1.530	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa. ²	1.422	37.5	1.422	37.5
Duluth, Minn.	1.261	35.5	1.233	36.0	Portland, Maine	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
El Paso, Tex.	1.217	37.5	1.217	37.5	Portland, Oreg.	1.310	36.3	1.267	37.5
Erie, Pa.	1.363	37.5	1.363	37.5	Providence, R. I.	1.400	40.0	1.400	40.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40.0	1.200	40.0	Reading, Pa.	1.371	35.0	1.342	35.0
Houston, Tex.	1.443	37.5	1.353	37.5	Richmond, Va.	1.150	35.0	1.138	40.0
Indianapolis, Ind. ²	1.390	37.5	1.380	37.5	Rochester, N. Y. ²	1.265	40.0	1.240	40.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.275	40.0	1.250	40.0	St. Louis, Mo.	1.444	37.5	1.444	37.5
Kansas City, Mo. ²	1.306	37.5	1.306	37.5	St. Paul, Minn.	1.417	35.0	1.325	37.5
Little Rock, Ark.	1.100	36.3	1.100	36.3	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.266	37.5	1.266	37.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.324	37.5	1.324	37.5	San Antonio, Tex.	1.180	40.0	1.180	40.0
Louisville, Ky.	1.233	40.0	1.183	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.393	37.5	1.367	37.5
Manchester, N. H.	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Seattle, Wash.	1.407	35.0	1.357	35.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.267	37.5	1.230	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	1.294	37.5	1.254	37.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.470	37.5	1.470	37.5	Toledo, Ohio	1.380	37.5	1.380	37.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.416	33.3	1.416	33.3	Washington, D. C. ²	1.583	35.0	1.583	35.0
Mobile, Ala.	1.120	37.5	1.070	37.5	Wichita, Kans.	1.205	40.0	1.130	40.0
Nashville, Tenn. ²	1.135	40.0	1.110	40.0	Worcester, Mass.	1.188	40.0	1.188	40.0
Newark, N. J.	1.587	37.5	1.533	37.5	Youngstown, Ohio	1.373	37.5	1.373	37.5

MAILERS: DAY WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.800	40.0	\$0.750	40.0	New York, N. Y.	\$1.151	37.5	\$1.044	37.5
Baltimore, Md.	.825	40.0	.800	40.0	Machine stampers	1.285	37.5	1.178	37.5
Birmingham, Ala.	.750	40.0	.725	40.0	Hand stampers	1.218	37.5	1.111	37.5
Boston, Mass.	1.063	40.0	1.020	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.900	40.0	.885	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	.800	40.0	.750	40.0	Peoria, Ill.	.700	40.0	.670	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.021	40.0	.990	40.0	Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Inserters and stuffers	.925	40.0	.888	40.0	Agreement A	.987	37.5	.987	37.5
Stencil makers	.700	40.0	.600	40.0	Agreement B	.987	37.5	.960	37.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.026	38.8	.970	40.0	Agreement C	.975	40.0	.975	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Agreement D ²	.850	40.0	.700	40.0
Shopping News	1.267	36.7	1.267	36.7	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.000	37.5	1.000	37.5
Columbus, Ohio	.825	40.0	.800	40.0	Portland, Maine:				
Dallas, Tex.	.600	40.0	.600	40.0	Lay-out men	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
Denver, Colo.	.894	40.0	.875	40.0	Bench workers	.625	40.0	.625	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa	1.018	40.0	.985	40.0	Portland, Oreg.	1.088	40.0	1.074	40.0
Detroit, Mich.	1.075	40.0	1.050	40.0	Rochester, N. Y.	.775	40.0	.750	40.0
Duluth, Minn.:					St. Louis, Mo.	.998	40.0	.998	40.0
Machine mailers	.885	40.0	.875	40.0	St. Paul, Minn. ²	.930	40.0	.930	40.0
Hand mailers	.310	40.0	.800	40.0	Salt Lake City, Utah	.820	40.0	.820	40.0
El Paso, Tex.	.825	40.0	.788	40.0	Foremen	.880	40.0	.880	40.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.800	40.0	.750	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.050	37.5	1.023	37.5
Houston, Tex.	.775	40.0	.750	40.0	Seattle, Wash. ²	1.013	37.5	1.013	37.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.036	38.0	1.036	38.0	Spokane, Wash.	.880	40.0	.850	40.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	.675	40.0	.600	40.0	Toledo, Ohio ²	1.033	37.5	1.000	37.5
Kansas City, Mo.	.950	40.0	.950	40.0	Washington, D. C.:				
Little Rock, Ark.	.550	40.0	.500	40.0	Agreement A	.900	40.0	.900	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	.975	37.5	.975	37.5	Agreement B:				
Louisville, Ky.	.850	40.0	.800	40.0	First year	.500	40.0	.500	40.0
Manchester, N. H.	.985	40.0	.985	40.0	Second year	.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.000	40.0	1.027	37.5	Third year	.650	40.0	.650	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.000	37.5	1.000	37.5	Fourth year	.750	40.0	.750	40.0
Minneapolis, Minn. ²	.938	40.0	.938	40.0	Wichita, Kans.	.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Nashville, Tenn.	.675	40.0	.625	40.0	Youngstown, Ohio	.900	35.0	.900	35.0
Newark, N. J.	1.067	37.5	1.067	37.5					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

