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

Union Scales of Wages and Hours
in the Building Trades
in 70 Cities

May 15, 1937

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Prepared by
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P R E F A C E

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made surveys of union wages and hours in the building trades in selected cities each year since 1907. The earliest studies included 37 cities. The coverage was gradually extended until, in the period from 1934 to date, 70 cities were included.

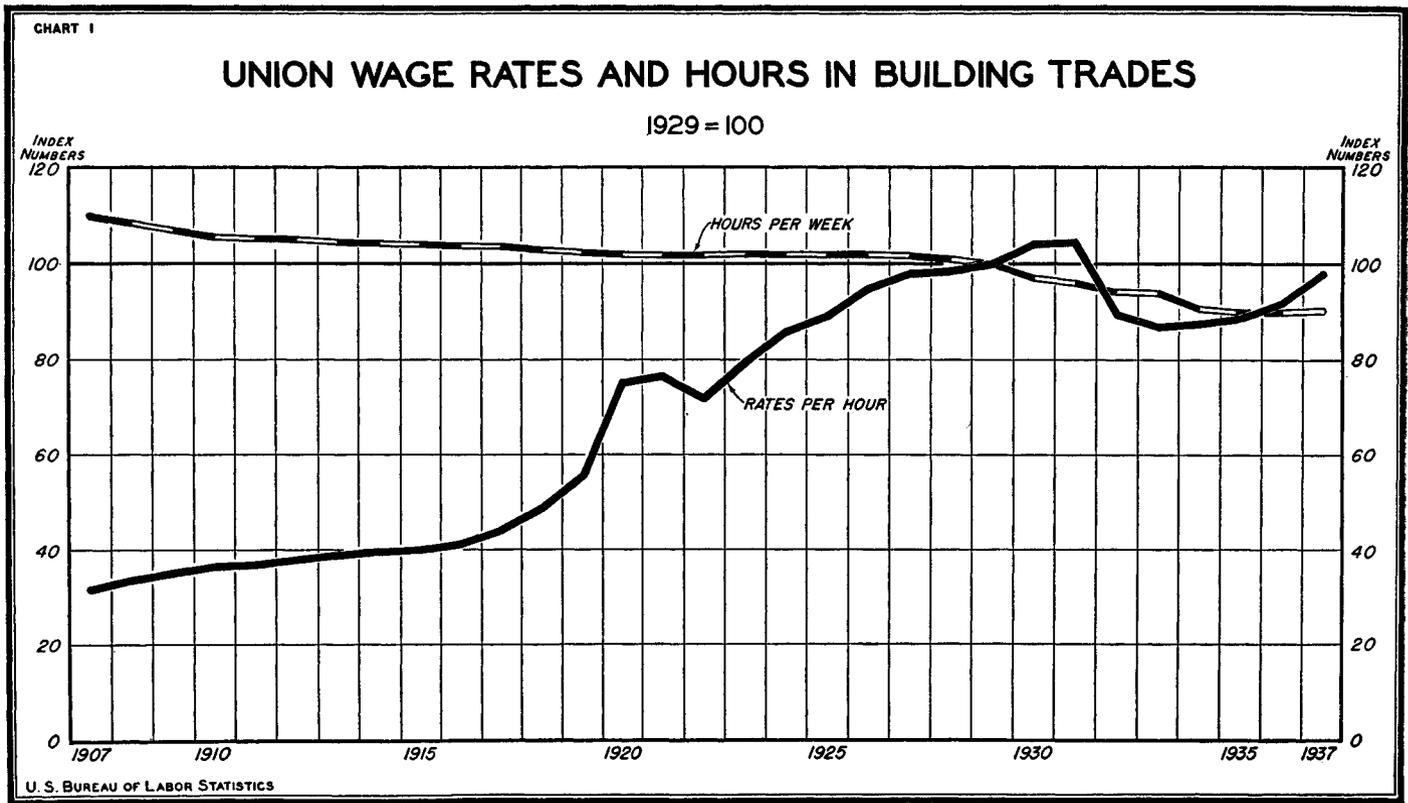
The 1937 report not only shows the actual rates of each trade in each of the cities covered, but also average rates for each trade, as well as the average rates of all the trades in each city. There is also included a table showing the trend throughout the period 1907-37.

Because of the prevalence of union agreements in the building trades, union rates in the 70 cities covered are an important indicator of wage and hour trends in the building trades throughout the country.

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

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

MARCH 17, 1938.



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

Summary

The average union hourly wage rate was \$1.26 on May 15, 1937, for all the building trades in the 70 cities covered in the survey. Nearly half of the total union membership had rates of \$1.30 or higher and only 17 percent had scales of less than \$1. The average for the journeyman trades was \$1.363. Almost half of the journeymen were receiving \$1.40 or more per hour while less than 2 percent had rates of under \$1. The helper and laborer trades averaged 81.8 cents per hour with about 81 percent of their membership having scales ranging between 50 cents and \$1 per hour.

The index of union hourly wage rates in the building trades was 98.0 in 1937 (1929=100), the highest since 1931. The 1937 index was 7 percent higher than in 1936 and represented the greatest percentage increase since 1933. The index of journeymen's rates reached 97.6, a 6.8-percent increase from the 1936 level. The helpers and laborers wage-rate index rose 8.8 percent over the year to 101.5.

Increases in wage rates were reported in about 62 percent of the quotations which were comparable with 1936. These increases affected over half of all the building-trades union members covered—50.5 percent of the journeymen and 57.9 percent of the helpers and laborers. The decreases reported were few and affected only 0.1 percent of the total membership.

Over 83 percent of all the members who had increases had their rates raised by at least 10 percent. In the journeyman trades only 162 out of 1,023 increases reported were for less than 10 percent. Only 72 of the 231 increases reported by the helper and laborer trades amounted to less than 10 percent.

The average hourly wage rate for all building trades showed an increase over 1936 in every city for which a combined average could be computed.¹ Hourly wage rates as a rule averaged higher in cities of comparable size in the North and Pacific area than in cities of the South. With a few significant exceptions, average rates within these regions varied directly with the size of the cities.

Weekly hours for all building trades averaged 39.0 in 1937. Over 80 percent of the total membership had the 40-hour week and less

¹ In some cities there were only a few helpers and laborers working under union agreements. In such cases no averages were computed.

than 4 percent were working more than 40 hours per week. Journeymen averaged 38.8 hours and the helpers and laborers averaged 40.1 hours per week. A majority of the members in both groups had 40-hour scales, although over 9 percent of the helpers and laborers were working in excess of 40 hours as compared with less than 3 percent of the journeymen. The great bulk of the quotations reported no change from the hour scales effective in 1936. Less than 7 percent of the total membership were affected by changes—6 percent of the journeymen and about 11 percent of the helpers and laborers.

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 ² are located in 38 States and the District of Columbia.

List of Cities Covered

North and Pacific region

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

South

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

² The roman numerals following the city names indicate the population group in which the city was included in tables 7 and 8.

Two crafts—boilermakers and machinists working on building construction—have been included in the study for the first time this year. Data for these crafts were obtained not only as of May 15, 1937, but also as of May 15, 1936. It was thus possible to include them in the tabulations of changes in rates and hours between 1936 and 1937.

As far as possible, the rates collected were those actually in force on May 15. Interviews were held with 1,511 union representatives and over 2,180 quotations of rates were received. The union membership covered by these scales of wages and hours in these 70 cities was approximately 420,000.

Definition.—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 organization 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 75 percent of the rates were recorded in 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.

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.—In the series of index numbers, the percentage change from year to year is based on averages computed from identical unions that reported for both years. The membership weights in both of the averages used in each year-to-year comparison are those reported for the second year. The index for each year is computed by multiplying the index for the preceding year by the ratio of the averages so obtained. The index numbers were revised on this basis in 1936 in order to eliminate the influence of changes in union membership which obscure the real changes in wages and hours.³

³ The method of revision is described in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 626: Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades, May 15, 1936.

Trend of Union Wage Rates and Hours, 1907-37

The index of union hourly wage rates for the building trades advanced 7.0 percent between May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1937—the largest rate of annual increase since 1923. The sustained and accelerated rise in hourly wage rates from the low point in 1933 is shown in table 1. The increase of 7.0 percent in 1937 followed increases of 3.6 percent in 1936, 1.1 percent in 1935, and 0.7 percent in 1934. As a result of this series of advances, the 1937 index of hourly wage rates, based on 1929 as 100, stands at 98.0. This is 12.9 percent higher than the index for 1933.

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

Year	Index numbers (1929=100)					
	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	106.0
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
1937.....	98.0	90.2	97.6	90.0	101.5	91.3

As in the preceding year, rates for helpers and laborers in 1937 increased on the average more than those of journeymen—8.8 percent

as compared to 6.8 percent. The index for the unskilled and semi-skilled group rose to 101.5. This is higher than the base year 1929 or any other year except 1930 and 1931.

The index of hours per week provided in union agreements showed a slight increase of 0.4 percent, advancing from 89.8 in 1936 to 90.2 in 1937. The index had remained unchanged between 1935 and 1936. Except for a minute advance in 1923, this increase was the only one since the surveys were begun in 1907. The slight increase in hours in 1937 appears to be chiefly a result of the abandonment by local unions of sharing-the-work plans as employment opportunities have increased. This is evidenced by the fact that most of the increases were from 30 to longer hour weeks. There were scarcely any increases among the 40-hour scales.

The percent of increase in scales of hours was the same for both the journeymen and the unskilled group. In terms of 1929 as the base year, the index for helpers and laborers (91.3) was somewhat higher than for journeymen (90.0).

Trends in Individual Trades

Between 1936 and 1937 there were increases in the wage-rate indexes for every craft covered by the study. (See table 2.) Within the journeymen group the greatest percent of increase was among the machinists engaged in construction work. Scales of hourly wages for this craft, included in the study for the first time this year, increased 14.7 percent in the course of the year. Advances of 10 percent or more took place in the indexes for stonemasons, plasterers, and sign painters. The smallest percentage increase—0.6 percent—was among the granite cutters.

Although the index of wage scales for laborers and helpers as a whole advanced more than that of journeymen, none of the trades in the former group showed an increase as large as 10 percent. The helpers and laborers group thus showed considerably less variation in changes as between the different occupations than did the journeymen group. The greatest gain in wage rates among the helpers and laborers was made by building laborers, whose index rose 9.5 percent. Other large increases were: Plasterers' laborers, 8.9 percent; hod carriers, 7.7 percent; steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers, 7.2 percent. The smallest rate of increase was 2.6 percent for elevator constructors' helpers.

The rate changes which occurred between May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1937, acquire added significance when the situation since 1933 is taken into account. The first significant increase in wage-scale indexes in recent years for bricklayers, stonecutters, and stonemasons came in the year ending May 15, 1937. The granite cutters'

increase, although small, represented the first since 1931. Thus, although these four crafts continued at the bottom of the journeyman crafts in terms of their ratio to the 1929 index, increases obtained during the year initiated or accelerated an upward movement.

The largest percentage increases over the depression low have been made by the glaziers (18.9), sign painters (16.8), carpenters (15.4), and structural-iron workers (14.3). Average gains of between 13 and 14 percent have been made by composition roofers (13.7), asbestos workers (13.5), lathers (13.5), plasterers (13.4), painters (13.1), and engineers (13.1). Wage rates of slate and tile roofers have not increased so much as those of composition roofers since the low point of the depression. Granite cutters, stonecutters, mosaic and terrazzo workers, marble setters, and bricklayers have lagged behind other trades in terms of average gains in wage rates from the depression low. Although declining less than most other trades from the 1929 level, elevator constructors have, in terms of wage rates, recovered to a smaller extent than the majority of other trades.

Among helpers and laborers, the wage-rate index for building laborers has increased most (25.1 percent) since 1933. The hod carriers' index increased 17 percent and the plasterers' laborers' index 16.1 percent. Moving in the same moderate way as their journeymen's rates, elevator constructors' helpers show the smallest percentage of recovery from the depression low of any in the unskilled group.

In 1936 the only trade whose wage-rate index was above the 1929 level was portable and hoisting engineers, with an index of 104.2. As a result of increases during the year, the index for this trade climbed to 112.6 in 1937. In addition, eight other journeyman trades for the first time passed the 1929 level. Among these, the highest levels were reached by glaziers (104.6), structural-iron workers (104.4), and composition roofers (103.7). Ten crafts were within 5 points of the 1929 level, while only five trades—plasterers, stonemasons, granite cutters, bricklayers, and stonecutters—were more than 5 points below their 1929 indexes. The wage-rate index for stonecutters showed the least gain, being 12.7 points below the base figure.

Although the wage-rate index for the helpers and laborers group as a whole was higher than that of 1929, only two of these trades—building laborers and tile layers' helpers—were above the base figure, while the index for steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers barely reached the 100 mark. Hod carriers were close to the 1929 level, with an index of 99.1. Farthest from the 1929 figure were elevator constructors' helpers, with an index of 91.8.

TABLE 2.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in each building trade, 1907 to 1937

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
	[1929=100]											
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 ¹	93.4	91.3	84.7	93.2	92.3	90.5	95.0	91.6	96.9	85.4	92.4	92.6
1937	100.6	91.0	90.6	94.1	98.3	90.3	101.9	91.7	101.1	89.6	96.0	92.4
	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	92.2	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 ¹	104.2	89.7	95.5	87.8	90.5	91.5	95.5	86.5	89.9	90.8	91.1	89.4
1937	112.6	89.5	104.6	87.9	91.0	91.9	101.8	87.7	95.1	90.8	95.4	90.0

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

TABLE 2.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in each building trade, 1907 to 1937—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	38.3	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	106.4	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	104.3	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	101.1	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	99.1	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	86.7	85.5	85.6	91.6	92.8	91.8	95.6	92.5	89.5	92.6	90.4	92.0
1936 ¹	91.1	85.9	86.1	90.1	95.2	90.6	96.2	93.1	90.2	93.4	92.2	91.9
1937	97.7	85.9	94.9	90.2	100.4	91.1	103.7	93.2	96.9	93.3	98.9	92.0
	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	108.9		
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	85.7	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 ¹	87.6	92.9	93.7	92.4	86.3	92.8	85.2	93.3	95.6	90.6	90.7	86.1
1937	96.8	92.9	98.8	92.5	88.3	92.8	94.1	93.3	104.4	90.2	97.1	89.8

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

TABLE 2.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in each building trade, 1907 to 1937—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	99.9	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 ¹	96.2	89.5	92.1	94.0	88.0	89.2	89.5	92.1	91.6	92.2	93.2	91.5	96.0	76.3
1937..	105.3	89.7	99.1	94.3	95.8	89.2	91.8	91.7	97.0	92.2	100.0	91.8	101.2	81.6

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

Between 1936 and 1937 the index of union scales of hours per week changed by more than 1 percent for only four journeyman crafts. The indexes of hour scales for electricians increased 4.9 percent and for tile layers 4.4 percent, while lathers and bricklayers had increases of slightly more than 1 percent. Among the helpers and laborers the only change of more than 1 percent was an increase of 7 percent among tile layers' helpers. With the exception of bricklayers, these crafts were among those whose scales of hours per week fell most from the 1929 level.

Since data for boilermakers and machinists were first gathered in 1937 for this and the preceding year, it is not possible to give an index number for these crafts comparable to those for the other crafts. The changes from 1936 to 1937 in comparable quotations for these two trades were as follows:

	Percentage change from 1936	
	Wage rate	Hours
Boilermakers.....	+2.4	-0.1
Machinists.....	+14.7	-.4

Changes in Union Scales Between 1936 and 1937 ⁴

Increases in wage rates were reported for 1,254, or about 62 percent, of the quotations which were comparable with 1936. (See table 3.) Only 19 quotations—less than 1 percent—were lower than the comparable figure for 1936, while 759, or 37 percent, remained unchanged. More than half of all the building-trades union members in 1937 were covered by union scales which were higher than the corresponding scales for 1936. Only 0.1 percent had decreases, while rates for 48.1 percent continued at the 1936 level.

Approximately the same proportion of increases were reported for journeymen as for helpers and laborers. However, the proportion of members affected by these rate increases was somewhat larger among the latter (57.9 percent) than among the journeymen (50.5 percent).

Increases in wage scales were reported for 70 percent or more of the quotations comparable with 1936 for the following journeyman trades: Asbestos workers, boilermakers, bricklayers, plasterers, and sheet-metal workers, and for composition roofers' helpers, plumbers' and plasterers' laborers, and tile layers' helpers among the unskilled groups. At the other end of the scale were the granite cutters, with only 6 increases out of 36 comparable quotations. No craft had a significant number of decreases.

Since the number of workers covered by a wage scale may vary from a handful to several thousand, the proportion of union members affected by the changes varied considerably from the proportion of changes in quotations. Thus, wage increases affected the largest proportion of members among machinists, glaziers, and sign painters in the journeyman crafts. In addition to these occupations, at least half of the members were affected by wage increases in the following trades: Asbestos workers, cement finishers, engineers, painters,

⁴ Certain anomalies enter into a comparison of average rates between 2 years when such averages reflect not only the actual rates provided for in the agreements but the number of union members for that year in each local union covered by the reported rates. By and large, it would be expected that a general increase in actual rates would be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the average rate paid to union members, but if union membership increases most (or decreases least) in the lower-paid crafts or in areas with less-than-average rates, the change in the average of the rates paid to all union members may not increase correspondingly or may even show a decrease. Conversely, the average rate may increase in spite of a downward swing in actual rates, if union membership declines sufficiently in the lower-paid crafts or in areas where lower-than-average rates are paid.

Because the averages do not accurately reflect changes from year to year, no table comparing 1936 and 1937 averages is included in this report. For the trends of actual union rates, the tables of indexes (tables 1 and 2) should be consulted. These tables are so computed as to eliminate the effect of fluctuating memberships at various rates. For a fuller discussion on averages and indexes, see p. 5.

plasterers, roofers of both types, steam and sprinkler fitters, stonemasons, and structural-iron workers. Granite and stone cutters shared least in the general advance in wage rates, while only about a fourth of the boilermakers and a third of the mosaic and terrazzo workers received increases. Wage rate advances affected more than 85 percent of the plumbers' laborers and more than half of the members in all the other helpers' and laborers' occupations except marble setters' helpers and elevator constructors' helpers.

The few decreases were scattered among 11 journeyman crafts and 4 helpers' and laborers' groups. In no craft did decreases affect more than 2 percent of the members.

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

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1936	Number of quotations showing—			Percentage of union members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All building trades.....	2,032	1,254	19	759	51.8	0.1	48.1
Journeymen.....	1,662	1,023	15	624	50.5	.1	49.4
Asbestos workers.....	50	36	-----	14	68.0	-----	32.0
Boilermakers.....	25	18	-----	7	24.4	-----	75.6
Bricklayers.....	72	53	1	18	43.3	.2	56.5
Carpenters.....	89	60	-----	29	47.8	-----	52.2
Cement finishers.....	64	42	2	20	50.0	.5	49.5
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	79	47	-----	32	38.8	-----	61.2
Elevator constructors.....	93	53	-----	40	44.5	-----	55.5
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	158	89	3	66	60.2	.1	39.7
Glaziers.....	49	32	-----	17	82.5	-----	17.5
Granite cutters.....	36	6	1	29	5.8	1.1	93.1
Lathers.....	72	46	-----	26	47.7	-----	52.3
Machinists.....	14	8	-----	6	82.9	-----	17.1
Marble setters.....	59	36	1	22	44.3	.4	55.3
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	45	25	-----	20	32.9	-----	67.1
Painters.....	72	42	1	29	58.0	.1	41.9
Plasterers.....	69	50	1	18	56.1	.4	43.5
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	70	42	-----	28	43.7	-----	56.3
Roofers, composition.....	40	27	-----	13	62.4	-----	37.6
Roofers, slate and tile.....	33	23	-----	10	55.0	-----	45.0
Sheet-metal workers.....	56	40	-----	16	62.0	-----	38.0
Sign painters.....	60	31	2	27	73.4	1.6	25.0
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	78	49	-----	29	50.7	-----	49.3
Stonecutters.....	57	22	-----	35	18.5	-----	81.5
Stonemasons.....	62	42	1	19	55.9	.1	44.0
Structural-iron workers.....	100	65	1	34	58.8	.2	41.0
Tile layers.....	60	39	1	20	49.5	.2	50.3
Helpers and laborers.....	370	231	4	135	57.9	.2	41.9
Building laborers.....	73	44	1	28	58.6	.1	41.3
Composition roofers' helpers.....	10	8	-----	2	62.7	-----	37.3
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	76	43	-----	33	33.3	-----	66.7
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	53	33	1	19	52.2	.4	47.4
Marble setters' helpers.....	29	19	1	9	44.0	.8	55.2
Plasterers' laborers.....	45	33	-----	12	62.2	-----	37.8
Plumbers' laborers.....	12	9	-----	3	86.9	-----	13.1
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	42	21	-----	21	58.4	-----	41.6
Tile layers' helpers.....	30	21	1	8	63.5	.4	36.1

Over 81 percent of the quotations reporting wage-rate increases indicated that the amount of increase was 10 percent or more. These quotations covered more than 83 percent of the members who received any increases in rates. The distribution of increases, according to the amount of increase, is shown in table 4.

The majority of the increases in the journeyman trades were 10 percent or better. There were 188 increases of 25 percent and over, 135 of 20 to 25 percent, 163 of 15 to 20 percent, 375 of 10 to 15 percent, and 162 of less than 10 percent. Nearly half the journeymen who received any increases had their scales raised between 10 and 15 percent, and more than one-third received increases of 15 percent and over.

Each of the journeyman trades had more increases of 10 percent or more than of under 10 percent. Tile layers reported the majority of their increases as being 25 percent or greater. Lathers, machinists, mosaic and terrazzo workers, and plasterers had half their increases ranging above 20 percent. Advances of 15 percent or more were shown for over half the increases gained by bricklayers, cement finishers, marble setters, slate and tile roofers, and stonemasons.

