UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances Perkins, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Isador Lubin, *Commissioner*

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades

May 15, 1936

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By
FLORENCE PETERSON
and
C. F. RAUTH
of the
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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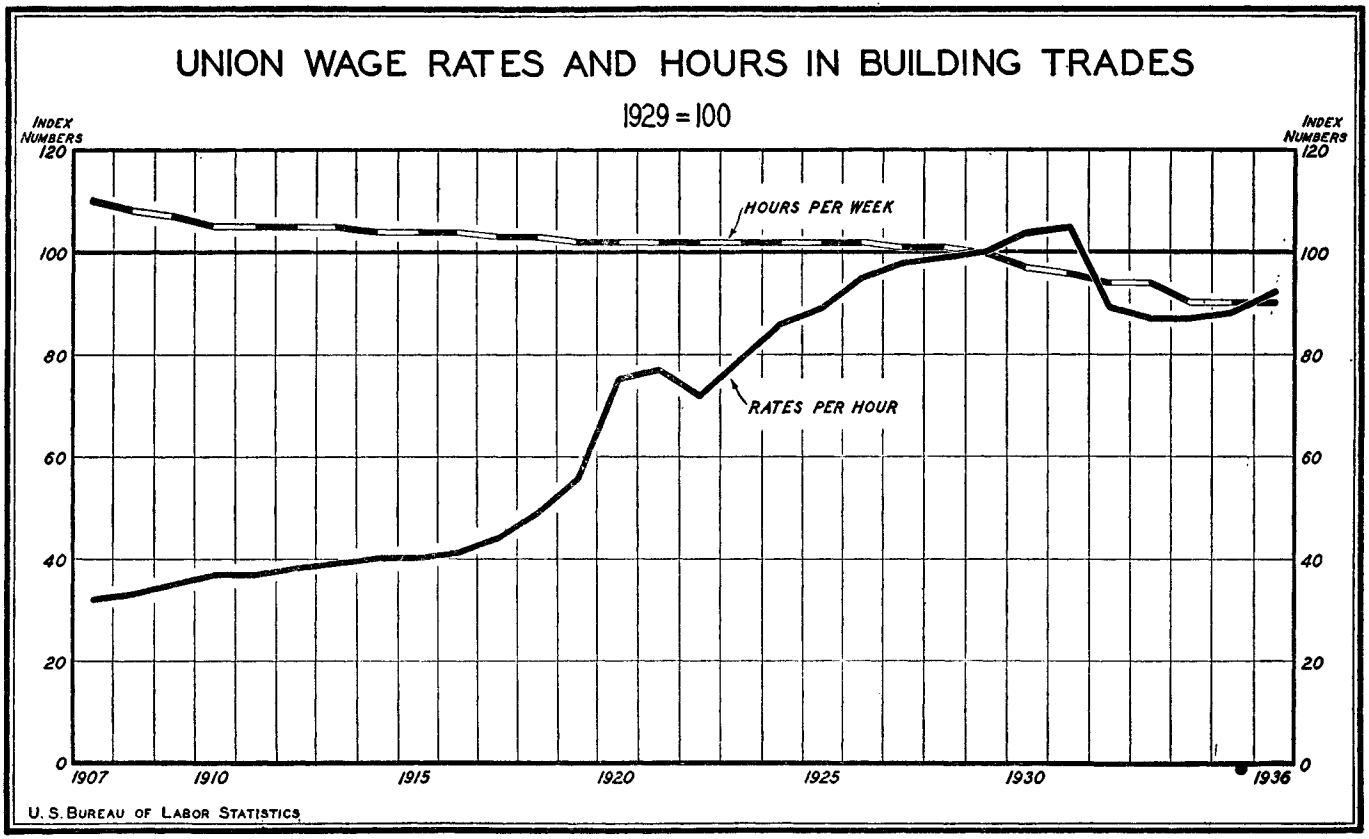
PREFACE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made surveys of union wage rates 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 show the trend in union rates of wages and hours throughout the period. Previously the reports on all these trades have been incorporated in one general bulletin. The Bureau is issuing separate reports on the 1936 surveys, this bulletin on the building trades being the first.

The wages and hours prevailing in the building trades are of considerable importance in our national economy. This is due not only to the large number of workers directly engaged in the building trades, but also to the influence these rates have on wages in other trades. Because of the prevalence of trade-union negotiations in the building trades, union rates are an important indicator of wage and hour trends.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

JANUARY 14, 1937.



Bulletin No. 626 of the

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

Summary

The 1936 index of union hourly wage rates for the building trades was 5½ percent higher than in 1933, at which time it was the lowest since 1924. During the last 3 years, the index of union hours decreased about 4½ percent. The index of union wage rates in effect on May 15, 1936, in the 70 cities covered in the study, was 91.6, based on the 1929 rates as 100. The index of union hours was 89.8. The average rate of wages in 1936 was $1.223 per hour; the average number of hours provided for in the union agreements was 38.7 per week.

Based on their respective levels in 1929, the average rate of the helpers and laborers was comparatively higher in 1936 than that of the journeymen, the index for the former being 93.4 and for the latter 91.4. The upward movement in average wage rates for helpers and laborers during the last 3 years is even greater than the 1929–36 comparison indicates, as the index for this group dropped to 85.2 in 1933 as compared to 86.9 for journeymen.

The 1936 average rate for journeymen was $1.294 per hour and that for helpers and laborers was $0.833. Helpers' and laborers' scales of hours averaged about 1 hour a week more than those for journeymen—39.6 as compared with 38.5. Three percent of the journeymen covered in the 1936 survey had wage rates of less than $1 an hour, while about 31 percent had rates of $1.50 or over. About 2 percent of the helpers and laborers had rates under $0.50 an hour and 16 percent had rates of $1 or over.

Almost 30 percent of all the building-trades members covered in both years' studies had wage increases between 1935 and 1936, while less than 1 percent suffered decreases. There were relatively few changes in the scales of hours per week between 1935 and 1936,

about 2 percent of the entire membership being affected by increases and about the same proportion by decreases.

Scope and Method of the Study

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

As far as possible, the rates collected were those actually in force on May 15. Interviews were held with 1,265 union representatives and over 2,000 quotations of rates were received. The union membership covered by these scales of wages and hours in these 70 cities was approximately 342,000.

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.

The union may (1) be either an independent local union or one affiliated with a national or international federation, (2) be an organi-

zation embracing one craft or more than one craft, or (3) have a contract with only one employer or more than one employer.

A collective agreement is a mutual arrangement between a union and employer (or group of employers) regarding wages and hours and other working conditions. Collective agreements are usually written and signed by both parties. Sometimes, however, there is merely an oral agreement. 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. Scales for helpers in a number of trades are given. In some trades the work of helpers is performed at least in part by apprentices. Whenever it was found that helpers' work was done largely by apprentices, the rates for such helpers were omitted.

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.—As mentioned above, the rates of wages and hours shown in this report were obtained from union business agents, secretaries, and other officials of local unions in the 70 cities visited. Over 60 percent of the rates were taken from written agreements. In many cases, however, there is only an oral agreement between the union and the employer. Where no written records were on file in the union office, the Bureau representative listed the rates on a schedule which the union official then signed. If the Bureau representative had any reason to doubt the accuracy of these rates, he made further inquiry from persons who might be informed about the situation. It is believed that the rates listed in this report accurately represent the union scales in force on May 15.

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.

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Union rates and prevailing rates.—It should be remembered that the rates quoted are for union members and for jobs worked 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 specific 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 changes 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 Union Wage Rates, and Hours, 1907–36

The index of union wage rates in the building trades steadily advanced from 1907 to 1931 with one exception—the year 1922. From 1907 through 1917, the index rose almost uniformly by one to two points each year. With rising prices attendant upon our entry into the World War, the index of wage rates increased almost 11 percent between 1917 and 1918, almost 15 percent in 1919, and 35 percent in 1920. The post-war depression led to a drop of about 6 percent in 1922, but the following year the index rose more than 10 percent. From 1923 the index steadily advanced, until 1931 when the peak was reached—an index of 104.5 based on 1929 as 100. The wage rates declined during the next 2 years, dropping to an index of 86.8 in 1933. Since then there has been a steady rise, reaching an index of 91.6 in 1936.

The hours per week provided for in union agreements have steadily decreased since 1907. The rate of decline has been much greater during recent years. The index of hour scales decreased 9 percent during the 22-year period 1907 to 1929, but declined over 10 percent during the 7-year period from 1929 to 1936.

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

Year	Index numbers (1929=100.0)					
	All building trades		Journeymen		Helpers and laborers	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907	31.5	110.0	31.7	109.3	30.7	113.1
1908	33.5	108.3	33.8	107.7	32.1	110.8
1909	35.1	106.8	35.5	106.4	33.2	108.5
1910	36.5	105.5	37.0	105.2	34.3	106.6
1911	37.1	105.1	37.6	104.8	34.5	106.4
1912	37.9	104.8	38.5	104.5	34.8	106.1
1913	38.8	104.6	39.4	104.2	35.8	106.1
1914	39.6	104.2	40.3	103.9	36.2	105.5
1915	39.9	104.1	40.6	103.8	36.5	105.4
1916	41.2	103.7	42.0	103.4	37.7	105.1
1917	43.8	103.5	44.3	103.2	41.4	104.7
1918	48.6	102.9	49.0	102.6	48.0	104.3
1919	55.7	102.4	56.0	102.2	55.5	103.3
1920	75.2	101.9	74.9	101.7	80.5	102.7
1921	76.6	101.8	76.3	101.6	81.3	102.7
1922	71.8	101.8	71.9	101.7	74.0	102.4
1923	79.4	101.9	79.2	101.8	78.5	102.6
1924	85.7	101.9	85.6	101.8	84.9	102.6
1925	89.0	101.9	88.8	101.8	87.7	102.4
1926	94.8	101.7	94.7	101.6	95.6	102.2
1927	98.1	101.5	97.9	101.4	97.3	102.2
1928	98.7	100.9	98.7	100.7	98.3	102.1
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	104.2	97.2	104.1	97.1	105.1	97.8
1931	104.5	96.0	104.5	95.8	104.5	97.0
1932	89.3	94.3	89.3	94.1	89.2	94.8
1933	86.8	94.0	86.9	93.8	85.2	94.4
1934	87.4	90.5	87.4	90.3	87.7	91.4
1935	88.4	89.8	88.4	89.7	88.2	90.8
1936	91.6	89.8	91.4	89.6	93.4	91.0

Changes in Union Scales Between 1935 and 1936

There was a decided upward movement in union wage rates between 1935 and 1936. Almost 30 percent of all the building-trades members covered in both years' studies had wage increases between 1935 and 1936, while less than 1 percent had decreases. The journeyman trades in which large proportions of members were affected by wage-rate increases were: Asbestos workers, with 38 percent of the union members receiving increases; carpenters, with 36 percent; painters, with 40 percent; and steam and sprinkler fitters, with 37 percent. Composition roofers had more members (7.1 percent) receiving decreased rates than any other skilled trade. These decreases seemed to be from rates of a dollar an hour to rates of less than a dollar, since the proportion in the higher-wage brackets remained about the same during the 2 years.

A greater proportion of helpers and laborers (42.4 percent) than of journeymen (27.6 percent) received wage-rate increases. Table 2 shows the number of wage quotations, the number of changes, and the percent of union membership having increases, decreases, or no change in rate.

TABLE 2.—*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 union members affected—		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All building trades	1,922	362	55	1,505	29.8	0.9	69.3
Journeymen	1,570	292	41	1,237	27.6	.8	71.6
Asbestos workers	46	18	1	27	37.8	.9	61.3
Bricklayers	70	12	1	57	6.9	.6	92.5
Carpenters	88	20	1	67	35.7	.6	63.7
Cement finishers	61	11	0	50	21.9	0	78.1
Electricians, inside wiremen	76	8	0	68	28.1	0	71.9
Elevator constructors	92	21	0	71	18.9	0	81.1
Engineers, portable and hoisting	127	20	1	106	10.0	.8	89.2
Glaziers	50	13	0	37	20.8	0	79.2
Granite cutters	38	2	2	34	1.0	.7	98.3
Lathers	68	14	4	50	22.0	1.2	76.8
Marble setters	60	11	2	47	8.0	.8	91.2
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	45	4	1	40	3.5	.9	95.6
Painters	75	15	2	58	39.5	.3	60.2
Plasterers	66	10	4	52	8.1	3.1	88.8
Plumbers and gas fitters	70	11	6	53	25.6	1.3	73.1
Roofers, composition	41	13	2	26	18.9	7.1	74.0
Roofers, slate and tile	31	6	1	24	8.7	3.0	88.3
Sheet-metal workers	55	15	3	37	18.3	3.5	78.2
Sign painters	57	12	2	43	18.7	3.8	77.5
Steam and sprinkler fitters	84	13	6	65	37.2	1.1	61.7
Stonecutters	56	3	0	53	1.5	0	98.5
Stonemasons	64	9	0	55	10.0	0	90.0
Structural-iron workers	90	18	0	72	21.7	0	78.3
Tile layers	60	13	2	45	15.9	1.6	82.5
Helpers and laborers	352	70	14	268	42.4	1.6	56.0
Building laborers	68	17	3	48	53.6	.9	45.5
Composition roofers' helpers	8	5	0	3	36.7	0	63.3
Elevator constructors' helpers	79	20	1	58	17.1	.1	82.8
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	52	9	4	39	39.4	.9	59.7
Marble setters' helpers	24	1	1	22	1.0	1.5	97.5
Plasterers' laborers	43	6	3	34	38.0	9.6	52.4
Plumbers' laborers	9	1	0	8	19.5	0	80.5
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	40	4	1	35	3.5	.4	96.1
Tile layers' helpers	29	7	1	21	13.6	.8	85.6

Table 3 indicates that there were relatively few changes in the scales of hours per week between 1935 and 1936. About the same proportion of the entire membership (around 2 percent) was affected by increases and by decreases. The trades most affected by increases in scheduled hours were engineers, elevator constructors and their helpers, composition roofers, and building laborers. Trades most affected by decreases in hours were lathers, mosaic and terrazzo workers, plasterers, and plasterers' helpers.

TABLE 3.—*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 union members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All building trades	1,922	92	81	1,749	2.6	2.0	95.4
Journeymen	1,570	70	65	1,435	1.7	1.8	96.5
Asbestos workers	46	1	1	44	1.3	.9	97.8
Bricklayers	70	1	3	66	.6	.8	98.6
Carpenters	88	3	5	80	1.4	1.1	97.5
Cement finishers	61	3	2	56	2.3	4.7	93.0
Electricians, inside wiremen	76	7	1	68	4.3	3.0	92.7
Elevator constructors	92	13	3	76	7.6	1.0	91.4
Engineers, portable and hoisting	127	7	8	112	3.2	3.7	88.1
Glaziers	50	3	1	46	3.5	2.3	94.2
Granite cutters	38	0	4	34	.0	3.9	96.1
Lathers	68	3	4	61	1.0	9.9	89.1
Marble setters	60	0	2	58	.0	1.0	99.0
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	45	0	3	42	.0	6.1	93.9
Painters	75	2	0	73	.4	.0	99.6
Plasterers	66	2	4	60	2.0	8.9	89.1
Plumbers and gas fitters	70	5	3	62	1.4	4.2	94.4
Roofers, composition	41	3	1	37	6.3	.7	93.0
Roofers, slate and tile	31	1	2	28	3.0	1.9	95.1
Sheet-metal workers	55	2	3	50	.7	1.3	98.0
Sign painters	57	2	2	53	2.1	3.0	94.9
Steam and sprinkler fitters	84	6	2	76	2.2	.4	97.4
Stonecutters	56	4	0	52	1.7	.0	98.3
Stonemasons	64	0	2	62	.0	.6	99.4
Structural-iron workers	90	2	7	81	1.1	1.8	97.1
Tile layers	60	0	2	58	.0	.9	99.1
Helpers and laborers	352	22	16	314	7.5	3.4	89.1
Building laborers	68	6	5	57	12.7	4.3	83.0
Composition roofers' helpers	8	0	0	8	.0	.0	100.0
Elevator constructors' helpers	79	11	3	65	5.4	1.4	93.2
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	52	1	2	49	.2	1.3	98.5
Marble setters' helpers	24	0	1	23	.0	1.0	99.0
Plasterers' laborers	43	1	3	39	.5	7.5	92.0
Plumbers' laborers	9	0	0	9	.0	.0	100.0
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	40	3	1	36	4.7	.5	94.8
Tile layers' helpers	29	0	1	28	.0	.5	99.5

Wage Rates and Hours in 1936

Average Union Wage Rates and Hours

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 (table 4). Thus the changes in the actual union rates in the building trades in the cities covered (as indicated in table 1) resulted in an average increase of 3.6 percent between 1935 and 1936. On the other hand, the average rate of all union members in the building trades and cities covered increased about 1.6 percent (or $0.019). The average hourly rate for the journeyman trades increased $0.038, and for the helpers and laborers $0.025. (The smaller increase in the average for all trades than in the average for either the journeymen or helpers and laborers is due to the higher rate of increase in membership between 1935 and 1936 in the lower-paid group. The membership increase for laborers and helpers was 48 percent, for journeymen 6 percent.)

The portable and hoisting engineers had the highest average rate in 1936 ($1.447), bricklayers the next ($1.411). Although the building laborers received, on the average, the lowest rates in 1936 ($0.795) of any of the building trades, this represents a 7-cent increase over the average prevailing in 1935. Other significant increases in average rates between the two years were: Carpenters $0.073, engineers $0.064, painters $0.053, tile layers' helpers $0.052, steam fitters $0.043, asbestos workers $0.041, plumbers $0.037, and lathers $0.035.

Decreases in average hourly rates between 1935 and 1936 occurred in several trades, particularly those of glaziers, stonemasons, stonecutters, marble setters' helpers, and steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers. It would appear, however, that most of these decreases in averages were due more to changes in membership than to decreases in actual

wage rates, since these trades showed more wage quotations with increases than with decreases (see table 2) and the indexes for these trades computed on comparable data show increases (see table 8).