MAILERS: NIGHT WORK

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.847	37.5	\$0.797	37.5	Milwaukee, Wis.	\$1.100	37.5	\$1.100	37.5
Baltimore, Md.	.943	35.0	.914	35.0	Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	.800	40.0	.775	40.0	Nashville, Tenn.	.675	40.0	.625	40.0
Boston, Mass.	1.103	40.0	1.060	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.217	34.5	1.217	34.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	.907	38.0	.800	40.0	New York, N. Y.	1.311	34.5	1.195	34.5
Butte, Mont.	1.011	37.5	.987	37.5	Hand stampers.	1.383	34.5	1.268	34.5
Foremen.	1.111	37.5	1.037	37.5	Automatic machine operators.	1.457	34.5	1.341	34.5
Chicago, Ill.	1.156	37.5	1.122	37.5	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.950	40.0	.927	40.0
Inserters and stuffers.	.930	37.5	.890	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.021	36.3	1.021	36.3
Stencil makers.	.747	37.5	.640	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.047	37.5	1.047	37.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.097	38.3	1.010	40.0	Portland, Ore.	1.160	37.5	1.145	37.5
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.143	35.0	1.143	35.0	Richmond, Va.	.700	40.0	.650	40.0
Shopping News.	1.394	35.0	1.394	35.0	Rochester, N. Y.	.825	40.0	.800	40.0
Denver, Colo.	.986	37.0	.968	37.0	St. Louis, Mo.	1.140	35.0	1.140	35.0
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.125	40.0	1.068	40.0	St. Paul, Minn. ²	.980	40.0	.980	40.0
Detroit, Mich.	1.175	40.0	1.150	40.0	Salt Lake City, Utah.	.850	40.0	.850	40.0
Duluth, Minn.:					Foremen.	.910	40.0	.870	40.0
Machine mailers.	.935	40.0	.925	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.070	37.5	1.043	37.5
Hand mailers.	.835	40.0	.825	40.0	Seattle, Wash. ¹	1.088	35.0	1.088	35.0
El Paso, Tex.	.900	40.0	.863	40.0	Spokane, Wash.	.930	40.0	.800	40.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.850	40.0	.800	40.0	Toledo, Ohio ²	1.067	37.5	1.067	37.5
Houston, Tex.	.805	40.0	.780	40.0	Washington, D. C.:				
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.114	38.0	1.114	38.0	Agreement A.	.950	40.0	.950	40.0
Kansas City, Mo.	.988	40.0	.988	40.0	Agreement B:				
Little Rock, Ark.:					First year.	.550	40.0	.550	40.0
Rate A.	.825	40.0	.825	40.0	Second year.	.600	40.0	.600	40.0
Rate B.	.630	40.0	.630	40.0	Third year.	.700	40.0	.700	40.0
Rate C.	.580	40.0	.580	40.0	Fourth year.	.800	40.0	.800	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.010	37.5	1.010	37.5	Wichita, Kans.	.600	40.0	.600	40.0
Louisville, Ky.	.910	40.0	.850	40.0					
Memphis, Tenn.	1.067	37.5	1.027	37.5					

PHOTOENGRAVERS: DAY WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.375	40.0	\$1.375	40.0	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.375	40.0	\$1.375	40.0
Baltimore, Md.	1.475	40.0	1.450	40.0	New Orleans, La.	.950	40.0	.900	40.0
Boston, Mass.	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5	New York, N. Y.	1.787	37.5	1.787	37.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.350	40.0	1.350	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.667	37.5	1.667	37.5	Omaha, Nebr.	1.363	40.0	1.363	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0	Peoria, Ill.	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.573	37.5	1.573	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.573	37.5	1.573	37.5
Rotogravure.	1.600	40.0	1.600	40.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0
Columbus, Ohio.	1.693	37.5	1.667	37.5	Portland, Ore.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Providence, R. I.	1.525	40.0	1.525	40.0
Dayton, Ohio.	1.479	40.0	1.454	40.0	Rochester, N. Y.	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0
Denver, Colo.	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0	Rock Island (Ill.) district.				
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.425	40.0	1.400	40.0					
Detroit, Mich.	1.600	37.5	1.533	37.5	St. Louis, Mo.	1.469	40.0	1.469	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	36.0	1.250	36.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.400	40.0	1.400	40.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.230	40.0	1.230	42.0	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.250	40.0	1.250	42.0
Houston, Tex.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	San Antonio, Tex.	1.375	40.0	1.310	42.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.467	37.5	1.467	37.5	San Francisco, Calif.	1.397	37.5	1.370	37.5
Kansas City, Mo.	1.531	40.0	1.500	40.0	Seattle, Wash.	1.500	40.0	1.450	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.350	40.0	1.350	40.0	Springfield, Mass.	1.410	37.5	1.410	39.0
Louisville, Ky.	1.300	40.0	1.250	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40.0	1.310	42.0	Toledo, Ohio.	1.600	37.5	1.600	37.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.533	37.5	1.533	37.5	Washington, D. C.	1.600	37.5	1.548	38.8
Minneapolis, Minn. ²	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	Wichita, Kans.	1.250	40.0	1.200	40.0
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Worcester, Mass.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

City		June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City		June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week			Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.500	40.0	\$1.500	40.0	Newark, N. J.	\$2.000	37.5	\$2.000	37.5		
Baltimore, Md.	1.625	40.0	1.600	40.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.857	35.0	1.857	35.0		
Boston, Mass.	1.600	37.5	1.600	37.5	New Orleans, La.	1.000	40.0	.950	40.0		
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0	New York, N. Y.	2.050	37.5	2.080	37.5		
Chicago, Ill.	1.967	37.5	1.867	37.5	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.639	36.0	1.639	36.0		
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.875	40.0	1.875	40.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.438	40.0	1.438	40.0		
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.829	35.0	1.829	35.0	Peoria, Ill.	1.438	36.5	1.438	36.5		
Rotogravure	1.840	37.5	1.840	37.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.787	37.5	1.787	37.5		
Columbus, Ohio.	1.827	37.5	1.800	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.600	40.0	1.600	40.0		
Dayton, Ohio.	1.593	40.0	1.568	40.0	Portland, Oreg.	1.450	40.0	1.450	40.0		
Denver, Colo.	1.438	40.0	1.438	40.0	Providence, R. I.	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0		
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.550	40.0	1.525	40.0	Rochester, N. Y.	1.625	40.0	1.625	40.0		
Detroit, Mich.	1.733	37.5	1.667	37.5	St. Louis, Mo.	1.678	38.0	1.678	38.0		
Duluth, Minn.	1.350	36.0	1.350	36.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.525	40.0	1.525	40.0		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.410	40.0	1.410	42.0	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.381	40.0	1.381	42.0		
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40.0	1.429	42.0		
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.600	37.5	1.600	37.5	San Francisco, Calif.	1.467	37.5	1.440	37.5		
Kansas City, Mo.	1.606	40.0	1.575	40.0	Scranton, Pa.	1.667	36.0	1.667	36.0		
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.460	37.5	1.460	37.5	Seattle, Wash.	1.550	40.0	1.500	40.0		
Louisville, Ky.	1.853	40.0	1.303	40.0	Springfield, Mass.	1.538	37.5	1.538	39.0		
Memphis, Tenn.	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0		
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.667	37.5	1.667	37.5	Toledo, Ohio.	1.733	37.5	1.733	37.5		
Minneapolis, Minn. ²	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0	Washington, D. C.	1.843	35.0	1.779	36.3		
Nashville, Tenn.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40.0	1.500	40.0		

