
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Frances Perkins, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, *Commissioner (on leave)*

A. F. Hinrichs, *Acting Commissioner*

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

June 1, 1941

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Prepared by

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report on Union Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Building Trades as of June 1, 1941, showing actual and average rates for each trade and average rates for all trades in 75 cities of the United States.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made surveys of union wages and hours in the building trades in selected cities each year since 1907, when 39 cities were included in the study. However, the coverage has gradually expanded and 75 cities are included in the current survey.

This bulletin, a portion of which appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, November 1941, was prepared in the Industrial Relations Division, under the supervision of Florence Peterson, Chief. Kermit B. Mohn, assisted by Robert L. Caldwell, was in immediate charge of the field work and the preparation of the bulletin.

A. F. HINRICHS, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

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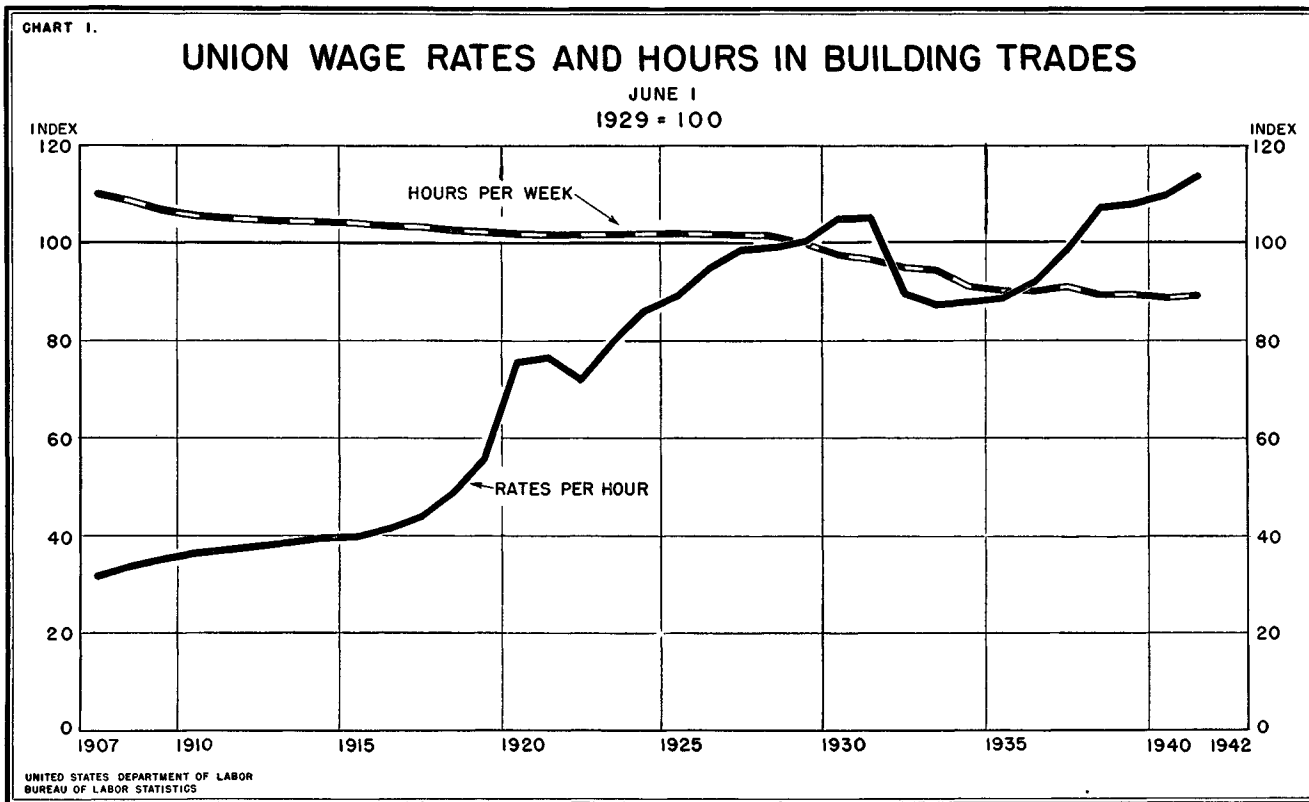
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(III)



**Union Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions
in the Building Trades
June 1, 1941**

**PART I
WAGES AND HOURS**

Summary

The average union rate per hour for all building trades was \$1.365 on June 1, 1941, in the 75 cities covered in a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The journeyman average was \$1.50, while the average for helpers and laborers was 86.8 cents. Only 1.1 percent of the journeyman members had scales of less than \$1, while 6.3 percent had rates of \$2 and over. Almost 40 percent of the helpers and laborers had rates between 70 and 90 cents, and 13.7 percent had rates of \$1.20 and over.

Union wage rates in the building trades increased 3.7 percent over 1940. Journeymen raised their rates by 3.5 percent and helpers by 4.8 percent. Over 40 percent of the quoted scales called for raises benefiting more than 44 percent of the members.

About three-fourths of all the journeymen and two-thirds of all the helpers had normal workweeks of 40 hours. Overtime rates went into effect after 35 hours in agreements covering 15.6 percent of all building-trades unionists surveyed, while 6.2 percent were covered by agreements providing penalty rates after working 30 hours. Only 5 percent of all union members had straight-time workweeks of more than 40 hours. An increase in the workweek from less than 40 hours to the 40-hour basis, in several cities, caused the index of union hours to increase slightly over last year.

A little more than 60 percent of the union members were receiving double time for overtime; over 71 percent of the journeymen and 21 percent of the helpers and laborers operated on this basis. Practically all other overtime was paid at the rate of time and a half.

Scope and Method of Study

COLLECTION OF THE DATA

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 were made in 39 cities and included 14 journeyman trades and 4 helper and laborer trades. The study has been gradually extended to cover 75 cities, and now includes 28 journeyman trades and 9 helper and laborer trades. These cities are located in 40 States and the District of Columbia.¹

As far as possible, the scales collected were those actually in force on June 1. The collection of the data was made by field representatives of the Bureau who visited some responsible official of each local union included in the study. Each scale was verified by the union official interviewed, and was further checked by comparison with the written agreements when copies were available. The 1941 survey included 3,321 quotations of scales covering 573,321 union members.

DEFINITIONS

Union scale.—A union scale is a wage rate or schedule of hours agreed to by an employer (or group of employers) and a labor organiza-

¹ The following are the cities covered. The numerals indicate the population group in which the city is included in tables 7 and 9.

North and Pacific

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

South and Southwest

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

tion, for persons who are actually working or would be working if there were work to be had in that locality. A union scale usually fixes a limit in one direction, that is, it provides a minimum wage and maximum hours of work, with specific provisions for overtime.

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

Apprentices and foremen.—A young person working in a 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 have not been included, but scales for helpers in a number of trades were collected. 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 scales for such helpers were omitted.

No rates were collected for strictly supervising foremen nor for individuals who were paid unusual rates because of some personal qualification as distinct from the usual trade qualifications.

Averages.—The averages for each trade given in this report are weighted according to the number of members in the various local unions. Thus the averages reflect not only the specific rates provided in the union agreements but also the number of persons presumably benefiting from these rates.

Index numbers.—In the series of index numbers (1929=100) the percentage change from year to year is based on aggregates computed from the quotations of the unions which furnished reports for identical occupations in both years. The membership weights in both of the aggregates used in each year-to-year comparison are those reported for the second year. The index for each year is computed by multiplying the index for the preceding year by the ratio of the aggregates so obtained. The index numbers were revised on this basis in 1936 in order to eliminate the influence of changes in union membership which obscure the real changes in wages and hours.

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

Trend of Union Wage Rates and Hours, 1907-41

Wage rates.—Union wage rates in the building trades increased 3.7 percent during the period from June 1, 1940, to June 1, 1941. Journeymen's rates showed an advance of 3.5 percent and those of helpers 4.8 percent. These percentages represent the largest gains since 1937-38 and are the result of the upswing in construction activity and generally improved business conditions. (See table 1.)

From 1907, the time of the initial survey, to 1917, the index of hourly rates showed a gradual upward movement, advancing 39 percent during the decade. The following 3-year period, 1917 to 1920, produced the greatest gains in money wages made by the organized building-trades workers, increasing, on the average, 72 percent. In 1922 the index declined 6.3 percent, but the next year there was a 10.6 percent rise, bringing the index to 79.4. Although the gains were not so noticeable during the following years, the index continued to advance to a high point of 104.5 in 1931.

Beginning in the summer of 1931, wage rates, as indicated in the building-trades agreements, declined rapidly. Agreements in effect in the spring of 1933 provided rates which averaged 16.9 percent less than those in effect 2 years previously, bringing the index down almost to that of 1924.

With the upturn in business, building-trades rates began to increase in 1934 and by 1937 the index was almost up to the level reached in 1927 and 1928. From 1937 to 1938 wage rates rose 8.9 percent, the index for the first time exceeding the predepression levels. Since that time the increases have been steady though small, amounting to 0.6 percent in 1939, 1.6 percent in 1940, and 3.7 percent in 1941.

The wage index for journeymen has maintained a very close relationship with the index for all building trades combined. The two indexes changed by practically the same amounts during the entire period 1907-1941. However, the index for the helper and laborer group fluctuated much more than did either of the other two. These fluctuations became noticeable for the first time in 1917 when the helper and laborer index increased 9.8 percent over 1916, compared to rises of 5.5 percent for the journeymen and 6.3 percent for all trades combined. The fluctuations continued in a somewhat similar manner for the next three years, so that for the period from 1916 to 1920 the helper and laborer index rose 113.5 percent while the journeymen advanced by 78.3 percent and all trades combined by 82.5 percent.

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

Year	Index numbers (1929=100)					
	All building trades		Journeyman		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.....	32.5	108.3	33.8	107.7	32.1	110.8
1909.....	35.1	106.8	35.5	106.4	33.2	108.5
1910.....	36.5	105.5	37.0	105.2	34.3	106.6
1911.....	37.1	105.1	37.6	104.8	34.5	106.4
1912.....	37.9	104.8	38.5	104.5	34.8	106.1
1913.....	38.8	104.6	39.4	104.2	35.8	106.1
1914.....	39.6	104.2	40.3	103.9	36.2	105.5
1915.....	39.9	104.1	40.6	103.8	36.5	105.4
1916.....	41.2	103.7	42.0	103.4	37.7	105.1
1917.....	43.8	103.5	44.3	103.2	41.4	104.7
1918.....	48.6	102.9	49.0	102.6	48.0	104.3
1919.....	55.7	102.4	56.0	102.2	55.5	103.3
1920.....	75.2	101.9	74.9	101.7	80.5	102.7
1921.....	76.6	101.8	76.3	101.6	81.3	102.7
1922.....	71.8	101.8	71.9	101.7	74.0	102.4
1923.....	79.4	101.9	79.2	101.8	78.5	102.6
1924.....	85.7	101.9	85.6	101.8	84.9	102.6
1925.....	89.0	101.9	88.8	101.8	87.7	102.4
1926.....	94.8	101.7	94.7	101.6	95.6	102.2
1927.....	98.1	101.5	97.9	101.4	97.3	102.2
1928.....	98.7	100.9	98.7	100.7	98.3	102.1
1929.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930.....	104.2	97.2	104.1	97.1	105.1	97.8
1931.....	104.5	96.0	104.5	95.8	104.5	97.0
1932.....	89.3	94.3	89.3	94.1	89.2	94.8
1933.....	86.8	94.0	86.9	93.8	85.2	94.4
1934.....	87.4	90.5	87.4	90.3	87.7	91.4
1935.....	88.4	89.8	88.4	89.6	88.2	90.8
1936.....	91.6	89.8	91.3	89.6	93.4	91.0
1937.....	98.0	90.2	97.6	90.0	101.5	91.3
1938.....	106.7	88.7	106.1	88.4	111.7	89.9
1939.....	107.4	88.5	106.8	88.3	112.6	89.7
1940.....	109.1	88.4	108.3	88.3	114.8	89.2
1941.....	113.1	88.8	112.1	88.7	120.3	89.4

During the depression of 1921, helpers' and laborers' scales were reduced by 9 percent while the journeymen's loss amounted to but 5.8 percent, as indicated by the 1922 indexes. Furthermore, the recovery of the journeyman index was much more rapid, as its 1923 figure of 79.2 exceeded its predepression index of 76.3, while the helper and laborer index, although it registered an increase, did not reach its 1921 high until 1924. From 1924 to 1934 the percentage changes for each index were practically uniform. Since 1935 the helper-laborer index has increased more rapidly than that of the journeymen, the increase amounting to 36.5 percent compared to an increase of 26.8 for journeymen. Since the beginning of the series in 1907, journeymen's wage rates have increased 254 percent, those of helpers 292 percent, and those of all building trades 259 percent.

Maximum weekly hours.—The index of union hours in the building trades was one-half of 1 percent higher in 1941 than in 1940, indicating a slight lengthening of the average workweek. This shift was

primarily the result of the abandoning of share-the-work weeks in the cities of Seattle, where most of the building trades changed from a 30- to a 40-hour week, and Denver, where the change was from 35 to 40. Several trades in other cities also adopted similar schedules.

Only twice before since the beginning of these surveys in 1907 has there been any indication of lengthening of hours—in 1923 and 1937. In all these instances, the increases have been slight and were an accompaniment of a pick-up in construction activity. Weekly hours have decreased by 19 percent during the period 1907–41, with the reduction amounting to 11.2 percent since 1929.

TRENDS IN INDIVIDUAL TRADES

Wage rates.—Each of the trades appearing in table 2 showed an increase in the index of hourly wage rates for the period June 1, 1940, to June 1, 1941. Most marked of the increases was that attained by the painters who were successful in raising their rates by an average of 6.6 percent over 1940; building laborers improved their rates by 5.9 percent. Gains of at least 4 percent were made by the electricians, plumbers, composition roofers, sheet-metal workers, and structural-iron workers. Those trades whose index advanced the least were the marble setters and mosaic and terrazzo workers; both of these reported increases of less than 1 percent.

Compared to the base year, 1929, the steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers have made the greatest gains in wage rates as indicated by their index of 125.2. Five other trades have increased their rates by over 20 percent—engineers, lathers, plumbers, composition roofers, and building laborers. Only the sign painters and stonecutters remain below their 1929 levels.

Maximum weekly hours.—Twenty-three of the 31 trades for which indexes are shown in table 2 had their average regular weekly hours increased in 1941. The increases in each case were slight, none amounting to as much as 1 percent over 1940. The lathers reported the greatest increase (nine-tenths of 1 percent). Of the other 8 trades, 4 showed decreases in their hour indexes, while 4 remained constant. The stonecutters reported the greatest decrease (1.7 percent). Others showing a lower figure for 1941 were elevator constructors, engineers, and hod carriers. Those whose indexes showed no change from 1940 were the sign painters, slate and tile roofers, granite cutters, and steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers. The granite cutters have shown no change in maximum weekly hours for the past 4 years.

In comparison with 1929 all indexes of hours have decreased, with the tile layers' helpers showing the greatest reduction (18.1 percent), closely followed by the steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers (17.8

percent). Among the journeymen, the lathers have decreased their average workweek by approximately 14 percent since 1929. Of all the trades the hod carriers have had the smallest reduction (7 percent), followed by the slate and tile roofers (8 percent).

TABLE 2.—*Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Each Building Trade, 1907 to 1941*

[1929=100]

Year	Asbestos workers		Bricklayers		Carpenters		Cement finishers		Electricians (inside wiremen)		Elevator constructors	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907			37.9	112.0	32.0	107.2	38.5	109.1	31.3	110.3		
1908			38.9	109.6	34.0	105.6	38.4	108.1	34.2	109.5		
1909			39.7	107.3	35.9	104.4	39.6	108.9	35.3	108.8		
1910			40.4	105.3	37.6	103.1	40.0	108.7	36.3	108.2		
1911			40.4	104.9	38.1	102.6	41.5	107.7	36.7	108.0		
1912			41.0	104.9	38.9	102.5	41.5	107.7	37.1	107.6		
1913			41.7	104.7	39.5	102.4	42.5	106.5	37.9	107.2		
1914			42.8	104.2	40.1	102.0	42.9	105.8	39.1	106.8	41.8	102.7
1915			42.9	104.1	40.6	102.0	43.3	105.8	39.9	106.2	42.1	102.2
1916	40.0	103.0	43.3	103.9	41.8	102.0	43.7	104.2	40.7	105.3	43.1	102.1
1917	42.1	102.6	44.8	103.6	45.5	102.0	46.2	103.0	43.3	104.9	46.2	101.6
1918	47.1	102.0	48.1	103.6	50.5	100.9	51.0	102.5	48.2	104.2	49.2	101.6
1919	57.3	101.0	53.4	103.4	58.2	100.3	57.2	101.7	55.2	103.3	57.3	100.9
1920	74.5	100.9	72.8	103.3	77.8	100.4	77.7	101.2	72.8	103.0	73.6	100.8
1921	75.5	101.1	72.3	103.3	78.4	100.3	80.3	101.2	75.4	103.0	77.4	100.7
1922	70.3	101.1	70.4	103.3	72.7	100.4	74.5	101.1	71.1	105.0	72.4	100.4
1923	72.9	100.9	70.7	103.3	81.0	100.7	81.5	101.1	73.8	103.0	76.9	100.5
1924	81.4	101.0	84.3	103.2	86.7	100.6	90.1	101.1	82.4	102.9	86.3	100.5
1925	84.6	101.0	89.2	103.1	88.5	100.6	90.6	100.8	86.7	102.9	90.5	100.4
1926	90.5	101.0	94.7	103.2	95.0	100.6	96.7	100.8	91.3	102.9	95.3	100.4
1927	95.0	100.9	97.0	102.7	98.1	100.6	101.0	100.5	95.1	102.9	98.8	100.4
1928	95.6	100.9	97.8	102.7	98.4	100.0	100.0	99.9	96.0	102.4	99.8	100.4
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	105.8	96.3	102.4	97.6	104.0	96.9	106.6	96.1	101.8	97.6	104.7	96.8
1931	106.8	94.0	102.2	96.1	104.2	95.4	107.0	95.0	103.2	96.6	105.2	95.0
1932	89.0	92.8	87.5	93.9	85.4	93.0	93.4	93.9	98.5	94.3	97.9	95.0
1933	88.7	91.8	85.2	94.9	85.2	91.6	91.2	95.7	89.9	94.3	91.0	93.0
1934	88.6	91.7	84.5	93.3	86.7	90.8	92.1	92.2	90.1	88.7	91.2	92.2
1935	89.8	91.0	84.2	93.2	87.8	90.4	92.6	92.0	94.4	85.1	91.3	91.9
1936	93.4	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
1938	110.3	89.5	100.1	91.0	107.1	88.6	111.3	88.9	111.4	89.1	107.7	91.7
1939	110.8	89.5	100.6	91.1	107.3	88.6	111.7	88.9	112.0	88.8	109.5	89.5
1940	112.0	89.0	102.8	90.8	110.0	88.6	112.7	89.1	113.9	88.8	111.2	89.1
1941	116.1	89.5	105.2	91.0	112.5	89.1	116.7	89.5	119.1	89.3	113.7	88.9

TABLE 2.—Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Each Building Trade, 1907 to 1941—Continued

[1929=100]

Year	Engineers (portable and hoisting)		Glaziers		Granite cutters		Lathers		Marble setters		Mosaic and terrazzo workers	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907					36.6	102.5			38.4	102.6		
1908					36.8	102.3			38.8	102.6		
1909					37.4	102.3			39.0	101.5		
1910					37.6	101.9			39.5	101.3		
1911					37.7	101.6			39.9	100.9		
1912	41.8	105.6			38.1	101.2	39.4	104.0	40.1	100.9		
1913	43.0	104.1			40.1	100.0	40.3	104.0	42.7	100.9		
1914	43.6	104.0			40.3	100.4	41.0	104.0	43.2	100.7		
1915	43.6	103.5			40.5	100.4	41.5	103.5	43.6	100.7		
1916	44.1	103.1			42.2	100.3	42.7	103.5	43.8	100.5	37.7	103.9
1917	46.5	102.4			43.8	100.3	44.4	103.0	43.8	100.4	39.7	103.9
1918	53.2	100.8	45.9	101.6	52.2	100.3	47.9	103.0	46.1	100.4	42.9	100.2
1919	58.3	100.3	49.1	101.6	61.7	100.3	53.3	102.7	51.2	100.0	46.1	100.2
1920	75.5	99.8	71.0	101.2	76.0	100.3	76.0	102.1	67.7	100.0	68.2	100.2
1921	76.7	99.4	72.2	101.6	83.7	100.1	77.2	101.9	68.8	100.1	69.4	100.2
1922	72.2	99.1	72.4	101.7	83.5	99.3	72.5	102.0	67.4	100.1	67.4	100.2
1923	79.8	98.7	76.7	101.2	85.1	99.9	80.1	102.3	76.2	100.1	69.0	100.2
1924	84.8	98.7	80.9	101.2	85.8	100.2	86.4	102.1	79.7	100.1	81.5	100.3
1925	88.5	99.0	90.0	100.8	86.8	100.3	94.2	101.8	81.4	100.1	85.7	100.2
1926	93.4	99.2	91.2	101.2	97.7	100.1	96.6	101.5	91.0	100.1	87.5	100.2
1927	96.4	100.8	97.4	101.5	97.1	100.3	100.5	101.0	92.9	100.0	91.1	99.9
1928	100.4	99.7	98.5	101.1	98.2	100.3	100.8	100.5	93.4	100.0	95.3	99.9
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	107.7	95.1	104.6	96.8	105.1	95.2	104.3	94.3	100.3	94.7	104.7	94.5
1931	107.7	93.7	105.3	95.1	105.2	94.4	103.7	93.8	100.8	93.0	105.6	93.6
1932	100.7	92.6	88.2	92.9	94.2	94.8	93.1	93.3	92.3	92.0	97.2	89.8
1933	99.6	91.7	88.0	92.9	90.7	93.6	89.7	92.9	89.2	91.9	89.5	91.0
1934	101.4	89.7	93.2	88.1	90.6	92.1	92.1	87.5	88.8	90.9	90.8	90.9
1935	103.1	89.2	94.1	87.5	90.5	92.1	93.1	87.4	89.4	90.9	90.8	90.3
1936	104.2	89.7	95.5	87.8	90.5	91.5	95.5	86.5	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
1938	116.0	89.3	112.2	86.3	96.3	85.3	112.7	86.1	103.2	90.8	106.0	87.7
1939	117.4	89.2	113.0	86.1	97.7	85.3	116.4	85.4	103.5	90.8	107.5	87.7
1940	118.4	89.1	114.3	86.1	97.7	85.3	117.2	85.2	105.2	86.7	108.0	87.7
1941	122.2	88.8	117.9	86.6	101.1	85.3	121.6	86.0	105.5	86.9	109.0	88.0

TABLE 2.—Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Each Building Trade, 1907 to 1941—Continued

[1929=100]

Year	Painters		Plasterers		Plumbers and gas fitters		Roofers—composition		Roofers—slate and tile		Sheet-metal workers	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907	27.5	114.1	39.9	108.8	37.8	104.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	33.8	105.4
1908	30.5	112.3	39.8	108.3	38.2	104.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	34.5	105.3
1909	32.6	110.7	40.1	108.3	38.8	104.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	34.7	105.3
1910	34.6	109.3	40.5	108.2	39.1	104.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	35.7	105.3
1911	35.3	108.6	40.8	108.8	41.4	104.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	36.8	105.0
1912	35.7	108.5	41.6	107.5	41.6	103.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	37.6	103.7
1913	37.3	107.9	42.0	107.5	43.0	103.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	39.3	103.5
1914	38.5	107.6	42.2	107.4	43.6	103.1	36.2	103.7	37.0	104.0	40.7	103.4
1915	38.7	107.6	42.4	106.9	43.9	103.1	37.1	103.7	38.4	104.0	41.3	103.2
1916	42.3	106.9	43.9	105.8	44.3	102.6	37.4	103.7	39.5	103.6	42.0	102.8
1917	43.6	106.8	45.2	105.7	45.8	102.5	39.5	103.0	42.1	101.8	43.8	102.7
1918	48.1	106.3	47.6	105.4	50.6	101.6	44.8	102.5	46.1	101.8	51.3	101.6
1919	56.3	106.1	54.9	105.4	57.2	101.3	49.8	102.5	52.5	101.5	56.6	101.2
1920	76.7	103.0	71.7	105.2	74.0	101.3	70.8	102.5	67.9	101.5	75.9	100.8
1921	78.9	103.1	75.6	104.9	77.4	101.1	74.2	100.6	73.9	101.4	78.7	100.8
1922	73.8	103.9	72.7	105.0	71.9	101.1	71.0	100.6	70.7	101.3	73.0	100.7
1923	81.0	103.6	81.0	105.5	79.4	101.1	71.9	100.6	78.8	101.6	78.6	100.7
1924	85.3	103.5	90.6	105.6	86.6	101.1	83.3	100.6	87.3	101.2	86.3	100.7
1925	90.0	103.8	92.1	105.3	88.4	101.1	85.8	100.6	91.3	101.2	89.2	100.7
1926	95.4	103.4	98.9	102.2	95.2	101.1	93.3	100.6	94.3	101.2	95.3	100.7
1927	98.6	103.0	101.0	101.8	97.2	100.9	95.9	100.6	98.8	101.2	98.2	100.4
1928	100.2	100.3	101.2	100.9	99.2	100.9	98.1	100.5	99.0	101.2	96.3	100.1
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	105.6	98.9	105.0	97.7	103.9	95.4	106.0	96.1	103.1	95.7	104.6	96.3
1931	106.1	98.0	104.7	97.0	105.1	91.1	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	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
1938	104.2	86.0	106.1	86.5	112.5	86.5	114.8	91.5	103.4	92.2	108.8	90.1
1939	105.0	85.7	107.0	86.5	113.5	86.8	115.2	91.6	104.4	92.2	110.4	90.1
1940	105.2	86.1	107.5	86.3	115.3	85.9	117.9	91.2	106.2	92.1	112.4	90.1
1941	112.2	86.3	109.4	86.6	120.3	86.3	122.7	91.9	108.6	92.1	117.6	90.8

TABLE 2.—Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Each Building Trade, 1907 to 1941—Continued

[1929=100]

Year	Sign painters		Steam and sprinkler fitters		Stonecutters		Stonemasons		Structural-iron workers ¹		Tile layers	
	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours	Wage rate	Hours
1907			33.8	105.9	38.1	101.2	34.7	106.8	31.8	108.1		
1908			34.2	105.9	38.2	101.2	35.2	106.8	34.7	105.9		
1909			38.9	105.6	38.2	101.2	35.3	106.8	37.2	104.5		
1910			36.1	105.0	38.4	101.2	35.6	105.2	39.5	103.4		
1911			37.3	104.9	38.5	101.2	36.0	104.5	40.5	103.2		
1912			37.9	104.2	38.6	100.9	36.4	104.5	41.2	102.1	42.7	102.8
1913	39.9	106.7	39.3	103.8	39.6	100.8	37.6	104.4	42.5	101.7	44.8	102.3
1914	40.1	106.3	40.0	102.5	41.1	100.8	38.7	104.4	43.3	101.5	45.0	102.3
1915	40.1	106.0	40.9	102.5	41.4	100.8	39.1	104.3	43.3	101.5	45.3	101.9
1916	40.9	106.1	41.7	102.2	41.8	100.4	39.7	104.1	44.0	101.2	45.9	101.4
1917	42.7	105.6	43.3	102.1	43.8	100.3	41.2	104.0	46.6	101.0	48.2	101.1
1918	46.7	105.5	47.3	101.1	46.7	100.3	45.2	104.0	53.4	100.7	49.6	101.1
1919	56.1	105.4	53.2	101.0	55.5	100.3	50.7	103.4	60.1	100.5	54.1	100.7
1920	75.7	105.3	70.2	100.9	72.7	100.2	70.7	103.4	76.2	100.5	72.8	100.4
1921	78.5	105.4	71.1	100.8	74.7	100.2	72.4	103.5	77.6	100.5	72.2	100.5
1922	77.8	105.4	69.5	100.8	71.7	100.2	67.4	103.4	70.5	100.5	71.0	100.3
1923	84.0	103.4	72.9	100.8	78.2	100.1	79.7	103.4	75.1	100.5	77.6	100.6
1924	95.7	101.6	83.6	100.8	84.0	100.1	84.5	103.1	85.0	100.5	88.1	100.6
1925	96.7	101.6	88.0	100.8	87.5	100.3	86.1	103.1	85.9	100.2	90.2	100.6
1926	96.2	103.7	95.3	100.7	95.4	100.1	94.9	103.3	92.4	100.5	94.6	100.6
1927	98.9	101.8	98.0	100.5	95.1	100.1	96.1	103.1	99.0	100.5	99.0	100.5
1928	99.0	101.7	99.4	100.5	95.5	100.2	97.3	103.0	99.2	100.4	98.9	100.2
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	99.9	99.1	104.9	95.5	100.7	96.9	101.5	96.6	105.5	96.9	104.5	94.8
1931	99.8	98.1	105.5	94.5	101.0	96.4	102.0	94.9	106.5	95.8	105.6	93.6
1932	90.1	97.6	90.9	93.6	93.7	94.3	90.5	94.5	92.3	93.4	91.1	92.6
1933	83.2	97.8	88.2	93.1	84.7	94.3	84.5	93.8	91.3	93.1	88.3	92.4
1934	82.9	95.1	89.2	92.5	85.1	93.0	84.4	93.4	92.5	91.8	88.3	86.2
1935	85.6	93.1	90.7	92.2	85.1	92.7	84.2	93.3	93.2	90.7	89.0	86.2
1936	87.6	92.9	93.7	92.4	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
1938	97.7	92.0	111.4	87.6	96.1	91.7	102.1	90.2	112.7	89.2	106.4	89.8
1939	97.9	91.9	112.2	88.0	96.5	91.8	102.4	90.2	114.0	89.1	106.5	89.8
1940	98.1	92.1	112.5	88.0	96.8	91.7	101.9	90.1	114.4	89.1	106.7	89.8
1941	99.8	92.1	116.0	88.5	98.5	90.2	104.5	90.2	119.9	89.5	108.2	90.2

¹ Included rodmen prior to 1940.

TABLE 2.—Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Each Building Trade, 1907 to 1941—Continued

[1929=100]

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	99.7	76.8	105.8	86.0	103.4	85.2	100.6	89.2	100.2	87.2	100.3	88.3	100.5
1925	89.7	99.8	85.8	105.7	91.7	103.3	89.2	100.5	84.6	100.2	89.7	100.3	90.8	100.5
1926	98.7	100.0	93.5	105.8	97.1	99.9	96.1	100.5	93.9	100.2	95.0	100.2	98.4	100.5
1927	99.1	100.2	95.7	105.8	98.0	99.8	99.0	100.5	93.3	100.0	99.3	100.4	99.5	100.5
1928	99.5	100.1	95.8	105.8	99.6	100.1	100.9	100.5	94.3	100.1	101.4	100.0	101.5	100.5
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	105.5	98.1	103.8	99.3	106.0	97.4	105.4	96.2	101.7	95.9	109.3	92.1	108.5	93.6
1931	103.9	97.0	103.5	98.8	105.6	96.6	105.7	94.7	101.8	94.2	109.3	91.8	108.5	92.6
1932	89.4	93.6	85.8	96.6	87.6	96.3	96.9	94.7	93.2	93.8	94.3	91.7	95.8	91.4
1933	84.2	93.2	84.7	96.1	82.5	94.7	88.9	92.5	90.7	94.0	91.6	91.6	91.4	91.5
1934	87.3	89.1	90.3	94.3	84.8	91.8	88.4	91.8	90.9	92.3	91.9	91.1	91.5	87.6
1935	88.6	89.0	87.4	94.2	86.2	90.7	88.6	91.5	91.5	92.3	93.0	91.1	94.6	76.3
1936	96.2	89.5	92.1	94.0	88.0	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
1938	112.9	89.3	109.1	93.2	108.1	85.1	104.5	91.1	105.4	92.5	121.8	82.3	111.6	81.6
1939	113.6	89.2	109.4	92.9	109.0	84.8	107.9	86.8	105.9	92.2	122.5	82.2	111.9	81.6
1940	115.4	88.7	113.6	92.8	109.2	84.5	108.9	86.6	108.2	88.3	123.2	82.2	112.1	81.6
1941	122.2	88.9	117.4	92.7	111.7	84.8	111.0	86.8	109.8	88.6	125.2	82.2	114.7	81.9

RATE CHANGES IN SPECIFIED TRADES

Since data for boilermakers, machinists, paperhangers, and rodmen were not collected in 1929, it was impossible to present index numbers for these crafts or to include them in the trend discussion above, since it is based upon the changes in the index numbers. The changes over the previous years, as shown in comparable quotations for each year in which data have been collected for these trades, however, are shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—Percent of Change in Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Specified Building Trades, 1936 to 1941

Item	Percent of change from previous year				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Boilermakers:					
Hourly wage rates.....	+2.4	+10.4	+0.6	+1.5	+1.9
Weekly hours.....	-.1	-5.0	0	0	+ .5
Machinists:					
Hourly wage rates.....	+14.7	+6.5	+ .2	+ .4	+2.8
Weekly hours.....	-.4	-.5	-.1	0	-.2
Paperhangers:					
Hourly wage rates.....		+1.7	+ .5	+ .8	+6.7
Weekly hours.....		-.6	+ .2	+ .3	+ .5
Rodmen:					
Hourly wage rates.....		+9.8	+1.0	+1.2	+5.1
Weekly hours.....		0	-.1	0	+1.0

Average Union Wage Rates, 1941

The average union rate per hour for all building trades was \$1.365 on June 1, 1941. The journeyman average was \$1.50, while the average for helpers was 86.8 cents. (See table 4.)

Journeyman rates ranged from 55 cents to \$2.50 per hour. The lowest scale covered some of the glaziers, painters, and paperhangers in Charleston, S. C., while the highest was that of the bucket-hoist operators (engineers) in New York City. Without regard to membership the most frequently reported rates, in order of their frequencies, were \$1.50, \$1.25, and \$1.375. Helper and laborer scales ranged from a low of 30 cents per hour for building laborers in Charlotte, N. C., to a high of \$1.517 for some of the plasterers' laborers in New York City. Helper scales quoted most often were, in order, 75 cents, \$1.00, and 90 cents.

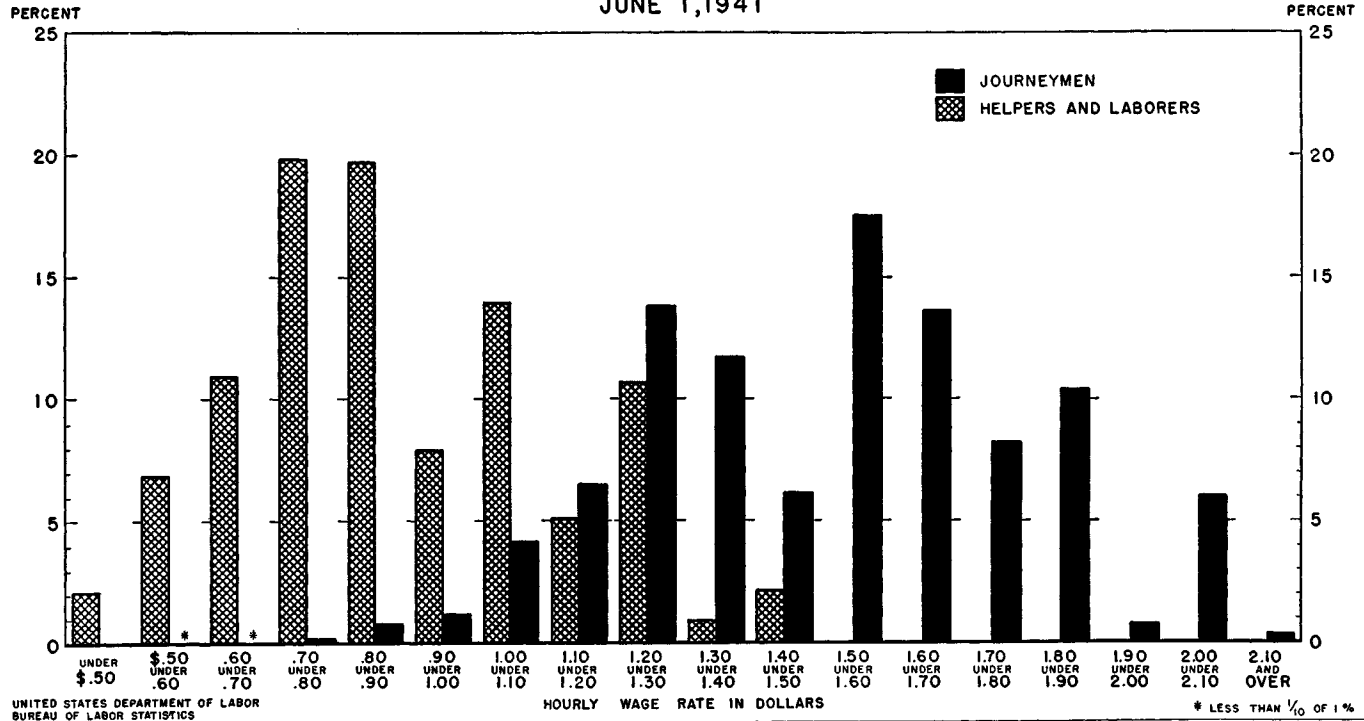
The bricklayers' average of \$1.734 was higher than that of any other trade, although the plasterers were a close second with an average of \$1.721. The structural-iron workers (\$1.653) and the lathers (\$1.649) were next in line. The marble setters' average also was above the \$1.60 mark (\$1.605). Ten other trades had averages exceeding the combined journeyman figure of \$1.50.

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CHART 2.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNION BUILDING TRADES WORKERS ACCORDING TO HOURLY WAGE RATES

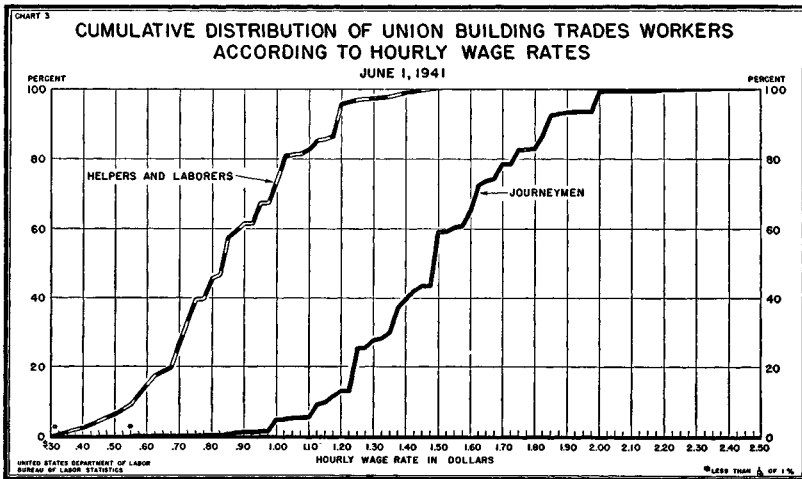
JUNE 1, 1941



WAGES AND HOURS

Rates for journeymen in the building trades tend to be increased in multiples of 12½ cents per hour, the result of a more or less standard method of raising wages by a dollar per day. This accounts for the comparatively small proportion of members appearing in the \$1.40–\$1.50 and the \$1.90–\$2.00 classifications shown in table 4. In 18 of the journeyman trades the majority of members received \$1.50 or more per hour; in 7 of these, plus one other, at least 10 percent of the members were covered by scales of \$2 or more. The lathers had more than 12 percent receiving over \$2.10, all of them in New York City. The mosaic and terrazzo workers and tile layers were the only trades that did not report any scales as high as \$1.80. Only one trade, the structural-iron workers, had no rates lower than \$1.20.

The elevator constructors' helpers (\$1.119) recorded the highest average among the less-skilled group of trades. All of the other



helper and laborer trades except the building laborers and hod carriers had average rates of \$1 or more. Six of the seven helper and laborer trades listed in table 4 reported a majority of their members covered by scales of \$1 or more. The elevator constructors' helpers had the narrowest range, none of their rates being lower than 80 cents or higher than \$1.39. The steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers had over 25 percent of their members listed for scales of at least \$1.50 per hour, while almost 21 percent of the plasterers' laborers received \$1.40 or more.

