
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Isador Lubin, Commissioner

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades

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PREFACE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made surveys of union wage rates and hours in the printing trades each year since 1907. Previous to 1936 these data were included in annual reports covering trades in several industries. These publications are now out of print.

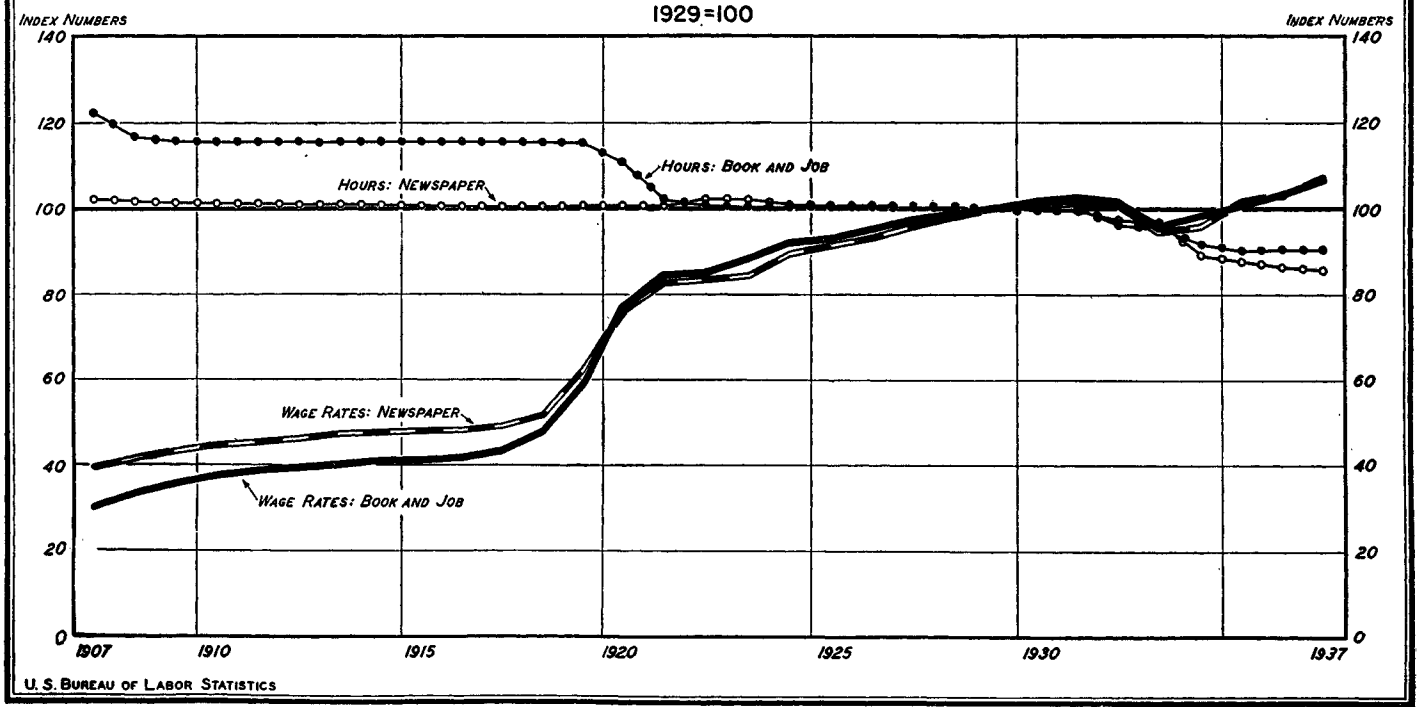
The 1937 report not only serves as a reference for current rates of wages and hours but also shows the trend throughout the period 1907 to 1937. Because of the prevalence of union agreements in the printing trades, union rates in the 70 cities covered are an important indicator of wage and hour trends in the printing trades throughout the country.

This bulletin was prepared in the Industrial Relations Division under the supervision of Florence Peterson, chief of the division. J. J. Senturia and C. F. Rauth directed the study until the time they left the Bureau. The major contribution in the preparation of the bulletin was made by F. S. McElroy.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

FEBRUARY 1, 1938.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE PRINTING TRADES (ON MAY 15TH EACH YEAR)



Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades, May 15, 1937

Summary

Hourly wage rates for union members in the printing trades increased 3.8 percent in newspaper work and 3.1 percent in book and job work between May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1937. During the same period, average scales of hours per week in union agreements decreased 0.9 percent for newspaper workers and 0.2 percent for book and job workers.

The 1937 average hourly rate for all union newspaper workers in the 70 cities surveyed was \$1.305 and for book and job workers \$1.108. The average scale of hours was 38.7 per week in newspaper work and 39.9 in book and job work. More than 80 percent of the book and job workers were on a 40-hour basis. In newspaper work about 48 percent were working on a 37½-hour week and 23 percent on 40-hour scales. Over half of the night newspaper workers had 37½-hour scales.

More than 50 percent of the book and job rate quotations and more than 60 percent of the newspaper rate quotations showed wage increases over 1936. These increases affected 62 percent of the members in book and job work and 67 percent of those in newspaper work. Decreases in hour scales affected about 3 percent of the book and job members and 9 percent of the newspaper members. Increased scales of hours were reported for 4.5 percent of the newspaper workers.

Scope and Method

Union scales of wages and hours in the principal organized time-work trades have been collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics each year since 1907. The early studies included 39 cities. The coverage was gradually extended until, in the period from 1934 to date, 70 cities were included in the annual survey.

The cities ¹ covered in 1937 and the region in which each is classified are as follows:

North and Pacific

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

South

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

In some of these cities there were no union agreements in force for some of the printing trades. In such instances, of course, no rates for those trades are included in this report. About 89,000 members of printing unions were covered in the 1937 survey; about 58,000 in the book and job section and 31,000 in the newspaper section. Inter-

¹ The roman numerals following the city names indicate the population group in which the city is included in table 8.

views were held with 577 union representatives, and 1847 quotations of rates were received. The rates collected were those actually in force on May 15.

Definitions.—A union scale is a scale of wages and hours agreed to by an employer (or group of employers) and a labor organization for persons who are actually working or would be working if there were work to be done in that locality. A union scale usually fixes a limit in one direction, that is, a minimum wage rate and maximum hours of work with specific provisions for overtime.

A collective agreement is a mutual arrangement between a union and an employer (or group of employers) regarding wages and hours and other working conditions. Collective agreements are usually written and are signed by both parties. The Bureau has included scales in oral agreements only in those cases where there was clear evidence that the rates were actually in effect.

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 shown.

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

Union rates and actual rates.—The rates of wages and hours shown in this report were obtained from union business agents, secretaries, or other officials of local unions in the 70 cities visited. Ninety-six percent of the rate quotations were taken from written agreements. Where no written agreements were obtained, the Bureau representative listed the data on a schedule which the union official then signed. If the Bureau representative had any reason to question the accuracy of the data, he made further inquiry from persons who might be informed about the situation. It is believed that the rates listed in this report represent the union scales in force on May 15, 1937.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that these rates are in all cases the actual wages paid or hours worked. 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 in effect for the majority of the members, the adjusted scale of hours is used in this report rather than the theoretical scale appearing in the written agreement.

Union rates and prevailing rates.—It should be remembered that the rates quoted are for union members working on a union-contract basis. Union strength varies in the different cities and trades. Where practically all the workers of a particular trade belong to the local union, the union rate quoted is equivalent to the prevailing rate in the community. If only a few of the craftsmen belong to the union, the union rate may not be the actual prevailing rate. No attempt has been made in this study to discover what proportions of all the workers in each occupation, in each city, are members of their respective unions.

Averages.—The averages for each trade given in this report are weighted according to the number of members in the various local unions. Thus the averages reflect not only the actual rates provided for in 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 averages computed from identical unions that reported for both years. The membership weights in both of the averages 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 averages 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.

Trend of Union Wage Rates and Hours

Wage rates.—The index of hourly wage rates for union members in all printing trades increased 3.4 percent between May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1937. The index for the newspaper trades increased to 107, the highest level since the annual surveys were begun in 1907. The book and job index rose to 106.7, also an all-time high. In comparison with the base year of the series (1929) the newspaper index increased 0.3 of a point more than the book and job index.

The wage index for the book and job trades has advanced 11.3 percent, and the newspaper index 13.2 percent from the depression low. The increase in the book and job index since 1933 has been somewhat more regular than that of the newspaper index, from two to three points each year. The index for the newspaper trades rose slightly more than one point in 1934, almost six points in 1935, one and one-half points in 1936, and almost four points in 1937.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in all printing trades, 1907 to 1937*

[1929=100.0]

Year	Book and job		Newspaper		Year	Book and job		Newspaper	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours		Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907.....	30.0	122.4	39.2	102.3	1923.....	88.3	100.2	84.4	102.2
1908.....	33.3	116.8	41.3	101.8	1924.....	92.0	100.2	89.5	100.8
1909.....	35.7	115.8	43.1	101.5	1925.....	92.9	100.3	91.1	100.5
1910.....	37.6	115.4	44.6	101.3	1926.....	95.0	100.1	93.1	100.7
1911.....	38.6	115.4	45.2	101.3	1927.....	97.3	100.1	95.9	100.4
1912.....	39.3	115.3	46.0	101.1	1928.....	98.7	100.1	98.3	100.2
1913.....	40.0	115.3	47.0	101.0	1929.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	40.9	115.3	47.5	100.8	1930.....	101.8	99.9	101.0	99.8
1915.....	41.1	115.3	47.8	100.7	1931.....	102.5	99.9	101.3	99.8
1916.....	41.7	115.3	48.0	100.6	1932.....	101.4	96.1	101.1	97.3
1917.....	43.2	115.3	49.2	100.6	1933.....	95.8	95.1	94.5	96.8
1918.....	47.8	115.3	51.6	100.6	1934.....	98.4	91.8	95.8	89.1
1919.....	53.9	115.2	62.2	100.8	1935.....	100.6	90.4	101.6	87.6
1920.....	76.9	110.9	76.1	100.7	1936.....	103.5	90.5	103.1	86.5
1921.....	84.7	102.1	82.8	100.4	1937.....	106.7	90.3	107.0	85.7
1922.....	85.0	100.8	83.5	102.4					

During the 30 years since the inception of the Bureau's series, the wage-rate indexes for both the book and job trades and the newspaper trades have shown increases in every year except 1932 and 1933. The 1937 book and job index is 356 percent and the newspaper index 273 percent of the 1907 figures. The relatively more rapid movement in the book and job wage-rate index occurred principally in the periods

from 1907 to 1911 and from 1917 to 1921. Both indexes rose during these years but that of the book and job trades increased more rapidly than that of the newspaper trades.

Hours.—Average scales of hours per week, as reported by identical unions, declined 0.5 percent between May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1937. The index for newspaper trades fell relatively more (0.9 percent) than that for the book and job trades (0.2 percent). The 1937 index of hours per week in the newspaper trades was 85.7, or 14.3 percent below the base year, 1929. The index in the book and job printing trades (90.3) was 9.7 percent under 1929. The indexes in both sections of the printing industry indicate that the average scales of hours per week in 1937 were lower than at any time since the Bureau's studies were begun 30 years ago.

Since 1907 the book and job index of hour scales has fallen 26.3 percent, as compared to 16.3 percent in the newspaper trades. As a result, average hours in book and job trades, which were much higher than the newspaper average in 1907, are now only slightly above it.² The declines in weekly scales of hours for the book and job trades were recorded principally in the years 1908, 1920 and 1921, 1932 and 1934. The index was practically constant from 1910 to 1920 and from 1923 to 1931. The newspaper index showed only slight changes down to 1932, except for an increase of two points in 1922 which counteracted all the decreases since 1907. Practically all of the reduction in hours in newspaper trades took place in the years 1932 and 1934.

Trend of Wage Rates and Hours, by Trades

Indexes for each trade from 1907 to 1937 are shown in table 2. Separate indexes for day and night work in the newspaper trades are not shown, since the movement from year to year is very similar.

The index of hourly wage rates for every printing trade advanced from 1936 to 1937. In the book and job section, press assistants and feeders had the greatest relative increase, 5.2 percent. The typographical union trades—hand compositors, machine operators, and machine tenders—led the newspaper group, each with 4.3 percent advances over the year.

In each trade the wage-rate index now stands at the highest point reached during the series. The photoengravers show the greatest relative gain in wage rates since 1916, among both book and job and newspaper trades. Of the book and job trades included in the series since 1907, press assistants and feeders show the greatest and machine operators have the smallest relative gain since 1907. Newspaper trades show less variation in changes since 1907 although stereotypers advanced somewhat less than the other trades in the group.

² See chart p. VI.

In comparison with the base year, photoengravers show the greatest change. In the book and job section the photoengravers' index is 13.7 percent and in the newspaper section 9.9 percent over 1929. The indexes for bookbinders and bindery women show the least rise among the book and job trades since 1929. The least advance since 1929 among the newspaper trades is shown by the stereotypers, with 5.2 percent.

Every printing trade except bookbinders and machine tenders in the book and job section had a slightly lower index of hours in 1937 than in 1936. The greatest decrease was in the index for stereotypers, which declined 1.8 percent over the year.

Press assistants and feeders and cylinder pressmen in the book and job group had lower indexes of weekly hours in 1934 and 1935 than in 1937. All the other trade indexes reached their all-time lows in 1937.

Newspaper machine tenders show the greatest change from the base year, their index in 1937 being 20.3 percent below 1929. Among the book and job trades during the same period, photoengravers have had the greatest change in weekly hours, their index being 14.8 percent under that for 1929.

Since 1907 the greatest relative reduction in hours scales among book and job trades has been gained by the press assistants (24 percent) and the bookbinders (23.3 percent). The typographical union trades show the greatest relative reduction in hours scales among newspaper trades over the longer period (compositors 17.8 percent and machine operators 19.1 percent since 1907; machine tenders 20.8 percent since 1912). Web pressmen show the least reduction (14.1 percent) since 1907.

TABLE 2.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in each printing trade

Year	BOOK AND JOB [1929=100.0]									
	Bindery women		Bookbinders		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.....	-----	-----	40.5	107.4	41.1	108.7	45.6	107.5	44.9	108.6
1916.....	37.3	107.0	40.6	107.4	42.0	108.7	45.7	107.7	45.0	108.8
1917.....	37.9	107.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1918.....	40.6	107.0	43.1	107.4	42.9	108.7	46.8	107.7	46.1	108.8
1919.....	45.3	107.0	48.4	107.4	47.3	108.7	50.5	107.7	50.6	108.8
1920.....	58.7	107.0	61.8	107.4	57.8	108.7	60.9	107.7	62.2	108.8
1921.....	81.1	107.0	81.2	107.4	76.1	108.7	77.6	107.7	77.9	108.8
1922.....	94.7	102.1	88.9	101.9	87.3	102.8	87.8	102.1	90.1	100.8
1923.....	91.7	100.8	85.3	100.9	88.8	100.7	87.9	100.6	89.0	100.4
1924.....	95.8	100.3	90.5	100.4	90.9	99.7	89.5	100.2	90.8	100.1
1925.....	97.2	100.3	94.5	100.1	94.9	100.0	93.3	99.8	94.8	100.0
1926.....	98.3	100.3	95.6	100.4	94.4	100.0	93.3	100.2	94.9	100.2
1927.....	96.4	100.5	97.3	100.3	96.3	100.0	94.4	100.0	98.2	100.0
1928.....	98.7	99.9	99.4	100.0	98.0	100.0	98.1	100.2	98.8	100.0
1929.....	99.2	99.8	98.9	100.7	99.5	100.0	98.4	100.0	99.2	100.0
1930.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931.....	100.7	99.9	101.2	99.9	102.2	100.0	102.7	100.0	101.8	100.0
1932.....	101.2	99.8	101.6	99.8	102.8	100.0	103.2	100.0	102.9	100.0
1933.....	98.7	99.9	97.9	99.7	102.5	99.7	103.3	99.9	103.5	100.0
1934.....	94.8	99.9	94.4	99.6	96.3	96.5	96.9	95.6	97.4	95.0
1935.....	99.0	93.5	97.9	93.1	97.3	94.1	97.0	92.9	100.4	91.5
1936.....	100.5	92.8	99.3	91.5	99.0	92.4	98.6	91.2	100.9	90.7
1937.....	102.4	92.4	100.6	91.5	102.0	91.7	102.0	99.4	104.0	90.2
1938.....	104.0	91.9	103.4	91.5	105.8	91.6	104.8	90.3	107.0	90.2
	Electro- typers		Photo- engravers		Press assist- ants and feeders		Pressmen, cylinder		Pressmen, platen	
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

¹ Minor corrections have been made in the indexes for some trades for 1936.

TABLE 2.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in each printing trade—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

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
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 ¹	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

NEWSPAPER

Year	Compositors, hand		Machine operators		Machines tenders (machinists)		Photo-engravers		Pressmen, web presses		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	100.3	48.3	105.7	50.9	98.3	54.8	100.9
1919.....	52.9	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 ¹	102.7	84.0	102.9	82.7	102.8	80.0	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

¹ Minor corrections have been made in the indexes for some trades for 1936.

Changes Between 1936 and 1937

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 that year 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 change in 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.

The effect of such changes in union membership is revealed in a comparison of the indexes and averages for the years 1936³ and 1937 in the book and job trades. As a result of the substantial increases in union membership under effective scales in 1937, particularly in the lower-paid crafts and areas in book and job work, the index of wage rates increased 3.1 percent, whereas the average rates showed an increase of only 1.4 cents per hour, or 1.3 percent over the average for 1936. Changes in membership were not so marked in the newspaper trades, the index increasing 3.8 percent, the average 3.7 percent.

Because the averages do not accurately reflect changes from year to year, no table comparing 1936 and 1937 averages is included in this report. For the trends of actual union rates, the tables of indexes (tables 1 and 2) should be consulted. These tables are so computed as to eliminate the effect of fluctuating memberships at various rates.⁴

Wage rates.—Of the 1,719 quotations of union wage rates in the printing trades which were comparable with 1936 quotations, 992 or 57.7 percent reported increases. Only 17 quotations, scarcely 1 percent, showed decreases. The increases affected 63.7 percent of all the members covered. Only 0.4 percent of the total membership was affected by decreases.

In the book and job trades 52.5 percent of the comparable quotations showed increases in wage rates between May 15, 1936, and May

³ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 631.

⁴ For a fuller discussion on averages and indexes, see p. 4.

15, 1937. Less than 1 percent reported decreases and 46.6 percent indicated that no change had taken place during the year. Of the total members reported, 61.9 percent received increases, 37.9 percent had no change in their rates, and only 0.2 percent sustained decreases.

In 7 of the 10 book and job trades, over half the members received increases. Machine tenders led with 81.8 percent of their members having higher rates in 1937 than in 1936. Others with comparatively high percentages of members having increases were machine operators (80.8 percent), platen pressmen (77.0 percent), bookbinders (74.2 percent), and hand compositors (73.2 percent). The smallest percentage of members receiving increases in any trade was 24.5 for photoengravers. The eight decreases reported were distributed among three trades. In no trade were as many as 2 percent of the members affected by decreases in wage rates.

In the newspaper trades a higher percentage of the quotations (62.5) showed increased hourly rates. The percentage of total members benefited (66.9) was also higher than for the book and job industry. Photoengravers, web pressmen, and stereotypers reported 9 quotations (1.0 percent of the total) showing decreased hourly scales. These decreases affected only 0.6 percent of the union members covered in the newspaper field. There was practically no difference between day and night workers with regard to percentages affected by changes in wage scales.

More than half the quotations for each of the respective newspaper trades, except photoengravers, showed increased rate scales. Over 75 percent of all the members covered in each of the following trades had their hourly rates raised during the year: Hand compositors, both day workers and night workers; machine operators, both day and night; and machine tenders, both day and night. The greatest percentage of members in any one classification receiving increases was 83.1 for machine tenders engaged in night work. Day and night photoengravers and night pressmen were the only groups in which less than 50 percent of the members had wage-rate increases.

No decreases were reported for compositors, machine operators, or machine tenders. Of the 55 comparable quotations for stereotypers engaged in night work, only one (San Francisco, Calif.) showed a decrease in wage rate, but it covered 5.8 percent of the total members in this classification.

TABLE 3.—Number of changes in union wage-rate quotations and percentage of members affected, May 15, 1937, as compared with May 15, 1936

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1936	Number of quotations showing—			Percentage of members affected by—		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
Book and job.....	816	428	8	380	61.9	0.2	37.9
Bindery women.....	44	23	-----	21	38.2	-----	61.8
Bookbinders.....	77	56	-----	21	74.2	-----	25.8
Compositors, hand.....	70	35	-----	35	73.2	-----	26.8
Electrotypers.....	51	22	-----	29	36.5	-----	63.5
Machine operators.....	71	35	-----	36	80.8	-----	19.2
Machine tenders (machinists).....	39	25	-----	14	81.8	-----	18.2
Photoengravers.....	55	17	-----	38	24.5	-----	75.5
Press assistants and feeders.....	137	68	2	67	55.9	.1	44.0
Pressmen, cylinder.....	159	88	3	68	68.5	.8	30.7
Pressmen, platen.....	113	59	3	51	77.0	1.4	21.6
Newspaper.....	903	564	9	330	66.9	.6	32.5
Day work.....	483	305	5	173	66.9	.5	32.6
Night work.....	420	259	4	157	66.9	.7	32.4
Compositors, hand:							
Day work.....	83	54	-----	29	76.7	-----	23.3
Night work.....	74	48	-----	26	78.7	-----	21.3
Machine operators:							
Day work.....	91	53	-----	38	75.0	-----	25.0
Night work.....	80	47	-----	33	78.5	-----	21.5
Machine tenders (machinists):							
Day work.....	72	48	-----	24	73.7	-----	26.3
Night work.....	62	42	-----	20	83.1	-----	16.9
Photoengravers:							
Day work.....	40	17	2	21	34.9	2.3	62.8
Night work.....	36	18	1	17	40.9	.6	58.5
Pressmen, web:							
Day work.....	130	88	2	40	52.5	1.0	46.5
Night work.....	113	72	2	39	36.9	.9	62.2
Stereotypers:							
Day work.....	67	45	1	21	65.5	1.7	32.8
Night work.....	55	32	1	22	66.6	5.8	27.6

Over half the 992 quotations reporting wage-rate increases indicated that the amount of increase was 5 percent or more. The distribution of the increases and the percentage of membership affected, according to the percentage of increase, is shown in table 4.