TABLE 4.—*Average union wage rates and hours in building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1935, and May 15, 1936*

Trade	Average wage rate per hour		Average hours per week	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
All building trades	$1.223	$1.204	38.7	38.7
Journeymen	1.294	1.256	38.5	38.6
Asbestos workers	1.270	1.229	39.9	39.8
Bricklayers	1.411	1.409	39.4	39.4
Carpenters	1.233	1.160	39.8	39.8
Cement finishers	1.247	1.241	39.8	39.9
Electricians, inside wiremen	1.359	1.335	35.8	36.5
Elevator constructors	1.318	1.312	40.4	40.1
Engineers, portable and hoisting	1.447	1.383	40.2	40.4
Glaziers	1.271	1.304	38.6	38.4
Granite cutters	1.143	1.149	40.1	40.3
Lathers	1.378	1.343	37.4	37.4
Marble setters	1.392	1.388	39.9	39.9
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	1.237	1.250	39.6	39.9
Painters	1.247	1.194	35.3	35.4
Plasterers	1.385	1.385	37.2	37.7
Plumbers and gas fitters	1.352	1.315	39.8	40.1
Roofers, composition	1.183	1.187	40.1	39.9
Roofers, slate and tile	1.332	1.347	39.9	39.9
Sheet-metal workers	1.206	1.218	39.8	39.8
Sign painters	1.391	1.395	39.2	39.1
Steam and sprinkler fitters	1.351	1.308	39.7	39.6
Stonecutters	1.255	1.298	40.1	40.2
Stonemasons	1.318	1.380	39.8	39.9
Structural-iron workers	1.323	1.308	39.6	39.7
Tile layers	1.300	1.317	38.0	37.9
Helpers and laborers [1]	.833	.808	39.6	39.5
Building laborers	.795	.725	39.9	39.8
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	.840	.830	39.8	39.8
Plasterers' laborers	.930	.937	37.8	38.7
Elevator constructors' helpers	.971	.959	40.3	40.1
Marble setters' helpers	.893	.950	40.0	40.0
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	.889	.921	39.9	39.8
Tile layers' helpers	.915	.863	37.0	34.9

[1] Includes also plumbers' laborers and composition roofers' helpers, not shown separately because of the small number of quotations obtained for these trades.

Distribution of Members by Wage Rates and Hours

Table 5 indicates that in 1936, 3 percent of the journeymen had rates of less than $1 an hour and about 31 percent had rates of $1.50 and over. In 1935 almost 5 percent had rates of less than $1 and only 18 percent had rates of $1.50 and over. In 1935 the largest group of journeymen (28.5 percent) had rates from $1.25 to $1.375, while in 1936 the largest group (27.4 percent) had rates from $1.50 to $1.625.

In 1936 only about 2 percent of the laborers and helpers had rates under $0.50 an hour, while in 1935 almost 4½ percent had such rates. In 1936 over half (51.9 percent) of the laborers and helpers had rates from $0.875 to $1.125; in 1935 almost the same proportion (49.1 percent) had rates in the lower brackets, that is, from $0.625 to $0.875.

TABLE 5.—*Distribution of members by hourly wage rates, 1935 and 1936*

Classified hourly rate	Journeymen		Laborers and helpers	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Number of union members covered	289,269	271,704	52,637	35,656
Average wage rate per hour	$1.294	$1.256	$0.833	$0.808
Percent of union members whose hourly wage rates were—				
Under $0.50	----	----	2.1	4.4
$0.50 and under $0.625	(1)	----	11.0	8.6
$0.625 and under $0.75	0.1	0.1	16.7	23.4
$0.75 and under $0.875	1.3	1.5	16.1	25.7
$0.875 and under $1	1.6	3.0	38.2	19.2
$1 and under $1.125	17.3	20.2	13.7	15.6
$1.125 and under $1.25	14.5	14.4	1.0	3.1
$1.25 and under $1.375	20.7	28.5	1.2	----
$1.375 and under $1.50	13.4	14.3	----	----
$1.50 and under $1.625	27.4	16.1	----	----
$1.625 and under $1.75	2.6	.9	----	----
$1.75 and over	1.1	1.0	----	----

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

There was very little change between 1935 and 1936 in the weekly hours provided for in union agreements. In both years almost 80 percent of the union membership worked under agreements setting a 40-hour week.

	1936	*1935*
Average hours per week	38.7	38.7
Percent of members whose hours were —		
Under 30	1.6	1.3
30	7.3	7.0
35	8.6	9.7
40	79.2	78.5
44	3.0	3.4
48	.3	.1

In 5 of the 24 journeyman trades, approximately one-half or more of the union members had rates of $1.50 or more; these 5 were the bricklayers (63.5 percent), engineers (49.4 percent), marble setters (55.2 percent), plasterers (54 percent), and slate and tile roofers (51.9 percent). Of all the trades, portable and hoisting engineers had the largest proportion of members (17.6 percent) with rates of $1.75 and over. Rates of less than $1 were most prevalent among the glaziers (8.1 percent of the members), composition roofers (23.8 percent), and stonecutters (8.4 percent).

About 38 percent of the union helpers and laborers had rates of from $0.875 to $1 per hour, and nearly 16 percent rates of $1 or over. Approximately one-half or more of the members had rates of $1 or more in 4 of these trades—plasterers' helpers (52.2 percent), elevator constructors' helpers (57.7 percent), steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers (49.3 percent), and tile layers' helpers (55.5 percent). Of all the trades the building laborers had the largest proportion of members (40.1 percent) with rates of less than $0.75. The distribution of union membership by wage rates is shown in table 6.

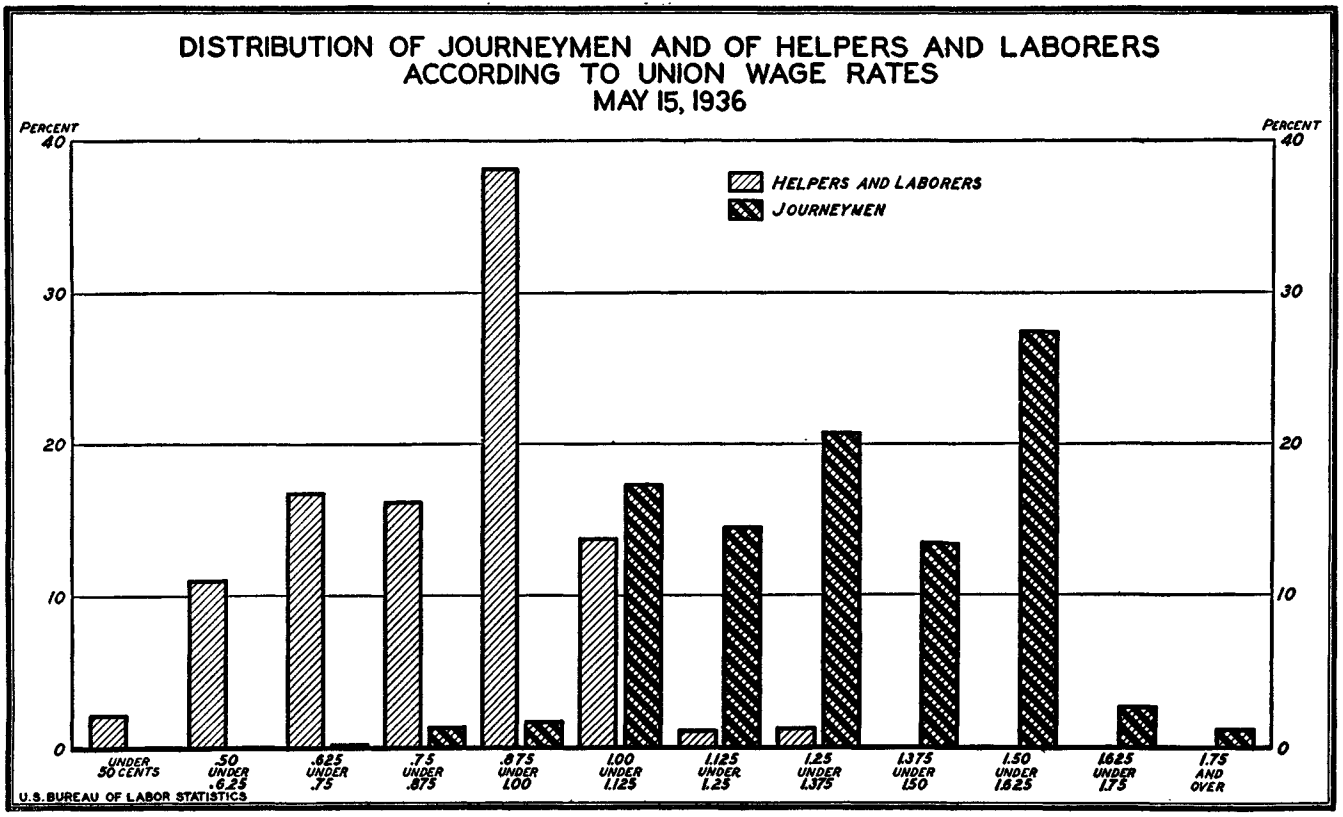

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TABLE 6.—*Distribution of members in each building trade by hourly wage rates, May 15, 1936*

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percent of union members whose rates (in cents) per hour were—											
		Under 50	50 and under 62½	62½ and under 75	75 and under 87½	87½ and under 100	100 and under 112½	112½ and under 125	125 and under 137½	137½ and under 150	150 and under 162½	162½ and under 175	175 and over
All building trades	$1.223	0.3	1.7	2.6	3.6	7.2	16.7	12.5	17.7	11.3	23.3	2.2	0.9
Journeymen	1.294	-----	(1)	.1	1.3	1.6	17.3	14.5	20.7	13.4	27.4	2.6	1.1
Asbestos workers	1.270	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.8	20.7	24.6	22.6	16.3	-----	-----
Bricklayers	1.411	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.3	4.1	23.1	6.0	62.7	.1	.7
Carpenters	1.233	-----	(1)	.1	1.6	1.8	24.0	21.6	14.8	18.7	17.4	-----	-----
Cement finishers	1.247	-----	-----	-----	.5	.3	24.1	14.0	20.4	35.6	4.8	.3	-----
Electricians, inside wiremen	1.359	-----	-----	-----	1.0	.8	19.1	7.4	19.2	6.7	24.6	21.2	-----
Elevator constructors	1.318	-----	-----	-----	-----	.7	8.1	16.6	33.3	34.7	5.0	1.6	-----
Engineers, portable and hoisting	1.447	-----	-----	-----	.5	.4	7.0	8.7	25.7	8.3	24.3	7.5	17.6
Glaziers	1.271	-----	1.9	.6	4.2	1.4	27.4	12.5	7.6	16.0	7.8	20.6	-----
Granite cutters	1.143	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.5	3.8	44.1	3.5	2.1	-----	-----
Lathers	1.378	-----	.2	-----	(1)	.3	5.7	7.6	28.8	17.0	31.2	9.2	-----
Marble setters	1.392	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.5	5.9	14.3	18.1	55.1	.1	-----
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	1.237	-----	-----	-----	-----	.5	18.0	27.4	23.6	30.4	.1	-----	-----
Painters	1.247	-----	(1)	.1	1.8	3.8	21.4	11.5	30.8	1.0	29.6	-----	-----
Plasterers	1.385	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.2	7.1	20.7	12.0	53.9	.1	-----
Plumbers and gas fitters	1.352	-----	-----	-----	.2	.1	8.4	18.1	17.6	9.9	45.6	.1	-----
Roofers, composition	1.183	-----	.3	-----	12.8	10.7	11.7	8.0	38.0	2.8	13.5	-----	2.2
Roofers, slate and tile	1.332	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.5	21.5	17.3	2.7	5.1	51.9	-----	-----
Sheet-metal workers	1.206	-----	-----	-----	.9	2.5	30.0	14.3	20.0	29.4	2.9	-----	-----
Sign painters	1.391	-----	-----	-----	1.2	.2	13.0	8.8	32.1	6.1	26.2	-----	12.4
Steam and sprinkler fitters	1.351	-----	-----	-----	.1	(1)	4.1	22.4	10.9	28.8	33.6	.1	-----
Stonecutters	1.255	-----	.5	-----	7.3	.6	20.6	7.3	19.0	12.1	32.3	.3	-----
Stone masons	1.318	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17.9	8.0	25.0	12.3	36.7	.1	-----
Structural-iron workers	1.323	-----	(1)	-----	2.5	1.4	8.3	23.2	14.0	24.5	10.6	8.1	7.4
Tile layers	1.300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.1	9.8	17.5	42.3	11.3	(1)	-----
Helpers and laborers [2]	.833	2.1	11.0	16.7	16.1	38.2	13.7	1.0	1.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Building laborers	.795	3.7	15.0	21.4	13.6	39.8	4.5	.3	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	.840	.1	9.3	11.3	15.5	61.7	2.1	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Plasterers' laborers	.930	-----	3.5	8.4	19.9	16.0	49.2	.3	2.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elevator constructors' helpers	.971	-----	-----	1.7	14.5	26.1	55.3	2.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Marble setters' helpers	.893	.5	1.8	18.1	37.9	-----	7.3	34.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	.889	.1	4.1	18.0	17.1	11.4	49.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tile layers' helpers	.915	1.0	3.0	7.9	30.1	2.5	55.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[2] Includes also plumbers' laborers' and composition roofers' helpers, not shown separately because of the small number of quotations obtained for these trades.

Almost 80 percent of all the union members had agreements providing for the 40-hour week. A greater proportion of the journeymen than of the helpers and laborers had a week shorter than 40 hours, i. e., almost 20 percent as compared to 5 percent. Engineers had a larger proportion of their membership (8 percent) covered by the 48-hour provision than any other trade. The plumbers and gas fitters (16 percent) and elevator constructors (11.4 percent) had the largest proportion of members with 44-hour agreements. More painters (30.1 percent) than any other craft had a 30-hour week, the plasterers and their helpers being next with slightly over 20 percent of their members. The distribution of union membership by hours is shown in table 7.

TABLE 7.—*Distribution of members, in each building trade, by hour scales, May 15, 1936*

Trade	Average hours per week	Percent of union members whose hours per week were—							
		Under 30	30	Over 30 and under 35	35	Over 35 and under 40	40	[1] 44	[2] 48
All building trades	38.7	1.6	7.3	[3]	8.6	[3]	79.2	3.0	0.3
Journeymen	38.5	1.8	8.2	[3]	9.8	[3]	77.1	2.8	.3
Asbestos workers	39.9	------	------	------	2.2	------	96.5	1.3	------
Bricklayers	39.4	2.8	1.5	------	1.1	------	93.9	.1	.6
Carpenters	39.8	------	1.6	------	2.6	------	93.7	2.1	------
Cement finishers	39.8	------	1.7	------	4.6	------	89.5	4.2	------
Electricians, inside wiremen	35.8	13.5	7.3	.4	21.5	------	49.8	7.5	[3]
Elevator constructors	40.4	------	------	------	.4	------	88.2	11.4	------
Engineers, portable and hoisting	40.2	------	5.2	------	1.2	------	81.4	4.2	8.0
Glaziers	38.6	------	2.1	------	24.7	------	72.3	------	.9
Granite cutters	40.1	------	------	------	1.7	------	92.8	5.5	------
Lathers	37.4	2.3	18.2	------	9.3	------	69.7	------	.5
Marble setters	39.9	------	.8	------	.8	------	98.3	.1	------
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	39.6	------	1.5	4.0	1.1	------	90.8	2.6	------
Painters	35.3	------	30.1	------	33.9	[3]	35.8	.2	------
Plasterers	37.2	4.0	21.2	------	1.4	------	73.4	[3]	------
Plumbers and gas fitters	39.8	2.8	1.9	------	4.6	.2	74.5	16.0	------
Roofers, composition	40.1	------	1.1	------	.7	------	92.7	5.5	------
Roofers, slate and tile	39.9	------	------	------	1.3	------	98.7	------	------
Sheet-metal workers	39.8	------	1.4	------	1.2	------	97.3	.1	------
Sign painters	39.2	------	1.9	------	15.9	------	77.0	5.2	------
Steam and sprinkler fitters	39.7	.3	1.5	------	3.2	.1	94.0	.9	------
Stonecutters	40.1	------	------	------	.8	------	95.9	3.3	------
Stonemasons	39.8	------	1.2	------	1.0	------	97.8	[3]	------
Structural-iron workers	39.6	------	4.7	------	1.3	------	89.8	4.2	------
Tile layers	38.0	11.3	1.2	------	.7	------	86.7	.1	------
Helpers and laborers [4]	39.6	.8	2.4	------	2.1	------	90.5	4.2	------
Building laborers	39.9	------	.8	------	2.4	------	89.9	6.9	------
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	39.8	------	1.4	------	1.8	------	96.6	.2	------
Plasterers' laborers	37.8	------	20.4	------	2.4	------	77.2	------	------
Elevator constructors' helpers	40.3	------	------	------	.2	------	92.5	7.3	------
Marble setters' helpers	40.0	------	------	------	.9	------	99.1	------	------
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	39.9	.5	.1	------	1.7	------	97.0	.7	------
Tile layers' helpers	37.0	18.8	------	------	.5	------	80.7	------	------

[1] There were no members with hours over 40 and under 44.
[2] There were no members with hours over 44 and under 48.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] Includes also plumbers' laborers and composition roofers' helpers, not shown separately because of the small number of quotations obtained for these trades.

Provisions in Union Agreements[1]

Hours Per Day and Days Per Week

In none of the union agreements of the building trades in the 70 cities covered by this study were the hours in excess of 8 in any 1 day. Shorter workdays occurred in 23 of the cities, the largest proportion being in cities west of the Mississippi River. Nearly all of the building-trades workers in Denver had agreements providing for a 7-hour day, and in Seattle, for a 6-hour day. In Butte about half of the trades had the 6-hour day.

The shorter workdays were about evenly divided between a 6-hour and 7-hour maximum. The union agreements of the painters, lathers, and plasterers provided for less than 8 hours a day in 12 of the 70 cities; those of plasterers' helpers and electricians in 10 cities; and those of carpenters in 7 cities. In other trades short workdays were less common, and there seemed to be no marked tendency toward either the 6- or 7-hour workday.

Working days per week in the building trades are usually limited to 5, though variations are more frequent than in the case of hours per day. There are still a few instances of working days restricted to 3 or 4 per week—a continuance from the depression when hours were drastically cut in order to spread work. Most of the variations of the 5-day rule, however, provide for a 5½- or 6-day week, with the latter predominating. Most of the longer work weeks occur in southern cities. Although the 5-day week prevails in all of the 70 cities, in only 18 cities were there no trades with the 5½- or 6-day week.