JOURNEYMEN PRESSMEN: DAY WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.114	40.0	\$1.114	40.0	Indianapolis, Ind.	\$1.200	37.5	\$1.150	37.5
Baltimore, Md.	1.138	40.0	1.113	40.0	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Kansas City, Mo.	1.056	40.0	1.056	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.063	40.0	1.031	40.0	Little Rock, Ark.	.980	37.5	.844	48.0
Boston, Mass.:					Los Angeles, Calif.	1.147	37.5	1.147	37.5
Agreement A	1.200	42.0	1.150	42.0	Louisville, Ky.	1.165	40.0	1.115	40.0
Agreement B	1.260	40.0	1.150	42.0	Madison, Wis.	1.250	40.0	1.190	42.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.200	37.5	1.125	40.0	Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40.0	1.025	40.0
Color press	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Memphis, Tenn.	1.180	37.5	1.133	37.5
Butte, Mont.	1.130	35.0	1.090	35.0	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.193	37.5	1.193	37.5
Charleston, W. Va.	1.188	40.0	1.188	40.0	Color press	1.247	37.5	1.247	37.5
Charlotte, N. C.	.940	40.0			Minneapolis, Minn.	1.134	40.0	1.134	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.233	37.5	1.233	37.5	Mobile, Ala.	.980	40.0	.980	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio ²	1.203	40.0	1.203	40.0	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.181	40.0	1.181	40.0	Nashville, Tenn. ²	1.025	40.0	1.000	40.0
Offset and color press	1.248	40.0	1.248	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.367	37.5	1.333	37.5
Gravure	1.288	40.0	1.250	40.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.163	40.0	1.125	40.0
Shopping News	1.470	37.5	1.470	37.5	New Orleans, La.	.975	40.0	.813	40.0
Columbus, Ohio.	1.169	40.0	1.169	40.0	New York, N. Y.	1.433 ¹⁸	37.5	1.433 ¹⁸	37.5
Dallas, Tex.	1.113	37.5	1.060	37.5	Gravure	1.344	40.0	1.344	40.0
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Norfolk, Va.	.988	40.0	.950	40.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	40.0	1.175	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40.0	1.031	40.0
Denver, Colo.	1.136	37.5	1.018	40.0	Color press	1.125	40.0	1.094	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.170	40.0	1.120	40.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.110	40.0	1.110	40.0
Detroit, Mich.	1.304	38.3	1.266	38.3	Peoria, Ill.	1.100	38.3	1.043	38.3
Rotogravure	1.370	38.3	1.304	38.3	Color press	1.075	40.0	1.025	40.0
Shopping News	1.370	38.3	1.265	38.3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.120	37.5	1.093	37.5
Duluth, Minn.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Rotogravure	1.141	40.0	1.115	40.0
El Paso, Tex. ¹	1.006	40.0	.988	40.0	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.150	37.5	1.110	37.5
Erie, Pa.	1.100	40.0	.927	44.0	Pittsburgh, Pa. ²	1.156	37.5	1.156	37.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0	Portland, Maine	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Houston, Tex.	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0	Portland, Oreg.	1.140	37.5	1.140	37.5
					Providence, R. I.	1.326	40.0	1.326	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

JOURNEYMEN PRESSMEN: DAY WORK—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Reading, Pa.	\$1.182	37.5	\$1.155	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	\$0.906	40.0	\$0.906	40.0
Richmond, Va.	1.038	40.0	1.038	40.0	Springfield, Mass.	1.031	40.0	1.031	40.0
Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.175	40.0	1.175	40.0	Shopping News.	1.000	40.0	.960	40.0
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.216	37.0	1.216	37.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.080	37.5	1.080	37.5
St. Louis, Mo.	1.094	40.0	1.094	40.0	Toledo, Ohio:				
St. Paul, Minn.	1.144	40.0	1.094	40.0	Agreement A ²	1.240	37.5	1.207	37.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.067	37.5	1.067	37.5	Agreement B	1.207	37.5	1.207	37.5
San Antonio, Tex.	1.025	40.0	.938	40.0	Washington, D. C.	1.267	37.5	1.267	37.5
San Francisco, Calif.	1.220	37.5	1.220	37.5	Wichita, Kans.	.794	40.0	.794	40.0
Scranton, Pa.	1.154	40.0	1.154	40.0	Worcester, Mass.	1.050	40.0	1.050	40.0
Seattle, Wash.	1.200	37.5	1.200	37.5	Youngstown, Ohio	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0