In the book and job trades there were 206 quotations showing rate increases of less than 5 percent and 134 quotations showing increases of 5 but less than 10 percent. Increases of 10 but less than 15 percent were reported in 69 quotations, and of 15 percent and over in 19. More than half of the union members receiving increases in book and job trades had increases of less than 5 percent.

In most of the book and job trades the majority of the members who received increases had their rates raised less than 5 percent. However, slightly more press assistants and feeders received increases of 10 percent and over than received less than 10 percent; and more platen pressmen had raises of 5 percent and over than had raises of less than 5 percent.

In the newspaper trades there were 264 quotations showing increases of from 5 to 10 percent, and 240 showing increases of less than 5 percent. Sixty quotations reported increases of 10 percent and over. More than half the union members in the newspaper trades affected by increases had their rates raised between 5 and 10 percent. More day than night workers received increases of 5 percent and over.

Every newspaper trade had more quotations showing increases of 5 percent and over than of less than 5 percent. Photoengravers was the only trade in which more day-working members were reported at less than 5 percent than at 5 percent and over. On the other hand, photoengravers and web pressmen were the only trades having more night-working members with increases of 5 percent and over than with increases of under 5 percent.

TABLE 4.—Number of increases in union wage-rate quotations, by percentage of increase, May 15, 1937, compared with May 15, 1936

Trade	Number of quotations showing increases of—					Percentage of members affected by increases of—				
	Less than 5 per cent	5 and under 10 per cent	10 and under 15 per cent	15 and under 20 per cent	20 per cent and over	Less than 5 per cent	5 and under 10 per cent	10 and under 15 per cent	15 and under 20 per cent	20 per cent and over
Book and job.....	206	134	69	12	7	35.4	17.2	7.8	1.4	0.1
Bindery women.....	11	7	4	1	—	25.9	10.4	1.8	.1	—
Bookbinders.....	38	14	4	—	—	55.9	15.8	2.5	—	—
Compositors, hand.....	16	13	4	2	—	38.7	27.5	1.8	5.2	—
Electrotypers.....	13	5	4	—	—	32.0	1.0	3.5	—	—
Machine operators.....	17	13	4	1	—	55.8	24.4	.4	—	—
Machine tenders (machinists).....	15	9	—	1	—	53.4	27.3	—	1.1	—
Photoengravers.....	6	8	2	—	1	6.3	17.4	.8	—	(1)
Press assistants and feeders.....	21	20	23	1	3	15.0	11.9	27.3	1.3	.4
Pressmen, cylinder.....	43	24	13	6	2	42.7	10.0	14.4	1.2	.2
Pressmen, platen.....	26	21	11	—	—	35.1	21.5	19.9	—	.5
Newspaper.....	240	264	49	6	5	29.5	34.6	1.5	.1	1.2
Day work.....	119	150	27	5	4	25.1	37.8	1.5	.2	2.3
Night work.....	121	114	22	1	1	34.8	30.6	1.5	(1)	(1)
Compositors, hand:										
Day work.....	20	31	3	—	—	29.0	47.3	.4	—	—
Night work.....	27	19	2	—	—	40.5	37.4	.8	—	—
Machine operators:										
Day work.....	19	31	3	—	—	29.8	44.9	.3	—	—
Night work.....	26	19	2	—	—	44.5	32.9	1.1	—	—
Machine tenders (machinists):										
Day work.....	20	26	1	—	1	29.6	42.7	.2	—	1.2
Night work.....	19	20	2	—	1	41.4	39.9	.9	—	.9
Photoengravers:										
Day work.....	9	3	4	1	—	20.3	9.2	3.8	1.6	—
Night work.....	6	9	3	—	—	17.4	21.5	2.0	—	—
Pressmen, web:										
Day work.....	37	32	13	3	3	15.6	23.7	3.3	.5	9.4
Night work.....	28	33	10	1	—	8.4	25.4	2.9	.2	—
Stereotypers:										
Day work.....	14	27	3	1	—	24.7	37.8	2.6	.4	—
Night work.....	15	14	3	—	—	51.4	12.6	2.6	—	—

¹Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Hours.—Changes in hours per full-time week were relatively few between 1936 and 1937. Eighty-nine percent of the comparable quotations for all printing trades reported no changes during the year. For the combined printing trades, 1,529 quotations, covering 93.2 percent of the membership, showed no change; 164 quotations, covering 5.1 percent of the membership, showed decreases; and 26 quotations, covering 1.7 percent of the membership, showed increases.

In the book and job trades, 68 of the 816 quotations comparable with 1936 indicated decreases in hours. These covered 2.9 percent of the total members. One report which showed longer hours in 1937 than in 1936, affected less than 0.1 percent of the total book and job members. As in 1936, photoengravers had the largest proportion of members with decreases in hours (8.3 percent). Seven percent of the

bindery women had decreased hours. In no other trade were as many as 5 percent of the members affected by reduction in hours.

Although a much greater percentage of members in the newspaper field was affected by changes in full-time hours per week, the direction of the movement was less pronounced. Decreases in hours were reported for 8.9 percent of all newspaper members covered and increases for 4.5 percent. Day workers generally were affected more by changes in hours than were night workers, 10.7 percent of their members having decreases and 4.1 increases, as compared with 6.8 and 5.0 respectively for those on night shifts. The largest percentages of day workers receiving decreases were pressmen (16.1 percent), stereotypers (13.7 percent), and photoengravers (11.1 percent). Among the night workers, 21.2 percent of the photoengravers and 11.6 percent of the stereotypers had their hours reduced during the year.

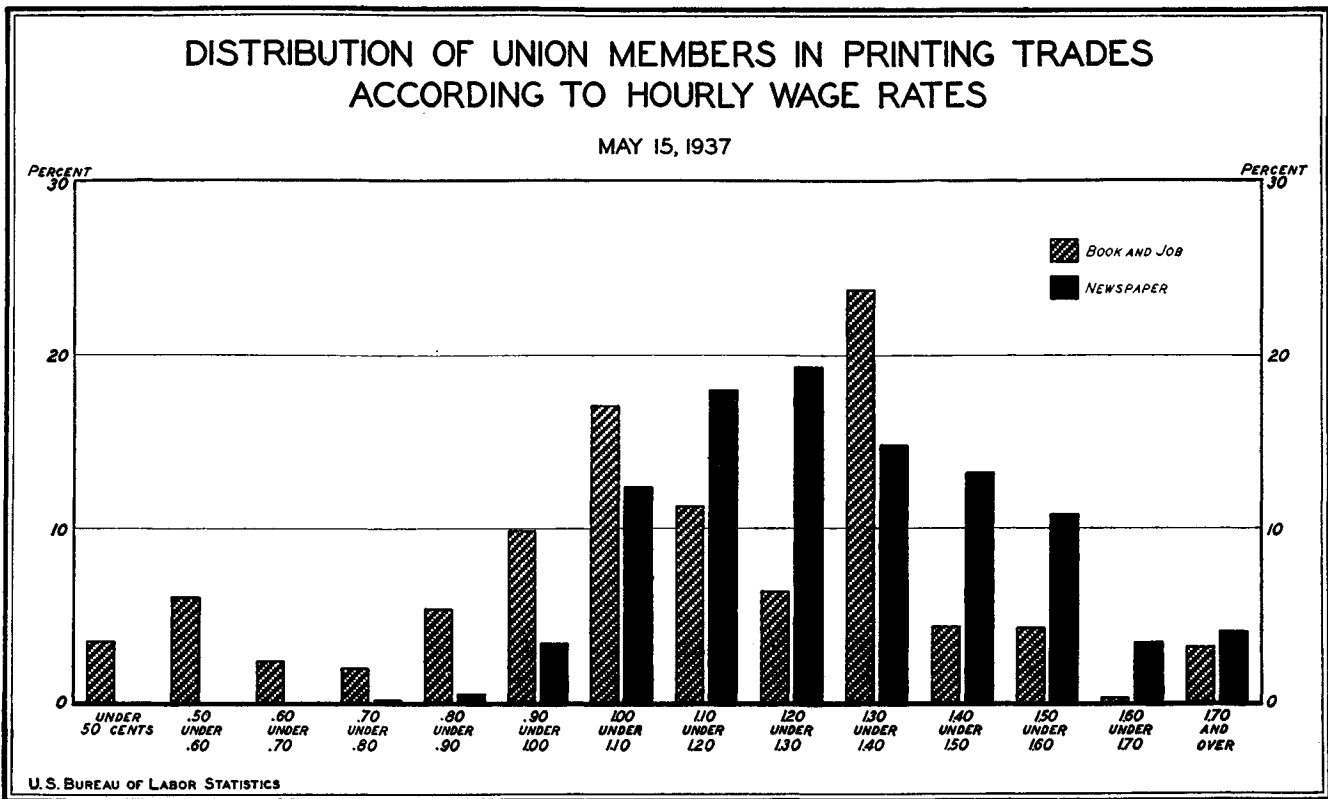
TABLE 5.—Number of changes in union hour quotations and percentage of members affected, May 15, 1937, as compared with May 15, 1936

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1936	Number of quotations showing—			Percentage of members affected by—		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
Book and job.....	816	1	68	747	(1)	3.0	97.0
Bindery women.....	44		5	39		7.0	93.0
Bookbinders.....	77	1	4	72	0.4	1.5	98.1
Compositors, hand.....	70		4	66		.7	99.3
Electrotypers.....	51		7	44		2.5	97.5
Machine operators.....	71		4	67		.9	99.1
Machine tenders (machinists).....	39		1	38		.5	99.5
Photoengravers.....	55		9	46		8.3	91.7
Press assistants and feeders.....	137		12	125		2.4	97.6
Pressman, cylinder.....	159		11	148		3.1	96.9
Pressmen, platen.....	113		11	102		4.3	95.7
Newspaper.....	903	25	96	782	4.5	8.9	86.6
Day work.....	483	11	51	421	4.1	10.7	85.2
Night work.....	420	14	45	361	5.0	6.8	88.2
Compositors, hand:							
Day work.....	83	1	5	77	4.0	7.5	88.5
Night work.....	74	2	5	67	6.2	4.8	89.0
Machine operators:							
Day work.....	91	1	9	81	4.4	8.6	87.0
Night work.....	80	2	7	71	7.3	5.2	87.5
Machine tenders (machinists):							
Day work.....	72	1	4	67	4.7	4.7	90.6
Night work.....	62	3	4	55	9.7	4.2	86.1
Photoengravers:							
Day work.....	40	2	5	33	.7	11.1	88.2
Night work.....	36	1	8	27	.4	21.2	78.4
Pressmen, web:							
Day work.....	130	4	13	113	6.2	16.1	77.7
Night work.....	113	4	13	96	2.2	6.8	91.0
Stereotypers:							
Day work.....	67	2	15	60	.7	13.7	85.6
Night work.....	55	2	8	45	.7	11.6	87.7

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Every newspaper trade covered had some members with increased hours. The largest percentages of members with increased hours among the day workers were among the pressmen, 6.2 percent, and the typographical trades—machine tenders, 4.7 percent, machine operators, 4.4 percent, and hand compositors, 4.0 percent. The typographical trades showed the greatest percentages of night workers

having longer hours in 1937 than in 1936—machine tenders, 9.7 percent, machine operators, 7.3 percent, and hand compositors, 6.2 percent.



Union Wage Rates, 1937

The average hourly wage rate for all the printing-trades members in the cities covered was \$1.177 on May 15, 1937. The average for all those in the book and job trades was \$1.108 and for newspaper workers \$1.305. (See table 6.)

The lower average for the book and job group is largely due to the rates of bindery women, press assistants and feeders, and bookbinders. These occupations showed the lowest averages of all the trades, and their membership comprised approximately 32 percent of the total for all book and job trades. Another factor making for a higher average in the newspaper trades is that the night rates paid in these trades are generally substantially higher than the day rates. These factors do not account for all of the difference, however, since average newspaper day rates for hand and machine compositors and machine tenders were higher than the rates for the same trades in book and job work. Among photoengravers the reverse was true.

Among the book and job trades the photoengravers, with an average rate of \$1.529, were the highest paid. Electrotypers averaged \$1.336, machine tenders \$1.245, and machine operators \$1.236. Bindery women, with an average rate of \$0.521, and press assistants and feeders, with an average of \$0.895, were the only trades showing average rates under \$1.00.

In the newspaper industry the average hourly rate for night work was \$1.384; for day work it was \$1.238. Photoengravers, as in the book and job section, were the highest paid, with an average of \$1.573 per hour. Photoengravers working nights averaged \$1.708; those on day shifts averaged \$1.450. Day pressmen and stereotypers had the lowest average of all the occupations covered, about \$1.12 an hour.

Distribution of Union Members by Wage Rates

Table 6 shows the distribution of the union members in the printing trades, in the cities covered, according to their rates per hour on May 15, 1937. Very few members were reported as having rates as low as \$0.364 per hour, while some were receiving as much as \$2.667. Over two-thirds of all the workers covered had rates between \$1.00 and \$1.50 per hour, and about three-fourths between \$0.90 and \$1.50 per hour. About one-half of the total members had rates of \$1.20 per hour or higher. Only one-fifth were working at hourly rates of less than \$1.00.

In the book and job industry, rates ranged from \$0.364 per hour to \$2.00 per hour, with the greatest concentration, 23.8 percent, falling between \$1.30 and \$1.40. Nearly three-fourths of the total members had rates between \$0.80 and \$1.40 per hour. The median for all book and job members lay between \$1.10 and \$1.20. Rates of \$1.00 or more per hour were in effect for 70.7 percent of the book and job members.

The range and concentration points for the separate book and job trades varied considerably. All of the bindery women were reported as having rates under \$0.70 per hour, with over one-third below \$0.50. Rates for press assistants and feeders ranged from \$0.364 to \$1.267, with more than 70 percent having rates under \$1.00. Platen pressmen and bookbinders reported rates of less than \$1.00 per hour for 48.1 and 38.6 percent of their members, respectively. None of the other trades showed any significant percentage of their membership working for less than \$1.00 per hour.

In the newspaper trades the greatest concentration (19.4 percent) came between \$1.20 and \$1.30 per hour. For the entire group the range was from \$0.694 to \$2.667. Only 4 percent of the total membership had rates of less than \$1.00 per hour. Over half (52.1 percent) of the members had rates between \$1.10 and \$1.40. The median rate for the industry was slightly under \$1.30 per hour. The largest group of day workers (23.3 percent) received between \$1.10 and \$1.20 an hour. The night workers' modal rate was considerably higher, with 22.8 percent of the members receiving between \$1.50 and \$1.60 per hour.

In the various newspaper printing trades the only significant proportions of members with rates under \$1.00 per hour were for the day pressmen (12.1 percent) and the day stereotypers (7.6 percent). Almost 78 percent of the night photoengravers received rates of over \$1.60, and 36.5 percent received between \$2.00 and \$2.10 per hour. About 25 percent of the day photoengravers and an equal proportion of night machine tenders received rates of over \$1.60 per hour.

TABLE 6.—Percentage distribution of union members in the printing trades, by hourly rates, May 15, 1937

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percentage of union members whose rates (in cents) per hour were—																					
		35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 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	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 under 210	220 and over ¹	
All printing trades.....	\$1. 177	(¹)	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.7	7.6	15.5	13.7	10.9	20.7	7.5	6.5	1.3	2.9	(¹)	0.4	0.2	(¹)	
Book and job.....	1. 108	(¹)	1.2	2.3	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	5.4	9.9	17.1	11.3	6.4	23.8	4.4	4.3	.2	3.2	-----	-----	(¹)	-----	
Bindery women.....	. 521	. 2	11.6	22.4	34.2	20.3	11.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Bookbinders.....	1. 029	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	33.3	33.2	21.6	6.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Compositors, hand.....	1. 158	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.0	5.1	35.0	13.1	5.9	37.7	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Electrotypers.....	1. 336	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	3.1	8.4	13.5	14.7	4.5	12.3	43.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Machine operators.....	1. 236	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.2	3.5	18.8	9.6	7.0	59.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Machine tenders (machinists).....	1. 245	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.6	2.7	15.7	12.3	16.2	43.5	9.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Photoengravers.....	1. 529	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	5.1	18.3	26.5	15.6	.6	33.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Press assistants and feeders.....	. 895	. 1	. 4	1.1	3.0	2.8	8.9	11.0	20.6	24.9	5.2	18.9	3.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Pressmen, cylinder.....	1. 217	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(¹)	3.2	7.2	21.8	9.9	7.1	39.3	7.6	3.1	.7	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Pressmen, platen.....	1. 033	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1	8.9	21.7	16.4	7.5	16.2	17.7	10.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Newspaper.....	1. 305	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(¹)	. 1	. 5	3.4	12.4	17.9	19.4	14.8	13.2	10.8	3.4	2.4	(¹)	1.2	. 4	0.1	
Day work.....	1. 238	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 1	. 2	. 8	4.4	16.8	23.3	19.6	13.9	18.0	. 7	1.4	-----	-----	-----	. 2	. 6	-----
Night work.....	1. 384	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 3	2.2	7.1	11.6	18.9	15.9	7.4	22.8	5.7	5.4	(¹)	2.3	. 1	. 3	-----
Compositors, hand.....	1. 334	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1. 284	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 6	2.3	13.6	17.1	17.9	18.4	29.5	(¹)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1. 386	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.9	4.2	10.0	22.4	18.1	8.9	20.4	7.5	6.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Machine operators.....	1. 337	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1. 294	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 7	2.3	12.3	14.3	20.8	20.8	26.1	. 4	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 6	1.7	-----
Night work.....	1. 385	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.8	5.1	8.7	20.2	24.9	9.4	21.0	1.5	6.3	-----	-----	-----	. 2	. 9
Machine tenders (machinists).....	1. 328	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1. 282	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 2	1.4	14.2	18.7	19.0	20.4	13.5	10.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 2	1.7	-----
Night work.....	1. 386	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.2	6.3	8.2	19.9	21.7	9.7	22.7	2.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Photoengravers.....	1. 573	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1. 450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 5	-----	-----	1.0	9.9	34.7	25.3	3.5	25.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1. 708	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.8	-----	-----	-----	. 6	5.1	5.7	9.0	35.9	5.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen, web presses.....	1. 205	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1. 120	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 3	. 6	. 8	10.4	22.2	42.2	19.4	1.6	2.3	. 2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1. 320	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 4	3.6	12.0	16.4	21.2	7.4	2.3	31.7	-----	4.9	. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stereotypers.....	1. 187	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1. 121	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 8	1.4	5.4	33.8	32.1	26.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1. 293	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	. 9	3.8	18.6	25.3	7.8	4.1	9.3	30.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

² There were no union members in the group "210 and under 220."

Night Wage-Rate Differentials ⁵

On the average, night workers in all the newspaper trades received 12 cents per hour more than day workers at the same occupations in the same city. (See table 7.) For specific trades the average differential ranged from 8.8 cents per hour for machine tenders to 21.7 cents per hour for photoengravers. The 1937 average differentials showed practically no change from 1936.

The actual differentials in 1937 ranged from zero to 66.7 cents, the most frequent being between 6 and 8 cents per hour. The concentration at this point is due to the fact that over half of the night hand and machine operators and over 40 percent of the night machine tenders received from 6 to 8 cents more per hour than comparable workers on the day shift. The most common differential in the other newspaper trades was between 28 and 32 cents per hour. Over 40 percent of the night photoengravers received this hourly differential. About a third of the night web pressmen and stereotypers also worked under a wage scale calling for a differential of 28 to 32 cents an hour. These trades, however, had the largest proportion of night workers with no differential as well as the largest proportion with differentials of less than 4 cents an hour.

TABLE 7.—Differentials between union day and night wage rates in newspaper trades, May 15, 1937

Trade or occupation	Average differential per hour	Percentage of night workers whose wage-rate differentials (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.....	\$0.120	3.0	2.0	6.2	39.3	6.7	7.7	9.1	5.0	2.8	1.7	4.1	12.0	0.4
Compositors, hand.....	.092	.4	-----	8.1	54.6	9.4	8.3	8.5	4.0	-----	-----	6.5	-----	.2
Machine operators.....	.094	.6	-----	8.0	57.5	8.1	8.4	5.8	4.3	-----	-----	6.4	-----	.9
Machine tenders (machinists).....	.088	1.8	-----	10.2	41.5	6.2	29.5	4.9	3.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5
Photoengravers.....	.217	.6	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.7	3.8	14.8	-----	16.4	16.4	-----	40.0	.2
Pressmen, web presses.....	.164	8.7	4.5	2.2	9.6	2.6	6.1	12.9	10.5	8.6	.6	.3	33.4	-----
Stereotypers.....	.156	9.4	11.5	4.1	15.9	4.0	3.5	11.1	2.3	-----	7.0	-----	30.2	1.0

Regional Differences in Wage Rates

The average wage rates for all trades in both the book and job and the newspaper industries are higher in the North and Pacific cities than in the South.⁶ In both regions there is a uniform decrease in average rates as the city size decreases, with one exception. The

⁵ Since some cities had no night workers, and are thus excluded from table 7, the average differentials shown in this table are not the same as the differences between the averages for day and night work shown in table 6.