The working week of elevator constructors exceeded 5 days in 25 cities, that of engineers in 11 cities, electricians in 9 cities, and carpenters and sign painters in 8 cities each. A longer workweek for elevator constructors, which usually was on maintenance work, was about evenly divided between the 5½- and 6-day week, engineers and sign painters had a 6-day week in seven cities, electricians in six, and carpenters in but two.

Overtime Pay and Restrictions on Overtime Work

Overtime work in the building trades is almost invariably compensated at a higher rate than the regular pay. Occasionally as little as time and a third or as much as 2½ times the regular rate is paid, but the usual overtime rates are time and a half or double time.

[1] In addition to wage and hour scales described above.

In several trades a given rate decidedly predominates. The double-time rate is characteristic of the agreements of elevator constructors, lathers, structural-iron workers, steam fitters' helpers, and, to a lesser extent, sheet-metal workers. The double-time rate is approximately twice as frequent as the time-and-a-half rate in the agreements of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, stonemasons, and steam fitters. The time-and-a-half rate prevails for painters, sign painters, and stonecutters, and is about twice as common as the double-time rate in the agreements of granite cutters, tile layers' helpers, slate and tile roofers, composition roofers, and glaziers.

Many restrictions, in addition to the penalty rate, are placed upon overtime work. Such restrictions are most common in agreements of granite cutters, sheet-metal workers, the painters' group, and the trowel crafts. Overtime is quite frequently prohibited altogether under certain conditions, as, for example, while any member of the union is unemployed; or is restricted to cases of emergency or necessity such as when life and property are endangered. The latter is the rule for granite cutters and sheet-metal workers. An extreme example of this type of provision is the requirement of glaziers in Milwaukee that the contractor must pay the union a $50 permit fee for overtime, except for overtime on contract work or in cases when life or property is endangered. Overtime is sometimes prohibited when more than one shift is working. Frequently permission for overtime work must be secured from union representatives or, in a few cases, from a joint board. Unions which are attempting to change from a 5½- or 6- to a 5-day week often secure agreements placing a higher penalty on Saturday overtime or prohibit such work entirely.

Where the usual penalty rate is time and a half, double time is sometimes required after a given hour. Midnight is the most frequent hour for such a change in rates, although earlier hours are sometimes set. In some cases a higher rate applies after a specified number of hours of consecutive overtime work, usually after 4 hours of overtime but sometimes after a shorter period. In one agreement the higher rate applied after 3 hours of overtime work in any 1 week.

Regulation of overtime sometimes takes the form of setting a daily maximum of extra time for any worker; in the agreements in force in May 1936 the maximum varied from 2 to 6 hours a day. In other cases no daily maximum is set, but overtime is prohibited after a given number of hours of work in a week or month.

Only rarely are the overtime regulations relaxed during the busy season. In one case the agreement provided that a permit from the union could be secured for overtime work at regular pay, and in a few cases the union representative could permit 1 hour a day of overtime work at straight pay during the busy season.

Work on Sundays and Holidays

Although work on Sundays is occasionally prohibited or limited to cases of real emergency, the usual practice in the building trades is to pay for Sunday work at double rates. Since time and a half is quite often paid for overtime work during the week, it is apparent that Sunday work in these cases is penalized by the requirement of a higher rate.

Exceptions to the double-time Sunday rate were negligible for journeymen in the trowel crafts and for structural-iron workers, steam fitters' helpers, lathers, and elevator constructors. Less than double time was paid in about 25 percent of the cases in the painting trades, in about 20 percent of the agreements for asbestos workers, and in 12 to 16 percent of the agreements for hod carriers, electricians, plasterers, carpenters, building laborers, granite cutters, stonecutters, and trowel crafts helpers.

Holiday work is somewhat more strictly regulated than Sunday work. Exceptions to the double-time rate are less frequently allowed and holiday work is more frequently prohibited or limited to emergencies for which a permit must be secured. Labor Day is usually protected as a holiday by stringent regulations of this kind. The asbestos workers are alone, however, in requiring triple pay for work done on Labor Day.

The number of holidays ranged from 3 to 11, but more than half the agreements contained provisions covering 6 holidays—New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Armistice Day was covered in 57 agreements, making it only about one-sixth as frequent as the 6 holidays named above. Washington's Birthday was named as a holiday in 47 cases, Election Day and Columbus Day in 28 cases, and Lincoln's Birthday in 17 cases. Ten other holidays were provided in certain agreements, most of these being State holidays such as Admission Day in California, and San Jacinto Day in Texas. The agreements for New York City and Boston had the most holidays. Workers in the building trades are not often paid for time off on holidays.

Extra Pay for Special Contingencies

Various extra rates are sometimes set to cover special conditions not governed by the regular, overtime, or holiday rates. The most common type of extra pay is that provided when workers are called, but not put to work. The minimum "call" pay is usually 2 hours' pay at regular rates, though 1, 3, or 4 hours' pay is sometimes specified. When weather or other conditions beyond the employer's control are responsible, this penalty is sometimes not exacted. In some cases when work is begun but does not continue through the

entire working day, a minimum amount must be paid—usually half a day's pay, sometimes a full day's pay. In some agreements when less than a full day is worked, actual working time must be paid for at double the usual rate.

Waiting on the job for materials or for work is usually compensated at regular rates. Time spent waiting for pay, which in most cases is paid to men on the job on a designated day of the week, is usually paid at straight time, although sometimes this applies only in cases of lay-off or discharge. Less frequently, workers are paid time and a half or double time until wages are received. A time limit is usually set on the amount of delay permissible; after that time the men must stop work until the wages are paid, and such a stoppage is not considered a violation of the agreement. If the men are required to go to the main office for their wages, 1 hour's pay and carfare are often given.

Men on second or third shifts are frequently given an hour's bonus. The minimum "call" pay and minimum starting pay for night-shift workers is usually double that given on the regular shift. An extra amount is also given in some cases for unsheltered or unusually dangerous work. Painters, for example, receive extra pay for work above a certain height from the street and for using the spray machine. Engineers are usually given an extra amount for raising steam before regular working hours begin.

Employment of Disabled and Older Workers

Partially disabled and older workers are permitted to work for less than the regular scale of wages. In order to protect the union scale, however, the conditions surrounding lower-paid work are usually regulated by the union. In some cases a lower rate is specified in the agreement or in working rules; more frequently the union, through its representatives, assumes responsibility for negotiating a rate for each case. In a few instances the rate is left to the determination of the employer and the individual worker.

Most agreements provide that a permit to work at a lower rate must be obtained from the union for each individual and, in the case of older workers, shall apply only to those beyond a definite age limit, usually 60 years of age. Occasionally such permits are restricted to persons who have had a required number of years' membership in the union. In some cases handicapped workers are permitted to work only at odd jobs or as helpers.

Very rarely has there been any effort to provide work for the older members. A novel requirement is that of the Painters' District Council No. 9 in New York City, which provided that if 10 to 20 journeymen are employed, at least one must be 55 years of age or

over. If 20 or more journeymen are on a job, at least two must be of that age.

Work Done by Out-of-Town Contractors

Since working conditions and wage rates in a community are affected by the standards of incoming contractors who bring in their own men, regulation of this type of work is of great importance to union members. Working for out-of-town contractors is prohibited in some cases, but more frequently it is discouraged by a requirement that local contractors must be given preference by the union. In some cases only foremen may be imported; in others all imported men must transfer to the local union which has jurisdiction. If the union with jurisdiction is unable to supply all the workers needed, however, outside workers may be brought in. In one case the local union concerned must first grant a permit for the importations. In many cases regulation takes the form of requiring at least 50 percent of the workers on a job to be local men.

The wage rate at which outside men may work is also regulated in the union agreements. In over 60 percent of the cases studied, jobs performed within the jurisdiction of a local union must be paid at the rates of that union. In about 35 percent of the cases the workers receive whichever rate is higher, their own home rate or the rate prevailing where the job is performed. In only a few cases were men permitted to work at their home rate regardless of its relation to the prevailing rates where the job was done.

Members Accepting Out-of-Town Jobs

From the workers' standpoint, the chief problem in connection with out-of-town work is the added expense for transportation, room and board, and time lost while traveling to the job. Hence, the union agreements usually set minimum amounts to compensate workers for such expenses.

Out-of-town work for local contractors is less frequently discouraged than work for incoming employers. In two cases, however, members were prohibited from accepting out-of-town work; in another the union in the city where the job was located must consent. In four cases workers could be sent out only if there was a shortage of men where the job was to be done. Frequently the agreements require all men going out of town to transfer to the local having jurisdiction. This sometimes applies only to jobs of longer than a month's duration.

About half of the agreements provide that men going to out-of-town work shall receive whichever rate is higher—their home rate or the prevailing rate where the job is done. In a third of the agreements they are to receive their home rate, while in the remaining cases they

are to be paid the rate of the local union having jurisdiction over the job. Since the former involve chiefly men going out of large cities where rates are above the level of nearby cities, and the latter largely men going from smaller towns to nearby cities where rates are higher, it can be said that men going out of town are usually paid whichever rate is higher.

Sharing of Work

Two chief methods of sharing work are followed: Unemployment rosters may be set up by the union and jobs assigned to each worker in turn, or the work available at any one time may be divided equally among the union members. Although the operation of an unemployment roster is relatively simple, there are many variations in the process of sharing work already existing. In one city the carpenters divide the available work into 4-hour shifts, but a more common procedure is for the days or hours per week to be drastically reduced. In other cases alternate weeks are worked. Some agreements provide that such reductions in the regular working schedule shall be put into effect automatically whenever a given proportion of union members are out of work.

Apprentices

The regulation of apprentices is important both to employers and to employees. Employers wish to be assured of an ample labor supply. Employees, on the other hand, seek to protect their job opportunities and wages by controlling the number of apprentices. During times of severe unemployment employers and unions may agree that no new apprentices shall be taken on until employment opportunities are more numerous. Such prohibitions were in force in a few cases covered by this study.

Every union regulating apprentices specifies the maximum proportion that these shall form of the total working force. This proportion is usually given as the ratio of apprentices to journeymen, but in addition a maximum is frequently set on the number of apprentices permitted to work on one job. One apprentice to three journeymen and one to five journeymen are the most common ratios, though instances were found with ratios as high as one apprentice for every journeyman and as low as 1 to 15 journeymen. In some cases the agreement limits the number of apprentices to one or two to each job or shop.

The minimum age for apprentices varied from 15 to 18 years. The maximum age was not more than 23 years, except in one case where 30 years was the upper limit. Sons of journeymen are usually given preference in applying for apprenticeships. Generally, apprentices must join the union either as soon as accepted or within a specified period after acceptance. When a probation period is estab-

lished, apprentices are generally not required to join until the probation period has elapsed.

The term of apprenticeship sometimes varies within a trade. Carpenters, asbestos workers, stonecutters, and sheet-metal workers, however, have a uniform 4-year term; granite cutters a 3-year term; and marble, stone, and slate workers a 1-year term. An apprenticeship term as long as 5 years was specified only for plumbers and painters, and then in a minority of the cases; 3 years is the most frequent term for these trades.

The entrance wage rate for apprentices is, of course, proportionately lower for trades which have the longer terms. In most cases apprentices start at about one-third the journeymen's rate, with specified increases every 6 months or a year. In a few cases with 1-year apprenticeship terms, the starting rate was as high as 75 percent of the journeymen's rate. When the term is long, starting rates are as low as one-fifth the journeymen's scale.

The machinery for regulating apprenticeship usually rests with the local union. In some cases, however, detailed regulation of the apprentice system is left to a joint board or committee. The sheet-metal workers secure uniformity throughout the trade through their standard agreement. In some trades, as for instance the bricklayers, minimum standards are set in the constitution of the international union. When State laws regulate apprenticeship (as in Wisconsin) uniform requirements are, of course, imposed throughout the various trades in the State.

Temporary Workers

Because the closed union shop is the rule in the building trades, some provision must be made in case the union is unable to furnish all the workers required. Employers are usually permitted to hire from any source in such circumstances, although a reasonable time must be given the union in which to supply the men needed. Occasionally a period considered "reasonable" is specified, usually 48 hours, though the time may vary from 1 to 3 days.

In many cases temporary nonunion help may start work only if granted a permit card by the union; in others such persons may be employed only until union men are available, and in one case for only a day at a time. Occasionally such temporary workers must be discharged within 48 hours after the union's notification that it is able to furnish the required workers. In two cases they need not be discharged until the job is completed. Another common type of regulation is the requirement that such new men must join the union at once or within a short period after being taken on, usually 1 day. However, because such a provision has the effect of increasing the available supply of union workers, some local unions refuse to accept

such temporary help into the union. In many cases the union reserves the right to reject or accept such applicants; in others they are accepted only after having worked for a period of from 15 days to 3 months, thus proving the need for additions to the local labor supply.

Other Provisions

Piece work and subcontracting are usually forbidden to union members. In rare cases union members are permitted to do subcontracting, but only if they do not work as journeymen for the following year or if they have at least 5 years' membership in the union. Employers in many cases are required to give work only to subcontractors who observe union conditions.

There are numerous provisions relating to the amount of output and use of machinery. Many agreements embody a condemnation of restriction of output in any form. In a few, however, standard minimum production levels are set which may, in effect, become maxima. In the agreements of some trades, such as those of painters, are found provisions which limit the size of the brush or limit the kind of work on which spray machines may be used. In general, however, restrictive provisions are not found in building-trades agreements or working rules.

Although in most cases the workers reserve the right not to work with nonunion men, in only a few cases did the agreements stipulate that materials must be union-made. A few agreements carried a prohibition against the use of prison-made materials.

Trend of Union Wage Rates and Hours in Each Building Trade

Indexes for each building trade from 1907 to 1936 are shown in table 8. Only one trade had a higher wage-rate index in 1936 than in 1929—the portable and hoisting engineers with an index of 104.2. The journeyman trades with a 1936 wage-scale index less than 5 points lower than the 1929 index were: Cement finishers (95.1), electricians (96.9), glaziers (95.5), lathers (95.5), plumbers and gas fitters (95.2), composition roofers (96.2), structural-iron workers (95.6). Journeyman trades whose wage-scale indexes were lowest as compared to their respective 1929 indexes were: Bricklayers (84.7), plasterers (86.1), sign painters (87.6), stonecutters (85.3), stonemasons (85.2).

Of the helpers' and laborers' group, the building laborers' wage scales showed the greatest increase since 1933, the index in 1936 being 96.2. Tile layers' helpers were next with a 1936 index of 95.9. Plasterers' laborers and elevator constructors' helpers showed the least improvement since 1929, their wage-scale indexes in 1936 being 88.2 and 89.5, respectively.

TABLE 8.—*Indexes of union scales of wages and hours in each building trade, 1907 to 1936*

[1929=100]

Year	Asbestos workers		Bricklayers		Carpenters		Cement finishers		Electricians (inside wiremen)		Elevator constructors	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907	-------	-------	37.9	112.0	32.0	107.2	38.5	109.1	31.3	110.3	-------	-------
1908	-------	-------	38.9	109.6	34.0	105.6	38.4	108.1	34.2	109.5	-------	-------
1909	-------	-------	39.7	107.3	35.9	104.4	39.6	108.9	35.3	108.8	-------	-------
1910	-------	-------	40.4	105.3	37.6	103.1	40.0	108.7	36.3	108.2	-------	-------
1911	-------	-------	40.4	104.9	38.1	102.6	41.5	107.7	36.7	108.0	-------	-------
1912	-------	-------	41.0	104.9	38.9	102.5	41.5	107.7	37.1	107.6	-------	-------
1913	-------	-------	41.7	104.7	39.5	102.4	42.5	106.5	37.9	107.2	-------	-------
1914	-------	-------	42.8	104.2	40.1	102.0	42.9	105.8	39.1	106.8	41.8	102.7
1915	-------	-------	42.9	104.1	40.6	102.0	43.3	105.8	39.9	106.2	42.1	102.2
1916	40.0	103.0	43.3	103.9	41.8	102.0	43.7	104.2	40.7	105.3	43.1	102.1
1917	42.1	102.6	44.8	103.6	45.5	102.0	46.2	103.0	43.3	104.9	46.2	101.6
1918	47.1	102.0	48.1	103.6	50.5	100.9	51.0	102.5	48.2	104.2	49.2	101.6
1919	57.3	101.0	53.4	103.4	58.2	100.3	57.2	101.7	55.2	103.3	57.3	100.9
1920	74.5	100.9	72.8	103.3	77.8	100.4	77.7	101.2	72.8	103.0	73.6	100.8
1921	75.5	101.1	72.3	103.3	78.4	100.3	80.3	101.2	75.4	103.0	77.4	100.7
1922	70.3	101.1	70.4	103.3	72.7	100.4	74.5	101.1	71.1	103.0	72.4	100.4
1923	72.9	100.9	79.7	103.3	81.0	100.7	81.5	101.1	73.8	103.0	76.9	100.5
1924	81.4	101.0	84.3	103.2	86.7	100.6	90.1	101.1	82.4	102.9	86.3	100.5
1925	84.6	101.0	89.2	103.1	88.5	100.6	90.6	100.8	86.7	102.9	90.5	100.4
1926	90.5	101.0	94.7	103.2	95.0	100.6	96.7	100.8	91.3	102.9	95.3	100.4
1927	95.0	100.9	97.0	102.7	98.1	100.6	101.0	100.5	95.1	102.9	98.8	100.4
1928	95.6	100.9	97.8	102.7	98.4	100.0	100.0	99.9	96.0	102.4	99.8	100.4
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	105.8	96.3	102.4	97.6	104.0	96.9	106.6	96.1	101.8	97.6	104.7	96.8
1931	106.8	94.0	102.2	96.1	104.2	95.4	107.0	95.0	103.2	96.6	105.2	95.0
1932	89.0	92.8	87.5	93.9	85.4	93.0	93.4	93.9	98.5	94.3	97.9	95.0
1933	88.7	91.8	85.2	94.9	85.2	91.6	91.2	95.7	89.9	94.3	91.0	93.0
1934	88.6	91.7	84.5	93.3	86.7	90.8	92.1	92.2	90.1	88.7	91.2	92.2
1935	89.8	91.0	84.2	93.2	87.8	90.4	92.6	92.0	94.4	85.1	91.3	91.9
1936	93.5	91.3	84.7	93.2	92.4	90.5	95.1	91.6	96.9	85.1	92.4	92.6