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

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percentage of union journeymen whose rates (in cents) per hour were—												
		Under 100	100 and under 110	110 and under 120	120 and under 130	130 and under 140	140 and under 150	150 and under 160	160 and under 170	170 and under 180	180 and under 190	190 and under 200	200 and under 210	210 and over
Journemen	\$1.500	1.1	4.1	6.5	13.8	11.7	6.1	17.5	13.6	8.2	10.4	0.7	6.0	0.3
Asbestos workers	1.517	7.2	.9	.8	9.4	8.7	7.1	32.1	5.3	14.5	-----	-----	14.0	-----
Boilermakers	1.579	.1	-----	-----	1.9	8.5	-----	55.4	8.9	8.0	-----	17.2	-----	-----
Bricklayers	1.734	-----	-----	.2	1.2	3.9	3.4	17.3	18.2	17.7	2.3	4.1	31.7	-----
Carpenters	1.418	1.7	4.6	11.4	21.9	9.4	9.5	12.6	13.3	1.3	14.3	-----	-----	-----
Cement finishers	1.438	.3	1.6	5.1	24.8	21.4	2.0	24.2	9.0	-----	10.1	1.2	.3	-----
Electricians, inside wiremen	1.549	.1	2.3	1.9	8.4	19.9	.7	25.0	6.0	25.0	1.2	-----	9.5	-----
Elevator constructors	1.546	-----	.5	1.5	3.5	14.7	16.2	30.2	10.2	11.8	8.7	2.7	-----	-----
Engineers, portable and hoisting	1.503	.5	5.3	5.3	13.0	14.6	4.0	22.5	11.7	8.0	4.4	1.8	6.9	2.0
Glaziers	1.436	4.3	8.2	9.3	22.7	13.6	5.0	5.2	4.3	-----	15.0	-----	12.4	-----
Granite cutters	1.353	-----	10.9	25.0	2.8	.4	48.3	6.9	-----	.4	-----	-----	6.3	-----
Lathers	1.649	-----	1.4	1.9	4.2	5.9	7.1	21.5	18.5	15.1	10.4	1.8	-----	12.2
Machinists	1.505	-----	-----	.8	6.1	32.0	-----	9.7	42.7	6.8	1.9	-----	-----	-----
Marble setters	1.606	-----	.3	.2	5.1	15.9	1.7	15.8	10.8	48.8	-----	-----	1.4	-----
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	1.466	-----	2.2	1.7	20.0	17.2	6.1	23.1	8.0	21.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Painters	1.465	1.3	8.8	7.0	10.6	16.8	5.7	5.2	21.7	2.1	20.7	-----	.1	-----
Paperhangers	1.459	1.7	7.6	8.3	17.1	10.7	17.4	2.4	1.9	1.0	32.8	-----	-----	-----
Plasterers	1.721	-----	.1	2.3	6.3	2.5	24.3	17.3	9.1	2.4	.9	34.8	-----	-----
Plumbers and gas fitters	1.536	-----	.7	1.2	4.1	8.7	1.7	44.0	11.0	15.9	-----	-----	12.7	-----
Rodmen	1.433	-----	.3	4.7	22.9	18.0	4.2	16.8	5.5	16.9	9.5	-----	1.7	-----
Roofers, composition	1.289	10.8	7.2	14.3	24.9	10.8	4.5	6.8	13.6	5.8	-----	-----	1.3	-----
Roofers, slate and tile	1.414	1.5	11.2	4.9	25.2	9.2	5.1	13.2	5.2	13.0	11.5	-----	-----	-----
Sheet-metal workers	1.468	-----	3.0	2.7	21.5	16.5	3.3	25.7	8.9	7.1	14.3	-----	-----	-----
Sign painters	1.523	(¹)	5.6	3.0	15.0	9.1	2.8	25.7	8.6	14.1	13.3	-----	-----	2.8
Steam and sprinkler fitters	1.570	-----	3.6	2.5	2.6	10.5	4.8	32.0	7.5	24.7	-----	-----	11.8	-----
Stonecutters	1.406	10.1	5.0	9.3	18.5	9.6	2.5	7.6	16.8	13.8	-----	6.5	.3	-----
Stonemasons	1.532	-----	-----	13.9	7.1	3.6	9.5	29.8	10.9	7.6	-----	9.2	8.4	-----
Structural-iron workers	1.653	-----	-----	-----	2.8	7.8	2.3	29.3	11.9	25.8	4.6	-----	15.5	-----
Tile layers	1.497	-----	.4	.8	17.1	18.5	1.7	23.2	27.7	10.6	-----	-----	-----	-----

Trade	Average rate per hour	Percentage of union helpers and laborers whose rates (in cents) per hour were—												
		Under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 90	90 and under 100	100 and under 110	110 and under 120	120 and under 130	130 and under 140	140 and under 150	150 and under 160	
Helpers and laborers ¹	\$0.868	2.1	6.8	10.9	19.8	19.7	7.9	14.0	5.1	10.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	
Building laborers	.796	3.0	9.0	13.9	24.3	22.1	8.7	12.2	1.2	5.6	(¹)	-----	-----	
Elevator constructors' helpers	1.119	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5	16.4	37.7	21.0	6.2	16.2	-----	-----	
Hod carriers (masons' tenders)	.972	.4	2.5	5.7	12.0	21.6	5.0	14.5	4.2	34.0	.1	-----	-----	
Marble setters' helpers	1.081	-----	-----	3.2	10.3	11.4	7.9	23.3	6.0	-----	37.9	-----	-----	
Plasterers' laborers	1.073	1.1	1.1	5.5	10.0	6.3	5.2	12.9	29.2	7.6	.2	17.2	3.7	
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers	1.048	-----	.9	6.0	19.2	16.9	4.9	19.8	4.1	-----	-----	-----	23.2	
Tile layers' helpers	1.015	-----	.3	2.0	14.9	11.5	13.0	18.5	12.9	26.7	.2	-----	-----	

¹ Less than a tenth 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.

CHANGES IN UNION WAGE RATES BETWEEN 1940 AND 1941 ²

Table 5 shows that over 40 percent of the comparable quotations and 44 percent of the union members were affected by increases in rates during the past year. Increased rates were shown in 1,023 of the 2,551 journeyman quotations, covering about 43 percent of the total members. Approximately 50 percent of the helpers and laborers received a raise in rates. Reductions in rates were negligible in both groups, only 9 of 2,551 journeyman scales and 2 of 573 helper scales showing decreases.

All trades participated in this upward swing of wage rates, with the paperhangers reporting 76 percent of their members benefiting. The painters and granite cutters received increased scales for over 70 percent of their members. Other trades whose gains were shared by at least one-half of their members were the electricians, rodmen, structural-iron workers, and building laborers. Only the boiler-makers (19.2 percent), marble setters (3.4 percent), mosaic and terrazzo workers (15.4 percent), and steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers (11 percent) reported increases for less than one-fifth of their members.

Of the total increases reported (1,266) almost half (615) covered raises of less than 10 percent; 29 percent of the total membership was affected by these increases. Advances of less than 10 percent affected over 30 percent of the journeymen and over 24 percent of the helpers. Other increases ranged from 10 percent to 50 percent, the maximum being received by some of the engineers in Butte, Salt Lake City, and San Antonio, and the plumbers' laborers in Charleston, S. C. Increases of at least 40 percent were also obtained for some of the engineers in Binghamton and in Portland, Oreg., as well as some of the painters in Newark. Several other increases of at least 30 percent were reported but the greater part of the increases, according to members affected, amounted to less than 15 percent over the 1940 scales.

² Certain anomalies enter into a comparison of average rates between 2 years when such averages reflect not only the actual rates provided for in the agreements but the number of union members for 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 average of the rates paid to all union members may not increase correspondingly, or may even show a decrease. Conversely, the average rate may increase in spite of a downward swing in actual rates, if union membership declines sufficiently in the lower-paid crafts or in areas where lower-than-average rates are paid.

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

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

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1940	Number of quotations showing—			Percentage of union members affected		
		Increase	De-crease	No change	Increase	De-crease	No change
All building trades.....	3, 124	1, 266	11	1, 847	44. 3	0. 1	55. 6
Journeyman.....	2, 551	1, 023	9	1, 519	42. 9	. 1	57. 0
Asbestos workers.....	65	39		26	49. 1		50. 9
Boilermakers.....	47	12		35	19. 2		80. 8
Bricklayers.....	82	26		56	29. 5		70. 5
Carpenters.....	122	57		65	33. 6		66. 4
Cement finishers.....	76	25		51	42. 1		57. 9
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	96	46		50	52. 7		47. 3
Elevator constructors.....	127	60		67	43. 2		56. 8
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	403	202	2	204	30. 6	. 6	68. 8
Glaziers.....	73	31		42	49. 1		50. 9
Granite cutters.....	27	8		19	70. 5		29. 5
Lathers.....	90	26		64	39. 8		60. 2
Machinists.....	34	13		21	41. 0		59. 0
Marble setters.....	70	8		62	3. 4		96. 6
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	66	12		54	15. 4		84. 6
Painters.....	134	67	3	64	70. 3	. 2	29. 5
Paperhangers.....	71	37	1	33	76. 1	1. 1	22. 8
Plasterers.....	81	18		63	21. 3		78. 7
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	87	47		40	48. 6		51. 4
Rodmen.....	71	32		39	54. 2		45. 8
Roofers, composition.....	105	46	2	57	39. 9	. 3	59. 8
Roofers, slate and tile.....	63	18	1	44	23. 7	. 7	75. 6
Sheet-metal workers.....	67	38		29	48. 4		51. 6
Sign painters.....	72	25		47	23. 3		76. 7
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	112	54		58	39. 8		60. 2
Stonecutters.....	80	7		73	27. 9		72. 1
Stonemasons.....	73	22		51	31. 7		68. 3
Structural-iron workers.....	78	34		44	57. 2		42. 8
Tile layers.....	74	13		61	21. 0		79. 0
Helpers and laborers.....	573	243	2	328	49. 6	(1)	50. 4
Building laborers.....	85	48		37	59. 5		40. 5
Composition roofers' helpers.....	30	10	1	19	27. 7	3. 6	68. 7
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	95	51		44	39. 7		60. 3
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	95	45	1	49	32. 8	. 1	67. 1
Marble setters' helpers.....	48	14		34	20. 2		79. 8
Plasterers' laborers.....	75	30		45	26. 2		73. 8
Plumbers' laborers.....	41	18		23	43. 4		56. 6
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	54	11		43	11. 0		89. 0
Tile layers' helpers.....	50	16		34	35. 5		64. 5

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

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

Trade	Number of quotations showing increases of—						Percentage of total members affected by increases of—					
	Less than 10 percent	10 and under 15 percent	15 and under 20 percent	20 and under 25 percent	25 and under 30 percent	30 percent and over	Less than 10 percent	10 and under 15 percent	15 and under 20 percent	20 and under 25 percent	25 and under 30 percent	30 percent and over
All building trades.....	615	398	71	100	57	25	29.0	9.7	2.3	1.9	1.1	0.3
Journeymen.....	502	333	49	75	47	17	30.4	9.4	1.0	1.1	.9	.1
Asbestos workers.....	28	8	2	2	1	1	42.7	5.1	---	.7	---	.6
Boilermakers.....	9	2	1	---	---	---	12.3	6.6	---	.3	---	---
Bricklayers.....	17	4	3	2	---	---	23.1	3.7	---	2.2	.5	---
Carpenters.....	30	22	3	1	1	1	25.5	7.7	.4	---	(1)	(1)
Cement finishers.....	13	6	1	4	1	---	30.0	8.4	.4	2.9	.4	---
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	19	19	3	2	3	---	31.2	16.9	1.5	.6	2.5	---
Elevator constructors.....	55	3	2	---	---	---	39.8	3.1	.3	---	---	---
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	71	81	11	14	13	12	14.7	7.5	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.1
Glaziers.....	11	18	1	1	---	---	36.5	11.4	.8	.4	---	---
Granite cutters.....	7	1	---	---	---	---	70.2	.3	---	---	---	---
Lathers.....	12	6	---	6	1	1	29.2	3.3	---	2.8	4.4	.1
Machinists.....	5	4	---	2	2	---	32.4	5.3	---	2.3	1.0	---
Marble setters.....	2	5	---	1	---	---	1.5	1.7	---	.2	---	---
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	6	5	---	1	---	---	11.8	3.5	---	.1	---	---
Painters.....	27	23	4	6	6	1	51.0	16.0	.6	1.0	1.6	.1
Paperhangers.....	16	17	1	2	1	---	25.0	20.1	.3	.6	.1	---
Plasterers.....	10	4	---	3	1	---	13.7	5.0	---	2.4	.2	---
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	24	9	4	7	3	---	35.1	7.2	2.1	3.1	1.1	---
Rodmen.....	14	11	2	1	4	---	33.0	11.2	3.5	1.2	5.3	---
Roofers, composition.....	18	21	3	3	---	1	17.2	18.9	.4	2.9	---	.5
Roofers, slate and tile.....	10	7	---	1	---	---	10.9	12.5	---	.3	---	---
Sheet-metal workers.....	19	13	4	1	1	---	28.8	13.6	1.8	1.4	2.8	---
Sign painters.....	9	13	2	---	1	---	10.8	11.2	.8	---	---	---
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	29	8	6	7	4	---	32.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	---
Stonecutters.....	4	3	---	---	---	---	22.2	5.7	---	---	---	---
Stonemasons.....	13	5	---	2	2	---	13.4	16.1	---	1.9	.3	---
Structural-iron workers.....	20	8	2	4	---	---	40.7	6.8	6.5	3.2	---	---
Tile layers.....	4	7	---	1	1	---	14.3	6.0	---	.6	.1	---
Helpers and laborers.....	113	65	22	25	10	8	24.3	10.7	6.9	4.8	1.9	1.0
Building laborers.....	17	15	5	7	4	---	31.0	11.5	8.7	6.1	2.2	---
Composition roofers' helpers.....	2	4	1	2	1	---	2.0	12.6	7.3	4.9	.9	---
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	45	4	2	---	---	---	36.7	2.7	.3	---	---	---
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	14	14	6	6	1	4	12.8	10.1	1.8	2.6	.7	4.8
Marble setters' helpers.....	7	5	1	---	1	---	11.5	6.8	---	---	1.2	---
Plasterers' laborers.....	12	9	3	3	1	2	12.1	7.6	1.0	4.0	.9	.6
Plumbers' laborers.....	4	7	2	3	2	---	4.9	15.1	17.0	1.7	4.7	---
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	5	---	2	2	---	2	4.4	---	.8	.6	---	5.2
Tile layers' helpers.....	7	7	---	2	---	---	26.1	8.3	---	1.1	---	---

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

City and Regional Averages

AVERAGE RATES IN EACH CITY, 1941³

The average rate per hour for all building journeymen was highest in New York City (\$1.823); its neighbor city, Newark, ranked second (\$1.798). Next in line were Chicago (\$1.717) and Washington (\$1.651). In addition to these 4 cities, Pittsburgh (\$1.595), Cleveland

³ The averages herein presented are weighted according to the number of members in each local union covered by the reported rates and in many cases may be lower than a simple average of specific rates due to heavy memberships at the less-skilled trades which carry the lower rates. While a comparison of average rates between cities where averages including the influence of the weighting factor (membership) may be misleading due to unusually high or low memberships in some cities in comparison with the same trades in other cities, a weighted average of this kind is obviously more realistic than a simple average. In the latter case, a wage rate for a trade including half a dozen members would be given the same importance as a trade including several hundred members.

(\$1.542), St. Louis (\$1.524), and Detroit (\$1.511) had averages higher than the average for all 75 cities together which was \$1.50. The majority of cities had averages between \$1.25 and \$1.50. Only 2—Charlotte, N. C., and Portland, Maine—had averages less than \$1 per hour, but in both cases the difference was very slight (99.8 and 99.6 cents).

Not all of the trades had effective union rates in all of the cities. This was especially true among the helper and laborer trades, particularly in the smaller cities. In order to insure comparability in the composition of the averages, and recognizing the numerical importance of the building laborers within the helper and laborer group of trades, no city averages have been shown in the absence of effective union rates for at least one helper trade and a substantial number of building laborers. In many of the smaller cities no union rates were reported for the more unskilled occupations. To some extent this tended to raise their averages higher than they would have been had all of the helper and laborer trades been included.

In the helper and laborer group the same three cities had the highest averages as was the case for the journeymen: New York (\$1.192), Newark (\$1.110), and Chicago (\$1.039). However, Washington, which ranked fourth for journeymen, was twelfth from the top in average rates for helpers and laborers. Cleveland, which ranked eighth for journeymen, took fourth place for the unskilled group. In only these four cities were helper averages over \$1 per hour, although a majority had average rates of \$0.85 or more and only 16 had averages under \$0.60.

TABLE 7.—Average Union Hourly Wage Rates in the Building Trades, by Cities and Population Groups, June 1, 1941

City and population group	Average hourly rate	City and population group	Average hourly rate
<i>Journeymen</i>		<i>Helpers and laborers</i>	
Population group I (over 1,000,000):		Population group I (over 1,000,000):	
New York, N. Y.	\$1.823	New York, N. Y.	\$1.192
Chicago, Ill.	1.717	Chicago, Ill.	1.039
<i>Average for group I</i>	<i>1.670</i>	<i>Average for group I</i>	<i>1.035</i>
Detroit, Mich.	1.511	Detroit, Mich. ....	.880
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.477	Los Angeles, Calif. ....	.821
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.275	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.732
Population group II (500,000 to 1,000,000):		Population group II (500,000 to 1,000,000):	
Washington, D. C.	1.651	Cleveland, Ohio.	1.015
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.565	St. Louis, Mo. ....	.950
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.542	San Francisco, Calif. ....	.921
St. Louis, Mo.	1.524	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	.885
Boston, Mass.	1.479	Boston, Mass. ....	.884
<i>Average for group II</i>	<i>1.461</i>	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	.884
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.445	<i>Average for group II</i>	<i>.872</i>
Baltimore, Md.	1.338	Washington, D. C. ....	.869
San Francisco, Calif.	1.311	Buffalo, N. Y. ....	.758
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.261	Baltimore, Md. ....	.698
Population group III (250,000 to 500,000):		Population group III (250,000 to 500,000):	
Newark, N. J.	1.798	Newark, N. J.	1.110
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.462	Seattle, Wash. ....	.970
Denver, Colo.	1.462	Minneapolis, Minn. ....	.952
Toledo, Ohio.	1.439	Kansas City, Mo. ....	.877

TABLE 7.—Average Union Hourly Wage Rates in the Building Trades, by Cities and Population Groups, June 1, 1941—Continued

City and population group	Average hourly rate	City and population group	Average hourly rate
<i>Journeyman—Continued</i>		<i>Helpers and laborers—Continued</i>	
Population group III—Continued.		Population group III—Continued.	
Rochester, N. Y.	\$1.413	St. Paul, Minn.	\$0.874
Seattle, Wash.	1.413	Cincinnati, Ohio	.861
Kansas City, Mo.	1.397	Portland, Oreg.	.848
<i>Average for group III</i>	<i>1.379</i>	Indianapolis, Ind.	.809
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.377	Toledo, Ohio	.797
Columbus, Ohio	1.362	Denver, Colo.	.776
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.334	Providence, R. I.	.765
Louisville, Ky.	1.323	Rochester, N. Y.	.764
Memphis, Tenn.	1.312	<i>Average for group III</i>	<i>.762</i>
Birmingham, Ala.	1.308	Columbus, Ohio	.668
Portland, Oreg.	1.303	Memphis, Tenn.	.654
Houston, Tex.	1.302	Houston, Tex.	.634
St. Paul, Minn.	1.302	Louisville, Ky.	.630
Dallas, Tex.	1.263	Dallas, Tex.	.595
Providence, R. I.	1.253	New Orleans, La.	.569
San Antonio, Tex.	1.246	Birmingham, Ala.	.545
New Orleans, La.	1.227	San Antonio, Tex.	.496
Atlanta, Ga.	1.203	Population group IV (100,000 to 250,000):	
Population group IV (100,000 to 250,000):		Spokane, Wash.	.893
Youngstown, Ohio	1.482	Peoria, Ill.	.881
Dayton, Ohio	1.459	South Bend, Ind.	.874
Peoria, Ill.	1.415	Salt Lake City, Utah	.857
South Bend, Ind.	1.382	New Haven, Conn.	.853
New Haven, Conn.	1.367	Rock Island (Ill.) district ¹	.806
Rock Island (Ill.) district ¹	1.341	Youngstown, Ohio	.790
Erie, Pa.	1.335	Worcester, Mass.	.764
Springfield, Mass.	1.332	Des Moines, Iowa	.762
Spokane, Wash.	1.323	Erie, Pa.	.743
Des Moines, Iowa	1.308	Duluth, Minn.	.734
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.504	Springfield, Mass.	.719
Reading, Pa.	1.287	<i>Average for group IV</i>	<i>.690</i>
Scranton, Pa.	1.273	Reading, Pa.	.684
<i>Average for group IV</i>	<i>1.275</i>	Scranton, Pa.	.673
Omaha, Nebr.	1.274	Dayton, Ohio	.672
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.246	Omaha, Nebr.	.657
Nashville, Tenn.	1.240	Norfolk, Va.	.572
Worcester, Mass.	1.239	Jacksonville, Fla.	.569
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.233	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.559
Duluth, Minn.	1.231	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.547
Norfolk, Va.	1.190	Wichita, Kans.	.516
Richmond, Va.	1.180	Richmond, Va.	.510
Wichita, Kans.	1.138	Tampa, Fla.	.457
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.119	Nashville, Tenn.	.422
Tampa, Fla.	1.116	Charlotte, N. C.	.389
Charlotte, N. C.	.998	Population group V (40,000 to 100,000):	
Population group V (40,000 to 100,000):		Butte, Mont.	.966
Butte, Mont.	1.486	Manchester, N. H.	.795
Charleston, W. Va.	1.373	Phoenix, Ariz.	.781
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.295	Madison, Wis.	.772
El Paso, Tex.	1.290	Binghamton, N. Y.	.715
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.263	Portland, Maine	.706
<i>Average for group V</i>	<i>1.224</i>	<i>Average for group V</i>	<i>.646</i>
Mobile, Ala.	1.219	Charleston, W. Va.	.635
Madison, Wis.	1.211	York, Pa.	.611
Little Rock, Ark.	1.190	Mobile, Ala.	.533
Jackson, Miss.	1.165	El Paso, Tex.	.508
Manchester, N. H.	1.121	Charleston, S. C.	.448
Charleston, S. C.	1.088		
York, Pa.	1.054		
Portland, Maine	.996		

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

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RATES IN EACH CITY, 1938-41

Table 8 lists the percentage change in average union wage rates, by city, for each year from June 1, 1938, to June 1, 1941. These changes are based on aggregates computed from the quotations of the unions which furnished reports for identical occupations in both years. The membership weights in both of the aggregates in each year-to-year

comparison are those reported for the second of each pair of years. The percentage change is computed by dividing the current aggregate by the aggregate for the preceding year.

It should be noted that wage rates in the building trades tend to be increased, or decreased, by absolute amounts, most often 12½ or 10 cents per hour, rather than by a percentage. Therefore, those cities having low actual scales will tend to show greater percentage changes than those with high scales, assuming that the proportion of trades having changes and the proportion of the total membership affected are similar. Table 7, which shows 1941 average rates for each city, should be used in connection with table 8 to discover the results of the changes which have taken place during the past 3 years.

Union wage rates in the building trades advanced 6.0 percent, on the average, during the 3-year period ending June 1, 1941; almost 62 percent of this increase occurred during the past year. Jacksonville, Fla., recorded the highest percentage increase during this period, the combined rates advancing by over 20 percent. The combined trades in New Orleans, La., and Little Rock, Ark., show an increase of at least 18 percent, and Norfolk, Va., Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C., had average rates on June 1, 1941, that were about 17 percent higher than on June 1, 1938. Despite these substantial increases, however, the 1941 average wage rates in these cities were considerably lower than the average for their respective city-size groups. (See table 7.)

TABLE 8.—Percentage Change in Union Building Trades Wage Rates, by City, 1938-41

City	Percentage increase from previous year								
	All trades			Journeyman			Helpers and laborers		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
All cities combined.....	0.7	1.6	3.7	0.7	1.4	3.5	0.8	2.0	4.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	.9	2.3	6.8	1.0	2.3	6.7	0	(1)	7.6
Baltimore, Md.....	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	10.3	.1	9.4
Binghamton, N. Y.....	(2)	(2)	6.8	(2)	(2)	5.0	(2)	(2)	14.4
Birmingham, Ala.....	-1.4	2.6	5.3	.6	3.2	2.5	-9.6	.1	16.7
Boston, Mass.....	.1	.2	4.2	.1	.2	4.6	(3)	.2	0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.1	.4	8.3	.1	.3	7.4	(3)	.8	13.8
Butte, Mont.....	.5	0	5.0	.7	0	3.5	0	0	10.1
Charleston, S. C.....	7.7	2.7	5.7	7.7	2.7	5.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Charleston, W. Va.....	.6	2.0	11.0	.4	2.4	8.1	3.3	0	20.0
Charlotte, N. C.....	.1	2.8	3.7	.1	2.8	3.7	(1)	(1)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.....	(3)	0	2.7	(3)	0	3.0	0	0	.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	0	(3)	1.8	0	(3)	1.4	0	0	4.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.1	.9	7.4	.1	1.0	7.1	(3)	0	10.5
Columbus, Ohio.....	1.8	2.0	5.4	1.4	1.5	6.2	4.5	4.6	.3
Dallas, Tex.....	.7	4.4	5.6	.8	4.7	2.2	0	.4	21.1
Dayton, Ohio.....	.7	(3)	2.1	0	0	2.4	5.9	.2	0
Denver, Colo.....	1.0	.2	2.2	1.1	.1	2.8	0	.3	.3
Des Moines, Iowa.....	.5	1.0	.3	.1	1.1	.3	3.1	0	0
Detroit, Mich.....	.7	1.1	8.9	.8	.8	9.1	.1	5.9	6.2
Duluth, Minn.....	0	(2)	4.1	0	.1	3.4	0	0	9.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—Percentage Change in Union Building Trades Wage Rates, by City, 1938-41—
Continued

City	Percentage increase from previous year								
	All trades			Journeymen			Helpers and laborers		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
El Paso, Tex.	0	(³)	2.3	0	0	2.8	(¹)	0.4	0
Erie, Pa.	3.5	1.2	7.2	3.7	1.4	5.0	-4.9	.1	19.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.2	.5	5.5	4.5	.6	5.7	0	0	.6
Houston, Tex.	-1	3.4	1.1	-1	3.5	1.1	0	0	0
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.8	.2	2.2	.8	.3	1.7	6.5	(³)	4.6
Jackson, Miss.	1.0	.6	2.4	1.0	.7	2.4	(¹)	(¹)	(²)
Jacksonville, Fla.	2.3	6.8	11.2	2.6	7.7	10.6	.2	.1	25.4
Kansas City, Mo.	.3	(³)	.5	.3	(³)	.6	0	0	0
Little Rock, Ark.	8.3	1.6	8.2	8.3	1.6	8.2	(¹)	(¹)	6.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	.9	.4	6.6	1.0	.5	5.1	(³)	0	19.3
Louisville, Ky.	.5	3.9	5.2	.7	1.7	4.6	(³)	8.8	8.6
Madison, Wis.	2.7	1.5	3.5	3.2	.5	2.8	.4	7.4	7.3
Manchester, N. H.	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	15.5
Memphis, Tenn.	1.3	2.9	8.0	1.0	3.1	7.6	3.9	.1	14.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	.1	.1	1.8	.1	.2	2.1	0	0	.2
Minneapolis, Minn.	(³)	(³)	2.9	(³)	(³)	2.6	(³)	0	5.4
Mobile, Ala.	(²)	(²)	9.8	(³)	(²)	8.3	(²)	(²)	20.0
Nashville, Tenn.	.2	7.2	3.3	.2	8.0	3.7	0	1.1	.1
Newark, N. J.	.8	.5	5.0	.9	.6	5.6	.1	.1	1.3
New Haven, Conn.	2.4	1.2	8.3	2.8	1.4	7.7	0	0	11.4
New Orleans, La.	7.9	8.3	2.0	8.4	8.4	2.5	5.0	8.1	.1
New York, N. Y.	.6	2.5	1.8	.6	2.4	1.6	.9	2.9	2.6
Norfolk, Va.	1.2	2.9	12.6	1.2	2.9	12.6	(¹)	(¹)	18.8
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.2	1.5	3.7	2.1	0	0
Omaha, Nebr.	1.2	4.2	6.6	1.2	4.3	5.3	0	(¹)	12.4
Peoria, Ill.	2.8	.5	.9	1.8	.5	1.1	6.0	.1	.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.0	6.6	6.8	1.1	6.7	7.6	.5	5.5	2.4
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.2	0	9.2	1.4	0	6.8	0	0	17.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.7	.2	2.2	.8	.3	2.5	(³)	0	(³)
Portland, Maine.	3.0	0	10.1	3.7	0	10.5	0	0	7.8
Portland, Oreg.	.7	.3	6.5	.8	.3	6.2	0	.1	8.9
Providence, R. I.	3.9	1.8	6.2	5.2	.7	1.7	0	6.3	12.7
Reading, Pa.	.3	2.1	4.0	.4	2.5	3.9	0	0	4.9
Richmond, Va.	1.6	4.7	9.9	1.6	4.2	10.7	(¹)	26.5	0
Rochester, N. Y.	5.7	.8	3.6	5.6	.4	3.5	6.2	3.4	4.6
Rock Island (Ill.) District 4	1.4	.1	8.2	.1	.1	6.4	6.6	(²)	13.5
St. Louis, Mo.	.3	.7	1.3	.3	.8	.7	.1	0	4.3
St. Paul, Minn.	(³)	-2	2.9	(³)	-2	1.5	(³)	0	11.2
Salt Lake City, Utah.	(³)	.1	7.7	.1	.1	6.8	0	0	9.5
San Antonio, Tex.	.3	5.2	2.7	.2	4.5	2.8	1.8	12.4	1.7
San Francisco, Calif.	.6	(³)	1.0	.6	.1	.8	.2	0	3.6
Scranton, Pa.	.4	.8	1.8	.4	.9	2.0	0	.1	0
Seattle, Wash.	.2	0	5.7	.2	0	5.8	0	0	5.4
South Bend, Ind.	1.3	.7	10.1	1.6	.8	9.6	0	0	13.0
Spokane, Wash.	.3	0	2.1	.3	0	2.5	0	0	0
Springfield, Mass.	(³)	1.6	4.1	(³)	.4	4.4	0	8.8	2.7
Tampa, Fla.	(²)	(²)	4.1	(²)	(²)	4.9	(²)	(²)	.1
Toledo, Ohio.	1.7	.2	.7	1.7	.3	.7	1.3	0	.7
Washington, D. C.	.1	5.2	2.0	.1	3.7	1.2	0	11.1	5.7
Wichita, Kans.	3.3	.6	6.6	3.2	.6	6.2	(¹)	(¹)	9.5
Worcester, Mass.	.6	0	3.3	0	0	3.6	4.7	0	0
York, Pa.	8.3	(³)	6.0	8.3	1.0	10.3	(¹)	-1.5	-6
Youngstown, Ohio.	.7	(³)	8.6	.8	(³)	7.8	.1	0	13.8

¹ Insufficient quotations to compute a change.

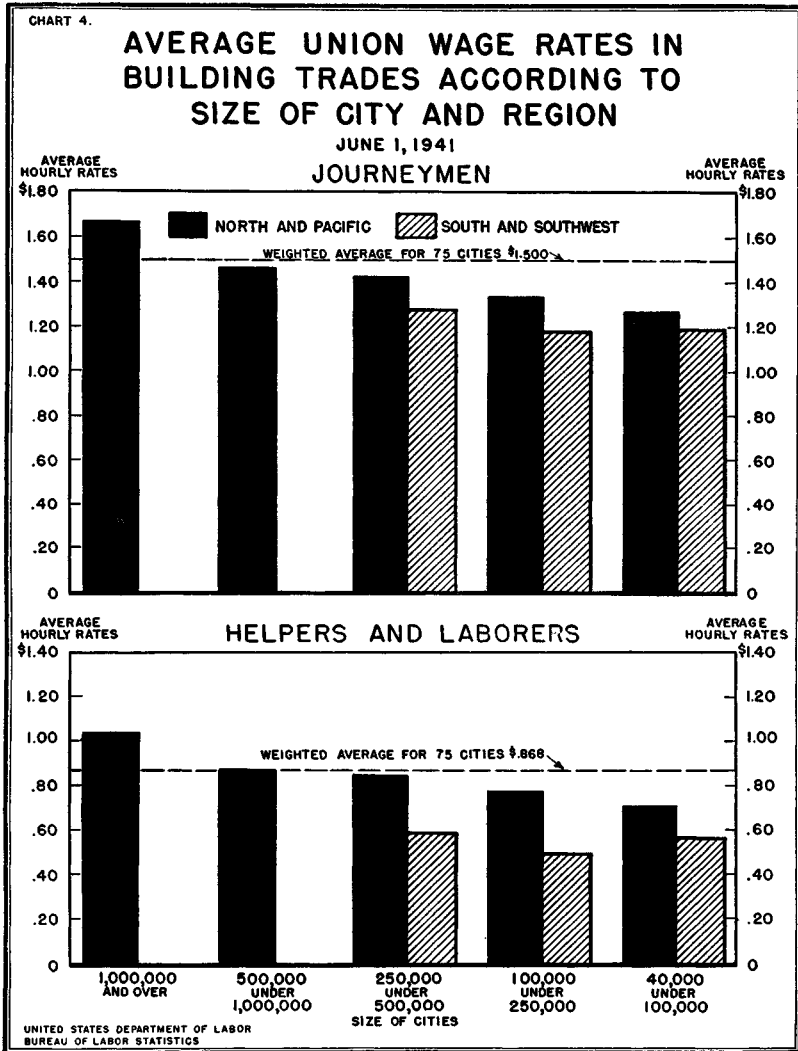
² Not available.

³ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

⁴ Includes Rock Island, Ill., Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, Ill.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES BY SIZE OF CITY

Average wage rates for all trades combined within the several city population groups varied directly with the size of the cities (table 9). Primarily because of the high rates in New York and Chicago, the cities having the largest populations (group I, over 1,000,000) had an average rate of 20.5 cents higher than those having populations between 500,000 and 1,000,000 (group II). The group II cities in turn had an average of 11.1 cents higher than that for group III cities (250,000 to 500,000). The group III average exceeded that of group



IV (100,000 to 250,000) by 9.4 cents, and the group IV average exceeded the group V (40,000 to 100,000) average by 8.4 cents. The same general relationship between the average hourly wage rates and the city sizes prevailed not only for all building trades combined, but also for the averages for the journeyman group and the helper and laborer group.

In the North and Pacific region the same direct variation between the averages and the city sizes held for all trades combined, the journeyman group, and the helper and laborer group. The same condition did not exist among the averages for the South and Southwest city groups, as the averages for group V cities were consistently larger than the averages for group IV cities. This was largely due to the comparatively higher rates in Phoenix, El Paso, and Mobile, each of which reported higher average rates than did Norfolk, Richmond, Wichita, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Charlotte in group IV.

Although the influence of the relatively high average rates in Newark and Butte was not evident in the three main averages (all trades, journeymen, and helpers and laborers) nevertheless these rates were factors in causing several individual trades to show group averages not in direct variation in the North and Pacific region. The averages of seven journeyman trades and three helper trades were higher in group III cities than those in group II. Newark's high rates, second only to New York, on the average, had much to do with these differences. Butte's high average was the chief factor in the higher rates in group V cities than in group IV for five journeyman and two helper trades.

The plasterers recorded the highest average rates in group I cities, closely followed by the bricklayers; the structural-iron workers registered the high figure for groups II and IV; the bricklayers in groups III and V. The plasterers' laborers showed the highest average among all helper trades in group I cities; elevator constructors' helpers led the field in groups II, III, and IV; marble setters' helpers had the highest average in group V.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Since there is no city in the South or Southwest with a population of over 500,000, any comparison of average rates must be confined to population groups III, IV, and V (table 9).

TABLE 9.—Average Union Wage Rates in Each Building Trade, by Region and Population Group, June 1, 1941

Trade	Cities in population group ¹										
	Group I ²	Group II ²	Group III			Group IV			Group V		
	North and Pacific	North and Pacific	All cities	North and Pacific	South and Southwest	All cities	North and Pacific	South and Southwest	All cities	North and Pacific	South and Southwest
All building trades.....	\$1.548	\$1.343	\$1.232	\$1.292	\$1.116	\$1.138	\$1.192	\$1.037	\$1.054	\$1.070	\$1.040
Journeyman.....	1.670	1.461	1.379	1.430	1.279	1.275	1.334	1.173	1.224	1.267	1.190
Asbestos workers.....	1.652	1.523	1.400	1.381	1.434	1.341	1.366	1.309	1.348	1.439	1.318
Boilermakers.....	1.742	1.510	1.482	1.528	1.402	1.451	1.453	1.411	1.479	1.484	1.467
Bricklayers.....	1.866	1.634	1.591	1.642	1.486	1.513	1.561	1.413	1.496	1.530	1.445
Carpenters.....	1.626	1.386	1.308	1.375	1.197	1.172	1.254	1.070	1.107	1.148	1.077
Cement finishers.....	1.591	1.454	1.351	1.363	1.329	1.250	1.311	1.159	1.250	1.298	1.236
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	1.664	1.548	1.515	1.545	1.435	1.333	1.344	1.315	1.270	1.308	1.241
Elevator constructors.....	1.664	1.551	1.455	1.478	1.415	1.351	1.377	1.265	1.247	1.249	1.245
Engineers, portable and holsting.....	1.649	1.597	1.407	1.489	1.285	1.368	1.403	1.285	1.355	1.429	1.290
Glaziers.....	1.703	1.395	1.227	1.268	1.103	1.090	1.155	.882	1.045	1.092	.997
Granite cutters.....	1.418	1.185	1.215	1.215	.....	1.129	1.128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers.....	1.783	1.603	1.509	1.550	1.409	1.471	1.473	1.468	1.234	1.419	1.142
Machinists.....	1.621	1.493	1.380	1.537	1.322	1.263	1.275	1.250	(³)	.....	(³)
Marble setters.....	1.708	1.512	1.490	1.511	1.428	1.388	1.430	1.324	1.413	1.321	1.450
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	1.633	1.403	1.376	1.362	1.416	1.356	1.386	1.250	1.341	1.303	1.367
Painters.....	1.614	1.371	1.266	1.324	1.123	1.131	1.193	1.066	1.068	1.045	1.093
Paperhangers.....	1.697	1.373	1.233	1.284	1.069	1.138	1.168	1.021	1.097	1.156	.985
Plasterers.....	1.826	1.664	1.544	1.587	1.470	1.481	1.495	1.453	1.412	1.468	1.369
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	1.712	1.548	1.505	1.510	1.494	1.384	1.371	1.400	1.427	1.390	1.450
Rodmen.....	1.600	1.618	1.373	1.445	1.257	1.394	1.485	1.235	1.244	1.404	1.170
Roofers, composition, slate and tile.....	1.502	1.288	1.205	1.294	.946	1.077	1.124	.932	1.028	1.044	1.022
Sheet-metal workers.....	1.646	1.552	1.334	1.370	1.266	1.196	1.261	.982	1.106	1.191	1.010
Sign painters.....	1.651	1.433	1.408	1.431	1.352	1.248	1.322	1.073	1.139	1.253	1.079
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	1.768	1.568	1.372	1.384	1.343	1.217	1.275	1.089	1.223	1.261	1.201
Stonemasons.....	1.695	1.495	1.461	1.453	1.500	1.374	1.377	1.367	1.433	1.413	1.457
Structural-iron workers.....	1.470	1.368	1.282	1.306	1.055	1.264	1.264	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tile layers.....	1.546	1.517	1.549	1.572	1.472	1.489	1.508	1.383	1.397	1.450	1.344
Helpers and laborers ⁴	1.786	1.693	1.546	1.593	1.470	1.533	1.566	1.456	1.392	1.453	1.350
Building laborers.....	1.576	1.452	1.430	1.460	1.340	1.336	1.388	1.250	1.406	1.353	1.460
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	1.035	.872	.762	.852	.584	.690	.772	.495	.646	.703	.569
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	.943	.822	.719	.810	.556	.638	.718	.443	.619	.678	.537
Marble setters' helpers.....	1.195	1.127	1.046	1.066	1.006	.968	.991	.902	.897	.877	.921
Plasterers' laborers.....	1.109	.937	.850	.934	.676	.795	.846	.569	.708	.792	.623
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	1.250	.921	.977	1.015	.694	.821	.872	.650	1.004	(³)	.740
Tile layers' helpers.....	1.291	1.086	.939	1.033	.700	.803	.964	.601	.820	.861	.741
.....	1.207	.892	.885	.904	.750	.674	.720	.574	.739	.725	.750
.....	1.111	.936	.907	.946	.600	.826	.866	.644	.899	1.139	.788

¹ Group I includes cities of over 1,000,000 population; group II, 500,000 to 1,000,000; group III, 250,000 to 500,000; group IV, 100,000 to 250,000; and group V, 40,000 to 100,000.