⁶ See p. 2 for list of cities in each region and group size.

latter, a slightly higher average for the book and job trades in the southern cities with 40,000 to 100,000 population than in the next higher size cities, is primarily due to the fact that there were no quotations in the smaller cities for bindery women, the lowest paid occupation. There is a slightly greater differential between average rates in the larger and smaller cities in the North and Pacific than in the South. In the book and job trades the North and Pacific averages range from \$0.958 in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 to \$0.905 in cities of 40,000 to 100,000 population; in the South the range is from \$0.880 to \$0.866. Similarly, in the newspaper trades the range in the North and Pacific is from \$1.257 to \$1.069, and in the South from \$1.097 to \$0.968.

Average wage rates for the separate trades do not show the same uniform differentials by region and size of city as do the averages for all printing trades combined.⁷ This is especially true in the book and job trades. The lack of uniformity is no doubt due to the variation in skills required in the different types of book and job work produced in the various cities. The average rates in the three typographical trades and platen pressmen, where there would be little difference in the character of work done, are fairly uniform in their relation to region and city size. Average rates of bindery women show a 7-cent differential between the large and smaller cities in the North and Pacific, and only a 1-cent differential between southern cities, there being no union quotations in the smaller (class V) southern cities. Average rates for bookbinders in class II cities in the North and Pacific are higher than in class I, and are much lower (\$0.854) in class IV cities than in class III cities (\$1.012) in the same region. In the South the average rate for bookbinders is slightly higher in class IV (\$0.901) than in class III cities (\$0.887). The average rate (\$1.323) of photoengravers in class IV cities in the North is somewhat lower than in cities of the same size in the South (\$1.331), the latter average being higher than the average of class III cities in the South (\$1.306). The average rates of cylinder pressmen and press assistants and feeders in class IV cities of both the North and South are somewhat higher than those in class III.

The only significant inconsistencies in the average rates of newspaper trades in relation to region and size of city are: There is a greater than usual drop in the average rates of machine operators and tenders in class IV cities of the South in comparison with class III cities; the average day (\$1.047) and night (\$1.118) rates of web pressmen in class V cities in the North and Pacific are higher than

⁷ Some of this is due to limitations inherent in the sample of cities covered, particularly with respect to number of union members in different cities. For example, a few of the citations in table 8 are not averages, due to the fact that only one quotation was obtained in that particular city size and region.

class IV (\$1.002 and \$1.074, respectively); the average day (\$1.421) and night (\$1.611) rates of photoengravers in class III cities of the North and Pacific are higher than the day rate (\$1.391) and the night rate (\$1.575) in class II cities. The average for day-work photoengravers in class IV cities in the South (\$1.288) is higher than in class III cities (\$1.162) in the same region; the night-work average (\$1.531) is considerably higher than the average (\$1.064) for larger cities in the South.

TABLE 8.—Average hourly wage rates of union members in the printing trades, by region¹ and size of city, May 15, 1937

Trade	Cities having a population of ² —										
	Over 1,000,000 (class I) North and Pacific	500,000 to 1,000,000 (class II) North and Pacific	250,000 to 500,000 (class III)			100,000 to 250,000 (class IV)			40,000 to 100,000 (class V)		
			All	North and Pacific	South	All	North and Pacific	South	All	North and Pacific	South
Book and job.....	1.220	1.027	0.946	0.958	0.880	0.929	0.947	0.860	0.899	0.905	0.866
Bindery women.....	.537	.548	.490	.497	.431	.464	.470	.441	.482	.482	-----
Bookbinders.....	1.045	1.063	.991	1.012	.887	.864	.854	.901	1.034	1.034	-----
Compositors, hand.....	1.272	1.125	1.057	1.072	.981	.969	.977	.943	.911	.908	.921
Electrotypers.....	1.478	1.152	1.165	1.168	1.108	1.134	1.142	.960	1.063	\$1.063	-----
Machine operators.....	1.323	1.132	1.088	1.104	1.018	.984	.993	.960	.968	.970	.959
Machine tenders (machinists).....	1.341	1.210	1.098	1.110	1.004	1.022	1.056	.944	1.081	1.088	\$.900
Photoengravers.....	1.601	1.421	1.420	1.438	1.306	1.325	1.323	1.331	1.400	\$ 1.400	-----
Press assistants and feeders.....	.990	.810	.736	.756	.571	.741	.780	.584	.598	.620	.473
Pressmen, cylinder.....	1.328	1.107	1.036	1.063	.915	1.044	1.069	.928	.931	.942	.862
Pressmen, platen.....	1.215	.932	.892	.905	.800	.828	.843	.778	.823	.825	\$.818
Newspaper.....	1.446	1.274	1.227	1.257	1.097	1.085	1.103	1.033	1.031	1.069	.968
Compositors, hand:											
Day work.....	1.453	1.278	1.221	1.254	1.100	1.080	1.099	1.024	1.000	1.040	.929
Night work.....	1.541	1.370	1.297	1.332	1.157	1.124	1.150	1.055	1.059	1.118	.997
Machine operators:											
Day work.....	1.450	1.280	1.248	1.258	1.156	1.066	1.080	1.016	1.010	1.039	.955
Night work.....	1.535	1.354	1.341	1.352	1.221	1.116	1.136	1.068	1.063	1.103	1.018
Machine tenders (machinists):											
Day work.....	1.475	1.284	1.218	1.244	1.144	1.087	1.108	1.015	1.004	1.032	.949
Night work.....	1.553	1.367	1.307	1.352	1.189	1.130	1.149	1.072	1.055	1.099	1.011
Photoengravers:											
Day work.....	1.515	1.391	1.396	1.421	1.162	1.305	1.311	1.288	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1.836	1.575	1.524	1.611	1.064	1.450	1.444	1.531	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen, web:											
Day work.....	1.173	1.127	1.079	1.093	1.029	.990	1.002	.965	1.006	1.047	\$.868
Night work.....	1.414	1.242	1.139	1.181	1.049	1.055	1.074	1.018	1.061	1.118	\$.918
Stereotypers:											
Day work.....	1.191	1.139	1.098	1.124	1.006	1.022	1.037	.977	.995	1.039	\$.844
Night work.....	1.467	1.251	1.140	1.185	1.054	1.070	1.092	1.002	1.017	1.072	\$.906

¹ See p. 2 for cities included in each region and class.

² No cities of over 500,000 in the South.

³ York, Pa., only.

⁴ Charlotte, S. C., only.

⁵ Madison, Wis., only.

⁶ Little Rock, Ark., only.

Overtime Rates

Time and one-half was given as the overtime rate in 99.3 percent of the quotations covering 99.1 percent of the total membership. The only exceptions among the book and job trades were the reports from Providence, R. I., which listed time and one-third as the overtime rate for press assistants and feeders, cylinder pressmen, and platen pressmen.

Exceptions to the time and one-half rate in the newspaper trades were: Pressmen on both day and night work in Boston, Mass., were reported as receiving \$1.40 per hour for journeymen and \$1.62 per hour for men in charge. Newspaper stereotypers in Boston were reported as having a specific overtime rate of \$1.60 per hour, both day and night. The highest overtime rate reported was for newspaper photoengravers in Baltimore, Md., who received double time for work after the usual hours.

Higher than time and a half was frequently provided, however, for overtime work performed after a specified time or after a specified amount of such work. Additional penalties for prolonged overtime were provided in more than half the agreements, double time being the rate specified. This higher rate was applied most frequently after 3 or 4 hours of overtime work in any 1 day. In several cases, triple rate was provided for any work done after the second 3 or 4 hours of overtime. Double time for work on Saturday afternoon was frequently provided, as well as double time for all work performed after a certain hour—usually midnight. In some cases the night shift worked under higher penalty rates than the day shift. Work done before the usual starting time, always considered overtime work, was sometimes specified as payable at double time instead of the usual time and a half.

A maximum number of hours' overtime permissible in a week or over a specified period was frequently established. Another common provision of these agreements required the payment of overtime rates unless at least 8, 9, or 10 hours had elapsed between shifts.

Members of the typographical union are required to average no more than 5 working days a week over a specified period. Time worked in excess of 5 days may be accumulated by each worker during this period, but must then be canceled by engaging a substitute to work in his place for a number of hours equivalent to the excess. This requirement is waived only when no substitutes are available. Similar cancelation must be made for overtime worked in any one day if it is as much as two-thirds of the usual daily hours. Canceling excess hours by taking time off without the employment of a substitute is prohibited and punishable by fine.

Extra-Pay Provisions

One of the most frequent pay provisions was that of setting a full day's wage as the minimum to be paid for any work performed on a given day. Some agreements provided for a minimum payment of half a day's wage if less than half a day was worked or a full day's wage if more than half a day was worked.

Penalty pay was usually provided for overtime performed by a worker called back after leaving the premises. This extra pay ranged from a requirement for payment of continuous overtime from the end of the regular hourly schedule to a minimum number of hours' pay at the overtime rates. The usual form for such extra pay was a dollar bonus in addition to the regular overtime rate, but such bonuses in a few cases varied from 50 cents to \$3.

Extra pay was nearly always provided for second or third shifts in book and job printing shops. In those relatively few cases in which maximum hours for night shifts were lower than for day workers, a larger hourly or daily bonus was usually given in order to equalize earnings on day and night shifts. The amount of difference between the minimum rates set for day and night workers varied considerably, although the amounts most frequently provided ranged from \$2.50 to \$5. In many cases the night bonus was doubled for workers on a third or "lobster" shift.

Union Hours, 1937

Average full-time hours per week under union scales, for all the printing trades combined, were 39.5. Book and job trades scales averaged 39.9 hours. For all newspaper trades the average scale was 38.7. (See table 9.)

The lowest average full-time week among book and job trades was 37.8 hours reported for photoengravers. Electrotypers (38.9), machine operators (39.9), and machine tenders (39.7) all averaged under 40 hours. Hand compositors' scales averaged 40 hours. Bookbinders (40.8) and bindery women (40.7) had the longest average scales of hours in the book and job group, while the three press trades each had an average full-time week of 40.1.

Full-time hours per week for night workers in the newspaper trades averaged 37.9 hours per week as compared with 39.3 for day workers. The typographical trades reported the shortest average full-time weeks, with averages of less than 38 hours. The shortest average full-time week for any occupation was 37.3 hours for night machine operators. Stereotypers had the highest average-hours scale of any printing trade. The largest average differentials between day and night hours scales were reported by the stereotypers (3.2 hours) and the web pressmen (3.1 hours). Hours differentials were small in the typographical trades.

Distribution of Union Members by Scales of Hours

The distribution of members in the printing trades according to union full-time hours per week is shown in table 9. Over 61 percent of all the members were working under a scale of 40 hours per week. Twenty percent were on a 37½-hour basis. About the same proportion (slightly over 8 percent) had a workweek in excess of 40 hours as had a week of less than 37½ hours.

In the book and job industry 83.1 percent of the members were on a 40-hour basis. Ten percent of the members had workweeks of less than 40 hours. Forty-four hours constituted a full week's work for 6.9 percent. No scales over 44 hours were reported for book and job trades in the cities covered by the study.

More than 75 percent of the members in each book and job trade except electrotypers (51.2 percent) and photoengravers (32.2 percent) were reported as being on a 40-hour-week basis. The electrotypers show two widely divergent minor concentration points, with 25 percent

of the members working less than 35 hours per week and 23.3 percent on a 44-hour basis. The photoengravers' membership was almost equally distributed under weekly scales of 40, 37½, and 35 to 37½ hours. The only other trades with a considerable proportion of the membership working on other than 40-hour scales were bindery women and bookbinders, each of which had slightly over 20 percent of its members working on a 44-hour-week basis.

TABLE 9.—Percentage distribution of union members in printing trades, by hour scales, May 15, 1937

Trade	Average hours per week	Percentage of members whose hours per week were—									
		Under 35	35	Over 35 and under 37½	37½	Over 37½ and under 40	40	Over 40 and under 44	44	Over 44 and under 48	48
All printing trades.....	39.5	1.3	2.9	4.0	20.3	1.0	61.6	2.0	4.5	0.7	1.7
Book and job.....	39.9	1.3	.1	3.2	5.4	(1)	83.1	.....	6.9	.....	.....
Bindery women.....	40.7	.....	.....	.....	3.0	(1)	76.5	.....	20.5	.....	.....
Bookbinders.....	40.8	.....	.2	.....	2.8	.1	75.8	.....	21.1	.....	.....
Compositors, hand.....	40.0	.....	.....	.....	2.7	.....	95.7	.....	1.6	.....	.....
Electrotypers.....	38.9	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.5	51.2	.....	23.3	.....	.....
Machine operators.....	39.9	.....	.6	.3	2.0	.....	96.2	.....	.9	.....	.....
Machine tenders (machinists).....	39.7	.....	.....	.....	11.8	.....	88.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photoengravers.....	37.8	.....	.....	33.5	33.7	.1	32.2	.....	.5	.....	.....
Press assistants and feeders.....	40.1	.....	.....	.....	2.1	.....	94.6	.....	3.3	.....	.....
Pressmen, cylinder.....	40.1	.....	.....	.....	2.1	.....	94.7	.....	3.2	.....	.....
Pressmen, platen.....	40.1	.....	.....	.....	4.1	.....	89.7	.....	6.2	.....	.....
Newspaper.....	38.7	1.2	8.0	5.3	47.2	2.8	22.9	5.5	.3	1.9	4.9
Day work.....	39.3	1.4	3.8	3.8	43.6	3.8	29.0	2.9	.4	3.2	8.1
Night work.....	37.9	1.0	13.1	7.0	51.4	1.7	15.5	8.7	.1	.4	1.1
Compositors, hand:											
Day work.....	37.8	.9	5.0	5.0	62.2	7.7	19.1	.1	.....	.....	.....
Night work.....	37.5	.3	12.2	3.6	66.5	2.0	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine operators:											
Day work.....	37.5	3.7	7.9	7.5	57.6	4.7	18.4	.2	.....	.....	.....
Night work.....	37.3	3.0	12.7	6.2	60.9	2.0	15.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine tenders (machinists):											
Day work.....	37.7	2.4	5.9	4.3	62.8	6.6	18.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Night work.....	37.6	.3	8.8	3.9	70.4	1.8	14.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photoengravers:											
Day work.....	39.9	.....	.....	.3	10.8	.5	82.4	1.7	4.3	.....	.....
Night work.....	38.3	.....	1.9	.2	64.5	2.3	28.9	1.5	.7	.....	.....
Pressmen, web:											
Day work.....	41.8	.....	.....	.....	24.7	.....	35.8	9.3	.....	7.2	23.0
Night work.....	38.7	.....	22.7	15.2	9.5	.4	11.3	38.0	.....	1.2	1.7
Stereotypers:											
Day work.....	42.5	.....	.....	.6	11.2	.....	43.8	4.5	1.7	14.1	24.1
Night work.....	39.3	.....	2.9	9.1	47.7	2.5	18.0	9.0	.3	1.2	9.3

¹ Less than ¼ of 1 percent.

In the newspaper industry the distribution by hour scales covers a wider range and shows a somewhat less definite modal tendency than in the book and job section. The greatest concentration point is at 37½ hours, with 47.2 percent of the total members having this scale. A secondary concentration shows 22.9 percent of the total members on a 40-hour basis. Over 12 percent had a workweek of more than 40 hours, with 4.9 percent, consisting of pressmen and stereotypers, reported as having a 48-hour workweek. A full-time week of less than 37½ hours was reported for 14.5 percent of the newspaper workers.

Reports for both day and night workers covered the same range of weekly hours. However, a greater proportion of night workers had scales of 37½ or less hours per week. Of the day workers, 43.6 percent had a week of 37½ hours and 29.0 percent 40 hours. Nine percent had hour scales of less than 37½ and 14.6 percent over 40 hours, with 8.1 percent on a 48-hour-week basis. Over half (51.4 percent) of the night workers had scales of 37½ hours and 15.5 percent 40 hours per week. Weekly hours of more than 40 were reported for 10.3 percent of the night workers, only 1.5 percent exceeding 44 hours. Scales of less than 37½ hours per week were in effect for 21.1 percent of the night-shift members.

Among the individual newspaper trades the concentration points varied considerably. The typographical trades each had the majority of its members on 37½-hour scales but had a considerable number on a 40-hour basis. None of these reported any scales as high as 44 hours. Photoengravers had 82.4 percent of their day-shift members on 40-hour scales, but 64.5 percent of their night workers were on a 37½-hour week. Only pressmen and stereotypers reported scales of more than 44 hours. Day-working pressmen reported 35.8 percent of their members at 40 hours, 24.7 percent at 37½ hours, and 23.0 percent at 48 hours. On the night shift, 38 percent of the pressmen were on a 40-to-44-hour week (42 in most instances), 22.7 percent 35 hours, 15.2 percent between 35 and 37½ hours (36 in most instances), and 11.3 percent 40 hours. Day stereotypers showed 43.8 percent of their members on a 40-hour week and 24.1 percent 48 hours. Of the stereotypers on the night shift, 47.7 percent had a scale of 37½ hours and 18 percent were reported at 40 hours. Nearly 10 percent were working under a 48-hour scale.

Working Time per Day and per Week

A working day of 8 hours was provided for in a majority of the printing-trades agreements. On newspapers, however, exceptions to the 8-hour rule were much more common than in book and job shops. All of these exceptions provided for less than 8 hours of work per day.

Although a shorter workday did not predominate in any trade, all but one of the newspaper trades worked fewer than 8 hours a day in as many as half the cities covered by this study. Newspaper photoengravers had shorter workdays in about one-third of the cities. In a number of cases these shorter hours were not uniform for a given trade throughout the city, depending upon the type of work done as well as whether the day or night shift was worked. Men on night shifts did not as a rule, however, work fewer hours per day than those on regular day shifts.

The greatest number of exceptions to the 8-hour day in book and job trades occurred in agreements for photoengravers. They had a

shorter workday in 17 cities. Machine operators had fewer hours in five cities, electrotypers in six cities, compositors in three cities, and machine tenders and bookbinders in two cities. The other book and job trades reported a shorter workday in only one city each. Variations within a city were rare in the book and job trades.

Although the 5-day week predominated in the printing trades, there were wide variations between the trades in the frequency of longer workweeks. Many of the agreements provided that a specified number of hours could be worked in either 5, 5½, or 6 days, as might be arranged. Usually the hours worked on Saturday by the book and job trades were less than on other days, although in some cases the 6 days were of equal length.

In newspaper printing the stereotypers' agreements provided for a 6-day week in 38 cities and for part of the trade in another city. Web pressmen were under a 6-day week in 21 cities, and newspaper photoengravers in 20 cities. In contrast to this, the other newspaper occupations were under a 6-day maximum in only two cities, with the 6-day week provided in some plants in two additional cities.

In book and job printing the electrotypers had a 6-day week in 14 cities, the cylinder and platen pressmen in 7 cities, and the compositors, machine operators, press assistants and photoengravers in 6 cities. In one additional city the machine operators were partially on a 6-day basis. Bookbinders worked 6 days in five cities, bindery women in four cities, and machine tenders in one city.

Longer workweeks were much more common in some cities than in others. In Denver, Colo., 8 of the 16 printing trades worked 6 days a week. Seven trades had 6-day weeks in Duluth, Minn., Little Rock, Ark., and Seattle, Wash. Indianapolis, Ind., and St. Paul, Minn., each had six trades on a 6-day basis. In Baltimore, Md., Manchester, N. H., and Rock Island, Ill., there were five trades with 6-day weeks and in Memphis, Tenn., four trades. Three trades in New York City were reported as entirely on a 6-day-week basis with four others working 6 days in some shops and 5 days in others. Eleven cities had 3 trades on 6-day schedules, 14 cities had 2 trades each, and 14 others reported but 1 printing trade working more than 5 days per week. In three cities one or two trades were reported as being partially on a 6-day basis. No trades had a workweek of over 5 days in 15 of the cities surveyed.

Sunday and Holiday Work

In book and job shops, double time was the rate commonly provided for work on Sundays. Triple time was provided for photoengravers in four cities, the only cases of higher than the double-time rate. Time

and a half was provided for photoengravers in one city, for bookbinders in six cities, and for bindery women in seven cities. Cylinder pressmen received time and a half in 16 cities, platen pressmen in 15 cities, and press assistants in 10 cities. The Sunday scale was time and a half in 25 cities for compositors, in 24 cities for machine operators, in 8 cities for machine tenders, and in 6 cities for electrotypers.