Year	Engineers (portable and hoisting)		Glaziers		Granite cutters		Lathers		Marble setters		Mosaic and terrazzo workers	
1907	-------	-------	-------	-------	36.6	102.5	-------	-------	38.4	102.6	-------	-------
1908	-------	-------	-------	-------	36.8	102.3	-------	-------	38.8	102.6	-------	-------
1909	-------	-------	-------	-------	37.4	102.3	-------	-------	39.0	101.5	-------	-------
1910	-------	-------	-------	-------	37.6	101.9	-------	-------	39.5	101.3	-------	-------
1911	-------	-------	-------	-------	37.7	101.6	-------	-------	39.9	100.9	-------	-------
1912	41.8	105.6	-------	-------	38.1	101.2	39.4	104.0	40.1	100.9	-------	-------
1913	43.0	104.1	-------	-------	40.1	100.0	40.3	104.0	42.7	100.9	-------	-------
1914	43.6	104.0	-------	-------	40.3	100.4	41.0	104.0	43.2	100.7	-------	-------
1915	43.6	103.5	-------	-------	40.5	100.4	41.5	103.5	43.6	100.7	-------	-------
1916	44.1	103.1	-------	-------	42.2	100.3	42.7	103.5	43.8	100.5	37.7	103.9
1917	46.5	102.4	-------	-------	43.8	100.3	44.4	103.0	43.8	100.4	39.7	103.9
1918	53.2	100.8	45.9	101.6	52.2	100.3	47.9	103.0	46.1	100.4	42.9	100.2
1919	58.3	100.3	49.1	101.6	61.7	100.3	53.3	102.7	51.2	100.0	46.1	100.2
1920	75.5	99.8	71.0	101.2	76.0	100.3	76.0	102.1	67.7	100.0	68.2	100.2
1921	76.7	99.4	72.2	101.6	83.7	100.1	77.2	101.9	68.8	100.1	69.4	100.2
1922	72.2	99.1	72.4	101.7	83.5	99.3	72.5	102.0	67.4	100.1	67.4	100.2
1923	79.8	98.7	76.7	101.2	85.1	99.9	80.1	102.3	76.2	100.1	69.0	100.2
1924	84.8	98.7	80.9	101.2	85.8	100.2	86.4	102.1	79.7	100.1	81.5	100.3
1925	88.5	99.0	90.0	100.8	86.8	100.3	94.2	101.8	81.4	100.1	85.7	100.2
1926	93.4	99.2	91.2	101.2	97.7	100.1	96.6	101.5	91.0	100.1	87.5	100.2
1927	96.4	100.8	97.4	101.5	97.1	100.3	100.5	101.0	92.9	100.0	91.1	99.9
1928	100.4	99.7	98.5	101.1	98.2	100.3	100.8	100.5	93.4	100.0	95.3	99.9
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	107.7	95.1	104.6	96.8	105.1	95.2	104.3	94.3	100.3	94.7	104.7	94.5
1931	107.7	93.7	105.3	95.1	105.2	94.4	103.7	93.8	100.8	93.0	105.6	93.6
1932	100.7	92.6	88.2	92.9	94.2	94.8	93.1	93.3	92.3	92.0	97.2	89.8
1933	99.6	91.7	88.0	92.9	90.7	93.6	89.7	92.9	89.2	91.9	89.5	91.0
1934	101.4	89.7	93.2	88.1	90.6	92.1	92.1	87.5	88.8	90.9	90.8	90.9
1935	103.1	89.2	94.1	87.5	90.5	92.1	93.1	87.4	89.4	90.9	90.8	90.3
1936	104.2	89.7	95.5	87.8	90.5	91.5	95.5	86.5	90.0	90.8	91.1	89.4

TABLE 8.—*Indexes of union scales of wages and hours in each building trade, 1907 to 1936*—Continued

Year	Painters		Plasterers		Plumbers and gas fitters		Roofers—composition		Roofers—slate and tile		Sheet-metal workers	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907	27.5	114.1	39.9	108.8	37.8	104.7					33.8	105.4
1908	30.5	112.3	39.8	108.3	38.2	104.8					34.5	105.3
1909	32.6	110.7	40.1	108.3	38.8	104.8					34.7	105.3
1910	34.6	109.3	40.5	108.2	39.1	104.6					35.7	105.3
1911	35.3	108.6	40.8	108.8	41.4	104.3					36.8	105.0
1912	35.7	108.5	41.6	107.5	41.6	103.5					37.6	103.7
1913	37.3	107.9	42.0	107.5	43.0	103.5					39.3	103.5
1914	38.5	107.6	42.2	107.4	43.6	103.1	36.2	103.7	37.0	104.0	40.7	103.4
1915	38.7	107.6	42.4	106.9	43.9	103.1	37.1	103.7	38.4	104.0	41.3	103.2
1916	42.3	106.9	43.9	105.8	44.3	102.6	37.4	103.7	39.5	103.6	42.0	102.8
1917	43.6	106.8	45.2	105.7	45.8	102.5	39.5	103.0	42.1	101.8	43.8	102.7
1918	48.1	106.3	47.6	105.4	50.6	101.6	44.8	102.5	46.1	101.8	51.3	101.6
1919	56.3	106.1	54.9	105.4	57.2	101.3	49.8	102.5	52.5	101.5	56.6	101.2
1920	76.7	103.0	71.7	105.2	74.0	101.3	70.8	102.5	67.9	101.5	75.9	100.8
1921	78.9	103.1	75.6	104.9	77.4	101.1	74.2	100.6	73.9	101.4	78.7	100.8
1922	73.8	103.9	72.7	105.0	71.9	101.1	71.0	100.6	70.7	101.3	73.0	100.7
1923	81.0	103.6	81.0	105.5	79.4	101.1	71.9	100.6	78.8	101.6	78.6	100.7
1924	85.3	103.5	90.6	105.6	86.6	101.1	83.3	100.6	87.3	101.2	86.3	100.7
1925	90.0	103.8	92.1	105.3	88.4	101.1	85.8	100.6	91.3	101.2	89.2	100.7
1926	95.4	103.4	98.9	102.2	95.2	101.1	93.3	100.6	94.3	101.2	95.3	100.7
1927	98.6	103.0	101.0	101.8	97.2	100.9	95.9	100.6	98.8	101.2	98.2	100.4
1928	100.2	100.3	101.2	100.9	99.2	100.9	98.1	100.5	99.0	101.2	96.3	100.1
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	105.6	98.9	105.0	97.7	103.9	95.4	106.0	96.1	103.1	95.7	104.6	96.3
1931	106.1	98.0	104.7	97.0	105.1	94.1	106.7	94.9	103.5	94.1	106.2	94.7
1932	89.6	97.9	87.1	95.2	91.4	93.7	93.2	93.9	89.9	94.1	92.1	93.3
1933	87.8	97.7	83.7	97.2	90.6	93.3	91.2	95.1	87.7	94.1	89.4	93.2
1934	86.4	85.6	84.6	93.1	91.4	92.4	93.0	92.6	87.2	93.8	89.7	91.9
1935	86.6	85.5	85.6	91.6	92.8	91.8	95.6	92.5	89.5	92.6	90.4	92.0
1936	91.0	85.6	86.1	90.1	95.2	90.6	96.2	93.1	90.2	93.4	92.2	91.9

Year	Sign painters		Steam and sprinkler fitters		Stonecutters		Stonemasons		Structural-iron workers		Tile layers	
1907			33.8	105.9	38.1	101.2	34.7	106.8	31.8	108.1		
1908			34.2	105.9	38.2	101.2	35.2	106.8	34.7	105.9		
1909			38.9	105.6	38.2	101.2	35.3	106.8	37.2	104.5		
1910			36.1	105.0	38.4	101.2	35.6	105.2	39.5	103.4		
1911			37.3	104.9	38.5	101.2	36.0	104.5	40.5	103.2		
1912			37.9	104.2	38.6	100.9	36.4	104.5	41.2	102.1	42.7	102.8
1913	39.9	106.7	39.3	103.8	39.6	100.8	37.6	104.4	42.5	101.7	44.8	102.3
1914	40.1	106.3	40.0	102.5	41.1	100.8	38.7	104.4	43.3	101.5	45.0	102.3
1915	40.1	106.0	40.9	102.5	41.4	100.8	39.1	104.3	43.3	101.5	45.3	101.9
1916	40.9	106.1	41.7	102.2	41.8	100.4	39.7	104.1	44.0	101.2	45.9	101.4
1917	42.7	105.6	43.3	102.1	43.8	100.3	41.2	104.0	46.6	101.0	48.2	101.1
1918	46.7	105.5	47.3	101.1	46.7	100.3	45.2	104.0	53.4	100.7	49.6	101.1
1919	56.1	105.4	53.2	101.0	55.5	100.3	50.7	103.4	60.1	100.5	54.1	100.7
1920	75.7	105.3	70.2	100.9	72.7	100.2	70.7	103.4	76.2	100.5	72.8	100.4
1921	78.5	105.4	71.1	100.8	74.7	100.2	72.4	103.5	77.6	100.5	72.2	100.5
1922	77.8	105.4	69.5	100.8	71.7	100.2	67.4	103.4	70.5	100.5	71.0	100.3
1923	84.0	103.4	72.9	100.8	78.2	100.1	79.7	103.4	75.1	100.5	77.6	100.6
1924	95.7	101.6	83.6	100.8	84.0	100.1	84.5	103.1	85.0	100.5	88.1	100.6
1925	96.7	101.6	88.0	100.8	87.5	100.3	86.1	103.1	85.9	100.2	90.2	100.6
1926	96.2	103.7	95.3	100.7	95.4	100.1	94.9	103.3	92.4	100.5	94.6	100.6
1927	98.9	101.8	98.0	100.5	95.1	100.1	96.1	103.1	99.0	100.5	99.0	100.5
1928	99.0	101.7	99.4	100.5	95.5	100.2	97.3	103.0	99.2	100.4	98.9	100.2
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	99.9	99.1	104.9	95.5	100.7	96.9	101.5	96.6	105.5	96.9	104.5	94.8
1931	99.8	98.1	105.5	94.5	101.0	96.4	102.0	94.9	106.5	95.8	105.6	93.6
1932	90.1	97.6	90.9	93.6	93.7	94.3	90.5	94.5	92.3	93.4	91.1	92.6
1933	83.2	97.8	88.2	93.1	84.7	94.3	84.5	93.8	91.3	93.1	88.3	92.4
1934	82.9	95.1	89.2	92.5	85.1	93.0	84.4	93.4	92.5	91.8	88.3	86.2
1935	85.6	93.1	90.7	92.2	85.1	92.7	84.2	93.3	93.2	90.7	89.0	86.2
1936	87.6	92.9	93.7	92.4	85.3	92.8	85.2	93.3	95.6	90.6	90.7	86.1

TABLE 8.—*Indexes of union scales of wages and hours in each building trade, 1907 to 1936*—Continued

Year	Building laborers		Hod carriers (masons' tenders)		Plasterers' laborers		Elevator constructors' helpers		Marble setters' helpers		Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers		Tile layers' helpers	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907	35.0	108.5	33.1	110.5	34.1	106.6	------	------	------	------	26.4	103.1	------	------
1908	35.2	108.5	33.2	110.5	35.6	106.2	------	------	------	------	26.8	103.0	------	------
1909	35.3	108.1	33.3	110.1	36.0	105.9	------	------	------	------	26.9	102.8	------	------
1910	36.7	105.5	33.8	109.2	36.2	105.9	------	------	------	------	29.1	101.8	------	------
1911	36.8	105.5	34.1	108.6	36.2	105.8	------	------	------	------	29.3	101.7	------	------
1912	37.2	105.5	34.3	107.8	36.6	105.3	------	------	35.8	100.5	30.2	101.6	36.1	103.0
1913	38.8	105.5	34.8	107.8	37.5	105.3	------	------	37.9	100.5	31.0	101.3	36.8	102.5
1914	39.2	105.2	35.2	106.4	38.3	105.4	37.5	102.9	38.1	100.1	31.6	102.0	37.1	102.5
1915	39.4	105.2	35.4	106.4	38.4	105.4	37.8	102.2	38.1	100.1	32.5	102.0	38.4	100.9
1916	41.2	104.6	36.5	106.4	39.4	104.4	38.8	102.2	38.1	100.1	33.0	101.7	39.8	100.6
1917	45.5	103.5	40.7	106.3	42.1	104.2	40.9	101.7	40.6	100.1	35.1	101.7	40.8	99.8
1918	53.4	103.0	47.5	106.3	48.5	104.2	43.6	101.7	42.5	100.1	40.5	100.3	42.1	99.8
1919	60.5	101.1	55.6	105.9	55.3	103.8	52.9	100.9	48.6	100.0	48.6	100.2	51.0	99.5
1920	87.7	100.0	80.8	105.7	80.1	103.8	74.1	100.7	82.0	100.0	70.4	100.2	83.5	99.5
1921	88.2	100.0	81.2	105.7	82.7	103.4	77.5	100.5	81.9	100.2	72.2	100.2	84.4	99.6
1922	82.8	99.3	67.3	105.9	72.6	103.4	73.8	100.6	76.2	100.2	74.1	100.3	79.3	99.6
1923	84.4	100.0	73.5	105.9	80.0	103.5	77.3	100.6	82.3	100.2	78.7	100.3	81.1	100.5
1924	93.9	97.7	76.8	105.8	86.0	103.4	85.2	100.6	89.2	100.2	87.2	100.3	88.3	100.5
1925	89.7	99.8	85.8	105.7	91.7	103.3	89.2	100.5	84.6	100.2	89.7	100.3	90.8	100.5
1926	98.7	100.0	93.5	105.8	97.1	99.9	96.1	100.5	93.9	100.2	95.0	100.2	98.4	100.5
1927	99.1	100.2	95.7	105.8	98.0	99.8	99.0	100.5	93.3	100.0	99.3	100.4	99.5	100.5
1928	99.5	100.1	95.8	105.8	99.6	100.1	100.9	100.5	94.3	100.1	101.4	100.0	101.5	100.5
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	100.0	100.0
1930	105.5	98.1	103.8	99.3	106.0	97.4	105.4	96.2	101.7	95.9	109.3	92.1	108.5	93.6
1931	103.9	97.0	103.5	98.8	105.6	96.6	105.7	94.7	101.8	94.2	109.3	91.8	108.5	92.6
1932	89.4	93.6	85.8	96.6	87.6	96.3	96.9	94.7	93.2	93.8	94.3	91.7	95.8	91.4
1933	84.2	93.2	84.7	96.1	82.5	94.7	88.9	92.5	90.7	94.0	91.6	91.6	91.4	91.5
1934	87.3	89.1	90.3	94.3	84.8	91.8	88.4	91.8	90.9	92.3	91.9	91.1	91.5	87.6
1935	88.6	89.0	87.4	94.2	86.2	90.7	88.6	91.5	91.5	92.3	93.0	91.1	94.6	76.3
1936	96.2	89.5	92.1	94.0	88.2	89.2	89.5	92.1	91.6	92.2	93.2	91.5	95.9	76.3

Union Rates of Wages and Hours by Trades and Cities

Table 9 lists the union rates of wages per hour and hours per week in force on May 15, 1935 and 1936, by trade, in each of the 70 cities included in the survey. Since there are no union rates in force for some trades in some cities, some of the trade classifications lack a full listing of cities. Sometimes there are two or more union rates for the same occupation in the same city. This may be due to two or more unions having different scales, to one union having different agreements with different employers because of various qualifications or conditions, or to both these situations. Where more than one union rate is in effect all are listed in the following tables, the letters A, B, C, etc., being used to designate the different quotations.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*

ASBESTOS WORKERS

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	Newark, N. J	$1.400	40	$1.400	40
Baltimore, Md	1.125	40	1.000	40	New Haven, Conn	1.125	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	40	1.000	40	New Orleans, La	1.000	44		
Boston, Mass	1.250	40	1.250	40	New York, N. Y	1.400	40	1.400	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.000	40	1.000	40	Norfolk, Va	1.000	40	1.100	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.100	40	1.100	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.375	40	Old work	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.150	40	New work	1.250	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.300	40	1.175	40	Omaha, Nebr	1.000	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.075	40	1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.125	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.100	40	1.000	40	Portland, Oreg	1.200	40	1.200	30
Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I	1.000	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo	1.000	35	.875	35	Richmond, Va	1.000	40	.875	44
Detroit, Mich	1.125	40	1.125	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.050	40	1.050	40
Houston, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.200	35	1.200	35
Kansas City, Mo	1.225	40	1.100	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky	1.000	40	1.000	40	South Bend, Ind	1.125	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.000	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass	1.125	40	1.125	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.150	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.000	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.200	35	1.200	35	Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.500	40
Nashville, Tenn	1.000	40	1.000	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.275	40	1.175	40

BRICKLAYERS[1]

Atlanta, Ga	$1.125	40	$1.125	40	Minneapolis, Minn	$1.250	40	$1.250	40
Baltimore, Md	1.100	40	1.100	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district).				
Birmingham, Ala	1.250	40	1.000	40					
Boston, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40	Nashville, Tenn	1.250	40	1.100	44
Buffalo, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J	1.500	40	1.500	40
Butte, Mont	1.625	30	1.625	30	New Haven, Conn	1.200	40	1.200	40
Charleston, S. C	1.000	44	1.000	44	New Orleans, La	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.333	40	1.333	40	New York, N. Y	1.500	40	1.500	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.500	40	Norfolk, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40
Sewer and tunnel bricklayers	1.750	48	2.250	44	Oklahoma City, Okla	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Omaha, Nebr	1.125	40	1.125	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Peoria, Ill	1.375	40	1.250	40
Sewer and tunnel bricklayers	1.750	40	1.750	40	Sewer and tunnel bricklayers	1.525	40		
Columbus, Ohio	1.300	40	1.300	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.500	24	1.500	24
Dallas, Tex	1.125	40	1.125	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Davenport, Iowa (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
					Portland, Oreg	1.350	40	1.200	40
					Providence, R. I	1.250	40	1.250	40
					Reading, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.300	35	1.300	35	Richmond, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.000	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40
Sewer and tunnel bricklayers	1.500	35	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.500	35	1.500	35	St. Louis, Mo	1.500	40	1.500	40
Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.100	40	1.100	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.125	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40
Erie, Pa	1.313	40	1.313	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.500	30	1.500	30
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Houston, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash	1.500	30	1.500	30
Indianapolis, Ind	1.425	40	1.300	40	South Bend, Ind	1.250	40	1.250	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	44	1.000	44	Spokane, Wash	1.250	40	1.250	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.325	40	1.325	40	Springfield, Mass	1.375	40	1.375	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.125	40	1.125	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.500	40
Louisville, Ky	1.250	40	1.250	40	Wichita, Kans	1.125	40		
Madison, Wis	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Manchester, N. H	1.300	40	1.300	40	York, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.375	40	1.375	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.125	40	1.000	40					
Sewer and tunnel bricklayers	1.600	40	1.500	40					