Machinists, plasterers, and stonemasons reported that more than half of their members who received increases were advanced 20 percent or more. Bricklayers, lathers, marble setters, and slate and tile roofers each had increases of 15 percent and higher for a majority of their members who had pay raises. Elevator construction was the only trade for which the range of increases was under 10 percent for as many as half of the members affected by pay raises.

Over 78 percent of the members in the helper and laborer trades who had increases were advanced a minimum of 10 percent, and over half were raised 15 percent or more. There were 45 increases of 25 percent and over, 26 of 20 to 25 percent, 40 of 15 to 20 percent, 48 of 10 to 15 percent, and 72 of less than 10 percent.

More than half the increases for plumbers' laborers ranged from 20 percent upward. Four other helper and laborer trades had more increases of 15 percent and over than of under 15 percent, and three others reported the majority of their increases as amounting to 10 percent or more. Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers was the only trade for which the greater number of increases was under 10 percent.

Three of the helper and laborer trades reported over half their membership having any increases as being raised at least 15 percent, and three others reported over half as being raised 10 percent or more. In each of the other three trades over half the members with raises were included in the increases of 5 percent and over.

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

Trade	Number of quotations showing increases of—						Total members affected by increases of—					
	Less than 5%	5% and under 10%	10% and under 15%	15% and under 20%	20% and under 25%	25% and over	Less than 5%	5% and under 10%	10% and under 15%	15% and under 20%	20% and under 25%	25% and over
All building trades.....	67	167	423	203	161	233	1.8	6.7	22.7	6.7	6.7	7.2
Journeymen.....	46	116	375	163	135	188	2.0	5.6	24.4	5.8	6.7	6.0
Asbestos workers.....	6	3	14	4	4	5	8.0	19.2	25.2	1.5	10.6	3.5
Boilermakers.....	4	7	7	1	4	2	---	7.6	7.3	1.2	6.9	1.4
Bricklayers.....	2	16	12	16	7	---	---	3.3	9.1	11.9	14.8	4.2
Carpenters.....	4	7	23	7	4	15	1.0	6.2	23.1	4.6	5.6	7.3
Cement finishers.....	1	2	15	6	3	15	3.3	5.5	16.9	7.4	2.8	14.1
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	1	5	25	3	4	9	1.5	3.4	25.4	2.0	4.5	2.0
Elevator constructors.....	13	12	12	15	1	---	11.7	11.8	8.3	12.3	4	---
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	2	12	37	13	14	11	3	7.9	31.6	7.8	8.8	3.8
Glaziers.....	1	6	10	7	2	6	1.2	29.6	22.8	19.9	4.2	4.8
Granite cutters.....	---	---	5	---	1	---	---	---	5.5	---	3	---
Lathers.....	3	7	4	9	9	14	1.6	16.3	2.6	8.9	13.7	4.6
Machinists.....	---	---	3	1	2	2	---	---	21.8	2.9	52.6	5.6
Marble setters.....	1	6	7	6	8	8	8	11.2	8.7	14.3	7.2	2.1
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	---	3	6	2	2	12	---	8.2	9.0	2.8	3.7	9.2
Painters.....	2	4	25	4	4	3	5.6	1.6	40.2	2.0	4.0	4.6
Plasterers.....	3	7	7	8	11	14	2.4	14.0	2.8	7.7	13.5	15.7
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	2	6	18	10	4	3	4	3.2	25.2	7.6	6.0	1.3
Roofers, composition.....	---	2	14	7	2	2	---	2.6	35.6	20.1	2.5	1.6
Roofers, slate and tile.....	1	1	9	7	2	3	3.1	1.2	13.2	31.4	2.4	3.7
Sheet-metal workers.....	2	3	20	7	4	4	3.4	13.0	27.7	11.7	4.4	1.8
Sign painters.....	---	3	15	3	3	7	---	7.2	44.3	3.2	4.9	13.8
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	2	4	26	10	4	3	3.0	1.7	33.3	10.1	2.0	6
Stonemasons.....	2	2	12	2	2	2	3.4	1.8	7.0	3	4.5	1.5
Stonemasons.....	---	4	11	9	12	6	---	8.6	7.2	6.0	10.9	23.2
Structural-iron workers.....	---	7	26	6	11	15	---	4.4	25.3	7.1	10.3	11.7
Tile layers.....	5	8	4	2	20	25	---	16.1	9.1	11.9	1.4	11.0
Helpers and laborers.....	21	51	48	40	26	45	8	11.9	14.1	11.1	7.0	13.0
Building laborers.....	---	11	9	4	4	16	---	10.2	13.4	11.5	6.7	16.8
Composition roofers' helpers.....	---	2	3	1	2	---	---	6.8	36.6	2.5	16.8	---
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	8	13	7	13	2	---	10.2	11.6	3.8	7.4	3	---
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	---	5	9	6	5	8	---	3.1	18.5	15.3	12.0	3.3
Marble setters' helpers.....	---	4	3	3	4	5	---	5.5	13.8	5.6	8.7	10.4
Plasterers' laborers.....	2	7	10	5	2	7	3.0	14.7	17.3	9.9	7.7	9.6
Plumbers' laborers.....	---	1	3	---	1	4	---	15.4	62.8	---	3.5	15.2
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	10	2	1	3	3	2	4.9	41.7	1.7	4.4	1.3	4.4
Tile layers' helpers.....	1	6	3	5	3	3	5.5	37.5	7.9	6.7	3.5	2.4

Hours.—Increases in scales of hours between 1936 and 1937 were reported in 56 quotations and decreases in 74. The great bulk of union quotations continued their same scale of hours. The increases affected 3.0 percent of all the members and the decreases 3.6 percent. Changes in hour scales affected a somewhat larger proportion of helpers and laborers than journeymen. Furthermore, while more journeymen had their hours reduced than increased, the reverse was true with reference to the helpers' occupations.

The most widespread changes in scales of hours occurred among the electricians, with 18.3 percent of the members having increases and

28.5 percent decreases. The most significant increases were in Chicago, Cleveland, and Portland, Oreg. Increases were mostly from 30 to 40 hours. In Chicago, however, an arrangement under which men worked only every other week, to average 20 hours a week, was dropped and the scale of hours returned to 40 per week. In Oklahoma City hours were increased from 40 to 44. While 10.7 percent of the tile layers and 16.4 percent of their helpers had hours lengthened, these were practically all in Chicago, where a share-the-work arrangement was abandoned on May 1, 1937, and the scale of hours was raised from 24 to 40 per week. The most consistent movement toward a shorter scale of hours during the year was found among the structural-iron workers.

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

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1936	Number of quotations showing--			Percentage of union members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All building trades.....	2,032	56	74	1,902	3.0	3.6	93.4
Journeymen.....	1,662	45	63	1,554	2.3	3.4	94.3
Asbestos workers.....	50		2	48		1.8	98.2
Boilermakers.....	25		1	24		1.2	98.8
Bricklayers.....	72	2	1	69	2.8	.2	97.0
Carpenters.....	89	1	4	84	.3	2.0	97.7
Cement finishers.....	64	3	1	60	1.4	.7	97.9
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	79	6	6	67	18.3	28.5	53.2
Elevator constructors.....	93		3	90		1.9	98.1
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	158	5	16	137	3.8	5.7	90.5
Glaziers.....	49	3	2	44	2.6	.8	96.6
Granite cutters.....	36	1		35	5.3		94.7
Lathers.....	72	5	3	64	3.6	.3	96.1
Machinists.....	14		1	13		4.4	95.6
Marble setters.....	59	1	1	57	.2	.1	99.7
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	45	1	1	43	3.8	.2	96.0
Painters.....	72	1	1	70	.5	(¹)	99.5
Plasterers.....	69	2		67	.6		99.4
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	70	4	2	64	3.3	4.9	91.8
Roofers, composition.....	40	1	1	38	1.1	.8	98.1
Roofers, slate and tile.....	33		1	32		.6	99.4
Sheet-metal workers.....	56	1		55	.3		99.7
Sign painters.....	60	1	2	57	1.6	2.1	96.3
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	78	4	1	73	2.0	.6	97.4
Stonecutters.....	57		2	55		.7	99.3
Stonemasons.....	62	1	1	60	.5	(¹)	99.5
Structural-iron workers.....	100		9	91		4.8	95.2
Tile layers.....	60	2	1	57	10.7	.3	89.0
Helpers and laborers.....	370	11	11	348	6.1	4.5	89.4
Building laborers.....	73	5	2	66	7.5	5.8	86.7
Composition roofers' helpers.....	10	1	1	8	.6	4.4	95.0
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	76	1	3	72	.3	1.9	97.8
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	53	2	2	49	3.8	.7	96.0
Marble setters' helpers.....	29			29			100.0
Plasterers' laborers.....	45		2	43		5.4	94.6
Plumbers' laborers.....	12			12			100.0
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	42	1	1	40	3.4	1.4	95.2
Tile layers' helpers.....	30	1		29	16.4		83.6

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Union Wage Rates, 1937

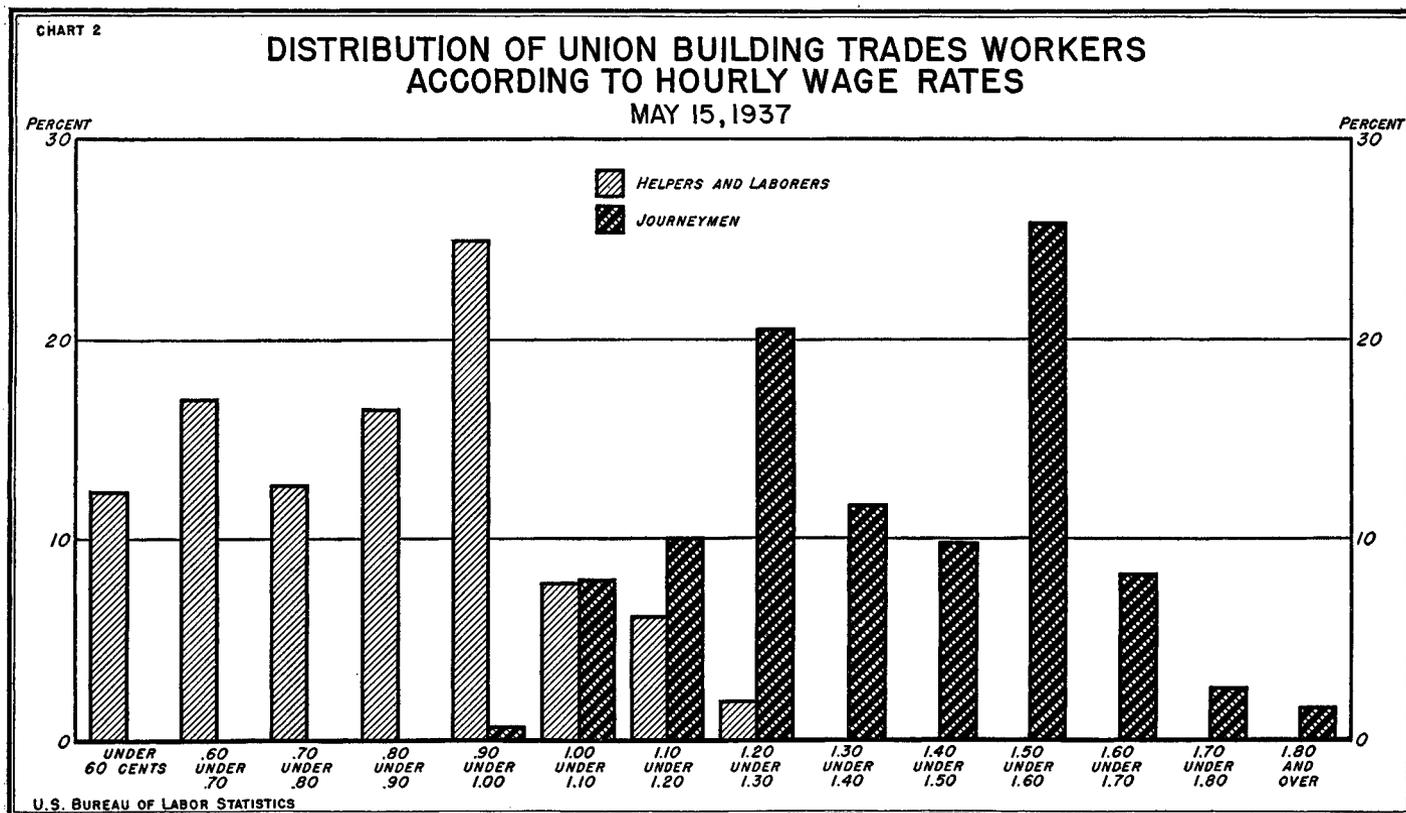
Distribution of Members by Wage Rates

The average union rate per hour for all building trades in the 70 cities studied on May 15, 1937, was \$1.26. Rates ranged from 40 cents to \$2.31. Nearly half of the members had rates of \$1.30 or higher and 83 percent had scales of \$1 or more per hour. Over 20 percent of the members had rates between \$1.50 and \$1.60. A secondary concentration came in the classification of \$1.20 and under \$1.30, which included 17 percent of the total membership.

The range for the combined journeyman trades was from 60 cents to \$2.31, with half the journeymen having rates of \$1.40 and over. Almost 26 percent of the journeyman membership received between \$1.50 and \$1.60 per hour; 10 percent between \$1.40 and \$1.50; 12 percent between \$1.30 and \$1.40; over 20 percent between \$1.20 and \$1.30, and 10 percent between \$1.10 and \$1.20. Less than 2 percent of the journeymen had rates of under \$1 per hour.

Eleven journeyman trades reported more than half their members on scales of \$1.50 per hour or higher. No trade had as many as half their members working for less than \$1.20. Boilermakers, with 53 percent of their membership having rates of \$1.60 per hour or higher, had the highest median rate. Fifteen trades had their greatest concentration of membership at rates between \$1.50 and \$1.60 per hour. Scales of \$1.10 to \$1.20 were most frequent for two trades; \$1.20 to \$1.30 for five trades; \$1.40 to \$1.50 for three trades; and \$1.60 to \$1.70 for boilermakers. Portable and hoisting engineers reported 13.1 percent of their members as having scales of \$2 or more per hour; plasterers 9.2 percent; sign painters 7.8 percent; and structural-iron workers 2.6 percent. A few bricklayers and cement finishers also received rates of \$2 or more. Machinists, composition roofers, and stonecutters were the only journeyman trades having as much as 5 percent of their membership working under scales of less than \$1 per hour.

Rates for the helper and laborer trades ranged from 40 cents to \$1.517. Scales of \$1 or more per hour were in effect for 16.4 percent of the members of these trades. More than one-third (38.2 percent) had rates between 85 cents and \$1. The greatest concentration, 16.5 percent of the members, came in the classification of 95 cents to \$1.



Four trades of the helper and laborer group had scales of \$1 and over for more than half their members. Over half the building laborers were receiving 75 cents or more per hour, almost 22 percent receiving between 95 cents and \$1. A majority of the hod carriers had rates of 85 cents or higher, and a majority of the tile layers' helpers were paid 95 cents or more. Marble setters' helpers and steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers each had over 40 percent of their members on scales between \$1.10 and \$1.20. Elevator constructors' helpers, plasterers' laborers, and tile layers' helpers had their greatest concentrations between \$1 and \$1.10 per hour.

TABLE 6.—Distribution of union members in each building trade, by hourly wage rates, May 15, 1937

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percentage of union members whose rates (in cents) per hour were—																					
		Under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and under 70	70 and under 75	75 and under 80	80 and under 85	85 and under 90	90 and under 95	95 and under 100	100 and under 110	110 and under 120	120 and under 130	130 and under 140	140 and under 150	150 and under 160	160 and under 170	170 and under 180	180 and under 190	190 and under 200	200 and over
All building trades.....	\$1.260	0.4	1.9	.....	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.7	2.8	2.1	3.2	8.0	9.4	17.1	9.5	8.0	20.8	6.8	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.8
Journeyman.....	1.363	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.1	.3	.6	.1	8.0	10.1	20.6	11.7	9.8	25.9	8.3	2.6	.4	.2	1.0	
Asbestos workers.....	1.360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.6	8.8	23.1	16.5	9.5	38.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boilermakers.....	1.517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.8	(1)	2.0	5.7	20.4	.....	16.0	53.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	1.493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1.3	.....	6.3	3.8	1.3	72.3	11.9	2.8	(1)	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	1.290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	(1)	.3	.5	.2	7.6	20.0	19.0	13.5	19.3	19.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement finishers.....	1.316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	.....	.....	2.0	12.6	33.4	11.0	23.8	9.6	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	1.406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.2	.....	1.5	.....	15.9	5.1	12.2	9.1	2.0	26.0	8.6	19.3	.....	.....	.....
Elevator constructors.....	1.360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4	1.5	6.2	24.1	18.0	29.7	15.1	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	1.555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	.9	.1	.....	3.5	5.0	9.7	8.8	5.4	27.5	11.4	4.7	2.6	6.8	13.1	.....
Glaziers.....	1.360	.....	.....	.....	.6	.4	1.6	.....	.....	1.9	.3	8.1	19.7	18.7	7.4	1.1	9.8	13.1	.....	17.3	.....	.....	.....
Granite cutters.....	1.177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.4	5.3	52.8	8.0	.....	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers.....	1.454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....	1.3	.3	6.9	19.3	15.3	42.4	8.3	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists.....	1.344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.5	2.4	.....	3.3	1.4	25.1	3.6	.....	49.9	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble setters.....	1.439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4	4.3	14.1	14.2	.....	59.4	1.1	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	1.296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.6	10.2	33.5	12.7	27.4	4.2	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	1.312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.8	.....	.1	1.3	.3	16.5	6.7	39.4	6.9	.1	4.0	23.6	.2	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers.....	1.509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.1	.3	8.8	11.8	5.7	49.3	9.1	2.7	.....	.....	.....	9.2
Plumbers and gasfitters.....	1.407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.2	21.7	18.8	7.4	44.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roofers, composition.....	1.201	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.9	1.0	.....	21.6	17.1	17.7	13.4	3.0	14.4	.....	1.6	.....	.....	.....
Roofers, slate and tile.....	1.339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.4	.2	.....	1.8	27.0	14.2	13.5	.....	.....	.....	4.6	4.2	.....	.....
Sheet-metal workers.....	1.299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	6.4	21.6	14.3	18.4	21.7	16.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sign painters.....	1.527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	.....	(1)	.2	6.4	6.2	14.5	15.6	2.6	6.3	6.3	13.1	10.6	.....	.....
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	1.421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	1.2	16.7	19.6	2.9	57.9	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....
Stonecutters.....	1.298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.3	4.8	28.0	12.2	1.3	33.9	.7	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Stonemasons.....	1.448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.2	3.5	10.7	55.8	3.4	2.8	.....	.....	.....
Structural-iron workers.....	1.438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	3.2	17.6	16.1	9.4	28.7	11.4	6.5	.....	.....	2.6
Tile layers.....	1.375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	10.7	23.7	11.9	36.0	5.9	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

Helpers and laborers ².....	.818	2.1	10.3	7.8	9.2	5.3	7.4	3.3	13.2	8.5	16.5	7.8	6.2	1.9	.1	.4				
Building laborers.....	.774	3.0	14.6	9.2	10.0	6.9	7.9	2.4	11.6	6.9	21.6	.4	2.9	2.4	.1	.1				
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	.991				.4	.4	3.9	1.7	14.1	5.1	12.7	51.7	10.0							
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	.822	.2	2.0	7.4	15.2	2.0	7.4	6.2	22.6	17.9	8.7	7.0	3.4		(1)					
Marble setters' helpers.....	.994		.5	1.1	4.2	.3	2.6	4.2	15.9	12.4	8.1	8.8	41.9							
Plasterers' laborers.....	.992		1.9	2.5	.6	.8	1.2	2.3	11.8	12.6	3.2	41.9	13.6	3.7	.2	3.7				
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	.945			7.4		6.7	12.1	7.4	13.5			12.0	40.9							
Tile layers' helpers.....	.925		1.2	1.3	13.3	.5	10.3	8.2	8.9	5.0	2.2	33.0	16.1							

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.

Average Rates in Each City

Averages of the combined journeyman rates and of the combined helper and laborer rates in each city, according to city size, are presented in table 7. The averages used were weighted according to the number of members in each local union covered by the reported rates. 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.⁵ Not all the trades had effective union scales in all the cities. This was especially true among the helper and laborer trades. Average rates of helpers and laborers are shown only for those cities in which there were effective scales for a considerable number of building laborers and at least one other helper trade.

There was a direct variation in the averages of journeyman rates for all cities in each size group. Thus the average of all cities of over 1 million population (size I) was 9.3 cents an hour more than that for class II, 11.8 cents more than size III, 24.0 cents more than size IV, 27.2 cents more than size V. The difference in averages was comparatively slight (2.5 cents) between size II and size III cities, and between size IV and V cities (3.2 cents). This was largely due to the influence which the average rates in Washington, Newark, and Butte had on the group averages.

Washington had the highest city average in the country and Newark's average was exceeded only by Washington and Chicago. The high average for Washington resulted from generally high scales in all trades and not a high membership in any particular trade. Washington had the highest rate in the country for five journeyman trades and rates equal to the highest for five others. Newark had the highest rates for two journeyman trades and in the others had scales comparable with New York City.

Chicago reported rates that were higher than those in New York City in 11 trades and lower in 12. Chicago however had scales of \$1.50 and \$1.667 for carpenters and painters, while New York reported \$1.40 for carpenters and \$1.286 for a majority of the painters. Since

⁵ While a comparison of average rates between cities where averages include the influence of the membership factor may be somewhat misleading where membership is unusually large or small in comparison to the same trade in other cities, a weighted average of this kind is obviously more realistic than a simple average of specific rates. In the latter case, a wage rate in a trade including half a dozen members would be given the same importance as a trade including several hundred members.