JOURNEYMEN PRESSMEN: NIGHT WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.188	37.5	\$1.188	37.5	Nashville, Tenn. ¹	\$1.093	37.5	\$1.000	40.0
Baltimore, Md.	1.300	35.0	1.271	35.0	Newark, N. J.	1.594	34.5	1.536	34.5
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.280	37.5	1.280	37.5	New Haven, Conn.	1.292	36.0	1.250	36.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.214	35.0	1.179	35.0	New Orleans, La.	1.050	40.0	.888	37.5
Boston, Mass.	1.400	36.0	1.342	36.0	New York, N. Y.	1.630	¹⁰ 34.5	1.630	¹⁰ 34.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	38.0	1.179	40.0	Color press	1.666	¹⁰ 35.0	1.666	¹⁰ 35.0
Color press:					Gravure	1.495	39.0	1.495	39.0
Rate A	1.188	40.0	1.188	40.0	Norfolk, Va.	1.093	40.0	1.000	40.0
Rate B	1.267	37.5	1.267	37.5	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.125	40.0	1.063	40.0
Rate C	1.357	35.0	1.357	35.0	Color press	1.188	40.0	1.125	40.0
Butte, Mont.	1.219	35.0	1.125	35.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.176	40.0	1.176	40.0
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Peoria, Ill.	1.125	38.3	1.043	38.3
Charlotte, N. C.	1.000	40.0			Color press	1.150	40.0	1.050	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.380	35.0	1.380	35.0	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.275	34.5	1.246	34.5
Cincinnati, Ohio ²	1.225	40.0	1.225	40.0	Rotogravure	1.256	40.0	1.228	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio	1.350	35.0	1.350	35.0	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.220	37.5	1.180	37.5
Offset and color press.	1.426	35.0	1.426	35.0	Pittsburgh, Pa. ³	1.223	37.5	1.223	37.5
Gravure	1.471	35.0	1.429	35.0	Portland, Maine	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Columbus, Ohio	1.219	40.0	1.219	40.0	Portland, Oreg.	1.257	35.0	1.257	35.0
Dallas, Tex.	1.148	37.5	1.093	37.5	Providence, R. I.	1.393	38.0	1.396	38.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.263	40.0	1.233	40.0	Reading, Pa.	1.314	35.0	1.285	35.0
Denver, Colo.	1.217	35.0	1.158	36.0	Richmond, Va.	1.094	40.0	1.094	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.250	40.0	1.200	40.0	Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.259	40.0	1.259	40.0
Detroit, Mich.	1.429	36.0	1.386	36.0	St. Louis, Mo.	1.250	35.0	1.250	35.0
Rotogravure	1.500	35.0	1.429	35.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.196	40.0	1.144	40.0
Shopping News.	1.500	36.0	1.386	36.0	Salt Lake City, Utah:				
Duluth, Minn.	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	First 6 months.	1.067	37.5	1.067	37.5
El Paso, Tex. ²	1.006	40.0	.988	40.0	After 6 months.	1.133	37.5	1.133	37.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.100	40.0	1.050	40.0	San Antonio, Tex.	1.025	40.0	.938	40.0
Houston, Tex.	1.214	35.0	1.214	35.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.260	37.5	1.260	37.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.280	37.5	1.217	37.5	Scranton, Pa.	1.348	35.0	1.348	35.0
Kansas City, Mo.	1.110	40.0	1.110	40.0	Seattle Wash.	1.286	35.0	1.286	35.0
Little Rock, Ark.	1.150	37.5	.906	48.0	Spokane, Wash.	.938	40.0	.938	40.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.229	35.0	1.229	35.0	Springfield, Mass.	1.031	40.0	1.031	40.0
Louisville, Ky.	1.233	40.0	1.183	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.200	37.5	1.173	37.5
Manchester, N. H.	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Toledo, Ohio:				
Memphis, Tenn.	1.200	37.5	1.153	37.5	Agreement A ³	1.273	37.5	1.273	37.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.314	35.0	1.314	35.0	Agreement B	1.364	35.0	1.364	35.0
Color press.	1.371	35.0	1.371	35.0	Washington, D. C.	1.367	37.5	1.367	37.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.184	40.0	1.184	40.0	Wichita, Kans.	.844	40.0	.844	40.0
Mobile, Ala.	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0	Worcester, Mass.	1.200	35.0	1.200	35.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued					PRESSMEN-IN-CHARGE: DAY WORK				
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.239	40.0	\$1.239	40.0	Nashville, Tenn. ²	\$1.150	40.0	\$1.125	40.0
Baltimore, Md.	1.263	40.0	1.238	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.567	37.5	1.533	37.5
Birmingham, Ala.	1.156	40.0	1.125	40.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.313	40.0	1.275	40.0
Boston, Mass.:					New Orleans, La.	1.088	40.0	.875	40.0
Agreement A	1.343	42.0	1.293	42.0	New York, N. Y.	1.633 ¹⁸	37.5	1.633 ¹⁸	37.5
Agreement B	1.410	40.0	1.293	42.0	Gravure	1.531 ⁴	40.0	1.531 ⁴	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.333	37.5	1.250	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.188	40.0	1.156	40.0
Color press	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.172	40.0	1.172	40.0
Butte, Mont.	1.273	40.0	1.233	42.0	Peoria, Ill.	1.229	38.3	1.174	38.3
Chicago, Ill.	1.400	37.5	1.400	37.5	Color press	1.263	40.0	1.213	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio ²	1.291	40.0	1.291	40.0	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.253	37.5	1.227	37.5
Cleveland, Ohio:	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0	Rotogravure	1.275	40.0	1.248	40.0
Gravure	1.416	40.0	1.375	40.0	Pittsburgh, Pa. ²	1.223	37.5	1.223	37.5
Shopping News	1.600	37.5	1.600	37.5	Portland, Ore.	1.240	37.5	1.240	37.5
Columbus, Ohio.	1.294	40.0	1.294	40.0	Providence, R. I.	1.402	40.0	1.402	40.0
Dallas, Tex.	1.247	37.5	1.193	37.5	Reading, Pa.	1.315	37.5	1.288	37.5
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Richmond, Va.	1.163	40.0	1.163	40.0
Dayton, Ohio.	1.294	40.0	1.269	40.0	Rochester, N. Y. ²	1.269	40.0	1.269	40.0
Denver, Colo.	1.236	37.5	1.111	40.0	Rock Island (Ill.) district.				
Detroit, Mich.	1.435	38.3	1.395	38.3	St. Louis, Mo.	1.199	40.0	1.199	40.0
Color press	1.500	38.3	1.462	38.3	St. Paul, Minn.	1.269	40.0	1.219	40.0
Rotogravure	1.565	38.3	1.500	38.3	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.200	37.5	1.200	37.5
Shopping News	1.565	38.3	1.461	38.3	San Antonio, Tex.	1.150	40.0	1.063	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.	1.237	37.5	1.237	37.5
Erie, Pa.	1.250	40.0	1.950	44.0	Scranton, Pa.	1.238	40.0	1.238	40.0
Houston, Tex.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Seattle, Wash.	1.333	37.5	1.333	37.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.330	37.5	1.227	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	1.031	40.0	1.031	40.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.375	40.0	1.375	40.0	Springfield, Mass.	1.169	40.0	1.169	40.0
Kansas City, Mo.	1.119	40.0	1.119	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.213	37.5	1.213	37.5
Color press	1.244	40.0	1.244	40.0	Toledo, Ohio:				
Little Rock, Ark.	1.067	37.5	.875	48.0	Agreement A	1.353	37.5	1.353	37.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.213	37.5	1.213	37.5	Agreement B	1.387	37.5	1.353	37.5
Louisville, Ky.	1.233	40.0	1.153	40.0	Assistant pressmen-in-charge ²	1.313	37.5	1.280	37.5
Madison, Wis.	1.325	40.0	1.262	42.0	Washington, D. C.	1.400	37.5	1.400	37.5
Manchester, N. H.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Wichita, Kans.	.856	40.0	.856	40.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.293	37.5	1.240	37.5	Worcester, Mass.	1.175	40.0	1.175	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.300	37.5	1.300	37.5	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.259	40.0	1.259	40.0					
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)									

