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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades

May 15, 1936

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PREFACE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made surveys of union wage rates and hours in a number of time-work trades each year since 1907. These annual reports not only serve as a reference for current rates among the various trades and cities studied, but also show the trend of union wage rates and hours for the trades covered throughout the period.

Previously the reports on all the trades included were incorporated in one general bulletin. The Bureau is issuing separate reports on the 1936 survey, that on the building trades having been recently issued as Bulletin No. 626.

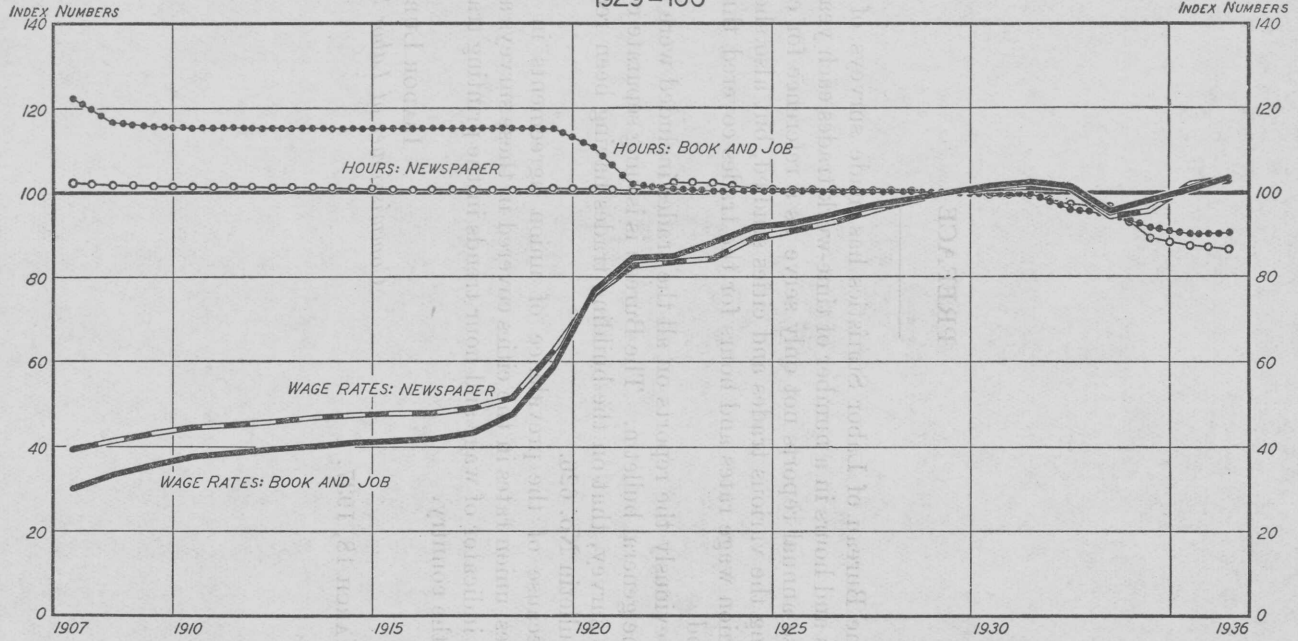
Because of the prevalence of union agreements in the printing trades, union rates in the cities covered in these surveys are an important indicator of wage and hour trends in the printing trades throughout the country.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

MARCH 18, 1937.

UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS IN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING TRADES

1929 = 100



Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades May 15, 1936

Summary

There has been an increase of slightly more than 3 percent in the index of hour wage rates from 1929 to 1936 in the printing trades in both the book and job and newspaper sections. In the book- and job-printing trades, the 1936 index was 8 percent higher than the low point in 1933, and 3 percent higher than in 1935. The 1936 index in the newspaper-printing trades was 9 percent higher than in 1933, and 1½ percent higher than in 1935.

The 1936 average hour rate for the book- and job-printing trades was \$1.094, in the newspaper trades, \$1.258. The higher rates in the newspaper-printing trades are principally due to two factors; the greater prevalence of night work for which higher rates are paid, and the absence of such trades as press assistants and feeders and bindery workers which have lower rates. Thus the average rate for day work in the newspaper-printing trades was \$1.19 while that of night work was \$1.342. The rates for bindery women averaged \$0.520 which was less than half the average for all trades in the book and job section.

Previous to 1921 the average number of hours per week in the book- and job-printing trades was considerably more than in the newspaper trades. In 1907, for instance, the average hours in the book and job section was over 54 per week and in the newspaper-printing trades about 46 hours per week. Average hours steadily declined in the book- and job-printing trades until 1921. Since then there has been little variation in the average work week between the two branches of the industry. In both sections hours have declined considerably since 1932. In 1936 the average hours per week in the book- and job-printing trades was 40 hours, and in the newspaper trades it was 39.1 hours.

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. These cities, located in 38 States and the District of Columbia, are:

Alabama: Birmingham.	Montana: Butte.
Arkansas: Little Rock.	Nebraska: Omaha.
California: Los Angeles, San Francisco.	New Hampshire: Manchester.
Colorado: Denver.	New Jersey: Newark.
Connecticut: New Haven.	New York: Buffalo, New York City, Rochester.
District of Columbia.	North Carolina: Charlotte.
Florida: Jacksonville.	Ohio: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Colum- bus, Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown.
Georgia: Atlanta.	Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.
Illinois: Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rock Island.	Oregon: Portland.
Indiana: Indianapolis, South Bend.	Pennsylvania: Erie, Philadelphia, Pitts- burgh, Reading, Scranton, York.
Iowa: Davenport, Des Moines.	Rhode Island: Providence.
Kansas: Wichita.	South Carolina: Charleston.
Kentucky: Louisville.	Tennessee: Memphis, Nashville.
Louisiana: New Orleans.	Texas: Dallas, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio.
Maine: Portland.	Utah: Salt Lake City.
Maryland: Baltimore.	Virginia: Norfolk, Richmond.
Massachusetts: Boston, Springfield, Worcester.	Washington: Seattle, Spokane.
Michigan: Detroit, Grand Rapids.	West Virginia: Charleston.
Minnesota: Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul.	Wisconsin: Madison, Milwaukee.
Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis.	

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 80,000 members of printing unions were covered in the 1936 survey, about 50,000 in the book and job section and 30,000 in the newspaper section. 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. Eighty 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, 1936.

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.—Index numbers shown in former reports on union scales of wages and hours, were obtained by dividing the average rates for each year by the averages for the base year and multiplying by 100. The averages used in each case were weighted according to the number of members for that year in each local union covered by the reported

rates. These weights therefore changed from year to year with a change in membership. Such an index, in which the changing union membership is an important factor, is somewhat misleading. Thus, for instance, if the membership of high-rate unions increases or the membership of low-rate unions decreases, the index will rise even if there is no change in the wage or hour rates of the individual unions.

In order to eliminate the influence of such changes in membership, which obscure the real changes in rates of wages and hours, a different method has been used in this revised index. In the present series of index numbers (with the exception noted below), the percent of 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 for the years 1907 to 1921 had been computed by this method and those published for years since 1929 have been recomputed. It was impossible to make the revision for the period 1921 to 1929 because necessary data were not available in the Bureau's files. Since the union-membership changes during these years were relatively slight, it is believed that the margin of error due to lack of revision of these index numbers is not serious.

Trend of Wage Rates and Hours

Book and Job Trades

During the 10-year period between 1907 and 1917, there was a steady rise of a few points each year in the wage index of printing trades in the book and job industry. Wage rates increased 77 percent between 1918 and 1921. From 1921 to 1931 there was again a few points rise each year. In 1932 there was a slight decrease and in 1933 a sharp decline, resulting in a decrease of 6.5 percent from the previous high in 1931. Since 1933 there have been small increases each year.

The index of hours per full-time week has declined 26 percent between 1907 and 1936. Following a decrease of almost 5 percent in 1908, the index of hours per week remained practically stationary for 10 years. During the 2-year period, 1920 and 1921, the index showed an 11-percent decline. Hours remained about the same from 1922 through 1931. Between 1931 and 1934 they decreased 9½ percent and have remained at about the same level for the past 2 years.

Newspaper Trades

There was a steady rise of about 1 to 2 points each year from 1907 to 1918 in the wage index of the newspaper printing trades. During the following 3 years more substantial increases occurred, resulting in a total increase in wage rates of 60.5 percent between 1918 and 1921. During the next 10 years there were steady but small increases each year with the exception of 1924, when there was an increase of 6 percent. Wage rates remained about the same during the first years of the depression, 1930–32, dropped 6½ percent in 1933, rose slightly in 1934, increased 6½ percent in 1935, and 1½ percent in 1936.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union scales of hourly wage rates and weekly hours in the printing trades, 1907 to 1936

[1929=100]

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	1922.....	85.0	100.8	83.5	102.4
1908.....	33.3	116.8	41.3	101.8	1923.....	88.3	100.2	84.4	102.2
1909.....	35.7	115.8	43.1	101.5	1924.....	92.0	100.2	89.5	100.8
1910.....	37.6	115.4	44.6	101.3	1925.....	92.9	100.3	91.1	100.5
1911.....	38.6	115.4	45.2	101.3	1926.....	95.0	100.1	93.1	100.7
1912.....	39.3	115.3	46.0	101.1	1927.....	97.3	100.1	95.9	100.4
1913.....	40.0	115.3	47.0	101.0	1928.....	98.7	100.1	98.3	100.2
1914.....	40.9	115.3	47.5	100.8	1929.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1915.....	41.1	115.3	47.8	100.7	1930.....	101.8	99.9	101.0	99.8
1916.....	41.7	115.3	48.0	100.6	1931.....	102.5	99.9	101.3	99.8
1917.....	43.2	115.3	49.2	100.6	1932.....	101.4	96.1	101.1	97.3
1918.....	47.8	115.3	51.6	100.6	1933.....	95.8	95.1	94.5	96.8
1919.....	58.9	115.2	62.2	100.8	1934.....	98.4	91.8	95.8	89.1
1920.....	76.9	110.9	76.1	100.7	1935.....	100.6	90.4	101.6	87.6
1921.....	84.7	102.1	82.8	100.4	1936.....	103.5	90.5	103.1	86.5

Hours per week in the newspaper printing trades varied less than 3 points throughout the 25-year period, 1907-31. Since 1932 hours have declined each year, the most marked being a decrease of almost 8 percent between 1933 and 1934. There was a decrease of 1.3 percent between 1935 and 1936.

Average Union Wage Rates and Hours, 1935 and 1936

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 an increase in the average rate paid to union members, but if union membership increases most (or decreases least) in the lower-paid crafts or in areas with less-than-average rates, the average of the rates paid to all union members may go down. 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.

For the trends of actual union rates, the tables of indexes should be consulted (tables 1 and 8). For a measure of the wage and hour status of all union workers engaged in these trades at a particular time, the average rates should be used. Thus the changes in the actual union rates in the book and job trades (see table 1) resulted in an average increase of 2.9 percent between 1935 and 1936, and in the newspaper trades of 1.5 percent. On the other hand, the average rate of all union members in the book and job trades increased 1.9 percent and that of newspaper trades 1.6 percent (see table 2).

There was an average increase of 2 cents per hour in both the book and job and newspaper trades between 1935 and 1936. The book and job rates increased from an average of \$1.074 to \$1.094, and the newspaper rates from \$1.238 to \$1.258. The higher rates in the newspaper trades are principally due to two factors: In the newspaper trades there is much night work for which higher rates are paid. In the book and job trades more women are employed, particularly in the bindery department, and the rates for this work are considerably lower than those for the other trades.

There was no change in the average hours per week in the book and job trades between 1935 and 1936. Average hours declined one-half hour per week in the newspaper trades.

TABLE 2.—Average union wage rates per hour and hours per week in the printing trades, May 15, 1935 and 1936

Trade	Average rates per hour		Average hours per week	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Book and job	\$1.094	\$1.074	40.0	40.0
Bindery women.....	.520	.513	41.0	41.2
Bookbinders.....	1.010	.992	40.9	41.0
Compositors, hand.....	1.148	1.113	40.0	40.3
Electrotypers.....	1.338	1.333	38.7	40.1
Machine operators.....	1.173	1.138	40.0	40.2
Machine tenders (machinists).....	1.201	1.197	39.7	40.2
Photoengravers.....	1.518	1.479	38.0	38.5
Press assistants and feeders.....	.869	.829	40.2	39.4
Pressmen, cylinder.....	1.181	1.133	40.2	39.5
Pressmen, platen.....	.977	.914	40.4	40.7
Newspaper	1.258	1.238	39.1	39.6
Compositors, hand.....	1.273	1.253	38.0	38.7
Day work.....	1.219	1.196	38.2	38.8
Night work.....	1.334	1.315	37.7	38.5
Machine operators.....	1.282	1.260	37.7	38.4
Day work.....	1.238	1.211	37.9	38.5
Night work.....	1.335	1.323	37.5	38.1
Machine tenders (machinists).....	1.279	1.257	37.8	38.3
Day work.....	1.239	1.200	37.8	38.5
Night work.....	1.328	1.332	37.7	38.1
Photoengravers.....	1.543	1.518	39.5	39.7
Day work.....	1.426	1.397	40.1	40.4
Night work.....	1.709	1.633	38.7	39.1
Pressmen, web.....	1.168	1.170	41.0	41.4
Day work.....	1.074	1.079	42.4	42.9
Night work.....	1.296	1.300	39.1	39.3
Stereotypers.....	1.148	1.137	42.4	42.0
Day work.....	1.075	1.063	43.7	43.2
Night work.....	1.256	1.266	40.4	40.1

Wage increases in 1936 were 1.8 percent for the printer pressmen, platen (1935, 1.2 percent), machine (1935, 1.1 percent), and hand compositors (1935, 1.1 percent). Increases in 1935 were 1.1 percent for the printer pressmen, platen (1934, 1.1 percent), machine (1934, 1.1 percent), and hand compositors (1934, 1.1 percent). Wage increases were not so general in the newspaper trades, less than 10 percent of the union members benefiting from higher wage rates. Increases were considerable, however, in the only one-half of 1 percent of the members. The newspaper trades in which the most notable received wage increases were night photoengravers (37.0

Changes in Union Scales Between 1935 and 1936

Wage Rates

Over 51 percent of the union members in the book and job trades covered in both years' studies had wage increases between 1935 and 1936. Practically none (0.5 percent) received decreases. Wage increases were more general in some trades than in others. For example, 75.8 percent of the union cylinder pressmen received increases while only 8.3 percent of the electrotypers received wage increases. Book and job trades in which more than half the union membership received

TABLE 3.—Number of changes in union wage-rate quotations and percent of members affected, May 15, 1936, as compared with May 15, 1935

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1935	Number of quotations showing—			Percent of members affected by—		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
Book and job.....	810	282	11	517	51.4	0.5	48.1
Bindery women.....	44	15	—	29	33.0	—	67.0
Bookbinders.....	78	18	—	60	25.8	—	74.2
Compositors, hand.....	69	18	3	48	54.2	1.1	44.7
Electrotypers.....	48	7	—	41	8.3	—	91.7
Machine operators.....	76	23	2	51	60.8	.2	39.0
Machine tenders (machinists).....	38	16	2	20	61.1	1.3	37.6
Photoengravers.....	55	14	—	41	47.5	—	52.5
Press assistants and feeders.....	134	48	4	82	55.4	1.3	43.3
Pressmen, cylinder.....	160	78	—	82	75.8	—	24.2
Pressmen, platen.....	108	45	—	63	66.2	—	33.8
Newspaper.....	918	375	0	533	28.6	.5	70.9
Day work.....	482	202	—	275	30.4	.3	69.3
Night work.....	436	173	—	258	26.4	.6	73.0
Compositors, hand:							
Day work.....	84	39	—	44	36.8	.1	63.1
Night work.....	75	35	—	40	29.4	—	70.6
Machine operators:							
Day work.....	93	41	3	49	35.8	1.0	63.2
Night work.....	84	36	4	44	30.0	2.1	67.9
Machine tenders (machinists):							
Day work.....	73	36	—	37	46.6	—	53.4
Night work.....	64	31	—	33	37.8	—	62.2
Photoengravers:							
Day work.....	41	13	1	27	34.5	.7	64.8
Night work.....	39	12	1	26	57.6	.2	42.2
Pressmen, web presses:							
Day work.....	129	51	—	78	15.7	—	84.3
Night work.....	116	39	—	77	10.9	—	89.1
Stereotypers:							
Day work.....	62	22	—	40	23.7	—	76.3
Night work.....	58	20	—	38	15.7	—	84.3

increases in wages were, in addition to the cylinder pressmen, platen pressmen (66.2 percent), machine tenders (61.1 percent), machine operators (60.8 percent), press assistants and feeders (55.4 percent), and hand compositors (54.2 percent).