In order to discover the extent of the influence of weighting by members upon the averages as given in table 7, a comparison was made with unweighted averages of the rates for 16 of the most widespread trades among the size III cities. The comparison revealed few significant differences either in the amounts or in the relative positions of the cities. As in the weighted averages, shown in table 7, Washington headed the list and New Orleans was at the bottom. The most marked differences appeared in the comparison of averages for Seattle, Houston, Dallas, and Birmingham, all of which showed higher unweighted than weighted averages. This was primarily due to the fact that in each of these cities the carpenter membership was large and the carpenter rate was low in comparison to the other trades.

these two trades comprised a very high percentage of the total membership in both cities, the effect of these differentials tended decidedly to raise the average for Chicago above that of New York.⁶

In size V cities, Butte reported the highest rate for two journeyman trades and rates equal to the highest for five others.

The combined city-size averages for the helper and laborer trades were not as uniform in their variation. The average for size I cities exceeded that of size II, but the size V average was higher than either IV or III, the average for the latter size being the lowest of any group. The absence of consistent differentials between the general averages of each group is primarily due to the fact that the most unskilled and therefore the lowest-paid work is not unionized in the smaller cities. The averages of union rates for these smaller cities, therefore, tend to be higher than they would be if rates for all building laborers and helpers were included. Likewise, since no city averages are indicated in the absence of union rates for at least one helper trade and a substantial number of laborers (see p. 22) a number of cities are missing entirely from size IV and size V groups. The list of remaining cities in table 7 thereby tends to include only cities which have relatively higher rates for their laborer and helper trades.

⁶ Effective June 1, 1937, there were numerous wage-rate changes in both New York and Chicago, which changes, particularly those for carpenters, would materially affect the city averages, and possibly change the relative position of the cities. See appendix, p. 68.

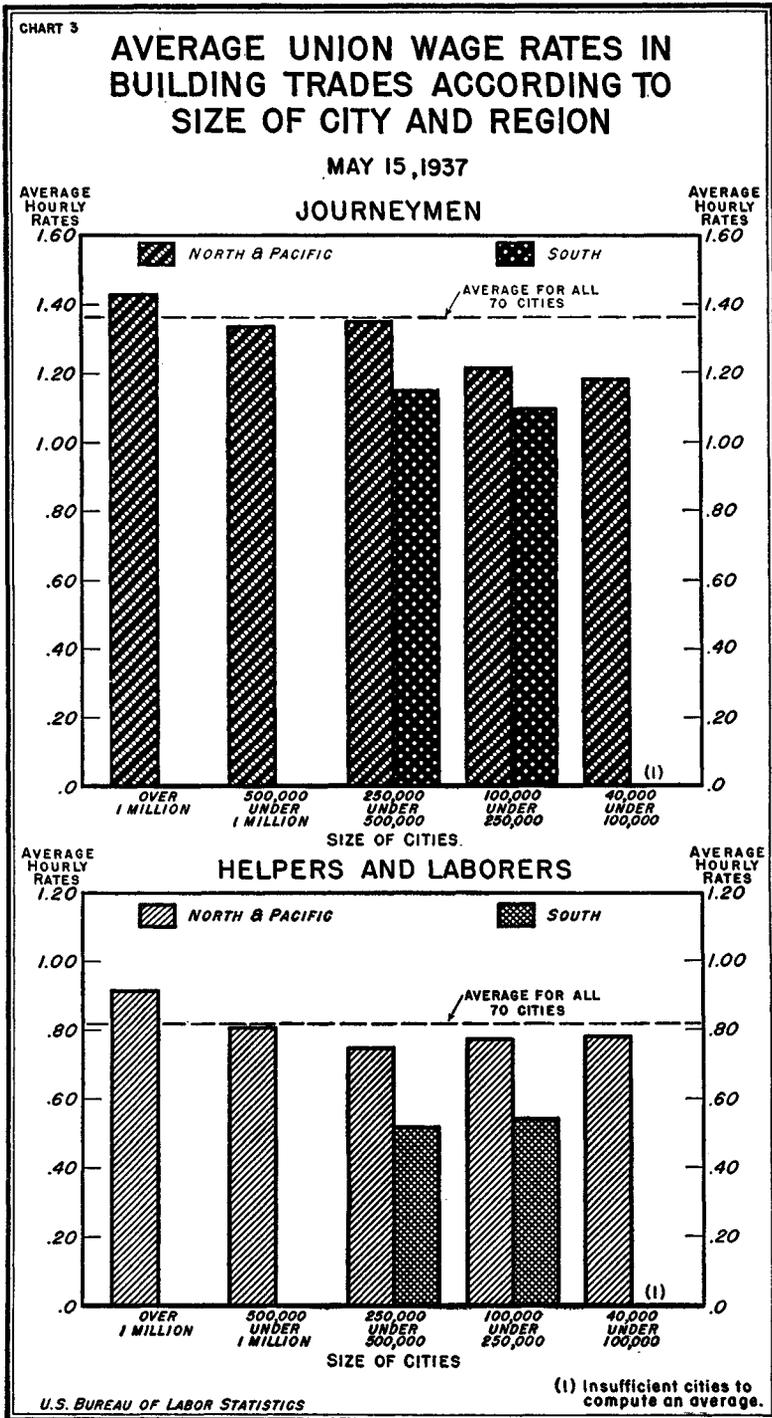
TABLE 7.—Average union hourly wage rates in the building trades, by cities and by city size, May 15, 1937

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF—									
I Over 1,000,000		II 500,000 to 1,000,000		III 250,000 to 500,000		IV 100,000 to 250,000		V 40,000 to 100,000	
City	Average	City	Average	City	Average	City	Average	City	Average
<i>Journeyman</i>									
Chicago, Ill.	\$1.536	St. Louis, Mo.	\$1.498	Washington, D. C.	\$1.579	Dayton, Ohio.	\$1.412	Butte, Mont.	\$1.472
New York, N. Y.	1.466	Cleveland, Ohio.	1.421	Newark, N. J.	1.504	Peoria, Ill.	1.356	Charleston, W. Va.	1.254
Average for size I cities.	1.432	Boston, Mass.	1.399	Denver, Colo.	1.392	Spokane, Wash.	1.326	Average for size V cities.	1.180
Detroit, Mich.	1.371	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.351	Toledo, Ohio.	1.368	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.324	Portland, Maine.	1.125
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.199	Average for size II cities.	1.339	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.342	Springfield, Mass.	1.282	Madison, Wis.	1.087
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.156	Buffalo, N. Y.	1.317	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.337	Scranton, Pa.	1.249	Manchester, N. H.	1.059
		Baltimore, Md.	1.226	Seattle, Wash.	1.331	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.241	Little Rock, Ark.	1.051
		Milwaukee, Wis.	1.208	Average for size III cities.	1.314	Rock Island (Ill.) district ¹ ..	1.231	Charlotte, N. C. ....	.982
		San Francisco, Calif.	1.179	Kansas City, Mo.	1.298	Des Moines, Iowa.	1.226	Charleston, S. C. ....	.878
				Minneapolis, Minn.	1.295	Average for size IV cities.	1.192	York, Pa. ....	.794
				Rochester, N. Y.	1.284	New Haven, Conn.	1.188		
				Houston, Tex.	1.257	Reading, Pa.	1.180		
				St. Paul, Minn.	1.253	Erie, Pa.	1.175		
				Columbus, Ohio.	1.230	South Bend, Ind.	1.169		
				Louisville, Ky.	1.226	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.168		
				Portland, Oreg.	1.190	San Antonio, Tex.	1.162		
				Dallas, Tex.	1.176	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.153		
				Birmingham, Ala.	1.150	El Paso, Tex.	1.107		
				Memphis, Tenn.	1.144	Duluth, Minn.	1.098		
				Atlanta, Ga.	1.122	Richmond, Va.	1.098		
				Providence, R. I.	1.120	Nashville, Tenn.	1.096		
				New Orleans, La.	1.030	Worcester, Mass.	1.074		
						Omaha, Nebr.	1.034		
						Wichita, Kans. ....	.983		
						Norfolk, Va. ....	.977		
						Jacksonville, Fla. ....	.912		

Helpers

City	Average	City	Average	City	Average	City	Average	City	Average
New York, N. Y.....	\$1.014	St. Louis, Mo.....	\$0.930	Seattle, Wash.....	\$0.966	Springfield, Mass.....	\$0.932	Butte, Mont.....	\$0.867
Chicago, Ill.....	.977	Boston, Mass.....	.896	Newark, N. J.....	.901	Spokane, Wash.....	.923	Average for size V cities.....	.785
Average for size I cities.....	.917	Cleveland, Ohio.....	.886	Minneapolis, Minn.....	.882	Peoria, Ill.....	.850	Manchester, N. H.....	.700
Los Angeles, Calif.....	.704	Milwaukee, Wis.....	.877	Kansas City, Mo.....	.847	Worcester, Mass.....	.784	Portland, Maine.....	.632
Philadelphia, Pa.....	.582	Average for size II cities.....	.810	St. Paul, Minn.....	.794	Average for size IV cities.....	.744		
		San Francisco, Calif.....	.810	Portland, Oreg.....	.773	Des Moines, Iowa.....	.736		
		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.780	Toledo, Ohio.....	.761	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.727		
		Baltimore, Md.....	.520	Columbus, Ohio.....	.756	New Haven, Conn.....	.721		
				Denver, Colo.....	.749	Rock Island (Ill.) district 1.....	.694		
				Average for size III cities.....	.697	Scranton, Pa.....	.673		
				Washington, D. C.....	.696	Reading, Pa.....	.663		
				Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.694	South Bend, Ind.....	.647		
				Rochester, N. Y.....	.653	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	.554		
				Memphis, Tenn.....	.637	San Antonio, Tex.....	.548		
				Atlanta, Ga.....	.542	Jacksonville, Fla.....	.446		
				Louisville, Ky.....	.525				
				New Orleans, La.....	.491				
				Birmingham, Ala.....	.482				

¹ Includes Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, Ill.



Regional Differences in Wage Rates

There is no city in the South with a population of over 500,000, and only three southern cities covered in the study had a population of less than 100,000. Consequently, any comparison between the regions of average wage rates in cities of comparable size must be confined to class III and IV cities. (See table 8 and chart 3.)

The averages for the combined building trades in the North and Pacific cities varied directly with the city-size group. In the South, however, the average of cities in class IV was higher (34 cents) than in class III (98.9 cents). The only exception in the averages for the journeyman crafts was a slightly higher average in the North and Pacific region for city-size III than for city-size II. The averages for the combined helper and laborer trades were lower for cities in class III than for class IV in both regions.

In general the averages for the separate trades vary directly with the city-size groups. Most of the exceptions in the North and Pacific cities were between size II and size III cities. Fifteen of the journeyman trades and four of the helper and laborer trades had higher averages for size III than for size II cities. Averages of five journeyman trades and one helper trade were higher in size II than in size I cities. In cities of size IV the averages of one journeyman and two helper trades were higher than in class III. In size V cities averages of five journeyman and two helper trades were higher than in class IV.

In the southern region nine journeyman trades and three helper and laborer trades had higher averages for size IV cities than for size III cities.

Much of the variation between the averages among the different city-size groups is attributable to the abnormally high or low rates in a few particular cities. Thus the higher-than-average rates in practically all trades in Washington, D. C., and Newark, N. J., tended to raise the general average for all cities in class III, and the relatively high rates in Butte, Mont., helped to raise the general average for class V cities. Likewise the relatively low rates in New Orleans tended to bring down the general average of class III cities in the South. (See discussion in connection with table 7 for details on rates of particular cities.)

Average rates for comparable size cities were uniformly higher in the North and Pacific than in the South. In cities with a population between 250,000 and 500,000 the difference in average rates for all building trades combined was 22.6 cents an hour; in cities between 100,000 and 250,000 it was 10.2 cents an hour. For journeyman trades the average rate was 20.4 cents higher in class III cities and 11.7 cents in class IV cities. The regional differences for the com-

bined helper and laborer trades between the city-size groups were almost the same—22.8 cents for class III and 23.2 cents for class IV cities.

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

Trade	United States averages	Cities having a population of—										
		I ¹		II ¹		III			IV			V ²
		Over 1,000,000	500,000 to 1,000,000	250,000 to 500,000		100,000 to 250,000		40,000 to 100,000				
	North and Pacific	North and Pacific	All	North and Pacific	South	All	North and Pacific	South	North and Pacific			
All building trades ³	\$1.260	\$1.342	\$1.248	\$1.169	\$1.215	\$0.989	\$1.116	\$1.136	\$1.034	\$1.118		
Journeyman.....	1.363	1.432	1.339	1.314	1.355	1.151	1.192	1.217	1.100	1.184		
Asbestos workers.....	1.360	1.451	1.354	1.296	1.339	1.167	1.179	1.197	1.142	1.250		
Boiler makers.....	1.517	1.600	1.350	1.502	1.571	1.171	1.199	1.201	1.167	1.250		
Bricklayers.....	1.493	1.508	1.509	1.485	1.522	1.376	1.434	1.446	1.409	1.373		
Carpenters.....	1.290	1.358	1.283	1.247	1.295	1.061	1.120	1.161	1.062	1.162		
Cement finishers.....	1.316	1.345	1.323	1.282	1.308	1.178	1.238	1.239	1.231	1.462		
Electricians (inside wiremen).....	1.406	1.465	1.449	1.344	1.391	1.186	1.180	1.245	1.004	1.095		
Elevator constructors.....	1.360	1.368	1.410	1.377	1.426	1.236	1.179	1.201	1.113	1.241		
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	1.555	1.706	1.514	1.499	1.547	1.116	1.340	1.379	1.125	1.219		
Glaziers.....	1.360	1.611	1.270	1.181	1.220	.952	1.041	1.088	.847	1.041		
Granite cutters.....	1.177	1.222	1.052	1.135	1.137	1.000	1.044	1.044	-----	1.090		
Lathers.....	1.454	1.481	1.460	1.417	1.445	1.319	1.358	1.383	1.250	1.311		
Machinists.....	1.344	1.500	1.352	1.149	1.468	.991	.983	-----	.933	-----		
Marble setters.....	1.439	1.490	1.342	1.435	1.482	1.215	1.384	1.428	1.288	1.278		
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	1.296	1.374	1.206	1.242	1.257	1.196	1.342	1.390	1.203	1.370		
Painters.....	1.312	1.405	1.248	1.179	1.214	.990	1.040	1.057	.928	1.001		
Plasterers.....	1.509	1.583	1.492	1.424	1.508	1.254	1.359	1.403	1.254	1.344		
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	1.407	1.468	1.391	1.379	1.383	1.363	1.267	1.257	1.295	1.207		
Roofers, composition.....	1.201	1.203	1.223	1.186	1.186	-----	1.132	1.154	1.600	.953		
Roofers, slate and tile.....	1.339	1.397	1.451	1.225	1.245	1.095	1.202	1.207	1.139	1.900		
Sheet-metal workers.....	1.299	1.391	1.280	1.249	1.271	1.146	1.212	1.218	1.180	1.068		
Sign painters.....	1.527	1.755	1.479	1.339	1.359	1.289	1.173	1.198	1.115	1.229		
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	1.421	1.478	1.376	1.395	1.399	1.372	1.247	1.243	1.261	1.221		
Stonecutters.....	1.298	1.329	1.172	1.367	1.389	1.002	1.138	1.138	-----	-----		
Stonemasons.....	1.448	1.453	1.425	1.488	1.503	1.404	1.438	1.450	1.394	1.308		
Structural-iron workers.....	1.438	1.468	1.474	1.422	1.483	1.154	1.327	1.352	1.179	1.263		
Tile layers.....	1.375	1.409	1.329	1.327	1.358	1.196	1.302	1.331	1.250	1.304		
Helpers and laborers ³.....	.818	.917	.810	.697	.748	.520	.744	.776	.544	.785	
Building laborers.....	.774	.889	.754	.635	.686	.486	.679	.713	.490	.767		
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	.991	1.010	1.004	.995	1.031	.862	.844	.865	.797	.826		
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	.822	.832	.914	.779	.815	.615	.818	.848	.648	.803		
Marble setters' helpers.....	.994	1.072	.911	.839	.839	-----	.806	.825	.500	-----		
Plasterers' laborers.....	.992	1.066	1.013	.883	.944	.609	.922	.939	.536	.956		
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	.945	1.084	.830	.836	.856	.674	.680	.677	.719	.750		
Tile layers' helpers.....	.925	.969	.840	.882	.882	-----	.734	.811	.500	-----		

¹ No city in South of this size.

² Insufficient number of southern cities to compute an average.

³ Includes also plumbers' laborers and composition roofers' helpers, not shown separately because of the small number of quotations obtained for these trades.

⁴ Charleston, W. Va., only.

⁵ Dallas, Tex., only.

⁶ Chicago, Ill., only.

⁷ Nashville, Tenn., only.

⁸ Portland, Maine, only.

⁹ San Antonio, Tex., only.

Journeyman trades which showed the largest difference in average rates between the North and Pacific and the South were largely in the size III cities. The greatest differences were boilermakers, 40 cents; engineers, 43.1 cents; machinists, 47.7 cents; stonemasons, 38.7 cents; structural-iron workers, 32.9 cents. There was a difference of 55.4 cents in the average wages of composition roofers in class IV cities. However, the only Southern rate obtained for this trade and in this size city was for Nashville, Tenn.

Differences in average rates between North and Pacific and Southern cities ranged from 20 cents and 22.3 cents for laborers to 33.5 cents and 40.3 cents for plasterers' helpers. In both city-size groups there was a difference of 20 cents between the two regions for hod-carriers.

Overtime Rates

Double time predominated as the initial overtime rate provided in the building-trades agreements. This rate was specified in 1,207 of the quotations received and applied to 63.3 percent of the total membership. Time and a half was provided in 944 quotations applying to 35.8 percent of the membership. A very small number of agreements specified various other overtime rates or prohibited overtime entirely, but in total they applied to less than 1 percent of the membership.

Almost three-fourths of the journeymen had a double-time rate for overtime and practically all the remainder had the time-and-a-half rate. Double time was specified most frequently in 17 of the journeyman trades, and it applied to a majority of the membership in 22 of the 26 journeyman trades.

Over three-fourths of the helpers and laborers had the time-and-a-half rate for overtime. Double time was specified for 20.7 percent of the membership. The high percentage of the combined helpers and laborers shown at the time-and-a-half rate was largely due to the influence of the building laborers, who reported 90.5 percent of their membership at that rate. In three of the separate helper and laborer trades the double-time rate was most frequently specified, and in six a majority of the membership had double-time rates.

TABLE 9.—Overtime rates provided in building-trades union agreements, May 15, 1937

Trade	Number of quotations showing initial overtime rates of—					Percentage of union members having initial overtime rates of—				
	Straight time	Time and one-half	Double time	Overtime prohibited	None given	Straight time	Time and one-half	Double time	Overtime prohibited	None given
All building trades.....	27	944	1,207	5	4	0.6	35.8	63.3	0.2	0.1
Journeymen.....	17	721	1,017	5	4	.1	26.3	73.3	.2	.1
Asbestos workers.....		22	31				26.5	73.5		
Boilermakers.....		7	22				3.9	96.1		
Bricklayers.....		23	52				10.8	89.2		
Carpenters ¹		42	55				22.3	77.7		
Cement finishers.....	2	36	26			.9	46.1	53.0		
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	1	31	51			.1	13.4	86.5		
Elevator constructors.....		16	78				5.8	94.2		
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....		86	97		2		34.0	65.9		.1
Glaziers ²	1	34	18		1	.6	41.1	56.9		.6
Granite cutters.....		23	14				37.4	62.6		
Lathers.....		11	61				6.3	93.7		
Machinists.....		6	12				8.8	91.2		
Marble setters.....		26	34				26.4	73.6		
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....		28	22				54.2	45.8		
Painters.....		61	18	2			58.7	40.3	1.0	
Plasterers.....	1	16	51		1	1.4	5.8	89.9		2.9
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	1	25	45			.3	13.6	86.1		
Roofers, composition.....	1	26	19			.3	57.8	41.9		
Roofers, slate and tile.....		17	18				32.7	67.3		
Sheet-metal workers.....		12	45				9.0	91.0		
Sign painters.....	2	50	10			.9	53.0	46.1		
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	1	24	57			.1	11.6	88.3		
Stonecutters.....	7	36	20	2		6.4	21.1	69.1	3.4	
Stonemasons.....		23	39				34.5	65.5		
Structural-iron workers.....		7	94				5.3	94.7		
Tile layers.....		33	28	1			37.4	61.6	1.0	
Helpers and laborers.....	10	223	190			2.7	76.6	20.7		
Building laborers.....	5	76	12			3.8	90.5	5.7		
Composition roofers' helpers.....	1	8	6			2.1	69.1	28.8		
Elevator constructors' helpers.....		13	65				3.7	96.3		
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	2	42	19			.6	71.0	28.4		
Marble setters' helpers.....		22	10				39.1	60.9		
Plasterers' laborers.....	1	21	26			.8	44.1	55.1		
Plumbers' laborers.....	1	9	5			.7	35.8	63.5		
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....		9	36				11.5	88.5		
Tilelayers' helpers.....		23	11				42.5	57.5		

¹ One quotation, covering less than 1/10 of 1 percent of the carpenters' membership showed an initial overtime rate of time-and-one-third.

² One quotation, covering 0.8 percent of the glaziers' membership, reported specific rates for overtime which were not a multiple of the regular rates.

Restriction on overtime work.—Many restrictions are placed upon overtime work, in addition to the penalty overtime rates discussed above. Quite commonly overtime is restricted to cases of emergency or necessity, as when life or property is endangered. A large number of agreements provide that a permit must be obtained from the union or from a joint board before any overtime may be worked. 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 extra time on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, except on penalty contract work or in cases when life or property is endangered. The overtime permit requirement is waived in some instances when it is apparent that 1 or 2 hours additional work will suffice to complete the job.