PRESSMEN-IN-CHARGE: NIGHT WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.321	37.5	\$1.321	37.5	Indianapolis, Ind.	\$1.410	37.5	\$1.304	37.5
Baltimore, Md.	1.443	35.0	1.414	35.0	Kansas City, Mo.	1.173	40.0	1.173	40.0
Boston, Mass.	1.567	36.0	1.503	36.0	Little Rock, Ark.	1.133	37.5	.937	48.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.382	38.0	1.304	40.0	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.300	35.0	1.300	35.0
Color press:					Louisville, Ky.	1.300	40.0	1.250	40.0
Rate A	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0	Manchester, N. H.	1.200	40.0	1.200	40.0
Rate B	1.400	37.5	1.400	37.5	Memphis, Tenn.	1.313	37.5	1.260	37.5
Rate C	1.500	35.0	1.500	35.0	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.429	35.0	1.429	35.0
Butte, Mont.	1.362	40.0	1.268	42.0	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.309	40.0	1.309	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.559	35.0	1.559	35.0	Nashville, Tenn. ²	1.227	37.5	1.125	40.0
Cincinnati, Ohio ²	1.313	40.0	1.313	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.811	34.5	1.754	34.5
Cleveland, Ohio:	1.550	35.0	1.500	35.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.458	36.0	1.417	36.0
Gravure	1.619	35.0	1.571	35.0	New Orleans, La.	1.163	40.0	1.033	37.5
Columbus, Ohio.	1.344	40.0	1.344	40.0	New York, N. Y.	1.848 ¹⁹	34.5	1.848 ¹⁹	34.5
Dallas, Tex.	1.281	37.5	1.227	37.5	Color press	1.889 ¹⁹	35.0	1.889 ¹⁹	35.0
Dayton, Ohio.	1.356	40.0	1.331	40.0	Gravure	1.695	39.0	1.695	39.0
Denver, Colo.	1.323	35.5	1.262	36.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40.0	1.188	40.0
Detroit, Mich.	1.571	36.0	1.529	36.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.238	40.0	1.238	40.0
Rotogravure	1.714	35.0	1.643	35.0	Peoria, Ill.	1.251	38.3	1.174	38.3
Shopping News	1.714	36.0	1.600	36.0	Color press	1.338	40.0	1.238	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.275	40.0	1.275	40.0	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.420	34.5	1.391	34.5
Houston, Tex.	1.286	35.0	1.286	35.0					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

PRESSMEN-IN-CHARGE; NIGHT WORK—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Philadelphia, Pa.—Con.					Scranton, Pa.	\$1.443	35.0	\$1.443	35.0
Rotogravure	\$1.400	40.0	\$1.371	40.0	Seattle, Wash.	1.429	35.0	1.429	35.0
Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.289	37.5	1.289	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0
Portland, Oreg.	1.364	35.0	1.364	35.0	Springfield, Mass.	1.169	40.0	1.169	40.0
Providence, R. I.	1.476	38.0	1.476	38.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.333	37.5	1.307	37.5
Reading, Pa.	1.457	35.0	1.429	35.0	Toledo, Ohio:				
Richmond, Va.	1.219	40.0	1.219	40.0	Agreement A	1.521	35.0	1.521	35.0
Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.353	40.0	1.353	40.0	Agreement B ¹	1.420	37.5	1.420	7.5
St. Louis, Mo.	1.370	35.0	1.370	35.0	Assistant pressmen-				
St. Paul, Minn.	1.319	40.0	1.289	40.0	in-charge ²	1.347	37.5	1.347	37.5
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.267	37.5	1.267	37.5	Washington, D. C.	1.500	37.5	1.500	37.5
San Antonio, Tex.	1.150	40.0	1.063	40.0	Wichita, Kans.	.906	40.0	.906	40.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1.327	37.5	1.327	37.5	Worcester, Mass.	1.343	35.0	1.343	35.0