Because of the necessity for 7-day schedules on many newspapers, union agreements in those cases did not usually attach as severe penalties to Sunday ⁸ work as did the agreements for book and job shops. On newspapers, double rates for Sunday work prevailed only for photoengravers, with time and a half in 12 cities and the regular rate in only 4. Time and a half was provided for stereotypers and web pressmen in 19 and 21 cities, respectively, while compositors, machine operators, and machine tenders were partially under this rate in 2 cities and entirely so in 29 cities. These three trades received time and a third in one city, the rate increasing to double time after the first 6 hours. The regular rate was stipulated in 21 cities for stereotypers, in 14 for web pressmen, and in 12 cities for compositors, machine operators, and machine tenders. Special rates were set for these three trades in one city and in two cities for web pressmen. In two cities stereotypers received compensatory time off, as did web pressmen under one agreement. In another city web pressmen received a day's pay for any time worked on Sunday.

Although there are some local variations, the six usual holidays observed by the printing trades are New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. Work on Labor Day was prohibited or restricted by the requirement of a union permit in some agreements.

Because holiday editions of newspapers are common, the more frequent provision concerning holiday work in newspaper shops was that of paying a full day's wage for the 4 or 6 hours required to get out the paper. A penalty overtime rate was applied to work performed in excess of this lower holiday maximum. In a considerable number of the agreements, however, a straight penalty rate was provided for any holiday work—either time and a half or double time, usually the latter. Other variations in holiday-pay provisions included requirements for 2 days' pay if any work is done on a holiday, for a dollar bonus in addition to the penalty rate for holiday work, and for rates increasing in accordance with the number of hours worked on such days.

⁸ Since Sunday is a regular workday on many newspapers, the term Sunday rate as used above does not apply strictly to calendar Sundays, but rather to the regularly scheduled rest day of the individual members. Many of the agreements provide that no member shall work on his rest day unless no substitute is available.

In book and job shops where work on holidays can be more easily eliminated, double time was the usual rate applied. Bookbinders', stereotypers', and electrotypers' agreements consistently provided for the double rate, but triple time was provided for photoengravers in four cities and time and a half for other printing trades in a few cases. The triple rate was applied to holiday work in excess of 8 hours in a number of cases. Some agreements required payment for 2 days' work for more than 4 hours' work on a holiday, while others required payment for a minimum number of hours, usually 4, at the holiday rate.

Regulations in Union Agreements

Sharing Work

Although equal division of available work among regular members of the working force was provided in a number of cases, such practice is not the rule in the printing trades. During periods of unemployment the maximum hours provided in the agreements are frequently reduced temporarily. In such cases the foreman may employ additional workers to the regular force or each man on the force may be given the responsibility of hiring a substitute one day a week, or perhaps less frequently. In a few instances members were limited to work alternate weeks.

Vacations With Pay

The only agreements providing for vacations with pay were those covering Polish and German newspapers in Chicago. The Polish newspaper workers received 1 week's vacation with pay after 5 years of service, and the latter 2 weeks' vacation with pay.

Employment of Disabled and Older Workers

Some of the agreements had special provisions regarding older workers. In some cases, older workers who had lost their high efficiency were allowed to work for 50 to 80 percent of the regular scale. In a number of cases the minimum was not fixed in the agreement, but left to joint negotiation for each individual case. Some agreements, instead of providing lower rates, merely limited the number of older workers to be employed to one to a shop or one to a shift.

Regulation of Apprentices

Uniform minimum standards for apprentices are established in the printing trades through extensive provisions in the constitutions of the international unions. Decisions as to apprentice wage scales and the fitness of each apprentice applicant are left to local negotiation. 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.

A 5-year apprentice term is specified in the union constitutions for stereotypers, electrotypers, and pressmen. Bindery women must serve at least 1 year's apprenticeship and bookbinders 4 years. Photoengravers and members of the typographical union have 6-year apprentice terms, although the latter was 5 years until January 1, 1935. By requirement of the national union's constitution, photoengravers must be at least 21 years of age on the completion of their apprenticeship. The minimum age at which apprenticeship may be started is usually 16, although occasionally a higher age limit is set, particularly for apprentices on night shifts.

The ratios of apprentices to journeymen are usually determined by the local unions. Ratios are most commonly 1 to 4 or 1 to 5, although much higher ratios are found in large shops. The photoengravers' international union has established a minimum ratio of 1 to 7, unless the national executive council approves lowering the ratio to 1 to 5 or 1 to 6. Occasionally, apprentices are restricted to one to each press or each shop. Another fairly common practice is the limitation of the maximum number of apprentices permitted to a shop, the specified ratio to apply until that maximum is reached. In a number of agreements the taking on of new apprentices was banned for the life of the agreement. Others prohibited new apprentices while journeymen were unemployed, restricted the number which might be indentured in a year, or took other measures to bring the supply in line with the demand for newly trained journeymen.

Educational requirements were usually detailed, providing for periodic examination of each apprentice. Typographical and pressmen's apprentices must also complete the correspondence courses given by the national office of the union. A provision found in all typographical agreements prohibits placing apprentices in a shop unless the equipment is adequate for thorough training. Apprentices must be registered with the union in all cases. The typographical union does not accept them as apprentice members until the second year of apprenticeship is completed. Apprentices are frequently forbidden to work overtime or on night shifts, sometimes only until a specified period of the apprenticeship has been served.

Other Provisions

Printing-trades agreements are unique in their requirement that foremen must be union members. Most agreements further provide that the foreman has full authority within the shop and that he may not be disciplined by the union. Since the closed union shop is the rule in the printing trades, provision is made for the securing of help when the union is unable to furnish an adequate number of men. Members of the stereotypers and electrotypers' union and the typographical union are commonly required to work overtime at straight

pay to make up for the labor shortage. Other crafts permit the hiring of nonunion men until union help is available or require the nonmembers to join within a specified time limit. If the latter practice is followed, the employer is often permitted to advertise for help in the name of the local union.

Almost every agreement carries a provision giving union members the right to refuse to work on material from a shop which is on strike or for employers who have been declared unfair to organized labor. In a minority of the agreements this provision applies only to shops unfair to the particular craft. Occasionally notice is required, usually 48 hours, before such refusal to work may be put into effect.

A number of agreements carry prohibitions against restriction of output or use of machines, typographical agreements set production standards for machine work and prohibit any member from working under piece rates or accepting a bonus based on output. Acceptance of such bonuses is also prohibited to bookbinders. Both these unions require that only members may learn to operate machines and the various agreements regulate the length of time and compensation for such learners. Exchange of type between separately owned firms is also regulated by the typographical union.

Union Membership, Written and Oral Agreements

The reports from the union officials indicated that in the printing trades the written form of agreement decidedly predominates. Only 132 of the 1,847 quotations of wage and hour scales received were reported as being based on oral agreements. The number of written and oral agreements in the cities surveyed and the percentage of members covered was as follows:

TABLE 10.—*Written and oral agreements and membership covered, 1937*

Trade	Number of quotations showing—		Percentage of members under—	
	Written agreements	Oral agreements	Written agreements	Oral agreements
All printing trades.....	1,715	132	96.7	3.3
Book and job.....	845	83	95.6	4.4
Newspaper.....	870	49	98.6	1.4
Day work.....	460	30	98.7	1.3
Night work.....	410	19	98.6	1.4

The total union members covered by the union agreements included in these annual surveys indicates the varying strength of organized labor in the printing trades in the cities covered, as well as the amount of activity and employment in the industry. The 1937 survey covered a total of 89,389 members, an increase of 11.9 percent over 1936. Most of this gain was recorded among the book and job trades, which reported an increase of 15.3 percent in members under effective union scales between 1936 and 1937. Part of this increase was among members employed on magazines, who were included with the book and job groups. Membership under effective scales in newspaper work increased 6.2 percent during the year.

TABLE 11.—*Members covered under union agreements in printing trades in 70 cities,¹ 1927-37*

Year	Total	Book and job	Newspaper
1927.....	85,056	57,826	27,230
1928.....	87,477	59,304	28,173
1929.....	90,500	60,659	29,841
1930.....	90,005	61,953	28,052
1931.....	85,857	56,954	28,903
1932.....	85,854	59,123	26,731
1933.....	76,774	49,760	27,014
1934.....	78,253	49,326	28,927
1935.....	79,224	49,913	29,311
1936.....	79,865	49,930	29,935
1937.....	89,389	57,594	31,795

¹ The study covered 66 cities in 1927. Madison, Wis., was added in 1928. In 1934, Bridgeport, Conn., Fall River, Mass., and Muskegon and Saginaw, Mich., were dropped and the following cities added: Duluth, Minn., Charleston, W. Va., El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., South Bend, Ind., Charlotte, N. C., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

Thus the later figures are not exactly comparable with the earlier figures. Since the last cities added had relatively fewer union members than the other cities covered, the resulting noncomparability is slight.

Total union membership under effective agreements in the cities covered by the study reached a peak of 90,500 in 1929. This year was the high point for union membership in the newspaper trades, but book and job membership under effective agreements recorded a further rise in 1930 while newspaper membership began to fall. Union membership under effective agreements in newspaper work recovered somewhat in 1931, but fell again in 1932 to a low point which was 10.4 percent below the 1929 figure. Since 1932 there has been a steady increase, the membership passing the 1929 figure in 1936. The number of members under effective agreements on May 15, 1937, was 6.5 percent above the 1929 figure.

In book and job work, union membership under effective agreements in the cities covered fell about 8 percent in 1931, recovered somewhat in 1932, then fell again in the next 2 years, reaching, in 1934, a low point 20.4 percent below the peak figure for 1930. Only small increases were made until 1937, when an increase of 15.3 percent brought the number of members under effective agreements to about 93 percent of that for 1930.

Examination of the membership figures for the individual trades indicates that the largest relative gains during the year were reported by machine operators (47.0 percent), bindery women (33.1 percent), and platen pressmen (31.9 percent), in the book and job section. Machine operators also showed the greatest relative increase (13.3 percent) among newspaper trades.

Union Rates of Wages and Hours by Trades and Cities

The union rates of wages per hour and hours per week in force on May 15, 1937 and May 15, 1936, by trades in each of the cities included in the survey are listed in table 12. Since there were no union rates in force for some trades in some cities, some of the cities lack a full listing of trade classifications. Where two or more union rates for the same trade in the same city are in effect, all are listed in the following table. The letters A, B, C, etc. are used to designate these different quotations and have no other significance. Different rates in the same city may be due to two or more local unions having different scales, or to one union having different agreements with different employers because of various conditions or qualifications.

The hours per week shown are those normally worked by full-time employed members. A number of the locals, in order to provide work for a greater number of their members, have supplementary agreements or oral understandings, limiting the workweek of an individual to less than that provided in the formal agreement. Where this condition exists, the overtime penalty rate usually does not apply until after the hours provided in the formal agreement have been worked.

In the footnotes to table 12 are some rates which went into effect between May 15, 1937, and the time this report went to press. These rates are not inclusive of all changes effective during these months but indicate only those about which the Bureau happened to learn.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city

BOOK AND JOB

BINDERY WOMEN

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.....	\$0.410	40	\$0.410	40	Indianapolis, Ind.....	\$0.540	44	\$0.525	44
Birmingham, Ala.....	.450	40	.400	44	Jacksonville, Fla.....	.400	39	.364	44
Boston, Mass.:					Kansas City, Mo.....	.475	40	.450	40
Bindery women and machine operators.....	.585	40	-----	-----	Los Angeles, Calif.....	.500	40	.500	40
Folders or book inspectors.....	.545	40	-----	-----	Louisville, Ky.....	.450	40	.400	40
Hand folding and general work.....	.525	40	-----	-----	Memphis, Tenn.....	.400	40	.395	44
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.425	40	-----	-----	Milwaukee, Wis.....	.400	40	.375	40
Butte, Mont.....	.563	40	.475	40	Minneapolis, Minn.:				
Charleston, W. Va.....	.450	40	.400	40	Machine work.....	.490	40	.475	40
Chicago, Ill.:					Table work.....	.435	40	.420	40
Gathering, collating, flat wire stitching, covering.....	.568	44	.568	44	Nashville, Tenn.....	.450	40	-----	-----
Feeding automatic stitchers, push feed folding machines, ruling machine feeders, blank-book sewing, Singer sewing machines, rotary perforating, table workers.....	.534	44	.534	44	Newark, N. J.....	.550	40	.516	40
Paging and numbering.....	.557	44	.557	44	New Orleans, La.....	.400	40	.400	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.500	40	.488	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Cleveland, Ohio:					Union A.....	.563	40	.563	40
Hand work.....	.491	37½	.480	37½	Union B:				
Machine.....	.552	37½	.540	37½	Class A.....	2.500	40	.500	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	.500	40	.500	40	Class B.....	.550	40	.550	40
Dayton, Ohio:					Class C.....	.600	40	.600	40
Group leader.....	.600	40	-----	-----	Class D.....	.675	40	.675	40
Machine operator, single stitcher.....	.550	40	-----	-----	Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Collating, refolding, miscellaneous work, pattern department helpers.....	.500	40	-----	-----	Journey women.....	.455	40	.455	40
Magazine work, gathering machines, hopper feeders and joggers, Kast automatic machines, hopper feeders and book stackers.....	.500	40	-----	-----	Foreladies.....	.555	40	.555	40
Denver, Colo.:					Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Bindery women.....	.511	44	.511	44	Smythe sewing machine operator.....	.470	40	.450	40
Foreladies.....	.568	44	.568	44	Board binders, layers, blank book women, paging, numbering, hand sewing.....	.480	40	.438	40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.478	40	-----	-----	Gathering machine helpers.....	.470	40	.438	40
Houston, Tex.....	.500	40	.463	44	Table workers.....	.480	40	-----	-----
					Portland, Oreg.....	.580	40	.550	40
					St. Louis, Mo.....	.475	40	.475	40
					St. Paul, Minn.:				
					Machine work.....	.490	40	.475	40
					Table work.....	.435	40	.420	40
					San Antonio, Tex.....	.375	40	-----	-----
					San Francisco, Calif.....	.625	40	.625	40
					Seranton, Pa.:				
					First class.....	.440	40	.440	40
					Second class.....	.415	40	.415	40
					Seattle, Wash.....	.545	44	.545	44
					Washington, D. C.....	.513	40	.489	44

BOOKBINDERS

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$0.820	40	\$0.820	40	Buffalo, N. Y.....	\$0.900	40	\$0.900	40
Birmingham, Ala.....	.900	40	.800	44	Butte, Mont.....	1.050	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.:					Charleston, W. Va.....	1.025	40	.950	40
Commercial.....	.960	40	.910	40					
City library bindery.....	.980	40	.980	40					

¹ 50 cents per hour after June 15, 1937.

² 55 cents per hour after June 19, 1937.

³ 5-percent increase June 1, 1937, and 2-percent increase Oct. 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

BOOKBINDERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.:					Chicago, Ill.—Continued.				
Book work, hand binding:					Pamphlet—Continued.				
Forwarders, cloth, leather, and job; finishers; case makers; edge gilders; marblers; stampers; steam rounders and backers; case-making machine operators; stock cutters, head man (binder stock).....	\$0.975	44	\$0.943	44	Operators, automatic folding machines:				
Casing-men (setting squares); operators of casing-in, indexing, glueing, pasting, or covering machines; cutters of binders (stock).....	.941	44	.909	44	1 machine.....	\$0.970	44	\$0.932	44
Case helpers, and pasters; smashers and sawyers; general work; tipping for gilders; book repairs.....	.930	44	.898	44	2 machines.....	1.020	44	.989	44
Book pressing, glueing for machine and tipping for gilders.....	.850	44	.818	44	3 machines.....	1.090	44	1.057	44
Stampers in charge of 1 or more machines.....	1.043	44	1.011	44	Paper rulers.....	1.136	44	1.136	44
Tip printers, operators on binding machine.....	.952	44	.920	44	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.925	40	.888	40
Operators on automatic stitching machines.....	.992	44	.960	44	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.095	37½	1.070	37½
Paper cutters, operators.	1.000	44	.968	44	Columbus, Ohio.....	1.068	40	1.068	40
Book trimmers.....	.969	44	.938	44	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Man in charge of stock and cutting machine.	1.045	44	1.014	44	Dayton, Ohio:				
Combination cutter and 1 folding machine.....	1.108	44	1.076	44	Job bindery:				
Gathering machine operator.....	.972	44	.940	44	Man in charge, folding and stitching machines	.900	40		
Operators:					Book repair men or truckers—folding.....	.600	40		
1 folding machine.....	.964	44	.932	44	Truckers—gathering.....	.650	40		
2 folding machines.....	1.020	44	.989	44	Knife grinder.....	.700	40		
3 folding machines.....	1.089	44	1.057	44	Pattern department:				
Pamphlet:					Die cutters and pattern cutters.....	.925	40		
Paper cutters; book trimmers; blank-book and loose-leaf forwarders or finishers, binding or gathering machine operators, combination gathering and stitching machine operators.....	1.000	44	.968	44	Cleveland folding machine operators.....	.700	40		
Combination cutter and 1 folding machine.....	1.108	44	1.076	44	Envelope machine operators.....	.775	40		
Man in charge of stock and cutting machine; combination gathering, stitching, and cutting machine; Kast inserting machine; operating 1 machine.....	1.050	44	1.014	44	Magazine work:				
					Cutter operators:				
					Large machines.....	.975	40		
					Small machines.....	.925	40		
					Folding machine operators:				
					Master operators.....	.925	40		
					Operators.....	.875	40		
					Loader joggers.....	.700	40		
					Joggers.....	.600	40		
					Gathering machine operators:				
					Master operators.....	.975	40		
					Operators.....	.925	40		
					Hopper feeders.....	.700	40		
					Book stacker, cover loaders.....	.650	40		
					Book stackers—Rate A.....	.600	40		
					Book stackers—Rate B.....	.700	40		
					Kast automatic machine operators.....	.925	40		
					Trimmers:				
					Operators.....	.875	40		
					Helpers.....	.600	40		
					Denver, Colo.....	1.013	44	1.013	40
					Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.930	40		
					Houston, Tex.....	1.000	40	.925	44
					Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.080	44	1.050	44
					Jacksonville, Fla.....	.800	39	.727	44
					Kansas City, Mo.....	.975	40	.950	40
					Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.050	40	1.050	40
					Louisville, Ky.....	.850	40	.750	40
					Memphis, Tenn.....	.800	40	.790	44
					Milwaukee, Wis.....	.950	40	.950	40

⁴ Some shops work 40 hours at same hourly rate.
⁵ \$1 per hour after June 15, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

BOOKBINDERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Philadelphia, Pa.—Con.				
Bookbinders, paper cutters, folding machine operators, paper rulers	\$0.945	40	\$0.920	40	Case maker machine, stampers, 2 or more folding machines, casing-in machine, rounding and backing machine	\$0.970	40	\$0.920	40
Combination men	1.025	40	1.000	40	Bookbinders, finishers	.965	40	.920	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Stampers—head	1.050	40	1.000	40
Nashville, Tenn.	.900	40			Bookbinders—blank	.965	40	.875	40
Newark, N. J.	1.032	40	1.032	40	Machine cutters and gatherers, Dexter tape folder, Cleveland tape folder	.965	40	.925	40
Sheet straighteners and cutters	.900	40	.900	40	Paper lining				
New Orleans, La.	.938	40	.938	40	Faint lining	.965	40	.875	40
New York, N. Y.:					"L" ruling machine operators	1.180	40	1.080	40
Blank book forwarders and finishers, soft cover flat machine	1.073	40	1.023	40	Down lining, first class	1.010	40	.920	40
Manifold table workers	1.050	40	1.023	40	Portland, Ore.	1.090	40	1.030	40
Pamphlet assistant operators	.891	40	.850	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.877	35		
Pamphlet operator, continuous trimmer	1.118	40	1.090	40	St. Louis, Mo.	³ 1.000	40	1.000	40
Gold layers (females)	.738	40	.738	40	Rulers	³ 1.020	40	1.020	40
Hand workers	1.115	40	1.100	40	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Machine operators, stack cutters, book trimmers, casing-in operators	1.150	40	1.150	40	Bookbinders, paper cutters, folding machine operators, paper rulers	.945	40	.920	40
Stamper machine, circuit Bible workers, assistant finishers and folders, coloring, marbling	1.200	40	1.138	40	Combination men	1.025	40	1.000	40
Reference book workers	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.275	40	1.275	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.909	40	.910	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
Foremen	1.034	40	1.034	40	Flat-knife cutters, workers on bench	.916	40	.892	40
Philadelphia, Pa.:					Machine operators	.956	40	.933	40
Cutters and table workers, sheet men, case makers (hand), folding machine, job forwarders	.920	40	.870	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.000	44	1.000	44
					Washington, D. C.	1.000	40	.910	40

COMPOSITORS, HAND

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	44	El Paso, Tex.	\$1.067	37½	\$1.023	44
Baltimore, Md.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Erie, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.000	40	.950	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.800	40	.800	40
Boston, Mass.	1.010	40	.960	40	Houston, Tex.	1.040	40	.925	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.050	40	1.000	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.100	40	1.070	40
Butte, Mont.	1.080	40	.980	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charleston, S. C.	.885	40	.885	40	Kansas City, Mo.	1.023	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.100	40	1.025	40	Little Rock, Ark.	.944	40	.944	40
Charlotte, N. C.	.900	40	.900	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.145	40	1.069	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.300	40	1.225	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.000	40	.864	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.175	40	1.125	40	Madison, Wis.	1.050	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.177	37½	1.150	37½	Manchester, N. H.	.820	40	.820	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.068	40	1.068	40	Memphis, Tenn.	.830	40	.830	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	.988	40	.963	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Minneapolis, Minn.	⁶ 1.025	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Denver, Colo.	1.013	40	1.013	40	Nashville, Tenn.	.858	40	.820	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	40	1.000	40	Newark, N. J.	1.263	40	1.205	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	40	1.050	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.000	40	.950	40
Duluth, Minn.	.955	40	.955	40	New Orleans, La.	.900	40	.900	40

³ 5-percent increase June 1, 1937, and 2-percent increase Oct. 1, 1937.