Overtime is very frequently prohibited entirely on new construction work, particularly if there are unemployed craftsmen available. In cases of work under time-penalty contracts, overtime work may be permitted, although in some cases it is required that a second shift composed of different workmen be employed, or that half the crew working after regular hours be supplied by the union from its register of unemployed members.

Repair work or remodeling of occupied premises is somewhat less stringently restricted, particularly in the plumbing, heating, and glazing trades. Unions having the 5-day week frequently allow Saturday morning work on this type of job at straight pay.

Where the initial penalty rate is time and one-half, double time is sometimes required after a given hour or after a specified number of hours of consecutive overtime work. This is usually after 4 hours but sometimes applies after a shorter period.

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. 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.

Union Hours, 1937

Distribution of Members by Hour Scales

Over 80 percent of all the union members in the building trades were working under a scale of 40 hours per week. Eight percent were on a 35-hour basis and 7.5 percent had a 30-hour workweek. Only 3.8 percent were reported as having a scale of more than 40 hours.

The journeyman trades reported 79 percent of their members on a 40-hour week and 18 percent on less than 40-hour scales. The painters were the only trade having a majority of their members on scales of less than 40 hours. Plasterers, who reported a 24-hour week in Philadelphia, Pa., were the only trade having any members on less than a 30-hour basis. Electricians, glaziers, lathers, plasterers, and sign painters, however, each had over 20 percent of their members on 30- and 35-hour scales.

Portable and hoisting engineers and composition roofers were the only journeyman trades in which as many as 1 percent of the membership were permitted to work 48 hours. A 44-hour week was in effect for 18 percent of the plumbers and gas fitters, 13 percent of the elevator constructors, 10 percent of the granite cutters, machinists, and sign painters, and for 5 and 6 percent of the composition roofers and cement finishers, respectively. None of the other journeyman crafts had any significant percentage of their members working more than 40 hours per week.

Over 85 percent of the members in the helper trades were on a 40-hour basis. Nearly 10 percent had agreements providing workweeks of over 40 hours. A 48-hour week was reported for slightly more than 2 percent of the members. A maximum of less than 40 hours was set in the agreements covering 5 percent of the helpers and laborers.

Marble setters' helpers and tile layers' helpers were almost universally working 40-hour weeks. A small proportion of these trades had 35-hour weeks, but none over 40 hours. Plasterers' laborers, who had the shortest average week of the helper trades, reported 19 percent of their membership as having a 30-hour week and none at any scale of over 40 hours. Building laborers, with 9.8 percent of their members working 44 hours and 3 percent working 48 hours, had the largest proportion of membership on scales in excess of 40 hours.

TABLE 10.—Distribution of union members in each building trade, by hour scales, May 15, 1937

Trade	A ver- age hours per week	Percentage of union members whose hours per week were—						
		24	30	35	40	44	45	48
All building trades.....	39.0	0.1	7.5	8.0	80.6	3.1	(1)	0.7
Journeyman.....	38.8	.2	8.7	9.2	79.4	2.2	(1)	.3
Asbestos workers.....	39.7		2.5	2.4	94.4	.7		
Boilermakers.....	39.5		4.6		95.4			
Bricklayers.....	39.8		1.8	1.3	95.9	.2		.8
Carpenters.....	39.7		2.3	3.2	93.4	1.1		
Cement finishers.....	39.9		1.4	4.9	86.8	6.2		.7
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	37.9		21.2	1.9	74.0	2.8		.1
Elevator constructors.....	40.4		.9	.4	85.6	13.1		
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	39.9		5.5	3.0	83.1	2.5		5.9
Glaziers.....	38.7		3.1	23.4	70.1	2.8		.6
Granite cutters.....	40.3			1.8	88.1	10.1		
Lathers.....	37.8		18.1	7.4	74.4	.1		
Machinists.....	40.4				89.5	10.5		
Marble setters.....	39.8		1.2	1.5	97.0	.3		
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	39.8		1.7	1.2	96.7	.4		
Painters.....	35.8		24.3	35.2	40.0	.5		
Plasterers.....	36.8	4.7	24.0	1.7	68.7	.9		
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	40.0		2.3	9.6	70.1	18.0		
Roofers, composition.....	40.2		.8	1.3	91.2	5.6		1.1
Roofers, slate and tile.....	39.9		.6	.8	98.6			
Sheet-metal workers.....	39.8		1.7	1.3	96.6	.1	0.3	
Sign painters.....	39.0		2.6	23.6	63.1	10.7		
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	39.6		1.9	4.1	93.0	1.0		
Stonemasons.....	40.0			1.6	96.7	1.7		
Stonemasons.....	39.9		1.0	.3	98.6	.1		
Structural-iron workers.....	39.6		3.9	1.2	94.1	.8		
Tile layers.....	39.8		1.3	1.0	97.4	.3		
Helpers and laborers ²	40.1		2.3	2.9	85.3	7.3		2.2
Building laborers.....	40.4		.6	3.2	83.4	9.8		3.0
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	40.2		1.7	.4	89.1	8.8		
Hod carriers (masons' helpers).....	39.9		2.7	2.7	89.2	4.2		1.2
Marble setters' helpers.....	40.0			.8	99.2			
Plasterers' laborers.....	38.0		19.0	1.5	79.5			
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	39.9		(1)	2.6	96.8	.6		
Tile layers' helpers.....	39.9			1.3	98.7			

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.

Hours per Day and Days per Week

The 8-hour day predominated in the union agreements of the building trades in the 70 cities covered in this study. The only cases of a longer workday were found in Duluth, Minn., where glaziers had an 8½-hour day and sheet-metal workers a 9-hour day.

Workdays of less than 8 hours were provided for some trades in 21 cities. Nearly all of the building trades in Denver had agreements specifying a 7-hour day, and in Seattle, a 6-hour day. In Spokane all but three trades had either a 6- or a 7-hour workday. In Butte about half of the trades had the 6-hour day.

The shorter workdays were about evenly divided between a 6- and a 7-hour maximum. Plasterers, lathers, painters, and plasterers'

tenders each had agreements providing for less than 8 hours a day in 10 or more cities. Carpenters, electricians, and hod carriers were working 6- or 7-hour days in 7 cities. In other trades short workdays were less common, although every trade had some members working under agreements calling for less than 8 hours a day.

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. The plasterers' agreement in Philadelphia provided a 5-day week, but on May 15, 1937, the members were restricted to 3 days under a spread-the-work policy. Most of the variations from the 5-day rule, however, provided for a 5½- or 6-day week. Generally, Saturday was not a full day.

Most of the longer workweeks occurred in the southern cities. Charlotte was the only city in which all of the trades covered had a workweek of more than 5 days. In Jacksonville, Richmond, and Wichita there were more trades working 5½ and 6 days per week than were restricted to 5-day weeks. In all the other cities the 5-day week was provided in a majority of the agreements. In 25 cities there were no trades with 5½- or 6-day weeks. So far as individual trades were concerned, the workweek exceeded 5 days for all elevator constructor members in 16 cities and for those engaged in maintenance work in 9 other cities. Sign painters had a longer workweek in nine cities; cement finishers, granite cutters, plumbers and gas fitters, and building laborers in seven cities; and carpenters and steam and sprinkler fitters in six cities. Engineers had 5½- or 6-day weeks for all their members in five cities and for those in some particular occupations in four additional cities.

Sundays and Holidays

Sunday work is usually more restricted than is overtime during the regular workweek. In addition to the requirement that a permit be obtained from the union, Sunday work is commonly paid at double rates. Double time was specified as the overtime rate in 55 percent of the agreements, but applied to Sunday work in 88 percent of the agreements. Over 90 percent of the union members had double-time rates for Sundays as compared with 63 percent having this rate for weekday overtime.

Exceptions to the double-time Sunday rate were negligible in most of the trades. Less than double time was paid in about 30 percent of the cases in the painting trades, in about 25 percent of the agreements for glaziers, 20 percent of the asbestos workers' and stone cutters' agreements, and in 12 to 14 percent of the agreements for cement finishers, plasterers, sheet-metal workers, building laborers, and hod carriers.

Holiday work is customarily limited to cases of real emergency and exceptions to the double-time rate are less frequently allowed. Labor Day is usually protected as a holiday by stringent regulations. Asbestos workers' agreements uniformly provide triple time for all work on Labor Day.

The number of holidays ranged from 3 to 11. More than half the agreements contained provisions covering 6 holidays—New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Frequently included as holidays were Armistice Day, Washington's Birthday, Election Day, Lincoln's Birthday, and Columbus Day. Various 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. Some agreements had a general provision that any days which are proclaimed as legal holidays shall be included. The agreements for New York City and Boston had the most holidays.

Regulations in Union Agreements ⁷

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 work is of great importance to union members. Under a large number of agreements the union members are prohibited from working for any firm which has not become a party to the local agreement. Inasmuch as the agreements usually bind the contractors to employ only the members of the union signing the agreement, this provision would in effect prevent the importation of out-of-town workmen unless such workmen transfer to the local having jurisdiction over the job.

In some cases it is provided that local firms be given preference when labor is scarce. Other agreements specify that only foremen may be imported. In many cases regulation takes the form of requiring at least 50 percent of the workers on a job to be local men. Some unions have provisions in their international law requiring members who obtain work outside the jurisdiction of their local to obtain clearance cards and to affiliate with the local within whose jurisdiction they wish to work. In these instances the member becomes subject to the agreement in force in the new location. A number of agreements specify that the importation of workers will be permitted provided that the local having jurisdiction is unable to supply the workers needed.

The wage rate which shall apply to imported workers is seldom specifically mentioned in the agreements, but it is universally provided that all workers within the jurisdiction shall be paid not less than the scale set in the agreement. Members are prohibited from working on any job where others are accepting less than the local scale. This provision, while not restricting an imported worker from receiving the scale of his own locality if it is higher, would prevent him from accepting that pay if it is lower than that of the district in which he is temporarily working.

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. The union agreements,

⁷ In addition to wage and hour scales described above.

therefore, usually set minimum amounts to compensate workers for such expenses. The standard provisions include railway fare for the round trip, Pullman accommodations on night trips, pay at straight time for travel during regular working hours, and amounts ranging up to \$4.50 per day for board while away from home.

There are fewer restrictive provisions with respect to local contractors accepting out-of-town jobs than there are concerning outsiders coming into the community. In fact some agreements require that any local contractor having an out-of-town job must send at least one member of the local with which he has his agreement to the job to superintend the work. In some cases, however, workers may be sent out only if there is a shortage of men where the job is to be done. Frequently union rules require all men going out of town to transfer to the local having jurisdiction.

Generally the agreements provide that men sent out of town shall be paid whichever rate is higher—their home rate or the prevailing rate where the job is located. Many agreements specify that the members shall be guaranteed full time while away from home.

When the job is so located that the workmen may conveniently return home each night, but is outside the city limits or beyond one streetcar or bus fare from the shop office, the contractor is usually required to furnish transportation or to pay the excess fare. All time spent in going to and from such jobs, in excess of that which would be required in going from the worker's home to the office, is usually required to be included as part of the workday.

Sharing of Work

Definite provisions for dividing available work among unemployed members were seldom found in the formal agreements. In most of the building trades the contractors are permitted to employ any individuals desired, provided they are union members. Some of the agreements, however, contain provisions designed to provide some work for unemployed members, such as the requirement that any work outside the regular hours must be given to workers supplied by the union from its unemployed list. Other agreements provide for a shorter workweek during the slack season. The agreement of the New York District Council No. 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America provides:

An employer during the period of December 15 to April 15 shall not, during such period require or permit his journeymen to work more than 21 hours per week with the exception of those acting as foremen, chargemen, gilders, decorators working on free-hand decoration or stenciling, grainers, and marbelizers.

The majority of the plans for sharing work are based upon regulations applied by the unions to their own members. Generally this consists in the establishment of an unemployed list from which mem-

bers are taken in rotation as calls for workers are received. The members who are sent out may be permitted to work to the completion of the job or they may be restricted to a limited period. Variations in these restrictions are very numerous. This type of work sharing is common and is most successful among those trades having agreements which require the contractors to secure all needed workmen through the union rather than by direct contact.

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.

Every union regulating apprentices specifies the maximum proportion that these shall form of the total working forces. 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 1 to 5 journeymen are the most common ratios, though instances were found with ratios as high as 1 apprentice for every journeyman and as low as 1 to 25 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 varies from 15 to 18 years. The maximum age is usually 22 or 23 years. One agreement specified that there should be no maximum age for war veterans. Sons of journeymen or of contractors 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 probationary period is established, apprentices are generally not required to join until the probation period has elapsed.

The term of apprenticeship varies from 1 to 6 years, 3- and 4-year terms being most frequent. In some unions, the international constitution specifies the apprenticeship term, in others the term is left for determination by the local. Among the unions having uniform 4-year terms are the carpenters, stonecutters, plasterers, and cement finishers. Three-year terms are provided in the international constitutions of the painters and granite cutters. The 5- and 6-year terms were found mainly among the plumbers and steamfitters.

The entrance wage rate for apprentices is usually about one-third the journeymen's rate, with specified increases every 6 months or year. Generally the trades having the longer terms have proportionately lower starting rates.

Generally apprentices are prohibited from working except in company with a journeyman and from serving as foremen. The transfer of apprentices from one employer to another is frequently prohibited except under unusual circumstances, such as the contractor's retirement from business. Some agreements provide that, in addition to his wages, the contractor shall give the apprentice a kit of tools at the completion of his term.

Detailed regulation of apprenticeship is not usually made a part of the trade agreements, although many agreements provide that contractors employing apprentices must allow them every opportunity to learn the trade and, in some cases, must pay them for full time whether work is available or not.

School training during apprenticeship is required under some agreements and is frequently provided for in the union bylaws or working rules when not made a part of the formal agreement. In general such school work, when required either by the agreement or union rules, consists of attendance at trade schools, or lectures arranged by the union. A few of the provisions, relating to the training of apprentices other than on the job, found in agreements were as follows:

Plumbers, Chicago, Ill.

Each party to this agreement shall teach the trade to apprentices in the manner which will result in their becoming efficient journeymen and as hereinafter more clearly and definitely provided. The apprentice shall receive such instructions as hereinafter provided and be taught such subjects as may be deemed necessary in the opinion of the joint arbitration board, and for such attendance at schools, classes, or lectures and general deportment, credit will be given apprentices upon their final examination for promotion to journeymen.

Registered apprentices, in addition to being taught the practice and theory of plumbing, shall be given, as part of their apprenticeship course at the Washburne Continuance School, a practical training in welding before being granted a card as a journeyman plumber.

The employer shall agree that the apprentice will be worked under such conditions as will result in normal advancement and endeavor to have him attend classes or do the requisite amount of study or manual training work as prescribed by the joint apprenticeship board, and if required, shall submit proof to the board of such attendance to studies, or lectures.

Arrangement shall be made by the joint arbitration board for the attendance of apprentices in classes where subjects will be taught or lectures given as deemed necessary to assist them in becoming proficient workmen.

Lathers, District of Columbia

Immediately upon being engaged, an apprentice shall attend an approved night school in which plan reading and architectural drawing are taught.

Attendance and progress shall be furnished to the chairman of the arbitration board once each month. Continued unsatisfactory showing in school progress may cause dismissal or other penalty, as may be determined by the arbitration board.

Carpenters, Rock Island, Ill.

The contractor taking an apprentice shall engage to keep him steadily employed for 12 months of each year, and see that he attends night school for not less than 3 months of each year, and a certificate of attendance shall be furnished to the joint arbitration board from the principal of the school attended, certifying that the apprentice has attended the required 3 months, as in compliance with this agreement before he is permitted to work the coming year.

Provisions for testing the apprentices' qualifications to become journeymen are usually left to the unions. In some cases a joint board of employer and union representatives is constituted to establish and administer the requirements. When State laws regulate apprenticeship, as in Wisconsin, these laws govern throughout the State.

An examination, conducted by a committee of the union, is usually required of each apprentice upon the completion of his term. The kind of examination varies between the trades, and frequently varies within the trades. Some local unions require a written examination, others provide for an oral test. In some cases the examination consists of a practical demonstration on the job, and in others the applicant is considered qualified for journeymanhood when he is vouched for by three or more journeymen who have worked with him. In a few cases the test is whether the applicant can obtain and hold work at the journeyman scale.

Temporary Workers

Because the closed 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.

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. In some 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.

Disabled and Older Workers

A definite effort to insure work for older members is apparent in a number of the more recently negotiated agreements. This is particularly true among the painters and plasterers, although similar clauses were found in three bricklayers' agreements and in scattered instances among other trades. In these instances it is required that older men be employed in some specified ratio to the total number of journeymen working on any job. The requirement ranges from 1 in

3, to 1 in every 10, which appears in a number of agreements. An agreement of plasterers in New York City also extends the requirement to provide that "where there are two or more apprentices in any one employment, there shall be one superannuated man employed."

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.

The following illustrate some of these provisions:

Painters, New York City

An employer employing 10 journeymen but less than 20 shall have in his employ at least 1 journeyman of the age of 55 years or over, and an employer employing 20 or more journeymen shall have in his employ at least 2 journeymen of the age of 55 years or over.

Plasterers, New York City

There must be a ratio of not less than 10 percent of superannuated men on all jobs where there are more than 10 journeymen plasterers at work. The minimum hourly wage of such superannuated men shall be \$1.17, and in no case shall there be more than 10 percent of superannuated men employed on any job.

Where there are two or more apprentices in any one employment, there shall be one superannuated man employed. Where there are 10 or more men in any employment there shall be one or more superannuated men employed.

Bricklayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors when employing men shall employ one man out of every eight, said man to be of the age of 55 or over. On jobs where less than eight men are employed, every sixth man shall be 55 or over. For instance, if employer hires in shop 50 men, 6 of these would be men of 55 or over.

Painters, Newark, N. J.

Employers having five or more men in their employ shall give employment to at least one elderly or honorary member of the union in every five men employed.

Control of Output

Piece work and subcontracting are usually forbidden to union members. Members who desire to do subcontracting are required to turn in their membership cards and may be prohibited from working as journeymen for a period of a year following the deposit of their cards.

The majority of the building-trades agreements condemn restriction of output in any form. The agreements of some trades limit the use of certain machines which may be injurious to the health of the operator such as spray machines in painting and hand-surfacing machines in granite cutting. Bricklayers are sometimes forbidden to work "ahead of the line" and painters' agreements usually limit the size of the brush that may be used. In general, however, restrictive provisions are not found in building-trades agreements or working rules other than the requirements that special power tools, such as saws, must be operated only by journeymen of the craft.

Most of the agreements restrict the work that may be performed on the job by the contractor or employer. Generally only one firm member is allowed to work with tools and he is required to observe all the regulations which apply to regular journeymen. Overtime work by firm members is limited to supervisory or nonproductive work unless the regular force is also working. In some cases firm members are bound not to work on any job unless at least one journeyman is employed.

Safety and Sanitation

Sanitary regulations and safety provisions are frequently made part of the agreement. Many agreements contain minimum specifications for the erection of scaffolds, and provide that the refusal of a member to work from any scaffold which he considers unsafe shall not be grounds for discharge.

Contractors are required to provide reasonably safe storage places or lockers for the workmen's clothing and tools, and, in turn, the workmen are frequently bound to see that the tools and equipment of the contractor are returned to their proper places at quitting time.

Provisions Regarding Material Used

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 goods.

Union Membership Under Effective Scales in Cities Covered

The total number of union members covered by agreements included in these annual surveys⁸ serves as a measure of the amount of activity and employment in the building industry as well as the varying strength of organized labor in the building trades in the cities covered. In 1927 union membership under effective agreements in the trades and cities covered in these studies reached its highest peak since the post-war period. There was a sharp decline from 1927 to 1933 (table 6). Since this low point there has been a steady increase.

TABLE 11.—Members covered by effective union scales in building trades in 70 cities¹

Year	Total	Journey-men	Help-ers and labor-ers	Year	Total	Journey-men	Help-ers and labor-ers
1927.....	536, 036	450, 091	85, 945	1933.....	295, 117	262, 994	32, 123
1928.....	526, 924	458, 633	88, 291	1934.....	303, 148	271, 944	31, 204
1929.....	525, 226	437, 520	87, 406	1935.....	307, 360	271, 704	35, 656
1930.....	508, 711	422, 731	85, 980	1936.....	341, 906	289, 269	52, 637
1931.....	462, 211	390, 552	71, 659	1937.....	² 412, 502	² 353, 273	79, 229
1932.....	378, 115	326, 127	51, 988				

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

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

² Exclusive of machinists and boilermakers, who were first included in the survey in 1937.

The membership among helpers and laborers, which showed a more marked drop than that of the journeymen, also showed a more rapid recovery. The 1937 membership figures for this group stood at 89.7 percent of the 1928 peak. Journeyman membership in 1937 was 74.0 percent of the 1927 peak. At its low point in 1934, membership among helpers and laborers stood at 35.3 percent of its maximum figure, while the low for journeymen in 1933 was 58.4 percent of the peak.

The largest gain in membership in 1937 (81.6 percent) was recorded by the building laborers. A membership gain of 43.8 percent was made by the plasterers' laborers in the cities included in the surveys. While no journeyman crafts reported such large increases, substantial increases in members working under union scales occurred among carpenters, painters, plasterers, cement finishers, sheet-metal workers, structural-iron workers, and engineers.

⁸ See p. 3 for cities covered.