STEREOTYPERS: DAY WORK

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.125	40.0	\$1.068	40.0	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.160	38.3	1.113	40.0	Nashville, Tenn. ¹	\$1.025	40.0	\$1.000	40.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	Newark, N. J.	1.238	40.0	1.188	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.209	37.0	1.209	37.0
Boston, Mass.	1.357	35.0	1.288	40.0	New Orleans, La.	.938	40.0	.866	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.188	40.0	1.116	40.0	New York, N. Y.	1.403	37.5	1.403	37.5
Butte, Mont.	1.204	35.0	1.179	35.0	Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40.0	.950	40.0
Charleston, W. Va.	1.130	40.0	1.130	42.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40.0	1.031	40.0
Chicago, Ill.	1.233	40.0	1.233	40.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Foreign language					Peoria, Ill.	1.103	37.5	1.030	38.8
dailies	1.765	32.5	1.765	32.5	Color work	1.253	37.5	1.227	37.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.263	38.8	1.200	40.0	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.200	37.5	1.200	37.5
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.150	37.5	1.111	37.5
Syndicates	1.427	37.5	1.427	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.211	37.5	1.211	37.5
Shopping News	1.429	37.5	1.429	37.5	Portland, Maine	1.075	40.0	1.075	40.0
Columbus, Ohio ¹	1.213	40.0	1.188	40.0	Portland, Oreg.	1.160	37.5	1.160	37.5
Dallas, Tex. ¹	1.100	37.5	1.100	37.5	Providence, R. I.	1.350	33.3	1.350	33.3
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Reading, Pa.	1.182	37.5	1.155	37.5
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	40.0	1.175	40.0	Richmond, Va.	1.038	40.0	1.038	40.0
Denver, Colo.	1.137	37.5	1.123	37.5	Rochester, N. Y.	1.147	40.0	1.117	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa	1.200	40.0	1.155	40.0	Rock Island (Ill.) district.				
Detroit, Mich.	1.300	40.0	1.275	40.0		1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.125	36.7	1.125	36.7	St. Louis, Mo.	1.167	40.0	1.167	40.0
El Paso, Tex. ¹	1.006	40.0	.956	40.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.156	40.0	1.125	40.0
Erie, Pa.	1.000	40.0	.944	40.0	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40.0	1.000	40.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.200	40.0	1.125	40.0	San Antonio, Tex.	1.110	40.0	1.000	40.0
Houston, Tex.	1.169	40.0	1.125	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.:				
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	37.5	1.213	37.5	Agreement A	1.209	37.5	1.169	37.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.175	40.0	1.150	40.0	Agreement B	1.538	32.5	1.538	32.5
Kansas City, Mo.	1.139	40.0	1.139	40.0	Scranton, Pa.	1.198	40.0	1.198	40.0
Little Rock, Ark.	.980	37.5	.940	37.5	Seattle, Wash.	1.286	35.0	1.286	35.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.147	37.5	1.147	37.5	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40.0	.975	40.0
Louisville, Ky.	1.165	40.0	1.075	40.0	Spokane, Wash.	1.093	37.5	1.053	37.5
Madison, Wis.	1.150	40.0	1.125	40.0	Springfield, Mass.	1.031	40.0	1.071	42.0
Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40.0	1.025	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.100	37.5	1.080	37.5
Memphis, Tenn.	1.106	37.0	1.075	40.0	Toledo, Ohio	1.240	37.5	1.240	37.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.250	37.5	1.250	37.5	Washington, D. C.	1.200	37.5	1.200	37.5
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.134	40.0	1.134	40.0	Wichita, Kans. ¹	.900	40.0	.875	40.0
Mobile, Ala.	.980	35.8	.980	35.8	Worcester, Mass.	1.120	37.5	1.033	45.0
					Youngstown, Ohio.	1.250	40.0	1.250	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

STEREOTYPERS: NIGHT WORK

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.188	40.0	\$1.111	40.0	Newark, N. J.	\$1.650	30.0	\$1.583	30.0
Baltimore, Md.	1.334	33.3	1.271	35.0	New Haven, Conn.	1.209	37.0	1.209	37.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.280	37.5	1.280	37.5	New Orleans, La.	1.080	37.5	1.000	40.0
Birmingham, Ala.	1.125	40.0	1.125	40.0	New York, N. Y.	1.741	31.5	1.741	31.5
Boston, Mass.	1.500	31.3	1.432	36.0	Norfolk, Va.	1.050	40.0	1.000	40.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40.0	1.179	40.0	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.125	40.0	1.063	40.0
Butte, Mont.	1.204	35.0	1.179	35.0	Omaha, Nebr.	1.216	40.0	1.216	40.0
Charleston, W. Va.	1.232	40.0	1.232	40.0	Peoria, Ill.	1.260	32.5	1.177	33.8
Chicago, Ill.	1.363	37.5	1.363	37.5	Color work	1.320	37.5	1.293	37.5
Foreign language dailies	2.195	27.5	2.195	27.5	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.253	37.5	1.253	37.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.360	37.5	1.306	37.5	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.220	37.5	1.180	37.5
Cleveland, Ohio	1.387	37.5	1.387	37.5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.278	37.5	1.278	37.5
Syndicates	1.507	37.5	1.507	37.5	Portland, Maine	1.150	40.0	1.150	40.0
Shopping News	1.509	37.5	1.509	37.5	Portland, Oreg.	1.243	35.0	1.243	35.0
Columbus, Ohio ²	1.254	40.0	1.229	40.0	Providence, R. I.	1.421	31.7	1.421	31.7
Dallas, Tex. ²	1.133	37.5	1.133	37.5	Reading, Pa.	1.314	35.0	1.285	35.0
Dayton, Ohio	1.263	40.0	1.238	40.0	Richmond, Va.	1.094	40.0	1.094	40.0
Denver, Colo.	1.183	37.5	1.170	37.5	Rochester, N. Y.	1.230	40.0	1.200	40.0
Des Moines, Iowa	1.275	40.0	1.238	40.0	St. Louis, Mo.	1.333	35.0	1.333	35.0
Detroit, Mich.	1.490	35.0	1.457	35.0	St. Paul, Minn.	1.206	40.0	1.175	40.0
Duluth, Minn.	1.200	36.7	1.200	36.7	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.063	40.0	1.063	40.0
El Paso, Tex. ²	1.006	40.0	.956	40.0	San Antonio, Tex.	1.110	40.0	1.000	40.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40.0	1.175	40.0	San Francisco, Calif.:				
Houston, Tex.	1.200	40.0	1.156	40.0	Agreement A	1.253	37.5	1.169	37.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.333	37.5	1.300	37.5	Agreement B	1.538	32.5	1.538	32.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.225	40.0	1.200	40.0	Scranton, Pa.	1.369	35.0	1.369	35.0
Kansas City, Mo.	1.194	40.0	1.194	40.0	Seattle, Wash.	1.357	35.0	1.357	35.0
Little Rock, Ark.	1.050	37.5	1.010	37.5	Spokane, Wash.	1.143	37.5	1.053	37.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.213	37.5	1.213	37.5	Springfield, Mass.:				
Louisville, Ky.	1.233	40.0	1.143	40.0	Agreement A	1.179	35.0	1.179	35.0
Manchester, N. H.	1.100	40.0	1.100	40.0	Agreement B	1.179	35.0	1.071	42.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.200	35.0	1.150	40.0	Tampa, Fla.	1.200	37.5	1.173	37.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.333	37.5	1.333	37.5	Toledo, Ohio	1.293	37.5	1.293	37.5
Minneapolis, Minn. ²	1.184	40.0	1.184	40.0	Washington, D. C.	1.458	32.5	1.458	32.5
Mobile, Ala.	1.000	35.8	1.000	35.8	Wichita, Kans. ²	.939	40.0	.914	40.0
Nashville, Tenn. ²	1.093	37.5	1.000	40.0	Worcester, Mass.	1.200	35.0	1.107	42.0
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.355	38.8	1.355	38.8