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

³ Reports for these trades were received from only 1 city in each of these classifications; therefore, no average could be shown.

⁴ Includes also plumbers' laborers and composition roofers' helpers, not shown separately because of the small number of quotations obtained for these trades.

Within the city-size classifications the averages for all building trades combined, as well as for both the journeyman and the helper and laborer groups of trades, were consistently higher in the North and Pacific region than in the South and Southwest.

This relationship evidenced itself in all but six of the journeyman trades and two of the helper trades. Most of these eight exceptions

were in group V cities, where the influence of Phoenix and El Paso was apparent. In three cases—*asbestos workers, mosaic and terrazzo workers, and steam and sprinkler fitters*—the average for the South and Southwest among group III cities exceeded the average rates for the North and Pacific.

Hours Per Week, 1941

The 40-hour week was the most prevalent working period among the building trades, over 75 percent of the journeymen and almost 66 percent of the helpers and laborers operating on this schedule (table 10). The normal trend in the building trades has been consistently downward. However, this year, in addition to reductions from a longer workweek, there have been several upward movements in which trades have shifted from a 30- or 35-hour week to the 40-hour schedule. The building trades in Seattle and Denver were particularly outstanding in this respect.

The greater portion of those members not on a 40-hour week were scheduled to work less than that number, only 5 percent of all building-trades workers having maximum normal weeks of more than 40 hours. Among journeymen a longer workweek was rare, as only a little over 1 percent of the members were thus affected. On the other hand, the helpers and laborers, chiefly the building laborers, had appreciable numbers of members on a 44-hour week basis. In other individual helper trades a week of less than 40 hours was more common than a week of over 40 hours.

The 35-hour week covered 15.6 percent of all building-trades workers (journeymen 16.7 percent, helpers 11.5 percent). There were no trades that did not have 35-hour-week schedules. In fact, 55.5 percent of the granite cutters and 35.4 percent of the bricklayers operated on this schedule. In addition, over one-third of the hod carriers and marble setters' helpers had 35-hour weeks.

The 30-hour week was also quite frequent, especially in certain trades. The plasterers reported almost 44 percent of their members on this shorter schedule. The paperhangers (31 percent), lathers (22.2 percent), and painters (20.7 percent) had substantial numbers of their members on a 30-hour week, while among the less skilled group, the plasterers' laborers and steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers provided the 30-hour week for over 28 percent of their members.

These various weekly working schedules, weighted by the membership in each case, had the effect of producing an average workweek of 38.8 hours for all building trades. The journeyman average was slightly lower than that for all trades (38.5), while the helpers and laborers, on the average, observed a longer normal workweek (39.9).

All of the journeyman trades except the engineers, rodmen, and tile layers had average workweeks of less than 40 hours. The rodmen and tile layers registered averages of exactly 40 hours. The engineers'

average was slightly over 40, as a result, in most cases, of a 48-hour week on road construction. The plasterers, painters, and paperhangers worked a shorter week, on the average, than did any other trades. A large percentage of their agreements called for 30- and 35-hour weeks.

Among the helper trades, the building laborers, because of the existence of quite numerous 44-hour week schedules, had an average workweek of 40.8 hours. All other helper trades, except tile layers' helpers, had averages of less than 40. The plasterers' laborers and steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers recorded the low averages, 37.4 and 36.5, respectively. These low averages were brought about, in the main, by the prevalence of the 30-hour week in some localities, over one-fourth of the members operating on that basis.

TABLE 10.—Distribution of Union Members in Each Building Trade, by Weekly Hours, June 1, 1941

Trade	Average hours per week	Percent of union members having work week of—					
		30 hours	32 hours	35 hours	40 hours	44 hours	48 hours
All building trades ¹	38.8	6.2	0.1	15.6	73.0	4.0	1.0
Journeyman ²	38.5	6.9	(³)	16.7	75.1	.6	.6
Asbestos workers ⁴	38.5	14.0	.....	1.5	84.2	.....	.....
Boilermakers.....	39.1	.3	.....	17.0	82.7	.....	.....
Bricklayers.....	38.2	.7	.....	35.4	63.7	.2	.....
Carpenters.....	39.2	.2	.....	16.5	82.3	1.0	.....
Cement finishers.....	39.8	.1	.....	11.9	81.8	2.2	4.0
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	38.9	8.0	.....	7.5	83.9	.2	.4
Elevator constructors.....	39.9	.....	.....	8.7	83.7	7.6	.....
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	40.4	1.4	.....	.6	91.1	.1	6.8
Glaziers.....	38.7	.....	.....	28.0	70.6	1.4	.....
Granite cutters.....	37.0	.....	.....	65.5	36.7	.....	7.8
Lathers.....	37.5	22.2	.....	5.9	71.9	.....	.....
Machinists.....	39.9	.....	.....	2.9	97.1	.....	.....
Marble setters.....	37.7	.....	.....	45.2	54.6	.2	.....
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	38.9	.....	.....	22.4	77.3	.3	.....
Painters.....	36.4	20.7	.....	31.3	47.7	.....	.....
Paperhangers.....	36.1	31.0	.....	16.2	51.7	1.1	.....
Plasterers.....	35.3	43.9	2.4	3.5	49.9	.3	.....
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	38.1	12.7	.....	13.0	74.1	.2	.....
Rodmen.....	40.0	.....	.....	.3	99.7	.....	.....
Roofers, composition.....	39.5	.....	.....	11.4	85.1	1.0	2.5
Roofers, slate and tile.....	39.7	.....	.....	10.8	86.0	1.4	1.8
Sheet-metal workers.....	39.4	.....	.....	12.0	87.8	.2	.....
Sign painters.....	39.1	.....	.....	21.0	75.9	3.1	.....
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	38.5	11.8	.....	8.4	78.1	.6	1.1
Stonecutters.....	38.9	.....	.....	21.4	78.2	.4	.....
Stonemasons.....	38.8	.5	.....	23.6	75.9	(³)	.....
Structural-iron workers.....	39.5	3.2	.....	3.0	93.8	.....	.....
Tile layers.....	40.0	.1	.....	.3	99.2	.4	.....
Helpers and laborers ^{5,6}	39.9	3.7	.....	11.5	65.8	16.3	2.2
Building laborers.....	40.8	(³)	.....	5.9	69.9	21.7	2.5
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	39.6	.....	.....	11.3	84.4	4.2	.1
Hod carriers (masons' tenders) ⁷	38.8	.8	.....	33.1	54.1	7.4	3.2
Marble setters' helpers.....	38.1	.5	.....	37.8	60.8	.9	.....
Plasterers' laborers ⁸	37.4	28.5	.....	1.9	61.1	7.3	.....
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	36.5	28.3	.....	14.8	56.4	.....	.5
Tile layers' helpers.....	40.0	.2	.....	.2	98.1	1.5	.....

¹ Excludes less than a tenth of 1 percent having a 37½-hour week, and less than a tenth of 1 percent having a 42-hour week, and a tenth of 1 percent having a 42½-hour week.

² Excludes less than a tenth of 1 percent having a 42-hour week.

³ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

⁴ Excludes three-tenths of 1 percent having a 42-hour week.

⁵ Includes also plumbers' laborers and composition roofers' helpers not shown separately because of the small number of quotations obtained for these trades.

⁶ Excludes two-tenths of 1 percent having a 37½-hour week and three-tenths of 1 percent having a 42½-hour week.

⁷ Excludes 1.4 percent having a 42½-hour week.

⁸ Excludes 1.2 percent having a 42½-hour week.

CHANGES IN HOURS PER WEEK

The slight upward movement in the 1941 hours index was due primarily to increases where the workweek had been less than 40 hours. The building-trades agreements in Seattle, in general, provided for increases in the previous 30-hour week, while the maximum hours for most of the trades in Denver were increased from 35 to 40. These changes, together with the other increases, were due to the rush of construction for defense and the rescinding of share-the-work plans.

As indicated in table 11, the great majority of the quotations (92 percent) and membership (95 percent) maintained the same maximum weekly hours as in 1940. Proportionately, a greater number of journeymen (96 percent) than of helpers (94 percent) observed the same working schedule. Of the 3,124 comparable quotations, 94 called for increased weekly hours and 144 reported decreases. Almost twice as many journeymen were affected by increases in the workweek as by decreases. For helpers the proportion was practically even.

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

Trade	Number of quotations comparable with 1940	Number of quotations showing—			Percentage of union members affected		
		Increase	Decrease	No change	Increase	Decrease	No change
All building trades.....	3,124	94	144	2,886	2.9	1.8	95.3
Journeymen.....	2,551	75	105	2,371	2.8	1.5	95.7
Asbestos workers.....	65	3	1	61	2.6	.8	96.6
Boilermakers.....	47			47			100.0
Bricklayers.....	82	4	1	77	1.7	.3	98.0
Carpenters.....	122	5	2	115	3.2	1.1	95.7
Cement finishers.....	76	3	5	68	4.6	2.9	92.5
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	96	6	3	87	4.0	1.7	94.3
Elevator constructors.....	127	2	14	111	1.2	4.9	93.9
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	408	8	31	369	3.4	6.1	90.5
Glaziers.....	73	2	3	68	2.8	.8	96.4
Granite cutters.....	27			27			100.0
Lathers.....	90	5	2	83	5.4	.9	93.7
Machinists.....	34		2	32		1.0	99.0
Marble setters.....	70	2	1	67	1.3	.2	98.5
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	66	2	1	63	2.2	.7	97.1
Painters.....	134	3	13	118	1.9	2.0	96.1
Paperhangers.....	71	2	4	65	3.1	1.4	95.5
Plasterers.....	81	2	3	76	2.0	.5	97.5
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	87	2	2	83	2.7	1.3	96.0
Rodmen.....	71	2		69	4.7		95.3
Roofers, composition.....	105	5	5	95	2.5	1.3	96.2
Roofers, slate and tile.....	63	2	3	58	1.0	2.0	97.0
Sheet-metal workers.....	67	3	1	63	3.8	.3	95.9
Sign painters.....	72	1	3	68	2.1	4.3	93.6
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	112	5	2	105	3.4	.5	96.1
Stonecutters.....	80		1	79		13.1	86.9
Stonemasons.....	78	2	1	75		.2	99.1
Structural-iron workers.....	78	2		76	2.4		97.6
Tile layers.....	74	2	1	71	2.6	.1	97.3
Helpers and laborers.....	573	19	39	515	3.2	3.1	93.7
Building laborers.....	85	5	7	73	4.1	2.8	93.1
Composition roofers' helpers.....	30	2	2	26	6.7	4.9	88.4
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	95	2	7	86	2.0	2.2	95.8
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	95	2	10	83	1.2	3.9	94.9
Marble setters' helpers.....	48	2		46	1.9		98.1
Plasterers' laborers.....	75	3	6	66	3.8	3.2	93.0
Plumbers' laborers.....	41	1	5	35	.4	6.4	93.2
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	54		1	53		.3	99.7
Tile layers' helpers.....	50	2	1	47	2.5	.8	96.7

The boilermakers and granite cutters were the only trades in which all the hour scales remained the same as in 1940. In addition to these two, the machinists, stonecutters, and steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers were the only trades which did not report any increases in maximum hours. All others except sign painters and plumbers' laborers reported at least two quotations with lengthened hour schedules.

Reduced hours were reported for small percentages of most of the journeymen and helpers, with the exception of the stonecutters, where slightly over 13 percent of the members were affected. All of these members belong to the same local in New York City. All the trades except the boilermakers, granite cutters, rodmen, structural-iron workers and marble setters' helpers had some quotations with reduced hours of work.

Overtime Rates

Double time was reported as the initial overtime rate in a majority of the quotations in all building trades, covering 60 percent of the union members included in the survey.⁵ Practically all of the other members were covered by an overtime rate of time and a half. In many instances, when the initial overtime rate was listed as time and a half, the extra hours permitted at this rate were limited, after which double time went into effect. Only 18 of a total of 3,326 quotations provided for overtime rates other than those mentioned above; in 14 of these no penalty rate was included, initial overtime being paid for at the regular rate, and the 4 other quotations reported that overtime was prohibited. (See table 12.)

About 55 percent of the journeyman quotations, including over 71 percent of the members, stipulated an overtime rate of twice the regular hourly wage. In contrast, the helper groups indicated the time and a half rate for about 79 percent of the members covered, including 61 percent of the quotations.

The structural-iron workers and rodmen observed an almost universal overtime rate of double time, as almost 98 percent of them were covered by agreements with this specification. In three other trades—boilermakers, elevator constructors, and plasterers—90 percent of the membership received double rates for overtime. In a half dozen journeyman trades—the glaziers, painters, paperhangers, sign painters, composition roofers, and slate and tile roofers—time and a half was more usual. A substantial majority of the cement finishers and

⁵ On July 22, 1941, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor entered into an agreement with the Office of Production Management covering certain labor policies in defense construction. Article 1 provided that all overtime on defense construction shall be paid on a basis of time and a half. Since this agreement was made after June 1, the date of the survey, it had no effect on the findings shown in this article.

stonecutters reported overtime at time and a half, but these quotations covered only small proportions of the members. This condition is explained by the fact that, usually, only the larger locals have obtained the double-time rate. The elevator constructors' helpers and steam fitters' helpers are the only helper and laborer trades that follow the general pattern of the journeymen in respect to overtime. Almost 97 percent of the elevator constructors' helpers and 89.5 percent of the steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers received double time for work in excess of the regular hours. The marble setters' helpers, tile layers helpers and plumbers' laborers also had a majority of their members receiving the double rate, most of them being in the larger locals.

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

Trade	Number of quotations showing initial overtime rates of—				Percentage of union members having initial overtime rates of—			
	Time and a half	Double time	Overtime prohibited	No penalty rate specified	Time and a half	Double time	Overtime prohibited	No penalty rate specified
All building trades.....	1,588	1,720	4	14	39.5	60.4	(1)	0.1
Journeymen.....	1,210	1,485	4	12	28.8	71.1	(1)	.1
Asbestos workers.....	31	38	-----	-----	26.8	73.2	-----	-----
Boilermakers.....	8	44	-----	-----	7.5	92.5	-----	-----
Bricklayers.....	21	63	-----	-----	10.8	89.2	-----	-----
Carpenters.....	57	72	-----	2	20.6	79.4	-----	(1)
Cement finishers.....	50	35	-----	-----	46.0	53.1	-----	.9
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	36	59	-----	1	34.3	65.1	-----	.6
Elevator constructors.....	30	97	-----	-----	9.0	91.0	-----	-----
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	210	252	-----	-----	38.3	61.7	-----	-----
Glaziers.....	63	14	-----	-----	54.3	45.7	-----	-----
Granite cutters.....	13	16	-----	-----	20.7	79.3	-----	-----
Lathers.....	14	76	-----	4	14.1	81.0	-----	4.9
Machinists.....	16	21	-----	-----	11.1	88.9	-----	-----
Marble setters.....	28	44	-----	-----	23.0	77.0	-----	-----
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	32	35	-----	-----	44.4	55.6	-----	-----
Painters.....	124	28	1	-----	57.7	42.3	(1)	-----
Paperhangers.....	64	12	-----	-----	80.0	20.0	-----	-----
Plasterers.....	23	63	-----	-----	8.8	91.2	-----	-----
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	25	64	-----	-----	19.3	80.7	-----	-----
Rodmen.....	1	70	-----	-----	2.1	97.9	-----	-----
Roofers, composition.....	86	27	-----	1	71.1	28.1	-----	.8
Roofers, slate and tile.....	45	21	-----	1	65.9	33.7	-----	.4
Sheet-metal workers.....	15	56	-----	-----	14.4	85.6	-----	-----
Sign painters.....	60	7	-----	-----	69.5	30.5	-----	-----
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	34	82	-----	-----	30.7	69.3	-----	-----
Stonecutters.....	55	21	3	2	30.9	66.7	1.6	.8
Stonemasons.....	23	52	-----	-----	16.2	83.8	-----	-----
Structural-iron workers.....	2	77	-----	-----	1.3	98.7	-----	-----
Tile layers.....	38	39	-----	-----	36.8	63.2	-----	-----
Helpers and laborers.....	378	235	-----	2	78.9	21.0	-----	.1
Building laborers.....	82	10	-----	2	87.1	12.8	-----	.1
Composition roofers' helpers.....	22	11	-----	-----	78.3	21.7	-----	-----
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	17	78	-----	-----	3.5	96.5	-----	-----
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	88	19	-----	-----	86.7	13.3	-----	-----
Marble setters' helpers.....	35	18	-----	-----	33.3	66.7	-----	-----
Plasterers' laborers.....	53	25	-----	-----	60.5	39.5	-----	-----
Plumbers' laborers.....	26	17	-----	-----	37.5	62.5	-----	-----
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	17	42	-----	-----	10.5	89.5	-----	-----
Tile layers' helpers.....	38	15	-----	-----	44.4	55.6	-----	-----

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Sunday Rates

Nine of every ten union members were covered by agreements stipulating a rate of double time for work on Sundays (see table 13). This provision was carried in 88 percent of the quotations for all trades. A slightly greater proportion of the helper and laborer membership than of the journeyman membership was covered by double-time rates for Sunday work. Time and a half rates were specified in practically all of the other quotations. Only 19 out of 3,326 quotations, covering about a tenth of 1 percent of the members, quoted other Sunday scales.

TABLE 13.—*Sunday Rates Provided in Building-Trades Union Agreements, June 1, 1941*

Trade	Number of quotations showing Sunday rates of—				Percentage of union members having Sunday rates of—			
	Time and a half	Double time	Sunday work prohibited	No penalty rate specified	Time and a half	Double time	Sunday work prohibited	No penalty rate specified
All building trades.....	359	2, 948	7	12	9.3	90.6	(1)	0.1
Journeymen.....	301	2, 393	7	10	10.0	89.9	(1)	.1
Asbestos workers.....	21	48			19.2	80.8		
Boilermakers.....	4	48			1.6	98.4		
Bricklayers.....		54				100.0		
Carpenters.....	11	119		1	2.7	97.3	(1)	
Cement finishers.....	5	81			1.6	98.4		
Electricians, inside wiremen.....	15	81			17.8	82.2		
Elevator constructors.....	3	124			.4	99.6		
Engineers, portable and hoisting.....	35	427			1.7	98.3		
Glaziers.....	22	55			11.4	88.6		
Granite cutters.....		27	2			99.0	1.0	
Lathers.....	4	85		5	.9	89.7		9.4
Machinists.....	2	35			1.2	98.8		
Marble setters.....	4	68			2.0	98.0		
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	5	62			5.6	94.4		
Painters.....	61	91	1		37.1	62.9	(1)	
Paperhangers.....	29	47			46.7	53.3		
Plasterers.....	9	77			3.3	96.7		
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	6	33			1.5	98.5		
Rodmen.....		71				100.0		
Roofers, composition.....	15	98	1		10.6	89.2	.2	
Roofers, slate and tile.....	8	58	1		8.0	91.4	.6	
Sheet-metal workers.....	3	68			7.6	92.4		
Sign painters.....	18	54		1	13.5	86.0		.5
Steam and sprinkler fitters.....	11	105			21.9	78.1		
Stonecutters.....	7	69	2	3	6.2	91.4	.4	2.0
Stonemasons.....		75				100.0		
Structural-iron workers.....		79				100.0		
Tile layers.....	3	74			2.2	97.8		
Helpers and laborers.....	58	555		2	6.5	93.4		.1
Building laborers.....	13	79		2	7.0	92.9		.1
Composition roofers' helpers.....	3	30			4.8	95.2		
Elevator constructors' helpers.....		95				100.0		
Hod carriers (masons' tenders).....	15	92			6.7	93.3		
Marble setters' helpers.....	6	47			3.4	96.6		
Plasterers' laborers.....	8	70			5.7	94.3		
Plumbers' laborers.....	4	39			5.1	94.9		
Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	2	57			.5	99.5		
Tile layers' helpers.....	7	46			5.3	94.7		

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Sunday work is commonly prohibited in the building-trades agreements except in case of emergency. Generally its necessity must be demonstrated and a permit obtained from the union before Sunday work may be undertaken. For defense construction projects such prohibitions and double penalty rates in local agreements have been superseded by the general agreement signed on July 22, 1941, by the building and construction trades department of the A. F. of L., which provides that where work is required during the interval from 5 p. m. Friday to 7 a. m. Monday, or on holidays, such work shall be paid for at the time and a half rate.

The bricklayers, stonemasons, rodmen, and structural-iron workers reported double time in all their quotations. The boilermakers, cement finishers, elevator constructors, engineers, granite cutters, machinists, marble setters, and plumbers had majorities of at least 98 percent of the members on the double-time standard. In addition to the 12 trades already mentioned, 7 others provided double time for a greater percentage of members than the average (90.6 percent) for all trades. Only the steam and sprinkler fitters (78.1 percent), painters (62.9 percent), and paperhangers (53.3 percent) had less than 80 percent of the members covered by double-time rates.

All trades in the helper group reported double time for over 90 percent of their members. All elevator constructors' helpers and practically all steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers were listed on the double-time basis. The building laborers and hod carriers reported the largest proportion (7.0 and 6.7 percent) under time and a half rates for Sunday work.

PART II

PROVISIONS IN UNION AGREEMENTS

The following discussion of the provisions generally included in building-trades agreements is based upon an analysis of 854 current agreements in the files of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wage and hour scales are not included (see part I) although general regulations pertaining to the payment of wages are discussed. Provisions in union constitutions and bylaws which have a bearing on working conditions are also included.

Methods of Negotiating Agreements

Almost half of the building-trades agreements studied were negotiated by permanent associations of contractors and individual unions. Usually, after the agreement between the union and the association has been consummated, nonassociation contractors are offered agreements containing identical terms, with the exception that some of the joint machinery for settling disputes between the union and association members, of necessity, is modified. In a few instances, advantages are given to association members, such as a provision that they shall have preference in obtaining union workmen. However, in a number of cases nonmembers of the contractors' association are required either to join the association before signing the agreement or to pay to the association, or the joint board of the association and the union, an amount of money equivalent to the association membership fee.

A number of agreements are negotiated by the individual unions with temporary associations of contractors through joint committees appointed for that purpose. Under such circumstances the accepted terms are incorporated either in a single agreement which each employer signs, or in separate identical agreements signed by each employer.

Where there is neither a permanent nor a temporary association of employers, the individual union, often after obtaining tacit acceptance from some of the leading contractors, prepares a contract which is automatically accepted by each union firm in the locality. Frequently a regular agreement including all of the usual provisions, is not made. Instead, the employers either sign a memorandum, or orally give

affirmation, agreeing to pay a specified wage and to abide by the working rules of the union.

In the methods described above, the agreements usually cover only union members of a single craft. If the territorial jurisdiction is so large that more than one or a number of locals of the craft have been organized, the separate locals combine into a district council and act as a unit for collective bargaining purposes. In a few cases a union representing one trade may ally itself with a closely related trade for the purpose of obtaining an agreement. Examples of this are the tile layers and tile layers' helpers, and the plasterers and plasterers' laborers.

In a considerable number of cities, blanket agreements covering all or most trades are entered into between the local building-trades council, as agent for the separate local unions, and general contractors either separately or in associations. Usually only the basic provisions are included, the employers agreeing by reference to observe the established working rules of the respective local unions in the employment of its particular members.

In a few cases the Building-Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor acting in conjunction with local building-trades councils or unions has entered into agreements covering large public construction projects.

A few trades, notably the elevator constructors, sprinkler fitters, and tile and marble setters, have agreements negotiated between the international unions and the national associations of contractors. Other crafts, such as the bricklayers, have negotiated international agreements with firms doing interstate, national, or international business. These national agreements generally define the craft jurisdictions, establish general working conditions, and provide for a national board of conciliation or arbitration to which are referred disputes which cannot be settled locally. Wage and hour scales, however, are generally left to the locals to be incorporated in supplementary agreements.

The sheet-metal workers and the asbestos workers have adopted standard-agreement forms which are used by nearly all their local unions, thus establishing uniform working conditions throughout these crafts, excepting, of course, the provisions relating to wages and hours, which vary between localities. The ironworkers have drawn up a standard set of working rules which are used by practically all locals.

Local agreements are frequently influenced by constitutional provisions of the international unions. For instance, the electrical workers, operating engineers, granite cutters, lathers, ironworkers, plasterers and cement finishers, and the painters and paperhangers all have constitutional provisions requiring the local unions to obtain approval from their international offices before their agreements can

be made effective. In effect, this makes the international officers additional parties to the approved agreements. In several other trades the locals must obtain approval from their parent organizations on working rules, trade rules, and bylaws, but not wage rates and hours.

In a number of instances, constitutional limitations or requirements are placed upon the subjects which the local unions may include in their agreements. The bricklayers, carpenters, painters and paperhangers, and plasterers and cement finishers are prohibited from agreeing to work only for members of an employers' association; the plumbers, steamfitters, and painters and paperhangers' locals are prohibited from establishing other than a uniform wage scale for the same class of work; the plumbers and steamfitters may not sign an agreement containing a clause which prohibits sympathetic strikes; and the bricklayers, hod carriers, and tile, marble, and terrazzo helpers are required to include an arbitration or conciliation clause in every agreement.

Many of the agreements specify definite qualifications which must be met by each contractor who desires to become a party thereto. The most common is a requirement that he maintain valid workmen's compensation insurance. Appearing less frequently are the requirements that he comply with unemployment compensation and social security legislation. Most of the electrical workers' agreements state that the employer must furnish proof of his ability to meet pay-roll obligations. This provision is also found in some agreements of the other trades. Agreements for trades such as plumbing or electric wiring, in which contractors are frequently obliged to have licenses, often require that the employer be licensed before signing the agreement. The asbestos workers' standard agreement requires the maintenance of an office separate from the contractor's home. Other agreements for various trades require the maintenance of a telephone.

A few agreements specify a minimum number of man-hours or man-days per year which a contractor must guarantee a member of the union in order to be recognized as an employer. Some of the agreements state that one journeyman must be employed continuously.

Duration of the Agreements

The great majority of building-trades agreements are made for a period of 1 year. Comparatively few have specified terms exceeding 1 year, but most of them provide that the agreement shall continue in effect indefinitely until either of the parties shall give notice of a desired change. Notice periods most frequently are 90 days before the expiration date, although a large number call for 60- or 30-day notices. Some of the agreements state that the provisions may be

changed at any time by mutual consent, with the further stipulation that the changes will not go into effect until 90, 60, or 30 days after they have been agreed upon.

In some instances it is provided that the wage or hour sections may be opened for reconsideration without affecting other portions of the contract. The initiation of these changes usually is dependent on the change in cost of living or changes in scales for other unions. The elevator constructors depend entirely on the scales of other trades for determining their hourly rate, the change having been reduced to an automatic process according to a set formula. New agreements often state that any changes in wage or hour scales are not to be effective on any work under contract previous to the expiration of the old agreement.

Union Status

The closed shop is almost universally provided in the building-trades agreements. Three-fourths definitely state that only good-standing members of the signatory local union or, in the event that a sufficient number of union members are not available, men who are willing to join the union, shall be employed on any work of their craft undertaken by the signatory employers. Most of those agreements in which this provision is not specifically stated contain sections extending the agreement to include application of the working rules of the local unions. These almost invariably incorporate the closed-shop principle. In a very small number of agreements which do not provide for the closed shop, the employers agree to give preference to union members in hiring workmen. In a few others the employer agrees to hire union workmen but no specific provision is made which bans nonunion men.

Agreements covering individual trades rarely ever require that the job be manned entirely by union labor, but those made by the local building-trades councils provide for the closed shop for all trades on the job. In addition several trades, principally those covering masonry work, often refuse to work with other than union helpers even though these usually belong to separate unions.

A considerable number of agreements state that any subcontractors used by the signatory employer must also be governed by the conditions of the agreement.

AIDS TO ENFORCEMENT

A majority of the agreements provide that properly accredited representatives of the unions may visit the jobs during working hours to interview union members or to observe whether or not the agreement provisions are being followed. In a number of cases it is also provided that the employers' pay-roll records shall be open to union

inspection. Under some agreements each employer is required to furnish the union with a copy of his weekly pay roll. Others state that, upon request of another union member on the job, any member must show his pay envelope in order to check on the employer.

A few agreements require the employer to report each job to the union before work is started and to post on the job a card issued by the union certifying that the job has been registered. This enables the union to keep its members informed of employment opportunities and to inquire into general conditions on the job. In this way possible future disputes over minor misunderstandings or technicalities may be eliminated. The individual member seeking work is also aided when he knows that the job has been officially sanctioned by his union.

The job steward is the agent of the union on the job. He is responsible for the certification of union employees hired direct by the employer. It is his duty to aid in enforcing agreement provisions by reporting all violations to his business agent.

UNION HIRING

The mandatory hiring of employees through the union office is not a customary provision in building-trades agreements. About one-eighth of the agreements state that all hiring shall be done in this manner although, in actual practice, many more contractors voluntarily use the union office as an employment agency. Several agreements specify that stated proportions of each crew, most frequently 50 percent, shall be furnished by the union office and that the employer may engage the other union workmen as he sees fit. Others state that overtime work or extra-shift work must be done by members furnished by the union; sometimes this is limited to a certain percentage. A few provide that an employer found guilty of an agreement violation shall be required to obtain his force through the union office for a definite period—usually 1 year. Two or three agreements specify that the union “for just cause” or “for the benefit of the trade” may remove any or all journeymen from a job and replace them with mechanics of the union’s choice.

Practically all of the agreements providing for the closed shop state that in case the union is unable to furnish the workmen needed, the employer may hire nonmembers who shall be granted working permits by the union. Usually these permit men must either be replaced by union men when available or must make application for membership in the union.

THE CHECK-OFF

The check-off method of collecting union dues is practically never provided in building-trades agreements. This is largely due to the fact that building tradesmen work intermittently, and frequently

change employers, so that it would be difficult to keep employers informed concerning the proper deduction to be made from the pay of their particular employees on pay days.

In practice most building-trades unions insure the payment of dues by requiring the job stewards periodically to inspect the dues books of all members on their jobs and to report all delinquents to the business agent. In some cases the stewards are also authorized to collect dues from all members working with them.

WORKING EMPLOYERS

About a fourth of the agreements place some restrictions upon employers who work in other than a supervisory capacity. Many agreements prohibit the use of tools by employers. This provision is included in the standard-agreement form of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, and appears in practically all of their local agreements.

A considerable number of agreements permit only one member of an employing firm or partnership to work on the job; generally such working employers must be accompanied by at least one journeyman. A number of the plumbers' and electricians' agreements permit the employer to work alone on emergency or repair work; a few permit the employer to work alone on new construction requiring less than 3 man-days of labor. A small number of agreements allow two members of a firm to work and a few require only that not over half of any crew may be members of the employing firm. A very small number of agreements require working employers to be members of the union. Generally it is required that working employers observe the hour scales and working rules applying to employees.

Most of the unions have rules governing those of their own membership who wish to become contractors and these rules are often incorporated in the agreements. Generally such members are required to take out a withdrawal card which certifies to their honorary separation from the union. They are then required to sign the regular trade agreement as contractors, and are prohibited from working as journeymen for others. A withdrawal card sometimes deprives a member of a regular journeyman's status for the period of 1 year. In other cases, if a contractor decides to give up his employer's status he must return his withdrawal card and is generally prohibited from engaging in contracting for 1 year thereafter.

Exceptions to the above provisions are found in a few bricklayers' agreements whereby members are permitted to contract for the furnishing of labor and material on small jobs, usually limited to \$100, without withdrawing from the union.

FOREMEN

Since foremen in the building trades have more than supervisory duties, and usually work with tools along with their crews, at least until the number of journeymen under their supervision reaches a fixed number, they are often included under the terms of the agreements and are practically always required to be members of the union. Many agreements specifically state that foremen must adhere to the same hour and overtime provisions applying to journeymen. However, the foreman always is considered the agent of the employer with power to hire and fire in accordance with the terms in the agreement, and he is not subject to censure or discipline by the union for the execution of his employer's instructions. It is customarily understood that the employer may hire foremen of his own choice, even under those agreements calling for hiring of other employees through the union office. Foremen receive rates of about \$1 per day more than the journeymen.

Generally the employment of a foreman is required only when there are a specified number of workmen on a job. This number ranges from 2 to 10. Occasionally, it is required that every job shall have a foreman and that a man working alone must be given foreman's wages. If the employer has a practical knowledge of the trade he is usually permitted to act as foreman of his own job. A number of agreements provide certain qualifications for foremen, the most frequent being that they be American citizens and members of the union for a specified number of years.

Wage Regulations

TIME OF WAGE PAYMENT

Nearly all of the agreements specify a weekly pay period and a majority name the day of the week, usually Friday, which shall be pay day. The great majority specifically state that pay shall be distributed during working hours, generally on the job. Should the employer elect to pay at his office he is usually required to allow the men to go to the office during regular working hours, and to pay them for the necessary time and transportation. About one in every five agreements provides that, should the pay not be distributed before quitting time on pay day, the men shall receive pay for the time spent waiting for their money. In a number of agreements this penalty time is limited to a maximum of 2 days, and frequently this waiting-time pay is at the rate of time and a half or double time. Usually, if settlement has not been made within a period of several days, the union will refuse to permit work to be continued until pay-roll demands have been met.

A majority of agreements give the employer 1 or 2 days' time to prepare his pay roll, the end of the pay period and pay day being 1 or 2 days apart. Payment by cash or check is usually permitted, although not specifically mentioned in most agreements. Sometimes the employer must pay the fee needed to cash the checks. The privilege of paying by check is often withdrawn if the employer has issued checks not covered by sufficient funds. A considerable number of agreements require each man's pay to be contained in an envelope upon which shall be entered his name, the net amount paid, and the details concerning any deductions from his gross earnings for the week.

It is a general rule that men who are discharged or laid off shall be paid at once. Men who quit voluntarily usually must wait until the regular pay day for their money, although a few agreements specify that they shall be paid at once if they have given sufficient notice for the preparation of their pay.

MINIMUM PAY

Regular workmen reporting for work at starting time, in the absence of previous instructions not to report, and any men who are ordered to report, but are not given a full day's work, are frequently guaranteed a minimum amount of pay. The amount guaranteed for reporting is most often 2 hours' pay, although a half day's pay is provided in a number of agreements. Such guarantees, however, do not cover inability to go to work or to continue work because of weather conditions. Many engineers' agreements provide for employment on a weekly or monthly basis at a lower equivalent rate than on a straight hourly basis. In these cases pay for the entire period is guaranteed, unless, of course, the employee is absent from work for personal reasons.

PIECE WORK AND SUBCONTRACTING LABOR

Lumping or contracting to perform a given amount of work for a flat price is prohibited in the rules of nearly every union, and the prohibition is expressly stated in a great many agreements. Piece work is likewise generally prohibited although the application of wood lath on a piece-work basis is allowed in a few agreements.

Hour Regulations

◀ REGULATION OF SHIFTS

A considerable number of the agreements contain provisions permitting shift work under particular conditions, generally on condition that the shifts will be used for at least 3 or 5 days. Special permission from the union is invariably required. Some of the agreements stipu-

late that the first or regular day shift shall work 8 hours, the second shift 7½, and the third 7, all of the shifts receiving pay for 8 hours. Others specify 7 hours for the second and third shifts. The general working rules of the ironworkers as well as some agreements covering other trades state that when two shifts are used each shall work 7½ hours, and when three shifts are used each shall work 7 hours for 8 hours' pay. Several electricians' agreements provide 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work. In all cases it is required that no workmen be used on more than one shift on a straight-time basis.

On defense work, uniform shift arrangements have been made in the general agreement entered into on July 22, 1941, by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., whereby all shifts work 7½ hours and receive pay for 8 hours.

HOLIDAY WORK

Holiday work is commonly allowed only upon the issuance of a permit by the union when proved to be necessary, and is almost always required to be paid for at double-time rates except on defense work where time and one-half is paid under the Building Trades Department agreement. Labor Day work is frequently even more stringently restricted, being permitted only when necessary for the preservation of life or property. The standard-agreement form used by the asbestos workers requires triple wages for all work on Labor Day.

Except for engineers and foremen working on a weekly or monthly basis, no wages are paid for holidays if no work is performed.

Over 80 percent of the agreements specify the holidays on which no work is to be performed. The number of holidays ranges from 3 to 11, 6 or 7 being specified in more than half the agreements. The holidays generally listed are New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Frequently included as holidays are Armistice Day, Washington's Birthday, Election Day, Lincoln's Birthday, and Columbus Day. Various other holidays are specified in certain agreements, most of these being State holidays such as Admission Day in California and San Jacinto Day in Texas. The agreements providing as many as 10 or 11 holidays are mostly for New York City or Boston.

Seniority and Sharing of Work

Seniority is rarely treated in the agreements of the building trades. In occasional agreements with firms which normally offer comparatively steady employment to a regular crew of men, such as sign-painting companies, larger glazing firms, or stone-cutting shops,

seniority is applied, on the shop basis, in respect to lay-offs occasioned by slack work.

Work-sharing requirements are contained in relatively few agreements. Some provide that all overtime or work outside the regular hours must be given to workers supplied by the union from its unemployed list. Others provide that, in case a specified proportion of the union is unemployed, the union may restrict the working time of its members to less than the normal weekly hours. Others specifically limit the weekly hours of individuals, but not of the shop or job, to less than normal during slack seasons. In a few cases the employer agrees to allow the union periodically to rotate a fixed percentage of his workmen.

The majority of the plans for sharing work are based upon regulations applied by the unions to their own members rather than through agreements with the employers. Generally this amounts to the establishment of an unemployed list from which members are taken in rotation as calls for workers are received. The members who are sent out may usually work to the completion of the job, although they are sometimes restricted to a limited period. 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. Usually these plans are operated by the various unions. In New York City, however, several trades have made agreements whereby the employment-rotation system is administered by a joint committee of the unions and the employers' association.

Working Rules

Every building-trades union has a set of rules which define the duties and obligations of both employer and employee in respect to the performance of their regular work. In nearly all agreements some or all of these rules are stated as being binding upon both parties. Frequently the working-rules sections of the agreements are detailed and exhaustive. In other cases only the rules covering a few specific situations are made part of the contract. A number of agreements do not enumerate specific rules, but incorporate the established working rules of the union merely by reference. The rules vary considerably between cities and between crafts. The topics most frequently covered are included in the following discussion.

MATERIAL AND TOOL RESTRICTIONS

Quite often the agreements state that there shall be no restriction upon the use of any materials except those made by prison labor. Union-made material requirements appear in several of the agreements, principally among the electricians and plumbers. A small

number prohibit the use of materials considered dangerous to the health of the workmen.

Restrictions on tools are not often made. About 20 percent of the agreements specifically state that there shall be no limitations upon the use of any tools. However, some of the painters' agreements limit the size of the brush or the use of a spray machine; a few bricklayers' agreements state that mortar or cement may not be spread with any other implement but the trowel; several cement finishers' agreements prohibit the use of the frezno trowel or a floating or troweling machine; several building laborers' agreements limit the size of the shovels to be used to size No. 2 or to a weight of 5½ pounds, or specify that long-handled shovels must be used whenever possible; most of the granite cutters' agreements prohibit the use of a hand surfacer or bumper; and the stone cutters generally impose limitations on the size and use of pneumatic hammers.

FURNISHING AND MAINTENANCE OF TOOLS

In nearly all building operations it is customary for the workmen to furnish, for their own use, the ordinary hand tools used in their work. The employer is expected to supply all the more unusual tools, power tools, and heavy or large equipment. To avoid possible question as to what tools each shall furnish many agreements specify the tools to be supplied by each. The requirements necessarily vary between crafts and the provisions for particular crafts frequently vary in details between cities. By way of example, plumbers and steam fitters are generally required to furnish all necessary wrenches up to a 14-inch size, and journeymen paperhangers must furnish their own straightedges or cutters.