Union Scales of Wages and Hours by Trades and Cities

Table 12 lists the union rates of wages per hour and hours per week in force on May 15, 1936, and May 15, 1937,⁹ 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 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936

ASBESTOS WORKERS									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	44	New Orleans, La.....	\$1.000	44	\$1.000	44
Baltimore, Md. ¹	1.250	40	1.125	40	New York, N. Y.....	1.525	40	1.400	40
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	Norfolk, Va.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.....	1.500	40	1.250	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.125	40	1.000	40	Old work.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va.....	1.250	40	1.100	40	New work.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Omaha, Nebr. ¹	1.150	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.350	40	1.250	40	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.250	40	1.125	40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.425	40	1.300	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.300	40	1.075	40	Portland, Ore.....	1.375	30	1.200	40
Dallas, Tex. ¹	1.313	40	1.250	40	Providence, R. I.....	1.375	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio.....	1.250	40	1.100	40	Richmond, Va.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo.....	1.250	35	1.000	35	Rochester, N. Y.....	1.200	40	1.050	40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.375	40	1.125	40	St. Paul, Minn. ¹	1.250	35	1.200	35
Houston, Tex. ¹	1.313	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.225	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.....	1.125	40	-----	-----
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.225	40	1.225	40	Scranton, Pa.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash.....	1.350	30	-----	-----
Louisville, Ky.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	South Bend, Ind.....	1.250	40	1.125	40
Memphis, Tenn.....	1.125	40	1.000	40	Spokane, Wash.....	1.250	35	-----	-----
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.200	40	1.150	40	Springfield, Mass.....	1.125	40	1.125	40
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.250	35	1.200	35	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
Nashville, Tenn.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Newark, N. J.....	1.400	40	1.400	40	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1.300	40	1.275	40
New Haven, Conn.....	1.250	40	1.125	40					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

⁹ See footnote ¹ above.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

BOILERMAKERS									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Baltimore, Md.	\$1.375	40	\$1.100	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.	.850	40	.850	40	Newark, N. J.	1.650	40	1.650	40
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.250	40	New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	-----	-----	New York, N. Y.	1.650	40	1.650	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio.	1.350	40	1.250	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.125	40	-----	-----
Dayton, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.375	40	1.125	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.125	40	-----	-----
Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.375	40	1.125	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.100	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.125	40	1.000	44
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	-----	-----	San Francisco, Calif.	1.375	40	-----	-----
Los Angeles, Calif.	.900	40	.900	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.500	30	1.417	30
Louisville, Ky.	1.350	40	1.100	40	Spokane, Wash.	.920	40	.850	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.250	40	1.050	40	Toledo, Ohio. ¹	1.375	40	1.250	40
					Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.375	40

BRICKLAYERS ²									
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	\$1.450	40	\$1.000	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Sewer and tunnel.	1.750	40	1.500	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30	Newark, N. J.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	44	1.000	44	New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.500	40	1.333	40	New Orleans, La. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Sewer and tunnel.	1.750	48	1.750	48	Norfolk, Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.625	40	1.375	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.625	40	1.375	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Sewer and caisson.	2.000	40	1.750	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.625	40	1.375	40
Columbus, Ohio.	1.563	40	1.300	40	Sewer work.	1.875	40	1.525	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.125	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.625	40	1.500	24
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Dayton, Ohio.	1.650	35	1.300	35	Portland, Maine.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	35	1.250	35	Portland, Oreg.	1.500	40	1.350	40
Sewer work.	1.750	35	1.500	35	Providence, R. I.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.500	40	1.500	35	Reading, Pa.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Erie, Pa.	1.500	40	1.313	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.500	40	1.250	40	St. Paul, Minn. ¹	1.250	40	1.100	40
Houston, Tex.: ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Rate A.	1.500	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Rate B.	1.000	40	-----	-----	San Francisco, Calif. ¹	1.500	30	1.500	30
Rate C.	1.250	40	-----	-----	Scranton, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.600	40	1.425	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.600	30	1.500	30
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	44	1.000	44	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Sewer work.	1.250	44	-----	-----	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.250	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.325	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.375	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.625	40	1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.750	40	1.500	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Madison, Wis.	1.300	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.500	40	1.300	40	York, Pa.	.800	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.625	40	1.375	40	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.250	40

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.² 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 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

Carpenters ¹				Carpenters ²					
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	\$1.250	35	\$1.000	35
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Millwrights	1.250	40	1.200	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.000	40	.900	40
Parquetry floor layers	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	1.400	40	1.400	40
Wharf and bridge	1.250	40	1.100	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Ship caulkers	.750	44	.720	44	New Orleans, La.	1.000	40	.750	44
Birmingham, Ala.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Ship carpenters	1.000	40		
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.175	40	Wharf and bridge	.800	40	.800	40
Wharf and bridge	1.275	40	1.075	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	1.400	40	1.400	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.300	40	1.200	40	Norfolk, Va.	.900	44	.800	44
Millwrights	1.400	40	1.300	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.125	44		
Butte, Mont.	1.500	30	1.500	30	Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40	.900	40
Charleston, S. C.	.750	44	.500	44	Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Charlotte, N. C.	.875	44	.700	44	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.350	40	1.200	40	Ship: Rate A	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Rate B	1.125	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.150	40	1.000	40	Wharf and dock	1.250	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I.	1.000	40	1.000	44
Dayton, Ohio	1.375	40	1.150	40	Reading, Pa.	1.200	35	1.200	35
Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.250	35	Richmond, Va.	.900	44	.800	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.150	40	1.150	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.200	40	1.050	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	1.200	40	1.000	40
Millwrights	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Ship carpenters	1.000	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	35	1.000	35
Erie, Pa.	1.100	40	.800	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.:					San Francisco, Calif.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Rate A	1.125	40	1.000	40	Floor layers	1.125	40	.925	44
Rate B	.875	40			Ship repair	.975	40		
Rate C	1.000	40			Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.150	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	30	1.125	30
Jacksonville, Fla.	.750	44	.750	44	Parquetry floor layers	1.350	30	1.250	30
Kansas City, Mo.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Shipwrights	1.100	40	1.100	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Ship caulkers	1.180	40	1.140	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.100	40	1.100	40	Bridge and dock	1.353	30	1.125	30
Millwrights	1.250	40	1.000	40	Boom work	1.417	30		
Parquetry floor layers	1.125	40	1.100	40	South Bend, Ind. ¹	1.150	40	1.000	40
Wharf and bridge	1.330	40	1.125	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	35	1.000	40
Ship carpenters	1.100	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.300	40	1.000	40
Madison, Wis.	1.000	40	.900	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.000	40	.875	40
Memphis, Tenn.:					Worcester, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rate A	1.000	40	1.000	40	York, Pa.	.750	40	.650	40
Rate B	1.000	40	.650	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	40	1.125	40
Milwaukee, Wis.:									
Rate A	1.200	40	1.050	40					
Rate B	1.000	40	.925	40					

CEMENT FINISHERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40	Cincinnati, Ohio	\$1.250	40	\$1.025	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Columbus, Ohio	1.125	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Dallas, Tex.	1.250	48	1.000	48
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Butte, Mont.	2.000	30	1.625	30					
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

² 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.

³ \$1.285 per hour for moving picture studio work.

⁴ Broken time rate, \$1 per hour.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Dayton, Ohio.....	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40	Omaha, Nebr. ¹	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40
Denver, Colo.....	1.430	35	1.250	35	Peoria, Ill.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.200	40	1.125	40	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.125	40	1.050	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.400	40	1.400	40
El Paso, Tex.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Portland, Maine.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Erie, Pa.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	Portland, Oreg.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I.....	1.150	40	1.150	44
Houston, Tex.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	Reading, Pa.....	1.000	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.250	40	1.100	40	Richmond, Va.....	1.000	44	1.100	40
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.000	44	1.000	44	Rochester, N. Y.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.250	40	1.125	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	1.200	40	1.000	40
Little Rock, Ark.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.575	40	1.313	40
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.250	44	1.250	44	St. Paul, Minn.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky.....	1.250	40	1.100	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1.100	40	1.100	40
Madison, Wis.....	1.000	40	.900	40	San Antonio, Tex.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H.....	1.500	40	1.300	40	San Francisco, Calif.....	1.125	40	1.125	40
Memphis, Tenn.....	1.125	44	1.125	40	Scranton, Pa.....	1.200	40	1.200	40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.300	40	1.125	40	Seattle, Wash.....	1.250	30	1.250	30
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.250	35	1.200	35	South Bend, Ind.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Spokane, Wash.....	1.675	30	1.250	30
Nashville, Tenn.....	1.375	40	1.250	40	Springfield, Mass.....	1.625	40	1.375	40
Newark, N. J.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.625	40	1.250	40
New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40	Washington, D. C.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
New Orleans, La.....	.850	44	.850	44	Wichita, Kans.....	1.000	44	.875	40
New York, N. Y.....	1.400	40	1.400	40	Worcester, Mass.....	1.500	40	1.300	40
Norfolk, Va.....	1.250	40	1.100	40	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1.150	40	1.000	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.500	40	1.000	40					

ELECTRICIANS

(Inside wiremen and fixture hangers)

Atlanta, Ga.:					Kansas City, Mo.....	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40
Class A.....	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.000	40	1.000	44
Class B.....	1.000	40			Fixture hangers.....	1.000	44		
Baltimore, Md.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	Louisville, Ky.:				
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.250	40	1.125	40	Class A.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.....	1.500	40	1.250	40	Class B.....	.750	40	.750	40
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.250	40	1.125	40	Madison, Wis.:				
Butte, Mont. ¹	1.500	30	1.500	30	Rate A.....	.900	30	.900	30
Charleston, S. C.....	1.000	40			Rate B.....	1.200	30	1.200	30
Charleston, W. Va. ¹	1.125	40	1.000	40	Manchester, N. H.....	1.000	40	.850	40
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	20	Memphis, Tenn.....	1.125	40	1.125	40
Modernization.....	1.063	40	1.063	40	Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.400	40	1.250	40	Class A.....	1.300	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.650	40	1.500	30	Class B.....	1.063	40	1.000	40
Fixture hangers.....	1.650	40	1.500	30	Class C.....	.925	40	.875	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.050	40	1.000	40	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.250	40	1.125	40
Dallas, Tex.....	1.250	44	1.000	44	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Nashville, Tenn.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio.....	1.650	40	1.500	40	Newark, N. J.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Denver, Colo.....	1.430	35	1.250	35	Maintenance.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.375	40	1.250	40	New Haven, Conn.....	1.125	40	1.125	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.550	40	1.375	44	New Orleans, La.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	New York, N. Y.....	1.700	30	1.700	35
El Paso, Tex.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Norfolk, Va.....	.900	44	.900	44
Erie, Pa.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.000	44	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	Omaha, Nebr.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Peoria, Ill.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Maintenance.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Repairs.....	1.380	40	1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Jacksonville, Fla.:					Maintenance.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Rate A.....	1.110	40	1.100	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.650	40	1.500	40
Rate B.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Portland, Maine.....	.900	40	.900	40
					Portland, Oreg.....	1.250	40	1.250	30

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Providence, R. I.	\$1.150	40	\$1.000	44	Seattle, Wash.	\$1.500	30	\$1.375	30
Reading, Pa.	.800	44	.800	44	Fixture hangers	1.250	30	1.125	30
Richmond, Va.	.900	40	.800	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.100	40	1.000	40
Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.200	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	35	1.125	35
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.125	40	1.050	40	Fixture hangers	1.250	35	1.000	35
St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.125	40
St. Paul, Minn. ¹	1.200	40	1.000	44	Toledo, Ohio	1.650	35	1.375	35
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	44	1.125	44	Fixture hangers	1.500	35	1.000	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.650	40	1.650	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.000	48	800	48
Fixture hangers	1.250	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40	York, Pa.	1.000	40	-----	-----
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.500	40	1.350	30

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS

Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$1.150	40	\$1.150	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.300	40	1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.200	40	\$1.120	40
Maintenance	1.300	44	1.250	44	Maintenance	1.080	40	1.010	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.300	40	1.150	40	New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.300	40	1.300	40
Maintenance	1.170	44	1.030	44	New Orleans, La. ¹	1.110	40	1.110	40
Boston, Mass.	1.625	40	1.330	40	Maintenance	1.000	40	1.000	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.260	40	1.210	40	New York, N. Y.	1.403	40	1.403	40
Maintenance	1.134	40	1.090	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.060	44	1.060	44
Butte, Mont.	1.540	40	1.540	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.200	44	1.000	44
Maintenance	1.254	44	1.254	44	Maintenance	1.080	44	900	44
Charleston, W. Va. ¹	1.100	40	1.100	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.105	44	1.105	44
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Maintenance	.990	44	950	44
Maintenance	1.350	40	1.350	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.290	40	1.290	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.510	40	1.300	40	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.360	40	1.360	40
Maintenance	1.360	40	1.170	40	Maintenance	1.220	40	1.220	40
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	1.425	40	1.400	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.490	40	1.490	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	1.190	40	1.190	40	Maintenance	1.340	40	1.340	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.425	40	1.200	40	Portland, Maine	1.120	44	1.120	44
Maintenance	1.280	44	1.080	44	Portland, Ore.	1.400	40	1.210	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Maintenance	1.260	40	1.090	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.330	40	1.330	40	Providence, R. I.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Denver, Colo.	1.440	35	1.225	35	Reading, Pa.	1.230	44	1.230	44
Maintenance	1.300	40	1.100	40	Richmond, Va. ¹	1.080	44	1.080	44
Des Moines, Iowa	1.325	40	1.325	40	Maintenance	.970	44	970	44
Maintenance	1.190	44	1.190	44	Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.220	40	1.220	44
Detroit, Mich.	1.275	40	1.250	40	Maintenance	1.100	40	1.100	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.100	44	1.000	44	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.350	40	1.150	44
Maintenance	.980	44	900	44	St. Louis, Mo.	1.580	40	1.480	40
Erie, Pa.	1.080	40	1.030	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	44	1.190	44
Maintenance	.970	40	920	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	40	1.050	40
Grand Rapids, Mich. ¹	1.170	44	1.170	44	Maintenance	1.125	44	945	44
Houston, Tex.	1.425	40	1.275	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.400	40	1.300	40
Maintenance	1.280	44	1.150	40	Maintenance	1.260	40	1.170	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.380	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.270	44	1.270	44
Maintenance	1.250	40	1.120	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.540	30	1.425	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.050	44	1.050	44	Maintenance	1.386	30	1.283	40
Maintenance	.950	44	950	44	South Bend, Ind.	1.100	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.415	40	1.365	40	Maintenance	.990	40	900	40
Maintenance	1.273	40	1.229	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.300	40	1.120	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.125	44	1.125	44	Maintenance	1.170	44	1.010	44
Maintenance	1.010	44	1.010	44	Springfield, Mass.	1.225	40	1.225	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	44	1.125	44	Toledo, Ohio	1.450	40	1.230	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.225	44	1.110	44	Washington, D. C.	1.660	40	1.660	40
Maintenance	1.125	44	1.000	44	Maintenance	1.500	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.225	40	1.200	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.080	44	1.080	44
Maintenance	1.100	44	1.080	44	Maintenance	.970	44	-----	-----
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.225	40	1.140	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Maintenance	1.100	40	1.030	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.270	40	1.260	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.250	44	1.190	44	Maintenance	1.150	40	1.140	40

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and hoisting)									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.:					Chicago, Ill.—Con.				
2- and 3-drum rigs.....	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40	<i>Paving engineers—</i>				
1-drum rigs.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Continued				
Baltimore, Md.: ¹					All boilers, curb, side-				
Hoists, excavating					walk, and culvert				
shovels.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	mixers; air compres-				
Derricks.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	sors; dinkey loco-				
Birmingham, Ala.:					motives; stone				
Boom derricks,					crushers, tamping				
shovels, locomotive					and finishing ma-				
cranes.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	chines; material-				
Concrete mixers.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	handling devices				
Boston, Mass.:					and power blades....	\$1.500	48	\$1.500	48
Digging.....	1.625	40	1.425	40	All rollers, pavers,				
Hoisting.....	1.375	40	1.175	40	clamshells, asphalt				
Hoisting assistants.....	1.150	40	1.050	40	plants, surfacing				
Buffalo, N. Y.:					and retreading ma-				
Cranes, derricks, drag-					chines, and power				
lines, shovels, skim-					graders.....	1.625	48	1.625	48
mers, cableways,					Cincinnati, Ohio: ¹				
pile drivers.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Class A.....	1.000	40	800	40
Compressors, mixers,					Class B.....	1.350	40	1.100	40
power graders, roll-					Class C.....	1.500	40	1.250	40
ers, pumps, heating					Cleveland, Ohio:				
boilers.....	1.250	40	1.200	40	<i>Building construction</i>				
Hoisting, locomotives,					Hoists, air compres-				
backfilling machines					sors.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.:					Derricks, locomotive	1.500	40	1.250	40
Hoists, steel erection					cranes.....				
work.....	1.375	30	1.375	30	<i>Road construction</i>				
Hoists, single-drum					Asphalt rollerman....	1.500	40	1.300	40
pile drivers, all other					Trench machines,				
hoists.....	1.250	30	1.250	30	truck cranes.....	1.500	40	1.400	40
Shovels.....	1.500	7 30	1.500	7 30	Air compressors.....	1.620	40	1.400	40
Bulldozers, scrapers...	1.200	7 30	1.200	7 30	Shovels.....	1.375	40	1.750	40
Caterpillars and trac-					Paving mixers, plant				
tors (without attach-					mixers, graderollers,				
ments).....	1.000	7 30	1.000	7 30	back fillers.....	1.500	40	1.200	40
Power units.....	1.120	30			Columbus, Ohio: ¹				
Portable engineers,					Shovels, draglines,				
building construc-					pull shovels, trench				
tion.....	1.500	30	1.200	48	machines.....	1.400	40	1.400	40
Graders, highway.....	1.125	48			Derricks, cableways...	1.300	40	1.300	40
Charleston, S. C.....	1.000	44			Cranes.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va.:					Hoists.....	1.250	40	1.200	40
Booms, hoists, steam					Dallas, Tex.:				
shovels, cranes, ca-					Hoists, concrete mix-				
bleways, etc.....	1.250	40	1.125	44	ers with side loader,				
Concrete mixers,					shovels, draglines...	1.000	44	1.000	44
pumps, street roll-					Double-drum hoists...	1.250	44	1.250	44
ers, etc.....	1.125	40	1.000	44	Davenport, Iowa. (See				
Concrete mixers, one-					Rock Island (Ill.) dis-				
bag size.....	.875	40	.750	44	trict.)				
Chicago, Ill.:					Dayton, Ohio:				
Hoists, building.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Shovels, derricks,				
<i>Paving engineers</i>					hoists, and heavy				
Pumps.....	1.125	48	1.125	48	equipment.....	1.500	40	1.200	40
Power shovels, Koebr-					Small equipment.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
ing graders, Hais or					Mixers—21 feet and				
Barber Green dig-					over without power				
gers, all machines of					moving device.....	1.375	40		
like capacity.....	1.825	48	1.825	48					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

² 10 percent additional for underground work.

³ 40 hours permitted on main highway work.

⁴ For high speed hoists; low speed hoists \$1.50 per hour.