⁶ \$1.075 per hour after Sept. 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

City		May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City		May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
		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.		\$1.338	40	\$1.313	40	St. Louis, Mo.	\$1.030	40	\$1.030	40	
German text		1.338	40	1.313	40	St. Paul, Minn.:					
Hebrew text		1.463	40	1.438	40	Rate A	1.000	40	1.000	40	
Italian text		1.200	40	1.075	40	Rate B	1.025	40			
Norfolk, Va.		.950	40	.950	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	.923	40	
Oklahoma City, Okla.		1.000	40	1.000	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.077	40	1.000	40	
Omaha, Nebr.		1.000	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.300	40	1.300	40	
Peoria, Ill.		1.000	40	1.000	44	Scranton, Pa.	1.080	40	1.050	40	
Philadelphia, Pa.		1.080	40	1.050	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.000	40	1.000	40	
Pittsburgh, Pa.		1.170	40	1.070	40	South Bend, Ind.	.852	44	.852	44	
Portland, Maine		.850	40	.850	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.000	40	.950	44	
Portland, Oreg.		1.120	40	1.060	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.100	40	1.100	40	
Providence, R. I.		.909	44	.909	44	Washington, D. C.	1.100	40	1.100	40	
Reading, Pa.		.975	40	.950	40	Washington, D. C.	.918	40	.820	40	
Richmond, Va.		.935	40	.938	40	Worcester, Mass.	.898	44	.898	44	
Rochester, N. Y.		1.045	44	1.045	44	York, Pa.	.850	40	.820	40	
Rock Island (Ill.) district		.977	40	.977	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.080	40	1.030	40	

MACHINE OPERATORS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	44	New Haven, Conn.	\$1.000	40	\$0.950	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Machinist operators	1.031	40	.981	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.000	40	.950	40	New Orleans, La.	.900	40	.900	40
Boston, Mass.:					New York, N. Y.	1.338	40	1.313	40
Linotype	1.050	40	1.000	40	German text	1.338	40	1.313	40
Monotype	1.010	40	.960	40	Hebrew text	2.000	36	2.000	36
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.227	40	1.125	40	Italian text	1.200	40	1.075	40
Butte, Mont.	1.080	40	.980	40	Norfolk, Va.	.950	40	.950	40
Charleston, S. C.	.885	40	.885	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.100	40	1.025	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40	1.000	44
Charlotte, N. C.	.900	40	.900	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.000	40	1.000	44
Chicago, Ill.	1.335	40	1.260	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.080	40	1.050	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.175	40	1.125	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.170	40	1.070	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.227	37½	1.200	37½	Portland, Oreg.	1.210	40	1.150	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.068	40	1.068	40	Providence, R. I.	.977	44	.977	44
Dallas, Tex.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Reading, Pa.	1.055	40	1.030	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Machinist operators	1.105	40	1.080	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Richmond, Va.	.938	40	.938	40
Denver, Colo.	1.013	40	1.013	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.045	44	1.045	44
Machinist operators	1.075	40	1.075	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.977	40	.977	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.110	40	1.110	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.380	40	1.293	40	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Duluth, Minn.	.955	40	.955	40	Rate A	1.000	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.133	37½	1.023	44	Machinist operators	1.075	40	1.075	40
Erie, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rate B	1.025	40		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.800	40	.800	40	Machinist operators	1.100	40		
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.069	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	.923	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.100	40	1.070	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.075	40	1.050	40	Machinist operators	1.363	40	1.363	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.019	40	1.019	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.080	40	1.050	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.230	40	1.180	40	Machinist operators	1.105	40	1.075	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.000	40	.864	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.251	35	1.251	35
Madison, Wis.	1.100	40	1.050	40	South Bend, Ind.	.852	44	.852	44
Manchester, N. H.	.820	40	.820	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.063	40	1.018	44
Memphis, Tenn.	.830	40	.830	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.100	40	1.100	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.988	40	.963	40	Washington, D. C.	1.100	40	1.100	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.025	40	1.000	40	Wichita, Kans.	.918	40	.820	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Worcester, Mass.	.898	44	.898	44
Nashville, Tenn.	.858	40	.820	40	York, Pa.	.850	40	.820	40
Newark, N. J.	1.263	40	1.205	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.105	40	1.055	40
					Machinist operators	1.180	40	1.130	40

* \$1.075 per hour after Sept. 1, 1937.

† 7-percent increase June 1, 1937.

‡ Machinist operators.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

MACHINE TENDERS (Machinist)

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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	\$1.000	44	Kansas City, Mo.....	\$1.075	40	\$1.050	40
Baltimore, Md.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.230	40	1.180	40
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.000	40	.950	40	Manchester, N. H.....	.820	40	.820	40
Boston, Mass.:					Memphis, Tenn.....	.830	40	.830	40
Linotype.....	1.050	40	1.000	40	Milwaukee, Wis.....	.988	40	.963	40
Monotype.....	1.010	40	.960	40	Minneapolis, Minn.....	⁶ 1.025	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va.....	1.100	40	1.025	40	Newark, N. J.....	1.263	40	1.205	40
Charlotte, N. C.....	.900	40	.900	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Chicago, Ill.....	1.335	40	1.260	40	1 to 4 machines.....	1.338	40	1.313	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.175	40	1.125	40	5 to 8 machines.....	1.378	40	1.353	40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.227	37½	1.200	37½	9 to 12 machines.....	1.428	40	1.403	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.068	40	1.068	40	13 or more machines.....	1.478	40	1.453	40
Dallas, Tex.....	1.200	40	-----	-----	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.080	40	1.050	40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.170	40	1.070	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.250	40	1.050	40	Richmond, Va.....	.938	40	.938	40
Houston, Tex.....	1.150	40	1.069	40	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.110	40	1.110	40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.100	40	1.070	40	Washington, D. C.....	1.100	40	1.100	40

ELECTROTYPERS

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.030	40	\$1.000	44	Indianapolis, Ind.....	\$1.100	44	\$1.100	44
Baltimore, Md.....	1.000	44	1.000	44	Jacksonville, Fla.....	.800	40	.800	40
Floor hands.....	.900	44	.900	44	Kansas City, Mo.....	1.200	40	1.050	44
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.188	40	1.188	40	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.250	40	-----	-----
Boston, Mass.:					Memphis, Tenn.....	1.136	44	1.136	44
Finishers and molders.....	1.050	40	-----	-----	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.200	40	1.150	40
Branchmen.....	.970	40	-----	-----	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.150	40	1.150	40
Buffalo, N. Y.:					Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Finishers and molders.....	1.120	44	1.114	44	New Haven, Conn.....	1.273	44	1.273	44
Branchmen.....	1.090	44	1.068	44	New Orleans, La.....	1.063	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill.....	1.500	32	1.500	32	New York, N. Y.....	1.500 ¹²	44	1.500	44
Cincinnati, Ohio:					Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.000	44	1.000	44
Finishers and molders.....	1.225	40	1.200	40	Omaha, Nebr.....	1.100	40	1.100	40
Branchmen and casters.....	1.125	40	1.100	40	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.420	40	1.390	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.125	40	1.125	40
Finishers and molders.....	1.300	40	1.250	40	Portland, Oreg.....	1.250	40	1.107	44
Battery men, builders and casters, branchmen.....	1.200	40	1.150	40	Richmond, Va.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio:					Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	1.250	40	1.136	44
Finishers and molders.....	1.125	39	1.125	39	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.200	40	1.200	40
Battery men and builders.....	1.050	39	1.050	39	St. Paul, Minn.....	1.150	40	1.150	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					San Francisco, Calif.....	1.375	40	1.225	40
Dayton, Ohio:					Scranton, Pa.....	1.075	40	1.075	40
Finishers and molders.....	⁹ 1.175	40	1.125	40	Seattle, Wash.....	1.126	40	1.126	44
Branchmen.....	¹⁰ 1.100	40	1.050	40	South Bend, Ind.....	1.100	40	1.100	40
Denver, Colo.....	.909	44	.909	44	Spokane, Wash.....	.844	44	-----	-----
Des Moines, Iowa:					Springfield, Mass.:				
Finishers and molders.....	1.150	40	1.136	44	Finishers and molders.....	1.150	40	1.150	40
Branchmen.....	1.150	40	1.068	44	Battery men and builders.....	.900	40	.900	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.400	40	1.350	40	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.100	40	1.100	40
Duluth, Minn.....	1.250	40	1.125	40	Branchmen.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.:					Washington, D. C.....	¹³ 1.300	40	1.300	40
Finishers and molders.....	¹¹ 1.050	40	1.000	40	York, Pa.....	1.063	40	1.063	40
Branchmen.....	¹¹ .950	40	.900	40	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1.250	40	1.250	40

⁶ \$1.075 per hour after Sept. 1, 1937.⁹ \$1.275 per hour after June 1, 1937.¹⁰ \$1.225 per hour after June 1, 1937.¹¹ 2 cents per hour more after July 1, 1937.¹² Limited to 9 days in 2 weeks or 36 hours per week.¹³ \$1.338 per hour after June 5, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PHOTOENGRAVERS

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	44	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	1.750	36	1.750	36
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.375	40	New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.400	37½	1.400	37½	New York, N. Y.	1.750	36	1.750	36
Rotogravure	1.513	40	1.438	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.300	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.420	37½	1.375	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.300	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.000	40
Rate A	1.533	37½	1.467	37½	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.547	37½	1.467	37½
Rate B	1.653	37½	1.563	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.467	37½	1.375	40
Gravure	1.567	37½	1.500	40	Portland, Ore.	1.575	40	1.575	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.467	37½	1.375	40	Providence, R. I.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Denver, Colo.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rate A	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.313	40	1.313	40	Rate B	1.400	39	1.400	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.375	40	1.375	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.400	40	1.400	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rate A	1.375	40	1.375	40
Houston, Tex.	1.313	40	1.250	40	Rate B	1.200	40	1.100	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.467	37½	1.375	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	44	1.250	44
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Madison, Wis.	1.400	37½	1.400	37½	Seattle, Wash.	1.575	40	1.575	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.250	44	1.250	44	Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.400	37½	1.400	37½	Toledo, Ohio	1.000	37½	1.428	38½
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Washington, D. C.	1.413	40	1.413	40
Rate A	1.375	40	1.375	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rate B	1.200	40	1.100	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.467	37½	1.467	37½

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS

Atlanta, Ga.:					Chicago, Ill.:				
Assistants	\$0.660	40	\$0.660	40	Assistants on presses 25 by 38 inches and larger, or coupon presses, or feeders on hand-fed folding machines	\$1.106	40	\$0.983	40
Cylinder feeders, male	.570	40	.570	40	2-color presses, or feeders and operators on hand-fed folding machines, or joggers, or single rotary presses, or automatic or sheet-fed rotary, or Cox duplex, or Goss Comet	1.131	40	1.006	40
Cylinder feeders, female, or platen feeders, male or female	.534	40	.534	40	Two-roll rotary presses:				
Baltimore, Md.:					Tension men	1.206	40	1.074	40
Cylinder feeders	.682	44	.682	44	Oilier or utility men	1.156	40	1.040	40
Platen feeders	.500	44	.500	44	Assistant on 2-deck or rotary using 1 or 2 rolls with insert attachment	1.156	40	1.028	40
Boston, Mass.:					Tubular rotary single deck presses	1.206	40	1.074	40
Assistants on rotary and magazine presses or on 1- or 2-color perfecting presses	.930	40	.880	40	McKee 4-color presses or separating machines	1.169	40	1.040	40
Assistants on cylinder presses	.870	40	.820	40					
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Cylinder feeders	.750	40	.750	40					
Platen feeders	.550	40	.525	40					
Butte, Mont.:									
Cylinder feeders	.541	140	.483	40					
Platen feeders	.367	140	.330	40					
Charlotte, N. C.:									
Cylinder assistants	.550	40	.550	40					

¹⁴ Full time allowed, 44 hours.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued									
PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS—Continued									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.—Continued.					Des Moines, Iowa:				
Stock cutters (flat machines).....	\$1.144	40	\$1.017	40	Rotary, color and offset.....	\$0.794	40	\$0.731	40
Automatic folding machine operators or assistants:					Cylinder and folder assistants.....	.784	40	.722	40
1 machine.....	1.131	40	1.006	40	Platen assistants.....	.574	40	.....	.....
2 machines.....	1.194	40	1.063	40	Platen feeders.....	.544	40	.....	.....
3 machines.....	1.269	40	1.131	40	Detroit, Mich.:				
Assistants on presses smaller than 25 by 38 inches.....	.739	40	.649	40	Cylinder assistants.....	.925	40	.800	40
Feeders, platen presses.....	.701	40	.615	40	2-color press assistants or first position on rotary.....	1.000	40	.881	40
Colts, Armory, and Universal presses.....	.714	40	.626	40	Platen assistants.....	.750	40	.600	40
Cincinnati, Ohio:					Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.650	40	.650	40
Cylinder feeders.....	.838	40	.800	40	Houston, Tex.:				
Assistants on large 2-color presses.....	.863	40	.825	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.688	40	.634	40
Helpers and automatic machine tenders.....	.913	40	.875	40	2-color cylinder press feeders.....	.750	40	.....	.....
Rotary, first assistants.....	.963	40	.919	40	Indianapolis, Ind.:				
Rotary, second assistants or folding-machine operators.....	.913	40	.875	40	Cylinder assistants.....	.919	44	.886	44
Cleveland, Ohio:					Rotary assistants.....	.973	44	.941	44
Cylinder feeders.....	.901	37½	.880	37½	Pony presses.....	.837	44	.805	44
Platen feeders.....	.696	37½	.680	37½	Jacksonville, Fla. (platen).....	.450	40	.450	40
Specialty, cylinder feeders.....	.900	40	.813	40	Kansas City, Mo.:				
Columbus, Ohio.....	.864	40	.864	44	Cylinder assistants.....	.840	40	.823	40
Wax paper printing, rotary press helpers.....	.500	40	.....	.....	Rotary assistants.....	.865	40	.845	40
Dallas, Tex.:					Platen assistants.....	.580	40	.568	40
Cylinder feeders.....	.600	40	.538	44	Little Rock, Ark.:				
Platen feeders.....	.490	40	.490	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.568	44	.568	44
Dayton, Ohio:					Platen feeders.....	.364	44	.364	44
Feeders on flat bed, 2-color flat bed, or cylinder presses.....	.700	40	.700	40	Los Angeles, Calif.:				
Magazine presses (web), assistants:					Cylinder feeders, combination cylinder and platen feeders, or offset press assistants.....	.825	40	.825	40
96 pages:					Platen feeders.....	.675	40	.675	40
Tympan roll men.....	1.025	40	.....	.....	Louisville, Ky.:				
White roll men.....	.900	40	.....	.....	Cylinder feeders.....	.605	40	.550	40
Packer boy.....	.650	40	.....	.....	Platen feeders.....	.484	40	.440	40
32 pages:					Memphis, Tenn.:				
Tympan roll men.....	.975	40	.....	.....	Cylinder feeders, male.....	.575	40	.568	44
White roll men.....	.850	40	.....	.....	Cylinder feeders, female.....	.500	40	.500	44
McKee press, first assistants.....	.950	40	.....	.....	Platen feeders, male.....	.485	43	.477	44
McKee press, second assistants.....	.875	40	.....	.....	Platen feeders, female.....	.432	40	.432	44
2-color Miehle or offset pattern press assistants.....	.850	40	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Wax paper printing (web rotary):					Cylinder or rotary assistants.....	.800	40	.775	40
First 6 months.....	.700	40	.....	.....	Platen assistants.....	.500	40	.....	.....
After 6 months.....	.730	40	.675	40	Minneapolis, Minn.:				
Denver, Colo.:					Cylinder feeders.....	.805	40	.750	40
Cylinder.....	.795	44	.795	44	Cylinder, wash-up and oiler men.....	.515	40	.....	.....
Ready print Comet.....	.830	44	.830	44	Platen feeders.....	.515	40	.500	40
Folding-machine operator.....	.948	44	.948	44	Platen, wash-up and oiler men.....	.415	40	.....	.....
Feeders.....	.500	44	.....	.....	Assistants on 2 Kelly A or Miehle vertical presses.....	.665	40	.....	.....
					Nashville, Tenn.:				
					Cylinder feeders, male.....	.650	40	.650	40
					Cylinder feeders, female.....	.550	40	.550	40
					Newark, N. J.:				
					Cylinder assistants.....	.932	40	.932	40
					2-color press assistants.....	1.025	40	1.025	40
					3-color Sterling press assistants.....	1.023	40	1.023	40
					Platen feeders.....	.637	40	.637	40

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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 Haven, Conn.:					Reading, Pa.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	\$0.600	40	\$0.550	40	Cylinder assistants.....	\$0.840	40	\$0.840	40
Platen feeders.....	.400	40	.475	40	Cylinder assistants (first and second year after 4 years as feeder).....	.710	40	.710	40
New Orleans, La.:					Richmond, Va.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	.688	40	.688	40	Cylinder assistants.....	.580	40	.550	40
Platen feeders.....	.440	40	.440	40	Platen assistants.....	.470	40		
New York, N. Y.:					Rochester, N. Y.:				
First assistant on McKee Process presses.....	1.102	40	1.102	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.750	40	.750	40
Second assistant on McKee Process presses.....	1.011	40	1.011	40	Platen feeders.....	.600	40	.600	40
Assistant on auto job cylinder, 42 inches (pile feeder).....	1.068	40	1.068	40	St. Louis, Mo.:				
Perfecting 2-color cylinder presses.....	1.045	40	1.045	40	Assistants, cylinders 24 by 36 inches.....	1.830	40	.830	40
Two-color rotary over 68 inches.....	1.102	40	1.102	40	Rotary web assistants.....	1.980	40	.980	40
Utility men on web presses.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Platen feeders.....	1.470	40	.470	40
Cylinder, hand feeder, or 1 auto feeder over 42 inches.....	.977	40	.977	40	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Job press assistant on auto not over 17 by 22 inches.....	.681	40	.681	40	Cylinder assistants.....	.790	40	.790	40
Job press assistant on 2 auto job cylinders over 22 inches but not over 31 inches.....	.750	40	.750	40	Platen assistants.....	.525	40	.525	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.:					San Antonio, Tex.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	.688	40	.688	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.600	40	.545	44
Cylinder feeders on automatic presses.....	.813	40	.813	40	Platen feeders.....	.400	40	.409	44
Platen feeders.....	.500	40	.500	40	San Francisco, Calif.:				
Omaha, Nebr.:					Cylinder assistants; flat-bed web press helpers... Platen feeders; rotary press assistants.....	.925 .688	40	.925 .688	40
Cylinder feeders or rotary press assistants.....	.750	40			Scranton, Pa.:				
Peoria, Ill.:					Cylinder feeders on 2-color or perfecting presses.....	.788	40	.750	40
Cylinder feeders.....	.800	40	.796	44	Cylinder feeders.....	.750	40	.713	40
Platen feeders.....	.590	40	.588	44	Platen feeders.....	.538	40	.500	40
Philadelphia, Pa.:					Seattle, Wash.:				
Cylinder feeders; rotary helpers and oilers.....	.850	40	.820	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.716	44	.716	44
Rotary helpers.....	.890	40	.860	40	Platen feeders.....	.602	44	.602	44
Platen feeders.....	.660	40	.630	40	South Bend, Ind.:				
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					Cylinder assistants or feeders.....	.550	40		
Cylinder feeders, male.....	.800	40	.730	40	Platen assistants or feeders.....	.440	40	.440	40
Cylinder feeders, female.....	.670	40	.610	40	Spokane, Wash.:				
Platen feeders, male.....	.640	40	.590	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.770	40	.718	40
Platen feeders, female.....	.570	40	.520	40	Platen feeders.....	.750	40	.598	40
Portland, Ore.:					Springfield, Mass.:				
Cylinder assistants.....	.690	40	.690	40	Cylinder, auto-feed, assistants.....	.682	44	.682	44
Platen feeders.....	.570	40	.570	40	Platen feeders.....	.523	44	.523	44
Providence, R. I. (cylinder).	.727	40	.727	44	P. M. presses.....	.860	40	.860	40
					Platen feeders.....	.583	40	.583	40
					Platen feeders, female.....	.650	40	.650	40
					Wichita, Kans.:				
					Cylinder feeders.....	.650	40	.650	40
					Worcester, Mass.:				
					Cylinder feeders.....	.700	40	.500	40
					York, Pa.:				
					Cylinder feeders.....	.660	40	.630	40

¹ 7-percent increase June 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESSMEN, CYLINDER