Inasmuch as it is frequently impracticable to remove personal tools from the job each night, a considerable number of agreements specify that precautions must be taken to protect them from fire or theft when the workmen are not on the job. The employer is generally required to supply a substantial locker or safe place in which tools may be locked, and is usually required to reimburse employees for the loss of tools or clothes through fire or theft. A number of agreements specify the maximum amounts an employee may claim for such losses.

Edged tools dull rapidly and frequently need to be reset or sharpened if good workmanship and efficient production are to be maintained. In order that the sharpening may not be neglected and that it shall be done properly, many agreements, especially the carpenters', specify that setting or sharpening shall be done during working hours, either by the journeymen using the tools or by a journeyman designated to sharpen tools for the crew.

TRAVEL BETWEEN JOBS OR JOB AND OFFICE

Many of the agreements permit individual employees to use their own automobiles in their daily trips to and from work and to haul their own tools to and from the job at the beginning and end of the work, but not otherwise. The transfer of workmen between jobs or any necessary trips between the jobs and the office occurring during a day's work is customarily the employers' obligation. Frequently the agreements specifically state that the employer must furnish such transportation and pay for the time consumed.

Generally the transportation of the employers' equipment in employees' cars is either strictly limited or prohibited entirely. These restrictions serve not only to prevent some employers from taking advantage of their employees who possess automobiles, but also to prevent such workmen from having preference over others in obtaining employment through offering the use of their cars, which in effect would amount to a rebate on their wages.

In some cases when jobs are inaccessible through regular public transportation systems, employers are permitted to arrange with employees who have cars to transport other men to and from work. Such circumstances are generally restricted and the compensation to be given the car owner is specified.

VOLUME OF WORK

Few of the agreements or working rules explicitly restrict the amount of work to be performed by a workman in a day. On the contrary, about a fourth of the agreements expressly prohibit any such limitations. Complementary to this provision, some agreements prohibit the employer from establishing time standards for specific jobs and from requiring workmen to turn in detailed work sheets showing the time spent on particular operations. A few lathers' agreements specify the maximum amount of lathing to be done in a day or state the minimum that shall be considered a "fair" day's work, and a number of bricklayers' agreements state that no mechanic may work "ahead of the line."

QUALITY OF WORK

A number of agreements specify the minimum quality of the work to be installed and require that both the employees and the employer shall observe such standards. In many cases the standards are described in detail. In other cases reference is merely made to recognized standards established by law or adopted by the standards committees of national organizations.

A majority of the electrical workers' agreements state that imperfect work must be corrected by the employee during working hours on his own time. Several agreements covering plumbers, mosaic and terrazzo workers, tile setters, and helpers for the mosaic, tile, and terrazzo workers include similar provisions. In a number of instances, quality committees composed of employers and journeymen are set up to rule on conditions of this sort.

DISCHARGE

Because building mechanics change employers frequently and are accustomed to being hired on a day-to-day basis, and to being laid off without notice in accordance with the need for their services, they do not consider discharge (for cause) to be the serious matter that it becomes in industries where continuous employment with one employer is the rule. As a result, differentiation between discharge for cause and lay-off due to lack of work is seldom made. Very frequently the term "discharge" is used in the agreements to mean any termination of employment initiated by the employer regardless of the circumstances.

Restrictions upon discharge are very infrequent. On the contrary, a considerable number of agreements specifically affirm the employers' right to discharge without limitation. A comparatively small number of agreements do restrict the discharge of a job steward by requiring that he be retained for the duration of the job, and many prohibit discharge because of union activity.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Minimum standards of safety are frequently established by State laws and city ordinances, and by the adoption of safety codes by the national associations of contractors. The agreements, therefore, do not generally provide extensive safety regulations. Less than half contain any references to safety.

The requirements that are stated in the agreements generally relate to the construction of scaffolds or to the use of particularly hazardous equipment. The minimum specifications for scaffolds are frequently given in detail, although many agreements merely require that standards established elsewhere shall be observed. Some agreements state that refusal to work from an unsafe scaffold shall not be grounds for discharge, but do not define what constitutes safe construction.

A few agreements require the employer to furnish masks or protective glasses to men using certain machines and to provide guards on power cutting machines. The granite cutters' agreements frequently require surfacing machines to be enclosed or to be kept a specified distance from unprotected workmen. In a few cases the use of open

salamanders is prohibited, and lathers are sometimes required to be furnished sterile blue nails when it is necessary for them to hold the nails in their mouths.

A number of agreements require employers to furnish rubber boots and raincoats to men working in concrete or in mud and rain. Painters' agreements sometimes prohibit the use of poisonous materials, or specifically permit the use of gloves by the workmen. Plasterers' agreements sometimes require buildings in which they are working to be enclosed and heated during winter months.

ORIGINAL CONTRACTOR CLAUSE

In a few agreements the union agrees to recognize only one employer of the craft on any particular job. In effect this requires that all work of a particular craft on any one project must be awarded to one contractor, and once started must be completed by the contractor to whom it was originally awarded. This provision is designed mainly to insure that, should the contractor stop work because of failure to receive payments agreed upon, the work may not be completed by another union firm without a settlement being made with the original contractor. Subcontracting, when permitted, usually must be done under the same union conditions covering the primary contractor.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKING RULES

Many agreements contain minor working rules of limited application which run into innumerable variations. Examples of these are: When construction rises above certain heights elevators must be installed; painters shall start each week in clean white overalls; drop cloths furnished by employers shall be clean and sanitary; sign painters shall not be responsible for damage caused by paint carried by the wind; materials must be distributed on the job and made conveniently available to the journeymen.

Out-of-Town Work

Most of the agreements provide that when workmen are sent out of town the employer shall provide round-trip transportation, pay at straight time for travel during regular working hours, and room and board while away from home. The wages to be paid on such work are usually whichever is higher—the home rate or the prevailing rate where the job is located. Some agreements specify that men shall be guaranteed full time while away from home. In a few instances the agreements require an employer taking an out-of-town job to send at least one man from the local union to superintend the work.

The bylaws of the international unions require members who wish to work outside the jurisdiction of their own local unions to apply for a

permit from the local in whose jurisdiction they desire to work. These permits are issued subject to the local bylaws and the holder is required to observe all of the local agreement provisions and the local working rules.

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, it is commonly required that the contractor furnish transportation or pay the excess fare. Traveling time between the city line, or some fixed radius from the city hall, and the job is required to be paid at the straight-time rate in about one-fourth of the agreements. In a few instances it is required that arrangements be made so that the men may be at the city line, or city railroad station, within a half hour of both starting and quitting times, or the overtime rate shall apply.

Out-of-Town Contractors

Only those out-of-town firms which have accepted the local union's agreement terms and working rules are considered "fair." Inasmuch as most agreements require contractors to employ only members of the local union signing the agreement, the importation of outside workers is, in effect, prohibited unless such workmen are given working permits by the local union. The permits do not allow the holders to accept less than the local rate of wages, but do not prevent their receiving their home scale if it is higher.

Some agreements specifically state that a definite proportion of local members must be employed on jobs performed by out-of-town firms. This is a constitutional provision of the lathers, roofers, plasterers and cement finishers, and ironworkers, who require 50 percent to be local men, and of the painters and paperhangers, who require 75 percent. Should the local union have an insufficient number of members available, the agreements usually permit the contractor to hire union men from other localities or nonunion men on condition that they join the local union.

In a number of agreements, the out-of-town contractor is permitted to bring only one employee with him to act as foreman on the job. A few agreements specify that the union shall give preference to local firms in furnishing workmen when labor is scarce.

Apprentices

Many of the international unions have provisions in their constitutions specifying the term of apprenticeship, the age limits for apprentices, and the number permitted. Other details are generally delegated to the local unions.

The constitutional limitations on the number of apprentices are generally based upon the number of journeymen working for the firms which employ apprentices. The plasterers and cement finishers are limited to 2 apprentices in any local union having less than 25 members and the lathers to 1 to a local and 1 additional for each 5 members. The constitutional limitations applying to any 1 firm are: One to four journeymen for sheet-metal workers and ornamental-iron workers; 1 to a shop with an additional 1 for each 5 members employed, with a limit of 5 for any 1 firm for plumbers and steam fitters; 1 to 5 with a limit of 5 for stone cutters; 1 to 6 with a limit of 3 to a gang for granite cutters; and 1 to 7 for structural-iron workers. The constitutions of the bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, and painters and paperhangers specifically, and those of the asbestos workers and engineers impliedly, delegate the number of apprentices to the local unions.

The limitations set in the constitutions are maxima. They may be, and frequently are, made more restrictive by the local unions. In the application of the limitations, the local unions frequently give preference in admission to apprenticeship to sons of members or of contractors, or to helpers who are already working in the trade. In a few trades in which there are established systems of helpers such as marble setters or tile layers, local unions sometimes make no provisions for apprentices and require that new journeymen be taken from among the experienced helpers.

The minimum age for apprentices specified in the constitutions varies from 15 to 18 years. The maximum age is usually 21 to 22 years, although the asbestos workers extend the entrance age to 25 years and the iron workers to 30 years.

The minimum terms of apprenticeship specified in the international constitutions are: 5 years for plumbers and steam fitters; 4 years for asbestos workers, carpenters, plasterers and cement finishers, sheet-metal workers, and stone cutters; 3 years for bricklayers, granite cutters, and painters and paperhangers; and 2 years for lathers and iron workers. The bricklayers' constitution further requires that apprentices attend a technical night school for 1 year or complete an approved home-study course, and that of the plumbers and steam fitters requires school attendance under the Federal training plan where such facilities are available.

Detailed regulation of apprenticeship is not generally made a part of the agreements. Frequently, only the wage scale and the permitted ratio of apprentices to journeymen on any one job are given. Comparatively complete statements of apprenticeship regulations appear in about 15 percent of the agreements. A number of agreements specify that the regulations governing apprentices shall be established

by a joint board, but customarily the implication is that apprentices shall be employed on the basis of rules adopted by the local unions.

The regulations governing the training of apprentices, as expressed in the agreements and working rules of the local unions, vary greatly. The more extensive regulations usually are found in the larger cities, particularly in those crafts that have established joint boards of control with employer participation. These regulations frequently require that the employer of an apprentice be able to give him well-rounded training in the craft; that he agree to keep the apprentice fully employed throughout his term; that he require the apprentice to attend trade school; and that he make periodic reports to the apprenticeship committee regarding the apprentice's conduct and progress. In most cases apprentices are not allowed to change employers except upon special permit from the apprenticeship committee or upon the occasion of their employer's retirement from business.

Most of the local unions require each apprentice to pass an examination at the end of his term before granting him a journeyman's card. These examinations are generally conducted by a committee of the union although a joint employer-union board is frequently given this authority. Some local unions require a written examination or an oral test, while in others it consists of a practical demonstration on the job. In others, the applicant is considered qualified for journeymanship 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.

The entrance wage rate for apprentices is usually about one-third of the journeymen's rate, with specified increases every 6 months or each year. Generally the trades having the longer terms have proportionately lower starting rates. The working rules generally require that an apprentice work in company with a journeyman and prohibit his being placed in charge of a job.

Older or Disabled Workers

The employment of older men in a specified ratio to the size of each crew is required under a number of agreements. The requirement is most frequently that there shall be at least one superannuated man, or man of the age of 55 or over, among each 5, 7, or 10 journeymen employed.

The agreements rarely specify actual wage differentials in favor of older or partially disabled workers, but in a few instances indicate that special arrangements may be made in individual cases when workers are unable to hold employment at the regular rate of wages. A number of local unions have provisions to this effect in their working rules, which may be assumed to be followed in practice, although not spe-

cifically written into the agreements. Generally the method followed is for the union, after investigation, to issue a privilege card to the individual member. This card authorizes his employment at less than the contract rate. In some cases the privilege card specifies the rate at which the holder may be hired. More frequently the privileged member is allowed to make his own arrangements regarding wages.

Adjustment of Disputes

STEWARDS

Nearly all building-trades unions require one of their members in each shop or on each job to act as steward or union representative. Usually the steward is appointed by the business agent although sometimes he is elected by the workmen on the job. The duties generally assigned to the steward are to examine the union cards of all men employed on the job, to see that all provisions of the agreement are observed, and to report all violations to the union. In many instances he is required to collect any delinquent dues owed the union by members on his job and to see that injured men are properly cared for.

In connection with disputes and grievances not many agreements or working rules specifically require the steward to do more than to report them to the union. Occasionally, however, he is authorized to present grievances to the foreman and to attempt settlement on the job. In a few instances the steward may stop all work on the job if nonunion men are employed, and he is sometimes authorized to call time or close the job for the day in case of inclement weather.

Generally it is required that the steward's union duties shall not interfere with the performance of his regular work for the employer. On the other hand, discrimination against him because of his union duties is prohibited. Frequently it is required that the steward be the last man of the crew to be laid off.

BUSINESS AGENTS

Most local building-trades unions with sufficient membership to carry the expense have a full-time paid representative called the "business agent." The business agent serves as the union's contact man and enforcement officer. He is required to keep a record of all union jobs in the district, to see that stewards are appointed, to investigate all reports of grievances or agreement violations, to assist members in securing employment, and generally to look after the interests and business of the union. Also, he is usually the one who represents his union in the meetings of the building-trades council.

Few of the agreements specifically state that the business agent shall deal with the employer in settling grievances or disputes. In

practice, however, most grievances are handled in the initial stages by the business agent and employer, and the great majority of the problems that arise are settled by them.

The extent to which the business agent may commit the union is generally established in the bylaws of the local union and varies from city to city. In a few locals his handling of grievances or disputes is limited to instructions given him by the executive or grievance committee, and frequently any concessions that he may have to make to secure a settlement must be approved by the union. In actual practice the business agent often takes the initiative under the assumption that he is best qualified to handle the many problems of negotiation and enforcement.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

The committees within the local unions to whom grievance matters are referred are variously termed "grievance committees," "adjustment committees," or the "general executive committee." Generally these committees are empowered either to meet with the employers in grievance discussions or to instruct the business agent regarding the arrangements that he shall make in such meetings, and to recommend appropriate action to the union. Relatively few of the agreements specifically mention these committees, their participation in adjustments being based upon custom or the bylaws of the local unions.

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES

A number of the agreements which are signed by permanent employers' associations provide that the executive officer of the association shall represent the members of the association in all grievance discussions with the union, even when the matter under consideration affects but one firm. Any decision reached by the officer in conference with the union representative is made binding upon the association members.

JOINT BOARDS

Two-fifths of the agreements provide for the creation of permanent joint boards composed of an equal number of union and employer representatives to whom disputes may be referred. Such arrangements are confined almost exclusively to agreements signed by permanent associations of employers. The joint boards are charged with the duty of enforcing the agreement and with interpreting any of the agreement provisions that may be questioned. In some cases they are authorized to draw up supplemental regulations governing both parties to the agreements, and are frequently entrusted with the control of apprentices and the creation of standards of competition and workmanship. In addition, about 16 percent of the joint boards are empowered to handle proposed changes in the agreements.

Although the submission of grievances to these joint boards is sometimes required without previous action by the union and employer, generally it is implied that attempts at direct settlement have been made previous to submission. The joint boards are usually required to meet promptly for the consideration of disputes and frequently must render their decision within a specified time. Any decision by a majority of the board is made binding upon both parties to the agreement.

In contrast to permanent joint boards, about 10 percent of the agreements provide for the creation of joint boards only when disputes cannot be settled by direct negotiations between the union and employer. These temporary joint boards are limited to consideration of the dispute which caused their creation.

Generally the joint boards are permitted to establish their own rules governing the submission of questions and the procedure in reaching a decision. The power to compel either union or association member to appear at their hearings is frequently specified, as is the authority to impose fines or other discipline upon proven violators of the agreement.

ARBITRATION

Nearly half of all the agreements provide for final determination of disputes by arbitration. About two-thirds of the agreements which provide for joint boards stipulate the appointment of an arbitrator in case the joint boards are unable to reach a decision. Generally the provision in these agreements is that, in case of disagreement, the joint board shall select a single impartial umpire who shall cast the deciding vote. Several agreements state that the umpire shall be chosen by a specified local public official. In a very few cases the impartial member of the board is selected by either side winning the toss of a coin. Several agreements require the selection of an entirely new board of arbitrators, composed of equal union and employer representatives plus an impartial member when the joint board is unable to reach a decision. Permanent impartial chairmen are required to be selected by the joint boards under a small number of agreements.

Agreements negotiated with individual employers frequently do not include arbitration provisions. Those that do, generally provide for the appointment of one union and one employer representative who then select an outsider as the third member of the arbitration board.

Generally the disputes which are to be arbitrated are limited to those arising from the interpretation or application of the current agreement. Only about 3 percent of all the agreements provide

specific arbitration machinery for formulating new agreements. A small number specifically exclude questions relating to craft jurisdiction or to union conditions.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OFFICES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The standard agreement of the elevator constructors provides that disputes which cannot be settled locally shall be referred to a national joint board which is called the "national arbitrating committee." A similar provision is also included in several tile layers' agreements. A number of bricklayers' agreements state that if a dispute cannot be settled by the local joint boards it is to be referred to the international officers for settlement. A majority of the electricians' agreements specify that local disputes shall be referred either to the international officers or to the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. A small number of agreements in the other trades provide for intervention by the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor, or by State mediation boards.

The national agreement covering defense work states that all grievances and disputes shall be settled by conciliation and arbitration and sets up a board of review, composed of a representative of the Government agencies, a representative of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and a representative of the Office of Production Management, to settle them.

Strikes and Lock-Outs

Restrictions are placed upon strikes and lock-outs in about 60 percent of the agreements. In the majority of these, the restriction is expressed as "pending arbitration" although a considerable number make no qualifications whatever. General strikes, ordered by the building-trades council, and general lock-outs, ordered by the combined employers' associations, are excepted from the prohibition against strikes or lock-outs in about 10 percent of the cases. The standard agreement of the asbestos workers specifically sanctions this type of stoppage. A number of agreements specifically allow sympathetic strikes. The strike to maintain union conditions is permitted in numerous agreements. Both of these latter types of strikes are usually allowed in agreements made by the electrical workers. Under the agreement made by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. covering defense work, strikes for any cause are prohibited.

Only 5 percent of the agreements contain a specific prohibition of jurisdictional strikes, although those contracts which state "there shall be no strikes during the life of this agreement" may be assumed to

include jurisdictional disputes as well as those arising between union and employer. The agreement made by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. for defense construction, specifically prohibits stoppages on account of jurisdictional disputes.

In addition to the restrictions placed upon strikes in the agreements, each local union is bound by the strike provisions contained in the constitutions and rules of their international associations. In all cases approval must be obtained from the international office in advance if the local union is to receive any assistance or strike benefits from the international. In some cases an unauthorized strike renders the local union liable to suspension.

A number of the international constitutions require a two-thirds affirmative vote of the local union's membership, present at a special meeting called to consider strike action, before approval of the international may be requested. Generally, approval of a strike by the international is contingent upon proof that all other methods of settling the dispute have been tried and have failed. In most cases it is required that the strike call be delayed, following application for approval, until the international can send a representative into the district to investigate and to make a final effort to bring about a settlement.

Jurisdictional Controversies

Methods for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between unions are rarely made part of the employer-union agreement. Minor disputes are often settled by the business agents of the contesting unions. A few of the large cities have their own employer-union organization for handling jurisdictional controversies.

The Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has set up a plan for handling disputes of this type. Under the procedure both claimants submit briefs to the local building-trades council, which in turn forwards them to the president of the department at Washington. The latter official, after consulting with the international officials of the unions concerned, renders a "spot" decision, this decision to cover only the specific job in dispute. The case is then handed to a permanent national referee who is empowered to award the specific type of work permanently to the union which he believes has the greatest right to it. During all of these proceedings stoppages are prohibited, the union in possession of the work continuing to do the work.

PART III

UNION SCALES, BY TRADES AND CITIES

Table 14 lists the union rates of wages per hour and hours per week in effect on June 1, 1940, and June 1, 1941, by trade, in each of the 75 cities included in the survey. Since there are no union rates in effect for some trades in a few cities, some of the trade classifications lack a full listing of cities.

Sometimes there are two or more union rates for the same occupation in 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. The sequence of the letters is in no way intended to indicate the relative importance of the quotations or unions so designated. A supplementary listing of building-trades wage rates is shown in appendix B, table 15, on page 97.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940

City		June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City		June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week			Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
ASBESTOS WORKERS											
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Detroit, Mich.	\$1.500	40	\$1.450	40		
Baltimore, Md.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Duluth, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40		
Birmingham, Ala.	1.375	40	1.250	40	El Paso, Tex.	1.500	40				
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Grand Rapids, Mich. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40		
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.375	40		
Charleston, S. C. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.400	40	1.375	40		
Charleston, W. Va.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.375	40	1.250	40		
Charlotte, N. C. ¹	1.125	40	1.000	44	Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.425	40		
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Home insulators ¹	.900	40	.900	40		
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.425	40	1.425	40	Little Rock, Ark.	1.375	40	1.125	40		
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.550	40	1.425	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.50	40		
Columbus, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Home insulators	1.000	40	.750	40		
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Louisville, Ky. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40		
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Madison, Wis.	1.350	40	1.350	40		
Dayton, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.250	40		
Denver, Colo.	1.400	40	1.250	35	Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	1.400	40	1.350	40		
Home insulators	.750	40			Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	35	1.375	35		
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.250	40	1.200	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ASBESTOS WORKERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Nashville, Tenn. ¹	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40	Richmond, Va.	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40
Newark, N. J.	1.750	40	1.650	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.425	40	1.375	40
Home insulators	.900	40	.850	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.375	40	1.375	40
New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.625	40	1.625	40
New Orleans, La.	1.500	40	1.375	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	35	1.375	35
Home insulators	1.000	40	—	—	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.375	40
New York, N. Y.	2.000	30	2.000	30	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Norfolk, Va.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.450	40	1.350	30
Omaha, Neb.	1.350	40	1.325	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.325	40	1.250	40
Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	1.375	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.250	35
Residential:					Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Mechanics	.850	40	.850	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.250	40	—	—
Junior mechanics	.750	40	.750	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.425	40	1.425	40
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C.	1.750	40	1.625	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.675	40	1.675	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.250	42	1.250	42
Portland, Oreg.	1.500	40	1.375	30	York, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Providence, R. I.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40

BOILERMAKERS

Baltimore, Md.	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40	Mobile, Ala. ¹	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	—	—	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	—	—	—	—
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Newark, N. J.	1.650	40	1.650	40
Butte, Mont.	1.225	40	1.225	40	New Orleans, La. ¹	1.300	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y.	1.900	35	1.900	35
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	—	—
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.625	40	1.500	40	Repair work	1.250	40	1.250	40
Stackwork	1.750	40	1.625	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	—	—	—	—	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.500	40	1.500	40
Erie, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	—	—	Repair work	.900	40	.900	40
Houston, Tex.	1.375	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.250	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.550	30	1.500	30
Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.500	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.700	40	1.700	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.375	40	—	—
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.625	40	1.625	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
					Youngstown, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40

BRICKLAYERS²

Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Cincinnati, Ohio	\$1.625	40	\$1.625	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Cleveland, Ohio	1.750	40	1.625	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40	General sewer and tunnel	—	—	—	—
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Columbus, Ohio	2.000	40	2.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Dallas, Tex.	1.563	40	1.563	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	1.500	40	1.500	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30	Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.650	40	1.650	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.250	40	1.000	44	Denver, Colo.	1.650	40	1.650	35
Charleston, W. Va.	1.650	40	1.500	40	Sewer work	1.900	40	1.900	35
Charlotte, N. C.	1.100	44	1.100	44	Des Moines, Iowa	1.600	40	1.600	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40					
General sewer and tunnel work	2.000	40	2.000	40					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BRICKLAYERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Detroit, Mich.....	\$1.600	40	\$1.500	40	Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$1.825	35	\$1.700	35
Duluth, Minn.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Speculative work.....	1.400	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Phoenix, Ariz.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Erie, Pa.....	1.625	40	1.500	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.900	40	1.750	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Portland, Maine.....	1.400	40	1.250	40
Houston, Tex.....	1.625	40	1.500	40	Portland, Oreg.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.600	40	1.600	40	Providence, R. I.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Jackson, Miss.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Sewer work.....	1.750	40	1.750	40
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Reading, Pa.....	1.500	40	1.375	40
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.625	40	1.625	40	Richmond, Va.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Little Rock, Ark.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rochester, N. Y.....	1.588	40	1.500	40
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.800	40	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	1.600	40	1.500	40
Louisville, Ky.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Madison, Wis.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	Residential.....	1.500	40	1.250	40
Manchester, N. H.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Paul, Minn. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40
Memphis, Tenn.....	1.625	40	1.625	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1.375	40	1.375	40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.450	40	1.450	40	San Antonio, Tex.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
General sewer and tunnel work.....	1.750	40	1.750	40	San Francisco, Calif.....	1.750	30	1.750	30
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.500	40	1.375	40	Scranton, Pa.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Mobile, Ala.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Seattle, Wash.....	1.650	40	1.600	30
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.).....					General sewer and tunnel work.....	1.775	40	1.767	30
Nashville, Tenn.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	South Bend, Ind.....	1.625	40	1.500	40
Newark, N. J.....	1.950	35	1.850	35	Spokane, Wash.....	1.500	35	1.500	35
New Haven, Conn.....	1.650	40	1.375	40	Springfield, Mass.....	1.625	40	1.625	40
New Orleans, La.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Tampa, Fla.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
New York, N. Y.....	2.000	35	2.000	35	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.625	40	1.625	40
Norfolk, Va.....	1.500	40	1.375	40	Washington, D. C.....	\$1.750	40	1.750	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Residential.....	1.375	40	1.375	40
Omaha, Nebr.....	1.450	40	1.450	40	Wichita, Kans.....	1.375	40	1.375	40
Peoria, Ill.....	1.625	40	1.625	40	Worcester, Mass.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Sewer work.....	1.875	40	1.875	40	York, Pa.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
					Youngstown, Ohio.....	1.625	40	1.500	40

CARPENTERS¹

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40	El Paso, Tex.....	\$1.125	40	\$1.125	40
Baltimore, Md. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Erie, Pa.....	1.250	40	1.150	40
Dock builders and pile drivers.....	1.125	40	-----	---	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	Wharf and bridge.....	1.400	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	Houston, Tex.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Boston, Mass.....	1.440	40	1.375	40	Wharf and bridge.....	1.250	40	1.125	40
Wharf and bridge.....	1.400	40	1.275	40	Residential.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Residential.....	1.065	40	-----	---	Wood floors—residential ¹	1.125	40	1.125	40
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.425	40	1.300	40	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.300	40	1.250	40
Millwrights.....	1.525	40	1.400	40	Jackson, Miss.....	1.000	44	1.000	44
Residential.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.125	40	1.000	44
Butte, Mont.....	1.500	30	1.500	30	Residential.....	.875	40	.750	40
Charleston, S. C.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Kansas City, Mo.....	1.375	40	1.375	40
Charleston, W. Va.....	1.250	40	1.125	40	Little Rock, Ark. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Charlotte, N. C.....	.875	40	.875	40	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.175	40	1.100	40
Chicago, Ill.....	1.625	40	1.625	40	Millwrights.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio ¹	1.450	40	1.450	40	Parquetry-floor layers.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.500	40	1.375	40	Wharf and bridge.....	1.400	40	1.250	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	1.250	40	1.150	40	Ship carpenters—small yards.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Wharf and bridge ¹	1.400	40	1.300	40	Louisville, Ky. ¹	1.313	40	1.240	40
Dallas, Tex.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	Madison, Wis.....	1.150	40	1.100	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.).....					Manchester, N. H.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Memphis, Tenn.....	1.250	40	1.125	40
Denver, Colo.....	1.430	40	1.430	35	Floor layers.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Pile drivers.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.400	40	1.250	40	Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40
Floor layers.....	1.400	40	1.275	40	Residential ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Duluth, Minn.....	1.188	40	1.125	40	Wharf and bridge.....	1.300	40	1.200	40
					Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.250	35	1.250	35

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

CARPENTERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Mobile, Ala.	\$1.125	40	\$1.000	40	Providence, R. I.	\$1.175	40	\$1.175	40
Ship carpenters ¹	.970	40	.920	40	Reading, Pa.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Pile drivers and dock builders	1.250	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.335	40	1.335	40
Nashville, Tenn.	1.150	40	1.150	40	Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40
Newark, N. J.	1.750	35	1.750	35	Parquetry-floor layers	.850	40	.850	40
Wharf and bridge	1.850	40	1.750	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.300	40	1.200	40
New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.150	40	1.150	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40
New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40
Wharf and bridge	1.125	40	1.125	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Ship carpenters:					Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.125	40
Agreement A	.970	40	.880	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Agreement B	.850	40			San Francisco, Calif. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
New York, N. Y.	1.850	35	1.850	35	Wharf and bridge	1.400	40	1.400	40
Wharf and bridge	1.850	40	1.750	40	Shipwrights and caulkers	1.125	40	1.125	40
Norfolk, Va.	1.000	44	.950	44	Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Pile-driver operators	1.500	40	1.100	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.350	40	1.250	30
Winchmen, loftsmen, etc.:					Floor layers	1.450	40	1.350	30
Rate A	1.000	48			Wharf and bridge	1.400	40	1.330	30
Rate B	.750	40	.750	40	Boommen	1.450	40	1.417	30
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Ship caulkers	1.400	40	1.200	40
Omaha, Nebr.	1.350	40	1.200	40	Shipwrights	1.150	40	1.150	40
Millwrights	1.350	40	1.300	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Floor layers	1.350	40	1.350	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Boommen (pile drivers)	1.500	35	1.500	35
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	40	1.400	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Residential	1.200	40	1.175	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Ship carpenters	1.070	40	.920	40
Parquetry-floor layers	1.500	40			Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Portland, Maine	.900	40	.800	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.063	44	1.000	44
Portland, Oreg.	1.200	40	1.125	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.175	40	1.175	40
Wharf and dock	1.325	40	1.250	40	Millwrights	.900	40	.900	40
Boommen (pile drivers)	1.410	40	1.333	40	York, Pa.	1.000	40	.900	40
					Floor layers	1.000	40	1.000	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.350	40	1.250	40

CEMENT FINISHERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.500	40	\$1.250	40	Erie, Pa.	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.:					Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Agreement A	1.500	40	1.500	40	Jackson, Miss.	1.250	44	1.250	44
Agreement B	.750	40			Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	44
High type finish	1.250	40			Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Boston, Mass.	1.600	40	1.450	40	Residential	1.000	40		
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Composition floors	1.500	40		
Charleston, S. C.	1.250	40	1.000	44	Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.100	40	1.100	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.250	40	1.150	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.313	40	1.250	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.625	40	1.625	40	Scaffold work	1.500	40	1.500	40
Pavement, curb and gutter	1.688	48			Madison, Wis.	1.150	40	1.100	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Manchester, N. H.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Machine operators	1.375	40	1.375	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	48	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Minneapolis, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Mobile, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	40	1.430	35	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich. ¹	1.375	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	1.950	35	1.850	35
Duluth, Minn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.650	40	1.375	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.250	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

CEMENT FINISHERS—Continued									
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
New York, N. Y.:					Salt Lake City, Utah	\$1.125	40	\$1.125	40
Agreement A	\$1.850	35	\$1.750	35	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	48
Agreement B	2.000	35	2.000	35	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Norfolk, Va.	1.100	44			Composition flooring	1.375	40	1.375	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40	Agreement A	1.200	40	1.200	40
Omaha, Nebr.	1.250	44	1.250	44	Agreement B	1.250	40		
Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.350	40	1.250	30
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Paving finishers	1.500	40	1.300	30
Residential	1.190	40	1.050	40	South Bend, Ind.:				
Phoenix, Ariz. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Agreement A	1.375	40	1.250	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Agreement B	1.250	40		
Portland, Maine	1.400	40	1.250	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.675	30	1.675	30
Portland, Oreg.	1.200	40	1.125	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Providence, R. I.	1.150	40	1.150	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Reading, Pa.	1.250	35	1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.625	40	1.625	40
Richmond, Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Rochester, N. Y.	1.588	40	1.500	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.250	48	1.250	48
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.275	40	1.200	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40		
St. Louis, Mo.	1.575	40	1.575	40	York, Pa.	1.250	40		
St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.350	40	1.200	40

ELECTRICIANS (Inside Wiremen and Fixture Hangers)

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40	Memphis, Tenn.	\$1.500	40	\$1.375	40
Residential	1.125	40	1.125	40	Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	1.300	40	1.300	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Residential:				
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.100	40	Rate A ¹	1.100	40	1.100	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Rate B ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	35	1.375	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Mobile, Ala. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.	1.667	30	1.667	30	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Charleston, S. C.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Residential	1.250	40	1.125	40
Charlotte, N. C. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40	Newark, N. J.	2.000	35	1.750	35
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Modernization	1.250	40	1.250	40	Residential	1.125	40	1.125	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.650	40	1.500	40	New Orleans, La.	1.450	40	1.450	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.750	40	1.650	40	Residential	1.375	40	1.375	40
Industrial wiring	1.750	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y.	2.000	30	2.000	30
Columbus, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Alterations, maintenance, or repairs	1.300	35	1.300	35
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.650	40	1.650	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	40	1.500	35	Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Des Moines, Iowa ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.750	40	1.625	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.750	40	1.650	40	Residential	1.290	40	1.150	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.250	40	1.125	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Residential	1.125	40	1.000	44
Erle, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.750	40	1.650	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Portland, Maine	1.125	40	1.000	40
Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Providence, R. I.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40	Reading, Pa.	1.150	40	1.000	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Residential	1.050	40	900	42
Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40	Richmond, Va.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Jackson, Miss.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rochester, N. Y. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.375	40	1.325	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.375	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.675	40	1.650	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	44	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.350	40	1.350	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.150	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.313	40	San Antonio, Tex. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Madison, Wis.	1.380	30	1.380	30	Fixture hangers ¹	1.125	40	1.063	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.000	40	1.000	40					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ELECTRICIANS (Inside Wiremen and Fixture Hangers)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Scranton, Pa.	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio	\$1.650	40	\$1.650	35
Seattle, Wash.	1.650	40	1.500	30	Fixture hangers	1.500	40	1.500	35
Fixture hangers	1.250	40	1.250	30	Washington, D. C.	1.800	40	1.800	40
Oil-burner mechanics	1.250	40	1.250	40	Speculative	1.000	40	1.000	40
South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Residential	.750	40	.750	40
Residential	1.250	40	1.250	40	Wichita, Kans. ¹	1.000	48	1.000	48
Spokane, Wash. ¹	1.375	35	1.375	35	Worcester, Mass. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40	York, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Tampa, Fla.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.345	40	\$1.250	40	Little Rock, Ark.	\$1.300	40	\$1.200	40
Maintenance	1.211	44	1.125	44	Maintenance	1.170	40	1.080	44
Baltimore, Md.	1.510	40	1.455	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.400	40	1.250	40
Maintenance	1.350	40	1.310	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.460	40	1.425	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.425	40	Maintenance	1.310	44	1.280	44
Maintenance	1.350	40	1.283	42	Memphis, Tenn.	1.510	40	1.440	40
Boston, Mass.	1.525	40	1.525	40	Maintenance	1.360	40	1.295	40
Maintenance	1.375	44	1.375	44	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.370	40	1.370	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.525	40	1.450	40	Maintenance	1.230	40	1.230	40
Maintenance	1.450	40	1.305	40	Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.380	40	1.350	40
Butte, Mont.	1.540	40	1.540	40	Maintenance ¹	1.240	40	1.240	40
Maintenance	1.350	40	1.254	44	Mobile, Ala.	1.375	40	1.300	40
Charleston, W. Va. ¹	1.360	40	1.360	40	Maintenance	1.238	40	1.170	40
Maintenance ¹	1.224	40	1.224	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Charlotte, N. C.	1.140	40	1.140	40	Nashville, Tenn. ¹	1.375	40	1.300	40
Maintenance	1.030	40	1.030	44	Maintenance ¹	1.240	40	1.170	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Newark, N. J.	1.850	35	1.850	35
Maintenance	1.530	40	1.530	44	Maintenance	1.530	40	1.530	40
Cincinnati, Ohio ¹	1.545	40	1.545	40	New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Maintenance ¹	1.390	40	1.390	40	Maintenance ¹	1.350	40	1.350	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.680	40	1.600	40	New Orleans, La.	1.420	40	1.420	40
Maintenance	1.510	40	1.440	40	Maintenance	1.280	40	1.280	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	1.440	40	1.440	40	New York, N. Y.	1.850	35	1.850	35
Maintenance ¹	1.300	40	1.300	40	Maintenance	1.530	40	1.530	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.900	40	1.475	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.420	40	1.200	40
Maintenance	1.375	44	1.325	44	Maintenance	1.280	40	1.080	44
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.350	40	1.350	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.545	40	1.545	40	Maintenance	1.215	40	1.215	44
Maintenance ¹	1.390	40	1.390	40	Omaha, Nebr. ¹	1.310	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	40	1.500	35	Maintenance ¹	1.180	40	1.130	44
Maintenance	1.350	40	1.350	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.420	40	1.420	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.400	40	1.400	40	Maintenance	1.280	40	1.280	40
Maintenance	1.260	44	1.260	44	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.780	40	1.625	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.680	40	1.600	40	Maintenance	1.600	44	1.463	44
Maintenance	1.510	40	1.440	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.400	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Maintenance	1.330	40	1.250	40
Maintenance	1.125	44	1.125	44	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.690	40	1.665	40
Erie, Pa. ¹	1.350	40	1.300	40	Maintenance	1.520	40	1.500	40
Maintenance ¹	1.215	40	1.170	40	Portland, Maine	1.200	40	1.200	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.450	40	1.350	40	Maintenance	1.080	40	1.080	42
Maintenance	1.270	40	1.210	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.420	40	1.450	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Maintenance	1.332	40	1.305	40
Maintenance	1.350	44	1.350	44	Providence, R. I.	1.410	40	1.410	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.545	40	1.545	40	Maintenance	1.269	40	1.269	42
Maintenance	1.390	40	1.390	40	Reading, Pa.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Jackson, Miss.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Maintenance	1.170	40	1.170	40
Maintenance	1.080	40	1.080	40	Richmond, Va.	1.320	40	1.320	40
Jacksonville, Fla. ¹	1.325	40	1.250	40	Maintenance	1.190	44	1.190	44
Maintenance ¹	1.193	40	1.125	44	Rochester, N. Y.	1.475	40	1.475	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.540	40	1.540	40	Maintenance	1.330	40	1.330	40
Maintenance	1.390	40	1.390	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.460	40	1.400	40
					Maintenance	1.310	40	1.260	42

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
St. Louis, Mo.	\$1.660	40	\$1.630	40	Spokane, Wash.	\$1.485	40	\$1.485	40
Maintenance	1.490	40	1.460	40	Maintenance	1.337	40	1.337	44
St. Paul, Minn. ¹	1.380	40	1.390	40	Springfield, Mass. ¹	1.475	40	1.475	40
Maintenance ¹	1.240	40	1.240	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.325	40	1.250	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.450	40	1.450	40	Maintenance	1.193	40	1.125	40
Maintenance	1.305	44	1.305	44	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.610	40	1.600	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.610	40	1.560	40	Maintenance ¹	1.450	40	1.440	40
Maintenance	1.450	40	1.404	40	Washington, D. C.	1.900	40	1.900	40
Scranton, Pa.	1.400	40	1.400	40	Wichita, Kans. ¹	1.150	40	1.150	40
Seattle, Wash.	1.590	40	1.540	30	Maintenance ¹	1.035	44	1.035	44
Maintenance	1.430	44	1.386	44	Worcester, Mass.	1.425	40	1.425	40
South Bend, Ind.	1.380	40	1.280	40	Youngstown, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Maintenance	1.200	40	1.150	44	Maintenance ¹	1.350	40	1.350	44

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)