Wage increases were not so general in the newspaper trades, less than 29 percent of the union members benefiting from higher wage rates. Decreases were considerably fewer, affecting only one-half of 1 percent of the members. The newspaper trades in which the most members received wage increases were night photoengravers (57.6

percent), day machine tenders (46.6 percent), night machine tenders (37.8 percent), day hand compositors (36.8 percent), day machine operators (35.8 percent), and day photoengravers (34.5 percent).

Hours per Week

In book and job printing, hours per full-time week were affected by both increases and decreases. This was largely due to the extension and retraction of share-work policies in the various cities. About the same proportion of the members had decreases (11.3 percent) as had increases (10.7 percent) in hours per week. The trades showing the largest proportion of their members having decreases were electrotypers (29.8 percent) and photoengravers (37.1 percent). Increases in hours affected the largest proportion of members in the pressroom occupations: 34.7 percent of the press assistants and feeders, 23.8 percent of the cylinder pressmen, and 14.4 percent of the platen pressmen being so affected.

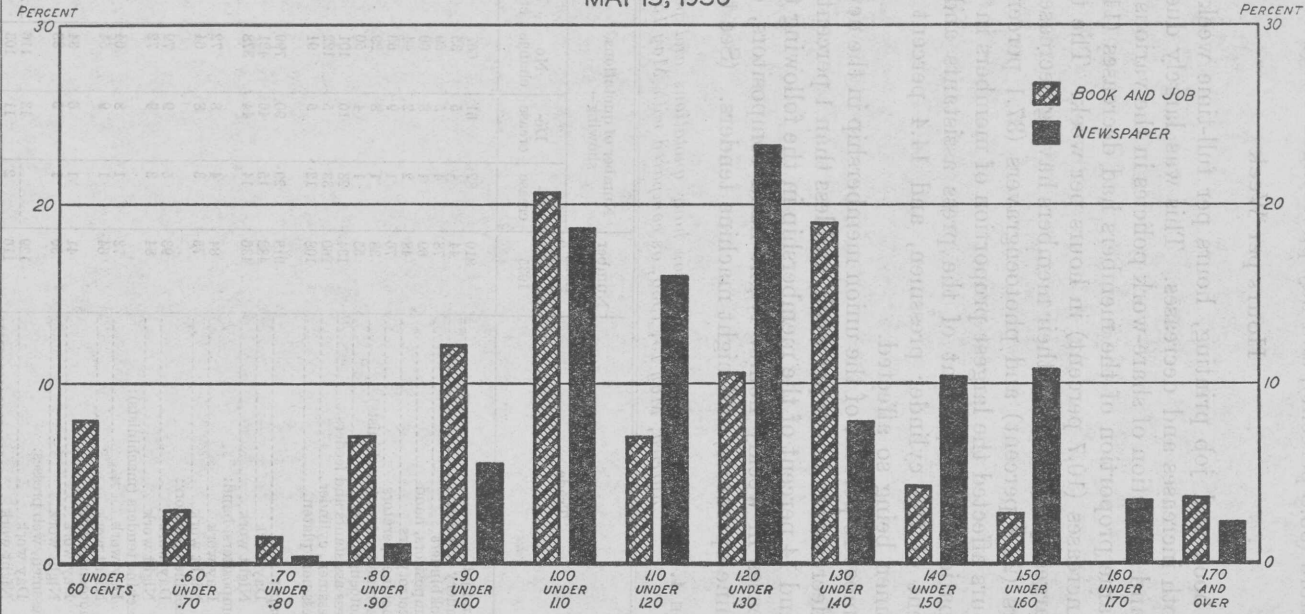
Almost 10 percent of the union membership in the newspaper trades had decreases in hours per week, and less than 1 percent had increases. Around 14 percent of the membership in the following trades received decreases in weekly hours: Night hand compositors, day and night machine operators, and night machine tenders. (See table 4.)

TABLE 4.—Number of changes in union hour quotations and percent of members affected, May 15, 1936, as compared with May 15, 1935

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1935	Number of quotations showing—			Percent of members affected by—		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
Book and job.....	810	82	61	667	10.7	11.3	78.0
Bindery women.....	44	4	5	35	5.4	7.9	86.7
Bookbinders.....	78	4	5	69	5.9	3.2	90.9
Compositors, hand.....	69	1	8	60	2.2	8.9	88.9
Electrotypers.....	48	2	2	44	1.7	29.8	68.5
Machine operators.....	76	1	9	66	2.3	9.3	88.4
Machine tenders (machinists).....	38	1	8	29	13.1	10.0	76.9
Photoengravers.....	55	1	4	50	.2	37.1	62.7
Press assistants and feeders.....	134	23	10	101	34.7	7.8	57.5
Pressmen, cylinder.....	160	33	5	122	23.8	2.6	73.6
Pressmen, platen.....	108	12	5	91	14.4	10.4	75.2
Newspaper.....	918	29	90	799	.9	9.6	89.5
Day work.....	482	15	46	421	1.1	9.1	89.8
Night work.....	436	14	44	378	.7	10.3	89.0
Compositors, hand:							
Day work.....	84	4	8	72	.6	12.7	86.7
Night work.....	75	3	8	64	.4	13.8	85.8
Machine operators:							
Day work.....	93	5	9	79	1.8	13.6	84.6
Night work.....	84	3	9	72	.8	14.4	84.8
Machine tenders (machinists):							
Day work.....	73	1	8	64	.4	9.6	90.0
Night work.....	64	1	9	54	.8	14.2	85.0
Photoengravers:							
Day work.....	41	1	6	34	.7	6.4	92.9
Night work.....	39	1	5	33	.2	5.8	94.0
Pressmen, web presses:							
Day work.....	129	-----	13	116	-----	2.5	97.5
Night work.....	116	2	11	103	.3	3.8	95.9
Stereotypers:							
Day work.....	62	4	2	56	3.2	3.2	93.6
Night work.....	58	4	2	52	2.6	1.7	95.7

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS IN THE PRINTING TRADES ACCORDING TO UNION WAGE RATES

MAY 15, 1936



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Distribution of Members by Wage Rates and Hours

Wage Rates

Table 5 shows the percentage distribution of members according to union rates per hour on May 15, 1936. Slightly more than two-thirds of the union members in book and job printing had rates of \$1 or more per hour. The rates of all the bindery women were less than 70 cents. Other trades in which a substantial portion of the members received less than \$1 an hour were: Press assistants (80.8 percent), platen pressmen (59.5 percent), and bookbinders (44.9 percent). Almost 71 percent of the electrotypers and 94 percent of the photoengravers received \$1.30 or more, one-third of the photoengravers receiving \$1.70 or more.

In newspaper printing only 7 percent of the members had rates under \$1 per hour, 58 percent had rates between \$1 and \$1.30, and 29 percent had rates from \$1.30 to \$1.60 an hour. About 21 percent of the day photoengravers and 69 percent of the night photoengravers received rates of \$1.60 or more.

Average rates for night work in the newspaper trades were generally higher than for day work. In some trades the differential was more marked than in others. Table 6 indicates that the highest differentials, over 28 cents an hour, were most numerous among the photoengravers, web pressmen, and stereotypers. The largest group of night workers, 41 percent of the total, averaged from 6 to 8 cents an hour higher than day workers.

In this tabulation only the local unions having members working on both day and night shifts were considered. Rates in the agreements of unions having members working only on the day or only on the night shift were not included. For this reason the average differentials shown in table 6 are somewhat different than those appearing in preceding tables where all day workers and night workers are included.

TABLE 5.—Percentage distribution of union members in the printing trades by hourly wage rates, May 15, 1936

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percent of union members whose rates (in cents) per hour were—																					
		Under 35	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
Book and job.....	\$1.094	(?)	0.1	0.9	1.9	3.6	1.5	3.0	1.5	7.1	12.2	20.7	7.1	10.6	19.0	4.3	2.8	-----	3.7	-----	-----	(?)	-----
Bindery women.....	.520	-----	1.1	9.5	21.8	39.0	13.8	14.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bookbinders.....	1.010	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.2	11.4	32.3	41.6	6.9	6.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Compositors, hand.....	1.148	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.6	9.1	31.0	5.2	18.9	32.0	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Electrotypers.....	1.338	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	.9	7.4	18.4	12.4	14.9	-----	45.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Machine operators.....	1.173	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.0	5.9	29.6	10.8	15.4	35.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.5	-----
Machine tenders (machinists).....	1.201	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.3	8.8	17.1	5.1	33.9	23.5	10.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Photoengravers.....	1.518	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	-----	4.7	23.1	32.2	1.9	-----	36.1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Press assistants and feeders.....	.869	0.1	.1	.4	.7	1.9	2.6	12.3	7.1	26.7	28.9	18.7	.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen, cylinder.....	1.181	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.4	2.5	10.9	20.2	17.3	11.2	30.6	5.5	1.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen, platen.....	.977	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.0	9.7	26.0	21.8	13.6	4.2	-----	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Newspaper.....	1.253	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(?)	.4	1.1	5.6	18.7	16.0	23.3	7.9	10.4	10.8	3.5	.4	0.1	1.2	.4	0.2
Day work.....	1.190	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	.6	1.3	8.6	24.0	20.2	21.5	6.5	14.5	.3	1.6	-----	.1	.1	.6	-----
Night work.....	1.342	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	.9	2.0	11.9	10.8	25.4	9.6	5.3	24.0	5.9	1.0	-----	2.7	.1	.3
Compositors, hand:.....	1.219	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1.342	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	1.3	4.0	19.1	19.7	29.1	4.0	21.9	.1	.1	-----	.1	.1	.4	-----
Night work.....	1.334	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1	.6	11.4	9.0	26.7	13.6	6.6	23.5	7.1	-----	-----	(?)	.1	.3
Machine operators:.....	1.242	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1.238	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	.9	4.4	16.6	23.1	25.6	4.4	22.3	.2	.1	-----	.3	.2	1.8	-----
Night work.....	1.335	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.5	.7	11.0	6.4	35.8	12.2	7.1	18.2	6.9	-----	-----	.1	.1	1.0
Machine tenders (machinists):.....	1.239	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1.239	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.7	3.5	16.1	16.6	26.8	20.5	13.9	.2	-----	-----	.2	-----	1.5	-----
Night work.....	1.328	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8	.8	10.7	7.8	29.9	7.8	17.6	22.5	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Photoengravers:.....	1.709	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1.426	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8	-----	.3	2.0	6.3	49.1	17.3	3.0	21.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1.709	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.0	-----	-----	.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	20.9	25.8	-----	-----	43.1	-----	-----
Pressmen, web presses:.....	1.074	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1.074	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1.3	1.7	21.7	31.5	24.4	16.3	.3	2.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1.296	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2	.4	6.3	10.3	22.1	20.8	.9	2.2	32.2	(?)	4.6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stereotypers:.....	1.075	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Day work.....	1.075	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.7	2.0	9.6	57.4	17.6	11.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Night work.....	1.256	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.4	2.4	2.3	28.7	12.1	13.3	13.1	1.0	26.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ There were no union members in the group "210 and under 220."² Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

TABLE 6.—Differentials between day and night wage rates in newspaper printing, by trades, May 15, 1936

Trade or occupation	Average differential per hour	Percent 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.....	\$0.119	2.7	2.3	6.7	41.1	6.7	6.1	9.7	3.9	2.0	0.7	4.5	13.4	0.2
Compositors, hand.....	.092	---	.2	8.1	58.2	8.6	6.7	7.4	3.6	.1	---	7.1	---	---
Machine operators.....	.094	---	.6	8.8	60.2	8.9	1.8	8.9	3.7	.1	---	6.9	---	.1
Machine tenders (machinists).....	.089	2.2	---	10.5	38.1	4.6	23.3	16.9	2.2	---	2.2	---	---	---
Photoengravers.....	.217	1.8	---	.6	3.3	---	10.5	16.0	---	14.8	9.0	---	43.9	.1
Pressmen, web presses.....	.167	9.6	5.8	2.1	11.3	3.4	5.8	13.2	6.6	2.2	.3	(1)	39.2	.5
Stereotypers.....	.150	5.2	8.8	8.9	16.4	6.4	9.7	5.5	2.1	6.9	---	2.4	26.7	1.0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Hours Per Week

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of members according to union full-time hours per week. Over 80 percent of the union membership in the book and job section worked on a 40-hour week basis.

TABLE 7.—Percentage distribution of members in printing trades by hour scales, May 15, 1936

Trade	Average hours per week	Percent of members whose hours per week were—									
		Under 35	35	Over 35 and under 37 1/2	37 1/2	Over 37 1/2 and under 40	40	Over 40 and under 44	44	Over 44 and under 48	48
Book and job.....	40.0	1.5	0.1	3.7	4.9	(1)	80.5	---	9.3	---	---
Bindery women.....	41.0	---	---	---	3.7	---	69.1	---	27.2	---	---
Bookbinders.....	40.9	---	---	---	3.2	---	71.6	---	25.2	---	---
Compositors, hand.....	40.0	---	---	---	2.2	---	95.2	---	2.6	---	---
Electrotypers.....	38.7	29.2	---	---	---	0.6	44.9	---	25.3	---	---
Machine operators.....	40.0	---	.9	.5	2.3	---	93.8	---	2.5	---	---
Machine tenders (machinists).....	39.7	---	---	---	13.2	---	86.2	---	.6	---	---
Photoengravers.....	38.0	---	---	36.2	25.3	.1	37.5	---	.9	---	---
Press assistants and feeders.....	40.2	---	---	---	1.9	---	91.8	---	5.8	---	---
Pressmen, cylinder.....	40.2	---	---	---	2.4	---	91.6	---	6.5	---	---
Pressmen, platen.....	40.4	---	---	---	4.9	---	81.7	---	13.4	---	---
Newspaper.....	39.1	.7	7.1	8.5	40.2	1.8	24.6	6.0	.2	3.2	7.7
Day work.....	39.8	.7	2.9	6.3	38.5	2.3	30.9	2.2	.2	3.4	12.6
Night work.....	38.3	.6	12.2	11.2	42.4	1.1	16.8	10.8	.3	2.9	1.7
Compositors, hand:											
Day work.....	38.2	.2	4.6	7.9	54.2	4.5	24.6	2.0	---	2.0	---
Night work.....	37.7	.3	12.3	9.6	55.4	.8	17.9	1.4	---	2.3	---
Machine operators:											
Day work.....	37.9	1.5	5.4	14.2	52.3	2.2	21.3	.2	---	2.9	---
Night work.....	37.5	1.2	13.2	15.2	50.9	1.2	14.9	---	---	3.4	---
Machine tenders (machinists):											
Day work.....	37.8	2.0	3.9	7.8	59.5	5.0	19.4	1.1	---	1.3	---
Night work.....	37.7	.3	6.1	11.8	62.8	1.1	15.5	.8	---	1.6	---
Photoengravers:											
Day work.....	40.1	---	---	---	.4	1.0	95.0	1.1	2.5	---	---
Night work.....	38.7	---	.1	.1	50.4	3.1	43.9	1.2	1.2	---	---
Pressmen, web presses:											
Day work.....	42.4	.9	---	---	27.5	---	31.8	.1	---	2.0	37.7
Night work.....	39.1	.9	19.8	11.1	10.0	---	11.6	44.1	---	---	2.5
Stereotypers:											
Day work.....	43.7	---	---	---	4.9	2.0	30.2	13.5	.2	14.2	35.0
Night work.....	40.4	---	1.6	12.5	35.3	3.0	12.5	7.8	2.6	12.2	12.5

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

About 10 percent worked under 40 hours, and about an equal number 44 hours per week. The trades in which the 44-hour week was most prevalent were bindery women, bookbinders, and electrotypers.