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.:					Chicago, Ill.—Continued.				
1 press.....	\$0. 830	40	\$0. 830	40	Rotary presses—Contd.				
2 presses.....	. 910	40	. 910	40	One 96-page novel news,				
Rotary, first man.....	. 910	40	.....	.....	2-unit rotary, first				
Rotary, second man.....	. 860	40	.....	.....	pressman.....	\$1. 575	40	\$1. 409	40
Rotogravure.....	. 830	40	.....	.....	Second pressman.....	1. 425	40	1. 273	40
Baltimore, Md.....	. 909	44	. 909	44	One 128-page, 4-unit				
Birmingham, Ala.:					rotary first pressman.....	1. 575	40	.....	.....
2 presses.....	. 875	40	. 864	44	Second pressman.....	1. 425	40	.....	.....
Rotary magazine presses:					One 192-page novel				
In charge.....	1. 288	40	1. 288	40	news, 4-unit rotary,				
First position.....	1. 113	40	1. 113	40	first pressman.....	1. 625	40	.....	.....
Tension men.....	1. 038	40	1. 038	40	Second pressman.....	1. 475	40	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1. 010	40	. 960	40	Bread-wrapper printing:				
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1. 000	40	1. 000	40	One 2-color Kidder or				
2-color presses.....	1. 125	40	.....	.....	similar press.....	1. 363	40	.....	.....
Butte, Mont.....	1. 001	140	. 894	40	One 3-color Kidder or				
Charleston, W. Va.....	1. 000	40	1. 000	40	similar press.....	1. 388	40	.....	.....
Charlotte, N. C.....	. 820	40	. 820	40	One 4-color Kidder or				
Chicago, Ill.: ¹⁵					similar press.....	1. 425	40	.....	.....
2 presses up to 46 by 65					Cincinnati, Ohio:				
inches; 3 patent inside					1 or 2 presses up to 68				
blanket presses; 1 press					inches or 1 press over				
with Upham attach-					68 inches.....	1. 056	40	1. 010	40
ment; double cylinder					3 or 4 bag presses.....	1. 069	40	1. 023	40
flat-bed 2-color press;					Web presses, 1- or 2-sheet				
double cylinder perfect-					feed.....	1. 131	40	1. 081	40
ing press; 1 press over 25					Rotary presses, not more				
by 38 inches and not					than 4-color.....	1. 163	40	1. 110	40
over 3 job presses; one					Special rotary presses.....	1. 056	40	1. 010	40
2-color Auto Harris,					Auto job cylinder:				
Harris-Seybold - Potter,					1 press.....	. 838	40	. 800	40
or Miller press; or one					2 presses.....	. 900	40	. 860	40
2-color multicolor ticket					Cleveland, Ohio:				
press.....	1. 300	40	1. 159	40	Cylinder presses.....	1. 146	37½	1. 120	37½
Foremen, 3 to 6 cylinder					Specialty printing, cylin-				
presses.....	1. 425	40	1. 250	40	der.....	1. 125	40	1. 050	40
Rotary presses:					Duplex tubular presses.....	1. 207	37½	1. 180	37½
One 2-color sheet feed.....	1. 450	40	1. 239	40	Columbus, Ohio.....	1. 068	40	1. 068	44
One 3-color sheet feed.....	1. 500	40	1. 307	40	Wax paper printing:				
One 4-color sheet feed.....	1. 575	40	1. 409	40	Rotary presses.....	1. 000	40	.....	.....
One 5-color sheet feed.....	1. 650	40	.....	.....	Dallas, Tex.:				
Sheet or web fed rotary					2-color or automatic presses	. 825	40	. 825	44
presses, 70 inches or					Dayton, Ohio:				
over:					1 or 2 cylinder; or auto-				
One 4-color press.....	1. 625	40	.....	.....	matic; or rotary presses.....	1. 000	40	. 950	40
One 5-color press.....	1. 700	40	.....	.....	One 2-color press.....	1. 050	40	1. 000	40
Second position.....	1. 575	40	.....	.....	Magazine printing, web				
Miscal press.....	1. 525	40	1. 364	40	presses:				
One tubular press, 1 or					96 pages.....	1. 425	40	.....	.....
2 units.....	1. 475	40	1. 318	40	80 pages.....	1. 325	40	.....	.....
Second pressmen, 3 or					32 pages.....	1. 350	40	.....	.....
4 units.....	1. 375	40	.....	.....	McKee Fashion presses.....	1. 300	40	.....	.....
One 32-page, 2-unit ro-					All other McKee presses.....	1. 375	40	.....	.....
tary, 1 pressman.....	1. 425	40	.....	.....	Miehle 2-color presses.....	1. 150	40	.....	.....
One 64-page, 2-unit ro-					Miller 2-color, Offset Pat-				
tary, 1 pressman.....	1. 575	40	1. 364	40	tern, or Harris offset				
Second pressman.....	1. 425	40	1. 227	40	presses.....	1. 075	40	.....	.....
One 64-page, 4-unit					2 Kelly presses.....	1. 050	40	.....	.....
rotary.....	1. 575	40	1. 364	40	Wax paper printing (web)	1. 050	40	. 950	40
One 80-page, 2-unit ro-					Denver, Colo.:				
tary, 1 pressman.....	1. 575	40	1. 284	40	Cylinder, Kelly, or offset				
Second pressman.....	1. 425	40	1. 205	40	presses.....	1. 000	44	1. 000	44

¹⁴ Full time allowed, 44 hours.¹⁵ Changes in method of classification prevent showing comparable 1936 rates for all occupations.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESSMEN, CYLINDER—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.—Continued.					Minneapolis, Minn.:				
One 2-color press.....	\$1.068	44	\$1.068	44	1 or 2 single cylinder presses.....	\$1.025	40	\$0.955	40
Foremen, 1 or 2 presses.....	1.057	44	1.057	44	3 single cylinder presses, in charge.....	1.125	40	1.050	40
Foremen, 3 or 4 presses.....	1.114	44	1.114	44	4 single cylinder presses, in charge.....	1.155	40		
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.000	40	.921	40	2-color double end or single roll rotary press.....	1.125	40		
Small cylinder presses.....	.964	40	.886	40	1 cylinder and 1 platen, or 2 Kelly A, or 2 Miehle Vertical presses.....	1.025	40		
Rotary, color, or offset presses.....	1.034	40	.951	40	Nashville, Tenn.:	.950	40	.950	40
Detroit, Mich.:					2 presses.....				
Hand-fed cylinder presses.....	1.250	40	1.063	40	Newark, N. J.:				
Auto-job cylinder presses.....	1.100	40	1.000	40	1 single color press over 65 inches, or one 2-color press not over 65 inches, or 1 special Kidder press (Presidential).....	1.250	40	1.250	40
2-color presses.....	1.250	40	1.125	40	One 3-color Sterling press.....	1.318	40	1.318	40
3-color presses.....	1.250	40	1.188	40	1 or 2 single cylinder presses not over 65 inches, or 1 or 2 job cylinders with automatic feeder, or 1 job cylinder with automatic feeder and 1 auto-fed platen, or 1 job cylinder with automatic feed and 1 baby cylinder, or 1 job cylinder with automatic feed and 2 hand-fed platens.....	1.205	40	1.205	40
Rotary 2-color presses.....	1.300	40	1.300	40	One 2-color Harris press S. I. (15 by 18 inches).....	1.114	40	1.114	40
U. P. M. rotary presses.....	1.500	40	1.200	40	New Haven, Conn.....	1.000	40	.920	40
2 Miehle and 1 hand-fed press.....	1.250	40	1.100	40	New Orleans, La.....	.888	40	.888	40
Duluth, Minn.:					Foremen.....	1.050	40	1.050	40
Cylinder or offset presses.....	.955	44	.955	44	New York, N. Y.:				
Erie, Pa.....	1.000	40			1 or 2 cylinders not over 68 inches, or 1 cylinder over 68 inches, or 1 or 2 auto job cylinders up to and including 22 inches, or 1 poster press, or 1 label press or 1 cylinder and 1 auto platen.....	1.338	40	1.313	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.820	40	.820	40	1 or 2 auto job cylinders over 22 inches but not over 29 inches.....	1.381	40	1.381	40
Houston, Tex.:					1 cylinder and 1 auto job cylinder not over 22 inches.....	1.384	40	1.359	40
Cylinder or offset presses.....	1.000	40	.925	40	1 press with bronzing machine, or 1 perfecting press on color register work, or 1 two-color flat bed, or 1 two-color Harris 28 by 34 inches and up, or 1 sheet-fed rotary or offset press.....	1.406	40	1.381	40
Foremen.....	1.125	40	1.041	40	One 2-color flat bed over 70 inches.....	1.451	40	1.426	40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.100	44	1.070	44					
Rotary presses.....	1.196	44	1.166	44					
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.000	40	1.000	40					
Kansas City, Mo.:									
Foremen.....	1.150	40	1.115	40					
1 double rotary, under foreman.....	1.095	40							
2 small auto presses and 1 or 2 platens.....	1.090	40	1.065	40					
2 cylinder or 2 small auto presses, feeder attachment.....	1.070	40	1.040	40					
1 cylinder or 1 auto press with feeder.....	1.020	40	1.000	40					
Little Rock, Ark.....	.818	44	.818	44					
1 cylinder and 3 or 4 platen presses.....	.875	44	.875	44					
2 cylinder and 5 platen presses.....	.920	44	.920	44					
Los Angeles, Calif.:									
Foremen, 3 or more presses or 2 cylinder with platen presses.....	1.125	40	1.125	40					
1 flat-bed perfecting press, Cox Duplex, or Goss Comet.....	1.088	40	1.088	40					
1 or 2 single cylinder presses; 1 or 2 auto presses; one 2-color press; or 1 cylinder and not over 2 platen presses.....	1.050	40	1.050	40					
Louisville, Ky.:									
1 or 2 presses.....	.901	40	.925	40					
Manchester, N. H.....	.900	40	.900	40					
Memphis, Tenn.....	.810	40	.795	44					
Foremen.....	.920	40	.909	44					
One 2-color press.....	.860	40	.841	44					
Multi-lift presses.....	.760	40							
Milwaukee, Wis.....	.987	40	.938	40					
Rotary presses.....	.987	40	1.075	40					

¹⁴ Full time allowed, 44 hours.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

City		May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City		May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
		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.—Contd.						Providence, R. I.....					
1 sheet-feed rotary or off-set press on color register work, or 1 sheet-feed rotary with color attachment, or 1 auto cylinder press over 29 but not over 42 inches operated with or without an assistant.....						Reading, Pa.:					
4 double sheet-feed rotary presses.....						1 or 2 presses.....					
Web presses:						Richmond, Va.....					
Single roll, 46 inches or under.....						Rochester, N. Y.....					
Single roll over 46 inches. Double roll over 46 inches (man in charge).						Duplex pressmen.....					
3- or 4-color or process press 46 inches (man in charge).....						St. Louis, Mo.:					
Cox Duplex or multi-web ticket press.....						2 cylinder, 24 by 36 inches or larger.....					
Automatic presses:						4-color presses.....					
One 2-color Harris (15 by 18 inches).....						Single rotary web presses.....					
Two 2-color Harris (15 by 18 inches).....						Automatic, 19 by 23 inches or smaller; or 1 small cylinder press.....					
One 2-color Harris (18 by 22 inches).....						1 or 2 Kelly presses.....					
Two 1-color Harris (15 by 18 inches or 18 by 22 inches).....						St. Paul, Minn.:					
Ticket presses:						1 or 2 single cylinders, or 1 single cylinder and 1 platen, or 1 Kelly-Osterlind, Miehle Vertical, Simplex Horizontal, or Miller High Speed press.....					
2 Meisel-Kidder, 4 by 10 inches.....						3 single cylinders (men in charge).....					
2 Meisel-Kidder, 10 by 20 inches.....						Offset pressmen.....					
1 Meisel-Kidder over 20 inches.....						San Antonio, Tex.....					
Oklahoma City, Okla.:						San Francisco, Calif.:					
Pressmen under foremen.....						Cylinder pressmen or second position on rotary magazine presses.....					
Foremen with no journeymen.....						Foremen, cylinder presses, or pressmen on flat bed web presses.....					
Foremen with 1 journeyman.....						First position on rotary magazine presses.....					
Foremen of auto Kelly-Dexter presses.....						Scranton, Pa.:					
Foremen of 1 Kelly press.....						One 2-color press.....					
Omaha, Nebr.....						1 or 2 cylinder presses.....					
Peoria, Ill.....						Seattle, Wash.....					
Foremen.....						South Bend, Ind.....					
Philadelphia, Pa.:						Spokane, Wash.....					
Rotary color press.....						Springfield, Mass.....					
Rotary pressmen.....						Toledo, Ohio.....					
Cylinder pressmen, color.....						Washington, D. C.:					
Cylinder pressmen.....						1 U. P. M. rotary.....					
Pittsburgh, Pa.....						1 or 2 hand- or auto-fed cylinders.....					
Portland, Oreg.....						1 perfecter or 1 two-color press.....					
Foremen, 1 or 2 presses.....						1 or 2 Vertical Miehle, Kelly job, or Miller High Speed presses.....					
Foremen, 3 or more presses.....						Wichita, Kans.:					
						Cylinder presses.....					
						Job cylinder presses.....					
						Worcester, Mass.:					
						2 presses over 66 inches.....					
						York, Pa.....					
						Youngstown, Ohio.....					

³ 5-percent increase June 1, 1937, and 2-percent increase Oct. 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESSMEN, PLATEN

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.:					Kansas City, Mo.—Contd.				
1 to 3 presses.....	\$0.830	40	\$0.830	40	4 presses.....	\$1.000	40	\$0.980	40
4 or more presses.....	.910	40	.910	40	5 presses.....	1.020	40	1.000	40
Baltimore, Md.....	.727	44	.727	44	Little Rock, Ark.....	.818	44	.818	44
Birmingham, Ala.:					Los Angeles, Calif.:				
3 presses.....	.660	40	.795	44	1 to 3 presses.....	.975	40	.975	40
4 presses.....	.660	40	.841	44	Louisville, Ky.:				
Boston, Mass.:					2 hand-fed presses.....	.751	40	.660	40
Automatic presses.....	.930	40	.880	40	Manchester, N. H.....	.750	40	.750	40
Hand-fed presses.....	.890	40	.840	40	Memphis, Tenn.:				
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.875	40	.900	40	4 hand-fed presses.....	.780	40	.773	44
Butte, Mont.....	.874	44	.780	40	Foremen.....	.875	40	.864	44
Charleston, W. Va.....	.875	40	.875	40	Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Chicago, Ill.:					1 to 3 presses.....	.875	40	.825	40
3 or less presses.....	1.125	40	1.000	40	4 presses.....	.912	40	.863	40
4 presses.....	1.150	40	1.023	40	Minneapolis, Minn.:				
5 presses.....	1.188	40	1.057	40	1 press.....	.735	40	.682	40
6 presses.....	1.225	40	1.091	40	2 presses.....	.805	40	.750	40
Proofers on 1 job press.....	1.300	40	1.159	40	3 presses.....	.885	40	.818	40
Proofers on power-proof press.....	1.300	40	-----	-----	4 presses.....	.955	40	-----	-----
Cincinnati, Ohio:					More than 4 presses (man in charge).....	1.025	40	-----	-----
1 or 2 presses.....	.838	40	.800	40	Nashville, Tenn.:				
3 hand-fed presses.....	.863	40	.825	40	1 press.....	.660	40	.660	40
4 hand-fed presses.....	.888	40	.850	40	4 presses.....	.850	40	.850	40
5 hand-fed presses.....	.913	40	.875	40	Newark, N. J.:				
2 or 3 platens and 1 color cylinder press.....	1.056	40	1.010	40	1 to 3 hand-fed presses.....	1.023	40	1.023	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					4 hand-fed presses.....	1.068	40	1.068	40
1 or 2 presses.....	.941	37½	.920	37½	5 hand-fed presses.....	1.114	40	1.114	40
3 or 4 presses.....	1.033	37½	1.010	37½	1 New Era press.....	1.205	40	1.205	40
5 to 8 presses.....	1.115	37½	1.090	37½	New Haven, Conn.....	.850	40	.750	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.068	40	1.068	44	New Orleans, La.....	.813	40	.813	40
Dallas, Tex.....	.754	40	.754	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Dayton, Ohio:					1 to 3 presses or 2 multi-color presses.....	1.156	40	1.131	40
1 to 3 presses.....	.750	40	.700	40	2 auto platens, or 1 auto and 1 or 2 hand-fed presses.....	1.248	40	1.223	40
4 or 5 presses.....	1.000	40	.950	40	2 auto platens, over 20 inches.....	1.315	40	1.290	40
Denver, Colo.:					New Era presses:				
1 press.....	.824	44	.824	44	1 or 2 heads.....	1.156	40	1.131	40
2 presses.....	.845	44	.845	44	3 heads.....	1.201	40	1.176	40
3 presses.....	.902	44	.902	44	4 heads.....	1.248	40	1.223	40
4 presses.....	.958	44	.958	44	5 or 6 heads.....	1.338	40	1.313	40
Des Moines, Iowa:					Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Platen pressmen and folder operator.....	.889	40	-----	-----	1 press.....	.825	40	.825	40
Detroit, Mich.:					2 presses.....	.850	40	.850	40
Automatic presses.....	1.100	40	1.000	40	3 presses.....	.925	40	.925	40
3 hand-fed presses.....	1.100	40	1.025	40	Omaha, Nebr.....	1.000	40	-----	-----
Duluth, Minn.:					Peoria, Ill.....	.840	40	.838	44
1 or 2 presses.....	.705	44	-----	-----	Foremen.....	.870	40	.866	44
Erie, Pa.....	.875	40	.750	40	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.960	40	.930	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.750	40	.750	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.030	40	.950	40
Houston, Tex.:					Portland, Ore.....	.910	40	.910	40
1 or 2 presses.....	.750	40	.700	40	Foremen, up to 3 presses.....	.950	40	.950	40
3 presses.....	.825	40	.763	40	Foremen, 4 or more presses.....	.990	40	.990	40
4 or more presses.....	.900	40	.833	40	Providence, R. I.....	.795	40	.795	44
Indianapolis, Ind.:					Reading, Pa.:				
1 or 2 presses.....	.964	44	.934	44	Hand-fed presses.....	.790	40	.790	40
3 presses.....	1.018	44	.988	44	1 or 2 automatic presses.....	.840	40	.840	40
4 presses.....	1.073	44	1.043	44	Richmond, Va.....	.690	40	.660	40
5 presses.....	1.100	44	1.070	44	Rochester, N. Y.:				
Jacksonville, Fla.....	.800	40	.800	40	1 to 3 presses.....	.900	40	.900	40
Kansas City, Mo.:					4 hand-fed or 2 automatic presses.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
1 or 2 presses.....	.955	40	.930	40					
3 presses.....	.975	40	.950	40					

14 Full time allowed, 44 hours.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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
St. Louis, Mo.:					Spokane, Wash.	\$1.000	40	\$0.909	40
2 presses	\$.833	40	\$.833	40	Springfield, Mass.:				
3 presses	\$.875	40	\$.875	40	1 or 2 presses	.795	44	.795	44
4 presses	\$.915	40	\$.915	40	3 or 4 presses	.841	44	.841	44
St. Paul, Minn.:					Toledo, Ohio:				
1 press	.720	40	.720	40	1 or 2 presses	1.000	40	.909	44
2 presses	.790	40	.790	40	3 presses	1.050	40	.955	44
3 presses	.860	40	.860	40	Washington, D. C.:				
4 presses	.930	40	.930	40	1 to 3 hand-fed presses	.775	40	.775	40
More than 4 presses (man in charge)	1.000	40	1.000	40	1 or 2 hand-fed and 1 automatic	.838	40	.838	40
San Antonio, Tex.	.750	40	.614	44	2 Miller or auto attached	.903	40	.903	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Wichita, Kans.	.750	40	.700	40
Scranton, Pa.:					Worcester, Mass.:				
1 to 3 presses	.780	40	.750	40	Automatic presses	.850	40	.800	40
Seattle, Wash.	.932	44	.932	44	2 hand-fed presses	.770	40	.700	40
South Bend, Ind.	.660	40	.660	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.000	40	.925	40

NEWSPAPER

COMPOSITORS, HAND: Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.031	40	\$1.031	40	Little Rock, Ark.	\$0.940	36½	\$0.940	36½
Baltimore, Md.	1.020	36½	1.145	36½	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.233	37½	1.178	37½
Birmingham, Ala.	1.045	40	1.045	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.115	40	1.013	40
Boston, Mass.	1.347	37½	1.250	36	Madison, Wis.	1.079	40	1.029	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.227	37½	1.156	37½	Manchester, N. H.	1.000	40	.950	40
German text	.900	40	.850	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.045	37½	.981	37½
Butte, Mont.	1.100	35	.980	35	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.272	37½	1.200	37½
Charleston, S. C.	1.930	40	.900	40	Minneapolis, Minn.:				
Charlotte, N. C.	1.915	40	.915	40	Rate A	1.336	33½	1.249	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.493	37½	1.400	37½	Rate B	1.270	36	1.190	42
Bohemian text	1.300	40	1.225	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	.858	40	.813	40
German text	1.057	35	1.000	35	Nashville, Tenn.	1.400	38½	1.291	40
Hebrew text	1.933	30	1.883	30	Newark, N. J.	1.025	40	.988	40
Polish text	1.295	36½	1.295	36½	New Haven, Conn.	1.497	37½	1.440	37½
Swedish text	1.300	40	1.225	40	New York, N. Y.	1.462	40½	1.462	40½
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.300	37½	1.228	45	Bohemian or Slavonic text	2.000	36	2.000	36
German text	.800	40	.800	40	Hebrew text	.875	40	.875	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.300	37½	1.300	37½	Hellenic text	1.950	30	1.903	36
German text	1.253	37½	1.253	37½	Italian text	1.038	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.280	37½	1.222	37½	Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.167	37½	1.167	37½	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.060	40	1.000	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Omaha, Nebr.	1.125	38½	1.050	38½
Dayton, Ohio.	1.195	37½	1.195	37½	Peoria, Ill.	1.163	37½	1.083	37½
Denver, Colo.	1.125	36½	1.125	36½	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.050	40	1.050	40	German text	1.598	30	1.598	30
Detroit, Mich.	1.387	37½	1.294	37½	Hebrew text	1.355	37½	1.289	37½
German text	1.100	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.000	40	.975	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.050	36½	1.050	36½	Portland, Maine	1.140	37½	1.140	37½
El Paso, Tex.	1.067	37½	1.000	37½	Portland, Oreg.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Erie, Pa.	1.200	37½	1.170	37½	Providence, R. I.	1.129	37½	1.102	37½
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Reading, Pa.	1.000	40	.948	40
Houston, Tex.	1.221	37½	1.190	37½	Richmond, Va.	1.075	40	1.025	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.150	37½	1.150	37½	Rochester, N. Y.	.875	40	.771	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.100	40	1.075	40	German text				
Kansas City, Mo.	1.150	40	1.068	40					

³ 5-percent increase June 1, 1937, and 2-percent increase Oct. 1, 1937.