Atlanta, Ga.:					Binghamton, N. Y.—Con.				
Setting steel or stone (1-, 2-, or 3-drum)	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40	Concrete mixers	\$1.250	40	\$0.875	40
Derrick cars, locomotive cranes, shovels, clamshells, orange peels, 2- and 3-drum rigs	1.250	40	1.250	40	Low-pressure boilers and batching-plant operators	1.000	40	.875	40
1-drum rigs and all other machines	1.000	40	1.000	40	Birmingham, Ala.:				
Baltimore, Md.:					Heavy-duty machines	1.500	40	1.500	44
Master mechanics	1.875	40	1.875	40	Cranes, derricks, derrick-cars, travelers on steel construction	1.500	40	1.375	44
Heavy equipment	⁶ 1.625	40	⁶ 1.625	40	All other engineers	1.250	40	1.250	44
Light equipment	⁷ 1.375	40	⁷ 1.375	40	Boston, Mass.:				
Tractor-operated scoops	⁸ 1.125	40	⁸ 1.125	40	Shovels, draglines, cranes, derricks, 3-drum pile drivers	1.875	40	1.625	40
Bulldozer and tractor drivers	⁹ .875	40	⁹ .875	40	Portable and hoisting	¹⁰ 1.500	40	1.375	40
Binghamton, N. Y.:					Building-material tractor-men	1.500	40	1.150	40
Shovels, dragline machines, cranes, cableways, headtowers, skimmers, derricks, pile-driving machines, trench machines (large type), mucking machines, back and pull-hoe machines	1.750	40	1.500	40	Portable and hoisting assistants on steam	1.300	40	1.150	40
Pavers	1.500	40	1.375	40	Assistants other than steam	1.000	40	1.150	40
Cage hoists, carry-all scrapers and push-button hoists of all types	1.500	40	1.250	40	Buffalo, N. Y.:				
Gravel plants, backfilling machines, and Barber Green trench machines	1.500	40	1.150	40	Shovels, draglines, cableways, headtowers, skimmers, cranes, derricks, pile-driving machines, back and pull-hoe machines	1.625	40	1.500	40
Air compressors, welding machines, pneumatic placers, pumps (4 inches and over and not more than 3 in a battery), pumcrete machines	1.375	40	1.250	40	Rollers	1.500	40	1.375	40
Repair mechanics	1.300	40	1.250	40	Hoists and locomotives	1.458	40	1.333	40
Power graders, dinky locomotives, bulldozers, boilers (25 lbs. pressure and over), pumps (under 4 inches and not more than three in a battery), Barber Green loaders or similar type loaders, road rollers, and black-top pavers	1.250	40	1.150	40	Le Tourneau and carry-alls	1.375	40	1.500	40
					Backfilling machines	1.375	40	1.333	40
					Trenching machines, concrete mixers (½ cu. yd. or over), pumps (over 4 in. or 2 or 3 in a battery)	1.375	40	1.250	40
					Air compressors, welding machines, pneumatic mixers, power graders, finishing machines, heating boilers (temporary)	1.250	40	1.250	40
					Butte, Mont.:				
					Agreement A:				
					Turnapils	1.750	30	1.750	30
					Le Tourneau (in tandem)	1.750	30	1.500	30
					Shovel operators (with attachments), pile drivers (steam or air)	1.500	30	1.500	30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Butte, Mont.—Continued.					Chicago, Ill.—Continued.				
Agreement A—Continued.					Paving and open construction:				
Hoists (2-drum or more).	\$1.500	30	\$1.375	30	Power shovels, Koehring graders, Haiss or Barber Green diggers, excavating cranes, double-drum mixers or pavers (over 27-E), draglines, trench and mucking machines, and similar excavating equipment.	\$2.000	48	\$2.000	48
Le Tourneaus (single), trench machines, Barber Green machines, bulldozers, paver mixers (with boom), concrete mixers (4-bag or over).....	1.500	30	1.250	30	Pavers, mixers (large), pavers and mixers (27-E or less).....	1.850	48	1.850	48
Cranes and derricks.....	1.500	30	1.000	30	Rollers other than grade rollers.....	1.800	48	1.800	48
Bagley type draglines, ditchers, 1-drum hoists, roller operators, crushers, elevators on construction or dismantling work, Hoffe loaders.....	1.250	30	1.250	30	Clamshells, surfacing and retreading machines, asphalt plants.	1.750	48	1.750	48
Patrol operators (processing), concrete mixers (3-bag or under).....	1.250	30	1.000	30	Grade rollers.....	1.700	48	1.700	48
Air compressors.....	1.000	30	1.000	30	Elevator graders; sub-graders; boilers; curb, sidewalk, and culvert mixers; dinkey locomotives; stone crushers; tamping and finishing machines; form graders; material-handling devices; power blades; welders; air compressors.....	1.625	48	1.625	48
Agreement B:					Scoops, digging and carrying machines.....	1.500	48	1.500	48
Hoists, compressors, concrete mixers.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	Tractors, bulldozers, tractor shovels, patrol graders.....	1.400	48	1.400	48
Highway maintenance:					All pumps.....	1.250	48	1.250	48
Caterpillar operators, rollers or patrols.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	Cincinnati, Ohio:				
Heating oil with retort.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Class A operations:				
Charleston, S. C.:					Asphalt-plant engineers; backfillers; batch-plant mixers; boilers (steam); compressors (over 60 cu. ft. of free air per minute except on steel erection and tank work); conveyors (belt type, bucket type); finishing machines; firemen; generators (gas driven); graders (blade, elevator, power); joint machines (pavement); concrete mixers (1-bag capacity and under, with side-loading device); oilers (apprentices); pulsometers; pumps (over 2-in. discharge capacity); road rollers (except on asphalt and brick-work); stone crushers; syphons (over 2-in. discharge capacity); tractors.....	1.025	40	1.000	40
Draglines, cranes, derricks, shovels, truck cranes, pile drivers, concrete-plant operators.....	1.500	40	-----	-----					
Locomotives, 2-drum hoists, blade graders, crawler mixers, asphalt mixers, trench machines.....	1.250	40	-----	-----					
Tractors, bulldozers, Le Tourneaus, 1-drum hoists, motor graders, rollers, mixers (over 10-S), stationary pumps.....	1.000	40	-----	-----					
Charleston, W. Va.:									
Steam shovels, cranes, derricks, 2-drum hoists, pile drivers.....	1.500	40	1.500	40					
Concrete mixers (over 1 bag), air compressors, portable tractors.....	1.250	40	1.250	40					
Charlotte, N. C.:									
Cranes, derricks, pavers, shovels, pile drivers, trench machines, truck cranes.....	1.500	40	1.500	40					
Air compressors, sub-grader operators, hoists, motor graders, mixers (over ½ yd.), road rollers, tractors (40 hp. and over), Le Tourneaus, bulldozers.....	1.250	40	1.250	40					
Tractors (under 40 hp.).....	1.000	40	1.000	40					
Chicago, Ill.:									
Building construction:									
Double-drum mixers.....	2.000	40	-----	-----					
All other equipment.....	1.700	40	1.700	40					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

Ci	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Cincinnati, Ohio—Con.					Cleveland, Ohio—Con.				
Class A-1 operations:					Concrete spreading machines, crushers, elevating graders, backfillers, rollers, blade graders, clefplanes, finishing machines, subgraders, plant mixers, tractors.....	\$1.300	40	\$1.300	40
Bulldozers, road maintainers (motor patrol).....	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40	Signalmen.....	1.125	40	1.000	40
Class B operations:					Road building:				
Cement guns; compressors (sand blasting); cranes (overhead); derricks (sasgin, power operated); elevators; hoists (1 active drum); loaders (Hough); concrete mixers (stationary over 1-bag capacity); road rollers (asphalt and brickwork); scrapers (5-yd. capacity and under); tractor (end loader); tractor shovel (Hy-loader); trench machines; winches (over 3 hp. capacity).....	1.400	40	1.375	40	Cranes, hoes, draglines, keystones, power shovels.....	1.875	40	1.875	40
Class C operations:					Derricks.....	1.750	40	1.625	40
Cableways; compressors (on steel and tank erection); compressors (tunnel—airpressure); cranes, all types; power derricks; power derrick cars; dredges; guylines, sauerman machines; hoists—air, 2 - or - more active drums; gin poles; keystone hoes or skimmers; locomotives (steam or gas on construction work); mixers (mobile, paving); scrapers (over 5 - cu. - yd. capacity); shovels (dipper stick, hoe type, power and attachments); skimmers; whirleys.....	1.550	40	1.525	40	Pile drivers, power scoops and scrapers, mixers (paving), trench machines.....	1.625	40	1.500	40
Road - construction engineers.....	1.625	40	1.525	40	Connection machines, power graders, asphalt rollers, cranes (½ yd. and under), asphalt spreaders, asphalt - plant engineers, bulldozers.....	1.500	40	1.300	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					Crushers, elevating engines, backfillers, rollers, blade graders, clefplanes, compressors, finishing machines, graders, tractors, concrete spreaders.....	1.300	40	1.300	40
Cranes (over 1 yd.), cableways, hoes, draglines, keystones, power shovels.....	1.875	40	1.500	40	Columbus, Ohio:				
Derricks, air compressors on steel erection.....	1.750	40	1.500	40	Shovels, draglines, pull shovels, trench machines, derricks, cableways, all cranes.....	1.500	40	1.400	40
Pile drivers, hoists on tunnels, welding machines, high-speed hoists, trench machines.....	1.625	40	1.625	40	Hoists.....	1.300	40	1.300	40
Mixers (paving), power scoops.....	1.625	40	1.500	40	Dallas, Tex.:				
Pumps (over 4-in.); boilers; house elevators; hoists; mixers, other than paving; compressors (portable).....	1.500	40	1.375	40	Master mechanics.....	1.500	40	-----	-----
Asphalt rollers, end loaders, bulldozers, power graders, asphalt spreaders, connection machines, gasoline locomotives.....	1.500	40	1.300	40	Power shovels, dredges, locomotive cranes, derricks, derrick cars, pile drivers, clam shells, orange peels, draglines, ditching machines, double-drum hoists, Le Tourneau, bulldozers, larger than 10-8 mixers, mechanics.....	1.375	40	1.375	50
					Steam shovel cramen, single drum hoists, concrete mixers (10-8 and under), elevating graders, paving rollers, conveyors, concrete pumps, Barber Green, air compressors, trucks with winches (for hoisting building materials).....	1.250	40	1.250	40
					Maintainers, rollers (fill and grade), caterpillars or tractors, graders, sheep-foot rollers, subgraders and planers.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
					Dinkey locomotives, power - driven water pumps, syphons, pulsometers.....	1.000	40	1.000	40

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					El Paso, Tex.:				
Dayton, Ohio:					Draglines, shovels, 2-drum machines, concrete mixers (10-S and over).....	\$1. 250	40	\$1. 250	40
Shovels, derricks, draglines, cableways, pile drivers, locomotive and electric cranes, Peerless cranes, sewer and trench machines, road rollers (asphalt and paving), Le Tourneau and other scoops, pavers (with power moving device), winches on trucks or otherwise used on construction work ¹	\$1. 500	40	\$1. 500	40	1-drum machines, concrete mixers (under 10-S).....	1. 000	40	1. 000	40
Mixers (21 ft. and over) without power moving device ¹	1. 375	40	1. 375	40	Erie, Pa.:				
Mixing plants, gravel plants, electric welding machines, air compressors, tractors, connecting machines, house elevators, graders, conveyors, pumps (2-in. discharge), backfillers, road rollers (brick and dirt), concrete mixers (small), elevators, bulldozers, concrete pumps, road-finishing machines ¹	1. 250	40	1. 250	40	Major hoisting and excavating shovels, derricks, cranes.....	1. 625	40	-----	-----
Denver, Colo.:					Shovels (under 5½ yd.).....	1. 500	40	-----	-----
Shovels.....	1. 500	40	1. 500	35	Roller operators on finish, bulldozers.....	1. 375	40	-----	-----
Double-drum hoists, steam rollers, paving operators, ditching machines.....	1. 500	40	1. 430	35	1-drum hoists, pumps, pulsometers, syphons, roller operators on grade, compressors (220 cu. ft. or over), concrete mixers (2-bag and over).....	1. 250	40	-----	-----
Single-drum hoists, bulldozers, tractors (cats), maintenance operators.....	1. 430	40	1. 430	35	Tractors or graders.....	1. 100	40	-----	-----
Des Moines, Iowa:					Compressors (under 220 cu. ft.), concrete mixers (1-bag), boilers.....	1. 000	40	-----	-----
Shovels, derricks, and all other 2-drum machines.....	1. 375	40	1. 375	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1. 500	40	1. 500	40
1-drum machines, mixers, compressors, pumps, rollers, tractors, elevators.....	1. 300	40	1. 300	40	Houston, Tex.:				
Detroit, Mich.:					Large equipment.....	1. 375	40	1. 375	40
Engineers on steel, compressors on steel.....	1. 750	40	1. 625	40	Outside dirt movers and pavers.....	1. 250	48	1. 250	48
Portable engineers (building), road-construction engineers.....	1. 625	40	1. 500	40	Small equipment.....	1. 125	40	1. 125	40
Excavating (road).....	1. 625	40	1. 500	48	Indianapolis, Ind.:				
Compressors (concrete).....	1. 375	40	1. 250	40	Building construction:				
Duluth, Minn.:					Mixers, hoist combination, air compressors and hoists, derricks with independent boom.....	1. 750	40	1. 700	40
Draglines, scoops, shovels.....	1. 500	40	1. 500	40	Cranes, shovels, derricks, paving and hoisting machines, draglines, concrete pumps, pile drivers, trench machines, elevators.....	1. 500	40	1. 450	40
Hoists, paving mixers, backfillers, trench diggers, rollers (8-ton and over), cranes.....	1. 400	40	1. 400	40	Cement mixers, air compressors, pumps, welding machines.....	1. 000	40	1. 300	40
Caterpillars, hydraulic scrapers.....	1. 375	40	1. 375	40	Road construction:				
Pumps (3-in. and over), concrete mixers, rollers (under 3-ton), loaders, caterpillars, compressors.....	1. 200	40	1. 200	40	Pavers (21-ft. capacity), power cranes, draglines, shovels, derricks, 2-drum machines.....	1. 500	40	1. 400	40
					Scoops, bulldozers, automatic patrols, turnpulls.....	1. 350	40	1. 250	40
					Elevating graders, power blades.....	1. 125	40	1. 125	40
					Traxcavators, bituminous pavers and rollers, backfillers, trench machines.....	1. 250	40	1. 250	40
					Mixers (under 21-ft. capacity), tractors (over 50 hp.), finishing machines, form graders, 1-drum machines, distributors.....	1. 000	40	1. 000	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Jackson, Miss.:					Los Angeles, Calif.—Con.				
All floating rigs, and all heavy construction	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40	Group A rates—Con.				
Cranes, shovels, derricks, hoists, Le Tourneaus, backfillers, mixers (over 21-E), pile drivers	1.375	40	1.250	40	Concrete mixers (paving type), drilling machinery, elevating graders, locomotive engineers, mixers (mobile), motor patrol (power graders or any type power blade), universal equipment (capacity less than 1 yd.), road oil-mixing machines, scraper or drag-type shovels, trenching machines (size 224 Buckeye or larger), tractor high-lift shovels (capacity less than 1 yd.), tractors with equipment or with boom attachments	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40
Tractors (50 hp. and over)	1.250	40			Asphalt-plant engineers, cement finishing machines, surface heaters and planers, trenching machines	1.375	40	1.375	40
Air compressors, mixers (10-S—21-E)	1.125	40	1.000	40	Asphalt-spreading machines, concrete mixers, concrete pumps or pumperete guns, dinkies, material hoists, pavement breakers, rollers, skip loaders (wheel type), tow-blade operators, tractors	1.250	40	1.250	40
Tractors (under 50 hp.), 1- and 2-bag mixers	1.000	40	1.000	40	Boxmen or mixer-box operators (concrete or asphalt plant), material loaders and conveyor operators, portable compressors, pump operators, welding machines	1.125	40	1.125	40
Jacksonville, Fla.:					Group B rates:				
Power shovels	1.500	40	1.500	44	Tractor-scrappers or drag-type shovels (tandem)	1.750	40	1.750	40
Cranes, 2-drum hoists, pile drivers	1.500	40	1.250	44	Shovels or draglines (capacity 1 yd. or more), tractor high-lift shovels (capacity 1 yd. or more)	1.625	40	1.625	40
Pump operators	1.000	40	.900	44	Pile drivers	1.600	40	1.500	40
Cement mixers	1.000	40	.800	44	Cranes (including equipment with boom), derricks or barge derricks, high-line cableways, shovels or drag lines (capacity less than 1 yd.)	1.500	40	1.500	40
All other operations	1.250	40	1.125	44					
Kansas City, Mo.:									
Boilers (2), clamshells, cableways, cranes, derricks, derrick cars, draglines, dredges, locomotives (regardless of power), master mechanics, orange peels, pile drivers, floating drivers, power shovels, skimmer scoops, trench hoes, truck cranes or derricks, 2-drum hoists	1.500	40	1.500	40					
Boilers (1), boring or drilling machines, concrete pumps, ready-mix concrete plants on job, conveyors, compressors, endless-chain hoists, generators, scoops, loaders, master mechanics' helpers, concrete mixers, 1-drum hoists, pumps, syphons or jets, rock crushers, tow boats, traction front end shovels, welding machines, rollers	1.375	40	1.375	40					
Backfillers, bulldozers, ditch machines, elevating graders, finishing machines	1.250	40	1.250	40					
Tractors	1.000	40	1.000	40					
Los Angeles, Calif.:									
Group A rates:									
Scrapers or drag-type shovels (tandem)	2.000	40	2.000	40					
Tractor high-lift shovels (capacity 1 yd. and over) universal equipment (capacity 1 yard and over)	1.750	40	1.750	40					
Cranes (or equipment with boom), derricks or derrick barges, high-line cableways, pile drivers	1.600	40	1.500	40					

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940													
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week												
Los Angeles, Calif.—Con. Group B rates—Con. Concrete mixers (mobile), road oil-mixing machines, tractors (with boom attachments), tractor scrapers or drag-type shovels.....	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40	Memphis, Tenn.—Con. Air-driven sheet piler; deep-well pumps (2-in. and over); asphalt mixers; bulldozers; cement pumping machines; pole machines; rock crushers; stationary concrete mixers (gas or motor driven); derricks; elevating graders; boilers (irrespective of their use and capacity); concrete and asphalt spreaders; house elevators (permanent and temporary on construction); backfillers (other than cranes); winches; stationary compressors; street and road rollers; Le Tourneau machines; dinkeys (electric, gas, or steam driven); grade operators; well drillers; power knife operators; mechanics; air operators; scarifiers; scrapers (over 12 yd.)... Pumpmen on excavation (gas or motor driven); tractors; concrete mixers (No. 14 and 28-E or 2-bag and better); scrapers (under 12-yd.); gas-line mechanics... Yard conductors, tractor trucks (Lynn, Euclid, and Kohering), trail dumps... Concrete mixers (10-S and under), portable compressors, locomotive hostlers, switchmen, brakemen, flagmen, water pumps (under 3-in. discharge), concrete placing machines, pitmen, pneumatic fine graders or earth finisher machines, firemen, well drillers' helpers, boiler water tenders, signalmen... Milwaukee, Wis.: Building construction: Cranes, shovels, derricks... Concrete pumps... Hoists... Mixers... Compressors... Pumps... Road construction: Rollers, plant men, mixers... Sewer and tunnel, construction: Pile drivers, backfillers, cranes, draglines, concrete pumps... Mixers...																
Asphalt-plant firemen, drilling machinery (caisson), mechanical tampers and finishers... Air compressors.....	1.250 1.125	40 40	1.250 1.125	40 40																	
Louisville, Ky.: Class A equipment: Cranes, derricks, shovels, mixers (21 cu. ft. and over), hoisting engines, pile drivers, other heavy equipment.....	1.500	40	1.500	40																	
Class B equipment: Compressors (under 200 cu. ft. per minute), bituminous mixers, bulldozers, concrete mixers (under 21 cu. ft.), welding machines, graders, tractors (50 hp. and over), rollers (rock), angle dozers....	1.250	40	1.250	40																	
Class C equipment: Cement guns, conveyors, drill runners, finishing machines, pumps, earth rollers, "trac-trucks," dumpsters, tractors (under 50 hp.), paving joint machines.....	1.000	40	1.000	40																	
Madison, Wis.: Derricks..... Shovels, draglines, cranes, trench machines, backfillers, pavers.....	1.350 1.250	40 40	1.350 1.250	40 40																	
Concrete pumps, compressors, pumps, tractors, bulldozers, mixers, 1- and 2-drum hoists, graders and blades.....	1.000	40	1.000	40																	
Manchester, N. H. Memphis, Tenn.: Floating equipment, dredge boats, central mixing plants, turnapull operators, welders, cranes, draglines, hoisting engineers, locomotive cranes, orange peels, clamshells, pavers, power excavators, power shovels, road rollers, pile drivers, master mechanics, tower machines, multiple drum machines, tower paver machines, heavy-duty Diesel mechanics, locomotive engineers, derrick boats, derricks (swing boom).....	1.375 1.500	40 40	1.375 1.500	40 40																	

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Minneapolis, Minn.:					New York, N. Y.—Con.				
Power shovels, derricks	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40	Backfilling machines, boilers, cableways, stationary compressors, concrete pumps, concrete pavers, concrete mixers, concrete plant conveyor attachments, derricks, diggers, dinkies, elevators, load-master machines, locomotives, power hoists, single- and double-drum hoists, stone crushers, Tilford well-point systems	\$1.925	40	\$1.925	40
2-or-3-drum hoists, asphalt rollers (8 tons and over)	1.400	40	1.400	40	Rollers	1.813	40	1.750	40
Scrapers and tractors	1.375	40	1.375	40	Concrete breakers, small mixers, portable compressors, pumps, road-finishing machines	1.750	40	1.750	40
Steam pumps, stone crushers, street rollers (less than 8 tons)	1.200	40	1.200	40	Norfolk, Va.:				
Mobile, Ala.:					Cranes, derricks, pavers, shovels, pile drivers, trenching machines, truck cranes	1.500	40		
Hoists (2-drum or more), shovels, crane decks, clam shells, draglines, concrete mixers (21-E and over), Le Tourneau, derrick boats, levermen, bulldozers, ditch and tunnel machines	1.375	40	1.375	40	Air compressors, subgrade operators, hoists, motor graders, mixers (over ½ yd.), road rollers, tractors (40 hp. and over), Le Tourneau, bulldozers	1.250	40		
1-drum hoists, pumps, concrete mixers, small asphalt engines, compressors, tractors, launches, backfill graders, roller graders, rollers (surface)	1.125	40	1.125	40	Tractors (under 40 hp.)	1.000	40		
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Nashville, Tenn.:					Clamshells, shovels, hod hoists, concrete mixers, derricks, pile drivers	1.250	44	1.250	44
2- or 3-drum hoists, shovels, cranes, draglines, derricks	1.500	40	1.250	40	Air compressors	1.000	44	1.000	44
Rollers, stone crushers, conveyors, graders, ditching machines, diggers, pile drivers	1.250	40	1.250	40	Omaha, Nebr.:				
Mixers, pumps, tractors, air compressors, concrete mixers, 1-drum hoists	1.000	40	1.000	40	Cranes and shovels (1½-yd. and over)	1.500	40		
Newark, N. J.:					Derricks, cranes, power shovels, draglines, clam shells, pile drivers, other equipment of less than 1½-yd. capacity	1.375	40	1.375	40
Derricks, cranes, hoists on steel work	2.250	40	2.250	40	Dredges, cableways, compressors, hoists	1.250	40	1.250	40
Pile driving on foundation	2.025	40	2.025	40	Peoria, Ill.:				
All other machines	2.000	40	2.000	40	Building construction:				
New Haven, Conn.:					Power cranes, derricks, shovels, heavy excavating and paving equipment, air compressors, all 2-or-more-drum machines	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cranes and pile drivers	\$1.700	40	1.650	40	Light equipment	1.375	40	1.375	40
Shovels and 2-drum hoists	1.700	40	1.500	40	Road construction:				
Pumps, compressors, 1-drum hoists, carry-all operators	1.500	40	1.300	40	Paving mixers (21-E and larger), power cranes, draglines, derricks, shovels, 2-drum machines, rollers, trench machines, pile drivers, backfillers, scoop tractors, bulldozers, elevator graders, subgraders, pat-rols, power blades, asphalt mixers, surfacers, crushers	1.500	40	1.500	40
Paving rollers and bulldozers	1.375	40	1.300	54					
New Orleans, La.:									
Hoists (2-or-more-drum), draglines, shovels, cranes	1.375	40	1.375	40					
Hoists (1-drum), concrete mixers, pumps, other small equipment	1.125	40	1.125	40					
New York, N. Y.:									
Plaster buckets	2.500	30	2.500	30					
Steel derricks and cranes, back hoes, draglines, graders, keystones, trench machines, shovels, tunnel shovels	2.250	40	2.250	40					
Cranes and pile drivers	2.025	40	2.025	40					
Stone derricks and cranes	2.000	35	2.000	35					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Peoria, Ill.—Continued.					Phoenix, Ariz.—Continued.				
Road construction—Con-					Building construction—				
Dinkeys; air compressors for riveting steel, tunnel, or caisson work; power batching machines; water pumps (2); concrete finishing machines; mixers (over 2-bag)...	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40	Continued.				
1-drum machines, mixers (1- or 2-bag), power-operated bull floats, tractors, small rollers, water pumps (1), form graders, conveyors, air compressors.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Cranes, derricks, pile drivers, bulldozers, carry-alls, tractors (50 hp. or over), concrete mixers (5-bag and over), pumper operators.	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40
Dredging:					Batch plants, hoists, ditching machines, rollers.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Hydraulic, dipper, or clamshell dredges.	1.500	48	1.500	48	Crushers.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Cranemen on dipper dredges, power-boat operators.	1.250	48	1.250	48	Pumps, compressors.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Philadelphia, Pa.:					Concrete mixers (under 5-bag).....	1.000	40	.750	40
Machines used for handling steel or stone, exclusive of compressors:					Highway construction:				
Daily unit.	2.250	40	2.000	40	Trench hoes, shovels, draglines, turnapulls.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Weekly unit.	2.000	40	1.750	40	Motor graders.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Shovels with shovel front:					Cranes, derricks, pile drivers, carry-alls, bulldozers, tractors (over 50 hp.), concrete mixers (5-bag and over).....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Daily unit.	2.050	40	1.850	40	Asphalt-plant engineers or head firemen, asphalt mixers.	1.375	40	1.125	40
Weekly unit.	1.925	40	1.725	40	Ditching machines, rollers.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Machines used for pile driving:					Crushers.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Daily unit.	1.975	40	1.725	40	Pumps, compressors.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Weekly unit.	1.850	40	1.500	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.:				
Power cranes, draglines, clamshells, excavating derricks:					Major hoisting and excavation.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Daily unit.	1.925	40	1.725	40	Minor hoisting.	1.563	40	1.563	40
Weekly unit.	1.800	40	1.600	40	Bulldozers, tractors, graders.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Compressors, hoists, concrete mixers (½ yd. or over):					Portland, Oreg.:				
Daily unit.	1.900	40	1.725	40	Building construction:				
Weekly unit.	1.650	40	1.500	40	Combination concrete mixer and hoist machine.	1.650	40	1.125	40
Concrete finishing machines, elevating graders, tractors with scrapers or carry-alls, pumps (2-or-more or 1 over 2-inch discharge):					Engineers working with boilermakers.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Daily unit.	1.780	40	1.625	40	Engineers setting steel, working with pile drivers, power shovels, and draglines.	1.450	40	1.375	40
Weekly unit.	1.650	40	1.500	40	Hoists, double drum.	1.400	40	1.125	40
Tractors with bulldozers, rollers (on earth):					Hoists, single drum.	1.400	40	1.000	40
Daily unit.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Cranes, derricks, booms.	1.325	40	1.250	40
Weekly unit.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Rollers (hot material), compressors, concrete pumps, concrete mixers.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Concrete mixers (under ½ yd.):					Caterpillars (all attachments).	1.200	40	1.125	40
Daily unit.	1.100	40	1.050	40	Rollers (grade), pumps, elevators.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Weekly unit.	1.000	40	0.900	40	Heavy construction:				
All other equipment:					Cableways (25 tons and over), power shovels, cranes, draglines (over 1 yd. with attachments).	1.500	40	1.500	48
Daily unit.	1.780	40	1.725	40					
Weekly unit.	1.650	40	1.500	40					
Phoenix, Ariz.:									
Building construction:									
Shovels, draglines, trench hoes, cableways.	1.500	40	1.500	40					

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Portland, Oreg.—Continued.					Reading, Pa.—Continued.				
Heavy construction—Con-					Pile-driving equipment:				
Pile drivers, hoisting steel	\$1.450	40	\$1.375	48	Weekly unit	\$1.850	40		
Locomotive cranes, whirleys, gantry cranes, clamshell dredges, derricks	1.375	40	1.375	48	Concrete finishing machines, elevating graders, tractors with scrapers or carry-alls, pumps (2-or-more, or 1 over 2-in. discharge), all other equipment not listed:				
Shovels (up to 1 yd. with attachments), truck shovels or cranes, draglines, cranes	1.325	40	1.250	48	Daily unit	1.780	40	\$1.625	40
2-drum hoists, trenching machines (over 16-inches wide)	1.250	40	1.200	48	Weekly unit	1.650	40	1.500	40
Blades	1.250	40	1.125	48	Tractors with bulldozers, rollers (on earth):				
Concrete mixers (5-bag and over), concrete road pavers	1.200	40	1.200	48	Daily unit	1.500	40	1.375	40
Road rollers (finishing pavement)	1.200	40	1.125	48	Weekly unit	1.375	40	1.250	40
Stationary drag scrapers (over 1 yd.)	1.125	40	1.125	48	Concrete mixers (under ½ yd.):				
Trenching machines (under 16-in. wide), road rollers (grade and surface), retorts, pumps (6-inch and over), stationary compressors, 1-drum hoists, concrete mixers (1- to 5-bag), finishing machines, tractors (under 50 hp.)	1.000	40	1.000	48	Daily unit	1.100	40	1.050	40
Tractors (35 hp.)	1.000	40	.850	48	Richmond, Va.:				
Stationary drag scrapers (1 yd. and under)	1.000	40	.800	48	Cranes, derricks, pavers, shovels, pile drivers, trenching machines, truck cranes	1.500	40		
Burnermen on drier, pugmixers, or box operators	.900	40	.900	48	Air compressors, subgrade operators, hoists, motor graders, mixers (over ½ yd.), road rollers, tractors (40 hp. and over), Le Tourneaus, bulldozers	1.250	40		
Providence, R. I.:					Tractors (under 40 hp.)	1.000	40		
Hoists (2-or-more drum), digging machines	\$1.750	40	1.500	40	Rochester, N. Y.:				
Rollers, pumps, pile drivers, air compressors, hoists (1-drum), maintenance men	\$1.500	40	1.250	40	Derricks, concrete pile drivers, cranes (except excavating buckets)	1.750	40	1.750	40
Tractor and motor graders	1.250	40	.900	40	Pumps (2 or 3 in battery), back hoes, keystones, concrete mixers (14-S or over), trench machines, draglines, cableways, elevators, boilers, pavers, clamshells, orange peels, tunnel shovels, mucking machines, dredges, power shovels, 1- and 2-drum hoists, telfers, stone crushers, concrete pumps, well-point pumps, tandem rollers	1.625	40	1.500	40
Assistant engineers	1.100	40	.900	40	Le Tourneaus or continental scrapers	1.375	40	1.250	40
Reading, Pa.:					Rollers (except tandem), skull crackers, dinkey locomotives, road-finishing machines, Barber Green loaders, load masters, air compressors (over 160 cu. ft.)	1.250	40	1.000	40
Machines handling steel or stone:					Bulldozers	1.150	40	1.000	40
Daily unit	2.250	40	2.000	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Weekly unit	2.000	40	1.750	40	Building construction:				
Shovels with shovel-front attachment:					Power shovels, derricks, grading equipment	1.500	40	1.375	40
Daily unit	2.050	40	1.850	40	Machines not listed	1.275	40	1.200	40
Weekly unit	1.925	40	1.725	40	Air compressors, welding machines	1.250	40	1.125	40
Power cranes, draglines, clamshells, excavating derricks:									
Daily unit	1.925	40	1.725	40					
Weekly unit	1.800	40	1.600	40					
Compressors, hoists, concrete mixers (½ yd. or over):									
Daily unit	1.900	40	1.725	40					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Rock Island (Ill.) district—Continued.					San Francisco, Calif.:				
Road and heavy construction:					Power shovels and other machines with "shovel-type" controls.....	\$2.000	40	\$2.000	40
Heavy machines and excavating equipment.....	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Pile drivers, derricks, locomotive cranes handling steel.....	1.750	40	1.600	40
Finishing machines.....	1.250	40	1.150	40	Road machinery—rollers, clamshells, asphalt burners, tractors.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Stone crushers, rollers on asphalt or brick, tractors pulling tumblebugs, concrete pumps, form graders with rollers, mixers (3-bag 21-E), water pumps (2), 1-drum machines.....	1.250	40	1.125	40	Building hoists.....	1.375	40	1.375	40
Straight tractors, mixers (1- and 2-bag), conveyors, power batching machines.....	1.125	40	1.000	40	Compressors, pumps.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Water pumps (water to mixers).....	.900	40	.850	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
St. Louis, Mo.:					Machines used for handling steel or stone (excepting compressors):				
2-drum engines, orange peels, clamshells, pile drivers, locomotive cranes, other large equipment.....	2.000	40	2.000	40	Daily unit.....	2.250	40	-----	-----
Asphalt rollers, mixing plants.....	1.750	40	1.750	40	Weekly unit.....	2.000	40	-----	-----
1-drum hoists, small concrete mixers, other small equipment.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Derricks:				
St. Paul, Minn.:					Daily unit.....	2.250	40	-----	-----
Power shovels, derricks.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Weekly unit.....	2.000	40	1.500	40
2- or 3-drum hoists, asphalt rollers (8 tons and over).....	1.400	40	1.400	40	Shovels with shovel front attachment:				
Scrapers and tractors.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	Daily unit.....	2.050	40	-----	-----
Elevating graders.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Weekly unit.....	1.925	40	-----	-----
Steam pumps, stone crushers, rollers (under 8 tons).....	1.200	40	1.200	40	Power cranes, draglines, clamshells, machinery for excavation:				
Salt Lake City, Utah:					Daily unit.....	1.925	40	-----	-----
Shovels, draglines.....	1.500	40	1.250	42	Weekly unit.....	1.800	40	-----	-----
Le Tourneaus.....	1.500	40	1.000	42	Compressors, hoists, concrete mixers (½ yd. or over):				
Hoisting equipment, paving machines.....	1.250	40	1.250	42	Daily unit.....	1.900	40	-----	-----
Bulldozers, blades and rollers, cement mixers (1 yd. and over).....	1.250	40	1.000	42	Weekly unit.....	1.650	40	-----	-----
Cement mixers (under 1 yd.).....	1.000	40	1.000	42	Finishing machines on concrete, elevated graders, tractors with scrapers or carry-alls, pumps (over 2-in. discharge, or 2 or more of any size), other equipment not listed:				
San Antonio, Tex.:					Daily unit.....	1.780	40	-----	-----
Derricks, clamshells, power shovels, draglines, pile drivers, foundation operators, 2- or 3-drum hoist operators, truck cranes.....	1.375	40	1.250	40	Weekly unit.....	1.650	40	-----	-----
1-drum hoists, bulldozers, rollers, tractors, maintainers, air compressors, concrete mixers, pump operators.....	1.125	40	1.000	40	Tractors with bulldozers, rollers (on earth):				
Grader operators.....	1.125	40	.750	40	Weekly unit.....	1.375	40	-----	-----
					Concrete mixers (under ½ yd.):				
					Daily unit.....	1.100	40	-----	-----
					Seattle, Wash.:				
					Power shovels.....	1.850	40	1.850	30
					Locomotives cranes, clamshells, paving mixers.....	1.750	40	1.750	30
					Rollers on plant-mixed material.....	1.650	40	1.650	30
					Hoisting engines (on steel erection).....	1.625	40	1.625	30
					Other hoisting equipment, motor patrols, power graders, bulldozers (60 hp. and over).....	1.500	40	1.500	30

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
South Bend, Ind.:					Toledo, Ohio:				
Building construction:					Building and excavating:				
2-or-more-drum hoists, cranes, derricks, shovels, concrete mixers (2-bag and over).....	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40	Derricks, excavating shovels, pile drivers.....	\$1.625	40	\$1.625	40
Concrete mixers (1-bag), single-drum hoists.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Mixers (over 1-bag), hoists, conveyors, gas locomotives, pumps (over 4-in.), tractors (over 30 hp.), elevators.....	1.375	40	1.375	40
Road construction:					Mixers (1-bag), grade rollers, pumps (4-in. and under), air compressors, tractors (up to 30 hp.).....	1.125	40	1.125	40
Cranes, draglines, hoists (2 or more drums), pavers.....	1.500	48	1.400	48	Road construction:				
Motor graders, tractors on scoops, bulldozers, turnapulls.....	1.350	48			Cranes (over ½ yd.), hoes, draglines, key-stones, power shovels, pile drivers.....	1.625	40	1.500	40
Asphalt rollers.....	1.250	48	1.250	48	Trench machines, derricks, paving mixers (27-E and over), power scoops and scrapers, asphalt rollers.....	1.500	40	1.375	40
1-drum machines, finishing machines, caterpillars (50 hp. and over).....	1.000	48			Cranes (½ yd. and under), bulldozers, power graders, asphalt spreaders, connection machines.....	1.375	40	1.250	40
Air compressors, caterpillars (under 50 hp.).....	.850	48	.850	48	Asphalt-plant engineers.....	1.250	40	1.000	40
Spokane, Wash.:					Concrete spreaders, crushers, elevating graders, backfillers, rollers, blade graders, clefplanes, portable compressors, finishing machines, tractors, subgraders, form trenchers, bull floats, slope graders.....	1.150	40	1.125	40
Trenching machines, shovels, clamshells, locomotives, hoists (3-drum)	1.625	40	1.625	40	Washington, D. C.:				
Concrete mixers, black-top and grade rollers, motor patrols, hoists (under 3 drums), buckets, paving mixers.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Heavy construction:				
Caterpillars, bulldozers, all road machinery except shovels, excavation compressors.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Master mechanics.....	2.250	40	2.250	40
Springfield, Mass.:					Boring machines, cranes, cableways, derricks, derrick cars, dredges, engines (2 or more drums), pile drivers, shovels, slaire muckers.....	2.000	40	2.000	40
Hoists (3 or more drums), excavating shovels.....	1.650	40	1.500	40	Backfillers, steam boiler (1), concrete pavers, concrete and grout pumps, elevators, engines (1-drum), generators, locomotives, rollers, trenching machines, well drills, wheel scoops, conveyors, excavators, form graders (power-belt), finishing machines, graders, loaders.....	1.750	40	1.750	40
Road mixers, hoists (1 and 2 drums).....	1.350	40	1.250	40					
Pumps and boilers.....	1.350	40	1.313	40					
Bulldozers, scrapers.....	1.250	40	1.000	40					
Rollers, assistants on steam machines.....	1.100	40	1.000	40					
Compressor (225 ft. and under).....	.975	40	.875	40					
Small mixers, assistants on other than steam machines.....	.850	40	.750	40					
Tampa, Fla.:									
Back hoes, Le Tourneaus, trenching machines, pile drivers, any machines for setting steel, stone, or precast masonry ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40					
Hoists (2 or more drums) ¹	1.125	40	1.125	40					
Tractors, concrete mixers (¾-yd. or over), air compressors, hoists (single drum), draglines, shovels, orange peels, clamshells ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40					
Concrete mixers (under ¾-yd.).....	.750	40	.750	40					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ENGINEERS (Portable and Hoisting)—Continued									
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Washington, D. C.—Con.					York, Pa.—Continued.				
Heavy construction—Con.					Concrete finishing machines, elevating graders, tractors (with scrapers or carry-alls), pumps (2-in. or more):				
Tractors, welding machines, blacksmiths, air compressors, concrete mixers (with loading ship), pumps, syphons, jets	\$1.600	40	\$1.600	40	Daily unit	\$1.780	40	\$1.625	40
Building construction:					Weekly unit	1.650	40	1.500	40
Shovels, cranes, derricks, pile drivers	2.000	40	2.000	40	Tractors, bulldozers, rollers (on earth):				
Hoists, pavers, wheel-type scrapers	1.750	40	1.750	40	Daily unit	1.500	40	1.375	40
Pumps, compressors	1.600	40	1.600	40	Weekly unit	1.375	40	1.250	40
Bulldozers	1.250	40	1.150	40	Concrete mixers (under ½ yd.):				
York, Pa.:					Weekly unit	1.000	40	.900	40
Machines handling steel or stone:					Equipment not listed:				
Daily unit	2.250	40	2.000	40	Daily unit	1.780	40	1.725	40
Weekly unit	2.000	40	1.750	40	Weekly unit	1.650	40	1.500	40
Shovels with shovel-front attachment:					Youngstown, Ohio:				
Daily unit	2.050	40	1.850	40	Shovels, boom derricks, derrick cars, hoists (2-drum), pile drivers, road pavers, dredges, high lifts, cranes, combination tractors and scrapers	1.625	40	1.563	40
Weekly unit	1.925	40	1.725	40	1-drum hoists (350 ft. or over)	1.625	40	1.500	40
Power cranes, draglines, clamshells, excavating derricks:					Graders, 1-drum hoists, concrete mixers, bulldozers, trench machines, combination Le Tourneau and tractors, rollers, road finishers, back fillers, tractors with scrapers, compressors, paver or batcher-plant operators, subgraders	1.250	40		
Daily unit	1.925	40	1.725	40					
Weekly unit	1.800	40	1.600	40					
Compressors, hoists, concrete mixers (½ yd. and over):									
Daily unit	1.900	40	1.725	40					
Weekly unit	1.650	40	1.500	40					

GLAZIERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.125	40	\$1.000	40	Duluth, Minn.	\$0.850	40	\$0.850	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.175	40	El Paso, Tex.	1.125	40	1.000	44
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Erie, Pa.:				
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Inside	.700	44	.700	44
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Outside	1.100	44	1.100	44
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.350	40	1.350	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Butte, Mont.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Houston, Tex.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Charleston, S. C.:					Indianapolis, Ind.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Agreement A.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Jackson, Miss.	.900	44	.900	44
Agreement B.	.550	44	.550	44	Jacksonville, Fla.	.900	44	.900	44
Charleston, W. Va.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Charlotte, N. C.	.800	40			Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	40	.875	44
Chicago, Ill.	2.000	35	1.943	35	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.200	40	1.100	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.650	40	1.550	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.200	40	1.050	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					Madison, Wis.	1.150	40	1.050	40
Steel sash	1.625	40	1.500	40	Memphis, Tenn.	.900	40	.900	40
Wood	1.500	40	1.375	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.300	40	1.200	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.150	40	1.000	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Mobile, Ala.	1.000	40	.900	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dayton, Ohio	1.550	40	1.375	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.000	40	.875	40
Denver, Colo.	1.200	40	1.200	35	Newark, N. J.	1.438	40	1.438	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.125	40	1.125	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40	New Orleans, La.	1.125	40	1.000	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

GLAZIERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
New York, N. Y.	\$1. 886	35	\$1. 886	35	San Francisco, Calif.	\$1. 250	40	\$1. 210	40
Norfolk, Va.	1. 000	40	. 825	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
Oklahoma City, Okla.	. 900	40			Agreement A	1. 000	40		
Omaha, Nebr. ¹	1. 100	40	1. 100	40	Agreement B	. 900	40	. 800	40
Peoria, Ill.	1. 300	40	1. 300	40	Seattle, Wash.:				
Philadelphia, Pa.	1. 375	40	1. 300	40	Inside	1. 200	40	1. 200	40
Phoenix, Ariz.	1. 000	40	1. 000	44	Outside	1. 300	40	1. 200	30
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1. 400	40	1. 400	40	South Bend, Ind.	1. 000	40	1. 000	40
Portland, Oreg.	1. 250	40	1. 100	40	Spokane, Wash.:				
Providence, R. I.	1. 000	40	1. 000	40	Inside	1. 100	40	1. 100	40
Reading, Pa.	1. 150	40	1. 150	40	Outside	1. 100	35	1. 100	35
Richmond, Va.	. 810	40	. 810	40	Springfield, Mass.	1. 375	40	1. 250	40
Rochester, N. Y.:					Tampa, Fla.	. 880	40	. 860	40
Steel sash	1. 200	40	1. 200	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1. 125	40	1. 125	40
Structural and plate glass	1. 000	40	1. 000	40	Washington, D. C.	1. 500	40	1. 500	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1. 300	40	1. 150	40	Wichita, Kans.	1. 000	44	. 875	44
St. Louis, Mo.	1. 625	40	1. 625	40	Worcester, Mass.	1. 125	40	1. 000	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1. 050	40	1. 050	40	York, Pa.	1. 100	40		
Salt Lake City, Utah	1. 000	40	1. 000	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1. 400	40	1. 400	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1. 000	40	1. 000	40					

GRANITE CUTTERS

Boston, Mass.:					New York, N. Y.:				
On buildings	\$1. 750	40	\$1. 750	40	Outside	\$2. 000	35	\$2. 000	35
In yards	1. 125	40	1. 063	40	Inside	1. 428	35	1. 357	35
Buffalo, N. Y.	1. 250	40	1. 250	40	Surface machines and sandblasters	1. 500	35	1. 429	35
Chicago, Ill.	1. 375	40	1. 375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Cincinnati, Ohio	1. 125	40	1. 125	40	Outside	1. 250	40	1. 250	40
Machine men	1. 225	40	1. 225	40	Inside ¹	1. 094	40	1. 063	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1. 187	40	1. 187	40	Portland, Oreg.	1. 125 ¹⁴	40	1. 125 ¹⁴	40
Supplying own tools	1. 750	40	1. 750	40	Providence, R. I.	1. 125	40	1. 125	40
Denver, Colo.:					St. Louis, Mo.	1. 125	40	1. 125	40
Inside workers	1. 250	35	1. 250	35	Surface-machine operators	1. 188	40	1. 188	40
Surface machine operators	1. 375	35	1. 375	35	San Francisco, Calif.	1. 125	40	1. 125	40
Los Angeles, Calif.:					Seattle, Wash.	1. 125	40	1. 000	40
Shop	1. 125	40	1. 125	40	Springfield, Mass.	1. 125	40	1. 063	40
Newark, N. J.:					Washington, D. C.	1. 500	40	1. 500	40
Shop	1. 429	35	1. 357	35					
New Haven, Conn.	1. 125	40	1. 063	40					

LATHERS

Atlanta, Ga.:					Columbus, Ohio	\$1. 550	40	\$1. 550	40
Metal	\$1. 500	40	\$1. 250	40	Dallas, Tex.	1. 500	40	1. 500	40
Wood	1. 125	40	1. 000	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1. 500	40	1. 375	40	Dayton, Ohio	1. 500	40	1. 500	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	1. 500	40	1. 500	40	Denver, Colo.	1. 500	40	1. 500	35
Birmingham, Ala.:					Des Moines, Iowa	1. 430	40	1. 430	40
Agreement A	1. 250	40	1. 250	40	Detroit, Mich.	1. 675	40	1. 550	40
Agreement B:					Residential	1. 425	40	1. 125	40
Metal	1. 000	40			Duluth, Minn.	1. 350	40	1. 350	40
Boston, Mass.	1. 667	30	1. 667	30	El Paso, Tex.	1. 375	40	1. 375	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1. 500	40	1. 500	40	Erie, Pa.	1. 750	40	1. 750	40
Butte, Mont.	1. 625	30	1. 625	30	Grand Rapids, Mich.:				
Charleston, S. C.:					Wire and metal	1. 500	40	1. 250	40
Channel and metal	1. 250	40	1. 250	40	Wood	1. 000	40	. 750	40
Rock	1. 000	40	1. 000	40	Houston, Tex.	1. 500	40	1. 500	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1. 375	40	1. 250	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	1. 450	40	1. 450	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1. 375	40	1. 250	40	Jackson, Miss.	1. 250	40	1. 250	40
Chicago, Ill.	1. 700	40	1. 700	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	1. 500	40	1. 250	44
Cincinnati, Ohio	1. 400	40	1. 400	40	Kansas City, Mo.	1. 500	40	1. 500	40
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	1. 625	40	1. 625	40					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

LATHERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	
Los Angeles, Calif.:					Phoenix, Ariz.:					
Metal.....	\$1.667	30	\$1.500	30	Tie-on, wire and metal.....	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40	
Nail-on.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Wood.....	1.125	40	1.125	40	
Louisville, Ky.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.750	40	1.750	40	
Madison, Wis.....	1.300	40	1.300	40	Portland, Oreg.....	1.500	40	1.375	40	
Manchester, N. H.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	Channel construction.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	
Memphis, Tenn.:					Providence, R. I.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	
Metal.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Reading, Pa.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	
Wood.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Richmond, Va. 1.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	Rochester, N. Y.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.500	35	1.500	30	Small houses.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	
Mobile, Ala.:					Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	
Metal.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.:					
Wood.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Commercial:					
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Metal.....	1.750	40	1.750	40	
Nashville, Tenn.....	1.500	40	1.250	40	Wood.....	(18)	40	(18)	40	
Newark, N. J.....	1.900	35	1.900	35	Residential:					
New Haven, Conn.....	1.650	40	1.500	40	Wood.....	19	1.125	40	19	
New Orleans, La.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Paul, Minn.....	1.500	30	1.500	30	
New York, N. Y.:					Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Class A:					Metal.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	
Metal.....	1.850	40	1.750	40	Wood.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	
Wire.....	2.167	30	2.000	30	San Antonio, Tex.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	
Wood.....	(16)	30	(17)	30	San Francisco, Calif.:					
Class B:					Metal and class A wood.....	1.600	30	1.600	30	
Small house and alterations.....	1.367	35	1.125	40	Class B wood.....	1.350	30	1.350	30	
Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties:					Scranton, Pa.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	
Class A.....	2.167	30	2.167	30	Seattle, Wash.....	1.550	40	1.500	30	
Class B: 1- and 2-family projects.....	1.143	35	1.143	35	Residential: Wood.....	1.550	40	1.350	30	
Norfolk, Va. 1.....	1.500	40	1.375	40	South Bend, Ind.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Spokane, Wash.....	1.500	30	1.500	30	
Omaha, Nebr.....	1.375	40	1.313	40	Springfield, Mass.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	
Peoria, Ill.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	Tampa, Fla.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.688	40	1.625	40	Residential: Wood.....	(20)	40	(20)	---	
Residential.....	1.250	40	1.200	40	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.650	35	1.650	35	
					Washington, D. C.....	21	1.750	40	1.625	40
					Wichita, Kans.....	1.500	40	1.250	40	
					Worcester, Mass.....	1.500	40	---	---	
					Youngstown, Ohio 1.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	

MACHINISTS

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40	Minneapolis, Minn.....	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40
Baltimore, Md.....	1.375	40	1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Boston, Mass.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	Newark, N. J.....	1.750	40	1.650	40
Chicago, Ill.....	1.625	40	1.625	40	New Haven, Conn.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.500	40	1.250	40	New Orleans, La.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y.....	1.750	35	1.750	35
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	Peoria, Ill.....	1.600	40	1.500	40
Detroit, Mich.....	1.625	40	1.500	40	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.500	40	1.375	40
El Paso, Tex.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.600	40	1.500	40
Houston, Tex.....	1.375	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va.....	1.250	40	---	---
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.500	40	1.250	40	Rochester, N. Y.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.250	40	1.000	40	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.375	40	1.375	40	St. Paul, Minn.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1.375	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1.125	40	1.125	48
Louisville, Ky.....	1.313	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex.....	1.500	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn.....	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa.....	1.250	40	---	---
Erecting, constructing, and welding.....	1.375	40	---	---	Spokane, Wash.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.375	40	1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio 1.....	1.375	40	1.375	40
					Washington, D. C.....	1.800	40	1.650	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

		MARBLE SETTERS									
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940			
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		
Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40		
Baltimore, Md	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J	1.750	35	1.750	35		
Binghamton, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40	Carvers	2.071	35	2.071	35		
Birmingham, Ala	1.500	40	1.500	40	Cutters	1.750	35	1.750	35		
Boston, Mass. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Haven, Conn	1.650	40	1.375	40		
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Orleans, La	1.500	40	1.500	40		
Charleston, S. C	1.250	40	1.250	44	New York, N. Y	1.750	35	1.750	35		
Charleston, W. Va	1.375	40	1.250	40	Carvers	2.071	35	2.071	35		
Charlotte, N. C	1.250	44	1.250	44	Cutters	1.750	35	1.750	35		
Chicago, Ill	1.625	40	1.625	40	Norfolk, Va	1.375	40	1.375	40		
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.625	40	1.625	40	Oklahoma City, Okla	1.250	40	1.250	40		
Cleveland, Ohio	1.625	40	1.500	40	Omaha, Nebr	1.375	40	1.375	40		
Columbus, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Peoria, Ill	1.500	40	1.500	40		
Dallas, Tex	1.375	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.650	40	1.650	40		
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	1.375	40	1.375	40	Phoenix, Ariz	1.500	40	1.500	40		
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40		
Denver, Colo	1.500	40	1.500	35	Portland, Maine	1.400	40	1.250	40		
Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	40	1.375	40	Portland, Ore	1.375	40	1.250	40		
Detroit, Mich	1.500	40	1.500	40	Providence, R. I	1.500	40	1.500	40		
Duluth, Minn	1.250	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40		
El Paso, Tex	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rochester, N. Y	1.375	40	1.375	40		
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.375	40	1.250	40		
Houston, Tex	1.375	40	1.375	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.375	40	1.375	40		
Indianapolis, Ind	1.375	40	1.375	40	St. Paul, Minn	1.325	40	1.325	40		
Jacksonville, Fla	1.250	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	40	1.125	40		
Kansas City, Mo	1.438	40	1.438	40	San Antonio, Tex	1.500	40	1.500	40		
Residential	1.000	40	---	---	San Francisco, Calif	1.313	40	1.313	40		
Little Rock, Ark	1.500	40	1.500	40	Scranton, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40		
Los Angeles, Calif. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash	1.550	40	1.500	30		
Louisville, Ky	1.500	40	1.500	40	Spokane, Wash	1.500	35	1.500	35		
Memphis, Tenn	1.625	40	1.625	40	Springfield, Mass	1.625	40	1.625	40		
Milwaukee, Wis	1.375	40	1.375	40	Tampa, Fla	1.250	40	1.250	40		
Minneapolis, Minn	1.325	40	1.325	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40		
Mobile, Ala	1.500	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C	1.750	40	1.750	40		
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	1.500	40	1.500	40	Worcester, Mass	1.500	40	---	---		
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40		

MOSAIC AND TERRAZZO WORKERS

Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Jacksonville, Fla	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40
Baltimore, Md	1.375	40	1.375	40	Kansas City, Mo	1.375	40	1.250	40
Binghamton, N. Y	1.250	40	1.250	40	Residential	1.000	40	---	---
Birmingham, Ala	1.500	40	1.500	40	Little Rock, Ark	1.500	40	1.500	40
Boston, Mass	1.500	40	1.500	40	Los Angeles, Calif. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Louisville, Ky	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, S. C	1.250	40	1.250	44	Madison, Wis	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.375	40	1.250	40	Memphis, Tenn	1.375	40	1.250	40
Charlotte, N. C	1.250	44	1.250	44	Milwaukee, Wis	1.300	40	1.300	40
Chicago, Ill	1.625	40	1.625	40	Minneapolis, Minn	1.300	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	Nashville, Tenn	1.250	40	1.250	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Newark, N. J	1.750	35	1.750	35
Dallas, Tex	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Haven, Conn	1.650	40	1.375	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Orleans, La	1.500	40	1.500	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y	1.750	35	1.750	35
Denver, Colo	1.500	40	1.430	35	Norfolk, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.250	40	Oklahoma City, Okla	1.250	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich	1.438	40	1.438	40	Omaha, Nebr	1.250	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex	1.500	40	1.500	40	Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.250	40
Erie, Pa	1.375	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.250	40	1.250	40	Phoenix, Ariz	1.500	40	1.500	40
Houston, Tex	1.375	40	1.375	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.375	40	1.375	40	Portland, Maine	1.400	40	1.250	40
Jackson, Miss	1.250	40	1.250	40	Portland, Ore	1.350	40	1.350	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

MOSAIC AND TERRAZZO WORKERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Providence, R. I.	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40	Scranton, Pa.	\$1.425	40	\$1.425	40
Richmond, Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.400	40	1.350	30
Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.375	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.250	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.500	35
St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.625	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.300	40	1.250	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	40	1.125	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40

PAINTERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.125	40	\$1.000	40	Erie, Pa.	\$1.150	40	\$1.050	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Spray painting	1.500	40	---	---
Structural-steel painting	1.250	40	1.250	40	Swing or structural-iron painting	1.250	40	1.150	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala.:					Residential	.750	40	.750	40
Agreement A	1.250	40	1.250	40	Houston, Tex.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Agreement B	.850	40	---	---	Stage and structural-iron or steel painting	1.250	40	1.250	40
Color men	1.075	40	---	---	Spray-gun painting	1.375	40	1.375	40
Boston, Mass.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.300	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scaffold work	1.300	40	1.375	40
Spray painting	1.530	40	1.530	40	Iron painting	1.300	40	1.500	40
Structural-steel painting	1.850	40	1.350	40	Jackson, Miss.	.900	40	.900	40
Residential	1.000	40	---	---	Stage painting	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Spray painting	1.500	40	1.500	40
Charleston, S. C.:					Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Agreement A	1.000	40	1.000	40	Spray painting	1.500	40	1.500	40
Spray painting	1.500	40	1.500	40	Structural-iron painting	1.125	40	1.000	40
Structural-steel painting	1.250	40	---	---	Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Agreement B	.550	44	.550	44	Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	40	.875	44
Charleston, W. Va.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Residential	.875	40	---	---
Charlotte, N. C.	.900	40	.750	44	Spray painting	1.500	40	1.500	44
Spray painting	1.250	40	1.000	44	Swing and stage painting	1.250	40	1.000	44
Stage painting	1.000	40	1.000	44	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.833	30	1.667	30	Spray painting	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.350	40	1.350	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.400	40	1.350	40	Madison, Wis.	1.100	40	1.050	40
Fresco painting	1.450	40	1.400	40	Manchester, N. H.	.900	40	.900	40
Structural-steel painting	1.750	40	1.625	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.150	40	Spray painting	1.250	40	1.250	40
Structural-steel painting	1.400	40	1.350	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Residential	1.000	40	.800	40	Swing and stage painting	1.225	40	1.225	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Spray painting	1.250	40	1.250	40
Spray painting	1.500	40	---	---	Structural-iron or bridge painting	1.375	40	1.375	40
Stage painting	1.250	40	---	---	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Swing stage painting	1.600	35	---	---
Dayton, Ohio	1.375	40	1.250	40	Mobile, Ala.	1.000	40	.900	40
Swing or scaffold painting	1.475	40	1.350	40	Swing stage, bosun chair, or structural-steel painting	1.250	40	1.150	40
Spray painting	1.850	30	1.650	30	Spray-gun painting	2.000	40	---	---
Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.250	35	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Swing, stage, or steeple jack	1.420	35	1.430	35	Nashville, Tenn.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.200	40	1.200	40	Spray painting	1.500	40	1.500	40
Spray painting	1.450	40	---	---	Newark, N. J.	1.571	35	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Hardwood finishers	1.571	35	1.125	40
Spray painting	1.750	40	1.500	40	Structural-steel painting	1.857	35	1.500	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.063	40	1.000	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.250	40	1.100	40
Bridge and structural-steel painting	1.250	40	1.150	40	Residential	1.000	40	.900	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.125	40	1.000	44	Decorators	1.750	40	1.500	40
Spray painting	1.375	40	1.250	44					
Stage painting	1.250	40	1.125	44					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

PAINTERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
New Orleans, La.	\$1.000	40	\$.875	40	St. Paul, Minn.	\$1.250	35	\$1.200	35
Residential	1.000	40	.800	40	Swing stage painting	1.350	35	---	---
Fresco painting	1.000	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	1.000	40
Spray and structural-steel painting	1.250	40	---	---	Swing stage painting	1.250	40	1.250	40
New York, N. Y.	1.600	35	1.500	35	Spray-gun painting	1.500	40	1.500	40
Brooklyn	1.600	35	1.600	35	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Queens and Nassau counties	1.600	35	1.600	35	Spray-gun painting	1.250	40	1.250	40
Bridge and steel painting	1.750	35	1.600	35	San Francisco, Calif. ¹	1.250	35	1.250	35
Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	.825	40	Structural-steel painting	1.500	35	---	---
Structural-steel painting	1.250	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa.:	---	---	---	---
Spray painting	1.250	40	---	---	Agreement A	1.125	40	1.125	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Agreement B	1.000	40	---	---
Omaha, Nebr. ¹	1.075	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.350	40	1.250	30
Peoria, Ill.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Bridge and structural-steel painting	1.475	40	1.375	30
Swing stage painting	1.560	40	1.560	40	South Bend, Ind.:	---	---	---	---
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Agreement A	1.150	40	1.000	40
Steel painting	1.500	40	1.250	40	Spray painting	1.400	40	1.125	40
Phoenix, Ariz. ¹	1.063	40	1.000	40	Stage painting	1.400	40	1.250	40
Spray painting	1.500	30	1.250	40	Structural-steel painting	1.400	40	---	---
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Agreement B	1.100	40	---	---
Portland, Maine	.800	44	.700	44	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Portland, Oreg.	1.175	40	1.100	40	Spray painting	1.600	35	1.600	35
Structural-steel painting	1.200	40	---	---	Springfield, Mass.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Providence, R. I.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Fresco painting	1.375	40	1.375	40
Reading, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.000	40	.925	40
Structural-steel or spray painting	1.500	40	1.750	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.300	35	1.300	35
Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40	Spray painting ¹	1.400	35	1.400	35
Richmond, Va.	.900	40	.800	40	Washington, D. C.	1.714	35	1.571	35
Structural-steel painting	1.150	40	---	---	Bridge and structural-steel painting	2.000	35	1.571	35
Rochester, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.200	40	Wichita, Kans.	.875	40	.750	44
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.150	40	Spray painting	1.125	40	---	---
St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Residential	1.125	40	---	---	York, Pa.	.850	40	.700	40
					Youngstown, Ohio ¹	1.300	40	1.250	40
					Structural-steel painting	1.500	40	1.375	40

PAPERHANGERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.125	40	\$1.000	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.:					Dayton, Ohio	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40
Agreement A	1.125	40	1.125	40	Denver, Colo.	1.430	35	1.250	35
Agreement B	1.000	40	---	---	Des Moines, Iowa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Detroit, Mich.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.:					Duluth, Minn.	1.063	40	1.000	40
Agreement A	1.250	40	1.250	40	El Paso, Tex.	1.125	40	1.000	44
Agreement B	1.250	40	---	---	Erie, Pa.	1.150	40	1.050	40
Residential	.850	40	---	---	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Residential	.750	40	.750	40
Butte, Mont.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Houston, Tex.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Charleston, S. C.:					Indianapolis, Ind.:				
Agreement A	1.250	40	---	---	Agreement A	1.300	44	1.250	44
Agreement B	.550	44	.550	44	Agreement B	1.300	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Jackson, Miss. ¹	.900	40	.900	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.000	40	1.000	44	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.833	30	1.667	30	Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.350	40	1.375	40	Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	40	.875	44
Cleveland, Ohio	1.400	40	1.350	40	Los Angeles, Calif. ¹	1.125	40	1.125	35
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.150	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.000	44	.900	44
Residential	1.000	40	.800	40	Madison, Wis.	1.100	40	1.050	40
Dallas, Tex. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40					

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

PAPERHANGERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Memphis, Tenn.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Richmond, Va.	\$0.900	40	\$0.800	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.250	35	1.250	35	Rochester, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.200	40
Mobile, Ala.	1.100	40	1.000	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.150	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Nashville, Tenn.	1.125	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	35	2.000	35
Newark, N. J.	1.714	35	1.500	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	1.000	40
New Haven, Conn.	1.250	40	1.100	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	40	1.000	40
New Orleans, La.	1.000	40	875	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	35	1.250	35
New York, N. Y.	(2)	35	(2)	35	Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Queens and Nassau counties.	1.600	35	1.600	35	Seattle, Wash.	1.350	40	1.250	30
Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	825	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.150	40	1.000	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Peoria, Ill.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.000	40	925	40
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.063	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio	1.300	40	1.300	35
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Portland, Oreg.	1.175	40	1.100	40	Wichita, Kans.	.875	40	—	—
Providence, R. I.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Worcester, Mass.	.950	40	950	40
Reading, Pa.	1.350	40	1.350	40	York, Pa.	.850	40	700	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.300	40	1.250	40

PLASTERERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.500	40	\$1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	\$1.950	35	\$1.850	35
Baltimore, Md.	1.500	40	1.375	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.650	40	1.375	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Orleans, La.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Boston, Mass.	1.667	30	1.667	30	Commercial:				
Buffalo, N. Y. 1	1.500	40	1.500	40	Agreement A	2.000	30	2.000	30
Butte, Mont.	2.000	30	2.000	30	Agreement B	2.000	35	2.000	35
Charleston, S. C.	1.250	40	1.000	44	Residential (Queens and Nassau Counties only)	1.300	35	—	—
Charleston, W. Va.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.250	40	1.150	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.625	40	1.625	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Cleveland, Ohio 1	1.625	40	1.625	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.875	32	1.750	32
Columbus, Ohio	1.550	40	1.550	40	Residential	1.460	40	1.300	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.500	35	1.500	35
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.750	40	1.750	40
Dayton, Ohio 1	1.500	40	1.500	40	Portland, Maine	1.125	40	1.125	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	40	1.500	35	Portland, Oreg.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	40	1.375	40	Providence, R. I.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.675	40	1.550	40	Reading, Pa.	1.429	35	1.250	40
Residential	1.500	40	1.375	40	Richmond, Va.	1.375	40	1.250	44
Duluth, Minn.	1.350	40	1.350	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.588	40	1.500	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.500	40	1.500	40
Erie, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.750	40	1.750	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Residential	1.250	40	1.250	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	35	1.500	35
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.575	40	1.575	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.500	35	1.500	35
Residential	1.250	40	1.000	44	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Jackson, Miss.	1.250	44	1.250	44	San Francisco, Calif.	1.667	30	1.667	30
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
Kansas City, Mo.	1.575	40	1.575	40	Agreement A	1.500	40	1.500	40
Residential	1.250	40	—	—	Agreement B	1.250	40	—	—
Little Rock, Ark.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.650	40	1.600	30
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.667	30	1.500	30	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.675	30	1.675	30
Madison, Wis.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.563	40	1.563	40	Toledo, Ohio 1	1.650	35	1.650	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Washington, D. C.	2.000	30	2.000	30
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	30	1.500	30	Wichita, Kans.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Mobile, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40	—	—
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					York, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Nashville, Tenn.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.625	40	1.500	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.500	40	\$1.375	40	New Orleans, La.	\$1.500	40	\$1.375	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Residential	1.050	40	1.050	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.200	40	New York, N. Y.:				
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Manhattan and Bronx:				
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New construction	2.000	30	2.000	30
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Maintenance and alter-				
Residential	1.000	40			ations	1.571	35	1.429	35
Butte, Mont.	2.000	30	2.000	30	Brooklyn	2.000	30	2.000	30
Gas fitters	1.438	40	1.438	40	Residential	1.429	35	1.250	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Staten Island	1.750	35	1.750	35
Charleston, W. Va.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.375	40	1.125	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.625	40	1.500	40	Philadelphia, Pa.:	1.500	35	1.440	35
Columbus, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	Residential	1.340	40	1.250	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.375	40	1.250	44
Davenport, Iowa. (See					Pittsburgh, Pa.:	1.700	40	1.700	40
Rock Island (Ill.) dis-					Residential	1.360	40	1.360	40
trict.)					Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.400	40	1.400	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	40	1.430	35	Providence, R. I.	1.350	40	1.350	40
Des Moines, Iowa ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Reading, Pa.	1.500	40	1.200	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Richmond, Va.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.375	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district:				
Erie, Pa.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Agreement A	1.500	40	1.375	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Agreement B	1.375	40	1.375	40
Residential ¹	1.125	40	1.125	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Houston, Tex. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Residential	1.125	40	1.125	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Jackson, Miss.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.200	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.500	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.525	40	1.400	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.250	40	1.200	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.550	40	1.500	30
Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.375	40	South Bend, Ind.:				
Madison, Wis.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Class A—\$10,000 and over	1.500	40	1.250	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Class B—under \$10,000	1.375	40	1.250	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.550	35	1.400	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.500	40	1.350	40	Springfield, Mass. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	35	1.375	35	Tampa, Fla.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Mobile, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Is-					Washington, D. C. ¹	1.650	40	1.650	40
land (Ill.) district.)					Wichita, Kans.	1.250	44	1.000	44
Nashville, Tenn.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Newark, N. J.	1.750	40	1.500	40	York, Pa.	1.000	40	950	40
New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.500	40

RODMEN

Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$1.125	40	\$1.125	40	Davenport, Iowa. (See				
Baltimore, Md.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	\$1.500	40	\$1.350	40
Binghamton, N. Y. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Dayton, Ohio	1.430	40	1.430	35
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Denver, Colo.	1.450	40	1.375	40
Boston, Mass. ¹	1.475	40	1.500	40	Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Detroit, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, S. C. ¹	1.125	40	1.125	40	El Paso, Tex.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Erie, Pa. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Houston, Tex.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Cincinnati, Ohio ¹	1.425	40	1.375	40	Indianapolis, Ind. ¹	1.550	40	1.550	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.750	40	1.625	40	Jackson, Miss.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.500	40	1.250	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

RODMEN—Continued									
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Little Rock, Ark	\$1.250	40	\$1.000	40	Portland, Oreg	\$1.200	40	\$1.125	40
Los Angeles, Calif. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Providence, R. I.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Louisville, Ky	1.320	40	1.320	40	Reading, Pa	1.400	40	1.250	40
Madison, Wis. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va	1.250	40	1.250	40
Manchester, N. H.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.250	40	1.250	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.375	40	1.300	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.375	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo	1.750	40	1.750	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Mobile, Ala	1.125	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.125	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Nashville, Tenn	1.125	40	1.125	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.313	40	1.313	40
Newark, N. J.	2.000	40	2.000	40	Scranton, Pa	1.500	40	1.375	40
New Haven, Conn	1.800	40	1.650	40	Seattle, Wash	1.350	40	1.250	30
New Orleans, La	1.250	40	1.250	40	South Bend, Ind	1.625	40	1.500	40
New York, N. Y.	1.850	40	1.750	40	Spokane, Wash	1.300	35	1.300	35
Norfolk, Va	1.250	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Tampa, Fla	1.375	40	1.250	40
Omaha, Nebr	1.375	40	1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Peoria, Ill	1.600	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.600	40	1.400	40	Wichita, Kans	1.250	40	1.000	40
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Worcester, Mass. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.750	40	1.500	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.750	40	1.500	40

ROOFERS, COMPOSITION									
Atlanta, Ga	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Jackson, Miss	\$1.000	40	\$0.875	44
Baltimore, Md	1.250	40	1.250	40	Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	40	1.000	40
Second hands	.950	40	.950	40	Kansas City, Mo	1.250	40	1.250	40
Third hands (Kettlemen)	.800	40	.800	40	Foremen	1.375	40	1.375	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.125	40	1.125	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass	1.375	40	1.375	40	Foremen	1.250	40	1.125	40
Buffalo, N. Y. ¹	1.200	40	1.150	40	Louisville, Ky. ¹	.800	40	.650	40
Kettlemen ¹	.950	40	.900	40	Madison, Wis. ¹	.900	40	.900	40
Butte, Mont.	1.250	48	1.200	48	Memphis, Tenn	1.125	40	1.125	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	1.100	40	1.000	40
Charleston, W. Va	.875	40	.875	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Charlottesville, N. C.:					Foremen	1.300	40	---	---
Agreement A	.875	40	.875	40	Mobile, Ala	1.250	40	1.250	40
Agreement B	.800	40	---	---	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Chicago, Ill.	1.750	40	1.750	40	Nashville, Tenn	1.000	40	.750	40
Foremen	2.000	40	2.000	40	Newark, N. J.	1.600	35	1.600	35
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.300	40	1.250	40	Foremen	1.743	35	1.743	35
Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	40	1.425	40	New Haven, Conn	1.250	40	1.125	40
Foremen	1.675	40	1.550	40	New Orleans, La	1.000	40	1.000	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.200	40	1.000	40	New York, N. Y. ¹	1.600	35	1.600	35
Foremen	1.300	40	1.100	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.850	40	.850	40
Dallas, Tex.	.875	40	---	---	Foremen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Kettlemen	.625	40	---	---	Kettlemen	.700	40	.700	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Omaha, Nebr.	.950	40	.900	42
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40	Foremen	1.100	40	1.000	42
Foremen ¹	1.300	40	1.300	40	Peoria, Ill	1.250	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	40	1.430	35	Foremen	1.375	40	1.375	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.875	40	.850	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1.200	40	1.200	40
Detroit, Mich	1.420	40	1.250	40	Foremen	1.350	40	1.350	40
Foremen	1.700	40	1.500	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	.875	40	.875	42
Duluth, Minn.	.900	40	.800	40	Foremen	1.125	40	1.125	42
Foremen	1.100	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	40	1.500	40
Kettlemen	.750	40	.650	40	Foremen	1.625	40	1.625	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.000	44	1.000	44	Portland, Oreg	1.250	40	1.125	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	.800	40	.800	40	Foremen	1.375	40	1.250	40
Houston, Tex. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40	Providence, R. I. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.100	40	1.000	40	Reading, Pa	.900	40	1.050	40
Foremen	1.200	40	1.100	40	Speculative	.900	40	1.000	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

ROOFERS, COMPOSITION—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Rochester, N. Y.	\$1.200	40	\$1.200	40	Spokane, Wash.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.325	40	1.250	40	Foremen	1.250	40	1.250	40
Foremen	1.450	40	1.375	40	Kettlemen	.825	40	.825	40
Kettlemen	1.100	40	---	---	Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	46	1.375	40	Toledo, Ohio:				
Foremen	1.625	46	1.500	40	Foremen ¹	1.350	40	1.250	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Rollers ¹	1.100	40	1.000	40
Foremen	1.300	40	---	---	Kettlemen ¹	1.000	40	.900	40
Salt Lake City, Utah:					Residential:				
Foremen	.900	48	.800	48	Agreement A ¹	1.200	40	1.100	40
Kettlemen	1.000	48	.900	48	Agreement B	1.250	40	---	---
San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	44	---	---	Washington, D. C.	1.150	40	1.150	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Foremen	1.450	40	1.450	40
Foremen	1.375	40	1.375	40	Kettlemen	1.150	40	.950	40
Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Wichita, Kans. ¹	.875	40	.875	37
Seattle, Wash.	1.350	40	1.250	30	Foremen ¹	1.000	40	1.000	37
Foremen	1.475	40	1.417	30	Kettlemen ¹	.875	40	.750	40
South Bend, Ind.	1.350	40	1.250	40	York, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Foremen	1.500	40	1.350	40	Youngstown, Ohio ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40
					Foremen ¹	1.350	40	1.350	40
					Kettlemen ¹	.900	40	.900	40

ROOFERS, SLATE AND TILE

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Newark, N. J.	1.850	40	1.650	40
Concrete precast slate	1.625	40	1.625	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.580	40	1.580	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.400	40	1.250	40	New Orleans, La.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y.	1.860	35	1.860	35
Precast tile	1.625	40	1.625	40	Kings and Queens				
Buffalo, N. Y. ¹	1.350	40	1.300	40	Counties:				
Butte, Mont.	1.250	48	---	---	Residential work under				
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40	1.000	40	\$800	1.600	35	1.600	35
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.850	40	.850	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.000	40	---	---	Omaha, Nebr.	1.100	40	1.100	42
Chicago, Ill.	1.750	40	1.750	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.400	40	1.400	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.750	40	1.625	40	Speculative	1.500	40	1.375	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.200	40	1.000	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	.875	40	.875	42
Davenport, Iowa. (See					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Ore.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Providence, R. I. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	40	1.430	35	Reading, Pa.	1.000	40	1.200	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.150	40	1.150	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Detroit, Mich.:					Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.325	40	1.250	40
Slate	1.750	40	1.600	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.750	40	1.750	40
Tile	1.350	40	1.250	40	Precast slab work	1.875	40	1.875	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.250	44	1.250	44	St. Paul, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	48	.900	48
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	44	---	---
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.150	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Jackson, Miss.	1.000	40	1.000	44	Scranton, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.350	40	1.250	30
Kansas City, Mo.	1.250	40	1.250	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.350	40	1.350	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Toledo, Ohio:				
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.350	40	1.350	40	Agreement A ¹	1.350	40	1.250	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Agreement B	1.250	40	---	---
Mobile, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C.	1.750	40	1.750	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Is-					York, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40
land (Ill.) district.)					Youngstown, Ohio ¹	1.200	40	1.200	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

SHEET-METAL WORKERS									
City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	40	\$1.125	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Baltimore, Md.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.125	40	\$1.000	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.400	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	1.850	40	1.650	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.425	40	1.300	40	New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.050	40
Butte, Mont.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y.	1.850	35	1.850	35
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	850	44
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.000	40	---	---	Omaha, Nebr.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.600	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.625	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.600	40	1.375	40	Residential	1.600	40	1.375	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Phoenix, Ariz. ¹	1.125	40	---	---
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.600	40	1.500	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Providence, R. I. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Denver, Colo.	1.430	40	1.430	35	Reading, Pa. ¹	1.050	40	1.000	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	40	1.375	40	Richmond, Va. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.300	40	1.300	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.200	40	1.100	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district ¹	1.250	40	1.175	40
El Paso, Tex. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.600	40	1.500	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Salt Lake City, Utah ¹	1.150	40	1.100	35
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.390	40	1.360	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Jackson, Miss.	1.000	44	1.000	44	San Francisco, Calif. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Jacksonville, Fla. ¹	1.125	40	1.000	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.600	40	1.500	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.600	40	1.375	30
Residential	1.125	40	---	---	South Bend, Ind.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.000	40	---	---	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.600	40	1.375	40
Architectural shops	1.250	40	1.125	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.150	40	1.000	40
Louisville, Ky. ¹	1.250	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.350	40	1.250	40
Madison, Wis.	1.250	40	1.200	40	Washington, D. C. ¹	1.625	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.125	40	1.050	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.300	40	1.200	40	York, Pa.	1.050	40	1.000	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.450	40	1.375	40
Mobile, Ala.	1.150	40	1.000	40					

SIGN PAINTERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.250	44	\$1.000	44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	\$1.250	40	\$1.250	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.600	40	1.375	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.125	40	1.000	44
Boston, Mass.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Outdoor advertising	1.375	40	1.375	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.600	40	1.500	40
Pictorial	1.500	40	1.500	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.250	40	1.125	44
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.350	40	1.250	40	Manchester, N. H.	.900	40	.900	40
Butte, Mont.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	1.400	40	1.400	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	40	1.125	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.600	40	1.500	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.875	40	1.875	40	Mobile, Ala.	1.100	40	1.000	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	42	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Cleveland, Ohio	1.575	40	1.575	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.250	44	1.250	44	New Haven, Conn.	1.750	40	1.500	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					New Orleans, La.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40	New York, N. Y.	1.729	35	1.729	35
Denver, Colo.	1.600	35	1.430	35	Outdoor advertising	2.310	35	2.310	35
Des Moines, Iowa	1.125	40	1.125	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.500	40	1.350	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.125	40	1.000	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.250	44	1.250	44	Pictorial	1.250	40	1.250	40
					Peoria, Ill.	1.375	40	1.300	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