¹ Over 30 months' service.² See appendix, p. 79, for a listing of wage and hour changes effective after June 1, 1941.³ 44-hour week, September through May, at same weekly wage.⁴ Agreement permits 44 hours.⁵ Agreement permits 40 hours.⁶ Agreement permits 40 hours; in actual operation the workweek is alternated between 32 and 40 hours, making 36 hours the average.⁷ Agreement permits 35 hours.⁸ Agreement permits 33 hours.⁹ Agreement permits 36 hours.¹⁰ 38½ hours per week, Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.¹¹ Agreement permits 24 hours.¹² Piece work, 15.5 cents per 1,000 ems, agate.¹³ \$0.165 per 1,000 ems 6 to 6½ point, 40 lines.¹⁴ 6 point, \$0.130; 7 point, \$0.155.¹⁵ \$0.165 per 1,000 ems, agate.¹⁶ \$0.176 per 1,000 ems 6 to 6½ point, 40 lines.¹⁷ 6 point, \$0.135; 7 point, \$0.160.¹⁸ Agreement permits 45 hours.¹⁹ Agreement permits 42 hours.

APPENDIX

Changes in Wage or Hour Scales After June 1, 1941

In a number of instances changes in wage or hour scales had been agreed upon at the time the agents of the Bureau visited the cities, which were to take effect after the date of this survey. All such new scales are listed below, with the dates effective.

BOOK AND JOB

Bindery women

Chicago, Ill.: Loose leaf and blank book workers, \$0.550, July 1, 1941.
Des Moines, Iowa: \$0.525, November 15, 1941.
Houston, Tex.: \$0.525, June 15, 1941.
Little Rock, Ark.: \$0.475, October 14, 1941.
Rochester, N. Y.:
Agreement A, \$0.525, November 1, 1941.
Agreement B, 2½ percent increase, September 1, 1941.
Scranton, Pa.: \$0.520, October 1, 1941.
Wichita, Kans.: \$0.488, November 1, 1941.

Bookbinders

Chicago, Ill.:
Agreement A, 1.3 cents per hour increase for all classifications, November 18, 1941.
Agreement C, 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, July 1, 1941.
Des Moines, Iowa: \$1.050, November 15, 1941.
Houston, Tex.: \$1.050, June 15, 1941.
Foremen and head rulers, \$1.200, June 15, 1941.
Little Rock, Ark.: \$0.975, October 14, 1941.
New York, N. Y.: 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications except hand workers; 7.5 cents per hour for hand workers (semiskilled and unskilled), July 7, 1941.
Philadelphia, Pa.:
Agreement B, \$1.070, September 1, 1941.
Agreement C, 2.5 cents per hour increase, September 1, 1941.
Rochester, N. Y.:
Agreement A, \$1.100, November 1, 1941.
Agreement B, 2½ percent increase, September 1, 1941.
Scranton, Pa.: 2 cents per hour increase October 1, 1941.
Wichita, Kans.: \$0.950, November 1, 1941.

Compositors, hand

Buffalo, N. Y.: \$1.150, September 1, 1941.
Chicago, Ill.: Loose leaf and blank book work, 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, July 1, 1941.
Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.200, November 1, 1941.

Portland, Oreg.: \$1.200, July 1, 1941.
Rochester, N. Y.:
Agreement A, \$1.150, November 1, 1941.
Agreement B, 2½ percent increase, September 1, 1941.

Electrotypers

Cleveland, Ohio: Batterymen, builders, casters, and branchmen, \$1.300, October 1, 1941.
Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
York, Pa.: \$1.170, July 1, 1941.

Machine operators

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.200, November 1, 1941.
Portland, Oreg.: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
Rochester, N. Y.:
Agreement A, \$1.150, November 1, 1941.
Agreement B, 2½ percent increase, September 1, 1941.

Machine tenders (machinists)

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.200, November 1, 1941.
Portland, Oreg.: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
Rochester, N. Y.:
Agreement A, \$1.150, November 1, 1941.
Agreement B, 2½ percent increase, September 1, 1941.

Mailers

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.200, August 14, 1941.
Detroit, Mich.: \$1.175, August 1, 1941.

Photoengravers

Baltimore, Md.: 37½ hours per week, July 1, 1941.
Washington, D. C.: \$1.520, July 1, 1941.

Press assistants and feeders

Buffalo, N. Y.: 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, August 11, 1941.
Chicago, Ill.: 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications except loose leaf printing, June 25, 1941; loose leaf printing, 5 cents per hour increase, July 1, 1941.

New Haven, Conn.: Horizontal, Miehle and other press assistants, 2.5 cents per hour increase, June 13, 1941.

Portland, Oreg.:

Cylinder assistants, \$0.850, June 12, 1941.

Platen feeders, \$0.750, June 12, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.:

Agreement A, 2.5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, November 1, 1941.

Agreement B, 2½ percent increase, for all classifications, September 1, 1941.

Cylinder pressmen

Buffalo, N. Y.: 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, August 11, 1941.

Chicago, Ill.: 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications except loose leaf printing, June 25, 1941; loose leaf printing, 5 cents per hour increase, July 1, 1941.

New Haven, Conn.:

Magazine work: Miehle vertical and horizontal presses, \$1.000, June 13, 1941.

Cylinder presses, \$1.050, June 13, 1941.

2-color presses, \$1.125, June 13, 1941.

Portland, Oreg.: 8 cents per hour increase, June 12, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.:

Agreement A, 2.5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, November 1, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.—Continued.

Agreement B, 2½ percent increase for all classifications, September 1, 1941.

Washington, D. C.: Job automatic cylinder presses (1 or 2 vertical Miehle presses; 1 or 2 Kelly job presses; 1 or 2 Miller Hi-Speed presses; any cylinder press 20 inches or under; 1 offset press 24 inches or under; any combination of above), 2.5 cents per hour increase, July 1, 1941.