In the newspaper trades, the 37½-hour week was the most frequent, over 40 percent of the union membership working under agreements providing for this number. About one-fourth of the members worked on a 40-hour week basis. The day pressmen and stereotypers had the largest proportion of members working on the 48-hour week basis.

Provisions in Union Agreements in the Printing Trades¹

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 10 cities. Machine operators had fewer hours in seven cities, machine tenders and electrotypers in six cities, and compositors in five. Other book and job trades had fewer daily hours in only two cities each. Variations within a city occurred in only nine agreements in book and job shops.

Although the 5-day week predominated in the printing trades, there were wide variations between the trades in the frequency of longer workweeks. In about 20 percent of the agreements a 6-day weekly maximum was provided and in a few cases both a 5- and a 6-day week were specified for the same trade. The 5½-day week, which occurred in only book and job shops, was provided in about 4 percent of the agreements for that branch of the industry.

In newspaper printing, the longer workweek prevailed for only one occupation (stereotypers) in which agreements provided for a 6-day week in 41 cities and for part of the trade in another city. Web pressmen were under a 6-day week in 25 cities, and newspaper photoengravers in 20 cities. In contrast to this, the other newspaper occupations were under a 6-day maximum in only four cities, with the 6-day week provided in some plants in three additional cities.

¹ In addition to wage and hour scales.

In book and job printing the compositors had a 6-day maximum in 14 cities, the electrotypers, machine operators, and press assistants in 13 cities, and the cylinder pressmen and platen pressmen in 10 cities. A 6-day week was provided for photoengravers and machine tenders in six and seven cities respectively, and in one additional city the latter were partly on a 6-day week basis. Bookbinders worked on a 6-day schedule in six cities, and bindery women in five cities.

Longer workweeks were much more common in some cities than in others. In Duluth, Minn., and Memphis, Tenn., 9 of the 16 printing trades worked under a 6-day maximum. Six-day weeks were provided for seven trades in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Birmingham, Ala., with three additional trades in Birmingham partially under a 6-day maximum. In Little Rock, Ark., eight trades, in Denver, Colo., six trades, and in Columbus, Ohio, five trades were under a 6-day week. Two trades in New York City were entirely and four partially on a 6-day week basis. Other cities had fewer exceptions to the 5-day week rule—13 having no longer workweeks and 9 having only one agreement providing for a 6-day week.

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 five cities, the only cases of higher than the double-time rate. Time and a half was provided for photoengravers in two cities, for bookbinders in six cities, and for bindery women in seven cities. Cylinder pressmen and assistants received time and a half in 10 cities and platen pressmen in 9 cities. In one city time and one-third was provided for these three trades. Although electrotypers received time and a half in five cities, in six cities they received straight pay only. Machine tenders received time and a half in 11 cities, and machine operators and compositors in 20 cities.

Because of the necessity for 7-day schedules in many newspapers, union agreements in those cases did not usually attach as severe penalties to Sunday work as did the agreements for book and job shops. On newspapers, double rates for Sunday work prevailed only for photoengravers, who received time and a half in only 14 cities and the regular rate in only 2. Time and a half was provided for stereotypers and web pressmen in 15 and 19 cities, respectively, while compositors, machine operators, and machine tenders were partially under this rate in 5 cities and entirely so in 27 cities. These three trades received time and a third in one city, the rate increasing to double time after the first 6 hours. Time and a third was also provided in two cities for web pressmen. The regular rate was stipulated in 17 cities for stereotypers, in 12 for web pressmen, and in 9 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, and Christmas. Work on Labor Day was prohibited or restricted by the requirement of a union permit in the agreements of 5 stereotypers' and electrotypers' local unions and 13 locals of photoengravers.

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.

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 five 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.

Overtime Pay and Restrictions on Overtime Work

Time and a half for overtime work was almost uniformly provided throughout the printing trades. In only six cities were some of the crafts required to work at a lower overtime rate. Higher than time and a half was provided only 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.

Other 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, from as little as \$1 to as much as \$13 a week more for night workers. The amounts most frequently provided as a weekly extra ranged from \$2.50 to \$5. In many cases the night bonus was doubled for workers on a third or "lobster" shift.

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 3 years of service, and the latter 2 weeks' vacation with pay.

Employment of Disabled and Older Workers

Most 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. Photo-engravers 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, photo-engravers 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 Photo-engravers' 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.

Trend of Union Wage Rates per Hour and Hours per Week, by Trades

Indexes for each trade from 1907 to 1936 are shown in table 8. In former publications the index numbers for day work and night work in newspaper printing were shown separately. Since the movement from year to year is very similar, one index for each occupation is here given.

All but one of the printing trades had a higher wage-rate index in 1936 than in 1929. Photoengravers show the highest advance, over 12 percent in the book and job section and almost 8 percent in the newspaper section. The only 1936 wage index which was lower was that for press assistants and feeders, which was less than 1 percent under the 1929 index.

All the trades had lower indexes of weekly hours than in 1929. Those showing the greatest reduction in hours were book and job electrotypers (13.5 percent) and photoengravers (14.3 percent), newspaper hand compositors (16.0 percent), machine operators (17.3 percent), and machine tenders (20.1 percent).

TABLE 8.—Indexes of union scales of wages and hours in printing trades

Year	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
	[1929=100]									
1907			33.5	119.4	35.9	108.8	38.0	107.8		
1908			37.0	108.7	36.0	108.8	39.4	107.8		
1909			37.5	108.1	36.0	108.8	40.9	107.8		
1910			37.9	107.7	37.6	108.8	42.3	107.8		
1911			38.6	107.4	38.6	108.8	42.8	107.8		
1912			38.8	107.4	39.4	108.7	43.8	107.5	43.9	108.6
1913			39.8	107.4	39.9	108.7	45.0	107.5	44.6	108.6
1914			40.4	107.4	40.9	108.7	45.5	107.5	44.7	108.6
1915	37.3	107.0	40.5	107.4	41.1	108.7	45.6	107.5	44.9	108.6
1916	37.9	107.0	40.6	107.4	42.0	108.7	45.7	107.7	45.0	108.8
1917	40.6	107.0	43.1	107.4	42.9	108.7	46.8	107.7	46.1	108.8
1918	45.3	107.0	48.4	107.4	47.3	108.7	50.5	107.7	50.6	108.8
1919	58.7	107.0	61.8	107.4	57.8	108.7	60.9	107.7	62.2	108.8
1920	81.1	107.0	81.2	107.4	76.1	108.7	77.6	107.7	77.9	108.8
1921	94.7	102.1	88.9	101.9	87.3	102.8	87.8	102.1	90.1	100.8
1922	91.7	100.8	85.3	100.9	88.8	100.7	87.9	100.6	89.0	100.4
1923	95.8	100.3	90.5	100.4	90.9	99.7	89.5	100.2	90.8	100.1
1924	97.2	100.3	94.5	100.1	94.9	100.0	93.3	99.8	94.8	100.0
1925	98.3	100.3	95.6	100.4	94.4	100.0	93.3	100.2	94.9	100.2
1926	96.4	100.5	97.3	100.3	96.3	100.0	94.4	100.0	98.2	100.0
1927	98.7	99.9	99.4	100.0	98.0	100.0	98.1	100.2	98.8	100.0
1928	99.2	99.8	98.9	100.7	99.5	100.0	98.4	100.0	99.2	100.0
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	100.7	99.9	101.2	99.9	102.2	100.0	102.7	100.0	101.8	100.0
1931	101.2	99.8	101.6	99.8	102.8	100.0	103.2	100.0	102.9	100.0
1932	98.7	99.9	97.9	99.7	102.5	99.7	103.3	99.9	103.5	100.0
1933	94.8	99.9	94.4	99.6	96.3	96.5	96.9	95.6	97.4	95.0
1934	99.6	93.5	97.9	93.1	97.3	94.1	97.0	92.9	100.4	91.5
1935	100.5	92.8	99.3	91.5	99.0	92.4	98.6	91.2	100.9	90.7
1936	102.4	92.4	100.6	91.5	102.0	91.7	101.9	90.4	104.0	90.2
	Electrotypers		Photoengravers		Press assistants 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
1932	104.8	98.2	103.5	94.9	97.6	87.9	99.8	91.4	100.0	98.2
1933	98.2	93.1	101.5	91.7	90.9	92.9	93.6	92.4	93.1	95.9
1934	105.1	90.1	103.1	90.5	94.4	89.8	96.3	89.2	95.7	92.0
1935	106.7	88.2	109.6	86.9	96.5	89.6	97.5	88.9	96.4	91.3
1936	107.0	86.5	112.3	85.7	99.7	91.9	101.5	90.7	100.5	91.3

TABLE 8.—Indexes of union scales of wages and hours in printing trades—Contd.

Year	Compositors, hand		Machine operators		Machine tenders (machinists)		Photo- engravers		Pressmen, web presses		Stereo- typers	
	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.....	62.9	100.8	61.6	100.7	68.3	100.3	56.9	105.4	62.7	99.0	61.7	101.0
1920.....	76.4	101.1	76.3	100.8	84.3	100.4	65.6	104.3	77.5	98.6	75.3	100.5
1921.....	83.3	100.9	81.2	100.6	87.9	100.4	77.6	101.1	83.0	98.4	87.7	99.1
1922.....	85.2	102.1	83.4	102.1	88.7	101.0	81.3	101.8	78.7	103.5	86.4	101.0
1923.....	86.0	102.1	84.3	102.0	88.9	101.0	81.0	100.9	79.8	103.0	88.1	100.9
1924.....	90.6	101.1	89.4	100.6	94.0	100.4	84.4	100.9	88.7	99.8	90.7	100.8
1925.....	91.3	101.0	91.1	100.6	91.4	100.9	87.8	100.2	92.7	99.2	93.1	100.4
1926.....	93.4	101.2	93.4	100.3	90.5	100.7	94.4	99.8	92.7	100.3	94.3	100.4
1927.....	96.5	100.6	95.4	100.2	95.7	100.1	95.7	100.2	97.5	100.1	95.5	100.2
1928.....	98.3	100.4	98.9	99.9	97.9	100.3	99.5	100.0	99.6	99.7	95.5	100.7
1929.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930.....	100.9	99.7	100.8	99.8	100.8	99.8	101.6	99.9	101.7	99.8	100.8	100.0
1931.....	101.0	99.7	100.9	99.8	101.0	99.8	102.6	99.5	102.3	99.8	101.2	100.1
1932.....	100.0	97.6	100.2	95.9	100.4	92.9	103.8	99.4	103.6	97.8	100.2	99.3
1933.....	93.4	96.5	93.7	95.2	93.3	92.1	96.0	99.6	97.0	98.7	94.6	98.1
1934.....	94.8	86.7	94.9	85.2	94.5	82.6	100.5	95.5	97.2	93.9	96.0	94.9
1935.....	100.9	85.6	101.2	84.3	100.9	81.4	105.3	92.4	102.5	91.8	100.5	92.7
1936.....	102.7	84.0	102.9	82.7	102.7	79.9	107.9	92.1	103.0	91.4	101.6	92.6

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, 1936 and May 15, 1935, by trades in each of the cities included in the survey are listed in table 9. 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.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades

BOOK AND JOB BINDERY WOMEN

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	\$0.488	40	\$0.475	40
Birmingham, Ala.....	.400	44	.400	44	Cleveland, Ohio:				
Boston, Mass.:					Hand work.....	.480	37½	.450	36
Bindery women.....	.500	40	-----	-----	Machine.....	.540	37½	.510	36
Hand workers.....	.565	40	-----	-----	Columbus, Ohio.....	.500	40	.500	40
Gold-leaf layers.....	.525	40	-----	-----	Denver, Colo.:				
Butte, Mont.....	.475	40	.443	40	Journeywomen.....	.511	44	.511	44
Charleston, W. Va.....	.400	40	.400	40	Foreladies.....	.568	44	.568	44
Chicago, Ill.:					Houston, Tex.....	.463	44	.463	40
Gathering, collating, flat wire stitching, covering.....	.568	44	.568	44	Indianapolis, Ind.....	.525	44	.500	44
Feeding automatic stitchers, push feed folding machine, ruling machine feeders, blank book sewing, Singer sewing machines, rotary perforating, table workers.....	.534	44	.534	44	Jacksonville, Fla.....	.364	44	.364	44
Paging and numbering.....	.557	44	.557	44	Kansas City, Mo.....	.450	40	.443	44
					Los Angeles, Calif.....	.500	40	.435	40
					Louisville, Ky.....	.400	40	.400	40
					Memphis, Tenn.....	.395	44	.395	40
					Milwaukee, Wis.....	.400	40	.375	40
					Minneapolis, Minn.:				
					Machine work.....	.475	40	.450	44
					Table work.....	.420	40	.400	44

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

BINDERY WOMEN—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Newark, N. J.	\$0.516	40	\$0.516	40	Portland, Oreg.	\$0.550	40	\$0.520	40
New Orleans, La.	.400	40	.400	40	Rochester, N. Y.	.450	40	.450	40
New York, N. Y.:					St. Louis, Mo.	.475	40	.475	40
Union A	.563	40	.563	40	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Union B:					Machine work	.475	40	.450	44
Class A	.500	40	.500	40	Table work	.420	40	.400	44
Class B	.550	40	.550	40	San Francisco, Calif.	.625	40	.594	40
Class C	.600	40	.600	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
Class D	.675	40	.675	40	1st class	.440	40	.440	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.:					2d class	.415	40	.408	40
Journeywomen	.455	40	.455	40	Seattle, Wash.	.545	44	.545	44
Foreladies	.555	40	.555	40	Washington, D. C.	.489	44	.489	44
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
Smythe sewing machine operators	.450	40	.450	40					
Board binders; layers; blank book women; paging; numbering; hand sewing; gathering machine helpers	.438	40	.438	40					

BOOKBINDERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.820	40	\$0.820	40	Chicago, Ill.—Continued.				
Birmingham, Ala.	.800	44	.800	44	Book work hard binding—Continued.				
Boston, Mass.:					Book pressing—Con.				
Commercial	.910	40	.880	40	Operators on automatic stitching machine	\$0.960	44	\$0.960	44
City library bindery	.980	40	.980	40	Paper cutters, operators	.968	44	.968	44
Rulers	.910	40	.900	40	Book trimmers	.938	44	.938	44
Butte, Mont.	1.000	40	.866	40	Man in charge of stock and cutting machine	1.014	44	1.014	44
Buffalo, N. Y.	.950	40	.950	40	Combination cutter and 1 folding machine	1.076	44	1.076	44
Charleston, W. Va.	.950	40	.950	40	Gathering machine operator	.940	44	.940	44
Chicago, Ill.:					Operators:				
Book work hard binding:					1 folding machine	.932	44	.932	44
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)	.943	44	.943	44	2 folding machines	.989	44	.989	44
Casing-man (setting squares) operator on casing-in machine; operators on indexing, glueing, pasting, or covering machines; cutters of binders (stock)	.909	44	.909	44	3 folding machines	1.057	44	1.057	44
Caser helpers and pasters, smashers and sawyers, general work, tipping for gilders, book repairs	.898	44	.898	44	Pamphlet:				
Book pressing, glueing for machine and tipping for gilders	.818	44	.818	44	Paper cutters, book trimmers, blank book and loose-leaf forwarders or finishers, binding machine operators, gathering machine operators, combination gathering and stitching machine operators	.968	44	.968	44
Stampers in charge of 1 or more machines	1.011	44	1.011	44	Combination cutter and 1 folding machine	1.076	44	1.076	44
Tip printers, operators on binding machine	.920	44	.920	44	Man in charge of stock and cutting machine; combination gathering, stitching, and cutting machine; Kast inserting machine; operating 1 machine	1.014	44	1.014	44

