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# INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY

## West Coast Sawmilling

JUNE 1964

Bulletin No. 1455

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner





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## **Preface**

This bulletin summarizes the results of a survey of wages and supplementary benefits in the West Coast sawmilling industry in June 1964 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The analysis was prepared by John L. Dana, Assistant Regional Director for Wages and Industrial Relations in the Bureau's Western regional office, under the general direction of L. R. Linsenmayer, Assistant Commissioner for Wages and Industrial Relations.

Other reports available from the Bureau's program of industry wage studies, as well as the addresses of the Bureau's six regional offices, are listed at the end of this bulletin.

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# Industry Wage Survey—

## West Coast Sawmilling, June 1964

### Summary

Straight-time hourly earnings of production and related workers in the West Coast sawmilling industry averaged \$2.66 in June 1964, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. Averages ranged from \$2.76 in the Redwood region to \$2.45 in the Northern districts of the Western Pine region.<sup>1</sup>

Workers in logging operations averaged \$3.16 an hour, compared with \$2.59 for workers in sawmills and planing mills. In the earnings arrays, the middle half of the logging workers ranged between \$2.62 and \$3.27 an hour and those in sawmills and planing mills between \$2.35 and \$2.74.

Among the logging and sawmilling occupations studied separately, average hourly earnings ranged from \$2.20 for watchmen in sawmills to \$4.77 for teamed fallers and buckers using power equipment. Workers in eight logging and six sawmilling jobs averaged over \$3 an hour. Averages for nearly all of the remaining occupations studied separately were between \$2.50 and \$3.

The large majority of the workers were scheduled to work 40 hours a week at the time of the study, and were employed by establishments providing paid holidays and vacations and various types of insurance benefits. Pension plans were also common.

### Industry Characteristics

The five States (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana) included in this survey accounted for more than half (56.4 percent) of the 34.5 billion board feet of lumber produced in the United States in 1963.<sup>2</sup> However, they employed only about a third of the workers in the Nation's logging camps and sawmills and planing mills. The greater productive capacity of these western States stems largely from the immense size of the trees available for logging—particularly in western Washington, western Oregon, and coastal California—compared to the smaller timber available in the southeastern United States and the rest of the country. The cutting, loading, transporting, and milling of giant redwoods and towering firs require the use of massive machinery and equipment. Over the past 2 decades employers have invested heavily in laborsaving mechanisms with the result that the work force has been cut back while production has remained steady.

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<sup>1</sup> For definitions of the regions used in this study, see appendix A. These definitions differ from those used in a similar study conducted in July 1959. (See BLS Report 156, Wage Structure: West Coast Sawmilling, July 1959, 1960.) In the earlier study, the predominant lumber species produced was one of the determinants used in establishing regions, whereas in the current study, regions were defined entirely on the basis of geography. The Redwood region, as defined for this study, was not covered separately in the July 1959 study.

<sup>2</sup> Current Industrial Reports, Lumber Production and Mill Stocks, 1963. Series: M24T(63) -1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Oct. 16, 1964.

The lumber industry in the West is dominated by a relatively few large firms with integrated operations in logging, sawmilling, and the production of veneer, plywood, pulp, fiber board, particle board, wooden containers, box shooks, and other wood products with the exception of furniture. A great number of small operators—engaged mainly in cutting timber, sawing rough lumber, and producing millwork—make up a substantial part of the rest of the industry. Of the 639 establishments within scope of the survey in June 1964, 14 large mills, each with more than 1,000 workers, accounted for about one-fourth of the 83,250 production workers in the industry. On the other hand, 445 small firms, each with fewer than 100 workers, accounted for 23 percent of the production workers. Slightly more than 60 percent of the production employees in the industry worked in integrated establishments,<sup>3</sup> and almost all were men.<sup>4</sup>

West Coast lumber is produced largely from three species—Douglas fir, western pine, and redwood. Douglas fir is the principal species in the areas of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascade Range. Spruce, hemlock, and cedar stands are also found in this region. The western pine species, including ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir, and larch are widely distributed throughout the West, but are concentrated east of the Cascade Range in California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Redwood is the principal timber along the northern California coast, although there is extensive Douglas fir production in this region. For purposes of this survey, the Douglas Fir, Western Pine, and Redwood regions are limited to the five States named above. In June 1964, about two-fifths of the mills and one-half the production workers were in the Douglas Fir region. The Northern and Southern districts of the Western Pine region each accounted for about one-fifth of the production workers; a tenth were in the Redwood region.

Establishments with collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their production workers accounted for about seven-tenths of the workers within scope of the Bureau's survey. Regionally, the proportions were: Four-fifths in the Southern districts of Western Pine, three-fourths in Douglas Fir, three-fifths in the Northern districts of Western Pine, and one-third in the Redwood region.

The major labor organizations were the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and the International Woodworkers of America. The former organization predominated in the Western Pine region, while the latter was strong in the Douglas Fir and Redwood regions.

Time rates were the basis of wage payment for more than nine-tenths of the production workers covered by the study. As indicated in the tabulation on the following page, incentive wage systems (most usually group piecework) applied to larger proportions of the logging workers than to the sawmill and planing mill workers, and were more common in the Western Pine and Redwood regions than in the Douglas Fir region.

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<sup>3</sup> For purposes of this study, integrated establishments included those with logging operations in conjunction with, and supplying logs to, the mill. Independent establishments included those purchasing logs or contracting logging operations.

<sup>4</sup> Women accounted for 2 percent of the production workers within the scope of the survey.