SIGN PAINTERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Philadelphia, Pa.	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Salt Lake City, Utah:				
Outside advertising	1.500	40	1.450	40	Agreement A	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.250	44	1.250	44	Agreement B	1.125	40	1.000	40
Outside advertising	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.063	44	1.063	44
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.650	40	1.650	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.714	35	1.714	35
Portland, Oreg.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
Providence, R. I.:					Agreement A	1.125	40	1.125	40
Letterers	1.000	40	1.000	40	Agreement B	1.250	40		
Combination letterers and pictorial	1.250	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.650	35	1.600	30
Reading, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.250	40	1.100	40
Richmond, Va.	1.300	40	1.260	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.250	35	1.250	35
Rochester, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.000	40	850	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.250	40	1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.425	40	1.375	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.650	40	1.650	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.125	40	1.000	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$1.500	40	\$1.375	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	\$1.500	40	\$1.375	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Refrigerator fitters:				
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.200	40	Large commercial, industrial, and air-conditioning	1.375	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Small commercial, service	1.125	40	1.125	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Madison, Wis.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Manchester, N. H.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Butte, Mont.	2.000	30	2.000	30	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.450	40	1.350	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	35	1.375	35
Charlotte, N. C.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Mobile, Ala.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Newark, N. J.	1.750	40	1.650	40
Refrigerator installation	1.625	40	1.500	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40
Refrigerator service	1.100	40	1.100	40	New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Household	1.000	40	1.000	40	New Orleans, La.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	New York, N. Y.	2.000	30	2.000	30
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Residential	1.429	35		
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Sprinkler fitters	1.429	35		
Dayton, Ohio	1.400	40	1.400	40	Norfolk, Va.	1.375	40	1.125	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	40	1.430	35	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Omaha, Nebr.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	35	1.440	35
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Residential	1.340	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Oil-burner mechanics	1.340	40	1.150	40
Erie, Pa.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.375	40	1.250	44
Residential ¹	1.125	40	1.125	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.750	40	1.700	40
Houston, Tex. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Portland, Maine	1.250	40	1.250	40
Jackson, Miss.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.500	40	1.500	30
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Refrigeration fitters	1.375	40	1.375	30
Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Oil fitters	1.000	40	1.000	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Providence, R. I.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Refrigeration service fitters	1.000	40	1.000	40					
Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	40	1.000	40					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Reading, Pa.	\$1.300	40	\$1.200	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	\$1.200	40	\$1.200	40
Richmond, Va.	1.250	40	1.000	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.550	40	1.500	30
Rochester, N. Y.	1.600	40	1.375	40	Refrigerator fitters:				
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.500	40	1.375	40	Installation	1.550	40	1.500	30
Moline, Ill.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Service	1.150	44	1.000	44
St. Louis, Mo.	1.625	40	1.625	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Sprinkler fitters ¹	1.600	40	1.625	40	Jobs under \$10,000	1.375	40	1.250	40
Refrigerator fitters ¹	1.000	48	1.000	48	Spokane, Wash.	1.550	35	1.400	35
St. Paul, Minn.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Springfield, Mass. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.200	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.750	40	1.750	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.500	40	1.375	40	Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.375	40	1.375	40	Refrigerator and oil-				
Refrigerator fitters:					burner fitters	1.000	40	1.000	40
High pressure	1.500	40	1.375	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.250	44	1.000	44
Low pressure:					Worcester, Mass.	1.375	40	1.200	40
Installation	1.125	40	1.100	40	York, Pa.	1.000	40	950	40
Service	1.125	40	900	44	Youngstown, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40
Oil burner fitters	1.150	40	1.000	40					

STONECUTTERS

Baltimore, Md.	\$1.000	40	\$1.000	40	Milwaukee, Wis.—Con.				
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40			Carvers	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40
Boston, Mass.	1.350	40	1.350	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Inside work	1.175	40	1.175	40	Inside work	1.250	40	1.250	40
Carvers	1.610	40	1.610	40	Carvers	1.500	40	1.500	40
Inside work	1.440	40	1.440	40	Inside work	1.375	40	1.375	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Machine men	.800	40	.800	40
Scaffold cutters, carvers	1.600	40	1.500	40	Newark, N. J.	1.688	40	1.688	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.200	40	1.200	40	Machine men	1.688	40	1.626	40
Carvers	1.400	40	1.400	40	New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40
Planermen	.940	40	.940	40	New York, N. Y.	1.929	35	1.929	35
Cincinnati, Ohio:					Inside work	1.688	40	1.688	40
Inside work:					Planermen	1.688	40	1.626	40
Cutters	1.250	40	1.250	40	Bluestone cutters	1.714	35	1.650	40
Carvers	1.375	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Planermen	1.000	40	1.000	40	Inside work	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.500	40	1.375	40	Planermen	.800	40	.800	40
Inside work	1.375	40	1.250	40	Carvers	1.500	35	1.500	35
Flagstone cutters	1.375	40	1.250	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Columbus, Ohio:					Carvers	2.000	40	2.000	40
Inside work	1.250	40	1.250	40	Providence, R. I.:				
Denver, Colo.	1.375	35	1.375	35	Inside work	1.175	40	1.175	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.625	40	1.525	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Inside work	1.275	40	1.275	40	Carvers	1.375	40	1.375	40
Carvers—inside work	1.625	40	1.525	40	St. Paul, Minn.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Planermen	1.025	40	1.025	40	Inside work	1.250	40	1.250	40
Houston, Tex.:					Carvers	1.500	40	1.500	40
Inside work	1.125	44	1.125	44	Inside work	1.375	40	1.375	40
Lathemen, milling machine men	.950	44	.950	44	Machine men	.800	40	.800	40
Planermen	.900	44	.900	44	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	40	1.250	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Inside work	1.060	40	1.060	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Carvers	1.375	40	1.375	40	Inside work and planer-				
Inside work	1.170	40	1.170	40	men	1.250	40	1.250	40
Planermen	.850	40	.850	40	Carvers	1.750	40	1.750	40
Kansas City, Mo.:					Springfield, Mass.:				
Inside work	1.125	40	1.125	40	Inside work ¹	1.050	40	1.050	40
Machine men	.800	40	.800	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Planermen	1.000	40	1.000	40
Planermen	.900	40	.900	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Inside work	1.125	40	1.125	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.450	40	1.450	40	Carvers	1.750	40	1.750	40
Inside work	1.250	40	1.250	40	Inside work	1.375	40	1.375	40
Machine hands	1.000	40	1.000	40	Planermen	.975	40	.975	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	40	1.200	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

STONE MASONS

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Nashville, Tenn.	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Newark, N. J.	1.950	35	1.850	35
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.650	40	1.375	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Orleans, La.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Residential	1.250	40	---	---	New York, N. Y.:	---	---	---	---
Boston, Mass.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Stonesetting:	---	---	---	---
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Agreement A	2.000	35	2.000	35
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30	Agreement B	2.000	35	1.957	35
Charleston, S. C.	1.250	40	1.000	44	Regular masonry	1.900	35	1.900	35
Charleston, W. Va.	1.650	40	1.500	40	Rough masonry	1.500	35	1.500	35
Charlotte, N. C.	1.100	44	1.100	44	Norfolk, Va.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.625	40	1.625	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Rubble work	1.500	40	1.500	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.750	40	1.625	40	Rubble work:	---	---	---	---
Columbus, Ohio	1.563	40	1.563	40	Commercial ¹	1.375	40	1.250	40
Rubble work	1.500	40	1.450	40	Residential	1.120	40	1.000	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.650	40	1.650	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Denver, Colo.	1.650	40	1.650	35	Portland, Maine	1.400	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.600	40	1.600	40	Providence, R. I.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.600	40	1.500	40	Reading, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va.	1.500	40	1.500	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.588	40	1.500	40
Erie, Pa.	1.625	40	1.500	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.600	40	1.500	40
Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.750	30	1.750	30
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.600	40	1.600	40	Seranton, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.650	40	1.600	30
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.375	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.625	40	1.500	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.500	35
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.600	40	1.500	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.625	40	1.625	40
Madison, Wis.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Residential	1.250	40	---	---
Manchester, N. H.	1.600	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	1.750	40	1.750	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.625	40	1.625	40	York, Pa.	1.250	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.450	40	1.450	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.625	40	1.500	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	40	1.375	40					

STRUCTURAL-IRON WORKERS²⁷

Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$1.375	40	\$1.375	40	Detroit, Mich.	\$1.750	40	\$1.625	40
Baltimore, Md.:					Duluth, Minn.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Agreement A	1.650	40	1.650	40	El Paso, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Agreement B	1.500	40	---	---	Erie, Pa. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Binghamton, N. Y. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.625	40	1.500	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Houston, Tex.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Boston, Mass. ¹	1.575	40	1.500	40	Indianapolis, Ind. ¹	1.550	40	1.550	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Jackson, Miss.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Sheet bucker-up	1.750	40	1.625	40	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Sheeters—iron workers	1.975	40	1.750	40	Kansas City, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Butte, Mont.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Little Rock, Ark.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Charleston, S. C. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.500	40	1.300	40	Finishers	1.375	40	1.250	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Louisville, Ky.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.700	40	Madison, Wis. ¹	1.375	40	1.375	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.625	40	1.550	40	Manchester, N. H.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.750	40	1.625	40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.500	40	1.375	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Mobile, Ala.	1.375	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.650	40	1.500	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Denver, Colo.	1.430	40	1.430	35	Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.450	40	1.375	40	Newark, N. J.	2.000	40	2.000	40
					New Haven, Conn.	1.800	40	1.650	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

STRUCTURAL-IRON WORKERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
New Orleans, La.	\$1.500	40	\$1.375	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40
New York, N. Y.	2.000	40	1.925	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Finishers ¹	1.750	35	1.750	35	San Francisco, Calif.	1.600	40	1.600	40
Norfolk, Va.	1.500	40	1.250	40	Finishers:				
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Agreement A ¹	1.313	40	1.313	40
Omaha, Nebr.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Agreement B ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Scranton, Pa.	1.650	40	1.500	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.800	40	1.650	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.550	40	1.500	30
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.375	40	1.375	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.625	40	1.500	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.750	40	1.500	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.500	35
Portland, Oreg.	1.450	40	1.375	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Providence, R. I.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.500	40	1.250	40
Reading, Pa.	1.650	40	1.500	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.625	40	1.625	40
Richmond, Va.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Washington, D. C.	2.000	30	2.000	30
Rochester, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Wichita, Kans.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.375	40	1.300	40	Worcester, Mass. ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.750	40	1.750	40	Youngstown, Ohio	1.750	40	1.500	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.500	40	1.500	40					

TILE LAYERS

Atlanta, Ga. ¹	\$1.375	40	\$1.250	40	Mobile, Ala.	\$1.500	40	\$1.500	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Nashville, Tenn.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Newark, N. J.	1.688	40	1.688	40
Boston, Mass.	1.500	40	1.500	40	New Haven, Conn.	1.650	40	1.375	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.250	40	1.250	40	New Orleans, La.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.	1.625	30	1.625	30	New York, N. Y.	1.688	40	1.688	40
Charleston, S. C.	1.250	40	1.000	44	Norfolk, Va.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charleston, W. Va.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Charlotte, N. C.	1.250	44	1.250	44	Omaha, Nebr.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.700	40	1.625	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	40	1.375	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.500	40	1.400	40
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40	Residential	1.310	40	1.170	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Residential	1.250	40	---	---	Portland, Maine	1.400	40	1.250	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Portland, Oreg.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Dayton, Ohio	1.500	40	1.500	40	Providence, R. I.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Denver, Colo.	1.500	40	1.500	35	Reading, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	40	1.250	40	Richmond, Va. ¹	1.250	40	1.250	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.625	40	1.500	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.450	40	1.375	40
Small house	1.500	40	1.500	40	Rock Island, (Ill.) district	1.375	40	1.250	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.250	40	1.250	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	40	1.500	40
El Paso, Tex.	1.500	40	1.500	40	St. Paul, Minn. ¹	1.325	40	1.325	40
Erie, Pa.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	40	1.125	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.250	40	1.250	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Houston, Tex.	1.375	40	1.375	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.375	40	1.375	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
Jackson, Miss.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Agreement A	1.425	40	1.425	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Agreement B	1.375	40	---	---
Kansas City, Mo.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.400	40	1.350	30
Residential	1.000	40	---	---	South Bend, Ind.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.500	40	1.500	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.500	35	1.500	35
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.625	40	1.625	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Tampa, Fla.	1.250	40	1.250	40
Madison, Wis.	1.250	40	1.250	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	1.500	40	1.500	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.375	40	1.250	40	Washington, D. C.	1.500	40	1.500	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.375	40	1.375	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.500	40	---	---
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.325	40	1.325	40	York, Pa.	1.250	40	1.250	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	40	1.250	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

BUILDING LABORERS

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Baltimore, Md.	\$0.625	44	\$0.563	44	Newark, N. J.	\$1.125 ²⁹	40	\$1.125	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	.700	40	.625	40	New Haven, Conn.	.850	40	.750	40
Birmingham, Ala.	.500	40	.450	40	New Orleans, La.	.550	40	.550	40
Boston, Mass.	.850	40	.850	40	Common laborers.	.500	40	---	---
Buffalo, N. Y.	.750	40	.650	40	New York, N. Y.	1.214	35	1.143	35
Butte, Mont.	.900	48	.800	48	Excavating labor:				
Mechanics' helpers.	1.200	30	1.059	30	Building construction laborers.	1.030	40	1.030	40
Concrete work.	1.333	30	1.333	30	Heavy construction laborers.	.950	40	.875	40
Charleston, S. C.:					Oklahoma City, Okla. ¹	.500	44	.500	44
Unskilled laborers.	.400	40	---	---	Omaha, Nebr.	.600	40	.550	40
Semiskilled laborers.	.700	40	---	---	Peoria, Ill.	.875	40	.875	40
Charleston, W. Va.	.600	44	.500	44	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	.700	44	.700	44
Charlotte, N. C.	.300	40	---	---	Residential.	.675	44	.600	44
Chicago, Ill.	1.025	40	1.025	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	.750	40	.625	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	.800	40	.750	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	.800	40	.800	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.000	40	.900	40	Excavation work:				
Columbus, Ohio ¹	.600	40	.600	40	New construction.	.700	40	.700	40
Dallas, Tex.	.500	44	.400	44	Old construction.	.800	40	.800	40
Mechanics' tenders.	.625	44	.500	44	Portland, Maine	.600	40	.500	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Skilled laborers.	.600	44	.600	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	.600	44	.600	44	Common laborers.	.600	44	.500	40
Denver, Colo.	.714	40	.714	35	Portland, Ore.	.825	40	.750	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.750	40	.750	40	Providence, R. I.	.750	40	.650	40
Detroit, Mich.	.800	48	.775	48	Reading, Pa.	.600	40	.600	40
Duluth, Minn.	.700	44	.600	44	Richmond, Va.	.400	44	.400	44
Public buildings.	.700	44	.625	44	Rochester, N. Y.	.760	40	.725	40
Semiskilled laborers.	.750	44	.750	44	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	.800	40	.700	40
El Paso, Tex.	.400	40	.400	48	Common laborers.	.750	40	.700	40
Service laborers.	.500	40	.500	48	St. Louis, Mo.	.950	40	.875	40
Erie, Pa.	.700	40	.575	40	Residential.	.675	40	.675	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.600	44	.500	44	St. Paul, Minn.	.850	44	.750	44
Houston, Tex.	.500	40	.500	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.	.750	48	.650	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	.750	40	.700	40	San Antonio, Tex.	.500	40	.500	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	.500	40	.400	44	Common laborers.	.400	40	.400	40
Kansas City, Mo.	.850	40	.850	40	San Francisco, Calif.	.850	40	.813	40
Residential.	.675	40	---	---	Scranton, Pa.:				
Los Angeles, Calif.	.750	40	.625	40	Agreement A.	.700	40	.700	40
Louisville, Ky.	.600	44	.550	44	Agreement B.	.500	40	---	---
Madison, Wis.	.750	40	.700	40	Seattle, Wash.	.950	40	.900	30
Manchester, N. H.	.750	40	.625	40	South Bend, Ind.	.850	40	.750	40
Memphis, Tenn.:					Spokane, Wash.	.800	35	.800	35
Rate A.	.400	44	---	---	Springfield, Mass.	.650	44	.625	40
Rate B.	.500	44	---	---	Tampa, Fla.	.400	40	.400	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.850	40	.850	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	.750	40	.750	44
Minneapolis, Minn.	.900	40	.850	40	Washington, D. C.	.850	40	.800	40
Mobile, Ala.	.500	44	.400	44	Wichita, Kans. ¹	.500	44	.450	48
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Worcester, Mass.	.700	40	.700	40
Nashville, Tenn. ¹	.400	40	.400	40	York, Pa.	.600	40	.600	40
					Youngstown, Ohio.	.750	44	.650	45

COMPOSITION ROOFERS' HELPERS

Baltimore, Md.	\$0.625	40	\$0.625	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	\$0.950	40	\$0.850	40
Boston, Mass.	.900	40	.900	40	Minneapolis, Minn.	.825	40	.825	40
Charleston, S. C.	.625	40	---	---	Kettlemen.	.900	40	.900	40
Cleveland, Ohio	.900	40	---	---	Mobile, Ala.	.750	40	.750	40
Columbus, Ohio	.600	40	---	---	Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)				
Dallas, Tex.	.500	40	---	---	New Haven, Conn.:				
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					First 6 months.	.625	40	.625	40
Denver, Colo.	.850	40	.850	35	Second 6 months.	.825	40	.825	40
Detroit, Mich.	.950	40	.850	40	Second year.	.875	40	---	---
					New Orleans, La.	.650	40	.650	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1940—Continued

COMPOSITION ROOFERS' HELPERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Philadelphia, Pa.	\$0.750	40	\$0.750	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	\$0.800	48	\$0.650	48
Phoenix, Ariz.	.750	40	.625	42	Scranton, Pa.	.750	40	.750	40
Kettlemen	.750	40	.750	42	Seattle, Wash.	.950	40	.900	35
Reading, Pa.	.750	40	.600	40	South Bend, Ind.	.850	40	.750	40
Rochester, N. Y.	.700	40	.700	40	Springfield, Mass.	.750	40	.750	40
Kettlemen	.800	40	.800	40	Tampa, Fla.	.500	40	.500	40
Rock Island (Ill.) district	.800	40	.750	40	Toledo, Ohio	.700	40	.600	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.000	40	.875	40	Washington, D. C.	.800	40	.800	40
St. Paul, Minn.	.825	40	.825	40	York, Pa.	.600	40	.650	40
Kettlemen	.900	40	.900	40					

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' HELPERS

Atlanta, Ga.	\$0.942	40	\$0.875	40	Newark, N. J.	\$1.350	35	\$1.350	35
Maintenance	.847	44	.788	44	Maintenance	1.090	40	1.090	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.050	40	1.020	40	New Haven, Conn. ¹	1.050	40	1.050	40
Maintenance	.950	40	.920	40	New Orleans, La.	.900	40	.990	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.050	40	1.000	40	Maintenance	.890	40	.890	40
Maintenance	.945	40	.900	42	New York, N. Y.	1.350	35	1.350	35
Boston, Mass.	1.068	40	1.068	40	Maintenance	1.090	40	1.090	40
Maintenance	.963	44	.963	44	Norfolk, Va.	1.000	30	.840	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.070	40	1.020	40	Maintenance	.900	40	.760	44
Maintenance	1.015	40	.914	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.:				
Charleston, W. Va. ¹	.950	40	.950	40	Maintenance	.845	40	.845	44
Chicago, Ill.	1.190	40	1.190	40	Omaha, Nebr. ¹	.920	40	.880	40
Maintenance	1.071	40	1.071	44	Maintenance ¹	.830	40	.790	44
Cincinnati, Ohio ¹	1.080	40	1.080	40	Peoria, Ill.	1.150	40	1.029	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.180	40	1.120	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	40	1.140	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	1.010	40	1.010	40	Maintenance	1.120	44	1.026	44
Dallas, Tex.	1.050	40	1.030	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	.980	40	.875	40
Maintenance	.975	44	.930	44	Maintenance	.930	40	.875	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.185	40	1.170	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.080	40	1.080	40	Maintenance	1.067	48	1.053	48
Denver, Colo.	1.050	40	1.050	35	Portland, Maine ¹	.840	40	.840	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.980	40	.980	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.035	40	1.015	40
Maintenance	.882	44	.882	44	Maintenance	.932	40	.913	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.180	40	1.120	40	Service and repair	1.035	40	1.015	40
Maintenance	1.060	40	1.010	40	Providence, R. I.	.990	40	.990	40
Duluth, Minn.	.875	40	.875	40	Reading, Pa.	.910	40	.910	40
Erie, Pa. ¹	.945	40	.910	40	Richmond, Va.	.920	40	.920	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.020	40	.950	40	Rochester, N. Y.	1.030	40	1.030	40
Houston, Tex.	1.050	40	1.050	40	Maintenance	.930	40	.930	40
Maintenance	.950	44	.950	44	Rock Island (Ill.) district	1.020	40	.980	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.080	40	1.080	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.160	40	1.140	40
Jacksonville, Fla. ¹	.928	40	.875	40	Maintenance	1.130	40	1.110	40
Maintenance ¹	.835	40	.788	44	St. Paul, Minn. ¹	.970	40	.970	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.080	40	1.080	40	Maintenance ¹	.870	40	.870	40
Little Rock, Ark.	.910	40	.840	40	San Antonio, Tex.	1.010	40	1.010	40
Maintenance	.820	40	.780	44	Maintenance	.914	44	.914	44
Los Angeles, Calif.	.980	40	.875	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.130	40	1.092	40
Service	.930	40	.875	40	Maintenance	1.010	40	.983	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.020	40	1.000	40	Scranton, Pa.	.980	40	.980	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.060	40	1.010	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.118	40	1.078	30
Milwaukee, Wis.	.960	40	.960	40	Maintenance	1.000	44	.970	44
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	.970	40	.970	40	South Bend, Ind.	.940	40	.900	40
Maintenance ¹	.870	40	.870	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.040	40	1.040	40
Mobile, Ala.	.963	40	.910	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.030	40	1.030	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Tampa, Fla.	.930	40	.875	40
Nashville, Tenn. ¹	.960	40	.910	40	Maintenance	.837	40	.788	40
Maintenance ¹	.870	40	.819	40	Toldeo, Ohio ¹	1.130	40	1.120	40
					Washington, D. C.	1.330	40	1.330	40
					Wichita, Kans. ¹	.810	40	.810	40
					Worcester, Mass. ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40
					Youngstown, Ohio ¹	1.050	40	1.050	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1940—Continued

HOD CARRIERS (MASONS' TENDERS)

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Baltimore, Md.	\$0.875	40	\$0.813	40	Newark, N. J.	\$1.125	40	\$1.125	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	.825	40	.625	40	New Haven, Conn.	.850	40	.750	40
Birmingham, Ala.	.600	40	.500	40	New Orleans, La.	.750	40	.750	40
Bricklayers' tenders	.600	40	.450	40	New York, N. Y.	1.214	35	1.214	35
Boston, Mass.	.850	40	.850	40	Stonemasons' tenders	1.200	35	1.200	35
Buffalo, N. Y.	.750	40	.650	40	Oklahoma City, Okla. ¹	.700	44	.700	44
Mortar mixers	.850	40	.750	40	Omaha, Nebr.	.800	40	.650	40
Butte, Mont.	1.333	30	1.333	30	Mortar mixers	.700	40	.650	40
Charleston, S. C.	.600	40	---	---	Bricklayers' tenders	.700	40	.550	40
Mortar mixers	.600	40	---	---	Peoria, Ill.	.875	40	.875	40
Charleston, W. Va.	.750	42½	.625	44	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	.700	44	.700	44
Charlotte, N. C.	.400	40	---	---	Residential	.800	44	.750	44
Mortar mixers	.600	40	---	---	Phoenix, Ariz.	.875	40	.750	48
Chicago, Ill.	1.025	40	1.025	40	Mortar mixers	1.000	40	1.000	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.000	40	.900	40	Portland, Maine	.750	40	.700	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	.800	40	.800	40	Portland, Oreg.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Dallas, Tex.	.625	44	.625	44	Providence, R. I.	.750	40	.750	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	---	---	---	---	Reading, Pa.	1.000	40	.850	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40	Richmond, Va.	.650	40	.650	40
Denver, Colo.	1.000	40	1.000	35	Rochester, N. Y.	.760	40	.725	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.750	40	.750	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district	.800	40	.700	40
Mortar mixers	.775	40	.775	40	St. Louis, Mo.:	---	---	---	---
Detroit, Mich.	.850	48	.775	48	Commercial:	---	---	---	---
Mortar mixers	.850	48	.850	48	Rate A	1.250	40	1.250	40
El Paso, Tex.	.600	40	.600	48	Rate B	1.000	40	1.000	40
Erie, Pa.	.900	40	.775	40	Residential:	---	---	---	---
Using wheelbarrow	.800	40	.675	40	Rate A	1.000	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.600	44	.600	44	Rate B	.750	40	---	---
Houston, Tex.	.625	40	.625	40	St. Paul, Minn.	.859	35	.750	35
Indianapolis, Ind. ¹	.950	40	.950	40	Mortar mixers	.950	44	.850	44
Jacksonville, Fla.:	---	---	---	---	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	40	.900	40
Rate A	.650	40	.500	44	San Antonio, Tex.	.500	40	.500	40
Rate B	.600	40	.500	44	Mortar mixers	.650	40	.600	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.000	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.250	30	1.250	30
Stonemasons' helpers	.900	40	.900	40	Scranton, Pa.	.700	40	.700	40
Residential	.750	40	---	---	Seattle, Wash.	1.200	40	1.150	30
Los Angeles, Calif.	.750	40	.750	40	South Bend, Ind.	.850	40	.750	40
Mortar mixers	1.000	40	.750	40	Mortar mixers	1.000	40	.900	40
Louisville, Ky. ¹	.950	40	.900	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.100	35	1.100	35
Madison, Wis.	.750	40	.700	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Mortar mixers	.850	40	.700	40	Tampa, Fla.	.500	40	.500	40
Manchester, N. H.	.900	40	.800	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	.800	40	.800	40
Memphis, Tenn.	.750	40	.650	40	Mortar mixers ¹	.850	40	.850	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.950	40	.950	40	Washington, D. C.	.850	40	.800	40
Mobile, Ala.	.650	44	.600	44	Wichita, Kans. ¹	.625	44	.625	48
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	---	---	---	---	Bricklayers' tenders ¹	.500	44	.450	48
Nashville, Tenn. ¹	.500	40	.500	40	Worcester, Mass.	.900	40	.900	40
Mortar mixers ¹	.600	40	.600	40	York, Pa.	.750	40	.850	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	.800	44	.700	45

MARBLE SETTERS' HELPERS

Baltimore, Md.	\$0.825	40	\$0.750	40	Dayton, Ohio ¹	\$0.750	44	\$0.750	44
Boston, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Denver, Colo.	1.000	40	.900	35
Buffalo, N. Y.	.800	40	.750	40	Des Moines, Iowa	.750	40	.750	40
Butte, Mont.	1.333	30	1.333	30	Detroit, Mich.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.125	40	1.125	40	Duluth, Minn.	.700	40	.700	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.900	40	.800	40	Erie, Pa.	.750	40	.750	40
Cleveland, Ohio:	---	---	---	---	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.900	40	.900	40
Agreement A	1.000	40	1.000	40	Indianapolis, Ind.	.750	40	.750	40
Agreement B	.900	40	---	---	Kansas City, Mo.	.910	40	.910	40
Columbus, Ohio	.700	40	.650	40	Los Angeles, Calif. ¹	.781	40	.750	40
Dallas, Tex.	.600	40	.550	40	Louisville, Ky.	.600	40	.600	40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

MARBLE SETTERS' HELPERS—Continued

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Milwaukee, Wis.	\$0.950	40	\$0.950	40	Richmond, Va. ¹	\$0.650	40	\$0.650	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	.850	40	.850	40	Rochester, N. Y.	.750	40	.750	40
Mobile, Ala.	.650	44	.600	44	St. Louis, Mo.	.825	40	.825	40
Nashville, Tenn.	.600	40	—	—	St. Paul, Minn.	.850	40	.850	40
Newark, N. J.	1.366	35	1.366	35	Salt Lake City, Utah	.750	40	.750	40
New Haven, Conn.	1.000	40	.875	40	San Francisco, Calif. ¹	.813	40	.813	40
New Orleans, La.	.750	40	.600	40	Scranton, Pa.:				
New York, N. Y.	1.366	35	1.366	35	Agreement A	.925	40	.925	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.700	44	—	—	Agreement B	.700	40	—	—
Omaha, Nebr.	.700	40	.700	40	Seattle, Wash.	.950	40	.900	30
Peoria, Ill.	.850	40	.850	40	Spokane, Wash.	.900	35	.900	35
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Phoenix, Ariz.	.875	40	.875	40	Tampa, Fla.	.650	40	—	—
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Toledo, Ohio ¹	.800	40	.800	40
Portland, Ore.	.825	40	.750	40	Washington, D. C.	1.000	40	.938	40
Providence, R. I.	.925	40	.925	40	Youngstown, Ohio	.900	40	.900	40
Reading, Pa.	1.000	40	.850	40					

PLASTERERS' LABORERS

Baltimore, Md.	\$0.875	40	\$0.813	40	New Haven, Conn.	\$0.850	40	\$0.750	40
Binghamton, N. Y.	.825	40	.625	40	New Orleans, La.	.750	40	.750	40
Birmingham, Ala.	.600	40	.500	40	New York, N. Y.	1.420	30	1.420	30
Boston, Mass.	1.100	30	1.100	30	Brooklyn	1.517	30	1.517	30
Buffalo, N. Y.	.750	40	.700	40	Oklahoma City, Okla. ¹	.700	44	.700	44
Butte, Mont.	1.333	30	1.333	30	Omaha, Nebr.	.700	40	.650	40
Charleston, W. Va.	.750	42	.625	44	Peoria, Ill.	1.000	40	1.000	44
Charlotte, N. C.	.400	40	—	—	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.280	44	1.200	44
Chicago, Ill.	1.100	40	1.100	40	Residential	1.125	44	1.050	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.000	40	1.000	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	1.125	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.000	40	.900	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Columbus, Ohio ¹	.800	40	.800	40	Portland, Maine	.850	40	.800	40
Dallas, Tex.	.625	44	.500	44	Portland, Ore.	1.125	40	1.125	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Providence, R. I.	1.100	40	.900	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40	Reading, Pa.	1.000	40	.850	40
Denver, Colo.	1.000	40	1.000	35	Richmond, Va.	.650	40	.650	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.900	40	.900	40	Rochester, N. Y.	.790	40	.725	40
Detroit, Mich.	1.125	40	1.000	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.	1.000	40	.900	40
Duluth, Minn.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Mortar mixers	1.100	40	—	—
El Paso, Tex.	.600	40	.600	48	St. Louis, Mo.	1.250	40	1.250	40
erie, Pa.	.900	40	.775	40	Residential	1.000	40	1.000	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.600	44	.600	44	St. Paul, Minn.	1.150	35	1.150	35
Indianapolis, Ind. ¹	.950	40	.950	40	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.250	35	1.250	35
Jacksonville, Fla.	.650	40	.500	44	San Antonio, Tex.	.650	40	.600	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.000	40	1.000	40	San Francisco, Calif.	1.400	30	1.400	30
Los Angeles, Calif. ¹	1.250	30	1.250	30	Scranton, Pa.	.700	40	.700	40
Louisville, Ky. ¹	.950	40	.900	40	Seattle, Wash.	1.200	40	1.150	30
Madison, Wis.	1.000	40	1.000	40	South Bend, Ind.	1.000	40	.900	40
Manchester, N. H.	.900	40	.800	40	Spokane, Wash.	1.167	30	1.167	30
Memphis, Tenn.	.750	40	.650	40	Springfield, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.000	40	1.000	40	Tampa, Fla.	.500	40	.500	40
Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	1.150	30	1.150	30	Toledo, Ohio ¹	.960	40	.960	35
Mobile, Ala.	.650	44	.600	40	Washington, D. C.	1.050	40	1.050	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)					Wichita, Kans. ¹	.625	44	.625	48
Nashville, Tenn. ¹	.500	40	.500	40	Worcester, Mass.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Newark, N. J.	1.125	40	1.125	40	York, Pa.	.850	40	.850	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	.900	44	.800	45

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

PLUMBERS' LABORERS

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Birmingham, Ala.	\$0.500	40	\$0.500	40	New York, N. Y.—Con.				
Charleston, W. Va.	.600	44	.500	44	Brooklyn and Queens:				
Cleveland, Ohio	1.100	40	1.000	40	Commercial:				
Dallas, Tex.	.625	44	.500	44	Agreement A ¹	\$1.333	30	\$1.333	30
Dayton, Ohio ¹	.600	44	.600	44	Agreement B	1.179	35	1.179	35
Des Moines, Iowa	.750	40	.750	40	Residential:				
Duluth, Minn.	.700	44	.700	44	Agreement A ¹	.857	35	.750	40
Erie, Pa.	.800	40	.675	40	Agreement B	.875	40	.875	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	.750	40	.700	40	Staten Island	1.000	35	1.000	35
Jacksonville, Fla.	.600	40	.500	44	Residential	.857	35	.857	35
Kansas City, Mo.	.900	40	.900	40	Norfolk, Va.	.550	40		
Madison, Wis.	.750	40	.700	40	Oklahoma City, Okla. ¹	.500	44	.500	44
Milwaukee, Wis.:					Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40
First men ¹	1.000	40	1.000	40	Portland, Ore.	.825	40	.750	40
Second men ¹	.900	40	.900	40	Rochester, N. Y.	.750	40	.700	40
Minneapolis, Minn.:					St. Louis, Mo.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Class A	1.100	37½	1.000	40	Residential	.750	40	.750	40
Class B	1.000	37½	.900	40	San Antonio, Tex.	.500	40	.500	40
Newark, N. J.	.875	40	.675	40	Scranton, Pa.	.700	40	.700	40
New Haven, Conn.	.650	40	.650	40	Seattle, Wash.	.950	40	.900	30
New York, N. Y.	1.167	30	1.167	30	South Bend, Ind.	.900	40	.750	40
Maintenance and alteration	1.000	35	.857	35	Tampa, Fla.	.500	40	.500	40
					Washington, D. C.	.875	40	.800	40
					York, Pa.	.650	40	.650	40
					Youngstown, Ohio	.850	44	.750	45

STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS' HELPERS

Baltimore, Md.	\$0.963	40	\$0.963	40	Oklahoma City, Okla.	\$0.700	40	\$0.700	40
Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40	Philadelphia, Pa.	.800	35	.800	35
Boston, Mass.:					Residential:				
Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40	Class A	.650	40	.650	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	.750	40	.750	40	Class B	.650	40	.600	40
Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40	Oil burner fitters	.650	40	.600	40
Charleston, S. C.	.750	40	.500	40	Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40
Chicago, Ill.:					Phoenix, Ariz.	.750	40	.625	44
Sprinkler fitters	1.063	40	1.063	40	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Cleveland, Ohio:					Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40
Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40	Portland, Maine	.800	40	.800	40
Dallas, Tex.	.750	40	.750	40	Providence, R. I.	.875	40	.875	40
El Paso, Tex.	.750	40	.750	40	Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40
Erie, Pa.	.750	40	.650	40	Reading, Pa.:				
Houston, Tex.	.750	40	.750	40	Agreement A	.750	40	.650	40
Kansas City, Mo.:					Agreement B	.750	40	.750	40
Sprinkler fitters	.788	40	.788	40	Rochester, N. Y.	.750	40	.700	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.000	40	.750	40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.000	40	1.000	40
Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40	Sprinkler fitters ¹	.875	40	.875	40
Refrigerator fitters	.750	40			Refrigerator service fitters ¹	.600	48	.600	48
Manchester, N. H.	.800	40	.800	40	St. Paul, Minn.	.750	40	.700	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	.860	40	.800	40	Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40
Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40	San Francisco, Calif.	.750	40	.750	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	.750	35	.750	35	Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40
Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40	Oil burner fitters	.750	40	.750	40
Nashville, Tenn.	.600	40	.600	40	Scranton, Pa. ¹	.625	40	.625	40
Newark, N. J.	1.125	40	1.125	40	South Bend, Ind.	.900	40	.750	40
Sprinkler fitters	.770	40	.770	40	Springfield, Mass.	.850	40	.850	40
New Haven, Conn.	.650	40	.650	40	Tampa, Fla.	.500	40	.500	40
New York, N. Y.	1.500	30	1.500	30	Washington, D. C.	.960	40	.960	40
Residential	1.000	35			York, Pa.	.650	40	.650	40
Sprinkler fitters	1.000	35							
Norfolk, Va.	.550	40							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Selected Cities, June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1940—Continued

TILE LAYERS' HELPERS

City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940		City	June 1, 1941		June 1, 1940	
	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week		Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week	Rates of wages per hour	Hours per week
Baltimore, Md.....	\$0.825	40	\$0.750	40	Nashville, Tenn.....	\$0.600	40	.....	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	.600	40	.500	40	Newark, N. J.....	1.250	40	\$1.250	40
Boston, Mass.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	New Haven, Conn.....	1.000	40	.875	40
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.800	40	.750	40	New York, N. Y.....	1.250	40	1.250	40
Butte, Mont.....	1.333	30	1.333	30	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	.700	44	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1.175	40	1.125	40	Omaha, Nebr.: Agreement A.....	.800	40	.700	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.850	40	.750	40	Agreement B ¹.....	.700	40	.700	40
Cleveland, Ohio: Agreement A.....	1.000	40	1.000	40	Peoria, Ill.....	.850	40	.850	40
Agreement B.....	.900	40	.....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹ Residential ¹.....	.900	40	.900	40
Columbus, Ohio.....	.700	40	.650	40	Phoenix, Ariz.....	.875	40	.875	40
Dallas, Tex.....	.600	40	.500	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Davenport, Iowa. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Portland, Ore.....	.750	40	.750	40
Dayton, Ohio ¹.....	.750	44	.750	44	Portland, Maine.....	.825	40	.750	40
Denver, Colo.....	1.000	40	.900	35	Providence, R. I.....	.925	40	.925	40
Detroit, Mich. ¹	1.000	40	.950	40	Richmond, Va.....	.500	40	.500	40
Duluth, Minn.....	.700	40	.700	40	Rochester, N. Y. ¹.....	.750	40	.750	40
Erie, Pa.....	.750	40	.750	40	Rock Island (Ill.) district.....	.800	40	.800	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.900	40	.900	40	St. Louis, Mo.....	.850	40	.850	40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	.750	40	.750	40	St. Paul, Minn.....	.850	40	.850	40
Kansas City, Mo.....	.910	40	.910	40	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.750	40	.750	40
Los Angeles, Calif.....	.781	40	.781	40	San Francisco, Calif.....	.938	40	.875	40
Louisville, Ky.....	.600	40	.600	40	Scranton, Pa.....	.925	40	.925	40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	.900	40	.900	40	Seattle, Wash.....	.950	40	.900	30
Minneapolis, Minn.....	.850	40	.850	40	Spokane, Wash.....	.900	35	.900	35
Mobile, Ala.....	.650	44	.600	44	Springfield, Mass.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.) district.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Toledo, Ohio ¹.....	.900	40	.800	40
					Washington, D. C.....	1.000	40	1.000	40
					Youngstown, Ohio.....	.900	40	.900	40

¹ See appendix A, p. 93, for a listing of new scales, effective after June 1, 1941, which have come to the attention of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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.

³ \$1.850 per hour if working 30-hour week.

⁴ In cities where different kinds of carpentering are not listed separately, it can generally be assumed that the general carpenter rate prevails also for millwrights, parquetry-floor layers, ship carpenters, and wharf and bridge carpenters.

⁵ \$1.625 per hour when accelerating material is used.

⁶ Straight time rate given. Broken time, \$1.800 per hour.

⁷ Straight time rate given. Broken time, \$1.500 per hour.

⁸ Straight time rate given. Broken time, \$1.250 per hour.

⁹ Straight time rate given. Broken time, \$1.000 per hour.

¹⁰ Straight time rate given. Broken time, \$1.700 per hour.

¹¹ \$1.500 per hour when working a 6-hour day.

¹² Straight time rate given. Broken time, \$2.000 per hour.

¹³ Straight time rate given. Broken time, \$1.750 per hour.

¹⁴ 44-hour week during March, April, and May.

¹⁵ 30-hour week Nov. 1 to May 1.

¹⁶ Piece work; \$1.45 per bundle (limit 900 lath per day).

¹⁷ Piece work; \$1.40 per bundle (limit 8½ bundles per 6-hour day).

¹⁸ \$9 per 1,000 lath.

¹⁹ Or piece rate of \$6.50 per 1,000 lath.

²⁰ \$5 per 1,000 lath.

²¹ \$2 per hour, if 6-hour day is in effect.

²² Piece rate—10-percent increase over June 1, 1940.

²³ Piece rate.

²⁴ 30-hour week from Nov. 1 to Apr. 30.

²⁵ \$1.500 per hour when working on swings.

²⁶ 40-hour week, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.

²⁷ In cities where finishers are not listed separately, it may be assumed that the rate shown prevails for both erecting and finishing.

²⁸ Agreement permits 35-hour week for those helping journeymen working on that schedule.