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

BOOKBINDERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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.					New York, N. Y.—Contd.				
Pamphlet—Continued.					Stamper machine, circuit				
Folding machine operators (hand feed)	\$0.917	44	\$0.917	44	Bible workers, assistant finishers and folding, coloring marbling	\$1.138	40	\$1.138	40
Operators, automatic folding machines:					Reference book workers	1.250	40	1.250	40
1 machine	.932	44	.932	44	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.910	40	.910	40
2 machines	.989	44	.989	44	Foremen	1.034	40	1.034	40
3 machines	1.057	44	1.057	44	Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Paper rulers	1.136	44	1.136	44	Cutters, table workers, sheet men, case makers, folding machine, job forwarder	.870	40	.870	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.888	40	.869	40	Case maker machine, stampers, machine operators, bookbinders, finishers	.920	40	.920	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.070	37½	1.020	36	Stampers—head	1.000	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.068	40	1.068	40	Bookbinders—blank	.875	40	.875	40
Denver, Colo	1.023	40	1.023	40	Machine cutters and gatherers, Cleveland tape folder	.925	40	.875	40
Houston, Tex	.925	44	.925	40	Dexter tape folder	.925	40	.910	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.050	44	1.000	44	Paper Ruling:				
Jacksonville, Fla	.727	44	.727	44	Faint lining	.875	40	.875	40
Kansas City, Mo	.950	40	.909	44	Lining machine operator	1.080	40	1.080	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.050	40	.955	40	Down lining, 1st class	.920	40	.920	40
Louisville, Ky	.750	40	.750	40	Portland, Ore	1.030	40	.980	40
Memphis, Tenn	.790	44	.790	40	Rochester, N. Y.	.950	40	.950	40
Milwaukee, Wis	.950	40	.950	40	St. Louis, Mo.:				
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Bookbinders	1.000	40	1.000	40
Bookbinders, paper cutters, folding machine operators, and paper rulers	.920	40	.875	44	Rulers	1.020	40		
Combination men	1.000	40	.975	44	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Newark, N. J	1.032	40	1.032	40	Bookbinders, paper cutters, folding-machine operators, paper rulers	.920	40	.875	44
Sheet straighteners and cutters	.900	40	.900	40	Combination men	1.000	40	.975	44
New Orleans, La	.938	40	.938	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.275	40	1.200	40
New York, N. Y.:					Scranton, Pa.:				
Blank book forwarders and finishers, manifold table workers, soft cover flat machine	1.023	40	1.023	40	Flat-knife cutters, workers on bench	.892	40	.870	40
Pamphlet assistant operators	.850	40	.850	40	Machine operators	.933	40	.910	40
Pamphlet operator continuous trimmer	1.090	40	1.090	40	Seattle, Wash	1.000	44	1.000	44
Gold layers (females)	.738	40	.738	40	Washington, D. C.	.910	44	.910	40
Hand workers	1.100	40	1.100	40	Wichita, Kansas	.820	40	.820	40
Machine operators, stock cutters, book trimmers, casing-in operators	1.150	40	1.150	40					

COMPOSITORS, HAND

Atlanta, Ga	\$1.000	44	\$1.000	44	Dayton, Ohio	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40
Baltimore, Md	1.000	40	1.000	40	Denver, Colo	1.013	40	1.013	40
Birmingham, Ala	.950	40	.950	40	Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	40	.920	44
Boston, Mass	.960	40	.860	44	Detroit, Mich	1.050	40	1.125	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.000	40	1.000	40	Duluth, Minn	.955	40	.955	40
Butte, Mont	.980	40	.898	40	El Paso, Tex	1.023	44	1.023	44
Charleston, S. C	.885	40	.969	44	Erie, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.025	40	1.025	40	Grand Rapids, Mich	.800	40	.800	40
Charlotte, N. C	.900	40	.900	40	Houston, Tex	.925	40	.925	40
Chicago, Ill	1.225	40	1.225	40	Indianapolis, Ind	1.070	40	1.023	44
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.125	40	1.100	40	Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	40	1.088	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.150	37½	1.100	36	Kansas City, Mo	1.000	40	.950	44
Columbus, Ohio	1.068	40	1.068	40	Little Rock, Ark	.944	40	.944	40
Dallas, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40	Los Angeles, Calif	1.069	40	1.069	40
Davenport, Ia. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Louisville, Ky	.864	40	.864	44
					Madison, Wis	1.000	40	.975	40

1 Full time allowed 44 hours.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

COMPOSITORS, HAND—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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
Manchester, N. H.	\$0.820	40	\$0.820	40	Providence, R. I.	\$0.909	44	\$0.909	44
Memphis, Tenn.	.830	40	.818	40	Richmond, Va.	.938	40	.938	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.963	40	.963	40	Reading, Pa.	.950	40	.950	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.000	40	.955	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.045	44	1.045	44
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rock Island (Ill.) district: Davenport and Moline	.977	40	.977	40
Nashville, Tenn.	.820	40	.820	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.030	40	1.030	40
Newark, N. J.	1.205	44	1.205	44	St. Paul, Minn.	1.000	40	.955	40
New Haven, Conn.	1.000	40	.793	44	Salt Lake City, Utah	.923	40	.923	40
New Orleans, La.	.900	40	.900	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
New York, N. Y.	1.313	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.300	40	1.225	40
Hebrew text	1.438	40	1.375	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Italian text	1.075	40	1.075	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Norfolk, Va.	.960	40	.950	40	South Bend, Ind.	.852	44	.852	44
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Spokane, Wash.	.950	44	.950	44
Omaha, Neb.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Peoria, Ill.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Washington, D. C.	1.100	40	1.040	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.050	40	1.000	40	Wichita, Kans.	.820	40	.820	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.070	40	1.070	40	Worcester, Mass.	.898	44	.898	44
Portland, Maine	.850	40	.850	40	York, Pa.	.820	40	.820	40
Portland, Ore.	1.060	40	1.000	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.030	40	1.030	40

MACHINE OPERATORS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	44	\$1.000	44	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.820	40	\$0.820	40
Birmingham, Ala.	.950	40	.950	40	Newark, N. J.	1.205	44	1.205	44
Boston, Mass.:					New Haven, Conn.	1.000	40	.793	44
Linotype	1.000	40	.900	44	New Orleans, La.	.900	40	.900	40
Monotype	.960	40	.864	44	New York, N. Y.	1.313	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Hebrew text	2.000	36	2.000	36
Butte, Mont.	.980	40	.898	40	Italian text	1.075	40	1.075	40
Machinist operators	.980	40	.960	40	Norfolk, Va.	.950	40	.950	40
Charleston, S. C.	.885	40	.909	44	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.025	40	1.025	40	Omaha, Neb.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charlotte, N. C.	.900	40	.900	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Chicago, Ill.	1.260	40	1.260	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.050	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.125	40	1.100	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.070	40	1.070	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.200	37½	1.150	36	Portland, Maine	.850	40	.850	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.068	40	1.068	40	Portland, Ore.	1.150	40	1.080	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Providence, R. I.	.977	44	.977	44
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Richmond, Va.	.938	40	.938	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Reading, Pa.	1.030	40	1.030	40
Denver, Colo.	1.013	40	1.013	40	Machinist operators	1.080	40	1.080	40
Machinist operators	1.075	40	1.075	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.045	44	1.045	44
Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	40	.920	44	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.977	40	.977	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.293	40	1.290	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.110	40	1.110	40
Duluth, Minn.	.955	40	.955	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.075	40	1.030	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.023	44	1.023	44	Machinist operators	1.000	40	.955	40
Erie, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	.923	40	.923	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.800	40	.800	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.	1.769	40	1.069	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.300	40	1.225	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.070	40	1.023	44	Machinist operators	1.363	40	1.288	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	40	1.088	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.050	40	1.000	44	Machinist operators	1.075	40	---	---
Little Rock, Ark.	2 1.019	40	1.019	40	Seattle, Wash.	2 1.251	35	1.179	35
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.180	40	1.180	40	South Bend, Ind.	.852	44	.852	44
Louisville, Ky.	.864	40	.864	44	Spokane, Wash.	2 1.018	44	1.018	44
Madison, Wis.	2 1.050	40	1.025	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H.	.820	40	.820	40	Washington, D. C.	1.100	40	1.068	40
Memphis, Tenn.	.830	40	.818	40	Wichita, Kans.	.820	40	.820	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.963	40	.963	40	Worcester, Mass.	.898	44	.898	44
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.000	40	.955	40	York, Pa.	.820	40	.820	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.055	40	1.055	40
					Machinist operators	1.130	40	1.130	40

1 Full time allowed 44 hours.

2 Machinist operators.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

MACHINE TENDERS (Machinist)

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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	44	\$1.000	44	Los Angeles, Calif.....	\$1.180	40	\$1.180	40
Baltimore, Md.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Manchester, N. H.....	.820	40	.820	40
Birmingham, Ala.....	.950	40	.950	40	Memphis, Tenn.....	.830	40	.818	40
Boston, Mass.:					Milwaukee, Wis.....	.963	40	.963	40
Linotype.....	1.000	40	.900	44	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.000	40	.955	40
Monotype.....	.960	40	.864	44	Nashville, Tenn.....	.820	40	.820	40
Charleston, S. C.....	.925	40	.932	44	Newark, N. J.....	1.205	40	1.205	44
Charleston, W. Va.....	1.025	40	1.025	40	New Haven, Conn.....	1.000	40	.793	44
Charlotte, N. C.....	.900	40	.900	40	New Orleans, La.....	.900	40	.900	40
Chicago, Ill.....	1.260	40	1.260	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.125	40	1.100	40	1 to 4 machines.....	1.313	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.200	37½	1.150	36	5 to 8 machines.....	1.353	40	1.290	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.068	40	1.068	40	9 to 12 machines.....	1.403	40	1.340	40
Dayton, Ohio.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	13 or more machines.....	1.453	40	1.390	40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.000	40	.920	44	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.050	40	1.230	40	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.050	40	1.000	40
Duluth, Minn.....	.955	40	.955	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.070	40	1.070	40
Houston, Tex.....	1.069	40	1.069	40	Richmond, Va.....	.938	40	.938	40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.070	40	1.023	44	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.110	40	1.110	40
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.050	40	1.000	44	Washington, D. C.....	1.100	40	1.068	40

ELECTROTYPERS

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.000	44	\$1.000	44	Jacksonville, Fla.....	\$0.800	40	-----	-----
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.188	40	1.080	44	Kansas City, Mo.....	1.050	44	\$1.000	40
Buffalo, N. Y.:					Louisville, Ky.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Branchmen.....	1.068	44	1.068	44	Memphis, Tenn.....	1.138	40	1.138	40
Finishers and molders.....	1.114	44	1.114	44	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.150	40	1.150	40
Chicago, Ill.....	1.500	32	1.500	36	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.150	40	1.150	40
Cincinnati, Ohio:					Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Branchmen and casters.....	1.100	40	1.100	40	Nashville, Tenn.....	.909	44	.909	44
Finishers and molders.....	1.200	40	1.200	40	New Haven, Conn.....	1.273	44	1.273	44
Cleveland, Ohio:					New Orleans, La.....	1.000	40	-----	-----
Branchmen—batterymen, builders, and casters.....	1.150	40	1.150	40	New York, N. Y.....	1.500	34	1.500	44
Finishers and molders.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.000	44	-----	-----
Columbus, Ohio:					Omaha, Nebr.....	1.100	40	1.010	40
Batterymen and builders.....	1.050	39	1.050	39	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.390	40	1.390	40
Finishers and molders.....	1.125	39	1.125	39	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.125	40	1.125	40
Dallas, Tex.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Portland, Oreg.....	1.107	44	1.063	44
Davenport, Iowa (see Rock Island (Ill.) district).					Richmond, Va.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio:					Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	1.136	44	1.136	44
Branchmen.....	1.050	40	1.050	40	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.200	40	1.200	40
Finishers and molders.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	St. Paul, Minn.....	1.150	40	1.150	40
Denver, Colo.....	.909	44	-----	-----	San Francisco, Calif.....	1.225	40	1.225	40
Des Moines, Iowa:					Scranton, Pa.....	1.075	40	1.075	40
Branchmen.....	1.068	44	1.068	44	Seattle, Wash.....	1.126	44	1.063	40
Finishers and molders.....	1.136	44	1.136	44	South Bend, Ind.....	1.100	40	-----	-----
Detroit, Mich.....	1.350	40	1.300	40	Springfield, Mass.....				
Duluth, Minn.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	Batterymen and builders.....	.900	40	.900	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.:					Finishers and molders.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Branchmen.....	.900	40	.900	40	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.100	40	1.100	40
Finishers and molders.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Branchmen.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.....	1.300	40	1.300	40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.100	44	1.050	44	York, Pa.....	1.063	40	1.063	40
					Youngstown, Ohio.....	1.250	40	1.250	40

¹ Full time allowed 44 hours.

³ Limited to 9 days' work in 2 weeks or 36 hours per week.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PHOTOENGRAVERS

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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.	\$1.250	44	\$1.250	44	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Nasville, Tenn.	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	44
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	1.750	36	1.680	37½
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.300	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.315	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	1.680	37½
Rotogravure	1.438	40	1.438	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.250	34
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					Peoria, Ill.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rate A	1.467	37½	1.467	37½	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.467	37½	1.467	37½
Rate B	1.563	40	1.500	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Gravure	1.500	40	1.375	40	Portland, Oreg.	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	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.250	40	1.200	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.400	40	1.400	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.315	40	1.200	40	St. Paul, Minn.:				
Detroit, Mich.	1.375	40	1.438	40	Rate A	1.375	40	1.375	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.200	40	1.250	40	Rate B	1.100	40	1.100	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.200	40	1.950	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	44	1.250	44
Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.575	40	1.575	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.250	44	1.250	44	Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.313	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.400	37½	1.400	37½	Toledo, Ohio.	1.429	38½	1.429	38½
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Washington, D. C.	1.325	40	1.325	40
Rate A	1.375	40	1.375	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rate B	1.100	40	1.100	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.467	37½	1.467	37½

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS

Atlanta, Ga.:					Chicago, Ill.:				
Assistants	\$0.659	40	\$0.659	44	Assistants on presses 25 by 38 inches and larger, or coupon presses, or feeders on hand-fed folding machines	\$0.983	40	\$0.934	36
Cylinder feeders, male	.568	40	.568	44	2-color presses, or feeders and operators on hand-fed folding machines, or jiggers, or single rotary presses, or automatic, or sheet-feed rotary, or Cox Duplex, or Goss Comet	1.006	40	.955	36
Cylinder feeders, female, or platen feeders, male or female	.534	40	.534	44	Two-roll rotary presses:				
Baltimore, Md.:					Tension men	1.074	40	1.020	36
Cylinder feeders	.682	44	.682	44	Oiler or utility men	1.040	40	.988	36
Platen feeders	.500	44	.500	44	Assistant on 2-deck rotary using 1 or 2 rolls with insert attachment	1.028	40	.977	36
Boston, Mass.:					Tubular rotary single deck presses	1.074	40	1.020	36
Assistants on cylinder presses	.820	40	.740	44	McKee 4-color presses or separating machines	1.040	40	.988	36
Assistants on rotary and magazine presses	.880	40	.785	44	Stock cutters (flat machines)	1.017	40	.966	36
Assistants on 1- or 2-color perfecting presses	.880	40	.800	44					
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Cylinder feeders	.750	40							
Platen feeders	.525	40							
Butte, Mont.:									
Cylinder feeders	.483	40	.460	40					
Platen feeders	.330	40	.315	40					
Charlotte, N. C.:									
Cylinder assistants	.550	40	.550	40					
Platen assistants	.400	40	.400	40					