[1] In cities where different kinds of bricklaying are not listed separately, it can generally be assumed that the general bricklaying rate prevails also for sewer and tunnel bricklayers.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

CARPENTERS[1]

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga	$1.000	40	$0.900	40
Baltimore, Md	1.100	40	1.100	40
Millwrights	1.200	40	1.200	40
Parquetry floor layers	1.250	40	1.250	40
Ship carpenters	.650	40	.650	40
Ship calkers	.720	44	.720	44
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass	1.175	40	1.175	40
Wharf and bridge carpenters	1.075	40	1.075	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.200	40	1.000	40
Millwrights	1.300	40	1.100	40
Butte, Mont	1.500	30	1.250	30
Charleston, S. C.:				
Rate A	.750	44	.750	44
Rate B	.800	40	.800	40
Ship carpenters	.500	44	.500	44
Charleston, W. Va	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charlotte, N. C	.700	44	.700	44
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.313	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	1.150	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.100	30
Des Moines, Iowa	1.150	40	1.150	35
Detroit, Mich	1.000	40	1.000	40
Millwrights	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
Erie, Pa	.800	40	.800	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	.900	40
Wharf and bridge carpenters	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.150	40	1.000	40
Jacksonville, Fla	.750	44	.750	44
Kansas City, Mo	1.125	40	1.125	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	40	1.000	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.100	40	1.000	40
Millwrights	1.000	40	1.000	40
Wharf and bridge carpenters	1.125	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky.:				
Rate A	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rate B	.800	40	-------	-----
Madison, Wis	.900	40	.900	40
Manchester, N. H	1.000	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn	$1.000	40	$0.875	40
Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Rate A	1.050	40	.925	40
Rate B	.925	40	.925	40
Wharf and bridge carpenters	1.050	40	1.050	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.000	35	1.000	35
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Nashville, Tenn	.900	40	.750	44
Newark, N. J	1.400	40	1.400	40
New Haven, Conn	1.063	40	1.063	40
New Orleans, La	.750	44	.750	44
Wharf and bridge carpenters	.800	40	.800	40
New York, N. Y	1.400	40	1.400	40
Norfolk, Va	.800	44	.800	44
Omaha, Nebr	.900	40	.900	40
Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.250	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Portland, Oreg	1.000	40	1.000	40
Ship carpenters	1.000	40	1.000	44
Providence, R. I	1.000	44	1.000	44
Reading, Pa	1.200	35	1.200	35
Richmond, Va	.800	40	.800	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.050	40	1.050	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Louis, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
Ship carpenters	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.000	35	1.000	35
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	.900	44
San Antonio, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
San Francisco, Calif	1.125	40	.900	40
Ship carpenters	.925	44	.875	40
Wharf and bridge carpenters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Scranton, Pa	1.125	40	1.125	40
Seattle, Wash	1.125	30	1.125	30
Parquetry floor layers	1.250	30	1.250	30
Ship carpenters	1.100	40	1.100	40
Ship calkers	1.140	40	1.000	44
South Bend, Ind	1.000	40	1.000	40
Spokane, Wash	1.000	40	1.000	40
Springfield, Mass	1.000	40	1.000	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Washington, D. C	1.375	40	1.375	40
Wichita, Kans	.875	40	.750	44
Worcester, Mass	1.000	40	1.000	40
York, Pa	.900	40	.900	40
Youngstown, Ohio	1.125	40	1.200	40

CEMENT FINISHERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.000	40	$1.000	40
Baltimore, Md	1.000	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass	1.250	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.125	40	1.125	40
Butte, Mont	1.625	30	1.625	30
Charleston, S. C	1.000	44	1.000	44
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.313	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.025	40	1.025	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	$1.000	40	$1.000	40
Dallas, Tex	1.000	44	1.000	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.094	44
Des Moines, Iowa	1.125	40	1.125	40
Detroit, Mich	1.000	40	-------	-----
Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40

[1] In cities where different kinds of carpentering are not listed separately it can generally be assumed that the general carpenter rate prevails for millwrights, parquetry floor layers, ship carpenters, and wharf and bridge carpenters.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

CEMENT FINISHERS—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
El Paso, Tex	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa	$1.050	40	$1.050	40
Erie, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.400	40	1.400	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	-------	-----	Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
Houston, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40	Portland, Oreg	1.000	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.100	40	.900	40	Providence, R. I	1.150	44	1.000	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	40	1.000	40	Reading, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.125	40	1.125	40	Richmond, Va	1.100	40	1.100	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.250	44	1.250	44	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky	1.100	40	1.100	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.313	40	1.313	40
Madison, Wis	.900	40	.900	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H	1.300	40	1.300	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.100	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.125	40	1.100	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.125	40	1.125	40	Scranton, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.200	35	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash	1.250	30	1.125	30
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					San Francisco, Calif	1.125	40	1.125	40
Newark, N. J	1.500	40	1.500	40	South Bend, Ind	1.000	40	1.000	40
New Haven, Conn	1.200	40	1.200	40	Spokane, Wash	1.250	30	1.250	30
New Orleans, La	.850	44	.850	44	Springfield, Mass	1.375	40	1.375	40
New York, N. Y	1.400	40	1.400	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Norfolk, Va	1.100	40	1.100	40	Washington, D. C	1.375	40	1.250	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	30	Wichita, Kans	.875	40	-------	-----
Omaha, Nebr	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40

ELECTRICIANS (Inside wiremen and fixture hangers)

Atlanta, Ga	1.125	40	$1.125	40	Manchester, N. H	$0.850	40	$0.850	40
Baltimore, Md	1.375	40	1.000	40	Memphis, Tenn	1.125	40	1.125	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.125	40	1.125	40	Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Boston, Mass	1.250	40	1.250	40	Class A	1.250	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.125	40	1.125	40	Class B	1.000	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont	1.500	30	1.500	30	Class C	.875	40	.875	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.000	40	1.000	40	Minneapolis, Minn	1.125	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	20	1.500	20	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Modernization	1.063	40	1.063	40	Nashville, Tenn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	30	1.500	40	Maintenance	1.250	40	1.250	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	New Haven, Conn	1.125	40	1.125	40
Dallas, Tex	1.000	44	1.000	40	New Orleans, La	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.250	40	New York, N. Y	1.700	35	1.600	35
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Norfolk, Va	.900	40	.900	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.250	30	Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	[3] 32	1.250	[3] 32	Omaha, Nebr	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich	1.375	44	1.250	44	Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	30	Maintenance	1.000	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Erie, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40	Maintenance	1.000	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	.750	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Houston, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Portland, Maine	.900	40	.900	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.250	40	1.250	40	Portland, Oreg	1.250	30	1.250	30
Repairs, etc	1.000	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I	1.000	44	1.000	44
Jacksonville, Fla.:					Reading, Pa	.800	44	.800	44
Rate A	1.100	40	1.100	40	Richmond, Va	.800	40	.800	40
Rate B	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	30	Rock Island (Ill.) district	[4] 1.050	40	1.050	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	44	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.500	40	1.500	40
Louisville, Ky.:					St. Paul, Minn	1.000	44	1.000	44
Rate A	1.000	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	44	1.125	40
Rate B	.750	40	-------	-----	San Antonio, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
Madison, Wis.:					San Francisco, Calif	1.250	30	1.250	30
Rate A	.900	30	.900	30	Fixture hangers	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rate B	1.200	30	1.200	30	Scranton, Pa	1.125	40	1.125	40

[3] Full time provided 40 hours but members restricted to 32.
[4] Old scale, strike pending.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

ELECTRICIANS—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
Seattle, Wash	$1.375	30	$1.375	30	Toledo, Ohio	$1.375	35	$1.375	35
Fixture hangers	1.125	30	1.125	30	Washington, D. C	1.650	40	1.650	40
South Bend, Ind	1.000	40	.900	40	Wichita, Kans	.800	48	.800	48
Spokane, Wash	1.125	35	1.125	35	Worcester, Mass	1.125	40	1.125	40
Fixture hangers	1.000	35	1.000	35	Youngstown, Ohio	1.350	40	1.350	30
Springfield, Mass	1.125	40	1.125	40					

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.150	40	$1.150	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md	1.250	40	1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn	$1.120	40	$0.980	44
Repair	1.250	44	1.250	44	Maintenance	1.010	40		
Birmingham, Ala	1.150	40	1.150	40	New Haven, Conn	1.300	40	1.300	40
Maintenance	1.030	44	1.030	44	New Orleans, La	1.110	40	1.110	44
Boston, Mass	1.330	40	1.330	40	Maintenance	1.000	40	1.000	36
Buffalo, N. Y	1.210	40	1.180	40	New York, N. Y	1.403	40	1.403	40
Maintenance	1.090	40	1.060	40	Norfolk, Va	1.060	44	1.060	44
Butte, Mont	1.540	40	1.540	40	Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	44	1.000	44
Service	1.254	40	1.254	40	Maintenance	.900	44	.900	44
Charleston, W. Va	1.100	40	1.100	40	Omaha, Nebr	1.105	44	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.425	40	Maintenance	1.000	44	.900	44
Maintenance and inspection	1.350	40			Peoria, Ill	1.290	40	1.290	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.300	40	1.300	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.360	40	1.360	40
Maintenance and inspection	1.170	40	1.170	40	Maintenance	1.220	40	1.220	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.400	40	1.300	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.490	40	1.490	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.190	40	1.190	40	Maintenance	1.340	40	1.340	40
Dallas, Tex	1.200	40	1.000	40	Portland, Maine	1.120	44	1.120	44
Maintenance	1.080	44	.900	44	Portland, Oreg	1.210	40	1.210	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Maintenance	1.090	40	1.090	40
Denver, Colo	1.225	35	1.225	40	Providence, R. I	1.200	40	1.200	40
Maintenance	1.100	40	1.100	40	Reading, Pa	1.230	44	1.230	44
Des Moines, Iowa	1.325	40	1.125	40	Richmond, Va	1.080	44	1.080	44
Maintenance	1.190	44	1.010	44	Maintenance	.970	44	.970	44
Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.220	40	1.220	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	44	1.000	40	Maintenance	1.100	40	1.100	40
Maintenance	.900	44	.900	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.150	44	1.150	44
Erie, Pa	1.030	40	1.030	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.480	40	1.480	40
Maintenance	.930	40	.930	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.190	44	1.190	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.170	44	1.110	44	Maintenance	1.070	44	1.070	40
Houston, Tex	1.275	40	1.000	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.050	40	1.050	40
Maintenance	1.150	40			Maintenance	.945	44	.945	44
Indianapolis, Ind	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.300	40	1.250	40
Maintenance	1.120	40	1.120	40	Maintenance	1.170	40	1.125	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.050	44	1.050	44	Scranton, Pa	1.270	44	1.270	44
Maintenance	.950	44	.950	44	Seattle, Wash	1.425	40	1.425	30
Kansas City, Mo	1.365	40	1.280	40	Maintenance	1.283	40	1.283	30
Maintenance	1.229	40	1.150	40	South Bend, Ind	1.000	40	1.000	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.125	44	1.125	44	Maintenance	.900	40	.900	40
Maintenance	1.010	44	1.010	44	Spokane, Wash	1.120	40	1.120	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.125	44	1 125	40	Maintenance	1.010	44	1.010	44
Louisville, Ky	1.110	44	1.110	40	Springfield, Mass	1.225	40	1.225	40
Maintenance	1.000	44			Toledo, Ohio	1.230	40	1.230	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.200	40	1.175	40	Washington, D. C	1.660	40	1.660	40
Maintenance	1.080	40	1.060	40	Maintenance	1.500	40	1.500	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.190	40	1.140	40	Wichita, Kans	1.080	44	1.080	40
Maintenance	1.070	40	1.030	40	Worcester, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.190	44	1.190	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.260	40	1.260	40
Maintenance	1.070	44	1.070	40	Maintenance	1.140	40	1.140	40

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and hoisting)

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.:				
2- and 3-drum rigs	$1.250	40	$1.250	40
1-drum rigs	1.000	40	1.000	40
Baltimore, Md.:				
Hoists, excavating shovels	[5] 1.250	40	1.250	40
Derricks	1.500	40	1.500	40
Birmingham, Ala.:				
Boom derricks	1.250	40	1.250	40
Concrete mixers	1.125	40	1.125	40
Boston, Mass.:				
Digging	1.425	40	1.425	40
Hoisting	1.175	40	1.175	40
Hoisting assistants	1.050	40	1.050	40
Buffalo, N. Y.:				
Shovels; cableways	1.500	40	1.250	40
Skimmers	1.333	40	1.250	40
Cranes and hoisting	1.333	40	1.125	40
Rollers, mixers, pumps, pile drivers	1.200	40	1.125	40
Butte, Mont.:				
Hoists, steel erection work	1.375	30	-------	-----
Hoists, single-drum	1.125	30	-------	-----
Hoists, all others	1.250	30	-------	-----
Shovels	1.500	[6] 30	-------	-----
Bulldozers, scrapers	1.200	[6] 30	-------	-----
Caterpillars and tractors (without attachments)	1.000	[6] 30	-------	-----
Charleston, W. Va.:				
Booms, hoists, steam shovels, cranes, cableways, etc	1.250	44	-------	-----
Concrete mixers, pumps, street rollers, etc	1.000	44	-------	-----
Chicago, Ill.:				
Hoists, building	1.500	40	1.313	40
Paving engineers				
Pumps	1.125	48	1.125	40
Power shovels, Koehring graders, Haiss or Barber Green diggers, all machines of like capacity	1.825	48	1.825	40
All boilers; curb, sidewalk, and culvert mixers; air compressors; dinkey locomotives; stone crushers; tamping and finishing machines; material-handling devices and power blades	1.500	48	1.500	40
All rollers, pavers, clamshells, asphalt plants, surfacing and retreading machines, and power graders	1.625	48	1.625	40
Cincinnati, Ohio:				
Class A	.800	40	.800	40
Class B	1.100	40	1.100	40
Class C	1.250	40	1.250	40
Building construction				
Cleveland, Ohio:				
Hoists, derricks, locomotive cranes, air compressors	$1.250	40	$1.250	40
Road construction				
Shovels	1.750	40	1.750	40
Paving mixers; plant mixers; grade rollers; back fillers; connecting machines; tractors, 30 h. p. or over	1.200	40	1.200	40
Asphalt rollermen	1.300	40	1.300	40
Trench machines, truck cranes, air compressors	1.400	40	1.400	40
Columbus, Ohio:				
Shovels	1.400	40	1.400	40
Derricks, cable ways	1.300	40	1.300	40
Hoists	1.250	40	1.200	40
Dragline, pull shovel, trench machines	1.400	40	-------	-----
All cranes	1.250	40	-------	-----
Dallas, Tex.:				
Hoists, concrete mixers with side loader, shovels, and draglines	1.000	44	1.000	44
Double-drum hoists	1.250	44	-------	-----
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio:				
Small equipment	1.000	40	1.000	40
Heavy equipment	1.200	40	1.200	40
Denver, Colo.:				
Building excavation	1.250	35	1.100	44
Power-shovel (roads)	1.250	40	-------	-----
Des Moines, Iowa	1.200	40	1.200	35
Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex.:				
Hoists and portable machinery	1.000	40	1.000	40
Draglines, shovels	1.250	40	1.250	40
Erie, Pa.:				
Shovels, draglines, pile drivers, cranes, trench excavators, and derricks	1.375	40	1.250	40
Road rollers, paving machines	1.125	40	1.000	40
All others	1.250	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.:				
Small	1.000	40	1.000	40
2-drum hoists	1.250	40	-------	-----
Indianapolis, Ind.:				
Cement mixers, air conditioning, pumps, welding machines, etc	1.200	44	1.020	40
Cranes, draglines, shovels, derricks, paving and hoisting machines	1.300	44	1.100	40

[5] For broken time on shovels, $1.50 per hour.
[6] May work 40 hours weekly on main highways.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

ENGINEERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Kansas City, Mo.:				
1-drum hoists	$1.250	40	$1.125	40
All others	1.375	40	1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif.:				
Hoisting and pile drivers	1.250	40	1.250	40
Steam shovels, draglines	1.250	48	1.250	48
Trench machines	1.250	40	1.250	44
Tractors, concrete mixers, rollers, locomotives, material hoists, air compressors	1.000	40	1.000	44
Boom derricks and cranes	1.125	40	1.125	44
Louisville, Ky.:				
Class A	.800	40	.800	40
Class B	1.000	40	1.000	40
Class C	1.100	40	1.100	40
Madison, Wis.:				
1-drum hoists and mixers	.900	40	.900	40
Derricks, shovels, cranes	1.200	40	1.200	40
Memphis, Tenn.:				
3-drum hoists, pile-driving machines, paving machines	1.250	44	1.250	44
Tractors, 1-drum hoists, street rollers	1.125	44	1.125	44
Concrete mixers	1.000	44	-------	-----
Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Rollers and asphalt plants	1.420	40	1.420	40
Mixers (building)	1.150	40	1.150	40
Pile-driving machines	1.240	40	1.240	40
Dragline and power shovels	1.350	40	1.350	40
Back hoes, cranes, clamshells, draglines, and trench machines (sewer and tunnel work)	1.500	40	1.500	40
Minneapolis, Minn.:				
2-3 drum hoists, draglines, asphalt rollers (8 tons or over)	1.250	44	1.250	44
Derricks, steam pumps, stone crushers, street rollers (8 tons or less)	1.000	44	1.000	44
Power shovels	1.308	44	1.308	44
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Nashville, Tenn.:				
1-drum hoist	1.000	40	-------	-----
2- or 3-drum hoists, shovels, cranes	1.250	40	-------	-----
Newark, N. J.:				
Brick hoists, compressors on buildings, mixers and excavating machines	2.000	40	2.000	40
Pile-driving and foundation machines	1.750	40	1.750	40
Steel hoists, compressors on steel work	2.250	40	2.250	40
New Haven, Conn.:				
Cranes, derricks, pile drivers	$1.275	40	$1.275	40
Steam and power shovels	1.250	40	1.250	40
All others	1.169	40	1.169	40
Road construction machinery, paving rollers, pumps, compressors	1.200	48	1.200	48
New Orleans, La	1.000	44	1.000	44
New York, N. Y.:				
Rollers, concrete mixers, portable air compressors, pumps, Moore trench machines, hoists (building material), etc	1.500	40	1.500	40
Hoists (stone)	1.563	40	1.563	40
Concrete pumps and pile drivers	1.675	40	1.675	40
Cranes, derricks, hoists (steel)	1.750	40	1.750	40
Shovels	1.875	40	1.875	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Hod hoists and concrete mixers	1.000	44	1.000	44
Clamshells, derricks, pile drivers	1.250	44	1.250	44
Peoria, Ill.:				
Hoists and construction machines	1.250	40	1.150	40
Shovels, clamshells, cranes	1.250	40	1.250	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.:				
Minor hoisting equipment	1.350	40	1.375	40
Major hoisting equipment	1.438	40	1.438	40
Major excavating equipment	1.438	40	1.438	44
Portland, Maine:				
Mixers, pumps, elevators, 1- and 2-drum hoists	.900	40	.900	40
Gas, steam, and electric shovels, 3-drum hoists	1.300	40	1.300	40
Portland, Oreg.:				
Hoists (100 cubic feet capacity)	1.000	40	1.000	40
Hoists, derricks, cranes	1.125	40	1.125	40
Power shovels	1.250	40	1.250	40
Providence, R. I	1.350	40	1.350	40
3-drum hoists and shovels	1.500	40	1.500	40
Reading Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Richmond, Va	1.100	40	1.100	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Small machines	1.000	40	-------	-----
Heavy machines	1.200	40	1.200	40
St. Louis, Mo.:				
Hoists	1.350	40	-------	-----

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

ENGINEERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
St. Louis, Mo.—Contd.				
Clamshells, pile drivers, locomotives, cranes, orange peels, 3-drum hoists	$1.470	40	$1.470	40
St. Paul, Minn.:				
Derricks, steam pumps, stone crushers, street rollers of less than 8 tons	1.000	44	1.000	44
2-3-drum hoists, draglines, asphalt rollers of 8 tons or over	1.250	44	1.250	44
Power shovels	1.308	44	1.308	44
Salt Lake City, Utah:				
Power grading machines	1.125	44	1.125	44
Shovels and draglines	1.000	44	-------	-----
San Antonio, Tex.:	1.250	44	-------	-----
1-drum hoists	1.000	40	-------	-----
2-drum (or over) hoists	1.250	40	1.000	40
Caterpillars	.950	40	-------	-----
San Francisco, Calif.:				
Hoists (building material)	1.125	40	1.125	40
Tractors (over 50 horsepower)	1.286	35	-------	-----
Hoists (steel)	1.375	40	1.375	40
Road machinery	1.428	35	-------	-----
Pile-driving machines	1.500	30	1.500	30
Shovels (power, etc.)	1.667	30	1.667	30
Scranton, Pa.:				
Concrete mixers and pumps	1.250	40	1.250	40
Derricks	1.500	40	1.500	40
Seattle, Wash.:				
Caterpillars and tractors	1.000	30	1.000	48
Bulldozers	1.200	30	1.200	48
1-drum hoists (under 20 horsepower)	1.250	30	1.125	30
Seattle, Wash.—Contd.				
All other hoists except shovels	$1.250	30	$1.250	30
Steel erection hoists	1.375	30	1.375	30
Shovels (road)	1.500	30	1.500	48
South Bend, Ind.:				
Mixers (1-bag capacity)	.750	40	.750	40
1-drum hoists	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cranes, shovels, derricks, 2- (or more) drum hoists	1.100	40	1.100	40
Spokane, Wash.:				
Dinkey engines	1.200	40	-------	-----
Concrete mixers, bulldozers	1.250	40	-------	-----
Shovels, 3-drum hoists	1.500	40	-------	-----
Springfield, Mass.:				
Small mixers	.875	40	-------	-----
1- or 2-drum hoists	1.125	40	1.125	40
Road mixers	1.250	40	-------	-----
Excavating shovels, cranes, 3-drum hoists	1.250	40	1.250	40
Toledo, Ohio:				
Mixers (1-bag capacity)	1.000	40	-------	-----
Hoists, pumps, mixers (over 1 bag capacity)	1.250	40	1.250	40
Derricks, excavating shovels	1.375	40	1.375	40
Washington, D. C.:				
Pumps and concrete mixers	1.500	40	1.428	40
Hoists and pavers	1.650	40	1.500	40
Shovels, cranes, derricks, pile drivers, etc	1.850	40	1.650	40
Youngstown, Ohio:				
Small equipment	1.125	40	1.125	40
Large equipment	1.250	40	1.250	40

GLAZIERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.850	40	$0.850	40
Baltimore, Md	1.000	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass	1.125	40	1.125	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.000	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.000	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill	1.703	35	1.703	35
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	40	1.125	40
Steel sash	1.375	40	1.250	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	-------	-----
Dallas, Tex	.875	40	.750	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40
Denver, Colo	1.000	35	.850	44
Des Moines, Iowa	1.125	40	1.000	35
Detroit, Mich	1.000	40	1.000	40
Duluth, Minn	.650	48	.650	48
Grand Rapids, Mich	$0.600	40	$0.550	40
Houston, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.150	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.375	40	1.313	40
Louisville, Ky	.800	40	.800	40
Manchester, N. H	.900	40	.900	40
Memphis, Tenn	.650	40	-------	-----
Milwaukee, Wis	1.000	40	1.000	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Nashville, Tenn	.550	40	.500	40
Newark, N. J	1.200	40	1.125	40
New Haven, Conn	1.000	40	1.000	40
New Orleans, La	.750	40	.750	40
New York, N. Y	1.400	40	1.400	40
Norfolk, Va	.750	40	.750	40
Omaha, Nebr	.800	40	-------	-----
Peoria, Ill	1.125	40	1.000	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.050	40	1.050	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

GLAZIERS—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
Portland, Oreg.	$1.000	40	$0.970	30	San Francisco, Calif.	$1.000	35	$1.000	35
Providence, R. I.	.750	40	.750	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.063	30	1.063	30
Rochester, N. Y.	1.050	40	1.050	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.300	40	1.250	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	.900	48	.900	40	Worcester, Mass.	.950	40	.950	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40

GRANITE CUTTERS

Baltimore, Md.	$1.000	44	$1.000	44	Philadelphia, Pa.	$1.000	40	$1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.063	40	1.063	40	Portland, Maine	1.000	44	1.000	44
Surface machine operator	1.156	40	1.156	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.000	[9] 44	1.000	[9] 44
Butte, Mont.	1.063	[7] 44	1.063	[7] 44	Providence, R. I.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Machine	1.125	40	1.125	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.125	40	------	----	St. Louis, Mo.	1.000	40	1.000	44
Supplying own tools	1.500	40	1.188	40	Surface machine	1.063	40	1.063	44
Shop	1.000	40	------	----	San Francisco, Calif.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Outside	1.100	40	1.063	40
Denver, Colo.	1.125	35	1.125	44	Seattle, Wash.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Machine workers	[8] 1.125	35	1.156	44	Springfield, Mass.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Machine	1.050	40	1.050	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Newark, N. J.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Outside	1.500	40	1.500	40
New Haven, Conn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.125	44	1.125	44
New York, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Outside and machine	1.156	44	1.156	44
Machine	1.313	40	1.313	40					

LATHERS

Atlanta, Ga.	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Houston, Tex.	$1.250	40	$1.000	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Little Rock, Ark.:				
Boston, Mass.	1.500	30	1.500	30	Metal	1.000	40	1.000	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Wood	.750	40	.750	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	------	----	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	30	1.250	30
Charleston, W. Va.	1.100	40	------	----	Louisville, Ky.:				
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Metal	1.000	40	1.100	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.313	40	1.313	40	Wood	[10] 5.000	40	------	----
Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	Madison, Wis.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40	Memphis, Tenn.:				
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Metal	1.125	40	1.125	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Wood	1.000	40	1.000	40
					Milwaukee, Wis.	1.200	40	1.200	40
					Minneapolis, Minn.	1.250	30	1.200	30
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Denver, Colo.	1.250	35	1.100	40					
Des Moines, Iowa	1.429	35	1.429	35	Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.100	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40	New Haven, Conn.:				
Grand Rapids, Mich.:					Metal	1.275	40	1.275	40
Wood	.600	40	.800	40	Wood	[10] 6.500	40	[10] 6.500	40
Wire and metal	1.050	40	.800	40	New Orleans, La.	1.000	40	1.000	40

[7] 40 hours per week, June to January inclusive.
[8] Increase of 50 cents per day over inside workers for inside *building* work and 75 cents per day for outside building work.
[9] 40 hours per week, June to August and December to February, inclusive.
[10] Per 1,000 laths.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

LATHERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
New York, N. Y.:				
Wood	$1.714	35	$1.500	40
Do	[10]11.000	40	[10]11.000	40
Wire	1.500	40	1.500	40
Metal	1.400	40	1.400	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	30
Omaha, Nebr	1.200	40	1.250	40
Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.250	40
Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Wood	1.200	24	1.200	24
Metal	1.375	24	1.375	24
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Portland, Oreg.:				
Metal and wood, first class	1.200	40	1.200	40
Wood, second class	1.000	40	1.000	40
Providence, R. I	1.200	40	1.200	40
Reading, Pa	1.250	40	1.200	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.250	40
St. Louis, Mo.:				
Wood	[10] 7.400	40	[10] 7.400	40
Metal	1.375	40	1.250	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.250	30	1.200	35
Salt Lake City, Utah:				
First class	$1.250	48	$1.250	30
Second class	1.100	48	1.100	30
San Antonio, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
San Francisco, Calif.:				
Class A	1.250	30	1.250	30
Class B	1.050	30	1.050	30
Scranton, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Seattle, Wash.:				
Metal	1.375	30	1.375	30
Wood	1.250	30	1.250	30
South Bend, Ind	1.200	40	1.200	40
Spokane, Wash	1.200	30	1.200	30
Springfield, Mass.:				
Wire and metal	1.250	40	1.250	40
Wood	[10] 6.000	40		
Toledo, Ohio	1.250	35	1.000	40
Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.375	40
Wichita, Kans.:				
Metal	.875	40	1.100	40
Wood	.875	40	.625	40
Worcester, Mass	1.500	40	1.250	40
Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40

MARBLE SETTERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.125	40	$1.375	40
Baltimore, Md	1.250	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.250	40	1.100	40
Boston, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont	1.625	30	1.625	30
Charleston, S. C	1.000	44	1.000	44
Charleston, W. Va	1.333	40	1.333	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.325	40
Dallas, Tex	1.375	40	1.125	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.100	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	35	1.375	35
Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40
Erie, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40
Houston, Tex	1.250	40	1.125	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.300	40	1.200	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	44	1.000	44
Kansas City, Mo	1.375	40	1.375	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	40	1.000	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky	1.250	40	1.250	40
Madison, Wis	1.000	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.375	40	1.375	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.050	40	1.050	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.200	40	1.125	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Nashville, Tenn	$1.375	40	$1.375	44
New Haven, Conn	1.200	40	1.200	40
New Orleans, La	1.000	40	1.000	40
New York, N. Y	1.500	40	1.500	40
Norfolk, Va	1.375	40	1.375	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	40
Omaha, Nebr	1.125	40	1.125	40
Peoria, Ill	1.375	40	1.375	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.375	40	1.375	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
Portland, Oreg	1.000	40	1.000	40
Reading, Pa	1.375	40	1.375	40
Richmond, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Louis, Mo	1.375	40	1.375	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.200	40	1.125	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.125	40
San Antonio, Tex	1.125	40		
San Francisco, Calif	1.125	40	1.000	40
Scranton, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Seattle, Wash	1.375	30	1.375	30
South Bend, Ind	1.250	40		
Spokane, Wash	1.375	40	1.375	40
Springfield, Mass	1.375	40	1.375	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.000	40
Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.500	40
Wichita, Kans	1.250	40		
Worcester, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Youngstown, Ohio	1.125	40	1.125	40

[10] Per 1,000 laths.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

MOSAIC AND TERRAZZO WORKERS

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga	$1.000	40	$1.000	40
Baltimore, Md	1.188	40	1.188	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.250	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass	1.250	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.188	40	1.188	40
Butte, Mont	1.625	30	1.625	30
Chicago, Ill	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.150	40	1.150	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.188	40	1.188	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.100	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40
Erie, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.000	40	1.000	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	44	1.000	44
Kansas City, Mo	1.000	40	1.000	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky	1.250	40	1.250	40
Madison, Wis	.900	40	.900	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.100	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.200	40	1.200	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.250	40	1.250	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Nashville, Tenn	$1.000	40	$1.250	44
New Haven, Conn	1.200	40	1.200	40
New Orleans, La	1.000	40	1.000	40
New York, N. Y	1.438	40	1.438	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	40
Peoria, Ill	1.000	40	1.000	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Richmond, Va	1.125	40	1.125	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Louis, Mo	1.175	32	1.175	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.000	44	1.000	44
San Antonio, Tex	1.125	40		
Scranton, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Seattle, Wash	1.250	30	1.250	30
South Bend, Ind	1.000	40		
Spokane, Wash	1.125	40	1.125	40
Springfield, Mass	1.375	40	1.375	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Washington, D. C	1.300	40	1.300	40
Worcester, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Youngstown, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40

PAINTERS

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga	$0.850	40	$0.850	40
Baltimore, Md	1.000	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass	1.125	40	1.125	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.000	40	1.000	40
Paint sprayers	1.280	40	1.280	40
Butte, Mont	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, S. C	.550	44	.550	44
Charleston, W. Va	1.000	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	30	1.333	30
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	35	1.200	35
Fresco painters	1.300	35	1.200	35
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex	.875	40	.750	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	1.100	40	1.100	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.100	35
Des Moines, Iowa	1.125	40	1.000	35
Detroit, Mich	1.000	40	.800	40
Fresco painters	1.250	40	1.000	40
Duluth, Minn	.875	40	.875	40
El Paso, Tex	1.000	44	1.000	35
Erie, Pa	.900	40	.750	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	.900	40	.900	40
Fresco painters	1.000	40		
Houston, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.150	40	1.000	40
Jacksonville, Fla	.750	40	.750	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.125	40	1.125	40
Little Rock, Ark	.875	40	.875	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky	.900	40	.900	40
Madison, Wis	.900	40	.900	40
Manchester, N. H	$0.900	40	$0.900	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.000	40	1.000	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.000	35	1.000	35
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Nashville, Tenn	.925	40	.800	40
Spray painters	1.500	36		
Newark, N. J	1.000	40	1.000	40
New Haven, Conn	1.063	40	1.063	40
New Orleans, La	.750	40	.750	40
New York, N. Y.:				
Rate A	1.285	35	1.285	35
Rate B	1.500	35	1.286	35
Rate C	1.286	35	1.286	35
Norfolk, Va	.750	40	.750	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	40
Omaha, Nebr	.800	40	.800	40
Peoria, Ill	1.000	40	1.000	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Portland, Oreg	1.000	35	1.000	35
Providence, R. I	.900	40	.900	40
Reading, Pa	.900	40	.900	40
Richmond, Va	.800	40	.800	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.050	40	1.050	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Louis, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.000	35	1.000	35
Fresco painters	1.250	35	1.250	35
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	35	.900	35
Fresco painters	1.000	40	.900	40
San Antonio, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40
San Francisco, Calif	1.000	35	1.000	35
Scranton, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

PAINTERS—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
Seattle, Wash	$1.125	30	$1.125	30	Washington, D. C	$1.375	35	$1.375	35
South Bend, Ind	.825	40	1.000	40	Wichita, Kans	.750	44	.700	44
Spokane, Wash	1.000	35	1.000	35	Worcester, Mass	.950	40	.950	40
Springfield, Mass	1.000	40	1.000	40	York, Pa	.650	40	.700	40
Fresco painters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.150	35	1.150	35					

PLASTERERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Nashville, Tenn	$1.250	40	$1.100	40
Baltimore, Md	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J	1.500	40	1.500	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	40	1.000	40	New Haven, Conn	1.200	40	1.200	40
Boston, Mass	1.375	30	1.375	30	New Orleans, La	1.000	40	1.000	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.330	40	1.500	30	New York, N. Y.:				
Butte, Mont	1.625	30	1.625	30	Rate A	1.500	40	1.500	40
Charleston, S. C	1.000	44	1.000	44	Rate B	1.500	30	1.500	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.100	40	------	----	Norfolk, Va	1.100	40	1.100	40
Charlotte, N. C	1.250	44	1.250	44	Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	30
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.500	40	Omaha, Nebr	1.125	40	1.200	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Peoria, Ill	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.375	24	1.375	24
Columbus, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Dallas, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Portland, Maine	1.125	40	1.125	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg	1.200	40	1.200	40
					Providence, R. I	1.200	40	1.200	40
					Reading, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40	Richmond, Va	1.100	40	1.100	40
Denver, Colo	1.100	35	1.100	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	40	1.375	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.500	40	1.500	40
Duluth, Minn	1.200	40	1.200	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.250	35	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.500	30	1.500	30
Erie, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.250	30	1.250	30
Houston, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Scranton, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.325	40	1.200	40	Seattle, Wash	1.500	30	1.500	30
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	40	1.000	40	South Bend, Ind	1.250	40	1.200	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.325	40	1.325	40	Spokane, Wash	1.500	30	1.500	30
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass	1.375	40	1.375	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.250	30	1.250	30	Toledo, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40
Louisville, Ky	1.000	40	1.100	40	Washington, D. C	1.500	30	1.500	30
Madison, Wis	1.200	40	1.000	40	Wichita, Kans	1.000	40	------	----
Manchester, N. H	1.300	40	1.300	40	Worcester, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.250	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.200	40	1.200	40					
Minneapolis, Minn	1.250	30	1.250	40					
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)									