⁵ Locomotive cranimen allowed 56 hours per week.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

		ENGINEERS—Continued									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936			
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		
Denver, Colo.:					Los Angeles, Calif.:						
Building excavating (in city).....	\$1. 430	35	\$1. 250	35	Hoists, pile drivers.....	\$1. 375	40	\$1. 250	40		
Building excavating (outside city).....	1. 430	40	-----	-----	Draglines, steam shovels.....	1. 500	40	1. 250	48		
Power shovels (roads) (outside city).....	1. 250	40	1. 250	40	Trench machines.....	1. 250	40	1. 250	40		
Power shovels (roads) (in city).....	1. 500	35	-----	-----	Tractors, concrete mixers, rollers, compressors.....	1. 125	40	1. 000	40		
Des Moines, Iowa ¹	1. 200	40	1. 200	40	Boom derricks, cranes.....	1. 250	40	1. 125	40		
Detroit, Mich.....	1. 500	40	1. 250	40	Cableways.....	1. 500	40	-----	-----		
El Paso, Tex.:					Louisville, Ky.:						
Hoists and portable machinery.....	1. 000	40	1. 000	40	Class A.....	1. 250	40	1. 100	40		
Draglines and shovels.....	1. 250	44	1. 250	44	Class B.....	1. 000	40	1. 000	40		
Erie, Pa.:					Class C.....	. 850	40	. 800	40		
Shovels, draglines, pile drivers, cranes, trench excavators, and derricks.....	1. 375	40	1. 375	40	Madison, Wis.:						
Road rollers, paving machines.....	1. 125	40	1. 125	40	1-drum hoists, mixers.....	. 900	40	. 900	40		
All others.....	1. 250	40	1. 250	40	Derricks, shovels, cranes.....	1. 000	40	1. 200	40		
Houston, Tex.:					Manchester, N. H.....	1. 125	40	-----	-----		
Small equipment.....	1. 125	40	1. 000	40	Memphis, Tenn.:						
2-drum hoists.....	1. 375	40	1. 250	40	3-drum hoists, pile drivers, paving machines.....	1. 250	44	1. 250	44		
Indianapolis, Ind.:					Tractors.....	1. 000	44	1. 125	44		
Cranes, draglines, shovels, derricks, paving and hoisting machines.....	1. 450	40	1. 300	44	1-drum hoists, street rollers.....	1. 125	44	1. 125	44		
Cement mixers, air conditioning pumps, welding machines, etc.....	1. 300	40	1. 200	44	Paving concrete mixers.....	1. 000	44	1. 000	44		
Road construction.....					Draglines, skimmer-scoops.....	1. 250	44	-----	-----		
Pavers of 21-foot capacity, power cranes, draglines, shovels, 2-drum machines.....	1. 400	48	-----	-----	Milwaukee, Wis.:						
Scoops, bulldozers, trench machines, backfillers.....	1. 250	48	-----	-----	Roller and plant men.....	1. 650	40	1. 420	40		
Elevating grader, power blade.....	1. 125	48	-----	-----	Mixers on building.....	1. 300	40	1. 150	40		
Mixers, less than 21-foot capacity, 50 horsepower tractors, finishing machines, farm graders, 1-drum machines.....	1. 000	48	-----	-----	Cranes, power shovels.....	1. 500	40	1. 350	40		
Air compressors, dirt rollers, water pumps, 30-50 horsepower tractors, firemen and others.....	. 850	48	-----	-----	Pile drivers.....	1. 450	40	1. 240	40		
Kansas City, Mo.:					Sewer and tunnel work—backfillers, cranes, draglines, trench machines, etc.....	1. 650	40	1. 500	40		
1-drum hoists, mixers, pumps.....	1. 250	40	1. 250	40	Hoists.....	1. 350	40	-----	-----		
Cranes, derricks, shovels, 2-drum hoists, swinging device machines.....	1. 375	40	1. 375	40	Concrete pumps, derricks.....	1. 500	40	-----	-----		
Caterpillar operator.....	. 850	40	-----	-----	Pumps.....	1. 050	40	-----	-----		
					Compressors.....	1. 100	40	-----	-----		
					Minneapolis, Minn.:						
					2- or 3-drum hoists, draglines, asphalt rollers (8 tons or over).....	1. 400	40	1. 250	44		
					Derricks, steam pumps, stone crushers, street rollers (under 8 tons).....	1. 200	40	1. 000	44		
					Power shovels.....	1. 500	40	1. 308	44		
					Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)						
					1-drum hoists.....	1. 000	40	1. 000	40		
					2- or 3-drum hoists, cranes, shovels.....	1. 250	40	1. 250	40		
					Newark, N. J.:						
					Brick hoists, compressors on buildings, mixers and excavating machines.....	2. 000	40	2. 000	40		
					Pile drivers and foundation machines.....	1. 925	40	1. 750	40		

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Newark N. J.—Con. Steel hoists, compressors on steel work	\$2.250	40	\$2.250	40	St. Paul, Minn.: 2-3-drum hoists, draglines, asphalt rollers of 8 tons or over	\$1.400	40	\$1.250	44
New Haven, Conn.: Cranes, derricks, pile drivers	1.500	40	1.275	40	Derricks, steam pumps, stone crushers, street rollers of less than 8 tons	1.200	40	1.000	44
Steam and power shovels	1.500	40	1.250	40	Power shovels	1.500	40	1.308	44
New Orleans, La.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Salt Lake City, Utah: Shovels, draglines	1.250	44	1.125	44
New York, N. Y.: ¹ Rollers, concrete mixers, portable air compressors	1.750	40	1.500	40	Bulldozers, Le Tourneau machines	1.250	44	1.250	44
Pumps, Moore trench machines, building-material hoists	1.925	40	1.500	40	Blade rollers	1.000	44	1.000	44
Hoists (stone)	1.925	40	1.563	40	San Antonio, Tex.: 2-drum (or over) hoists	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cranes, derricks, hoists, (steel)	2.213	40	1.963	40	1-drum hoists	1.000	40	1.000	40
(other)	1.925	40	1.750	40	Caterpillars	.875	40	.950	40
Pile drivers	1.925	40	1.675	40	San Francisco, Calif.: Hoists (building material)	1.250	40	1.125	40
Shovels	2.125	40	1.875	40	Tractors (over 50 horsepower)	1.500	40	1.286	35
Oklahoma City, Okla.: Hod hoists and concrete mixers	1.250	44	1.000	44	Hoists (steel)	1.500	40	1.375	40
Clamshells, derricks, pile drivers	1.250	44	1.250	44	Road machinery	1.428	40	1.428	35
Omaha, Nebr.	1.120	40	—	—	Pile drivers	1.500	40	1.500	30
Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Showels (power, etc.)	1.667	30	1.667	30
Philadelphia, Pa.: Weekly unit—all classes	1.500	40	1.500	40	Scranton, Pa.: Derricks	1.500	40	1.500	40
Daily unit—steel and stonework	1.750	40	1.625	40	Concrete mixers and pumps	1.250	40	1.250	40
Daily unit—all other classes	1.625	40	1.625	40	Seattle, Wash.: Caterpillars and tractors	1.250	30	1.000	30
Pittsburgh, Pa.: ¹ Major hoisting equipment	1.438	40	1.438	40	Bulldozers (under 60 horsepower)	1.350	30	—	—
Minor hoisting equipment	1.375	40	1.375	40	Bulldozers (60 horsepower and over)	1.500	30	—	—
Major excavating equipment	1.438	40	1.438	40	All other hoists except shovels	1.500	30	1.250	30
Portland, Oreg.: Hoists (double-drum)	1.125	40	1.000	40	Steel erection hoists	1.625	30	1.375	30
Hoists, derricks, cranes	1.250	40	1.125	40	Showels (road)	1.750	30	1.500	30
Power shovels	1.375	40	1.250	40	Locomotive cranes, clamshells	1.750	30	—	—
Hoists (single-drum)	1.000	40	—	—	South Bend, Ind.: Mixers (1-bag capacity)	1.000	40	.750	40
Firemen	.875	40	—	—	Cranes, shovels, derricks, 2- (or more) drum hoists	1.250	40	1.100	40
Oilers	.800	40	—	—	1-drum hoists	1.000	40	1.000	40
Providence, R. I.: 3-drum hoists and shovels	1.500	40	1.500	40	Spokane, Wash.: Bulldozers and all road machinery, except shovels	1.250	35	1.250	40
Reading, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Concrete mixers	1.375	35	1.250	40
Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Dinkey engines	1.375	35	1.200	40
Rock Island (Ill.), district: Small machines	1.200	40	1.000	40	Showels, 3-drum hoists	1.625	35	1.500	40
Heavy machines	1.200	40	1.200	40	Springfield, Mass.: 1- or 2-drum hoists	1.250	40	1.125	40
St. Louis, Mo.: 1-drum hoists and other small equipment	1.500	40	1.350	40	Excavating shovels, cranes, 3-drum hoists	1.500	40	1.250	40
Clamshells, pile drivers, locomotives, cranes, orange peels, 3-drum hoists	1.750	40	1.470	40	Road mixers	1.250	48	1.000	40
					Small mixers	.750	43	—	—
					Toledo, Ohio: Mixers (1-bag capacity)	1.125	40	1.000	40

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

ENGINEERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Toledo, Ohio—Con. Hoists, pumps, mixers (over 1-bag capacity).....	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Washington, D. C.—Con. Hoists and pavers.....	\$1.750	40	\$1.650	40
Derricks, excavating shovels.....	1.500	40	1.375	40	Pumps, compressors, mixers.....	1.600	40	1.500	40
Washington, D. C.: Shovels, cranes, derricks, pile drivers, etc.....	2.000	40	1.850	40	Youngstown, Ohio: Large equipment.....	1.500	40	1.250	40
					Small equipment.....	1.250	40	1.125	40

GLAZIERS

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.000	40	\$0.850	40	Nashville, Tenn.....	\$0.720	40	\$0.550	40
Baltimore, Md.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Newark, N. J.....	1.313	40	1.200	40
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	New Haven, Conn.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.....	1.250	40	1.125	40	New Orleans, La.....	.750	44	.750	40
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.150	40	1.000	40	New York, N. Y.....	1.650	40	1.400	40
Butte, Mont.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Norfolk, Va.....	.750	40	.750	40
Charleston, W. Va.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	.900	40		
Chicago, Ill.....	1.800	35	1.703	35	Omaha, Nebr.....	1.000	44	.800	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.550	40	1.250	40	Peoria, Ill.....	1.250	40	1.125	40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.375	40	1.250	40	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.125	40	1.050	40
Steel sash.....	1.500	40	1.375	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.200	40	1.200	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.000	40			Portland, Oreg.....	1.100	40	1.000	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Providence, R. I.....	1.000	40	.750	40
Dayton, Ohio.....	1.375	40	1.200	40	Reading, Pa.....	1.000	40		
Denver, Colo.....	1.200	40	1.000	40	Rochester, N. Y.....	1.000	40		
Des Moines, Iowa.....	.900	40			Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	1.150	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.250	40			St. Louis, Mo.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Duluth, Minn.....	.650	48	.650	48	St. Paul, Minn.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Houston, Tex.....	1.125	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.900	44	.900	48
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.250	40	1.150	40	San Antonio, Tex.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Jacksonville, Fla.....	.750	40	.750	40	San Francisco, Calif.....	1.100	35	1.000	35
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.438	40	1.375	40	Seattle, Wash.....	1.200	30	1.063	30
Louisville, Ky.....	1.000	40	.800	40	South Bend, Ind.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H.....	.900	40	.900	40	Springfield, Mass.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn.....	.750	44	.650	40	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.100	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.....	1.300	40	1.300	40
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.....	.950	40	.950	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Youngstown, Ohio.....	1.375	40	1.200	40

GRANITE CUTTERS

Baltimore, Md.....	\$1.000	44	\$1.000	44	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40
Boston, Mass.....	1.000	10 44	1.000	40	Portland, Maine.....	1.000	11 44	1.000	44
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.063	40	1.063	40	Portland, Oreg.....	1.000	12 44	1.000	44
Surface machine operators.....	1.156	40	1.156	40	Providence, R. I.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont.....	1.188	44	1.063	44	Machine.....	1.075	40	1.125	40
Chicago, Ill.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	Surface machine operators.....	1.188	40	1.063	40
Supplying own tools.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Francisco, Calif.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Shop.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Outside.....	1.100	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo.....	1.250	35	1.125	35	Springfield, Mass.....	1.000	13 44	1.000	44
Machine.....	1.375	35	1.125	35	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Machine.....	1.050	40	1.050	40
Newark, N. J.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
New Haven, Conn.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Outside.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
New York, N. Y.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Worcester, Mass.....	1.125	44	1.125	44
Machine.....	1.313	40	1.313	40	Outside and machine.....	1.156	44	1.156	44
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.000	40	1.000	40					
Outside.....	1.250	40							

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

¹⁰ 40-hour week, July 1 to Mar. 31 each year.

¹¹ 40-hour week in December, January, February, June, July, and August.

¹¹ 40-hour week, Nov. 15 to Mar. 15.

¹³ 40-hour week after July 1, 1937.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40	New York, N. Y.: ¹				
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Wood	\$1.714	35	\$1.714	35
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Wood	¹⁴ 1.000	40	¹⁴ 1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	30	1.500	30	Metal	1.400	40	1.400	40
Buffalo, N. Y. ¹	1.333	40	1.250	40	Wire	1.500	40	1.500	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.313	40	1.313	40	Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Cleveland, Ohio	1.625	40	1.500	40	Wood	1.500	40	1.200	24
Columbus, Ohio	1.313	40	1.200	40	Metal	1.500	40	1.375	24
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg.:				
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.200	40	Metal and wood, first class	1.375	40	1.200	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.250	35	Wood, second class	1.250	40	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.429	40	1.429	35	Providence, R. I.	1.250	40	1.200	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Reading, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.350	40	1.200	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.:					Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.500	40	1.250	40
Wood	.750	44	.600	40	St. Louis, Mo.: ¹				
Metal and wire	1.250	40	1.050	40	Metal	1.375	40	1.375	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Wood	¹⁴ 7.400	40	¹⁴ 7.400	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.375	40	1.200	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	30	1.250	30
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah:				
Little Rock, Ark.:					Wood, first class	1.250	40	1.250	48
Metal	1.500	40	1.000	40	Wood, second class	1.100	40	1.100	48
Wood	1.000	40	.750	40	Metal, first class	1.500	40	1.250	48
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.333	30	1.250	30	Metal, second class	1.125	40	1.100	48
Louisville, Ky.:					San Antonio, Tex. ¹	1.250	40	1.000	40
Metal	1.375	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.:				
Wood	¹⁴ 6.500	40	¹⁴ 5.000	40	Class A	1.450	30	1.250	30
Madison, Wis.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Class B	1.250	30	1.050	30
Memphis, Tenn.:					Scranton, Pa.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Wood	1.000	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash.:				
Metal	1.375	40	1.125	40	Metal	1.500	30	1.375	30
Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	1.250	40	1.200	40	Wood	1.350	30	1.250	30
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	30	1.250	30	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	30	1.200	30
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Springfield, Mass.:				
Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Wire and metal	1.250	40	1.250	40
Newark, N. J.	1.625	40	1.625	40	Wood	¹⁴ 6.000	40	¹⁴ 6.000	40
New Haven, Conn.	1.500	40	1.275	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.625	35	1.250	35
New Orleans, La.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.625	40	1.375	40
					Wichita, Kans.	1.125	40	1.875	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.500	40	1.250	40

MACHINISTS

Baltimore, Md.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.900	40	\$0.900	40
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Newark, N. J.	1.650	40	1.650	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.250	40	New Orleans, La.:				
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Inside	.880	44	-----	-----
Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.000	44	Outside	1.000	44	-----	-----
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	-----	-----
Kansas City, Mo.	1.250	40	-----	-----	Rochester, N. Y.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.100	40	.850	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Maintenance	1.000	40	.850	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.100	40	1.100	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.250	40	1.125	40					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

¹⁴ Per 1,000 laths.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	\$1.275	40	\$1.200	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40	New Orleans, La. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.250	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30	Norfolk, Va.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.333	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	40	1.250	40	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	1.375	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.375	40	1.325	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I.	1.250	40		
Denver, Colo.	1.500	35	1.250	35	Reading, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	40	1.375	35	Rochester, N. Y.	1.320	40	1.200	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Erie, Pa.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex. ¹	1.250	40	1.125	40
Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.375	40	1.300	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.250	44	1.000	44	Seattle, Wash.	1.500	30	1.375	30
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.375	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.188	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.375	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Madison, Wis.	1.300	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.750	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.250	40	1.050	40	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.250	40	1.125	40

MOSAIC AND TERRAZZO WORKERS

Atlanta, Ga.:					Milwaukee, Wis.	\$1.200	40	\$1.200	40
Rate A	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Rate B	1.000	40			Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.188	40	1.188	40	New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40	New Orleans, La. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.250	40	New York, N. Y.	1.438	40	1.438	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.188	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30	Peoria, Ill.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.150	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.188	40	1.188	40	Providence, R. I.	1.250	40		
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.320	40	1.200	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rock Island (Ill.) district.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.300	40	1.175	32
Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.250	35	St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	40		
Detroit, Mich.	1.125	40			San Antonio, Tex. ¹	1.250	40	1.125	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.000	40		
Erie, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.350	30	1.250	30
Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.125	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.375	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Washington, D. C.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40
Madison, Wis.	1.200	40	.900	40	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.100	40					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40	\$0.850	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Fresco painters	1.000	40			Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.925	40	\$0.925	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Spray painters	1.500	30	1.500	36
Birmingham, Ala.	1.075	40	1.000	40	Newark, N. J.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.250	40	1.125	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.063	40	1.063	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.125	40	1.000	40	New Orleans, La.	.750	44	.750	40
Spray painters	1.410	40	1.280	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Butte, Mont.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rate A	1.286	35	1.286	35
Charleston, S. C.	.750	40			Rate B	1.714	35	1.500	35
Charleston, W. Va.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Norfolk, Va.	.750	40	.750	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.667	30	1.500	30	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40	Omaha, Nebr.	.900	40	.900	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.300	35	1.250	35	Peoria, Ill.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Fresco painters	1.350	35	1.300	35	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.125	40	1.000	40	Fresco painters	1.000	40		
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40	.875	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Ore.	1.100	35	1.000	35
Dayton, Ohio	1.250	40	1.100	40	Providence, R. I.	1.000	40	.900	40
Denver, Colo.	1.250	35	1.250	35	Reading, Pa.	1.000	40	.900	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.125	40	1.125	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.200	40	1.050	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.150	40	1.000	40
Fresco painters	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.600	40	.875	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.200	35	1.000	35
El Paso, Tex.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Fresco painters	1.500	35	1.250	35
Erie, Pa.	¹⁵ 1.050	40	.900	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.900	40	.900	40	Swing stage painters	1.125	40		
Houston, Tex.	1.125	40	1.000	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.150	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	.750	40	.750	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	1.063	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	30	1.125	30
Little Rock, Ark.	.875	40	.875	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	.825	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Spray painters	1.125	40		
Louisville, Ky.	1.000	40	.900	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	35	1.000	35
Madison, Wis.	1.000	40	.900	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H.	.900	40	.900	40	Fresco painters	1.375	40	1.375	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.250	35	1.150	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Spray painters	1.350	35		
Swing stage painters	1.225	40			Washington, D. C.	1.571	35	1.375	35
Spray painters	1.250	40			Worcester, Mass.	.950	40	.950	40
Structural iron and bridge painters	1.375	40			York, Pa.	.650	40	.700	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	¹⁶ 1.250	35	1.000	35	Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40

PLASTERERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40	Detroit, Mich.	\$1.550	40	\$1.250	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Duluth, Minn.	1.350	40	1.200	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.000	40	El Paso, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Boston, Mass.	1.625	30	1.375	30	Erie, Pa.	1.500	40	1.200	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.350	40	1.350	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont.	2.000	30	1.625	30	Houston, Tex.	1.300	40	1.250	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.375	40	1.325	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.375	40	1.100	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Kansas City, Mo.	1.450	40	1.325	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.625	40	1.500	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.333	30	1.250	30
Columbus, Ohio	1.375	40	1.200	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.375	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Madison, Wis.	1.250	40	1.200	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Manchester, N. H.	1.500	40	1.300	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.200	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.503	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	35	1.100	35	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.250	40	1.200	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	40	1.375	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	30	1.250	30
					Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

¹⁵ \$1.15 per hour for work on swing scaffold. ¹⁶ \$1.35 per hour for swing or structural-steel painting.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

PLASTERERS—Continued									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	\$1.500	40	\$1.250	40
Newark, N. J.	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Louis, Mo. ¹	1.625	40	1.500	40
New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	35	1.250	35
New Orleans, La.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.500	30	1.500	30
New York, N. Y.: ¹					San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rate A	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.500	30	1.250	30
Rate B	2.000	30	1.500	30	Scranton, Pa.	1.500	40	1.200	40
Norfolk, Va.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.000	30	1.500	30
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.000	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Omaha, Nebr.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.675	30	1.500	30
Peoria, Ill.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.375	40
Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.470	24	1.375	24	Toledo, Ohio	1.625	40	1.375	40
Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.750	30	1.500	30
Portland, Maine	1.125	40	1.125	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.250	44	1.100	40
Portland, Ore.	1.500	40	1.200	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40
Providence, R. I.	1.375	40	1.200	40	York, Pa.	1.100	40	1.100	40
Reading, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.500	40	1.250	40
Richmond, Va. ¹	1.000	44	1.100	40					
Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.250	40					

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40	Newark, N. J.:				
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Rate A	\$1.500	40	\$1.400	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Rate B	1.250	40	1.250	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.250	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.200	40	New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.050	44
Butte, Mont.	1.700	30	1.700	30	Gas fitters	1.250	40	-----	-----
Gas fitters	1.313	40	1.250	40	New York, N. Y.: ¹				
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Rate A	1.714	35	1.500	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.250	44	1.100	40	Rate B	1.500	40	1.500	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	44	1.500	44	Rate C	1.400	40	1.400	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.400	40	1.250	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.100	44	1.100	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	44	1.500	44	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.200	35	1.200	35
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.400	40	1.200	40	Portland, Maine ¹	1.150	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.300	35	Portland, Ore.	1.375	30	1.200	30
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.250	40	Providence, R. I.	1.350	40	1.200	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Reading, Pa.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.100	40	1.000	40	Richmond, Va.	1.000	44	1.000	44
El Paso, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Erie, Pa.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Rate A	1.200	40	1.200	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rate B	1.250	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.438	40	1.438	24
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.250	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.200	40	1.100	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	40	1.000	36	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.125	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.100	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Madison, Wis.	1.250	40	1.200	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.500	30	1.375	30
Manchester, N. H.	1.050	40	1.000	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.400	35	1.200	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.325	40	1.200	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.300	40	1.200	40
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.375	40	1.200	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.375	40	1.200	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.100	40	York, Pa.	.850	44	.850	44
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.375	40	1.200	40

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

ROOFERS, COMPOSITION									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Baltimore, Md.	\$1.000	40	\$0.900	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$0.600	40	\$0.600	40
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.175	40	Newark, N. J.	1.281	40	1.281	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.000	40	.850	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	1.285	40	1.285	40
Butte, Mont.	1.000	48	-----	-----	Peoria, Ill. ¹	1.150	40	1.000	40
Foremen	1.200	48	-----	-----	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	.850	44	.850	44
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Foremen	1.000	44	1.000	44
Foremen	1.750	40	1.750	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.150	40	1.025	40	Foremen	1.350	40	1.350	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.425	40	1.275	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.125	40	.900	30
Foremen	1.550	40	1.400	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.100	40	.950	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	.800	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.125	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	Foremen	1.375	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Foremen	1.300	40	1.100	40	Foremen	1.600	40	1.375	40
Denver, Colo.	1.350	35	1.125	35	St. Paul, Minn.	1.100	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.000	40	.900	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	.900	40	-----	-----
Kansas City, Mo.	1.125	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Foremen	1.250	40	1.125	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	.875	40	-----	-----	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	30	1.125	40
Madison, Wis.	.900	48	-----	-----	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	.900	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.000	40	.850	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.100	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.125	40	1.125	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	Washington, D. C.	1.200	40	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Youngstown, Ohio	1.100	40	1.000	40
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Foremen	1.350	40	1.250	40