1 Full time allowed 44 hours.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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.					Little Rock, Ark.:				
Automatic folding-machine operators or assistants:					Cylinder feeders.....	\$0.568	44	\$0.568	44
1 machine.....	\$1.006	40	\$0.955	36	Platen feeders.....	.364	44	.364	44
2 machines.....	1.063	40	1.009	36	Los Angeles, Calif.:				
3 machines.....	1.131	40	1.074	36	Cylinder feeders, combination cylinder and platen feeders, or offset press assistants.....	.825	40	.825	40
Assistants on presses smaller than 25 by 38 inches.....	.649	40	.616	36	Platen feeders.....	.675	40	.675	40
Feeders, platen presses.....	.615	40	.584	36	Louisville, Ky.:				
Colts, Army, and Universal presses.....	.626	40	.595	36	Cylinder feeders.....	.550	40	.550	40
Assistants on job presses.....	.717	40	.681	36	Platen feeders.....	.440	40	.440	40
Cincinnati, Ohio:					Manchester, N. H.....	.575	40	.575	40
Cylinder feeders.....	.800	40	.785	40	Memphis, Tenn.:				
Assistants on 2 large color presses.....	.825	40	.808	40	Cylinder feeders, male.....	.568	44	.568	40
Helpers and auto machine tenders.....	.875	40	.855	40	Cylinder feeders, female.....	.500	44	.....	.....
Rotary, first assistants.....	.919	40	.900	40	Platen feeders, male.....	.477	44	.477	40
Rotary, second assistants, or folding-machine operators.....	.875	40	.855	40	Platen feeders, female.....	.432	44	.432	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					Milwaukee, Wis.....	.775	40	.775	40
Competitive:					Minneapolis, Minn.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	.880	37½	.830	36	Cylinder feeders.....	.750	40	.750	40
Platen feeders.....	.680	37½	.630	36	Platen feeders.....	.500	40	.500	40
Noncompetitive:					Nashville, Tenn.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	.813	40	.....	.....	Feeders, male.....	.650	40	.650	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	.864	44	.864	40	Feeders, female.....	.550	40	.550	40
Dallas, Tex.:					Newark, N. J.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	.538	44	.....	.....	Cylinder assistants.....	.932	40	.931	40
Dayton, Ohio:					2-color press assistants.....	1.025	40	1.006	40
Cylinder feeders.....	.700	40	.....	.....	3-color Sterling press assistants.....	1.023	40	1.031	40
2-color press feeders.....	.750	40	.....	.....	Platen feeders.....	.637	40	.636	40
Denver, Colo.:					New Haven, Conn.:				
Cylinder.....	.795	44	.795	44	Cylinder feeders.....	.550	40	.550	40
Ready print Comet.....	.830	44	.830	44	Platen feeders.....	.475	40	.475	40
Folding-machine operators.....	.948	44	.948	44	New Orleans, La.:				
Des Moines, Iowa:					Cylinder feeders.....	.688	40	.688	40
Rotary, color and offset.....	.731	40	.731	40	Platen feeders.....	.440	40	.440	40
Cylinder and folder assistants.....	.722	40	.722	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Detroit, Mich.:					First assistant on McKee Process presses.....	1.102	40	1.102	40
Platen assistants.....	.600	40	.575	40	Second assistant on McKee Process presses.....	1.011	40	1.011	40
Cylinder assistants.....	.800	40	.831	40	First assistant on large McKee Process presses.....	1.159	40	1.159	40
2-color press assistants.....	.881	40	.881	40	Second assistant on large McKee Process presses.....	1.034	40	1.034	40
Rotary assistants, first position.....	.881	40	.881	40	Assistant on auto job cylinder 42 inches (pile feeder).....	1.068	40	1.068	40
Rotary assistants, second position.....	.831	40	.831	40	Perfecting 2-color cylinder presses.....	1.045	40	1.045	40
Duluth, Minn.....	.750	1 40	.750	1 40	2-color Rotary over 68 inches.....	1.102	40	1.102	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.650	40	.650	40	Utility men on web presses.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex. (feeders).....	.634	40	.634	40	Cylinder feeder and auto feeder.....	.977	40	.977	40
Indianapolis, Ind.:					Job press assistant on auto not over 17 by 22 inches.....	.682	40	.682	40
Cylinder assistants.....	.886	44	.841	44	Job press assistant on 2 auto job cylinders over 22 inches and up to and including 31 inches.....	.750	40	.750	40
Rotary assistants.....	.941	44	.895	44	Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Pony presses.....	.805	44	.759	44	Cylinder feeders.....	.688	40	.688	40
Jacksonville, Fla.:					Cylinder feeders on auto.....	.813	40	.813	40
Cylinder assistants.....	.550	40	.575	40	Platen feeders.....	.500	40	.500	40
Platen assistants.....	.450	40	.488	40					
Kansas City, Mo.:									
Cylinder assistants.....	.823	40	.782	44					
Rotary assistants.....	.845	40	.800	44					
Platen assistants.....	.568	40	.540	44					

1 Full time allowed 44 hours.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESS ASSISTANTS AND FEEDERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Peoria, Ill.:					San Francisco, Calif.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	\$0.796	44	\$0.796	44	Cylinder presses.....	\$0.925	40	\$0.875	40
Platen feeders.....	.588	44	.588	44	Rotary presses (fly boy)....	.688	40	.675	40
Philadelphia, Pa.:					Platen feeder.....	.688	40	---	---
Cylinder feeders; rotary					Helper flat bed web press..	.925	40	---	---
helper and oiler.....	.820	40	.750	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
Rotary helpers.....	.860	40	.790	40	Cylinder feeders on 2-color				
Platen feeders.....	.630	40	---	---	or perfecting presses.....	.750	40	.750	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					Cylinder feeders.....	.713	40	.713	40
Cylinder feeders, male....	.730	40	.730	40	Platen feeders.....	.500	40	.500	40
Cylinder feeders, female...	.610	40	.610	40	Seattle, Wash.:				
Platen feeders, male....	.590	40	.590	40	Cylinder feeder.....	.716	44	.716	140
Platen feeders, female....	.520	40	.520	40	Platen feeder.....	.602	44	.602	140
Portland, Oreg.:					South Bend, Ind.:				
Cylinder assistants.....	.690	40	.660	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.440	40	---	---
Platen feeders.....	.760	40	.540	40	Spokane, Wash.:				
Providence, R. I.:					Cylinder feeders.....	.718	140	.718	40
Cylinder feeders.....	.727	44	.727	44	Platen feeders.....	.598	140	.598	40
Richmond, Va.:					Springfield, Mass.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	.550	40	.550	40	Cylinder automatic-feed				
Reading, Pa.:					presses.....	.682	44	.682	44
Cylinder press.....	.840	40	.840	40	Platen press feeders.....	.523	44	.523	44
Platen feeders.....	.710	40	.710	40	Toledo, Ohio.....	.773	44	.773	44
Rochester, N. Y.:					Washington, D. C.:				
Cylinder feeders.....	.750	40	.750	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.848	40	.807	40
Platen feeders.....	.600	40	.600	40	Platen feeders.....	.583	40	.557	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district:					Feeders, 2-color presses;				
Cylinder feeders.....	.750	40	.682	44	feeders, U. P. M.....	.860	40	.818	40
St. Louis, Mo.:					Wichita, Kans.:				
24 by 36 Cylinder press					Cylinder feeders.....	.650	40	---	---
assistants.....	.830	40	.830	40	Worcester, Mass.:				
Rotary Web assistants.....	.980	40	.980	40	Assistants on cylinder				
Platen feeders.....	.470	40	.470	40	presses.....	.800	40	.800	40
St. Paul, Minn.:					Cylinder feeders.....	.500	40	---	---
Cylinder press assistants..	.790	40	.750	40	York, Pa.:				
Platen press assistants....	.525	40	.500	40	Cylinder feeders.....	.630	40	.600	40
San Antonio, Tex.:									
Cylinder feeder.....	.545	44	.545	44					
Platen feeder.....	.409	44	.409	44					

PRESSMEN, CYLINDER

Atlanta, Ga.:					Chicago, Ill.—Continued.				
1 press.....	\$0.830	40	\$0.830	44	Smith auto, Osterlind,				
2 presses.....	.909	40	.909	44	single Harris; or 1 multi-				
Baltimore, Md.....	.909	44	.909	44	color ticket; or 3 patent				
Birmingham, Ala.:					inside blanket presses;				
1 press.....	.739	44	.739	44	or 1 cylinder press larger				
2 presses.....	.864	44	.864	44	than 25 by 38 inches and				
Rotary magazine presses:					not more than 3 job				
In charge.....	1.288	40	1.288	40	presses.....	\$1.159	40	\$1.101	36
First position.....	1.113	40	1.113	40	1 press not larger than 25				
Tension men.....	1.038	40	1.038	40	by 38 inches and not				
Boston, Mass.....	.960	40	.860	44	more than 3 job presses..	1.091	40	1.036	36
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.000	40	---	---	1 Standard auto, Kidder				
Butte, Mont.....	.894	140	.852	40	ticket or auto press.....	1.068	40	1.015	36
Charleston, W. Va.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Process and label work: 3				
Charlotte, N. C.....	.820	40	.820	40	or more colors; 1 or more				
Chicago, Ill.:					Cox or Hoe Duplex; or 1				
Journeyman on flat-bed					Goss flat bed; or one				
presses; or on any 2 of					2-color rotary sheet feed				
the following: Standard					press.....	1.239	40	1.177	36
Auto, Kidder ticket,					One 3-color rotary sheet				
Auto, Kelly, Meihle					feed or U. P. M. rotary				
vertical, Stokes and					68 inches or under.....	1.307	40	1.242	36

1 Full time allowed 44 hours.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESSMEN, CYLINDER—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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.					Dallas, Tex.:				
First position:					2-color or automatic presses.....	\$0.832	44	-----	-----
One 4-color rotary sheet feed; or one 2-color Hoe rotary press over 57 inches; or 1-roll Hoe rotary magazine press with stitcher and automatic feeder attachment; or 1-roll double-deck, 64-page magazine rotary with stitcher attachment....	\$1.409	40	\$1.339	36	Dayton, Ohio:				
Second position on above.....	1.273	40	1.209	36	1 or 2 cylinder; or automatic; or rotary presses.....	.950	40	\$0.950	40
1 tubular rotary press.....	1.318	40	1.252	36	One 2-color press.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
1 Warnock press; or foreman of 7 or more single presses.....	1.295	40	1.231	36	Denver, Colo.:				
Foremen of 3 to 6 single presses.....	1.250	40	1.188	36	Cylinder, or Kelly or offset presses.....	1.000	44	1.000	44
1 single roll rotary web 46 inches or under.....	1.216	40	1.155	36	2-color presses.....	1.068	44	1.068	44
1 single roll rotary web 46 inches or under with stitcher, paster, or auto feeder.....	1.273	40	1.209	36	Foremen, 1 or 2 presses.....	1.057	44	1.057	44
One 2-roll, 96 page catalogue rotary.....	1.409	40	1.339	36	Foremen, 3 or 4 presses.....	1.114	44	1.114	44
Second man on above.....	1.273	40	1.209	36	Des Moines, Iowa:				
One 2-color single roll rotary web.....	1.273	40	1.209	36	Small cylinder presses.....	.921	40	.921	40
Second man on above.....	1.205	40	1.144	36	Rotary, color or offset presses.....	.886	40	.886	40
1 Meisel press.....	1.364	40	1.295	36	Detroit, Mich.:				
1-roll, 80 page Goss rotary.....	1.284	40	1.220	36	Hand-fed cylinder presses.....	.951	40	.951	40
Second man on above when running 2 colors.....	1.205	40	1.144	36	Job cylinder presses.....	1.063	40	1.063	40
1 all size single deck Scott rotary.....	1.273	40	1.209	36	2-color presses.....	1.000	40	.906	40
U. P. M. 104-inch rotary.....	1.420	40	1.350	36	3-color presses.....	1.125	40	1.125	40
Second position on above.....	1.307	40	1.242	36	Rotary 2-color presses.....	1.188	40	1.188	40
One 2-roll, double deck, 4-plate, 4-packing cylinder, 64-page catalogue rotary, 46 inches or under.....	1.364	40	1.295	36	U. P. M. rotary presses.....	1.300	40	1.300	40
Second position on above.....	1.227	40	1.166	36	2 Meihle and 1 hand-fed press.....	1.200	40	1.200	40
2 combination job presses with web attachment.....	1.159	40	1.101	36	Duluth, Minn.:				
Cincinnati, Ohio:					Offset and cylinder presses.....	1.100	40	1.100	40
1 or 2 presses up to 68 inches; or 1 press over 68 inches.....	1.010	40	.990	40	Single roll flat-bed rotary web presses.....	.955	40	.955	40
3 or 4 bag presses.....	1.023	40	1.003	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.:				
Web presses, 1- or 2-sheet feed.....	1.081	40	1.059	40	Foremen.....	1.011	40	1.011	40
Rotary presses, not more than 4-color.....	1.110	40	1.088	40	Houston, Tex.:				
Special rotary presses; or 2-3 platens and 1-color cylinder press.....	1.010	40	.990	40	Foremen.....	1.041	40	1.041	40
Auto job cylinder:					Cylinder and offset pressmen.....	.925	40	.925	40
1 press.....	.800	40	.785	40	Indianapolis, Ind.:				
2 presses.....	.860	40	.843	40	Rotary presses.....	1.070	44	1.023	44
Cleveland, Ohio:					Jacksonville, Fla.:				
Competitive:					2 presses.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cylinder presses.....	1.120	37½	1.070	36	Kansas City, Mo.:				
Duplex tubular presses.....	1.180	37½	1.130	36	2 cylinder or 2 small auto presses.....	1.040	40	-----	-----
Noncompetitive (cylinder presses).....	1.050	40	-----	-----	Foremen.....	1.115	40	-----	-----
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.068	44	1.068	40	1 or 2 cylinder and 1 auto platen.....	1.115	40	.993	40
					2 small auto presses and 1 or 2 platens.....	1.065	40	1.015	40
					Little Rock, Ark.:				
					1 cylinder and 3 or 4 platen-presses.....	.818	44	.818	44
					2 cylinders and 5 platen presses.....	.875	44	.875	44
					Los Angeles, Calif.:				
					Foremen, 3 or more presses, or 2 cylinder with platen presses.....	.920	44	.920	44
					1 flat-bed perfecting press. Cox Duplex or Goss Comet.....	1.125	40	1.125	40
					1 or 2 single cylinder; 1 or 2 auto; one 2-color; 1 cylinder and not more than 2 platen presses.....	1.088	40	1.088	40
					Louisville, Ky.:				
					1 or 2 presses.....	1.050	40	1.050	40
					Manchester, N. H.:				
					Foremen.....	.925	40	.925	40
					Foremen.....	.900	40	.900	40
					Memphis, Tenn.:				
					Foremen.....	.795	44	.795	40
					Foremen.....	.909	44	.909	40
					One 2-color press.....	.841	44	.841	40