¹⁰ \$9 per day after Jan. 1, 1938.

¹⁷ \$0.950 per hour after June 5, 1937.

¹⁸ \$0.940 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.

¹⁹ \$1.307 per hour Oct. 1, 1937 and \$1.333 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.

²⁰ \$41.50 per week after June 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued									
COMPOSITORS, HAND: Day work—Continued									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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
Rock Island (Ill.) district:					Scranton, Pa.	\$1.153	39	\$1.153	39
Rock Island and Moline	\$0.960	40	\$0.925	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.180	35	1.180	35
Davenport	.960	40	.950	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.206	38½	1.206	38½	Spokane, Wash.	1.033	37½	1.000	37½
St. Paul, Minn.	1.190	37½	1.100	37½	Toledo, Ohio.	²¹ 1.230	37½	1.170	37½
German text	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.357	35	1.286	35
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.180	37½	1.133	37½	Wichita, Kans.	.918	40	1.850	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.060	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.050	40	1.050	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.253	37½	1.200	37½	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.266	37½	1.200	37½
COMPOSITORS, HAND: Night work									
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.094	40	\$1.094	40	Newark, N. J.	\$1.465	38½	\$1.354	40
Baltimore, Md.	²¹ 1.268	36½	1.214	36½	New Haven, Conn.	1.025	40	1.019	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.105	40	1.105	40	New York, N. Y.	1.564	37½	1.510	37½
Boston, Mass.	1.387	37½	1.290	36	Third shift	1.748	35	1.690	35
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.293	37½	1.222	37½	Hebrew text	2.667	27	2.667	27
Butte, Mont.	1.170	35	1.050	35	Italian text—2d shift	2.040	30	1.986	36
Charleston, S. C.	²² 990	40	960	40	Italian text—night	2.080	30	2.028	36
Charlotte, N. C.	²⁴ 975	40	975	37½	Norfolk, Va.	1.100	40	1.063	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.600	37½	1.510	37½	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Hebrew text	2.578	22½	2.511	22½	Omaha, Nebr.	1.126	40	1.063	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.390	37½	1.311	45	Peoria, Ill.	1.190	38½	1.115	38½
Cleveland, Ohio	1.428	37½	1.428	37½	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.240	37½	1.155	37½
German text	1.373	37½	1.373	37½	German text	1.125	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	²⁵ 1.369	37½	1.311	37½	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.422	37½	1.355	37½
Dallas, Tex.	1.211	37½	1.211	37½	Portland, Maine	1.075	40	1.050	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg.	1.207	37½	1.207	37½
Dayton, Ohio	1.260	37½	1.260	37½	Providence, R. I.	1.400	40	1.400	40
Denver, Colo.	1.201	36½	1.201	36½	Reading, Pa.	1.257	35	1.229	35
Des Moines, Iowa	1.120	40	1.120	40	Richmond, Va.	1.063	40	1.014	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.469	37½	1.376	37½	Rochester, N. Y.	1.140	40	1.090	40
Duluth, Minn.	²⁶ 1.118	36½	1.118	36½	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
El Paso, Tex.	1.133	37½	1.067	37½	Rock Island and Moline	1.010	40	975	40
Erie, Pa.	1.267	37½	1.237	37½	Davenport	1.010	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.050	40	1.050	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.344	37½	1.344	37½
Houston, Tex.	1.288	37½	1.250	37½	German text	1.334	40	1.334	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.240	37½	1.240	37½	St. Paul, Minn.	1.270	37½	1.190	37½
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.150	40	1.150	40	German text	1.075	40	1.075	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.225	40	1.135	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.266	37½	1.200	37½
Little Rock, Ark.	1.010	36½	1.010	36½	San Antonio, Tex.	1.114	40	1.062	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.298	37½	1.244	37½	San Francisco, Calif.	1.320	37½	1.267	37½
Louisville, Ky.	1.183	40	1.075	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.231	39	1.231	39
Madison, Wis.	1.142	40	1.092	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Manchester, N. H.	1.075	40	1.025	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.110	37½	1.047	37½	Spokane, Wash.	1.100	37½	1.067	37½
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.399	37½	1.320	37½	Toledo, Ohio.	²⁷ 1.300	37½	1.240	37½
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.350	36	1.260	42	Washington, D. C.	1.500	35	1.429	35
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Wichita, Kans.	.980	40	.943	40
Nashville, Tenn.	.924	40	.875	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.113	40	1.113	40
					Youngstown, Ohio.	1.333	37½	1.267	37½

²¹ \$1.250 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937.²² \$9.50 per night after Jan. 1, 1938.²³ \$1.010 per hour after June 5, 1937.²⁴ \$1 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.²⁵ \$1.395 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937 and \$1.422 after Jan. 1, 1938.²⁶ \$44 per week after June 1, 1937.²⁷ \$1.320 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued									
MACHINE OPERATORS: Day work									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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. ²⁸	\$0.120	40	\$0.120	40	Moline Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	¹⁶ 0.200	36½	1.145	36½	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.858	40	\$0.813	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.045	40	1.045	40	Newark, N. J.	1.400	38½	1.291	40
Piece work	²⁹ 1.27	40	²⁹ 1.27	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.025	40	0.988	40
Boston, Mass.	1.347	37½	1.250	36	New York, N. Y.	1.497	37½	1.440	37½
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.227	37½	1.156	37½	Bohemian and Slavonic text.	1.462	40½	1.462	40½
German text	.900	40	.850	40	German text	1.497	37½	1.440	37½
Butte, Mont.	1.100	35	.950	35	Hebrew text	2.000	36	2.000	36
Charleston, S. C.	¹⁷ 0.930	40	.900	40	Hellenic text	.875	40	0.875	40
Charlotte, N. C.	¹⁸ 0.915	40	0.915	40	Italian text	1.950	30	1.903	36
Chicago, Ill.	1.493	37½	1.400	37½	Norfolk, Va.	1.038	40	1.000	40
Bonus operators	1.220	37½	1.130	37½	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Bohemian text	1.563	32	1.458	32½	Omaha, Nebr.	1.060	40	1.000	40
German text	1.057	35	1.000	35	Peoria, Ill.	1.125	38½	1.050	38½
Hebrew text	1.933	30	1.883	30	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.163	37½	1.083	37½
Polish text	1.462	32½	1.462	32½	German text	1.063	40	1.063	40
Swedish text	1.335	40	1.260	40	Hebrew text	1.598	30	1.598	30
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.300	37½	1.228	45	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.355	37½	1.289	37½
German text	.800	40	.800	40	Portland, Maine	1.000	40	0.975	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.300	37½	1.300	37½	Portland, Oreg.	1.140	37½	1.140	37½
German text	1.253	37½	1.253	37½	Providence, R. I.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Columbus, Ohio	¹⁹ 1.280	37½	1.222	37½	Reading, Pa.	1.182	37½	1.102	37½
Dallas, Tex.	²⁰ 1.155	30	²⁰ 1.155	37½	Richmond, Va.	1.000	40	0.945	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rochester, N. Y.	1.075	40	1.025	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.195	37½	1.195	37½	German text	.875	40	.771	40
Denver, Colo.	1.125	36½	1.125	36½	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Des Moines, Iowa	1.050	40	1.050	40	Rock Island and Moline	.960	40	.925	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.387	37½	1.294	37½	Davenport	.960	40	.950	40
German text	1.100	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.206	38½	1.206	38½
Duluth, Minn.	²⁰ 1.050	36½	1.050	36½	Piece work	²⁸ 1.182	35	²⁸ 1.182	35
El Paso, Tex.	1.067	37½	1.000	37½	St. Paul, Minn.	1.190	37½	1.100	37½
Erie, Pa.	1.200	37½	1.170	37½	Piece work:				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rate A	³⁰ 1.140	31	³⁰ 1.140	33½
Houston, Tex.	1.221	37½	1.190	37½	Rate B	³¹ 1.190	31	³¹ 1.180	33½
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.150	37½	1.150	37½	German text	1.000	40	1.000	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.100	40	1.075	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	²⁹ 1.165	35	²⁹ 1.150	35
Kansas City, Mo.	1.150	40	1.068	40	San Antonio, Tex.	²⁹ 1.126	32½	²⁹ 1.130	32½
Little Rock, Ark.	1.010	36½	1.010	36½	San Francisco, Calif.	1.253	37½	1.200	37½
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.233	37½	1.178	37½	Scranton, Pa.	1.153	39	1.153	39
Louisville, Ky.	1.115	40	1.013	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.180	35	1.180	35
Madison, Wis.	1.079	40	1.029	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.000	40	.950	40	Spokane, Wash.	³² 1.033	37½	³² 1.000	37½
Memphis, Tenn.	³⁰ 1.124	37½	³⁰ 1.119	37½	Toledo, Ohio	²¹ 1.230	37½	1.170	37½
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.272	37½	1.200	37½	Washington, D. C.	1.357	35	1.286	35
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.336	33½	1.249	40	Wichita, Kans.	.918	40	0.880	40
Ad work	1.480	35	1.388	36	Worcester, Mass.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Piece work:					Youngstown, Ohio	1.266	37½	1.200	37½
Rate A	²⁸ 1.195	36	²⁸ 1.185	36					
Rate B	²⁸ 1.185	36	²⁸ 1.175	36					

¹⁶ \$9 per day after Jan. 1, 1938.¹⁷ \$0.950 per hour after June 5, 1937.¹⁸ \$0.940 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.¹⁹ \$1.307 per hour Oct. 1, 1937 and \$1.333 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.²⁰ \$41.50 per week after June 1, 1937.²¹ \$1.250 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937.²² Per 1,000 ems nonpareil.²³ Per 1,000 ems 6 point.²⁴ Per 1,000 ems agate.²⁵ Per 1,000 ems minion.²⁶ Plus a bonus of 1 cent per 100 ems in excess of 5,500 ems per hour.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

MACHINE OPERATORS: Night work

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.	(^a)	40	(^a)	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.924	40	\$0.875	40
Baltimore, Md.	²¹ 1.268	36½	\$1.214	36½	Newark, N. J.	1.465	38½	1.354	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.105	40	1.105	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.025	40	1.019	40
Piece work	²⁹ 1.137	40	²⁹ 1.137	40	New York, N. Y.	1.564	37½	1.510	37½
Boston, Mass.	1.387	37½	1.290	36	Third shift	1.748	35	1.690	35
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.293	37½	1.222	37½	German text	1.564	37½	1.507	37½
Butte, Mont.	1.170	35	1.050	35	Hebrew text	2.667	27	2.667	27
Charleston, S. C.	²³ 990	40	.960	40	Italian text:				
Charlotte, N. C.	24.975	40	.975	37½	Second shift	2.040	30	1.986	30
Chicago, Ill.	1.600	37½	1.510	37½	Night	2.080	30	2.028	36
Bonus operators	1.339	37½	1.250	37½	Norfolk, Va.	1.100	40	1.063	40
Hebrew text	2.578	22½	2.511	22½	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.390	37½	1.311	45	Omaha, Nebr.	1.126	40	1.063	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.428	37½	1.428	37½	Peoria, Ill.	1.190	38½	1.115	38½
German text	1.373	37½	1.373	37½	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.240	37½	1.155	37½
Columbus, Ohio	²¹ 1.369	37½	1.311	37½	German text	1.125	40	1.125	40
Dallas, Tex.	³⁰ 1.165	30	³⁰ 1.165	30	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.422	37½	1.355	37½
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Maine	1.075	40	1.050	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.260	37½	1.260	37½	Portland, Ore.	1.207	37½	1.207	37½
Denver, Colo.	1.201	36½	1.201	36½	Providence, R. I.	1.400	40	1.400	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.120	40	1.120	40	Reading, Pa.	1.314	35	1.229	35
Detroit, Mich.	1.469	37½	1.376	37½	Richmond, Va.	1.063	40	1.014	40
Duluth, Minn.	²⁶ 1.118	36½	1.118	36½	Rochester, N. Y.	1.140	40	1.090	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.133	37½	1.067	37½	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Erie, Pa.	1.267	37½	1.237	37½	Rock Island and Moline	1.010	40	.975	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.050	40	1.050	40	Davenport	1.010	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.	1.288	37½	1.250	37½	St. Louis, Mo.	1.344	37½	1.344	37½
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.240	37½	1.240	37½	Piece work	²⁸ 2.08	37½	²⁸ 2.08	37½
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.150	40	1.150	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.270	37½	1.180	37½
Kansas City, Mo.	1.225	40	1.135	40	Piece work:				
Little Rock, Ark.	1.080	36½	1.080	36½	Rate A	³⁰ 1.160	31	³⁰ 1.150	33
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.298	37½	1.244	37½	Rate B	³¹ 2.00	31	³¹ 2.00	33
Louisville, Ky.	1.183	40	1.075	40	German text	1.075	40	1.075	40
Madison, Wis.	1.142	40	1.092	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	²⁹ 1.176	35	²⁹ 1.160	35
Manchester, N. H.	1.075	40	1.025	40	San Antonio, Tex.	²⁹ 1.31	32½	²⁹ 1.35	32½
Memphis, Tenn.	³⁰ 1.134	37½	³⁰ 1.128	37½	San Francisco, Calif.	1.320	37	1.267	37½
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.399	37½	1.320	37½	Scranton, Pa.	1.231	39	1.231	39
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Seattle, Wash.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Ad work	1.570	35	1.470	36	South Bend, Ind.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Piece work:					Spokane, Wash.	³¹ 1.100	37½	³¹ 1.067	37½
Rate A	²⁸ 1.195	36	²⁸ 1.185	36	Toledo, Ohio	²⁷ 1.300	37½	1.240	37½
Rate B	²⁸ 1.190	36	²⁸ 1.180	36	Washington, D. C.	1.500	35	1.429	35
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Wichita, Kans.	.980	40	.943	40
					Worcester, Mass.	1.113	40	1.113	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.333	37½	1.267	37½

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.031	40	\$1.031	40	Buffalo, N. Y.	\$1.310	37½	\$1.244	37½
Baltimore, Md.	¹⁶ 1.200	36½	1.145	36½	Butte, Mont.	1.100	35	.980	35
Birmingham, Ala.	1.045	40	1.045	40	Charleston, S. C.	³² 970	40	.940	40
Boston, Mass.	1.347	37½	1.250	36	Charlotte, N. C.	¹⁸ 915	40	.915	40

^a \$0.140 per 1,000 ems nonpareil.
¹⁶ \$9 per day after Jan. 1, 1938.
¹⁸ \$0.940 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.
²² \$9.50 per night after Jan. 1, 1938.
²³ \$1.010 per hour after June 5, 1937.
²⁴ \$1 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.
²⁵ \$1.395 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937 and \$1.422 after Jan. 1, 1938.
²⁶ \$44 per week after June 1, 1937.
²⁷ \$1.320 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937.
²⁸ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil.
²⁹ Per 1,000 ems 6 point.
³⁰ Per 1,000 ems agate.
³¹ Per 1,000 ems minion.
³² Plus a bonus of 1 cent per 100 ems in excess of 5,500 ems per hour.
³³ \$0.990 per hour after June 5, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): Day work—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.	\$1.493	37½	\$1.400	37½	New Haven, Conn.	\$1.063	40	\$1.019	40
German text	1.171	35	1.114	35	New York, N. Y.:				
Hebrew text	1.933	30	1.853	30	1 to 12 machines	1.447	37½	1.394	37½
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.300	37½	1.228	45	13 or more machines	1.503	37½	1.450	37½
German text	1.000	40	1.000	40	Hebrew text	2.000	30	2.000	30
Cleveland, Ohio	1.300	37½	1.300	37½	Norfolk, Va.	1.038	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.280	37½	1.222	37½	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.167	37½	1.167	37½	Omaha, Nebr.	1.060	40	1.000	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Peoria, Ill.	1.125	38½	1.050	38½
Dayton, Ohio	1.195	37½	1.195	37½	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.163	37½	1.063	37½
Denver, Colo.	1.125	36½	1.125	36½	Hebrew text	1.598	30	1.598	30
Des Moines, Iowa	1.050	40	1.050	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.355	37½	1.289	37½
Detroit, Mich.	1.387	37	1.294	37½	Portland, Maine	1.000	40	975	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.050	36½	1.050	36½	Portland, Oreg.	1.140	37½	1.140	37½
El Paso, Tex.	1.067	37	1.000	37½	Providence, R. I.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Erie, Pa.	1.254	37½	1.223	37½	Reading, Pa.	1.182	37½	1.155	37½
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Richmond, Va.	1.000	40	948	40
Houston, Tex.	1.221	37½	1.190	37½	Rochester, N. Y.	1.075	40	1.025	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.150	37½	1.150	37½	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.100	40	1.075	40	Rock Island and Moline	1.010	40	975	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.150	40	1.068	40	Davenport	1.010	40	1.000	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.940	36½	1.940	36½	St. Louis, Mo.	1.206	38½	1.206	38½
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.232	37	1.178	37½	St. Paul, Minn.	1.190	37½	1.100	37½
Louisville, Ky.	1.115	40	1.013	40	German text	1.000	40	1.000	40
Madison, Wis.	1.079	40	1.029	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.180	37½	1.133	37½
Manchester, N. H.	1.000	40	950	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.253	37½	1.200	37½
Memphis, Tenn.	1.160	37½	1.090	37½	Scranton, Pa.	1.153	39	1.153	39
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.272	37½	1.200	37½	Seattle, Wash.	1.180	35	1.180	35
Minneapolis, Minn.:					South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rate A	1.336	33½	1.249	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.100	37½	1.067	37½
Rate B	1.480	35	1.190	42	Toledo, Ohio.	1.230	37½	1.170	37½
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Washington, D. C.	1.357	35	1.286	35
Nashville, Tenn.	.858	40	.813	40	Wichita, Kans.	.918	40	880	40
Newark, N. J.	1.400	38½	1.291	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.050	40	1.050	40
					Youngstown, Ohio.	1.266	37½	1.200	37½

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): Night work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.094	40	\$1.094	40	Erie, Pa.	\$1.320	37½	\$1.290	37½
Baltimore, Md.	1.268	36½	1.214	36½	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.105	40	1.105	40	Houston, Tex.	1.288	37½	1.250	37½
Boston, Mass.	1.387	37½	1.290	36	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.240	37½	1.240	37½
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.310	37½	1.244	37½	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.150	40	1.150	40
Butte, Mont.	1.170	35	1.050	35	Kansas City, Mo.	1.225	40	1.135	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.030	40	1.000	40	Little Rock, Ark.	1.010	36½	1.010	36½
Charlotte, N. C.	1.975	40	.975	37½	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.298	37½	1.244	37½
Chicago, Ill.	1.600	37½	1.510	37½	Louisville, Ky.	1.183	40	1.075	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.390	37½	1.311	45	Manchester, N. H.	1.075	40	1.025	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.428	37½	1.428	37½	Memphis, Tenn.	1.230	37½	1.155	37½
Columbus, Ohio	1.369	37½	1.311	37½	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.399	37½	1.320	37½
Dallas, Tex.	1.211	37½	1.211	30	Minneapolis, Minn.:				
Dayton, Ohio	1.260	37½	1.260	37½	Rate A	1.416	33½	1.324	40
Denver, Colo.	1.201	36½	1.201	36½	Rate B	1.570	35	1.260	42
Des Moines, Iowa	1.120	40	1.120	40	Nashville, Tenn.	.920	40	.875	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.469	37½	1.376	37½	Newark, N. J.	1.465	38½	1.354	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.118	36½	1.118	36½	New Haven, Conn.	1.063	40	1.063	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.133	37½	1.067	37½					

¹⁹ \$1.307 per hour Oct. 1, 1937 and \$1.333 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.

²⁰ \$41.50 per week after June 1, 1937.

²¹ \$1.250 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937.

²² \$9.50 per night after Jan. 1, 1938.

²³ \$1 per hour after Jan. 1, 1938.

²⁴ \$1.395 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937 and \$1.422 after Jan. 1, 1938.

²⁵ \$44 per week after June 1, 1937.