Wichita, Kans.: 2.5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, November 1, 1941.

Platen pressmen

Buffalo, N. Y.: 5 cents per hour increase, August 11, 1941.

Chicago, Ill.: 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications except loose leaf printing, June 25, 1941; loose leaf printing, 5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, July 1, 1941.

Portland, Oreg.: \$1.060, June 12, 1941.

Foremen, \$1.123, June 12, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.:

Agreement A, 2.5 cents per hour increase for all classifications, November 1, 1941.

Agreement B, 2½ percent increase for all classifications, September 1, 1941.

Washington, D. C.: 2.5 cents per hour increase, for all classifications, July 1, 1941.

Wichita, Kans.: 1 or 2 presses, 2.5 cents per hour increase, November 1, 1941.

NEWSPAPER

Compositors, hand: Day work

Binghamton, N. Y.: \$1.150, September 1, 1941.

Cleveland, Ohio: 7½ percent increase, September 5, 1941.

Detroit, Mich.: \$1.493, October 1, 1941.

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.300, August 1, 1941.

Kansas City, Mo.: \$1.270, June 23, 1941.

Madison, Wis.: \$1.175, October 1, 1941.

Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.090, July 3, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.409, July 13, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.225, August 1, 1941.

Washington, D. C.: \$1.469, November 12, 1941.

Compositors, hand: Night work

Binghamton, N. Y.: \$1.308, September 1, 1941.

Cleveland, Ohio: 7½ percent increase, September 5, 1941.

Detroit, Mich.: \$1.573, October 1, 1941.

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.400, August 1, 1941.

Kansas City, Mo.: \$1.350, June 23, 1941.

Madison, Wis.: \$1.238, October 1, 1941.

Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.160, July 3, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.476, July 13, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.290, August 1, 1941.

Washington, D. C.: \$1.611, November 12, 1941.

Machine operators: Day work

Binghamton, N. Y.: \$1.150, September 1, 1941.

Cleveland, Ohio: 7½ percent increase, September 5, 1941.

Detroit, Mich.: \$1.493, October 1, 1941.

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.300, August 1, 1941.

Kansas City, Mo.: \$1.270, June 23, 1941.

Madison, Wis.: \$1.175, October 1, 1941.

Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.090, July 3, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.409, July 13, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.225, August 1, 1941.

Washington, D. C.: \$1.469, November 12, 1941.

Machine operators: Night work

Binghamton, N. Y.: \$1.308, September 1, 1941.

Cleveland, Ohio: 7½ percent increase, September 5, 1941.

Detroit, Mich.: \$1.573, October 1, 1941.

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.400, August 1, 1941.

Kansas City, Mo.: \$1.350, June 23, 1941.

Madison, Wis.: \$1.238, October 1, 1941.

Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.160, July 3, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.476, July 13, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.290, August 1, 1941.

Washington, D. C.: \$1.611, November 12, 1941.

Machine tenders (machinists): Day work

Binghamton, N. Y.: \$1.150, September 1, 1941.

Cleveland, Ohio: 7½ percent increase, September 5, 1941.

Detroit, Mich.: \$1.493, October 1, 1941.

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.300, August 1, 1941.

Kansas City, Mo.: \$1.270, June 23, 1941.

Madison, Wis.: \$1.175, October 1, 1941.

Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.090, July 3, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.409, July 13, 1941.

Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.225, August 1, 1941.

Washington, D. C.: \$1.469, November 12, 1941.

Machine tenders (machinists): Night work

Binghamton, N. Y.: \$1.308, September 1, 1941.

Cleveland, Ohio: 7½ percent increase, September 5, 1941.

Detroit, Mich.: \$1.573, October 1, 1941.

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.400, August 1, 1941.
 Kansas City, Mo.: \$1.350, June 23, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.160, July 3, 1941.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.476, July 13, 1941.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.290, August 1, 1941.
 Washington, D. C.: \$1.611, November 12, 1941.

Mailers: Day work

Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.000, June 19, 1941.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: Rate D, \$0.900, August 16, 1941.
 St. Paul, Minn.: \$0.970, July 17, 1941.
 Seattle, Wash.: \$1.060, July 7, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.067, September 1, 1941.

Mailers: Night work

Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.060, June 19, 1941.
 St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.020, July 17, 1941.
 Seattle, Wash.: \$1.136, July 7, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.093, September 1, 1941.

Photoengravers: Day work

Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.450, July 5, 1941.

Photoengravers: Night work

Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.575, July 5, 1941.

Journeyman pressmen: Day work

Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.240, July 1, 1941.
 El Paso, Tex.: \$1.031, October 1, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.050, July 1, 1941.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.209, July 12, 1941.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.200, October 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: Rate A, \$1.273, September 1, 1941.

Journeyman pressmen: Night work

Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.320, July 1, 1941.
 El Paso, Tex.: \$1.031, October 1, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.120, July 1, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.289, July 12, 1941.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.294, October 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: Rate A, \$1.300, September 1, 1941.

Pressmen-in-charge: Day work

Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.328, July 1, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.175, July 1, 1941.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.276, July 12, 1941.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.294, October 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio:
 Agreement B, \$1.420, September 1, 1941.
 Assistant pressmen-in-charge, \$1.347, September 1, 1941.

Pressmen-in-charge: Night work

Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.409, July 1, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.253, July 1, 1941.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.356, July 12, 1941.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.378, October 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio:
 Agreement B, \$1.447, September 1, 1941.
 Assistant pressmen-in-charge, \$1.373, September 1, 1941.

Stereotypers: Day work

Columbus, Ohio: \$1.225, December 7, 1941.
 Dallas, Tex.: \$1.225, August 25, 1941.
 El Paso, Tex.: \$1.038, October 1, 1941.
 Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.200, July 1, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.050, August 1, 1941.
 Wichita, Kans.: \$0.913, July 16, 1941.

Stereotypers: Night work

Columbus, Ohio: \$1.275, December 7, 1941.
 Dallas, Tex.: \$1.279, August 25, 1941.
 El Paso, Tex.: \$1.038, October 1, 1941.
 Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.275, July 1, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.120, August 1, 1941.
 Wichita, Kans.: \$0.952, July 16, 1941.