1 Full time allowed 44 hours.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESSMEN, CYLINDER—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	\$0.938	40	\$0.938	40	New York, N. Y.—Contd.				
Rotary presses-----	1.075	40	1.075	40	4 double sheet-feed rotary presses-----	\$1.473	40	\$1.410	40
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	.955	40	.955	40	McKee Process press-----	1.518	40	1.455	40
In charge 3 presses-----	1.050	40	1.050	40	Web presses:				
Nashville, Tenn.:					Single roll, 46 inches or under-----	1.449	40	1.386	40
2 presses-----	.950	40	.950	40	Single roll over 46 inches. Double roll over 46 inches (man in charge)-----	1.495	40	1.433	40
Newark, N. J.:					3- or 4-color or process press 46 inches (man in charge)-----	1.540	40	1.478	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	Cox Duplex press or multi-web ticket press-----	1.518	40	1.455	40
1 three-color Sterling press-----	1.318	40	1.318	40	Automatic presses:				
1 two-color Harris press S. I. (15 by 18 inches)-----	1.114	40	1.114	40	One 2-color Harris (15 by 18 inches)-----	1.223	40	1.160	40
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 platen presses, or 1 or 2 single cylinder presses not over 65 inches-----	1.205	40	1.205	40	Two 2-color Harris (15 by 18 inches)-----	1.290	40	1.228	40
New Haven, Conn.-----	.920	40	.920	40	One 2-color Harris (18 by 22 inches)-----	1.268	40	1,205	40
New Orleans, La.-----	.888	40	.888	40	Two 1-color Harris (15 by 18 inches) or (18 by 22 inches)-----	1.245	40	1.183	40
Foremen-----	1.050	40	1.050	40	Ticket presses:				
New York, N. Y.:					2 Meisel-Kidder, 4 by 10 inches-----	1.245	40	1.183	40
1 or 2 cylinders not over 65 inches, or 1 cylinder over 65 inches; or 1 or 2 auto job cylinders up to and including 22 inches, or 1 poster press, or 1 label press close register work, or 1 cylinder and 1 or 2 hand-fed platens, or 1 cylinder and 1 auto platen-----	1.313	40	1.250	40	2 Meisel-Kidder, 10 by 20 inches-----	1.290	40	1.228	40
1 cylinder and 1 auto job cylinder not over 22 inches-----	1.359	40	1.296	40	1 Meisel-Kidder over 20 inches-----	1.313	40	1.250	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-feed rotary or offset press, or 1 or 2 auto job cylinders over 22 inches up to and including 29 inches-----	1.381	40	1.319	40	Oklahoma City, Okla. Foremen with no journeyman-----	.955	40	.955	40
1 two-color flat bed over 70 inches-----	1.426	40	1.364	40	Foremen with 1 journeyman-----	1.025	40	1.025	40
1 sheet-feed rotary or offset press on color register work, or 1 sheet-feed rotary with color attachment, or 1 auto cylinder press over 29 inches up to and including 42 inches operated with or without assistant-----	1.449	40	1.386	40	Foremen of auto Kelly-Dexter presses-----	1.138	40	1.138	40
					Foremen of 1 Kelly press-----	1.188	40	1.188	40
					Peoria, Ill.-----	1.075	40	1.075	40
					Foremen-----	.950	44	.950	44
					Philadelphia, Pa.:	1.025	44	1.025	44
					Rotary color press-----	1.250	40	1.180	40
					Rotary pressmen-----	1.210	40	1.140	40
					Cylinder pressmen, color-----	1.100	40	1.030	40
					Cylinder pressmen-----	1.050	40	.980	40
					Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	1.020	40	1.020	40
					Portland, Ore.-----	1.030	40	.980	40
					Foreman 2 or less-----	1.100	40	1.050	40
					Foreman 3 or more-----	1.170	40	1.110	40
					Providence, R. I.-----	.909	44	.909	44
					Richmond, Va.-----	.820	40	.820	40
					Reading, Pa.:				
					1 or 2 presses-----	.890	40	.890	40
					Rochester, N. Y.-----	1.100	40	1.100	40
					Rock Island (Ill.) district-----	1.010	40	.920	44
					In charge-----	1.135	40	1.034	44
					St. Louis, Mo.:				
					2 cylinder or larger 24 by 36 inches-----	1.060	40	1.060	40
					4-color press-----	1.185	40	1.185	40
					Single rotary web press-----	1.160	40	1.160	40
					Automatic 19 by 23 inches or smaller-----	.948	40	.948	40
					1 or 2 Kelly press-----	1.060	40	1.060	40
					1 small cylinder press-----	.948	40	.948	40

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESMEN, CYLINDER—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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. Paul, Minn.:					Seattle, Wash.	\$1.000	44	\$1.000	40
1 and 2 single cylinder.....	\$1.000	40	\$0.955	40	South Bend, Ind.	.750	40	-----	-----
3 single cylinders (men in charge).....	1.100	40	1.050	40	Spokane, Wash.	.950	44	.950	40
1 single cylinder and 1 platen press, Kelly-Osterlind, Miehle Vertical, Simplex Horizontal, Miller high speed.....	1.000	40	-----	-----	Springfield, Mass.	.909	44	.909	44
Offset pressmen.....	1.125	40	-----	-----	Toledo, Ohio	1.023	44	1.023	44
San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Washington, D. C.:				
San Francisco, Calif.:					Cylinder, job auto; vertical Miehle.....	.950	40	-----	-----
Pressmen cylinder; or rotary magazine second position.....	1.275	40	1.200	40	1 perfector or 1 two-color press.....	1.128	40	1.074	40
Foremen.....	1.350	40	1.275	40	1 or 2 hand- or auto-fed 65 or less.....	1.003	40	.954	40
Rotary magazine first position.....	1.425	40	1.350	40	1 V. P. M. rotary.....	1.190	40	1.133	40
Pressmen, flat-bed web.....	1.350	40	-----	-----	Wichita, Kans.:				
Scranton, Pa.:					Cylinder presses.....	.820	40	-----	-----
1 two-color press.....	1.100	40	1.100	40	Job cylinder press.....	.750	40	-----	-----
1 or 2 cylinder presses.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40
					York, Pa.	.900	40	.870	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40

PRESMEN, PLATEN

Atlanta, Ga.:					Detroit, Mich.:				
1 to 3 presses.....	\$0.830	40	\$0.830	44	Automatic presses.....	\$1.000	40	\$0.831	40
4 or more presses.....	.909	40	.909	44	3 hand-fed presses.....	1.025	40	1.025	40
Baltimore, Md.	.727	44	.727	44	Duluth, Minn.:				
Birmingham, Ala.:					3 presses.....	.773	140	.773	140
3 presses.....	.795	44	.795	44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.750	40	.750	40
4 presses.....	.841	44	.841	44	Houston, Tex.:				
Boston, Mass.:					1 or 2 presses.....	.700	40	.700	40
Hand-fed presses.....	.840	40	.760	44	3 presses.....	.763	40	.763	40
Automatic presses.....	.880	40	.790	44	4 or more presses.....	.833	40	.833	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	.900	40	-----	-----	Indianapolis, Ind.:				
Butte, Mont.	.780	140	.743	40	1 or 2 presses.....	.935	44	.886	44
Charleston, W. Va.	.875	40	.875	40	3 presses.....	.988	44	.941	44
Charlotte, N. C.	.660	40	.660	40	4 presses.....	1.043	44	.995	44
Chicago, Ill.:					5 presses.....	1.070	44	1.023	44
1 to 3 presses.....	1.000	40	.950	36	Jacksonville, Fla.:				
4 presses.....	1.023	40	.972	36	2 to 4 presses.....	.800	40	.750	40
5 presses.....	1.057	40	1.004	36	Kansas City, Mo.:				
6 presses.....	1.091	40	1.036	36	1 or 2 presses.....	.930	40	.887	40
Profers on 1 job press, or in charge of 2 or more job pressmen.....	1.159	40	1.101	36	3 presses.....	.950	40	.909	40
Cincinnati, Ohio:					4 presses.....	.980	40	.930	40
1 or 2 presses.....	.800	40	.785	40	5 presses.....	1.000	40	.951	40
3 hand-fed presses.....	.825	40	.808	40	Little Rock, Ark.	.818	44	.818	44
4 hand-fed presses.....	.850	40	.830	40	Los Angeles, Calif.:				
5 hand-fed presses.....	.875	40	.855	40	1 to 3 presses.....	.975	40	.975	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					Louisville, Ky.:				
1 or 2 presses.....	.920	37½	.870	36	2 hand-fed presses.....	.660	40	.660	40
3 or 4 presses.....	1.010	37½	.960	36	Manchester, N. H.	.750	40	.750	40
5 to 8 presses.....	1.090	37½	1.040	36	Memphis, Tenn.:				
Columbus, Ohio	1.068	44	1.068	40	4 hand-fed presses.....	.773	44	.773	40
Dallas, Tex.	.754	40	-----	-----	Foremen.....	.864	44	.864	40
Dayton, Ohio:					Milwaukee, Wis.:				
1 to 3 presses.....	.700	40	.700	40	1 to 3 presses.....	.825	40	.825	40
4 or 5 presses.....	.950	40	.950	40	4 presses.....	.863	40	.863	40
Denver, Colo.:					Minneapolis, Minn.:				
1 press.....	.824	44	.824	44	1 press.....	.682	40	.682	40
2 presses.....	.845	44	.845	44	2 presses.....	.750	40	.750	40
3 presses.....	.902	44	.902	44	3 presses.....	.818	40	.818	40
4 presses.....	.958	44	.958	44					

1 Full time allowed 44 hours.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

BOOK AND JOB—Continued

PRESSMEN, PLATEN—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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
Nashville, Tenn.:					Rochester, N. Y.:				
1 press	\$0.660	40	\$0.660	40	1, 2, or 3 presses	\$0.900	40	\$0.900	40
4 presses	.850	40	.850	40	4 presses or 2 auto	1.000	40	1.000	40
Newark, N. J.:					Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
1 to 3 hand-fed presses	1.023	40	1.023	40	1 or 2 hand-fed presses or automatic presses	.969	40	.875	44
4 hand-fed presses	1.068	40	1.068	40	St. Louis, Mo.:				
5 hand-fed presses	1.114	40	1.114	40	2 presses	.833	40	.833	40
1 New Era press	1.205	40	1.205	40	3 presses	.875	40	.875	40
New Haven, Conn.	.750	40	.750	40	4 presses	.915	40	.915	40
New Orleans, La.	.813	40	.813	40	St. Paul, Minn.:				
New York, N. Y.:					1 press	.720	40	.682	40
1 to 3 presses or 2 multi-color presses	1.131	40	1.069	40	2 presses	.790	40	.750	40
2 auto platens, or 1 auto and 1 or 2 hand-fed presses	1.223	40	1.160	40	3 presses	.860	40	.818	40
2 auto platen presses over 20 inches	1.290	40	1.228	40	4 presses	.930	40	---	---
New Era presses:					More than 4 presses-men in charge	1.000	40	---	---
1 and 2 heads	1.131	40	1.069	40	San Antonio, Tex.:				
3 heads	1.176	40	1.114	40	1 or 2 presses	.614	44	.614	44
4 heads	1.223	40	1.160	40	3 or more presses	.818	44	.818	44
5 and 6 heads	1.313	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.200	40	1.125	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.:					Scranton, Pa.	.813	40	.813	40
1 press	.825	40	.825	40	Seattle, Wash.	.932	44	.932	40
2 auto presses	.850	40	.850	40	South Bend, Ind.	.660	40	---	---
3 presses	.925	40	.925	40	Spokane, Wash.	.909	40	---	---
Peoria, Ill.	.838	44	.838	44	Springfield, Mass.:				
Men in charge	.866	44	.866	44	1 or 2 presses	.795	44	.795	44
Philadelphia, Pa.	.930	40	.860	40	3 or 4 presses	.841	44	.841	44
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.950	40	.950	40	Toledo, Ohio:				
Portland, Oreg.	.910	40	.860	40	1 or 2 presses	.909	44	.909	44
Foremen 3 or less	.950	40	.900	40	3 presses	.955	44	.955	44
Foremen 4 or more	.990	40	.940	40	Washington, D. C.:				
Providence, R. I.	.795	44	.795	44	2 Miller or auto. attached	.908	40	.860	40
Richmond, Va.	.660	40	.660	40	1 or 2 hand and 1 automatic	.838	40	.797	40
Reading, Pa.:					1, 2, or 3 hand-fed presses	.775	40	.736	40
1 or 2 automatic presses	.840	40	.840	40	Wichita, Kans.	.700	40	---	---
Hand-fed presses	.790	40	.790	40	Worcester, Mass.	.710	40	.660	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	.925	40	.925	40

NEWSPAPER

COMPOSITORS, HAND: Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.031	40	\$1.031	40	Cleveland, Ohio	\$1.300	37½	\$1.267	37½
Baltimore, Md.	1.145	36½	1.091	36½	German text	1.253	37½	1.192	37½
Birmingham, Ala.	1.045	40	1.045	40	Columbus, Ohio	1.200	37½	1.200	37½
Boston, Mass.	1.250	36	1.250	44	Dallas, Tex.	1.167	37½	1.112	37½
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.156	37½	1.083	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
German text	.850	40	.825	40	Dayton, Ohio	1.190	37½	1.190	37½
Butte, Mont.	.980	35	.933	35	Denver, Colo.	1.125	36½	1.125	40½
Charleston, S. C.	.900	40	.845	40	Des Moines, Iowa	1.050	40	1.050	40
Charlotte, N. C.	.915	40	.865	35	Detroit, Mich.	1.294	37½	1.100	37½
Chicago, Ill.:					German text	1.000	40	.840	40
Rate A	1.400	37½	1.400	37½	Duluth, Minn.	1.050	36½	1.050	36½
Rate B	1.225	40	1.225	40	El Paso, Tex.	1.000	37½	1.000	37½
Bohemian text	1.225	40	1.225	40	Erie, Pa.	1.170	37½	1.170	37½
German text	1.000	35	1.000	35	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	.920	40
Hebrew text	1.883	30	1.883	30	Houston, Tex.	1.190	37½	1.165	37½
Polish text	1.295	36½	1.188	36½	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.150	37½	1.111	37½
Swedish text	1.225	40	---	---	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.075	40	1.075	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.228	45	1.228	45	Kansas City, Mo.	1.068	40	1.043	40
German text	.800	40	.800	40					

¹Full time allowed 44 hours.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

COMPOSITORS, HAND: Day work—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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
Little Rock, Ark.	\$0.940	3 1/2	\$0.940	3 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$1.289	37 1/2	\$1.289	37 1/2
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.178	37 1/2	1.178	37 1/2	Portland, Me.	.975	40	.925	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.013	40	1.013	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.140	37 1/2	1.100	37 1/2
Madison, Wis.	1.029	40	1.004	40	Providence, R. I.	1.300	40	1.188	48
Manchester, N. H.	.950	40	.950	40	Reading, Pa.	1.102	37 1/2	1.075	37 1/2
Memphis, Tenn.	.981	37 1/2	.981	37 1/2	Richmond, Va.	.948	40	.938	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.200	37 1/2	1.200	37 1/2	Rochester, N. Y.	1.025	40	.979	40
Minneapolis, Minn.:					German text.	.771	40	.771	40
Rate A	1.249	40	1.218	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Rate B	1.190	42	1.160	42	Rock Island and Moline.	.925	40	.900	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Davenport.	.950	40	.950	40
Nashville, Tenn.	.813	40	.813	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.206	38 1/2	1.208	38 1/2
Newark, N. J.	1.291	40	1.291	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.100	37 1/2	1.030	38 1/2
New Haven, Conn.	.988	40	.950	40	German text.	1.000	40	.950	40
New York, N. Y.	1.440	37 1/2	1.440	37 1/2	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.133	37 1/2	1.067	37 1/2
Bohemian and Slavonic texts.	1.462	40 1/2	1.462	32 1/2	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Hebrew text.	2.000	36	2.000	36	San Francisco, Calif.	1.200	37 1/2	1.200	37 1/2
Hellenic text.	.875	40	1.200	35	Scranton, Pa.	1.154	39	1.154	39
Italian text.	1.903	36	1.756	32 1/2	Seattle, Wash.	1.180	35	1.107	35
Russian text.	1.667	36	1.667	36	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	.975	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.000	37 1/2	.967	45
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.170	37 1/2	1.112	38 1/2
Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.286	35	1.286	35
Peoria, Ill.	1.050	38 1/2	1.000	38 1/2	Wichita, Kans.	.800	40	.800	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.083	37 1/2	1.008	37 1/2	Worcester, Mass.	1.050	40	1.000	48
German text.	1.063	40	1.063	40	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.200	37 1/2	1.150	37 1/2
Hebrew text.	1.598	30	1.598	30					