ROOFERS, SLATE AND TILE

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	\$1.578	40	\$1.578	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Peoria, Ill. ¹	1.150	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.175	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	40	-----	-----
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Portland, Maine	.900	40	.900	40
Cincinnati, Ohio ¹	1.250	40	1.075	40	Providence, R. I.	1.150	40	1.100	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.625	40	1.375	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.100	40	.950	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.750	40	1.500	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.375	40	1.150	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.100	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo.	1.350	35	1.125	35	San Francisco, Calif.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.250	30	1.125	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	.875	40	-----	-----	South Bend, Ind.	1.100	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.350	40	1.200	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.100	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.125	40	1.125	40
Nashville, Tenn.	1.000	40	.875	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.350	40	1.250	40
Newark, N. J.	1.500	40	1.500	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SHEET METAL WORKERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baltimore, Md. ¹	1.125	40	1.125	40	Dayton, Ohio	\$1.375	40	\$1.150	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.250	35
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.175	40	Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y. ¹	1.150	40	1.000	40	Duluth, Minn.	1.100	45	.900	40
Butte, Mont.	1.500	40	1.250	40	El Paso, Tex.	1.250	44	1.250	44
Charleston, W. Va.	1.125	40	-----	-----	Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.275	40	1.150	40
Cincinnati, Ohio ¹	1.225	40	1.075	40	Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dallas, Tex.	1.375	40	1.250	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

SHEET METAL WORKERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Louisville, Ky	\$1.000	40	\$0.850	40	Portland, Maine	\$0.900	40	\$0.900	40
Madison, Wis	1.100	40	.950	40	Portland, Ore	1.125	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H	.750	40	.750	40	Providence, R. I.	1.150	40	1.100	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.125	40	.900	40	Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.180	40	1.050	40
Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	1.050	40	1.000	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.175	40	1.000	40
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.125	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	40	1.100	40
Nashville, Tenn	1.000	40	.875	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	35	.900	35
Newark, N. J.: ¹					San Antonio, Tex	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rate A	1.250	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.100	40	1.100	40
Rate B	1.400	40	1.400	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.125	40	1.125	40	Seattle, Wash	1.375	30	1.250	30
New Orleans, La	.900	40	.900	40	South Bend, Ind	1.125	40	1.000	40
New York, N. Y. ¹	1.400	40	1.400	40	Spokane, Wash	1.250	35	1.000	35
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass	1.375	40	1.200	40
Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40	.875	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.125	40	1.000	40
Peoria, Ill.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40	York, Pa.	1.000	40	.850	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.313	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40

SIGN PAINTERS

Atlanta, Ga	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40	Nashville, Tenn	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Newark, N. J.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.371	35	1.375	35	New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.150	44	1.000	44	New York, N. Y.:				
Butte, Mont.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Inside	1.729	35	1.571	35
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Outside	2.310	35	2.100	35
Chicago, Ill.	1.875	40	1.500	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	44	1.250	44	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.575	40	1.400	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Pictorial	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dallas, Tex	1.250	44	1.250	44	Peoria, Ill.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.350	40	Outside	1.400	40	1.300	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.125	40	Inside	1.100	40	1.300	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.125	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.650	40	1.500	40
Detroit, Mich	1.350	40	1.250	40	Portland, Ore	1.375	40	1.250	35
Duluth, Minn	1.250	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I.	1.000	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	44			Richmond, Va.	1.300	40	1.160	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.250	40	1.000	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.313	40	1.200	40
Houston, Tex	1.500	40	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.063	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.250	40	1.125	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.650	40	1.500	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	40	.750	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	1.000	40
Los Angeles, Calif.:					San Antonio, Tex	1.063	44	1.063	44
Inside	1.125	44	1.125	44	San Francisco, Calif.	1.350	40	1.350	40
Outside	1.350	44	1.350	44	Seattle, Wash	1.500	30	1.350	30
Louisville, Ky	1.125	40	1.125	44	South Bend, Ind	1.000	44	.800	44
Manchester, N. H	.900	40	.900	40	Spokane, Wash	1.250	35	1.000	35
Memphis, Tenn	1.250	40	1.125	40	Springfield, Mass	1.375	44	1.375	44
Milwaukee, Wis.:					Toledo, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40
Outside	1.250	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Inside	1.000	40			Wichita, Kans	.800	44	.800	44
Minneapolis, Minn	1.500	40	1.250	40	Worcester, Mass	.950	40	.950	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.250	40	\$1.100	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Newark, N. J.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.125	40	1.125	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40			New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.050	44
Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.260	40		
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.200	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	1.540	40	1.400	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.100	44	1.100	40
Butte, Mont.	1.700	30	1.700	30	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.250	44	1.100	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.200	35	1.200	35
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.400	40	1.250	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40	Portland, Maine ¹	1.150	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.375	30	1.375	30
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	44	1.500	44	Providence, R. I.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See					Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40
Rock Island (Ill.) dis-					Reading, Pa.	1.200	40	1.200	40
trict.)					Richmond, Va.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Dayton, Ohio.	1.400	40	1.200	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.300	35	Rock Island (Ill.) dis-				
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.250	40	1.250	40	trict:				
Detroit, Mich.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Rate A.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.100	40	1.000	40	Rate B.	1.250	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.438	40
Erie, Pa.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.250	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	44	1.000	44	St. Paul, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.200	40	1.100	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.250	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Low pressure refrigera-				
Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40			tion.	1.000	40		
Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	40	1.000	36	Scranton, Pa.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.500	30	1.375	30
Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.375	40	1.125	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.400	35	1.200	35
Madison, Wis.	1.250	40	1.200	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.300	40	1.200	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.050	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	1.200	40	1.200	35	Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.250	40	1.125	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.375	40	1.200	40	York, Pa.	.850	44	850	44
Moline, Ill. (See Rock					Youngstown, Ohio.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Island (Ill.) district.)									

STONE CUTTERS

Baltimore, Md.:					Columbus, Ohio.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40
Outside.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40	Stone planermen	1.250	40	1.875	40
Inside.	.750	40	.750	40	Dallas, Tex.	1.125	44	1.000	44
Boston, Mass.:					Stone planermen	.900	44	800	44
Inside.	1.175	40	1.175	40	Denver, Colo.	1.250	35	1.125	35
Outside.	1.350	40	1.350	40	Detroit, Mich.:				
Carvers:					Shop.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Inside.	1.440	40	1.440	40	Building.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Outside.	1.610	40	1.610	40	Carvers.	1.375	40	1.125	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.200	40	Stone planermen	.900	40	800	40
Carvers.	1.500	40	1.450	40	Erie, Pa.	1.250	44	1.250	44
Chicago, Ill.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Houston, Tex.	1.125	44	1.000	44
Carvers.	1.400	40	1.400	40	Stone planermen	.900	44	800	44
Stone planermen	.940	40	.940	40	Kansas City, Mo.:				
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	Shop.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Building.	1.250	40	1.125	40

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

¹⁷ \$1.45 per hour if cutting old stone; \$1.375 per hour when working for outside contractors or on stone partly finished outside the district.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Kansas City, Mo.—Con.					Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40
Stone planermen	\$0.800	40	\$0.800	40	Carvers	1.625	40	1.625	40
Carvers	1.500	40	1.375	40	Reading, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.000	40			St. Louis, Mo.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis.:					Carvers	1.250	40	1.250	40
Inside	1.000	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	.900	40		
Outside	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.500	40		
Stone planermen	.750	40			Carvers	1.750	40	1.500	44
Newark, N. J.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Stone planermen	1.250	40	1.125	44
Stone planermen	1.375	40	1.375	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.250	40		
New Haven, Conn.	1.200	40			Shop	1.000	40	1.000	40
New York, N. Y.:					Toledo, Ohio.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Machine	1.500	40	1.500	40	Carvers	1.500	40	1.500	40
Planermen	1.375	40	1.375	40	Washington, D. C.:				
Peoria, Ill.:					Outside	1.500	40	1.250	40
Outside	1.250	40	1.250	40	Inside	1.125	40	1.000	40
Inside	1.000	40			Machine	.975	40	.850	40
Stone planermen	.900	40			Carvers	1.750	40	1.375	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.000	44	1.000	44
Carvers	1.500	35	1.500	35	Machine	.800	44	.800	44
Stone planermen	.800	40	.800	40					

STONE MASONS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Newark, N. J.	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.100	40	New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40	New Orleans, La. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40	New York, N. Y.: ¹				
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Rate A	1.500	40	1.500	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30	Rate B	1.563	40	1.563	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.500	40	1.333	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.625	40	1.375	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.625	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Columbus, Ohio.	1.375	40	1.300	40	Rubble masons	1.250	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.125	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.400	40	1.400	40
Dayton, Ohio.	1.650	35	1.300	35	Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	35	1.250	35	Providence, R. I.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.500	40	1.500	35	Reading, Pa.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Erie, Pa.	1.500	40	1.313	40	St. Paul, Minn. ¹	1.250	40	1.100	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.600	40	1.425	40	San Francisco, Calif. ¹	1.500	30	1.500	30
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Scranton, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.275	40	1.125	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.600	30	1.500	30
Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.125	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.250	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.375	40
Madison, Wis.	1.300	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.625	40	1.250	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.500	40	1.300	40	Washington, D. C.	1.750	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.625	40	1.375	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.450	40	1.000	40	York, Pa.	.800	40	1.000	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Nashville, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.250	40					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40	Newark, N. J. ¹	\$1.750	40	\$1.750	40
Rodmen	1.000	40	.900	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.650	40	1.375	40
Baltimore, Md. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.100	40	1.100	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	1.650	40	1.650	40
Rodmen	1.000	40	.750	40	Rodmen	1.400	40	1.400	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.200	40	Finishers	1.400	40	1.400	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.125	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.	1.500	19	1.250	40	Rodmen	.750	40	.750	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	44	1.000	44
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Omaha, Nebr. ¹	1.125	40	.900	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.400	40	1.250	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	.900	40
Rodmen	1.250	40	1.100	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	1.663	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.650	40	1.375	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	.850	40
Rodmen	1.125	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rodmen	1.125	40	1.125	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Providence, R. I.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.150	40	Reading, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Rodmen	1.350	40	1.000	40	Rodmen	1.125	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.250	35	Richmond, Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.350	40	1.200	40
Rodmen	1.250	40	1.000	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.300	40	1.000	40
Erie, Pa.	1.250	40	1.125	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.750	40	1.470	40
Rodmen	1.125	40	.900	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	40	1.250	44
Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Rodmen	1.250	40	1.250	44
Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.125	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.550	40	1.425	40	Rodmen	1.125	40	1.125	40
Rodmen	1.300	40	1.175	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Rodmen	1.200	40	1.125	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Finishers	1.375	40	1.250	40	Rodmen	1.250	40	1.125	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.375	40	1.125	44	Scranton, Pa.	1.500	40	1.125	40
Rodmen	1.250	40	1.125	40	Rodmen	1.375	40	1.000	40
Finishers	1.250	40	1.125	44	Seattle, Wash.	1.500	30	1.375	30
Louisville, Ky.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Finishers	1.350	30	1.125	30
Rodmen	1.100	40	.900	40	Rodmen	1.250	30	1.125	30
Madison, Wis.	1.250	40	1.050	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.150	40	1.050	40	Rodmen	1.250	40	1.000	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.375	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Finishers	1.500	35	1.250	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.375	40	1.175	40	Rodmen	1.300	35	1.125	40
Rodmen	1.250	40	1.050	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	40	1.250	44	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.375	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.250	40	1.250	44	Rodmen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Washington, D. C. ¹	2.000	30	1.750	30
Nashville, Tenn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Rodmen	1.375	40	1.250	40
Rodmen	1.000	40			Worcester, Mass.	1.375	40	1.250	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.500	40	1.250	40

TILE LAYERS

Atlanta, Ga.:					Chicago, Ill.	\$1.625	40	\$1.500	24
Rate A	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.000	40
Rate B	1.000	40			Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Dallas, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.188	40	Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30					
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.333	40					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 30-hour week optional with employer.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

TILE LAYERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Denver, Colo.	\$1.500	35	\$1.250	35	Omaha, Nebr.	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.250	35	Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich. ¹	1.375	40	1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.275	40	1.125	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.375	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
Eric, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I.	1.250	40	-----	-----
Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Reading, Pa.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.375	40	1.200	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.320	40	1.200	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.250	44	1.000	44	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.250	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.325	40	1.200	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.175	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex. ¹	1.250	40	1.125	40
Madison, Wis.	1.250	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.350	30	1.250	30
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.325	40	1.200	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.000	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.000	40
Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.375	40
Newark, N. J.	1.438	40	1.438	40	Toledo, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.250	40
New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40	Washington, D. C.	1.300	40	1.300	40
New Orleans, La. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40	1.300	40
New York, N. Y.	1.438	40	1.438	40	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.000	40					

BUILDING LABORERS

Atlanta, Ga.:					Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Rate A	\$0.500	40	\$0.400	40	El Paso, Tex.	\$0.400	40	-----	-----
Rate B	.600	40	.600	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	.500	48	-----	-----
Baltimore, Md.	.450	40	.450	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	.400	44	\$0.400	40
Birmingham, Ala.:					Kansas City, Mo.	.800	40	.700	40
Rate A	.500	40	.550	40	Jackhammermen	.850	40	.800	40
Rate B	.500	40	.400	40	Concrete workers, etc.	.850	40	-----	-----
Rate C	.400	40	.400	40	Powder and nozzle men	1.000	40	-----	-----
Boston, Mass.:					Los Angeles, Calif.	.625	44	.625	44
Rate A	.850	40	.775	40	Jackhammermen	.750	44	.750	44
Rate B	.850	40	.700	40	Louisville, Ky.	.500	40	.400	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	.650	40	-----	-----	Manchester, N. H.	.625	40	.500	40
Mortar mixers	.750	40	-----	-----	Memphis, Tenn.	.625	40	.550	40
Butte, Mont.	²⁰ .794	48	.720	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	.850	40	.700	40
Jackhammermen	.900	40	-----	-----	Caisson laborers	1.500	40	1.200	40
Concrete laborers	1.333	30	1.125	30	Sand blasters	1.250	40	-----	-----
Chicago, Ill. ¹	.950	40	.950	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	.850	40	.750	40
Caisson diggers	1.250	40	1.250	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Windlass or nigger-head	1.100	40	1.100	40	Nashville, Tenn.	.400	40	-----	-----
Building wreckers	.700	40	.700	40	Newark, N. J.	.875	40	.875	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	.600	40	.500	40	New Haven, Conn.	.650	40	.550	40
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	.875	40	.820	40	New Orleans, La.	.400	44	.400	40
Wreckers	.800	40	.750	40	Airgun laborers	.500	44	-----	-----
Wreckers' helpers	.700	40	.650	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Columbus, Ohio.	.500	40	.500	40	Rate A ²¹	.938	40	.938	40
Dallas, Tex.	.400	48	-----	-----	Rate B	.900	40	.900	40
Skilled	.500	48	-----	-----	Barmen—Rate A	1.250	40	1.000	40
Denver, Colo.	.714	35	.625	35	Barmens' helpers—Rate A	1.150	40	.900	40
Jackhammermen (in city)	.800	35	-----	-----	Barmen—Rate B	1.000	40	-----	-----
Jackhammermen (out of city)	.800	40	-----	-----	Barmens' helpers—Rate B	.900	40	-----	-----
Des Moines, Iowa	.725	40	.675	40					
Mortar mixers	.775	40	.775	40					
Detroit, Mich.	.650	40	-----	-----					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

²⁰ \$6.35 for 6 hours when working with crafts having a 6-hour day.

²¹ Includes concrete and cement workers.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

BUILDING LABORERS—Continued									
City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
New York, N. Y.—Con.					Rock Island (Ill.)—Con.				
Excavating:					Mortar mixers (hand)	\$0.900	40	\$0.825	40
Building construction					Mortar mixers (machine)	1.000	40		
Heavy construction	\$0.950	40	\$0.825	40	St. Louis, Mo.	.875	40	.788	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.950	40	.700	40	Wreckers	.613	40	.563	40
Peoria, Ill.	.825	40	.750	40	St. Paul, Minn.	.750	40	.550	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	.500	44	.500	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	.650	40	.500	40
Scaffold builders and mortar mixers	.600	44	.600	40	Jackhammermen	.750	40	.750	40
Compressed air and foundation workers	.650	44			Brick wheelers	.900	40	.800	40
Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	.700	40	.700	40	San Antonio, Tex.	.500	40	.500	40
Caisson laborers	1.000	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	.750	40	.688	44
Portland, Maine	.600	40	.600	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	.650	40	.500	40
Unskilled	.500	40	.500	40	Seattle, Wash.	.900	30	.700	30
Portland, Ore.	.750	40	.750	40	South Bend, Ind.	.600	40	.550	40
Providence, R. I.	.500	40			Spokane, Wash.	.800	40	.625	40
Reading, Pa.	.500	40	.500	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40	.800	40
Rochester, N. Y. ¹	.625	40	.550	40	Toledo, Ohio	.750	40	.500	44
Rock Island (Ill.) district	.600	40	.500	40	Mortar mixers	.850	40		
					Washington, D. C.	.650	40	.550	40
					Worcester, Mass.	.650	40	.600	40
					Staging builders	1.000	40	1.000	40

COMPOSITION ROOFERS' HELPERS

Boston, Mass.	\$0.900	40	\$0.800	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	\$0.750	40	\$0.650	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	.600	40	.600	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	.650	40		
Kettlemen	.850	40	.700	40	Scranton, Pa.	.750	40	.750	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Seattle, Wash.	.900	30	.750	40
Denver, Colo.	.800	35			Toledo, Ohio:				
Madison, Wis.	.750	48			Rollers	.900	40		
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Kettlemen	.800	40		
Portland, Ore.	.813	40	.750	30	Washington, D. C.	.750	40	.700	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	.850	40	.750	40
					Kettlemen	.900	40	.800	40

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' HELPERS

Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$0.805	40	\$0.805	40	Erie, Pa.	\$0.755	40	\$0.720	40
Baltimore, Md.	.910	40	.880	40	Grand Rapids, Mich. ¹	.820	44	.820	44
Maintenance	.910	44	.880	44	Houston, Tex.	1.000	40	.890	40
Birmingham, Ala.	.910	40	.805	40	Maintenance	.900	44	.810	40
Maintenance	.820	44			Indianapolis, Ind.	.970	40	.880	40
Boston, Mass.	1.068	40	.930	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	.735	44	.735	44
Buffalo, N. Y.	.880	40	.850	40	Maintenance	.690	44	.660	44
Butte, Mont.	1.070	40	1.070	40	Kansas City, Mo.	.975	40	.955	40
Maintenance	.875	44			Little Rock, Ark.	.788	44	.788	44
Charleston, W. Va. ¹	.770	40	.770	40	Maintenance	.707	44	.707	44
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.050	40	1.050	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	.875	44	.788	44
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.060	40	.910	40	Louisville, Ky.	.850	44	.780	44
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	1.000	40	.980	40	Memphis, Tenn.	.800	40	.840	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	.830	40	.830	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	.860	40	.800	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40	.840	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	.880	44	.830	44
Maintenance	.900	44	.780	44	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Nashville, Tenn.	.840	40	.780	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	.930	40	.930	40	Maintenance	.755	40	.710	40
Denver, Colo.	1.008	35	.860	35	New Haven, Conn. ¹	.910	40	.910	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.930	40	.930	40	New Orleans, La. ¹	.780	40	.780	40
Maintenance	.840	44	.840	44	New York, N. Y.	1.031	40	1.031	40
Detroit, Mich.	.890	40	.875	40	Norfolk, Va.	.740	44	.740	44
Duluth, Minn.	.770	44	.700	44	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.840	44	.700	44
					Omaha, Nebr.	.770	44	.770	44

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' HELPERS—Continued

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Peoria, Ill.	\$0.900	40	\$0.900	40	San Francisco, Calif.	\$0.980	40	\$0.910	40
Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	.950	40	.950	40	Maintenance	.892	40	.810	40
Maintenance	.855	40	.855	40	Scranton, Pa.	.890	44	.890	44
Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.040	40	1.040	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.078	30	.998	40
Portland, Maine	.785	44	.785	44	Maintenance	.970	30	.898	40
Portland, Oreg.	.980	40	.850	40	South Bend, Ind.	.770	40	.700	40
Maintenance	.882	40	.700	40	Maintenance	.690	40	.650	40
Providence, R. I.	.850	40	.850	40	Spokane, Wash.	.910	40	.785	40
Reading, Pa.	.860	44	.860	44	Maintenance	.819	44	.710	44
Richmond, Va. ¹	.760	44	.760	44	Springfield, Mass.	.860	40	.860	40
Maintenance	.680	44	.680	44	Toledo, Ohio	1.020	40	.860	40
Rochester, N. Y. ¹	.855	40	.855	40	Washington, D. C.	1.160	40	1.160	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	.945	40	.805	44	Wichita, Kans.	.760	44	.700	44
St. Louis, Mo.	1.110	40	1.040	40	Worcester, Mass.	.910	40	.910	40
St. Paul, Minn.	.880	44	.830	44	Youngstown, Ohio	.900	40	.880	40
San Antonio, Tex.	.875	40	.735	40					
Maintenance	.788	44	.661	44					