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.250	40	$1.250	40	Dallas, Tex	$1.500	44	$1.000	44
Baltimore, Md	1.100	40	1.100	40	Davenport, Iowa, (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Birmingham, Ala	1.250	40	1.000	40					
Boston, Mass	1.250	40	1.250	40					
Buffalo, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40	Dayton, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	30
Butte, Mont	1.700	30	1.700	30	Denver, Colo	1.300	35	1.143	35
Gas fitters	1.250	40	------	----	Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, S. C	1.000	40	1.000	40	Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.000	40	1.100	40	Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.200	40
Charlotte, N. C	1.100	40	1.100	40	El Paso, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	35
Chicago, Ill	1.500	44	1.375	44	Erie, Pa	1.000	40	1.200	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	.900	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Houston, Tex	1.500	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40	Indianapolis, Ind	1.250	40	1.200	40

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS—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
Jacksonville, Fla	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Portland, Oreg	$1.200	30		
Kansas City, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40	Providence, R. I	1.200	40	$1.200	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	36	1.000	40	Reading, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.125	40	1.100	40	Richmond, Va	1.000	44	1.100	40
Louisville, Ky	1.125	40	1.125	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40
Madison, Wis	1.200	40	1.200	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Manchester, N. H	1.000	40	1.000	40	Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill	1.250	40	1.250	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.250	40	1.250	40	Moline, Ill	1.200	40	1.200	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.200	40	1.200	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.438	24	1.438	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.200	40	1.200	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.200	40	1.200	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Salt Lake City, Utah	1.100	40	1.100	35
Nashville, Tenn	1.100	40	1.100	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40
Newark, N. J.:					San Francisco, Calif	1.100	40	1.100	40
Rate A	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	35
Rate B	1.400	40	1.400	40	Seattle, Wash	1.375	30	1.375	48
New Haven, Conn	1.000	40	1.200	40	South Bend, Ind	1.125	40	1.125	40
New Orleans, La	1.050	44	1.050	44	Spokane, Wash	1.200	35	1.200	35
New York, N. Y.:					Springfield, Mass	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rate A	1.500	40	1.500	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rate B	1.400	40	1.400	40	Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.500	40
Norfolk, Va	1.100	40	1.100	40	Wichita, Kans	.900	44	1.100	44
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass	1.200	40	1.200	40
Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.200	40	York, Pa	.850	44	.850	44
Philadelphia, Pa	1.200	35	1.200	35	Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40					
Portland, Maine	1.000	40	1.000	40					

ROOFERS, COMPOSITION

Atlanta, Ga	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Newark, N. J	$1.281	40	$1.281	40
Foremen	1.100	40	1.100	40	New York, N. Y	1.285	40	1.285	40
Baltimore, Md	.900	40	.900	40	Peoria, Ill	1.000	40		
Boston, Mass	1.175	40	1.175	40	Philadelphia, Pa	.850	[11] 44	.750	40
Buffalo, N. Y	.850	40	.850	40	Foremen	1.000	[11] 44	.900	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.500	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Foremen	1.750	40	1.750	40	Foremen	1.350	40	1.350	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.025	40	1.025	40	Portland, Oreg	.900	30	.900	30
Cleveland, Ohio	1.275	40	1.150	40	Rochester, N. Y	.950	40	.950	40
Foremen	1.400	40	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.125	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	.800	40	1.000	40	Foremen	1.250	40	1.250	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					St. Louis, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	40	.850	40	Foremen	1.375	40	1.375	40
Foremen	1.100	40	.950	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo	1.125	35	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich	.900	40	1.100	40	Scranton, Pa	1.125	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.000	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash	1.125	40	1.125	40
Foremen	1.125	40	1.125	40	South Bend, Ind	.900	40	.900	40
Milwaukee, Wis	.850	40	.750	40	Springfield, Mass	1.200	40	1.200	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.125	40		
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island, Ill., district.)					Washington, D. C	.850	40	.750	30
Nashville, Tenn	.600	40			Foremen	1.100	40	1.000	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.000	40	.800	40
					Foremen	1.250	40	1.000	40

[11] 40 hours June to August, inclusive.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

ROOFERS, SLATE AND TILE

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	40	$1.000	40	Oklahoma City, Okla	$1.000	40	$0.875	44
Baltimore, Md	1.250	40	.900	40	Peoria, Ill	1.000	40	------	------
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	40	------	------	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Boston, Mass	1.175	40	1.175	40	Portland, Maine	.900	40	.900	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.500	40	Providence, R. I	1.100	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.075	40	1.075	40	Reading, Pa	1.200	35	1.200	35
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Rochester, N. Y	.950	40	.950	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.500	40	1.500	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.150	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo	1.125	35	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich	1.000	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa	1.125	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.000	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash	1.125	40	1.125	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.200	40	1.200	40	South Bend, Ind	1.000	40	1.000	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass	1.200	40	1.200	25
Newark, N. J	1.500	40	1.500	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.125	40	------	------
New Haven, Conn	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.500	40
New York, N. Y	1.578	40	1.578	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.000	40

SHEET METAL WORKERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md	1.125	40	1.125	40	Nashville, Tenn	$0.875	40	------	------
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	40	------	------	Newark, N. J	1.400	40	$1.400	40
Boston, Mass	1.175	40	1.175	40	New Haven, Conn	1.125	40	1.000	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.000	40	1.000	40	New Orleans, La	.900	40	.900	40
Butte, Mont	1.250	40	1.250	40	New York, N. Y	1.400	40	1.400	40
Chicago, Ill	1.375	40	1.375	40	Oklahoma, Okla	1.000	40	.875	44
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.075	40	1.075	40	Omaha, Nebr	.875	40	.875	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	40	1.125	40	Peoria, Ill	1.125	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dallas, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.250	40	1.313	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Maine	.900	40	.900	40
					Portland, Oreg	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.150	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I	1.100	40	1.100	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.125	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.050	40	1.050	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.000	35	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn	.900	40	.850	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.100	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	44	1.250	35	Salt Lake City, Utah	.900	35	.900	35
Houston, Tex	1.375	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	44
Indianapolis, Ind	1.150	40	1.200	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.100	40	.900	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa	1.125	40	1.125	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	40	.875	40	Seattle, Wash	1.250	30	1.250	30
Louisville, Ky	.850	40	.850	40	South Bend, Ind	1.000	40	1.000	40
Madison, Wis	.950	40	.850	40	Spokane, Wash	1.000	35	1.000	35
Manchester, N. H.:					Springfield, Mass	1.200	40	1.200	40
First class [13]	.750	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.000	40	.900	40
Second class [13]	.750	40	.750	40	Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.000	40	.900	40	York, Pa	.850	40	.850	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.000	40	1.000	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40					

SIGN PAINTERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Charleston, W. Va	$1.250	40	$1.250	40
Baltimore, Md	1.125	40	1.125	40	Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.500	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.375	35	1.375	40	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	44	1.250	40
Boston, Mass	1.250	40	1.375	40	Cleveland, Ohio	1.400	40	1.400	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.000	40	1.000	40	Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont	1.250	40	1.250	40	Dallas, Tex	1.250	44	1.250	44

[13] First and second class distinction discontinued July 1, 1935.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

SIGN PAINTERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	$1.350	40	$1.300	40
Denver, Colo	1.125	40	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	40	-------	-----
Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.125	40	1.125	40
Jacksonville, Fla	.750	40	.750	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.500	40	1.275	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.350	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky	1.125	44	1.125	44
Manchester, N. H	.900	40	.900	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.125	40	1.125	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.250	40	1.250	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.250	40	1.250	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Nashville, Tenn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Newark, N. J	1.000	40	1.000	40
New Orleans, La	1.125	40	1.000	40
New York, N. Y.:				
Inside	2.100	35	1.890	35
Outside	2.100	35	2.100	35
Norfolk, Va	1.000	40	-------	-----
Oklahoma City, Okla	$1.000	40	$0.750	40
Pictorial	1.250	40	1.000	40
Omaha, Nebr	1.000	40	1.000	40
Pictorial	1.250	40	1.250	40
Peoria, Ill	1.125	40	1.050	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.300	40	1.300	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.375	40
Portland, Oreg	1.250	35	1.250	40
Providence, R. I	1.000	40	1.000	40
Richmond, Va	1.160	40	1.160	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.063	40	1.063	40
St. Louis, Mo	1.500	40	1.500	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.250	40	1.250	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	.900	40
San Antonio, Tex	1.063	44	1.063	44
San Francisco, Calif	1.350	40	1.350	40
Seattle, Wash	1.350	30	1.350	30
South Bend, Ind	.800	44	1.000	40
Spokane, Wash	1.000	35	1.000	35
Springfield, Mass	1.375	44	1.375	44
Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.500	40
Wichita, Kans	.800	44	-------	-----
Worcester, Mass	.950	40	.950	40
Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.120	40

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.250	40	$1.250	40
Baltimore, Md	1.100	40	1.100	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.250	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass. (sprinkler fitters only)	1.125	40	1.125	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Butte, Mont	1.700	30	1.700	30
Charleston, S. C	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.000	40	1.100	40
Charlotte, N. C	1.100	40	1.100	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.375	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.500	40	1.375	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.200	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40
Dallas, Tex	1.500	44	1.000	44
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	30
Denver, Colo	1.300	35	1.143	35
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.200	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	35
Erie, Pa	1.000	40	1.200	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	.900	40
Houston, Tex	1.500	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.250	40	1.200	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
Little Rock, Ark	$1.000	36	$1.000	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.250	40	1.250	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Louisville, Ky	1.125	40	1.125	40
Madison, Wis	1.200	40	1.200	40
Manchester, N. H	1.000	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.250	40	1.250	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	-------	-----
Milwaukee, Wis	1.200	40	1.200	35
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.200	40	1.200	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Nashville, Tenn	1.100	40	1.100	40
Newark, N. J	1.500	40	1.500	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
New Haven, Conn	1.000	40	1.200	40
New Orleans, La	1.050	44	1.050	44
New York, N. Y	1.400	40	1.400	40
Norfolk, Va	1.100	40	1.100	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	40
Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.200	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.200	35	1.200	35
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Portland, Maine	1.000	40	1.000	40
Portland, Oreg	1.200	30	1.200	30
Providence, R. I	1.200	40	1.200	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Reading, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Richmond, Va	1.000	44	1.100	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill.	$1.250	40	$1.250	40
Moline, Ill.	1.200	40	1.200	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.438	40	1.438	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.250	24	1.250	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.100	40	1.100	35
San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	40	1.000	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.125	40	1.100	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Scranton, Pa.	$1.200	40	$1.200	35
Seattle, Wash.	1.375	30	1.375	30
South Bend, Ind.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Spokane, Wash.	1.200	35	1.200	35
Springfield, Mass.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40
Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40
Wichita, Kans.	.900	44	1.100	44
Worcester, Mass.	1.200	40	1.200	40
York, Pa.	.850	44	.850	44
Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40

STONECUTTERS

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Baltimore, Md.:				
Outside	$1.000	40	$1.000	40
Inside	.750	40	.750	40
Boston, Mass.:				
Inside	1.175	40	1.175	40
Outside	1.350	40	1.350	40
Carvers:				
Inside	1.445	40	1.440	40
Outside	1.610	40	1.610	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Carvers	1.450	40	1.450	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Carvers	1.250	40	1.250	40
Stone planermen	.850	40	.850	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Carvers	1.125	40	1.125	40
Planermen	.800	40	.800	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Carvers	1.500	40	-------	-----
Columbus, Ohio	1.125	40	1.125	40
Planermen	.875	40	.875	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Planermen	.800	44	.800	44
Denver, Colo.	1.125	35	1.125	30
Detroit, Mich.:				
Stonecutters:				
Shop	1.000	40	1.000	40
Building	1.250	40	1.250	40
Stone carvers	1.125	40	-------	-----
Planermen, machine	.800	40	-------	-----
Erie, Pa.	1.250	44	1.250	44
Houston, Tex.	1.000	44	1.000	40
Planermen	.800	44	.800	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo.:				
Shop	$1.000	40	$1.000	40
Building	1.125	40	1.125	40
Machinemen	.800	40	.800	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky.	.900	44	.750	44
Planermen	.600	44	.600	44
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Newark, N. J.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Machine	1.375	40	1.375	40
New York, N. Y.:				
Machine	1.500	40	1.500	40
Planermen	1.375	40	1.375	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	-------	-----
Peoria, Ill.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	35
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Carvers	1.625	40	1.625	40
Reading, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Rochester, N. Y.	1.000	40	1.000	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Carvers	1.250	40	1.250	40
Scranton, Pa.	1.250	44	1.000	44
Carvers	1.500	44	1.500	44
Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Carvers	1.500	40	1.500	40
Washington, D. C.:				
Outside	1.250	40	1.250	40
Inside	1.000	40	1.000	40
Machine	.850	40	.850	40
Carvers	1.375	40	1.375	40
Wichita, Kans.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Machine	.800	44	.800	44

STONEMASONS

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	$1.125	40	$1.125	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.100	40	1.100	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Charleston, W. Va.	1.333	40	1.333	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.300	40	1.300	40
Dallas, Tex.	$1.125	40	$1.125	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.300	35	1.300	35
Denver, Colo.	1.250	35	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.500	35	1.500	35
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.000	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Erie, Pa.	1.313	40	1.313	40
Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.425	40	1.300	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Kansas City, Mo.	1.125	40	1.125	40

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

STONEMASONS—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	$1.125	40	$1.125	40	Portland, Maine	$1.250	40	$1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I	1.250	40	1.250	40
Louisville, Ky	1.250	40	1.250	40	Reading, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Madison, Wis	1.000	40	1.000	40	Richmond, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40
Manchester, N. H	1.300	40	1.300	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.375	40	1.375	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.125	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.100	40	1.100	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.250	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.125	40
Nashville, Tenn	1.250	40	1.100	44	San Antonio, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40
Newark, N. J	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.500	30	1.500	30
New Haven, Conn	1.200	40	1.200	40	Scranton, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
New Orleans, La	1.000	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash	1.500	30	1.500	30
New York, N. Y.:					South Bend, Ind	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rate A	1.500	40	1.500	40	Spokane, Wash	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rate B	1.563	40	1.563	40	Springfield, Mass	1.375	40	1.375	40
Norfolk, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.250	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C	1.500	40	1.500	40
Peoria, Ill	1.375	40	1.250	40	Worcester, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.375	40	1.375	40	York, Pa	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rubble masons	1.000	40	1.000	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.400	40	1.400	40					

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS [13]

Atlanta, Ga	$1.250	40	$1.250	40	Louisville, Ky	$1.100	40	$1.100	40
Rodmen	.900	40	.900	40	Rodmen	.900	40	.900	40
Baltimore, Md	1.375	40	1.375	40	Madison, Wis	1.050	40	1.050	40
Rodmen	1.100	40	1.000	40	Manchester, N. H	1.125	40	1.125	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.250	40	1.250	40	Memphis, Tenn	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rodmen	.750	40	.750	40	Milwaukee, Wis	1.175	40	1.125	40
Boston, Mass	1.200	40	1.200	40	Rodmen	1.050	40	.900	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.125	40	1.125	40	Minneapolis, Minn	1.250	44	1.250	44
Butte, Mont	1.250	40	1.250	44	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Rodmen	1.250	40			Nashville, Tenn	1.000	40		
Charleston, W. Va	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J	1.750	40	1.750	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	40	1.350	40	New Haven, Conn	1.375	40	1.375	40
Rodmen	1.500	40			New Orleans, La	1.250	40	1.250	44
Finishers	1.500	40	1.313	40	Rodmen	1.250	40	.750	44
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	New York, N. Y	1.650	40	1.650	40
Rodmen	1.100	40	1.100	40	Rodmen	1.400	40	1.400	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Finishers:				
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rate A	1.400	40	1.400	40
Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rate B	1.400	40	1.400	40
Dallas, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Norfolk, Va	1.250	40	1.250	44
Rodmen	1.000	40	.750	40	Rodmen	.750	40	.750	44
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	44	1.000	40
					Omaha, Nebr	.900	40		
Dayton, Ohio	1.150	40	1.150	40	Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.375	40	1.375	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.100	40	Rodmen	.850	40	.850	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.000	35	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.375	40	1.375	40
Detroit, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40	Portland, Oreg	1.250	40	1.125	40
Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rodmen	1.125	40	1.000	40
Erie, Pa	1.125	40	1.125	40	Providence, R. I	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	.900	40	.900	40	Reading, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Houston, Tex	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.425	40	1.300	40	Richmond, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.175	40	1.050	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.375	40	1.125	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rodmen	1.125	40	1.125	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40
Finishers	1.250	40	1.125	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.470	40	1.470	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.200	40	1.200	40
Rodmen	.600	40	.600	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.125	44	1.125	44	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	40	1.125	40
Rodmen	1.125	40							

[13] In cities where different kinds of work are not listed separately, it can be assumed that the same rate prevails for erectors, rodmen, and finishers.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS—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
San Antonio, Tex	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Spokane, Wash	$1.375	40	------	-----
San Francisco, Calif	1.375	40	1.375	40	Rodmen	1.125	40	------	-----
Rodmen	1.125	40	1.125	40	Finishers	1.250	40	------	-----
Finishers	1.125	40	------	-----	Springfield, Mass	1.125	40	$1.125	40
Scranton, Pa	1.125	40	1.125	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Seattle, Wash	1.375	30	1.375	30	Washington, D. C	1.750	30	1.750	30
Rodmen	1.125	30	1.125	30	Rodmen	1.375	40	1.250	40
Finishers	1.250	30	1.250	30	Wichita, Kans	1.100	40	1.100	44
South Bend, Ind	1.250	40	1.250	40	Worcester, Mass	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40

TILE LAYERS

Atlanta, Ga	$1.000	40	$1.000	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md	1.250	40	1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn	$1.000	40	$1.250	44
Birmingham, Ala	1.250	40	1.000	40	Newark, N. J	1.438	40	1.438	40
Boston, Mass	1.375	40	1.300	40	New Haven, Conn	1.200	40	1.200	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.188	40	1.188	40	New Orleans, La	1.000	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont	1.625	30	1.625	30	New York, N. Y	1.438	40	1.438	40
Charleston, S. C	1.000	44	1.000	44	Norfolk, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.333	40	1.333	40	Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill	1.500	24	1.500	24	Omaha, Nebr	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Peoria, Ill	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.125	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dallas, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg	1.000	40	1.000	40
					Reading, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Richmond, Va	1.125	40	1.125	40
Denver, Colo	1.250	35	1.100	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.200	40	1.200	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	35	1.250	35	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich	1.000	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.200	40	1.125	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	1.000	40
Erie, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.125	40	------	-----
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.000	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.250	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex	1.250	40	1.000	40	Scranton, Pa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.200	40	1.125	40	Seattle, Wash	1.250	30	1.250	30
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	44	1.000	44	South Bend, Ind	1.000	40	------	-----
Kansas City, Mo	1.000	40	1.000	40	Spokane, Wash	1.000	40	1.000	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass	1.375	40	1.375	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	40	------	-----	Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky	1.250	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C	1.300	40	1.300	40
Madison, Wis	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass	1.300	40	1.300	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.100	40	1.000	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.250	40	1.000	40					
Minneapolis, Minn	1.200	40	1.125	40					