COMPOSITORS, HAND: Night work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.094	40	\$1.094	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	\$1.244	37 1/2	\$1.244	37 1/2
Baltimore, Md.	1.214	36 1/2	1.159	36 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	1.075	40	1.075	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.105	40	1.105	40	Madison, Wis.	1.092	40	1.067	40
Boston, Mass.	1.290	36	1.290	44	Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40	1.025	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.222	37 1/2	1.146	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.047	37 1/2	1.047	37 1/2
Butte, Mont.	1.050	35	1.000	35	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.320	37 1/2	1.320	37 1/2
Charleston, S. C.	.960	40	.905	40	Minneapolis, Minn.:				
Charlotte, N. C.	.975	37 1/2	.925	35	Rate A	1.324	40	1.293	40
Chicago, Ill.:					Rate B	1.260	42	1.230	42
Rate A	1.510	37 1/2	1.510	37 1/2	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Rate B	1.400	40	1.400	40	Nashville, Tenn.	.875	40	.875	40
Hebrew text.	2.511	22 1/2	2.511	22 1/2	Newark, N. J.	1.354	40	1.354	40
Polish text.	1.350	36 1/2			New Haven, Conn.	1.019	40	.981	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.311	45	1.311	45	New York, N. Y.:				
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.428	37 1/2	1.395	37 1/2	Rate A	1.510	37 1/2	1.510	37 1/2
German text.	1.373	37 1/2	1.325	37 1/2	Rate B	1.690	35	1.690	35
Columbus, Ohio.	1.289	37 1/2	1.289	37 1/2	Hebrew text.	2.667	27	2.667	27
Dallas, Tex.	1.211	37 1/2	1.154	37 1/2	Italian text:				
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rate A	1.986	36	1.986	30
Dayton, Ohio.	1.260	37 1/2	1.260	37 1/2	Rate B	2.028	36	2.028	30
Denver, Colo.	1.201	36 1/2	1.201	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.063	40	1.038	40
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.120	40	1.120	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.376	37 1/2	1.170	37 1/2	Omaha, Nebr.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.118	36 1/2	1.118	36 1/2	Peoria, Ill.	1.115	38 1/2	1.065	38 1/2
El Paso, Tex.	1.067	37 1/2	1.067	37 1/2	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.155	37 1/2	1.075	37 1/2
Erie, Pa.	1.237	37 1/2	1.237	37 1/2	German text.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.050	40	.970	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.355	37 1/2	1.355	37 1/2
Houston, Tex.	1.250	37 1/2	1.225	37 1/2	Portland, Maine.	1.050	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.240	37 1/2	1.200	37 1/2	Portland, Oreg.	1.207	37 1/2	1.167	37 1/2
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.150	40	1.150	40	Providence, R. I.	1.400	40	1.333	45
Kansas City, Mo.	1.135	40	1.110	40	Reading, Pa.	1.229	35	1.200	35
Little Rock, Ark.	1.010	36 1/2	1.010	36 1/2	Richmond, Va.	1.014	40	1.000	40

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

COMPOSITORS, HAND: Night work—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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.	\$1.090	40	\$1.063	40	Scranton, Pa.	\$1.231	39	\$1.231	39
Rock Island (Ill.) district: Davenport, Iowa	1.000	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	35	1.171	35
St. Louis, Mo.	1.344	37½	1.344	37½	South Bend, Ind.	1.063	40	1.063	40
German text	1.934	40	1.210	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.067	37½	1.033	45
St. Paul, Minn.	1.180	37½	1.100	38½	Toledo, Ohio	1.240	37½	1.183	38½
German text	1.075	40	1.025	40	Washington, D. C.	1.429	35	1.429	35
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.200	37½	1.133	37½	Wichita, Kans.	.863	40	.863	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.062	40	1.062	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.113	40	1.063	48
San Francisco, Calif.	1.267	37½	1.267	37½	Youngstown, Ohio	1.267	37½	1.217	37½

MACHINE OPERATORS: Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.120	40	\$0.120	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.145	36½	1.091	36½	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.813	40	\$0.813	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.045	40	1.045	40	Newark, N. J.	1.291	40	1.291	40
Piece work	4.127	40	4.127	40	New Haven, Conn.	.988	40	.950	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	36	1.250	44	New York, N. Y.	1.440	37½	1.440	37½
German text	1.156	37½	1.083	40	Bohemian and Slavonic texts	1.462	40½	1.462	32½
Butte, Mont.	.850	40	.825	40	German text	1.440	37½	1.467	37½
Charleston, S. C.	.980	35	.933	35	Hebrew text	2.000	36	2.000	36
Charlotte, N. C.	.900	40	.845	40	Hellenic text	.875	40	1.200	35
Chicago, Ill.	.915	40	.865	35	Italian text	1.903	36	1.756	32½
Rate A	1.400	37½	1.400	37½	Russian text	1.667	36	1.667	36
Bonus operators	1.130	37½	1.130	37½	Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	.975	40
Rate B	1.260	40	1.260	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Bohemian text	1.458	32½	1.458	32½	Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40	1.000	40
German text	1.000	35	1.000	35	Peoria, Ill.	1.050	38½	1.000	38½
Hebrew text	1.883	30	1.883	30	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.083	37½	1.008	37½
Polish text	1.462	32½	1.340	32½	German text	1.063	40	1.063	40
Swedish text	1.260	40			Hebrew text	1.598	30	1.598	30
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.228	45	1.228	45	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.289	37½	1.289	37½
German text	.800	40	.800	40	Portland, Maine	.975	40	.925	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.300	37½	1.267	37½	Portland, Oreg.	1.140	37½	1.100	37½
German text	1.253	37½	1.192	37½	Providence, R. I.	1.300	40	1.188	48
Columbus, Ohio	1.200	37½	1.200	37½	Reading, Pa.	1.102	37½	1.075	37½
Dallas, Tex.	1.167	37½	1.112	37½	Richmond, Va.	.948	40	.938	40
Piece work	4.155	37½	4.149	30	Rochester, N. Y.	1.025	40	.979	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					German text	.771	40	.771	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.190	37½	1.190	37½	Rock Island (Ill.) district: Rock Island and Moline	.925	40	.900	40
Denver, Colo.	1.125	36½	1.125	40	Davenport	.950	40	.950	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.050	40	1.050	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.206	38½	1.208	38½
Detroit, Mich.	1.294	37½	1.100	37½	Piece work	4.182	35	4.182	38½
German text	1.000	40	.840	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.100	37½	1.030	38
Duluth, Minn.	1.050	36½	1.050	36½	Piece work:				
El Paso, Tex.	1.000	37½	1.000	37½	Rate A	8.140	33½	8.140	33½
Erie, Pa.	1.170	37½	1.170	37½	Rate B	6.180	33½	6.170	33½
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	.920	40	German text	1.000	40	.950	40
Houston, Tex.	1.190	37½	1.165	37½	Salt Lake City, Utah	4.150	35	4.150	35
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.150	37½	1.111	37½	San Antonio, Tex.	4.130	32½	4.130	32½
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.075	40	1.075	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.200	37½	1.200	37½
Kansas City, Mo.	1.068	40	1.043	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.154	39	1.154	39
Little Rock, Ark.	1.010	36½	1.010	36½	Seattle, Wash.	1.180	35	1.107	35
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.178	37½	1.178	37½	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.013	40	1.013	40	Spokane, Wash.	7.000	37½	7.967	45
Madison, Wis.	1.029	40	1.004	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.170	37½	1.112	38½
Manchester, N. H.	.950	40	.950	40	Washington, D. C.	1.286	35	1.286	35
Memphis, Tenn.	4.119	37½	4.119	37½	Wichita, Kans.	.800	40	.800	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.200	37½	1.200	37½	Worcester, Mass.	1.050	40	1.000	48
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.249	40	1.218	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	37½	1.150	37½
Ad work:	1.388	36	1.353	36					
Rate A	4.185	36	4.180	36					
Rate B	4.175	36	4.180	36					

4 Per 1,000 ems nonpareil.
5 Per 1,000 ems agate.

6 Per 1,000 ems minion.

7 Plus a bonus of \$0.01 per 100 ems in excess of 5,500 ems per hour.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

MACHINE OPERATORS: Night work

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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.	\$0.140	40	\$0.140	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.214	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.159	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.875	40	\$0.875	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.105	40	1.105	40	Newark, N. J.	1.354	40	1.354	40
Piece work	4.137	40	4.137	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.019	40	.981	40
Boston, Mass.	1.290	36	1.290	44	New York, N. Y.:				
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.222	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.146	40	Rate A	1.510	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.510	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte, Mont.	1.050	35	1.000	35	Rate B	1.690	35	1.690	35
Charleston, S. C.	.960	40	.905	40	German text	1.507	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.533	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charlotte, N. C.	.975	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.925	35	Hebrew text	2.667	27	2.667	27
Chicago, Ill.:					Italian text:				
Rate A	1.510	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.510	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rate A	1.986	36	1.986	30
Bonus operators	1.250	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.250	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rate B	2.028	36	2.028	30
Rate B	1.435	40	1.435	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.063	40	1.038	40
Hebrew text	2.511	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.511	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Polish text	1.523	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	---	---	Omaha, Nebr.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.311	45	1.311	45	Peoria, Ill.	1.115	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.065	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.428	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.395	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.155	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.075	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
German text	1.373	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.325	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	German text	1.125	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio.	1.289	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.289	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fittsburgh, Pa.	1.355	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.355	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dallas, Tex.	1.211	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.154	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portland, Maine	1.050	40	1.000	40
Piece work	4.165	30	4.159	30	Portland, Ore.	1.207	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.167	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Davenport, Iowa (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Providence, R. I.	1.400	40	1.333	45
Dayton, Ohio	1.260	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.260	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading, Pa.	1.229	35	2.200	35
Denver, Colo.	1.201	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.201	40	Richmond, Va.	1.014	40	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.120	40	1.120	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.090	40	1.063	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.376	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.170	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Duluth, Minn.	1.118	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.118	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rock Island and Moline	.975	40	.950	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.067	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.067	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Davenport	1.000	40	1.000	40
Erie, Pa.	1.237	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.237	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis, Mo.	1.344	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.344	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.050	40	.970	40	Piece work	4.208	35	4.208	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Houston, Tex.	1.250	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.225	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Paul, Minn.	1.180	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.100	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.240	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.200	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Piece work:				
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.150	40	1.150	40	Rate A	5.150	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.150	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City, Mo.	1.135	40	1.110	40	Rate B	6.200	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.190	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Little Rock, Ark.	1.080	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.080	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	German text	1.075	40	1.025	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.244	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.244	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salt Lake City, Utah	4.160	35	4.160	35
Louisville, Ky.	1.075	40	1.075	40	San Antonio, Tex.	4.130	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.135	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madison, Wis.	1.092	40	1.067	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.267	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.267	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40	1.025	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.231	39	1.231	39
Memphis, Tenn.	4.128	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.128	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	35	1.171	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.320	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.320	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Bend, Ind.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.324	40	1.293	40	Spokane, Wash.	7.1.067	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.1.033	45
Ad work	1.470	36	1.435	36	Toledo, Ohio	1.240	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.183	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rate A	4.185	36	4.190	36	Washington, D. C.	1.429	35	1.429	35
Rate B	4.180	36	4.190	36	Wichita, Kans.	.863	40	.863	40
					Worcester, Mass.	1.113	40	1.063	48
					Youngstown, Ohio.	1.267	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.217	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.031	40	\$1.031	40	Cincinnati, Ohio	\$1.228	45	\$1.228	45
Baltimore, Md.	1.145	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.091	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	German text	1.000	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.045	40	1.045	40	Cleveland, Ohio.	1.300	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.267	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston, Mass.	1.250	36	1.250	44	Columbus, Ohio.	1.200	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.200	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.244	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.167	40	Dallas, Tex.	1.167	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.112	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte, Mont.	.980	35	.933	35	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) dist.)				
Charleston, S. C.	.940	40	.876	40	Dayton, Ohio.	1.190	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.190	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charlotte, N. C.	.915	40	.865	35	Denver, Colo.	1.125	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.125	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.400	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.400	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Des Moines, Iowa	1.050	40	1.050	40
German text	1.114	35	1.114	35	Detroit, Mich.	1.294	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.100	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hebrew text	1.883	30	1.883	30	Duluth, Minn.	1.050	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.050	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Polish text	1.295	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.188	36 $\frac{3}{4}$					

4 Per 1,000 ems nonpareil.

5 Per 1,000 ems agate.

6 Per 1,000 ems minion.

7 Plus a bonus of \$0.01 per 100 ems in excess of 5,500 ems per hour.

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): Day work—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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
Erie, Pa.	\$1.223	37½	\$1.223	37½	Peoria, Ill.	\$1.050	38½	\$1.000	38½
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	.920	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.083	37½	1.008	37½
Houston, Tex.	1.190	37½	1.165	37½	Hebrew text.	1.598	30	1.598	30
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.150	37½	1.111	37½	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.289	37½	1.289	37½
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.075	40	1.075	40	Portland, Maine.	.975	40	.925	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.068	40	1.043	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.140	37½	1.100	37½
Little Rock, Ark.	.940	36½	.940	36½	Providence, R. I.	1.300	40	1.188	48
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.178	37½	1.178	37½	Reading, Pa.	1.155	37½	1.129	37½
Louisville, Ky.	1.013	40	1.013	40	Richmond, Va.	.948	40	.938	40
Madison, Wis.	1.029	40	1.004	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.025	40	.979	40
Manchester, N. H.	.950	40	.950	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Memphis, Tenn.	1.090	37½	1.090	37½	Rock Island and Moline.	.975	40	.950	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.200	37½	1.200	37½	Davenport.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Minneapolis, Minn.:					St. Louis, Mo.	1.206	38½	1.208	38½
Rate A.	1.249	40	1.218	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.100	37½	1.030	38½
Rate B.	1.190	42	1.160	42	German text.	1.000	40	.950	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.133	37½	1.067	37½
Nashville, Tenn.	.813	40	.813	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.008	40	1.008	40
Newark, N. J.	1.291	40	1.291	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.200	37½	1.200	37½
New Haven, Conn.	1.019	40	.981	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.154	39	1.154	39
New York, N. Y.:					Seattle, Wash.	1.180	35	1.107	35
1-12 machines.	1.394	37½	1.394	37½	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	1.000	40
13 or more machines.	1.450	37½	1.450	37½	Spokane, Wash.	1.067	37½	1.033	45
Hebrew text.	2.000	30	1.813	30	Toledo, Ohio.	1.170	37½	1.112	38½
Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	.975	40	Washington, D. C.	1.286	35	1.286	35
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Wichita, Kans.	.800	40	.800	40
Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.050	40	1.000	48
					Youngstown, Ohio.	1.200	37½	1.150	37½

MACHINE TENDERS (MACHINISTS): Night work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.094	40	\$1.094	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.214	36½	1.159	36½	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.875	40	\$0.875	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.105	40	1.105	40	Newark, N. J.	1.354	40	1.354	40
Boston, Mass.	1.290	36	1.290	44	New Haven, Conn.	1.064	40	1.026	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.244	37½	1.167	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Butte, Mont.	1.050	35	1.000	35	Rate A:				
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40	.936	40	1-12 machines.	1.505	37½	1.505	37½
Charlotte, N. C.	.975	37½	.925	35	13 or more machines.	1.561	37½	1.561	37½
Chicago, Ill.	1.510	37½	1.510	37½	Rate B (1-12 machines).	1.613	35	1.613	35
Polish text.	1.350	36½			Norfolk, Va.	1.063	40	1.038	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.311	45	1.311	45	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.428	37½	1.395	37½	Omaha, Nebr.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Columbus, Ohio.	1.289	37½	1.289	37½	Peoria, Ill.	1.115	38½	1.065	38½
Dallas, Tex.	1.211	30	1.154	37½	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.155	37½	1.075	37½
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.355	37½	1.355	37½
Dayton, Ohio.	1.260	37½	1.260	37½	Portland, Maine.	1.050	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo.	1.201	36½	1.201	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.207	37½	1.167	37½
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.120	40	1.120	40	Providence, R. I.	1.400	40	1.333	45
Detroit, Mich.	1.376	37½	1.170	37½	Reading, Pa.	1.286	35	1.257	35
Duluth, Minn.	1.118	36½	1.118	36½	Richmond, Va.	1.014	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.067	37½	1.067	37½	Rochester, N. Y.	1.090	40	1.063	40
Erie, Pa.	1.290	37½	1.290	37½	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.050	40	.970	40	Davenport.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Houston, Tex.	1.250	37½	1.225	37½	St. Paul, Minn.	1.180	37½	1.100	38½
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.240	37½	1.200	37½	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.200	37½	1.133	37½
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.150	40	1.150	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.064	40	1.064	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.135	40	1.110	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.267	37½	1.267	37½
Little Rock, Ark.	1.010	36½	1.010	36½	Scranton, Pa.	1.231	39	1.231	39
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.244	37½	1.244	37½	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	35	1.171	35
Louisville, Ky.	1.075	40	1.075	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.133	37½	1.100	45
Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40	1.025	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.240	37½	1.183	38½
Memphis, Tenn.	1.155	37½	1.155	37½	Washington, D. C.	1.429	35	1.429	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.320	37½	1.320	37½	Wichita, Kans.	.863	40	.863	40
Minneapolis, Minn.:					Worcester, Mass.	1.113	40	1.063	48
Rate A.	1.324	40	1.293	40	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.267	37½	1.217	37½
Rate B.	1.260	42	1.230	42					