APPENDIX A

Changes in Rates After June 1, 1941

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

JOURNEYMEN

Asbestos workers

Baltimore, Md.: \$1.563, July 1, 1941. Charleston, S. C.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941. Charlotte, N. C.: \$1.250, August 1, 1941. Grand Rapids, Mich.: \$1.400, July 1, 1941. Kansas City, Mo.: Home insulators, \$1.100, July 1, 1941.	Louisville, Ky.: \$1.500, June 11, 1941. Milwaukee, Wis.: \$1.450, September 1, 1941. Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.375, July 1, 1941. New Haven, Conn.: \$1.500, August 15, 1941. Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.625, July 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.525, July 1, 1941.
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Boilermakers

Dayton, Ohio: \$1.650, July 1, 1941. Erie, Pa.: \$1.625, July 1, 1941. Mobile, Ala.: \$1.500, September 1, 1941. New Orleans, La.: \$1.375, October 1, 1941.	Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.625, July 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.725, July 1, 1941. Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.625, July 1, 1941.
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Bricklayers

Atlanta, Ga.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941. Dayton, Ohio: \$1.750, October 1, 1941.	St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.725, July 1, 1941.
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Carpenters

Baltimore, Md.: \$1.375, August 1, 1941. Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.500, September 1, 1941. Columbus, Ohio: \$1.300, September 1, 1941. Wharf and bridge, \$1.450, September 1, 1941. Dayton, Ohio: \$1.500, October 1, 1941. Houston, Tex.: Wood floors—residential, \$1.250, July 1, 1941. Little Rock, Ark.: \$1.250, September 1, 1941.	Louisville, Ky.: \$1.375, August 1, 1941. Milwaukee, Wis.: \$1.300, July 1, 1941. Residential, \$1.100, July 1, 1941. Mobile, Ala.: Ship carpenters, \$1.070, August 1, 1941. New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, July 1, 1941. Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.400, July 1, 1941. San Francisco, Calif.: \$1.375, September 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.475, July 1, 1941.
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Cement finishers

Dayton, Ohio: \$1.350, October 1, 1941. Detroit, Mich.: \$1.400, November 1, 1941. Phoenix, Ariz.: \$1.375, July 15, 1941.	Toledo, Ohio: \$1.725, July 1, 1941. Wichita, Kans.: 40-hour week, July 1, 1941.
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Electricians (inside wiremen and fixture hangers)

Charlotte, N. C.: \$1.250, August 1, 1941. Dayton, Ohio: \$1.750, October 1, 1941. Des Moines, Iowa: \$1.500, July 1, 1941. Milwaukee, Wis.: \$1.500, September 1, 1941. Residential: Rate A, \$1.200, September 1, 1941; Rate B, \$1.200, September 1, 1941. Mobile, Ala.: \$1.500, August 1, 1941. Rochester, N. Y.: \$1.600, October 1, 1941. San Antonio, Tex.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941.	San Francisco, Calif.: Fixture hangers, \$1.250, July 1, 1941. Spokane, Wash.: \$1.550, August 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.750, July 1, 1941. Wichita, Kans.: Contracts under \$3,500, \$1.250; contracts over \$3,500, \$1.500; 40-hour week, July 1, 1941. Worcester, Mass.: \$1.375, July 9, 1941. Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.650, June 15, 1941.
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Elevator constructors

Charleston, W. Va.: \$1.500, August 15, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.350, August 15, 1941. Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.610, July 28, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.450, July 28, 1941. Columbus, Ohio: \$1.500, June 15, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.350, June 15, 1941. Dayton, Ohio: \$1.610, July 28, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.450, July 28, 1941. Erie, Pa.: \$1.450, July 1, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.305, July 1, 1941. Jacksonville, Fla.: \$1.425, June 3, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.283, June 3, 1941. Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.500, July 25, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.350, July 25, 1941. Nashville, Tenn.: \$1.425, June 28, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.283, June 28, 1941.	New Haven, Conn.: \$1.650, August 1, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.495, August 1, 1941. Omaha, Neb.: \$1.390, July 21, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.250, July 21, 1941. St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.500, July 25, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.350, July 25, 1941. Springfield, Mass.: \$1.550, August 4, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.710, July 1, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.550, July 1, 1941. Wichita, Kans.: \$1.300, June 23, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.170, June 23, 1941. Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.600, June 19, 1941. Maintenance, \$1.440, June 19, 1941.
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JOURNEYMEN—continued

Engineers (portable and hoisting)

Dayton, Ohio: Shovels, derricks, etc., \$1.650, October 1, 1941.
 Mixers (21 feet and over), \$1.500, October 1, 1941.
 Mixing plants, gravel plants, etc., \$1.350, October 1, 1941.
 New York, N. Y.: Pile drivers, \$2.125, July 1, 1941.
 Tampa, Fla.: Backhoes, Le Tourneaus, etc., \$1.500, July 1, 1941.

Hoists (2 or more drums), \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
 1-drum hoists, \$1.125, July 1, 1941.
 Draglines, shovels, orange peels, clam shells, \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: 10-cent increase for all classifications, July 1, 1941.

Glaziers

Jackson, Miss.: \$1.000, July 1, 1941.
 Jacksonville, Fla.: \$1.000 and 40-hour week, June 16, 1941.

Memphis, Tenn.: \$1.020, July 1, 1941.
 Omaha, Nebr.: \$1.150, June 7, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.

Granite cutters

Philadelphia, Pa.: Inside work, \$1.125, November 1, 1941.

Lathers

Cleveland, Ohio: \$1.750, June 27, 1941.
 Dayton, Ohio: \$1.600, October 1, 1941.
 Memphis, Tenn.: Metal, \$1.625, July 19, 1941.
 Wood, \$1.125, July 19, 1941.
 Mobile, Ala.: Metal, \$1.500, July 15, 1941.
 Wood, \$1.250, July 15, 1941.

Norfolk, Va.: \$1.750, September 1, 1941.
 Richmond, Va.: \$1.500, October 15, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.750, July 1, 1941.
 Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.625, July 15, 1941.

Machinists

Toledo, Ohio: \$1.475, July 1, 1941.

Marble setters

Atlanta, Ga.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941.
 Boston, Mass.: \$1.625, August 1, 1941.
 Los Angeles, Calif.: \$1.313, July 1, 1941; \$1.375, October 1, 1941.

Richmond, Va.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.600, July 1, 1941.

Mosaic and terrazzo workers

Atlanta, Ga.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941.
 Los Angeles, Calif.: \$1.375, August 1, 1941.

Richmond, Va.: \$1.375, July 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.350, July 1, 1941.

Painters

Dallas, Tex.: \$1.125, June 22, 1941.
 Jackson, Miss.: \$1.000, July 1, 1941.
 Los Angeles, Calif.: \$1.100, July 1, 1941.
 Omaha, Nebr.: \$1.125, September 1, 1941.
 Phoenix, Ariz.: \$1.125, November 1, 1941.

San Francisco, Calif.: \$1.375, June 16, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.400, July 1, 1941.
 Spray painting, \$1.500, July 1, 1941.
 Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.350, October 1, 1941.

Paperhangers

Dallas, Tex.: \$1.125, June 22, 1941.
 Jackson, Miss.: \$1.000, July 1, 1941.
 Los Angeles, Calif.: \$1.125, July 1, 1941.
 San Francisco, Calif.: \$1.375, June 16, 1941.

Toledo, Ohio: \$1.400, July 1, 1941.
 Worcester, Mass.: \$1.125, July 1, 1941.
 Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.350, October 1, 1941.

Plasterers

Buffalo, N. Y.: \$1.625, July 6, 1941.
 Cleveland, Ohio: \$1.750, June 26, 1941.
 Dayton, Ohio: \$1.600, October 1, 1941.

Minneapolis, Minn.: 35-hour week, June 27, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.750, July 1, 1941.

Plumbers and gas fitters

Des Moines, Iowa: \$1.500, September 1, 1941.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.: Residential, \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
 Houston, Tex.: \$1.625, November 1, 1941.
 New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, August 1, 1941.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.700, August 1, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.750, July 1, 1941.
 Springfield, Mass.: \$1.500, August 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.600, July 1, 1941.
 Washington, D. C.: \$1.750, September 15, 1941.

Rodmen

Atlanta, Ga.: \$1.250, September 1, 1941.
 Binghamton, N. Y.: \$1.500, August 1, 1941.
 Boston, Mass.: \$1.650, June 5, 1941.
 Charleston, S. C.: \$1.250, November 1, 1941.
 Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.475, September 1, 1941.
 Erie, Pa.: \$1.375, August 1, 1941.

Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.650, September 1, 1941.
 Los Angeles, Calif.: \$1.375, September 1, 1941.
 Madison, Wis.: \$1.375, August 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.475, July 1, 1941.
 Worcester, Mass.: \$1.650, September 1, 1941.

Roofers, composition

Buffalo, N. Y.: Flat roofers and waterproofer, \$1.250, October 1, 1941.
 Kettlemen, \$1.000, October 1, 1941.
 Dayton, Ohio: \$1.320, October 1, 1941.
 Foremen, \$1.420, October 1, 1941.
 Houston, Tex.: \$1.125, July 1, 1941.
 Louisville, Ky.: \$1.000, August 11, 1941.
 Madison, Wis.: \$1.000, July 15, 1941.
 Milwaukee, Wis.: \$1.200, September 1, 1941.
 New York, N. Y.: \$1.700, July 10, 1941.
 Providence, R. I.: \$1.300, June 16, 1941.

Toledo, Ohio: Foremen, \$1.450, July 1, 1941.
 Residential: Union A, \$1.300, July 1, 1941.
 Rollers, \$1.200, July 1, 1941.
 Kettlemen, \$1.100, July 1, 1941.
 Wichita, Kans.: \$1.000, June 21, 1941.
 Foremen, \$1.125, June 21, 1941.
 Kettlemen, \$0.950, June 21, 1941.
 Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
 Foremen, \$1.375, July 1, 1941.
 Kettlemen, \$1.250, July 1, 1941.

JOURNEYMEN—continued

Roofers, slate and tile

Buffalo, N. Y.: \$1.400, October 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: Union A, \$1.450, July 1, 1941.
Dayton, Ohio: \$1.500, October 1, 1941. Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
Providence, R. I.: \$1.300, June 16, 1941.

Sheet-metal workers

Dayton, Ohio: \$1.500, October 1, 1941. Reading, Pa.: \$1.100, November 1, 1941.
El Paso, Tex.: \$1.500, June 9, 1941. Richmond, Va.: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
Jacksonville, Fla.: \$1.250, July 1, 1941. Rock Island (Ill.) district: \$1.300, October 1, 1941.
Louisville, Ky.: \$1.500, August 1, 1941. Salt Lake City, Utah: \$1.250, June 30, 1941.
Phoenix, Ariz.: \$1.250, June 16, 1941. San Francisco, Calif.: \$1.375, July 1, 1941.
Pittsburgh, Pa.: \$1.563, July 1, 1941; \$1.625, September 15, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.450, July 1, 1941.
Providence, R. I.: \$1.300, June 16, 1941. Washington, D. C.: \$1.750, July 1, 1941.
York, Pa.: \$1.100, November 1, 1941.

Sign painters

Milwaukee, Wis.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.525, July 1, 1941.

Steam and sprinkler fitters

Des Moines, Iowa: \$1.500, September 1, 1941. Refrigerator fitters, \$1.250 and 40-hour week, June 15, 1941.
Grand Rapids, Mich.: Residential, \$1.250, July 1, 1941. Scranton, Pa.: \$1.250, July 1, 1941.
Houston Tex.: \$1.625, November 1, 1941. Springfield, Mass.: \$1.500, August 1, 1941.
New Haven, Conn.: \$1.375, August 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.600, July 1, 1941.
St. Louis, Mo.: Sprinkler fitters, \$1.625, June 4, 1941.

Stone cutters

New Haven, Conn.: \$1.650, August 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.350, July 1, 1941.
Springfield, Mass.: Inside work, \$1.250, June 15, 1941.

Stone masons

Atlanta, Ga.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941. Philadelphia, Pa.: Rubble work: Commercial, \$1.500, September 1, 1941.
Dayton, Ohio: \$1.750, October 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.725, July 1, 1941.

Structural-iron workers

Atlanta, Ga.: \$1.500, September 1, 1941. New York, N. Y.: Finishers, \$1.850, September 1, 1941.
Binghamton, N. Y.: \$1.500, August 1, 1941. Boston, Mass.: \$1.650, June 5, 1941. San Francisco, Calif.: Finishers: Rate A, \$1.600, September 1, 1941; Rate B, \$1.375, July 1, 1941.
Charleston, S. C.: \$1.500, November 1, 1941. Erie, Pa.: \$1.625, August 1, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.725, July 1, 1941.
Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.650, September 1, 1941. Worcester, Mass.: \$1.650, September 1, 1941.
Madison, Wis.: \$1.500, August 1, 1941.

Tile layers

Atlanta, Ga.: \$1.500, July 1, 1941. Richmond, Va.: \$1.375, July 1, 1941.
Cleveland, Ohio: \$1.560, July 1, 1941; \$1.625, November 6, 1941. St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.375, June 16, 1941.
Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.375, June 16, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.600, July 1, 1941.

HELPERS AND LABORERS

Building laborers

Columbus, Ohio: \$0.625, June 19, 1941; \$0.650, September 1, 1941. Oklahoma City, Okla.: \$0.550, July 1, 1941.
Dayton, Ohio: \$0.650, July 1, 1941; \$0.700, October 1, 1941. Philadelphia, Pa.: \$0.775, July 1, 1941.
Nashville, Tenn.: \$0.450, June 15, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$0.850, July 1, 1941.
Wichita, Kans.: \$0.550, July 7, 1941.

Composition roofers' helpers

Toledo, Ohio: \$0.800, July 1, 1941.

Elevator constructors' helpers

Charleston, W. Va.: \$1.050, August 15, 1941. New Haven, Conn.: \$1.150, August 1, 1941.
Cincinnati, Ohio: \$1.130, July 23, 1941. Omaha, Nebr.: \$0.970, July 21, 1941.
Columbus, Ohio: \$1.050, June 15, 1941. Maintenance, \$0.870, July 21, 1941.
Dayton, Ohio: \$1.130, July 23, 1941. Portland, Maine: \$0.970, July 1, 1941.
Erie, Pa.: \$1.015, July 1, 1941. St. Paul, Minn.: \$1.050, July 25, 1941.
Jacksonville, Fla.: \$1.000, June 3, 1941. Maintenance, \$0.945, July 25, 1941.
Maintenance, \$0.900, June 3, 1941. Toledo, Ohio: \$1.230, July 1, 1941.
Minneapolis, Minn.: \$1.050, July 25, 1941. Wichita, Kans.: \$0.910, June 23, 1941.
Maintenance, \$0.945, July 25, 1941. Worcester, Mass.: \$1.040, July 21, 1941.
Nashville, Tenn.: \$0.998, June 23, 1941. Youngstown, Ohio: \$1.120, June 19, 1941.
Maintenance, \$0.898, June 23, 1941.

HELPERS AND LABORERS—continued

Hod carriers (masons' tenders)

Columbus, Ohio: \$0.825, June 19, 1941; \$0.875, September 1, 1941.
 Dayton, Ohio: \$1.100, October 1, 1941.
 Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.000, June 12, 1941.
 Louisville, Ky.: \$1.000, August 1, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$0.550, June 15, 1941.
 Mortar mixers, \$0.550, June 15, 1941.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: \$0.750, July 1, 1941.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: \$0.775, July 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$0.900, July 1, 1941.
 Mortar mixers, \$0.950, July 1, 1941.
 Wichita, Kans.: \$0.675, July 7, 1941.
 Bricklayers' tenders, \$0.550, July 7, 1941.

Marble setters' helpers

Dayton, Ohio: \$0.800, July 1, 1941; \$0.900, October 1, 1941.
 Los Angeles, Calif.: \$0.823, July 1, 1941; \$0.859, October 1, 1941.

Omaha, Nebr.: \$0.750, August 1, 1941.
 Richmond, Va.: \$0.750, September 7, 1941.
 San Francisco, Calif.: \$0.910, July 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$0.900, July 1, 1941.

Plasterers' laborers

Columbus, Ohio: \$0.825, June 19, 1941; \$0.875, September 1, 1941.
 Dayton, Ohio: \$1.100, October 1, 1941.
 Indianapolis, Ind.: \$1.000, June 12, 1941.
 Los Angeles, Calif.: \$1.375, August 1, 1941.
 Louisville, Ky.: \$1.000, August 1, 1941.

Minneapolis, Minn.: 35-hour week, June 27, 1941.
 Nashville, Tenn.: \$0.550, June 15, 1941.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.: \$0.750, July 1, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.060, July 1, 1941.
 Wichita, Kans.: \$0.675, July 7, 1941.

Plumbers' laborers

Dayton, Ohio: \$0.650, July 1, 1941; \$0.700, October 1, 1941.
 Milwaukee, Wis.: First men, \$1.100, July 7, 1941.
 Second men, \$1.000, July 7, 1941.

New York, N. Y., Brooklyn and Queens: Commercial; Rate A, \$1.500, October 1, 1941.
 Residential: Rate A, \$1.000, October 1, 1941.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.: \$0.550, July 1, 1941.

Steam and sprinkler fitters' helpers

St. Louis, Mo.: Sprinkler fitters, \$1.000, June 4, 1941.
 Refrigerator service fitters, 40-hour week, June 15, 1941.

Scranton, Pa.: \$0.700, July 1, 1941.

Tile layers' helpers

Dayton, Ohio: \$0.800, July 1, 1941; \$0.900, October 1, 1941.
 Detroit, Mich.: \$1.050, October 1, 1941.
 Omaha, Nebr.: Rate B, \$0.750, August 1, 1941.

Philadelphia, Pa.: \$1.000, October 1, 1941.
 Residential, \$0.825, July 1, 1941.
 Richmond, Va.: \$0.650, September 7, 1941.
 Rochester, N. Y.: \$0.850, July 15, 1941.
 Toledo, Ohio: \$1.000, July 1, 1941.

APPENDIX B

Wages and Hours in Supplementary Building Trades

In a number of cities the building-trades unions which were visited reported agreements covering subsidiary occupations which do not come within the general classifications included in the survey. No particular effort was made to obtain a complete listing of the scales for these unclassified occupations. Such of them as were reported, however, are listed in the following table.

TABLE 15.—*Union Scales of Wages and Hours in Supplementary Building Trades, by Cities, June 1, 1941*

City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week	City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week
<i>Atlanta, Ga.</i>			<i>Boston, Mass.</i>		
Electricians' helpers:			Boilermakers' helpers.....	\$1.375	40
Class A jobs.....	\$0.600	40	Carpenters' helpers.....	.850	40
Class B jobs.....	.500	40	Electric welders.....	1.575	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	.600	44	Machinists' helpers.....	.900	40
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>			Roofers' helpers:		
Asbestos-workers' helpers:			Precast tile.....	1.100	40
First year.....	.675	40	Slate and tile.....	.950	40
Thereafter.....	1.000	40	Waterproofing.....	1.000	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.375	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	.750	40
Jackhammermen.....	.750	44	Outdoor advertising.....	1.000	40
Scaffold builders.....	.875	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1.000	40
Sheet-metal laborers.....	.625	40	Waterproofers.....	1.500	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	.813	40	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>		
<i>Binghamton, N. Y.</i>			Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.250	40
Electricians' helpers:			Caisson laborers.....	1.000	40
First class.....	.950	40	Composition-tile layers.....	1.300	40
Second class.....	.800	40	Drillers and blasters.....	1.155	40
Third class.....	.650	40	Electricians' helpers:		
Fourth class.....	.550	40	First year.....	.700	40
Pneumatic-tool operators.....	.825	40	Second year.....	.750	40
Rockmen, drillers or blasters.....	1.100	40	Thereafter.....	.850	40
Sewer-pipe laborers.....	.800	40	Jackhammermen.....	.850	40
Welders.....	1.375	40	Pipe layers, tile.....	.850	40
<i>Birmingham, Ala.</i>			Riggers' helpers.....	.700	44
Air tool operators.....	.600	40	Scaffold builders.....	.750	40
Asphalt rakers, tampers, or smooth-ers.....	.600	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	.900	40
Cleaners, caulkers, or pointers.....	1.500	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.800	40
Concrete rubbers.....	.600	40	Welders.....	1.625	40
Glaziers' helpers.....	.500	40	Working foremen—laborers.....	1.000	40
Labor foremen.....	1.250	40	Subforemen.....	.850	40
Powdermen.....	1.250	40	Wreckers.....	.850	40
Powdermen's helpers.....	.600	40	<i>Butte, Mont.</i>		
Sign builders.....	.800	40	Asphalt mixers and layers, concrete pourers.....	1.500	36
Sign-builders' helpers:			Firemen.....	1.000	30
First year.....	.450	40	Jackhammermen.....	1.000	48
Thereafter.....	.650	40	Powdermen.....	1.250	48
Sign-painters' helpers:			Oilers (crushers).....	1.000	30
First year.....	.550	40	Oilers (shovels).....	.900	30
Second year.....	.650	40	Riprapping.....	1.000	48
Thereafter.....	.875	40	Sewer-tile and pipe layers.....	1.500	36
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.500	40	Watchmen.....	.900	48
Welders.....	1.500	40	Laborers (in water).....	1.000	48

TABLE 15.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in Supplementary Building Trades, by Cities, June 1, 1941—Continued

City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week	City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week
<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>			<i>Dayton, Ohio</i>		
Blasters.....	\$1.000	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	\$1.375	40
Cement finishers' helpers.....	1.000	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	1.100	40
Concrete workers.....	.500	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.750	44
Dumpmen.....	.500	40	Terrazzo grinders.....	.950	44
Firemen and oilers.....	.750	40	<i>Denver, Colo.</i>		
Jackhammermen.....	.625	40	Drain layers:		
Riprap setters.....	.500	40	First 6 months.....	1.000	40
<i>Charleston, W. Va.</i>			Thereafter.....	1.250	40
Blasters.....	1.100	44	Jackhammermen.....	1.000	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.250	40	Sign hangers.....	1.250	40
Jackhammermen.....	.800	44	Sign-painters' helpers.....	1.050	35
Labor foremen.....	.850	44	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1.000	40
Welders, pipe.....	1.500	40	Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	1.250	40
<i>Charlotte, N. C.</i>			Terrazzo floor-machine operators.....	1.000	40
Drill operators.....	.600	40	<i>Des Moines, Iowa</i>		
Firemen, oilers, or greasers.....	1.000	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	.600	40
Jackhammermen.....	.600	40	Boilermaker repairmen.....	.850	40
<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>			Jackhammermen or vibrator operators.....	.900	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.600	40	Sewer-pipe layers.....	.900	40
Caisson diggers.....	1.350	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	.600	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	1.250	40	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>		
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1.075	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.500	40
Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	1.150	40	Firemen and oilers.....	1.000	40
Torchmen or burners.....	1.050	40	Road construction and sewer workers:		
Windlass or niggerhead workers.....	1.200	40	Semiskilled labor.....	.925	40
Wreckers (buildings).....	.725	40	Common labor.....	.800	40
<i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i>			Dock labor.....	.850	40
Base grinders, terrazzo work.....	1.075	40	Puddlers.....	.900	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.300	40	Sign hangers.....	1.250	40
Sewer-pipe layers.....	1.000	40	Helpers.....	.935	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	.750	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	.935	40
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.925	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1.000	40
<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>			Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	1.250	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.500	40	Tunnel work:		
Linoleum layers.....	1.400	40	Miners.....	1.350	40
Marble polishers.....	1.100	40	Muckers.....	1.150	40
Sheeters.....	1.075	40	<i>Duluth, Minn.</i>		
Sign-painters' helpers.....	1.075	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.375	40
Slate and tile roofers' helpers.....	1.100	40	Laborers on grading, paving, and sewer work.....	.700	44
Terrazzo-workers' helpers and polishers.....	1.000	40	Machine movers.....	1.500	40
Waterproofers.....	1.675	40	Slate- and tile-roofers' helpers.....	.600	40
Wreckers (barmen).....	.900	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.800	40
Wreckers (helpers).....	.800	40	Welders.....	1.500	40
<i>Columbus, Ohio</i>			<i>El Paso, Tex.</i>		
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.300	40	Jackhammermen.....	.750	40
Cement blockmen.....	1.563	40	Jackhammer operating drills.....	1.000	40
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.800	40	<i>Erie, Pa.</i>		
Terrazzo grinders.....	1.000	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.375	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	.900	40	Firemen and oilers.....	1.000	40
<i>Dallas, Tex.</i>			Jackhammermen.....	.800	40
Caulkers.....	1.500	40	Sewer laborers:		
Jackhammermen or vibrator operators.....	.625	44	Bottom men.....	.800	40
Oilers.....	.750	40	Top men.....	.700	40
Sign-painters' helpers:			Sheeters.....	1.750	40
Junior.....	.400	44	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.750	40
Senior.....	.750	44	<i>Grand Rapids, Mich.</i>		
Waterproofers.....	.875	40	Carpenters' helpers.....	.600	44
Welders.....	1.500	40			
<i>Davenport, Iowa (See Rock Island Ill.) district.)</i>					

TABLE 15.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in Supplementary Building Trades, by Cities, June 1, 1941—Continued

City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week	City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week
<i>Houston, Tex.</i>			<i>Los Angeles, Calif.—Continued</i>		
Boilermakers' helpers.....	\$1. 125	40	Iron work:		
Composition-floor layers.....	1. 250	40	Pammen, setters, nailers.....	\$0. 900	40
Decorators.....	1. 000	40	Wire-fence erectors.....	. 750	40
Electricians (sign men).....	1. 500	40	Foremen, fence.....	1. 000	40
Machinists' helpers.....	. 900	40	Jackhammer operators (drillers).....	1. 100	40
Sign-hangers.....	1. 000	40	Primers, enamelers' or pipe wrap-		
Helpers.....	. 750	40	pers.....	1. 250	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	1. 000	40	Sign-painters' or sign-writers' helpers	1. 000	40
Welders.....	1. 500	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 800	40
<i>Indianapolis, Ind.</i>			Terrazzo hand grinding and base-ma-		
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 300	40	chine operators.....	1. 000	40
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 850	40	<i>Louisville, Ky.</i>		
Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	1. 000	40	Blasters.....	1. 100	44
<i>Jackson, Miss.</i>			Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 300	40
Electricians' helpers.....	. 600	40	Caulkers, pointers, or cleaners.....	1. 500	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 400	44	Jackhammermen.....	. 800	44
<i>Jacksonville, Fla.</i>			Machinists' helpers.....	1. 000	40
Caulker fitters.....	. 600	40	Road laborers.....	. 600	44
Form removers.....	. 600	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 800	40
Labor foremen.....	. 750	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 600	40
Lathers' helpers.....	. 600	40	Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	. 900	40
Scaffold builders.....	. 650	40	Terrazzo flat-machine operators.....	. 800	40
Sewer-pipe layers.....	. 600	40	Waterproofers.....	1. 250	40
Form setters (sidewalks, curbs, gut-			<i>Manchester, N. H.</i>		
ters, etc.).....	. 600	40	Riggers.....	1. 500	40
<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>			<i>Memphis, Tenn.</i>		
Asphalt rakers.....	1. 125	40	Asphalt-tile layers.....	1. 250	40
Asphalt workers.....	1. 000	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 125	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 250	40	Linoleum layers.....	1. 250	40
Burners.....	1. 000	40	Machinists' helpers.....	. 650	40
Compressed-air workers.....	1. 400	40	Sign-writers' helpers.....	. 875	40
Concrete vibrator operators.....	. 900	40	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.</i>		
Jackhammermen.....	. 925	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 375	40
Mastic, hot kettle men.....	1. 250	40	Bridge, road, and railroad construc-		
Other mastic workers.....	1. 000	40	tion:		
Pier-hole diggers.....	. 925	40	Cement dumper.....	1. 100	40
Powdermen.....	1. 100	40	Form setter.....	1. 200	40
Sandblasting:			General laborers.....	. 850	40
Gunmen.....	1. 100	40	Labor foremen.....	1. 150	40
Nozzlemen.....	1. 350	40	Machinery movers.....	1. 500	40
Ordinary sandblasting workers.....	1. 000	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 985	40
Scaffoldmen.....	1. 150	40	Stone derrickmen.....	1. 500	40
Signalmen.....	. 900	40	Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	1. 050	40
Unloaders, reinforcing.....	. 850	40	Terrazzo helpers.....	. 950	40
Wreckers:			Tunnel or open-cut work: ¹		
Alterations.....	. 850	40	Cement finishers.....	1. 500	40
Entire building.....	. 750	40	Foremen.....	1. 750	40
<i>Little Rock, Ark.</i>			Form strippers.....	1. 350	40
Composition-floor layers.....	1. 250	40	General laborers.....	1. 000	40
Riggers.....	1. 500	40	<i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>		
<i>Los Angeles, Calif.</i>			Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 375	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 250	40	Dynamite men.....	1. 500	40
Carpet, linoleum, and soft-tile layers.....	1. 250	40	Jackhammermen or vibrator op-		
Concrete busters.....	. 875	40	erators.....	1. 000	40
Drillers, diamond or core.....	1. 250	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	1. 100	40
Gunite work:			Terrazzo floor- and base-machine		
Foremen.....	1. 375	40	operators.....	. 975	40
Ground wiremen, rodmen, or			Terrazzo helpers.....	. 850	40
nozzlemen.....	1. 250	40	<i>Mobile, Ala.</i>		
Gunmen.....	1. 000	40	Air-tool operators.....	. 750	44
Mixermen.....	. 900	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 000	40
Nozzlemen's helpers or rebound-			Labor foremen.....	1. 000	44
men.....	. 750	40	<i>Moline, Ill. (See Rock Island (Ill.)</i>		
Housemovers.....	. 875	40	<i>district)</i>		

¹ 30-hour week for tunnel work.

TABLE 15.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in Supplementary Building Trades, by Cities, June 1, 1941—Continued

City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week	City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week
<i>Nashville, Tenn.</i>			<i>New York, N. Y.—Continued</i>		
Asbestos-workers' helpers.....	\$0. 850	40	Stone workers:		
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 100	40	Cast stone:		
Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 720	40	Bed rubbers.....	\$1. 256	40
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 600	40	Molders.....	1. 181	40
Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	. 800	40	Helpers.....	1. 000	40
Terrazzo floor-machine operators.....	. 700	40	Natural stone and marble:		
<i>Newark, N. J.</i>			Bed rubbers, sawyers, tool		
Asbestos workers' helpers.....	1. 125	40	grinders, cranemen, chain-	1. 250	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 613	40	ers, rip sawyers, or helpers.....	1. 650	35
Machinists' helpers.....	1. 250	40	Stone derrickmen and riggers.....	1. 300	35
Sheet-metal workers (on signs)	1. 300	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1. 375	40
Slate- and tile-roofers' helpers.....	1. 125	40	Timbermen.....	1. 250	40
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1. 300	35	Wreckers (barmen).....	1. 150	40
<i>New Haven, Conn.</i>			Wreckers (helpers).....		
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1. 000	40	<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>		
<i>New Orleans, La.</i>			Asbestos-workers' helpers.....	1. 000	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 050	40	Firemen and oilers.....	1. 000	40
Clean-up foremen.....	. 700	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 500	40
Dampproofers or waterproofers	1. 000	40	<i>Oklahoma City, Okla.</i>		
Helpers.....	. 650	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 000	40
Electric-sign mechanics and tube	1. 500	40	Sign-painters' helpers:		
men.....	. 750	40	First year.....	. 500	40
Machinists' helpers.....	1. 000	40	Therafer.....	. 650	40
Marble polishers or waxers.....	1. 000	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 700	44
Mechanical-tool operators.....	. 650	40	<i>Omaha, Nebr.</i>		
Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 825	40	Roofers (asbestos).....	1. 000	40
Stonemasons' helpers, sewer men,			Roofers (asphalt).....	. 950	40
rodmen's laborers.....	. 650	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 750	40
Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	1. 000	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 750	40
Terrazzo floor-machine operators.....	. 800	40	<i>Peoria, Ill.</i>		
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 700	40	Boilermakers' helpers:		
<i>New York, N. Y.</i>			Construction work.....	1. 375	40
Asbestos-workers' helpers.....	1. 500	30	Repair work.....	1. 000	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 600	35	Stack work.....	1. 500	40
Carpenters (hod hoist).....	1. 500	(?)	Linoleum layers.....	1. 000	40
Carpenters' helpers:			Road construction (heavy):		
On buildings.....	1. 000	35	Sewer men, caisson workers,		
On heavy construction.....	1. 000	40	dynamiters.....	1. 250	40
Core drillers.....	1. 250	40	Spotters, muckers, or topmen		
Helpers.....	. 875	40	(sewers).....	1. 000	40
Curb setters.....	1. 650	40	Common laborers.....	. 875	40
Highway construction:			Sewer work:		
Concrete curb-form setters.....	1. 650	40	Tile layers, drill operators, blast-		
Concrete curb or flag finishers.....	1. 550	40	ing powdermen.....	1. 250	40
Concrete highway finishers.....	1. 250	40	Tile-layers' helpers.....	1. 100	40
Puddlers.....	1. 050	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 875	40
Concrete rakers.....	. 880	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 875	40
Laborers.....	. 875	40	Terrazzo base-machine operators.....	. 925	40
Marble polishers.....	1. 571	35	Welders (boilermakers):		
Marble-setters' helpers or crane-			New construction.....	1. 500	40
men (shop).....	1. 320	40	Repair work.....	1. 250	40
Ornamental-iron workers' helpers.....	1. 300	35	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		
Riggers and derrickmen for marble			Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 375	40
setters.....	1. 509	35	Caisson excavators or compressed-		
Riggers, machinery movers.....	1. 750	40	air workers.....	1. 000	44
Foremen.....	2. 125	40	Machinists' helpers.....	1. 150	40
Rock drillers:			Marble polishers, rubbers, sawyers.....	1. 250	40
Open-cut work.....	1. 250	40	Riggers.....	1. 375	40
Subsurface work.....	1. 375	40	Scaffold builders.....	. 700	44
Drill-runners' helpers.....	1. 000	40	Residential.....	. 800	44
Blasters.....	1. 875	40	Sign-painters' helpers:		
Powder monkey.....	1. 000	40	Outside.....	1. 000	40
Magazine watchmen.....	. 750	56	Inside.....	. 963	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	1. 383	35	Slate- and tile-roofers' helpers.....	. 800	40
Outdoor advertising.....	1. 650	35	Stripping concrete and handling re-		
Slate- and tile-roofers' helpers.....	. 960	35	inforced steel.....	. 700	44
Nassau and Suffolk Counties.....	1. 000	35	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1. 100	40
Residential work (King and					
Queens counties).....	. 800	35			

¹ Not specified.

TABLE 15.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours in Supplementary Building Trades, by Cities, June 1, 1941—Continued

City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week	City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week
<i>Phoenix, Ariz.</i>			<i>Rock Island (Ill.) district</i>		
Asphalt rakers.....	\$1.000	40	Center steel setters.....	\$0.800	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.250	40	Head form setters.....	1.100	40
Drillers, diamond.....	1.125	40	Jackhammermen.....	.900	40
Drillers, wagon.....	1.000	40	Linoleum layers.....	1.000	40
Gunite work:			Puddlers.....	.900	40
Gunmen.....	1.000	40	Terrazzo base grinders:		
Nozzlemen.....	1.250	40	On steps.....	.920	40
Heavy duty power sawmen.....	1.500	40	On floors.....	.800	40
Jackhammermen.....	.875	40	Vibrator operators.....	.850	40
Linoleum and carpet layers.....	1.250	40			
Mixer operators (1-, 2-bag).....	1.000	40			
Powdermen.....	1.125	40			
Sewer-pipe layers (cement).....	1.000	40			
Sign-painters' helpers.....	.625	44			
Soft-tile layers (cork, rubber, and asphalt).....	1.500	40			
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.875	40			
Vibrator operators.....	.875	40			
<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i>			<i>St. Louis, Mo.</i>		
Blasters.....	1.300	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.350	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.375	40	Drillers or deep-excavation laborers.....	1.000	48
Cleaners, caulkers, and pointers (old buildings).....	1.250	40	Granite polishers and sawyers.....	1.000	40
Caisson work, pier-hole laborers.....	1.000	40	Heavy construction laborers.....	.800	48
Firemen or oilers.....	1.043	40	Helpers on pre-cast cement slabs.....	1.225	40
Marble polishers.....	1.100	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	1.250	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	1.100	40	Slate- and tile-roofers' helpers.....	1.100	40
Slate- and tile-roofers' helpers.....	.800	40	Stone derrickmen.....	1.100	40
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1.000	40	Stone masons' laborers.....	1.000	40
Wreckers:			Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.925	40
Alterations and repairs.....	.800	40	Terrazzo-machine operators.....	1.025	40
Complete building.....	.700	40	Wreckers.....	.875	40
<i>Portland, Maine</i>			<i>St. Paul, Minn.</i>		
Jackhammermen.....	.700	40	Air hammermen.....	.950	44
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.750	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.375	40
			Cement-block makers.....	.800	45
			Sign-painters' helpers.....	1.100	40
			Terrazzo floor- and base-machine operators.....	.975	40
			Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.850	40
			<i>Salt Lake City, Utah</i>		
			Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.000	40
			Jackhammermen.....	.850	48
			Machinists' helpers.....	.850	40
			Sign-painters' helpers.....	.800	40
			Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.750	40
			<i>San Antonio, Tex.</i>		
			Machinists' helpers.....	.750	40
			Oilers.....	.750	40
			Sign-painters' helpers:		
			Junior.....	.400	44
			Senior.....	.633	44
			<i>San Francisco, Calif.</i>		
			Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.250	40
			Drillers.....	1.150	40
			Jackhammermen.....	1.000	40
			Linoleum or soft-tile layers.....	1.250	40
			Marble polishers.....	.875	40
			Welders (iron work).....	1.600	40
			<i>Scranton, Pa.</i>		
			Jackhammermen.....	.850	40
			Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	.925	40
			<i>Seattle, Wash.</i>		
			Boilermakers' helpers.....	1.375	30
			Linoleum layers.....	1.200	40
			Sheet-metal workers' helpers.....	.950	40
			Shinglers.....	1.350	40
			Sign-painters' helpers.....	1.250	35
			<i>South Bend, Ind.</i>		
			Asbestos-workers' helpers.....	.875	40
			Sign-painters' helpers.....	.900	40

TABLE 15.—*Union Scales of Wages and Hours in Supplementary Building Trades, by Cities, June 1, 1941—Continued*

City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week	City and occupation	Hourly wage rate	Hours per week
<i>Spokane, Wash.</i>			<i>Washington, D. C.</i>		
Asbestos-workers' helpers.....	\$1. 125	35	Boilermakers' helpers.....	\$1. 375	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 100	40	Machinists' helpers.....	1. 000	40
Cement mixers (hand).....	1. 000	35	Marble polishers.....	1. 000	40
Electricians' helpers.....	. 900	35	Road, highway, and heavy construction:		
Jackhammermen or vibrator operators.....	1. 100	35	Jackhammermen (outside).....	. 800	40
Machinists' helpers.....	. 900	40	Jackhammermen (inside) or timbermen.....	1. 250	40
Welders (machinists).....	1. 250	40	Laborers.....	. 800	40
<i>Springfield, Mass</i>			Muckers or car pushers.....	. 900	40
Scaffold builders.....	1. 000	40	Semiskilled—blasters, dynamiters, wet drifters.....	1. 250	40
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	1. 000	40	Sign-painters' helpers.....	1. 000	40
<i>Tampa, Fla.</i>			Slate- and tile roofers' helpers.....	. 800	40
Buffers or polishers.....	. 640	40	Terrazzo grinders.....	1. 100	40
Dynamitemen.....	. 750	40	<i>Worcester, Mass</i>		
Firemen or oilers.....	. 750	40	Asphalt, rubber, linoleum floor layers.....	1. 175	40
Jackhammermen.....	. 550	40	Jackhammermen.....	. 750	40
<i>Toledo, Ohio</i>			Sand-pit men.....	. 625	40
Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 500	40	Scaffold builders.....	1. 100	40
Floor layers, linoleum.....	1. 200	40	<i>York, Pa.</i>		
Machinists' helpers.....	. 850	40	Blasters and powdermen.....	1. 100	40
Sewer work:			Pipe welders.....	1. 250	40
Miners.....	1. 250	40	Pneumatic-tool handlers.....	. 850	40
Muckers.....	1. 000	40	<i>Youngstown, Ohio</i>		
Pipe layers, hand.....	1. 000	40	Boilermakers' helpers.....	1. 375	40
Pipe layers, machine.....	1. 100	40	Firemen, oilers (assistant engineers).....	1. 000	40
Sheet-metal workers' helpers.....	. 750	40	Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 900	40
Siding men.....	1. 200	40	Welders:		
Sign erectors.....	. 850	40	Iron.....	1. 750	40
Sign-painters' helpers.....	. 950	40	Pipe.....	1. 500	40
Terrazzo-workers' helpers.....	. 750	40			
Welders:					
Boilermakers.....	1. 625	40			
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1. 500	40			