BUILDING LABORERS

Atlanta, Ga.:					Chicago, Ill	$0.950	40	$0.825	40
Class A	$0.400	40	$0.400	40	Caisson diggers	1.250	40	1.125	40
Class B	.600	40	.600	40	Windlass or nigger-head	1.100	40	.978	40
Baltimore, Md	.450	40	.450	40	Building wreckers	.700	40	.700	40
Birmingham, Ala	.400	40	.400	40	Cincinnati, Ohio	.500	40	.450	40
Skilled	.550	40	------	-----	Cleveland, Ohio	.820	40	.725	40
Boston, Mass.:					Wreckers	.750	40	.675	48
Skilled, rate A	.775	40	.700	40	Wreckers' helpers	.650	40	.575	48
Unskilled, rate A	.775	40	.700	44	Columbus, Ohio	.500	40	.500	40
Skilled, rate B	.700	40	.700	40	Denver, Colo	.625	35	.625	40
Unskilled, rate B	.700	40	.700	44	Des Moines, Iowa	.675	40	.675	35
Butte, Mont	.720	40	.720	40	Mortar mixers	.775	40	.775	35
Concrete laborers	1.125	30	1.125	30					

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

BUILDING LABORERS—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	$0.500	40	-------	-----	Peoria, Ill	$0.750	40	$0.750	40
Houston, Tex	.400	40	-------	-----	Philadelphia, Pa	.500	40	-------	-----
Jacksonville, Fla	.400	40	$0.400	40	Scaffold builders and mortar mixers	.600	40	-------	-----
Kansas City, Mo	.700	40	.700	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	.700	40	.700	40
Wreckers	.500	40	.700	40	Portland, Maine:				
Jackhammermen	.800	40	.800	40	Skilled	.600	40	.600	40
Los Angeles, Calif	.625	44	.625	40	Unskilled	.500	40	.500	40
Jackhammermen	.750	44	-------	-----	Portland, Oreg	.750	40	.750	40
Louisville, Ky	.400	40	-------	-----	Reading, Pa	.500	40	.600	40
Manchester, N. H	.500	40	.500	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.500	40	.600	40
Concrete makers	.600	40	.600	40	Mortar mixers	.825	40	.600	40
Memphis, Tenn	.550	40	.500	40	St. Louis, Mo	.788	40	.788	40
Milwaukee, Wis	.700	40	.700	40	Wreckers	.563	40	.563	40
Caisson laborers	1.200	40	1.200	40	St. Paul, Minn	.550	40	.550	40
Minneapolis, Minn	.750	40	.675	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	.500	40	.500	40
Mortar mixers	.850	40	.775	40	Jackhammermen	.750	40	.750	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					San Antonio, Tex	.500	40	.500	40
Newark, N. J	.875	40	.875	40	San Francisco, Calif	.688	44	.688	40
New Haven, Conn	.550	40	.550	40	Scranton, Pa	.500	40	.500	40
New Orleans, La	.400	40	.400	40	Seattle, Wash	.700	30	.700	30
New York, N. Y.[14]	.938	40	.938	40	South Bend, Ind	.550	40	.500	40
Barmen	1.000	40	.800	35	Spokane, Wash	.625	40	.625	40
Barmen helpers	.900	40	.700	35	Springfield, Mass	.800	40	.800	40
Excavating:					Toledo, Ohio	.500	44	.500	44
Building construction	.825	40	.825	40	Washington, D. C	.600	40	.550	40
Heavy construction	.700	40	.700	40	Worcester, Mass	.600	40	.600	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	.400	44	.400	44	Staging builders	1.000	40	1.000	40

COMPOSITION ROOFERS' HELPERS

Boston, Mass	$0.800	40	$0.800	40	Portland, Oreg	$0.750	30	$0.600	30
Buffalo, N. Y	.600	40	.600	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.650	40	.500	40
Kettlemen	.700	40	-------	-----	Scranton, Pa	.750	40	.625	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Seattle, Wash	.750	40	-------	-----
Kansas City, Mo	.650	40	.650	40	Washington, D. C. (kettlemen)	.700	40	-------	-----
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Youngstown, Ohio	.750	40	.600	40
					Kettlemen	.800	40	.650	40

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' HELPERS

Atlanta, Ga	$0.805	40	$0.805	40	Duluth, Minn	$0.700	44	$0.700	40
Baltimore, Md	.880	40	.880	40	Erie, Pa	.720	40	.720	40
Repair	.880	44	.880	44	Maintenance	.650	40	.650	40
Birmingham, Ala	.805	40	.805	40	Grand Rapids, Mich	.820	44	.780	44
Boston, Mass	.930	40	.930	40	Houston, Tex	.890	40	.700	40
Buffalo, N. Y	.850	40	.830	40	Maintenance	.810	40	-------	-----
Butte, Mont	1.070	40	1.070	40	Indianapolis, Ind	.880	40	.880	40
Charleston, W. Va	.770	40	.770	40	Maintenance	.790	40	.790	40
Chicago, Ill	1.050	40	1.000	40	Jacksonville, Fla	.735	44	.735	44
Cincinnati, Ohio	.910	40	.910	40	Maintenance	.660	44	.660	44
Cleveland, Ohio	.980	40	.910	40	Kansas City, Mo	.955	40	.900	40
Columbus, Ohio	.830	40	.830	40	Little Rock, Ark	.790	44	.790	44
Dallas, Tex	.840	40	.700	40	Maintenance	.710	44	.710	44
Maintenance	.760	44	.630	44	Los Angeles, Calif	.788	44	.788	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Louisville, Ky	.780	44	.780	40
					Memphis, Tenn	.840	40	.820	40
Denver, Colo	.860	35	.860	40	Maintenance	.760	40	.740	40
Maintenance	.770	40	.775	40	Milwaukee, Wis	.830	40	.800	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.928	40	.790	40	Maintenance	.750	40	.720	40
Maintenance	.833	44	.707	44	Minneapolis, Minn	.830	44	.830	40
Detroit, Mich	.875	40	.875	40	Maintenance	.750	44	.750	40

[14] Includes concrete and cement workers.

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' HELPERS—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
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rock Island (Ill.) district	$0.805	44	$0.800	44
Nashville, Tenn	$0.780	40	$0.685	44	St. Louis, Mo	1.040	40	1.040	40
Maintenance	.710	40	-------	----	St. Paul, Minn	.830	44	.830	40
New Haven, Conn	.910	40	.910	40	Maintenance	.750	44	.750	40
New Orleans, La	.780	40	.780	44	San Antonio, Tex	.735	40	.735	40
New York, N. Y	1.031	40	1.031	40	Maintenance	.661	44	.661	44
Norfolk, Va	.740	44	.740	44	San Francisco, Calif	.910	40	.875	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	.700	44	.700	44	Maintenance	.810	40	.788	40
Omaha, Nebr	.770	44	.700	40	Scranton, Pa	.890	44	.890	44
Maintenance	.700	44	.630	44	Seattle, Wash	.998	40	.998	30
Peoria, Ill	.900	40	.900	40	Maintenance	.898	40	.898	30
Philadelphia, Pa	.950	40	.950	40	South Bend, Ind	.700	40	.700	40
Maintenance	.855	40	.855	40	Maintenance	.650	40	-------	-----
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.040	40	1.040	40	Spokane, Wash	.785	40	.785	40
Portland, Maine	.785	44	.785	44	Maintenance	.710	44	.710	44
Portland, Oreg	.850	40	.850	40	Springfield, Mass	.860	40	.860	40
Maintenance	.760	40	.760	40	Toledo, Ohio	.860	40	.860	40
Providence, R. I	.850	40	.850	40	Washington, D. C	1.160	40	1.160	40
Reading, Pa	.860	44	.860	44	Wichita, Kans	.760	44	.760	40
Richmond, Va	.760	44	.760	44	Worcester, Mass	.910	40	.910	40
Maintenance	.680	44	.680	44	Youngstown, Ohio	.880	40	.880	40
Rochester, N. Y	.855	40	.855	40					

HOD CARRIERS

Atlanta, Ga	$0.500	40	$0.500	40	Nashville, Tenn	$0.500	40	$0.600	40
Baltimore, Md	.625	40	.750	40	Newark, N. J	.875	40	.875	40
Birmingham, Ala.:					New Haven, Conn	.550	40	.550	40
Rate A	.600	40	.600	40	New Orleans, La	.600	40	.600	40
Rate B	.650	40	-------	----	New York, N. Y	.900	40	.900	40
Boston, Mass.:					Norfolk, Va	.650	40	.650	40
Rate A	.775	40	.700	40	Oklahoma City, Okla	.700	44	.750	44
Rate B	.700	40	.700	40	Peoria, Ill	.750	40	.750	40
Butte, Mont	1.125	30	1.125	30	Philadelphia, Pa	.500	40	-------	-----
Chicago, Ill	.950	40	.825	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	.900	40	.900	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.700	40	.700	40	Portland, Maine	.700	40	.700	40
Cleveland, Ohio	.820	40	.725	40	Portland, Oreg	.900	40	.900	40
Columbus, Ohio	.800	40	.800	40	Reading, Pa	.850	40	1.000	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Dayton, Ohio	.800	35	.800	35	Rate A	.825	40	.825	40
Denver, Colo	.900	35	.750	40	Rate B	.600	40	.600	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.900	40	.900	35	St. Louis, Mo.:				
Duluth, Minn	.800	40	.800	40	Bricklayers	.875	40	.875	40
Erie, Pa	.650	40	-------	----	Stonemasons	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex	.625	40	.600	40	St. Paul, Minn	.850	40	.850	40
Indianapolis, Ind	.800	40	.725	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	.900	40	.900	40
Jacksonville, Fla	.400	40	.400	40	San Antonio, Tex	.600	40	.600	40
Kansas City, Mo	.800	40	.800	40	San Francisco, Calif	1.000	30	1.000	30
Los Angeles, Calif	.750	40	.750	40	Scranton, Pa	.600	40	.600	40
Louisville, Ky	.625	40	.625	40	Seattle, Wash	1.000	30	1.000	30
Madison, Wis	.750	40	.750	40	South Bend, Ind	.700	40	.650	40
Manchester, N. H	.700	40	.700	40	Spokane, Wash	.800	40	.800	40
Milwaukee, Wis	.800	40	.800	40	Springfield, Mass	.800	40	.800	40
Minneapolis, Minn	.900	30	.850	40	Toledo, Ohio	.700	40	.700	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Washington, D. C	.600	40	.550	40
					Worcester, Mass	.825	40	.825	40

MARBLE SETTERS' HELPERS

Baltimore, Md	$0.650	40	$0.650	40	Columbus, Ohio	$0.650	40	$0.700	40
Boston, Mass	.800	40	.800	40	Dayton, Ohio	.600	40	.600	40
Buffalo, N. Y	.625	40	.625	40	Denver, Colo	.750	35	.650	40
Chicago, Ill	1.025	40	1.025	40	Detroit, Mich	.700	40	.700	40
Cleveland, Ohio	.813	40	.813	40	Indianapolis, Ind	.600	40	.600	40

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

MARBLE SETTERS' HELPERS—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
Kansas City, Mo.	$0.750	40	$0.750	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	$0.800	40	$0.800	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	.625	40	------	------	San Antonio, Tex.	.400	40	------	------
Milwaukee, Wis.	.750	40	.750	40	Scranton, Pa.	.800	40	.800	40
New Haven, Conn.	.750	40	.750	40	South Bend, Ind.	.700	40	------	------
New York, N. Y.	1.156	40	1.156	40	Springfield, Mass.	.750	40	.750	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	.775	40	.775	40	Toledo, Ohio	.600	40	.600	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.813	40	.813	40	Washington, D. C.	.750	40	.750	40
Portland, Oreg.	.750	40	.750	40	Youngstown, Ohio	.500	40	.500	40
St. Louis, Mo.	.750	40	.750	40					

PLASTERERS' LABORERS

Atlanta, Ga.	$0.600	40	$0.600	40	New Orleans, La.	$0.600	40	$0.600	40
Baltimore, Md.	.625	40	.750	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Boston, Mass.	.950	30	.950	30	Class A	1.000	40	1.063	40
Butte, Mont.	1.125	30	1.125	30	Class B	1.333	30	1.063	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.013	40	.968	40	Class C	1.063	40	1.063	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.700	40	.700	40	Peoria, Ill.	.850	40	.850	40
Cleveland, Ohio	.820	40	.800	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.000	40	.900	40
Columbus, Ohio	.800	40	.800	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	.900	40	.900	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Maine	.800	40	.800	40
					Portland, Oreg.	.900	40	.900	40
					Reading, Pa.	.850	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo.	.900	35	.750	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.825	40	.825	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.900	40	.900	35	St. Louis, Mo.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Duluth, Minn.	.800	40	.800	40	St. Paul, Minn.	.850	40	.850	40
Erie, Pa.	.650	40	------	------	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.100	30	1.100	30
Indianapolis, Ind.	.800	40	.800	40	San Antonio, Tex.	.600	40	.600	40
Kansas City, Mo.	.800	40	.800	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.100	30	1.100	30
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.100	30	1.100	30	Scranton, Pa.	.600	40	.600	40
Louisville, Ky.	.700	40	.700	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.000	30	1.000	30
Madison, Wis.	.750	40	.750	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.000	30	1.000	30
Memphis, Tenn.	.500	40	.500	40	Springfield, Mass.	.800	40	.800	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.800	40	.800	40	Toledo, Ohio	.800	40	.800	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	.900	30	.850	40	Washington, D. C.	.875	30	.875	30
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Worcester, Mass.	.825	40	.825	40
New Haven, Conn.	.800	40	.800	40					

PLUMBERS' LABORERS

Cleveland, Ohio	$0.920	40	$0.820	40	Portland, Oreg.	$0.750	40	$0.750	40
Denver, Colo.	.714	35	------	------	Reading, Pa.	.750	40	.750	40
Kansas City, Mo.	.750	40	.750	40	St. Louis, Mo.	.875	40	.875	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.800	40	.800	40	San Antonio, Tex.	.500	40	.500	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.875	40	.875	40	Scranton, Pa.	.500	40	.500	40

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS' HELPERS

Baltimore, Md.	$0.625	40	$0.625	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40					
Boston, Mass. (sprinkler fitters only)	.725	40	.725	40	Dayton, Ohio	$0.500	40	$0.500	30
					Detroit, Mich.	.750	40	.750	40
Buffalo, N. Y. (sprinkler fitters only)	.725	40	.725	40	Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
Charleston, W. Va.	.500	40	.500	40	Erie, Pa.	.500	40	.600	40
Chicago, Ill. (sprinkler fitters only)	1.000	40	.960	40	Houston, Tex.	.750	40	.625	40
					Los Angeles, Calif.	.725	40	.725	40
Cleveland, Ohio (sprinkler fitters only)	.725	40	------	------	Milwaukee, Wis.	.700	40	.700	35
					Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
Dallas, Tex.	.750	44	.500	44					

TABLE 9.—*Union scales of wages and hours of labor in specified trades, May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1935, by cities*—Continued

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS' HELPERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1936		May 15, 1935	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Minneapolis, Minn	$0.625	40	$0.625	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Newark, N. J	1.000	40	1.000	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
New Haven, Conn	.600	40	-----	-----
New Orleans, La	.600	44	.600	44
New York, N. Y	1.031	40	1.031	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	.700	40	-----	-----
Philadelphia, Pa	.700	35	.700	35
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	.875	40	.875	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
Portland, Maine	.650	40	.650	40
Portland, Oreg	.750	30	.750	30
Providence, R. I	$0.750	40	$0.750	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
St. Louis, Mo	.900	40	.900	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.788	24	.788	40
St. Paul, Minn	.600	40	.600	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	.500	40	-----	-----
San Francisco, Calif	.750	40	.750	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40
Scranton, Pa	.625	40	.625	35
Spokane, Wash	.750	35	-----	-----
Springfield, Mass	.700	40	.700	40
Washington, D. C	.825	40	.825	40
Wichita, Kans	.450	44	-----	-----
Worcester, Mass	.675	40	.600	40
Youngstown, Ohio	.650	40	.650	40

TILE LAYERS' HELPERS

Baltimore, Md	$0.650	40	$0.650	40
Boston, Mass	.800	40	.800	40
Buffalo, N. Y	.600	40	.600	40
Chicago, Ill	1.063	24	1.063	24
Cleveland, Ohio	.906	40	.813	40
Columbus, Ohio	.650	40	.700	40
Dayton, Ohio	.600	40	.600	40
Denver, Colo	.750	35	.650	40
Detroit, Mich	.750	40	.700	40
Indianapolis, Ind	.600	40	.600	40
Kansas City, Mo	.750	40	.750	40
Los Angeles, Calif	.625	40	-----	-----
Milwaukee, Wis	.800	40	.650	40
Minneapolis, Minn	.750	40	.650	40
Newark, N. J	1.063	40	1.063	40
New Haven, Conn	.750	40	.750	40
New York, N. Y	$1.063	40	$1.063	40
Omaha, Nebr	.600	40	.600	40
Philadelphia, Pa	.750	40	.750	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	.833	40	.833	40
Portland, Oreg	.750	40	.750	40
St. Louis, Mo	.765	40	.765	40
St. Paul, Minn	.750	40	.650	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	.800	40	.800	40
San Antonio, Tex	.400	40	-----	-----
San Francisco, Calif	.750	40	.625	40
Scranton, Pa	.800	40	.800	40
South Bend, Ind	.700	40	-----	-----
Springfield, Mass	.750	40	.750	40
Toledo, Ohio	.600	40	.600	40
Washington, D. C	.750	40	.750	40
Youngstown, Ohio	.500	40	.500	40