²⁶ \$1.050 per hour after June 5, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): Night work—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.:					Reading, Pa.	\$1.314	35	\$1.286	35
1 to 12 machines.....	\$1.558	37½	\$1.505	37½	Richmond, Va.	1.063	40	1.014	40
13 or more machines.....	1.614	37½	1.561	37½	Rochester, N. Y.	1.140	40	1.090	40
Third shift (1 to 12 machines).....	1.748	35	1.613	35	St. Paul, Minn.	1.270	37½	1.180	37½
Norfolk, Va.	1.100	40	1.063	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.266	37½	1.200	37½
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40	1.063	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.320	37½	1.267	37½
Omaha, Nebr.	1.126	40	1.063	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.231	39	1.231	39
Peoria, Ill.	1.100	38½	1.115	38½	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.240	37½	1.155	37½	Spokane, Wash.	1.167	37½	1.133	37½
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.422	37½	1.355	37½	Toledo, Ohio.	271.300	37½	1.240	37½
Portland, Maine	1.075	40	1.050	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	35	1.429	35
Portland, Oreg.	1.207	37½	1.207	37½	Wichita, Kans.	.980	40	.943	40
Providence, R. I.	1.400	40	1.400	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.113	40	1.113	40
					Youngstown, Ohio.	1.333	37½	1.267	37½

PHOTOENGRAVERS: Day work

Baltimore, Md.	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40
Boston, Mass.	1.467	37½	1.375	40	New Orleans, La.	.831	40	.800	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.375	40	New York, N. Y.	1.638	40	1.638	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.488	40	1.438	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.281	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.500	40	1.463	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.363	40	1.313	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.425	40	1.425	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.667	37½	1.490	42	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.425	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.455	44	1.455	44	Portland, Oreg.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Denver, Colo.	1.136	44	1.136	44	Providence, R. I.	1.525	40	1.525	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.313	40	1.313	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.364	44	1.364	44
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	36	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.400	40	-----	-----
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.140	44	1.200	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Houston, Tex.	1.313	40	1.160	40	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.467	37½	1.467	37½	Rate A	1.375	40	1.375	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.362	42	1.330	42	Rate B	1.250	40	-----	-----
Gravure	1.375	40	1.375	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	44	1.242	42
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.300	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	44	1.250	44
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.375	40	1.375	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.280	37½	1.200	40
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Seattle, Wash.	1.286	42	1.286	42
Rate A	1.375	40	1.375	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.410	39	1.410	39
Rate B	1.250	40	-----	-----	Toledo, Ohio.	1.600	37½	1.558	38½
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Washington, D. C.	1.450	40	1.463	40
					Wichita, Kans.	1.200	40	1.050	40

PHOTOENGRAVERS: Night work

Baltimore, Md.	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	\$1.460	35	\$1.350	40
Boston, Mass.	1.600	37½	1.500	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.450	38	1.500	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.075	40	1.625	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.600	37½	1.600	37½
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.538	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.300	40	-----	-----
Cleveland, Ohio	1.653	37½	1.653	37½	Newark, N. J.	1.775	40	1.675	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.773	37½	1.560	42	New Orleans, La.	.850	40	.800	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.568	44	1.568	44	New York, N. Y.	1.947	37½	1.947	37½
Denver, Colo.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.607	35	1.571	35
Des Moines, Iowa	1.438	40	1.438	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.488	40	1.438	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.350	36	1.350	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.575	40	1.575	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.300	42	1.200	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.600	40	1.525	40
Houston, Tex.	1.438	40	1.285	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.450	40	1.275	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.600	37½	1.600	37½	Providence, R. I.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.410	42	1.377	42	Richmond, Va.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Gravure	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.477	44	1.477	44

²⁷ \$1.320 per hour after Oct. 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued									
PHOTOENGRAVERS: Night work—Continued									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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
St. Louis, Mo.	\$1.579	38	\$1.579	38	Toledo, Ohio	\$1.733	37½	\$1.688	38½
St. Paul, Minn.	1.300	40	—	—	Washington, D. C.:	—	—	—	—
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.381	42	1.312	42	Rate A	1.653	37½	1.575	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.374	37½	1.266	40	Rate B	1.733	37½	—	—
Seattle, Wash.	1.286	42	1.286	42	Wichita, Kans.	1.200	40	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	1.600	37½	1.600	37½					

PRESSMEN, WEB: Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.974	40	\$0.974	40	Little Rock, Ark.	\$0.844	48	\$0.844	48
In charge	1.099	40	1.099	40	In charge	.938	48	.938	48
Baltimore, Md.	1.038	40	1.000	48	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.067	37½	1.067	37½
In charge	1.163	40	1.125	48	In charge	1.133	37½	1.133	37½
Birmingham, Ala.	1.000	40	.969	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.115	40	1.013	40
In charge	1.094	40	1.063	40	In charge	1.183	40	1.075	40
Boston, Mass.	1.150	42	.931	48	Madison, Wis.	1.022	45	.978	45
In charge	1.293	42	1.056	48	In charge	1.082	45	1.044	45
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.067	40	1.000	40	Manchester, N. H.	1.000	40	1.050	40
In charge	1.192	40	1.125	40	In charge	1.100	40	1.050	40
Butte, Mont.	.980	42	.875	42	Memphis, Tenn.	1.067	37½	.950	40
In charge	1.140	42	1.018	42	In charge	1.167	37½	1.039	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.188	40	1.000	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.155	37½	1.087	37½
Chicago, Ill.	1.100	37½	1.100	37½	In charge	1.240	37½	1.187	37½
In charge	1.267	37½	1.267	45	Minneapolis, Minn.:	—	—	—	—
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.010	48	1.010	48	Rate A	1.134	40	1.063	40
In charge	1.083	48	1.083	48	In charge	1.284	40	1.138	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.125	348	1.125	48	Rate B	.992	40	.945	40
In charge	1.250	348	1.250	48	In charge	1.117	40	1.008	40
Offside and color press	1.188	348	1.188	48	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	—	—	—	—
Columbus, Ohio	1.088	40	1.063	40	Nashville, Tenn.	.831	40	.831	40
In charge	1.213	40	1.188	40	In charge	.950	40	.950	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.060	37½	1.060	37½	Newark, N. J.	1.309	45	1.178	45
In charge	1.193	37½	1.193	37½	In charge	1.509	45	1.365	45
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	—	—	—	—	New Haven, Conn.	1.050	40	.950	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.125	40	1.125	40	In charge	1.150	40	1.050	40
In charge	1.219	40	1.219	40	New Orleans, La.	.781	40	.750	40
Denver, Colo.	.938	48	.938	48	In charge	.844	40	.813	40
In charge	1.031	48	1.031	48	New York, N. Y.	1.240	48	1.240	48
Des Moines, Iowa	1.020	40	1.020	40	In charge	1.427	48	1.427	48
Detroit, Mich.	1.163	40	1.086	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	.969	40
In charge	1.288	40	1.203	40	In charge	1.125	40	1.094	40
In charge—color press	1.350	40	1.261	40	Color presses	1.063	40	1.031	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.050	40	1.050	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.060	40	1.000	40
In charge	1.125	40	1.125	40	In charge	1.126	40	1.063	40
El Paso, Tex.	.906	40	.844	40	Peoria, Ill.:	—	—	—	—
Erie, Pa.	.750	48	.573	48	Rate A	.924	48	.849	48
In charge:	—	—	—	—	In charge	1.048	48	.974	48
Rate A	.875	48	.781	48	Rate B	.917	40	—	—
Rate B	.813	48	.781	48	In charge	1.146	40	—	—
Houston, Tex.	1.031	40	.990	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	.938	40	.910	40
In charge	1.094	40	1.053	40	In charge	1.063	40	1.035	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.150	37½	1.180	33½	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.156	37½	1.089	37½
In charge	1.227	37½	1.200	33½	In charge	1.222	37½	1.155	37½
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.100	40	1.075	40	Portland, Maine	1.000	40	.975	40
Kansas City, Mo.	.958	40	.922	40	Portland, Ore.	1.019	40	1.000	40
In charge	1.021	40	.983	40	In charge	1.113	40	1.094	40
Color press:	—	—	—	—	Providence, R. I.	1.104	48	1.104	48
Journeymen	.958	40	.953	40	In charge	1.167	48	1.167	48
In charge	1.146	40	1.108	40	Reading, Pa.	1.128	37½	1.102	37½
Gravure:	—	—	—	—	In charge	1.262	37½	1.235	37½
Journeymen	1.022	45	.983	45	Richmond, Va.	.950	40	.888	40
In charge	1.089	45	1.048	45					

33 Limited to 5-day week to share work.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

PRESSMEN, WEB: Day work—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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
Rochester, N. Y.	\$1.092	40	\$1.042	48	Seattle, Wash.	\$1.133	37½	\$1.067	37½
In charge or colormen	1.186	40	1.135	48	In charge	1.233	37½	1.133	37½
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.035	40	.875	48	Color press	1.133	37½	1.100	37½
In charge	1.185	40	1.000	48	South Bend, Ind.	.715	40	.715	40
St. Louis, Mo.	361.000	40	1.000	40	Spokane, Wash.	.966	40	.966	40
In charge	371.104	40	1.104	40	In charge	1.031	40	1.019	40
St. Paul, Minn.:					Springfield, Mass.	.938	48	.938	48
Rate A	1.000	40	.945	40	In charge	1.063	48	1.063	48
In charge	1.150	40	1.095	40	Toledo, Ohio.	381.131	37½	381.131	37½
Rate B	1.000	40	1.000	40	In charge	381.277	37½	1.217	37½
In charge	1.125	40	1.125	40	Assistant or offside color man	381.204	37½	1.144	37½
Salt Lake City, Utah	.875	48	.875	48	Washington, D. C.	1.200	37½	1.111	37½
In charge	1.000	48	1.000	48	In charge	1.333	37½	1.244	37½
San Antonio, Tex.	.938	40	.906	48	Wichita, Kans.	.694	40	.656	40
In charge	1.063	40	.969	48	In charge	.756	40	.750	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.180	37½	1.100	37½	Worcester, Mass.	1.000	40	.938	40
In charge	1.247	37½	1.167	37½	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Scranton, Pa.	1.046	40	1.046	40	In charge	1.250	40	1.100	40
In charge	1.125	40	1.125	40					

PRESSMEN, WEB: Night work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.974	40	\$0.974	40	Kansas City, Mo.	\$1.000	40	\$0.963	40
In charge	1.099	40	1.099	40	In charge	1.063	40	1.024	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.186	35	1.143	42	Color press	1.000	40	.994	40
In charge	1.329	35	1.286	42	In charge	1.188	40	1.149	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.143	35	1.107	35	Gravure	1.143	42	1.100	42
In charge	1.250	35	1.214	35	In charge	1.214	42	1.170	42
Boston, Mass.	1.342	36	1.242	36	Little Rock, Ark.	.906	48	.906	48
In charge	1.509	36	1.408	36	In charge	1.000	48	1.000	48
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.098	40	1.031	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.143	35	1.143	35
In charge	1.223	40	1.156	40	In charge	1.214	35	1.214	35
Butte, Mont.	1.020	42	.911	42	Louisville, Ky.	1.183	40	1.075	40
In charge	1.179	42	1.053	42	In charge	1.250	40	1.138	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.050	40	Manchester, N. H.	1.075	40	1.025	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.226	35	1.226	35	In charge	1.175	40	1.125	40
In charge	1.405	35	1.405	42	Memphis, Tenn.	1.067	37½	.950	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.031	48	1.031	48	In charge	1.167	37½	1.039	40
In charge	1.104	48	1.104	48	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.254	35½	1.160	37½
Cleveland, Ohio	1.286	342	1.286	42	In charge	1.338	35½	1.253	37½
In charge	1.429	342	1.429	42	Minneapolis, Minn.	.992	40	.945	40
Offside or color press	1.357	42	1.357	42	In charge	1.117	40	1.008	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.138	40	1.113	40	Nashville, Tenn.	.831	40	.831	40
In charge	1.263	40	1.238	40	In charge	.950	40	.950	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.093	37½	1.093	37½	Newark, N. J.	1.588	39	1.417	42
In charge	1.227	37½	1.227	37½	In charge	1.818	39	1.631	42
Dayton, Ohio	1.185	40	1.138	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.050	40	.950	40
In charge	1.281	40	1.231	40	In charge	1.150	40	1.050	40
Denver, Colo.	1.070	43	1.070	43	New Orleans, La.	.856	37½	.825	37½
In charge	1.174	43	1.174	43	In charge	1.000	37½	.947	37½
Des Moines, Iowa	1.080	40	1.080	40	New York, N. Y.	1.524	41	1.524	41
Detroit, Mich.	1.267	36½	1.185	36½	In charge	1.744	41	1.744	41
In charge	1.403	36½	1.312	36½	Rotogravure	1.543	42	1.543	42
Duluth, Minn.	1.125	40	1.125	40	In charge	1.765	42	1.765	42
In charge	1.200	40	1.200	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.031	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex.	.906	40	.844	40	In charge	1.156	40	1.125	40
Houston, Tex.	1.179	35	1.131	35	Color press	1.094	40	1.063	40
In charge	1.250	35	1.203	35	Omaha, Nebr.	1.126	40	1.063	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.227	37½	1.281	33½	In charge	1.193	40	1.125	40
In charge	1.304	37½	1.360	33½	Peoria, Ill.	.924	48	.849	48
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.100	40	1.075	40	In charge	1.048	48	.974	48
In charge	1.375	40	1.375	40					

35 Limited to 5-day week to share work.

36 \$1.063 per hour after May 22, 1937.

37 \$1.167 per hour after May 22, 1937.

38 75 cents per week more after Oct. 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued									
PRESSMEN, WEB: Night work—Continued									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.	\$1.090	37	\$1.026	37	San Antonio, Tex.	\$0.938	40	\$0.906	48
In charge	1.228	37	1.161	37	In charge	1.063	40	.969	48
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.222	37½	1.155	37½	San Francisco, Calif.	1.180	37½	1.100	37½
In charge	1.289	37½	1.222	37½	In charge	1.247	37½	1.167	37½
Portland, Maine	1.075	40	1.050	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.224	35	1.224	35
Portland, Oreg.	1.120	37½	1.100	37½	In charge	1.314	35	1.314	35
In charge	1.220	37½	1.200	37½	Seattle, Wash.	1.214	35	1.143	35
Providence, R. I.	1.262	42	1.262	42	In charge	1.321	35	1.213	35
In charge	1.333	42	1.333	42	Spokane, Wash.	.938	40	—	—
Reading, Pa.	1.257	35	1.229	35	In charge	1.063	40	—	—
In charge	1.400	35	1.371	35	Springfield, Mass.	.938 ⁴¹	48	.938	48
Richmond, Va.	.975	40	.900	40	In charge	1.063 ⁴¹	48	1.063	48
Rochester, N. Y.	1.175	40	1.125	48	Toledo, Ohio.	³⁸ 1.413	36	1.338	36
In charge	1.269	40	1.219	48	In charge	³⁸ 1.597	36	1.522	36
St. Louis, Mo.	³⁹ 1.143	35	1.143	35	Color press	³⁸ 1.505	36	1.430	36
In charge	⁴⁰ 1.262	35	1.262	35	Washington, D. C.	1.300	37½	1.178	37½
St. Paul, Minn.	1.050	40	.970	40	In charge	1.433	37½	1.311	37½
In charge	1.200	40	1.120	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.143	35	1.095	35
Salt Lake City, Utah.	.938	48	.938	48					
In charge	1.063	48	1.063	48					

STEREOTYPERS: Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.974	48	\$0.974	48	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.000	48	1.000	48	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.831	48	\$0.788	40
Birmingham, Ala.	.948	48	.908	48	Newark, N. J.	1.136	48	1.094	48
Boston, Mass.	1.227	40	1.143	42	New Haven, Conn.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.067	40	1.040	40	New Orleans, La.	⁴¹ .781	48	.750	48
Butte, Mont.	1.060	42	.996	42	New York, N. Y.	1.278	45	1.233	45
Chicago, Ill.	1.150	48	1.083	48	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	48	.969	48
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.123	44	1.010	44	Omaha, Nebr.	1.060	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.213	40	1.213	40	Peoria, Ill.	.981	48	.906	48
Columbus, Ohio.	⁴² 1.120	48	1.050	48	Color work	1.000	48	—	—
Dallas, Tex.	1.100	45	1.100	45	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.067	37½	1.067	37½
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.135	48	1.073	48
Dayton, Ohio.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Portland, Maine	1.000	40	.950	40
Denver, Colo.	1.031	43½	1.031	43½	Portland, Oreg.	1.006	40	1.006	40
Des Moines, Iowa.	⁴³ 1.030	40	1.020	40	Providence, R. I.	1.286	42	1.286	42
Detroit, Mich.	1.225	40	1.150	40	Richmond, Va.	.950	40	.888	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.023	44	1.023	44	Rochester, N. Y.	1.042 ⁴⁴	40	1.042	48
El Paso, Tex.	.906	48	.844	48	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Erie, Pa.	.800	48	—	—	Davenport	1.035	40	.863	48
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Moline and Rock Island	1.035	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.	1.047	40	1.016	48	St. Louis, Mo.	1.073	40	1.073	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.093	37½	1.093	37½	St. Paul, Minn.	1.000	42	.945	42
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.100	40	1.075	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.000	48	.938	48
Kansas City, Mo.	1.108	40	1.041	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	.950	48
Little Rock, Ark.	.844	48	.844	48	San Francisco, Calif.	1.071	40	1.089	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.120	37½	1.067	37½	Scranton, Pa.	1.083	48	1.083	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.063	40	.960	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.180	40	1.180	42
Madison, Wis.	1.099	45½	1.022	46	Spokane, Wash.	.906	48	.875	48
Manchester, N. H.	1.000	40	.950	40	Springfield, Mass.	.938	48	.938	48
Memphis, Tenn.	1.075	40	.998	46½	Toledo, Ohio.	1.120	37½	1.041	38½
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.153	40	1.087	48	Washington, D. C.	1.155	45	1.155	45
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Wichita, Kans.	.809	40	.771	48
Rate A.	1.134	40	1.063	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.033	45	.969	48
Rate B.	.992	40	—	—	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.213	40	1.135	38½

³⁸ 75 cents per week more after Oct. 1, 1937.
³⁹ \$1.214 per hour after May 22, 1937.
⁴⁰ \$1.333 per hour after May 22, 1937.
⁴¹ Work 13 days every 2 weeks.
⁴² \$1.160 per hour after Dec. 7, 1937.
⁴³ \$1.105 per hour after July 10, 1937.
⁴⁴ 25 cents per day or night more after Oct. 1, 1937.
⁴⁵ Full time allowed, 48 hours.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades in each city—
Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

STEREOTYPERS: Night work

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	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.	\$1.008	48	\$1.008	48	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.831	48	\$0.788	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.116	43	1.116	43	Newark, N. J.	1.515	36	1.458	36
Birmingham, Ala.	1.010	48	1.010	48	New Haven, Conn.	1.167	36	1.167	36
Boston, Mass.	1.432	36	1.392	36	New Orleans, La.	⁴⁴ 906	48	875	48
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.129	40	1.063	40	New York, N. Y.	1.597	37½	1.540	37½
Butte, Mont.	1.060	42	946	42	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.031	48	1.000	48
Chicago, Ill.	1.277	45	1.200	45	Omaha, Nebr.	1.126	40	1.063	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.150	43	1.102	43	Peoria, Ill.	1.110	42	1.036	42
Cleveland, Ohio	1.347	37½	1.347	37½	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.120	37½	1.120	37½
Columbus, Ohio	⁴⁶ 1.162	48	1.092	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.198	48	1.135	48
Dallas, Tex.	1.133	45	1.133	45	Portland, Maine	1.075	40	1.025	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg.	1.073	37½	1.073	37½
Dayton, Ohio	1.188	40	1.188	40	Providence, R. I.	1.286	42	1.286	42
Denver, Colo.	1.087	43½	1.087	43½	Richmond, Va.	1.013	40	950	40
Des Moines, Iowa	⁴⁷ 1.093	40	1.083	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.125	⁴⁵ 40	1.125	48
Detroit, Mich.	1.350	37	1.268	37	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Duluth, Minn.	1.091	44	1.091	44	Davenport	1.085	40	1.000	48
El Paso, Tex.	.906	48	844	48	St. Louis, Mo.	1.226	35	1.226	35
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.050	40	1.050	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.050	42	1.010	42
Houston, Tex.	1.079	40	1.047	48	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.063	48	1.000	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.180	37½	1.180	37½	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	950	48
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.100	40	1.100	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.071	40	1.089	45
Kansas City, Mo.	1.205	40	1.083	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.238	42	1.238	35
Little Rock, Ark.	.906	48	906	48	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	42	1.250	42
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.141	37½	1.089	37½	Spokane, Wash.	.906	48	875	48
Louisville, Ky.	1.130	40	1.023	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.047	43	1.047	43
Manchester, N. H.	1.075	40	1.025	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.173	37½	1.093	38½
Memphis, Tenn.	1.150	40	1.067	43½	Washington, D. C.	1.413	39	1.413	39
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.271	37½	1.160	48	Wichita, Kans.	.848	40	810	48
Minneapolis, Minn.	.992	40	-----	-----	Worcester, Mass.	1.107	42	1.033	45
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Youngstown, Ohio	1.316	38½	-----	-----

⁴⁴ 25 cents per day or night more after Oct. 1, 1937.

⁴⁵ Full time allowed, 48 hours.

⁴⁶ \$1.202 per hour after Dec. 7, 1937.

⁴⁷ \$1.188 per hour after July 10, 1937, and \$1.213 after Jan. 9, 1938.