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

PHOTOENGRAVERS: Day work

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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
Baltimore, Md.	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40	New York, N. Y.	\$1.638	40	\$1.563	40
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.313	40	1.313	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.438	40	1.438	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.463	40	1.463	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.425	40	1.375	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.425	40	1.425	40
Columbus, Ohio.	1.563	40	1.490	42	Portland, Ore.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Dayton, Ohio.	1.455	44	1.455	44	Providence, R. I.	1.525	40	1.525	40
Denver, Colo.	1.136	44	1.136	44	Rochester, N. Y.	1.364	44	1.500	40
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.313	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.375	40	1.136	44	St. Paul, Minn.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.242	42	1.242	42
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.200	40	.950	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	44	1.250	44
Houston, Tex.	1.160	40	1.160	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.467	37½	1.250	44	Seattle, Wash.	1.286	42	1.286	42
Kansas City, Mo.	1.330	42	1.270	44	Springfield, Mass.	1.410	39	1.313	40
Gravure.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.558	38½	1.429	38½
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.136	44	Washington, D. C.	1.463	40	1.463	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.150	40	1.050	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.023	44	1.023	44
New Orleans, La.	.800	40	.780	40					

PHOTOENGRAVERS: Night work

Baltimore, Md.	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40	Newark, N. J.	\$1.675	40	\$1.675	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Orleans, La.	.800	40	.780	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y.	1.947	37½	1.867	37½
Chicago, Ill.	1.625	40	1.625	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.571	35	1.571	35
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.538	40	1.538	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.438	40	1.438	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.653	37½	1.600	37½	Peoria, Ill.	1.250	36	-----	-----
Columbus, Ohio.	1.663	40	1.560	42	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.575	40	1.575	40
Dayton, Ohio.	1.568	44	1.568	44	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.525	40	1.525	40
Denver, Colo.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Portland, Ore.	1.275	40	1.275	40
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.438	40	1.375	40	Providence, R. I.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.286	42	Richmond, Va.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.350	40	1.350	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.477	44	1.625	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.200	40	1.075	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.579	38	1.579	38
Houston, Tex.	1.285	40	1.285	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.312	42	1.312	42
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.600	37½	1.364	44	San Francisco, Calif.	1.266	40	1.266	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.377	42	1.315	44	Seattle, Wash.	1.286	42	1.286	42
Gravure.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.600	37½	1.533	37½
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.350	40	1.286	42	Toledo, Ohio.	1.688	38½	1.568	38½
Memphis, Tenn.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.575	40	1.575	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.600	37½	1.600	37½	Worcester, Mass.	1.136	44	1.136	44

PRESSMEN, WEB: Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.974	40	\$0.974	40	Cleveland, Ohio.	\$1.125	48	\$1.073	48
In charge.	1.099	40	1.099	40	In charge.	1.250	48	1.198	48
Baltimore, Md.	1.000	48	1.000	48	Offside and color press.	1.188	48	1.135	48
In charge.	1.125	48	1.125	48	Columbus, Ohio.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Birmingham, Ala.	.969	40	.938	48	In charge.	1.188	40	1.156	40
In charge.	1.063	40	1.031	48	Dallas, Tex.	1.060	37½	1.005	45
Boston, Mass.	.931	48	.931	48	In charge.	1.193	37½	1.139	45
In charge.	1.056	48	1.056	48	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Dayton, Ohio.	1.125	40	1.125	40
In charge.	1.125	40	1.125	40	In charge.	1.219	40	1.219	40
Butte, Mont.	.875	42	.833	42	Denver, Colo.	.938	48	.938	48
In charge.	1.018	42	.976	42	In charge.	1.031	48	1.031	48
Charleston, W. Va.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Des Moines, Iowa.	1.020	40	1.010	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Detroit, Mich.	1.086	40	1.046	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.100	37½	1.100	37½	In charge.	1.203	40	1.163	40
In charge.	1.267	45	1.267	45	Color press.	1.261	40	1.221	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.010	48	1.010	48					
In charge.	1.083	48	1.083	48					

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

PRESSMEN, WEB: Day work—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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
Duluth, Minn.	\$1.050	40	\$1.013	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	\$0.910	40	\$0.910	40
In charge	1.125	40	1.088	40	In charge	1.035	40	1.035	40
El Paso, Tex.	.844	40	.844	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.089	37½	1.089	37½
In charge	.573	48	---	---	In charge	1.155	37½	1.155	37½
Erie, Pa.	.781	48	---	---	Portland, Me.	.975	40	.925	40
In charge	.990	40	.990	40	In charge	1.000	40	.981	40
Houston, Tex.	1.053	40	1.053	40	In charge	1.094	40	1.075	40
In charge	1.181	33½	1.181	33½	Portland, Oreg.	1.104	48	1.104	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.260	33½	1.260	33½	In charge	1.167	48	1.167	48
In charge	1.075	40	1.075	40	Providence, R. I.	.888	40	---	---
In charge	1.375	40	1.250	40	In charge	1.102	37½	1.076	37½
Jacksonville, Fla.	.922	40	.922	40	Reading, Pa.	1.235	37½	1.209	37½
In charge	.983	40	.983	40	In charge	1.042	48	1.042	48
Kansas City, Mo.	.953	40	.953	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.135	48	1.135	48
In charge	.983	45	.983	45	In charge	.875	48	.875	48
In charge	1.048	45	1.048	45	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	48	.979	48
Little Rock, Ark.	.844	48	.781	48	In charge	1.000	40	1.000	40
In charge	.938	48	.875	48	St. Louis, Mo.	1.104	40	1.104	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.067	37½	1.067	37½	In charge	---	---	---	---
In charge	1.133	37½	1.133	37½	St. Paul, Minn.:	---	---	---	---
Louisville, Ky.	1.013	40	.938	40	Rate A	.945	40	.945	40
In charge	1.075	40	1.000	40	Rate B	.827	48	.788	48
In charge	.978	45	.966	45	Rate C	1.000	40	.955	44
Madison, Wis.	1.044	45	1.022	45	In charge:	---	---	---	---
In charge	.950	40	.950	40	Rate A	1.095	40	1.095	40
In charge	1.050	40	1.050	40	Rate B	.952	48	.913	48
Manchester, N. H.	.950	40	.950	40	Rate C	1.125	40	1.080	44
In charge	1.039	40	1.039	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	.875	48	.875	48
In charge	1.087	37½	1.087	37½	In charge	1.000	48	1.000	48
In charge	1.187	37½	1.187	37½	San Antonio, Tex.	.906	48	.875	48
Minneapolis, Minn.:	---	---	---	---	In charge	.969	48	.938	48
Rate A	.945	40	.945	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.100	37½	1.100	37½
Rate B	1.063	40	1.063	40	In charge	1.167	37½	1.167	37½
In charge:	---	---	---	---	Scranton, Pa.	1.046	40	1.046	40
Rate A	1.008	40	1.008	40	In charge	1.125	40	1.125	40
Rate B	1.138	40	1.138	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.067	37½	1.033	37½
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Is-	---	---	---	---	In charge	1.133	37½	1.100	37½
land (Ill.) district.)	---	---	---	---	Color press	1.100	37½	---	---
In charge	.788	40	.788	40	South Bend, Ind.	.715	40	---	---
In charge	.900	40	.900	40	Spokane, Wash.	.906	40	.872	48
Newark, N. J.	1.178	40	1.178	40	In charge	1.019	40	.984	48
In charge	1.365	40	1.365	40	Springfield, Mass.	.938	48	.938	48
In charge	1.050	40	.950	40	In charge	1.063	48	1.063	48
In charge	1.160	40	1.050	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.071	37½	1.018	46½
New Haven, Conn.	.750	40	.750	40	In charge	1.217	37½	1.160	46½
In charge	.813	40	.813	40	Offside and color press	1.144	37½	1.089	46½
New Orleans, La.	1.240	48	1.240	48	Washington, D. C.	1.156	37½	1.111	37½
In charge	1.427	48	1.427	48	In charge	1.289	37½	1.244	37½
In charge	.969	40	.969	40	Wichita, Kans.	.656	40	.618	40
In charge	1.094	40	1.094	40	In charge	.750	40	.680	40
Color press	1.031	40	1.031	40	Worcester, Mass.	.938	40	.938	48
Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40	1.000	40	In charge	1.063	40	---	---
In charge	1.063	40	1.063	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Peoria, Ill.	.849	48	.805	48	In charge	1.125	40	1.100	40
In charge	.974	48	.930	48	---	---	---	---	---

PRESSMEN, WEB: Night work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.974	40	\$0.974	40	Buffalo, N. Y.	\$1.031	40	\$1.031	40
In charge	1.099	40	1.099	40	In charge	1.156	40	1.156	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.143	42	1.143	42	Butte, Mont.	.911	42	.867	42
In charge	1.286	42	1.286	42	In charge	1.063	42	1.010	42
Birmingham, Ala.	1.107	35	1.071	42	Charleston, W. Va.	1.050	40	1.050	40
In charge	1.214	35	1.179	42	Charlotte, N. C.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Boston, Mass.	1.242	36	1.242	36	Chicago, Ill.	1.226	35	1.226	35
In charge	1.408	36	1.408	36	In charge	1.405	42	1.405	42

TABLE 9.—Union scales of wages and hours in the printing trades—Continued

NEWSPAPER—Continued

PRESSMEN, WEB: Night work—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935		City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	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
Cincinnati, Ohio	\$1.031	48	\$1.031	48	New York, N. Y.	\$1.524	41	\$1.524	41
In charge	1.104	48	1.104	48	In charge	1.744	41	1.744	41
Cleveland, Ohio	1.286	42	1.226	42	Gravure	1.543	42	1.543	42
In charge	1.429	42	1.369	42	In charge	1.765	42	1.765	42
Offside and color press	1.357	42	1.298	42	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.113	40	1.113	40	In charge	1.125	40	1.125	40
In charge	1.238	40	1.206	40	Color press	1.063	40	1.063	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.093	37½	1.039	45	Omaha, Nebr.	1.063	40	1.063	40
In charge	1.227	37½	1.172	45	In charge	1.125	40	1.125	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.188	40	1.188	40	Peoria, Ill.	.849	48	.805	48
In charge	1.281	40	1.281	40	In charge	.974	48	.930	48
Denver, Colo.	1.070	43	1.070	43	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.026	37	1.026	37
In charge	1.174	43	1.174	43	In charge	1.161	37	1.161	37
Des Moines, Iowa	1.080	40	1.070	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.155	37½	1.155	37½
Detroit, Mich.	1.185	36¾	1.141	40	In charge	1.222	37½	1.222	37½
In charge	1.312	36¾	1.268	40	Portland, Me.	1.050	40	1.000	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.125	40	1.088	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.100	37½	1.080	37½
In charge	1.200	40	1.163	40	In charge	1.200	37½	1.180	37½
El Paso, Tex.	.844	40	.844	48	Providence, R. I.	1.262	42	1.262	42
Houston, Tex.	1.131	35	1.131	35	In charge	1.333	42	1.333	42
In charge	1.203	35	1.203	35	Richmond, Va.	.900	40	-----	-----
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.281	33¾	1.281	33¾	Reading, Pa.	1.229	35	1.200	35
In charge	1.360	33¾	1.360	33¾	In charge	1.371	35	1.343	35
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.075	40	1.075	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.125	48	1.125	48
In charge	1.375	40	1.250	40	In charge	1.219	48	1.219	48
Kansas City, Mo.	.963	40	.963	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.143	35	1.143	35
In charge	1.024	40	1.024	40	In charge	1.262	35	1.262	35
Color press	.994	40	.994	40	St. Paul, Minn.:	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gravure	1.100	42	1.100	42	Rate A	.970	40	.970	40
In charge	1.170	42	1.170	42	Rate B	.923	43	.879	43
Little Rock, Ark.	.906	48	.844	48	In charge:	-----	-----	-----	-----
In charge	1.000	48	.938	48	Rate A	1.120	40	1.120	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.143	35	1.143	35	Rate B	1.063	43	1.019	43
In charge	1.214	35	1.214	35	Salt Lake City, Utah.	.938	48	.938	48
Louisville, Ky.	1.075	40	1.042	36	In charge	1.063	48	1.063	48
In charge	1.138	40	1.111	36	San Antonio, Tex.	.906	48	.875	48
Manchester, N. H.	1.025	40	1.025	40	In charge	.969	48	.938	48
In charge	1.125	40	1.125	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.100	37½	1.100	37½
Memphis, Tenn.	.950	40	.950	40	In charge	1.167	37½	1.167	37½
In charge	1.039	40	1.039	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.224	35	1.224	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.160	37½	1.160	37½	In charge	1.314	35	1.314	35
In charge	1.253	37½	1.253	37½	Seattle, Wash.	1.143	35	1.107	35
Minneapolis, Minn.	.945	40	.945	40	In charge	1.213	35	1.179	35
In charge	1.008	40	1.008	40	Springfield, Mass.	.938	48	.938	48
Nashville, Tenn.	.788	40	.788	40	In charge	1.063	48	1.063	48
In charge	.900	40	.900	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.097	37½	1.083	40¾
Newark, N. J.	1.417	42	1.417	42	In charge	1.244	37½	1.225	40¾
In charge	1.631	42	1.631	42	Color press	1.171	37½	1.171	40¾
New Haven, Conn.	1.050	40	.950	40	Washington, D. C.	1.225	37½	1.178	37½
In charge	1.150	40	1.050	40	In charge	1.358	37½	1.311	37½
New Orleans, La.	.885	37½	.885	37½	Worcester, Mass.	1.095	35	1.095	42
In charge	.947	37½	.947	37½	In charge	1.240	35	-----	-----

STEREOTYPERS: Day work

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.974	48	\$0.974	48	Davenport, Iowa. (See				
Baltimore, Md.	1.000	48	1.000	48	Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Birmingham, Ala.	.948	48	.948	48	Dayton, Ohio.	\$1.125	40	\$1.125	40
Boston, Mass.	1.193	42	1.193	42	Denver, Colo.	1.031	43½	1.031	43½
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Des Moines, Iowa.	1.020	40	1.020	40
Butte, Mont.	.946	42	.840	45	Detroit, Mich.	1.150	40	1.088	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.083	48	1.083	48	Duluth, Minn.	1.023	44	1.025	40
Nonassociation shops	1.286	42	1.286	42	El Paso, Tex.	.844	48	.844	48
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.010	48	.947	48	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	.920	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.213	40	1.213	40	Houston, Tex.	1.016	48	1.016	48
Columbus, Ohio.	1.063	48	1.050	48	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.093	37½	1.055	37½
Dallas, Tex.	1.100	45	1.045	45	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.075	40	1.025	40