HOD CARRIERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.500	40	\$0.500	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	\$1.150	30	\$0.900	30
Baltimore, Md.	.625	40	.625	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Birmingham, Ala.:					Newark, N. J.	.875	40	.875	40
Rate A	.600	40	.650	40	New Haven, Conn.	.650	40	.550	40
Rate B	.600	40	.600	40	New Orleans, La.	.600	40	.600	40
Rate C	.500	40			New York, N. Y. ¹	.900	40	.900	40
Boston, Mass.:					Oklahoma City, Okla.	.700	44	.700	44
Rate A	.850	40	.775	40	Peoria, Ill.	.825	40	.750	40
Rate B	.850	40	.700	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	.600	44	.500	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	.700	40			Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	.900	40	.900	40
Butte, Mont.	1.333	30	1.125	30	Portland, Maine	.700	40	.700	40
Chicago, Ill.	.950	40	.950	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.125	40	.900	40
Stone derrickmen and riggers	1.063	40	1.063	40	Providence, R. I.	.600	40		
Cincinnati, Ohio	.850	40	.700	40	Reading, Pa.	.850	40	.850	40
Cleveland, Ohio	.875	40	.820	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Columbus, Ohio	.800	40	.800	40	Rate A	.825	40	.600	40
Dallas, Tex.	.625	48			Rate B	.900	40	.825	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					St. Louis, Mo.:				
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	²² 35	.800	35	Bricklayers	1.000	40	.875	40
Denver, Colo.	1.000	35	.900	35	Stone masons	1.000	40	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.900	40	.900	40	Street and sewer work	.800	48		
Detroit, Mich.	.650	40			St. Paul, Minn.	1.150	35	.850	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.000	40	.800	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	.900	40
Houston, Tex.	.625	40	.625	40	San Antonio, Tex.:				
Indianapolis, Ind.	.950	40	.800	40	Rate A	.600	40	.600	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	.400	44	.400	40	Rate B	.450	40		
Kansas City, Mo.:					San Francisco, Calif.	1.125	30	1.000	30
Bricklayers	.900	40	.800	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	.650	40	.600	40
Stone masons	.850	40			Seattle, Wash.	1.150	30	1.000	30
Los Angeles, Calif.	.750	40	.750	40	South Bend, Ind.	.750	40	.700	40
Louisville, Ky.	.750	40	.625	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.100	35	.800	40
Madison, Wis.	.900	40	.750	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40	.800	40
Manchester, N. H.	.800	40	.700	40	Toledo, Ohio	.800	40	.700	40
Memphis, Tenn.	.625	40			Washington, D. C.	.650	40	.550	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.950	40	.800	40	Worcester, Mass.	.900	40	.825	40

¹ See appendix, p. 63, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

²² Full time allowed, 40 hours.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

MARBLE SETTERS' HELPERS

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Baltimore, Md.	\$0.750	40	\$0.650	40	New Haven, Conn.	\$0.875	40	\$0.750	40
Boston, Mass.	.950	40	.800	40	New York, N. Y.	1.156	40	1.156	40
Buffalo, N. Y. ¹	.625	40	.625	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	.870	40	.775	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.025	40	1.025	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	.900	40	.813	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.650	40			Portland, Oreg.	.750	40	.750	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.000	40	.813	40	Providence, R. I.	.925	40	.925	40
Polishers	1.100	40	1.100	40	Reading, Pa.	.850	40	.850	40
Columbus, Ohio	.650	40	.700	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.650	40		
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					St. Louis, Mo.	.800	40	.750	40
Denver, Colo.	.900	35	.750	35	Salt Lake City, Utah	.800	40	.800	40
Detroit, Mich.	.850	40	.700	40	San Antonio, Tex.	.500	40	.400	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	.650	40	.600	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	.800	40	.800	40
Kansas City, Mo.	.850	40	.750	40	South Bend, Ind.	.750	40	.700	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	.672	40	.625	40	Spokane, Wash.	.900	35		
Milwaukee, Wis.	.950	40	.750	40	Springfield, Mass.	.900	40	.750	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Toledo, Ohio	.800	40	.600	40
					Washington, D. C.	.938	40	.750	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	.725	40	.500	40

PLASTERERS' LABORERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.600	40	\$0.600	40	New Haven, Conn.	\$.900	40	\$0.800	40
Baltimore, Md.	.625	40	.625	40	New Orleans, La.	.600	40	.600	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40			New York, N. Y.: ¹				
Boston, Mass.	1.100	30	.950	30	Rate A	1.517	30	1.333	30
Buffalo, N. Y.	.700	40			Rate B	1.000	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont.	1.333	30	1.125	30	Rate C	1.063	40	1.063	40
Chicago, Ill. ¹	1.013	40	1.013	40	Peoria, Ill.	.925	40	.850	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.850	40	.700	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.075	40	.950	40
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	.875	40	.820	40	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	.900	40	.900	40
Columbus, Ohio	.800	40	.800	40	Portland, Maine	.800	40	.800	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg.	1.125	40	.900	40
Denver, Colo.	1.000	35	.900	35	Providence, R. I.	.800	40		
Detroit, Mich.	1.000	40	.800	44	Reading, Pa.	.850	40	.850	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.000	40	.800	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.900	40	.825	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	.950	40	.800	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.153	40	1.063	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	.400	44			St. Paul, Minn.	1.150	35	.850	40
Kansas City, Mo.	.900	40	.800	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	30	1.100	30
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.150	30	1.100	30	San Antonio, Tex.	.600	40	.600	40
Louisville, Ky.	.750	40	.700	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	30	1.100	30
Madison, Wis.	.900	40	.750	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	.650	40	.600	40
Memphis, Tenn.	.625	40	.500	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.150	30	1.000	30
Milwaukee, Wis.	.900	40	.800	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.167	30	1.000	30
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.150	30	.900	30	Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40	.800	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Toledo, Ohio	.900	40	.800	40
Nashville, Tenn.	.500	40	.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.000	40	.875	30
					Worcester, Mass.	.900	40	.825	40

PLUMBERS' LABORERS

Birmingham, Ala.	\$0.500	40			New Orleans, La.	\$0.600	40		
Buffalo, N. Y.	.600	40	\$0.500	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	.875	40	\$.875	40
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	.975	40	.920	40	Portland, Oreg.	.750	40	.750	40
Denver, Colo.	1.000	35	.714	35	Reading, Pa.	.750	40	.750	40
Kansas City, Mo.	.850	40	.750	40	Rochester, N. Y.	.850	40	.650	40
Milwaukee, Wis.:					St. Louis, Mo.	1.000	40	.875	40
Rate A	1.000	40	.800	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	.650	40	.500	40
Rate B	.900	40	.800	40					

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

TABLE 12.—Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 70 cities, May 15, 1937, and May 15, 1936—Continued

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS' HELPERS

City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936		City	May 15, 1937		May 15, 1936	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Baltimore, Md.	\$0.875	40	\$0.625	40	New Haven, Conn.	\$0.600	40	\$0.600	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.725	40	.725	40	New Orleans, La.	.600	40	.600	44
Boston, Mass. (sprinkler fitters only)	.750	40	.725	40	Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.600	40		
Buffalo, N. Y. (sprinkler fitters only)	.725	40	.725	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	1.135	40	1.081	40
Charleston, W. Va.	.750	40	.500	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.700	40	.700	40
Chicago, Ill. (sprinkler fitters only)	1.000	40	1.000	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	.700	35	.700	35
Cleveland, Ohio (sprinkler fitters only)	.750	40	.725	40	Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.750	40	.725	40
Dallas, Tex.	.750	44	.750	44	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	.875	40	.875	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.750	40	.725	40
Dayton, Ohio	.600	40	.500	40	Portland, Maine ¹	.750	40	.650	40
Detroit, Mich.	.750	40	.750	40	Portland, Oreg.	.750	30	.750	30
Erie, Pa.	.600	40	.500	40	Providence, R. I.	.875	40	.750	40
Houston, Tex.	.750	40	.750	40	Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.750	40	.725	40
Kansas City, Mo. (sprinkler fitters only)	.781	40			Reading, Pa.	.750	40	.750	40
Los Angeles, Calif. (sprinkler fitters only)	.750	40	.725	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.000	40	.900	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.700	40	.700	35	Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.813	40	.788	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.750	40	.725	40	St. Paul, Minn.	.600	40	.600	40
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	.750	40	.625	40	San Antonio, Tex.	.750	40		
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					San Francisco, Calif.	.750	40	.750	40
Newark, N. J.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.750	40	.725	40
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.750	40	.725	40	Scranton, Pa.	.625	40	.625	40
					Spokane, Wash.	.750	35	.750	35
					Springfield, Mass.	.750	40	.700	40
					Toledo, Ohio	.600	40	.600	40
					Washington, D. C. ¹	.825	40	.825	40
					Worcester, Mass.	.800	40	.675	40

TILE LAYERS' HELPERS

Baltimore, Md.	\$0.750	40	\$0.650	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	\$1.063	40	\$1.063	40
Boston, Mass.	.950	40	.800	40	Omaha, Nebr.	.700	40	.600	40
Buffalo, N. Y. ¹	.625	40	.625	40	Peoria, Ill.	.800	40		
Chicago, Ill.	1.125	40	1.063	24	Philadelphia, Pa.	.820	40	.750	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.600	40			Pittsburgh, Pa.	.920	40	.833	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.000	40	.906	40	Portland, Oreg.	.750	40	.750	40
Columbus, Ohio	.650	40	.700	40	Providence, R. I.	.925	40	.925	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rock Island (Ill.) district.	.650	40		
Denver, Colo.	.900	35	.750	35	St. Louis, Mo.	.765	40	.765	40
Detroit, Mich.	.850	40	.750	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	.800	40	.800	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	.650	40	.600	40	San Antonio, Tex.	.500	40	.400	40
Kansas City, Mo.	.850	40	.750	40	San Francisco, Calif.	.770	40	.750	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	.672	40	.625	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	.800	40	.800	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.800	40	.650	40	South Bend, Ind.	.750	40	.700	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Spokane, Wash.	.900	35		
Newark, N. J.	1.063	40	1.063	40	Springfield, Mass.	.900	40	.750	40
New Haven, Conn.	.875	40	.750	40	Springfield, Mass.	.900	40	.600	40
					Toledo, Ohio	.750	40	.750	40
					Washington, D. C.	.875	40	.750	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	.725	40	.500	40

¹ See appendix, p. 68, for a listing of rates effective after May 15, 1937, which have come to the attention of the Bureau.

Appendix

Changes in Rates After May 15, 1937

In a number of instances new wage scales became effective in the period between the collection of the preceding data and the publication of this bulletin. Those which have come to the attention of the Bureau are listed below:

Asbestos workers

Baltimore, Md.: \$1.375, July 1, 1937.
Chicago, Ill.: \$1.600, June 1, 1937, and \$1.700, October 1, 1937.
Dallas, Tex.: \$1.375, July 1, 1937.
Houston, Tex.: \$1.375, July 1, 1937.
Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.375, August 1, 1937, and \$1.500, October 1, 1937.
Omaha, Nebr.: \$1.250, July 1, 1937.
Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.375, June 30, 1937.
St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.375, August 1, 1937, and \$1.500, October 1, 1937.
Toledo, Ohio: \$1.375, July 12, 1937.
Washington, D. C.: \$1.625, July 1, 1937.

Boilermakers

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.625, June 1, 1937.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.375, July 15, 1937.
Toledo, Ohio: \$1.500, June 1, 1937.

Bricklayers

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.700, July 1, 1937.
Tunnel work: \$2.000, July 1, 1937.
Houston, Tex.: Rate B, \$1.250, May 16, 1937.
New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, May 27, 1937.
New Orleans, La.: \$1.250, June 21, 1937.
New York, N. Y.: \$1.886, June 1, 1937; 35-hour week.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.750, June 1, 1937.
St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.375, June 1, 1937.
San Francisco, Calif.: \$1.750, June 1, 1937.

Carpenters

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.625, June 1, 1937.
El Paso, Tex.: \$1.125, July 1, 1937.
New York, N. Y.: \$1.750, June 1, 1937; 35-hour week.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.500, June 1, 1937.
South Bend, Ind.: \$1.250, October 1, 1937.

Cement finishers

Boston, Mass.: \$1.450, June 1, 1937.
Chicago, Ill.: \$1.625, June 1, 1937.
New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, May 27, 1937.
Omaha, Nebr.: \$1.125, June 1, 1937.
Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.250, September 1, 1937.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.500, June 10, 1937.

Electricians (inside wiremen)

Butte, Mont.: \$1.666, July 1, 1937.
Charleston, W. Va.: \$1.250, June 1, 1937.
Chicago, Ill.: \$1.700, June 1, 1937.
Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.500, November 1, 1937.
St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.350, June 1, 1937.

Elevator constructors

Atlanta, Ga.: \$1.250, July 1, 1937.
Charleston, W. Va.: \$1.300, July 1, 1937.
Chicago, Ill.: \$1.685, June 1, 1937.
Cleveland, Ohio: \$1.590, June 1, 1937.
Columbus, Ohio: \$1.440, June 2, 1937.
Dayton, Ohio: \$1.510, June 1, 1937.

Grand Rapids, Mich.: \$1.350, June 18, 1937.
New Haven, Conn.: \$1.500, July 1, 1937.
New Orleans, La.: \$1.300, July 19, 1937.
Maintenance: \$1.170, July 19, 1937.
Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.470, June 14, 1937.
Maintenance: \$1.330, June 14, 1937.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.665, June 14, 1937.
Maintenance: \$1.500, June 14, 1937.
Richmond, Va.: \$1.250, June 1, 1937.
Maintenance: \$1.125, June 1, 1937.
Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.375, July 1, 1937.
Maintenance: \$1.238, July 1, 1937.

Engineers, portable and hoisting

Baltimore, Md.:
Hoisting: \$1.500, July 1, 1937.
Excavating: \$65 per week, July 1, 1937.
Derricks: \$1.800, July 1, 1937.
Cincinnati, Ohio:
Rate B: \$1.600, December 1, 1937.
Rate C: \$1.750, December 1, 1937.
Columbus, Ohio:
Derricks and cableways: \$1.400, June 1, 1937.
Hoists: \$1.300, June 1, 1937.
Cranes: \$1.400, June 1, 1937.
Des Moines, Iowa: \$1.250, September 1, 1937.
New York, N. Y.:
Hoisting: \$2.000, June 15, 1937.
Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Major hoisting and excavating: \$1.563, June 1, 1937.
Minor hoisting: \$1.500, June 1, 1937.

Glaziers

Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.250, July 1, 1937.

Lathers

Buffalo, N. Y.: \$1.500, July 1, 1937.
Chicago, Ill.: \$1.700, June 1, 1937.
Milwaukee, Wis.: \$1.375, June 30, 1937.
New York, N. Y.:
Metal: \$1.750, June 1, 1937.
Wire: \$2.000, June 1, 1937; 6-hour day.
Piece rate: \$14 per 1,000, June 1, 1937; 6-hour day.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.750, June 1, 1937.
St. Louis, Mo.:
Metal: \$1.675, July 9, 1937.
Piece rate: \$8.00 per 1,000, July 9, 1937.
San Antonio, Tex.: \$1.500, July 1, 1937.

Marble setters

Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.375, October 1, 1937.
New Orleans, La.: \$1.250, June 21, 1937.
New York, N. Y.: \$1.688, September 1, 1937.
Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.550, October 1, 1937.
San Antonio, Tex.: \$1.500, October 1, 1937.

Mosaic and terrazzo workers

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.625, June 1, 1937.
New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, May 27, 1937.
New Orleans, La.: \$1.250, June 21, 1937.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.375, June 1, 1937, and \$1.500, November 1, 1937.
San Antonio, Tex.: \$1.500, October 1, 1937.

Painters

Buffalo, N. Y.: \$1.250, July 1, 1937.
 Structural-steel and bridge: \$1.350, July 1, 1937.
 Spray: \$1.530, July 1, 1937.
 Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.350, May 21, 1937.
 Newark, N. J.: \$1.250, August 31, 1937; bridge and structural-steel, \$2 per day additional.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.225, May 31, 1937.
 Fresco: \$1.125, May 31, 1937.
 Scranton, Pa.: \$1.125, July 1, 1937.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.300, September 1, 1937.
 Spray: \$1.400, September 1, 1937.

Plasterers

Buffalo, N. Y.: \$1.500, July 6, 1937.
 Chicago, Ill.: \$1.700, June 1, 1937.
 New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, May 27, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: Rate A, \$2.000, June 1, 1937; 30-hour week.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.563, August 1, 1937.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.750, June 1, 1937.
 Richmond, Va.: \$1.250, June 1, 1937.
 St. Louis, Mo.: \$1.750, July 9, 1937.

Plumbers and gas fitters

Columbus, Ohio: \$1.350, June 1, 1937 and \$1.375, December 1, 1937.
 Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.500, October 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: Rate A, \$2.000, November 6, 1937.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.440, July 31, 1937.
 Portland, Maine: \$1.250, September 1, 1937.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.500, June 1, 1937.

Roofers, composition

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.750, June 1, 1937.
 Foremen: \$2.000, June 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: \$1.600, June 30, 1937.
 Peoria, Ill.: \$1.250, September 1, 1937.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.000, May 31, 1937.
 Foremen: \$1.150, May 31, 1937.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.375, June 1, 1937.
 Foremen: \$1.500, June 1, 1937.

Roofers, slate and tile

Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.325, June 1, 1937 and \$1.400, December 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: \$1.800, July 1, 1937; 35-hour week.
 Peoria, Ill.: \$1.250, September 1, 1937.

Sheet-metal workers

Baltimore, Md.: \$1.375, June 8, 1937.
 Buffalo, N. Y.: \$1.300, November 1, 1937.
 Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.375, December 1, 1937.
 Columbus, Ohio: \$1.150, June 1, 1937.
 Milwaukee, Wis.: \$1.200, June 1, 1937.
 Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.250, June 1, 1937.
 Newark, N. J.: Rate B, \$1.650, June 1, 1937.
 New Haven, Conn.: \$1.250, July 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: \$1.750, July 1, 1937; 7-hour day.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.200, July 1, 1937.

Steam and sprinkler fitters

Columbus, Ohio: \$1.350, June 1, 1937, and \$1.375, December 1, 1937.
 Milwaukee, Wis.: \$1.350, June 1, 1937.
 Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.500, October 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: \$1.650, July 1, 1937.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.675, June 1, 1937.
 Portland, Maine: \$1.250, September 1, 1937.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.500, June 1, 1937.
 Washington, D. C.: \$1.650, September 1, 1937.

Stonecutters

Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.625, June 1, 1937.
 Carvers: \$2.000, June 1, 1937.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.250, June 1, 1937.

Stonemasons

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.700, July 1, 1937.
 New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, May 27, 1937.
 New Orleans, La.: \$1.250, June 21, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.:
 Rate A: \$1.886, June 1, 1937; 35-hour week.
 Rate B: \$1.957, June 1, 1937; 35-hour week.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.625, June 1, 1937.
 St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.375, June 1, 1937.
 San Francisco, Calif.: \$1.750, June 1, 1937.

Structural-iron workers

Baltimore, Md.: \$1.500, July 1, 1937.
 Rodmen: \$1.250, July 1, 1937.
 Chicago, Ill.: \$1.625, June 1, 1937, and \$1.700, December 1, 1937.
 Cleveland, Ohio: \$1.625, September 1, 1937.
 Des Moines, Iowa: \$1.375, September 1, 1937.
 Newark, N. J.: \$2.000, July 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: \$1.925, July 1, 1937.
 Omaha, Nebr.: \$1.250, July 1, 1937.
 Rodmen: \$1.125, July 1, 1937.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.500, June 1, 1937.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.500, June 1, 1937.
 Rodmen: \$1.250, June 1, 1937.
 Washington, D. C.:
 Rodmen: \$1.500, June 17, 1937.

Tile layers

Detroit, Mich.: \$1.500, August 1, 1937.
 Newark, N. J.: \$1.563, September 1, 1937, and \$1.688, January 1, 1938.
 New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, May 27, 1937.
 New Orleans, La.: \$1.250, June 21, 1937.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.400, September 1, 1937.
 San Antonio, Tex.: \$1.500, October 1, 1937.

Building laborers

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.025, June 1, 1937.
 Caisson diggers: \$1.350, June 1, 1937.
 Windlass or niggerhead: \$1.200, June 1, 1937.
 Cleveland, Ohio: \$0.900, June 1, 1937.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$0.800, June 1, 1937.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$0.650, June 1, 1937.
 Scranton, Pa.: \$0.700, July 1, 1937.

Elevator constructors' helpers

Atlanta, Ga.: \$0.875, July 1, 1937.
 Charleston, W. Va.: \$0.910, July 1, 1937.
 Chicago, Ill.: \$1.180, June 1, 1937.
 Cleveland, Ohio: \$1.110, June 1, 1937.
 Columbus, Ohio: \$1.010, June 2, 1937.
 Dayton, Ohio: \$1.060, June 1, 1937.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.: \$0.950, June 18, 1937.
 New Haven, Conn.: \$1.050, July 1, 1937.
 New Orleans, La.: \$0.910, July 19, 1937.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.030, June 14, 1937.
 Maintenance: \$0.935, June 14, 1937.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.170, June 14, 1937.
 Richmond, Va.: \$0.875, June 1, 1937.
 Maintenance: \$0.790, June 1, 1937.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$0.960, July 1, 1937.

Hod carriers

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.425, June 1, 1937 (bricklayers' tender).
 New York, N. Y.:
 Bricklayers' tender: \$1.143, June 1, 1937; 7-hour day.
 Stonemasons' tender: \$1.200, June 1, 1937; 7-hour day.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.125, June 1, 1937.
 Scranton, Pa.: \$0.700, July 1, 1937.

Marble setters' helpers

Buffalo, N. Y.: \$0.750, July 1, 1937.
 Scranton, Pa.: \$0.925, June 1, 1937.

Plasterers' laborers

Chicago, Ill.: \$1.100, June 1, 1937.
 Cleveland, Ohio: \$0.900, June 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.:
 Rate B: \$1.420, June 1, 1937.
 Rate C: \$1.420, June 1, 1937.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.125, June 1, 1937.
 Scranton, Pa.: \$0.700, July 1, 1937.

Plumbers' laborers

Cleveland, Ohio: \$1.000, June 1, 1937.
 Scranton, Pa.: \$0.700, July 1, 1937.

Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers

Minneapolis, Minn.: \$0.700, October 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: \$1.238, July 1, 1937.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.000, June 1, 1937.
 Portland, Maine: \$0.800, September 1, 1937.
 Washington, D. C.: \$0.910, September 1, 1937.

Tile layers' helpers

Buffalo, N. Y.: \$0.750, July 1, 1937.
 New York, N. Y.: \$1.563, September 1, 1937 and \$1.250, January 1, 1938.
 Scranton, Pa.: \$0.925, June 1, 1937.