	Percent of workers paid on an incentive basis—	
	Sawmill and planing mill workers	Logging workers
West Coast -----	5	7
Douglas Fir region -----	4	3
Western Pine region:		
Northern districts -----	3	16
Southern districts -----	6	10
Redwood region -----	8	14

### Average Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production workers were higher than the West Coast average (\$2.66 an hour), in 3 of the 4 locations studied separately: By 10 cents in the Redwood region, 8 cents in the Southern districts of the Western Pine region, and 4 cents in the Douglas Fir region (table 1). Workers in the Northern districts of the Western Pine region averaged 21 cents an hour less than the West Coast average.

Workers engaged in logging operations averaged \$3.16 an hour, compared with \$2.59 for workers in sawmills and planing mills. This general pay relationship was consistent in the four regions, with the average wage advantage for logging workers ranging from 49 cents an hour in the Northern districts of the Western Pine region to 85 cents in the Redwood region. Workers in plywood and veneer mills—chiefly concentrated in the Douglas Fir region—averaged \$2.50 an hour.

The influence of the more highly paid logging workers is reflected in comparisons of average hourly earnings in integrated and independent establishments and in establishments classified by size. Workers in integrated establishments averaged \$2.72—17 cents an hour more than workers in independent mills. Among the regions for which data could be compared by type of mill, the average hourly differential favoring workers in integrated establishments was 10 cents in the Southern districts of Western Pine, 14 cents in Douglas Fir, and 18 cents in the Redwood region and in the Northern districts of Western Pine. Workers in establishments with 500 employees or more (which accounted for a large proportion of logging workers) averaged \$2.70, compared with \$2.67 for workers in establishments with 100 to 499 employees and \$2.58 for those in establishments with 20 to 99 employees.

Wages of workers in union establishments averaged \$2.67 an hour—3 cents more than those of workers in establishments not having labor-management contracts covering a majority of their production employees. However, there was no consistent pattern of pay between union and nonunion establishments among the regions. In the Douglas Fir and Redwood regions, average hourly earnings were higher in nonunion than in union establishments by 2 and 8 cents, respectively. In the Northern districts of the Western Pine region, average pay was 7 cents an hour higher in union establishments.

Almost all of the workers earned \$2 an hour or more, with 6 percent earning \$3.50 or more (table 2). The proportion of workers earning \$3.50 or more was much greater in logging than in other operations. In the earnings array, hourly pay of the middle half of all workers fell between \$2.37 and \$2.79; for logging, between \$2.62 to \$3.27; and for sawmills and planing mills, between \$2.35 to \$2.74.

## Occupational Earnings

Occupational classifications for which earnings data were developed separately (table 7) accounted for seven-tenths of the production workers in logging and three-fifths of those in sawmills and planing mills. Average hourly earnings for these jobs ranged from \$2.20 for watchmen in sawmills to \$4.77 for fallers and buckers using power equipment. In addition to fallers and buckers working as a team in logging,<sup>5</sup> workers in seven other jobs averaged over \$3 an hour; single fallers, \$4.60; single buckers, \$3.72; high-lead hook tenders, \$3.63; high riggers, \$3.36; log loading engineers, \$3.16; head loaders, \$3.16; and bulldozer operators, \$3.04. In sawmilling, averages over \$3 were recorded for six jobs: Benchwork saw filers, \$3.64; riderless carriage band-head-saw operators, \$3.54; conventional band-head-saw operators, \$3.47; riderless carriage circular-head-saw operators, \$3.34; conventional circular-head-saw operators, \$3.16; and maintenance electricians, \$3.05. Averages for nearly all of the remaining occupations studied separately were between \$2.50 and \$3 an hour.

Of the 2,213 fallers and buckers teamed in logging camps, 843 were paid on the basis of output and averaged \$6.61 an hour, compared with \$3.64 for time-rated workers (table 8). In the Douglas Fir region, where two-thirds of the fallers and buckers were employed, only about a fifth were paid on an incentive basis; in each of the other regions, however, seven-tenths of the workers or more in this occupation were incentive paid. A majority of the workers in sorting, stacking, and loading type jobs in sawmills were paid on an incentive basis. Wherever comparisons could be made, incentive-rated workers had higher average earnings than those paid on an hourly basis.

Among the occupations permitting comparisons, average hourly earnings were generally higher in the Douglas Fir and Redwood regions than in the two districts of the Western Pine region. Differences between the occupational averages in the Douglas Fir and Redwood regions usually amounted to less than 10 cents an hour, whereas the differences between the highest and lowest regions often amounted to 30 cents or more.

In 3 of the 4 regions, occupational averages were generally higher in independent mills than in those having logging operations; in the Northern districts of the Western Pine region, this relationship was reversed.

In all regions, occupational averages were most commonly higher in establishments with 100 but fewer than 500 workers than in either the smaller or larger size establishments (table 10). In the Northern districts of the Western Pine region, occupational averages were nearly always higher in establishments with 500 workers or more than in establishments with fewer than 100 workers. In the other regions, however, there was no consistent relationship in pay between these two size groups. Because of their interrelationship, the exact impact on earnings of any of the characteristics discussed above cannot be isolated and measured.

Occupational averages were usually higher in union establishments than in those not having collective bargaining agreements, in each of the regions where comparisons were possible (table 11).

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<sup>5</sup> Payments to fallers and buckers for saw rentals were excluded from straight-time hourly earnings. Sixty-six of the 161 establishments visited employed fallers and buckers; 10 establishments paid their workers for saw rentals on an hourly basis; 27 paid rentals on a production basis; 17 provided powersaw equipment; and the remainder had other provisions.

## Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Data were also obtained on certain establishment practices for production workers in sawmills and planing mills and in logging camps: Minimum entrance and job rates; work schedules and shift practices; and selected supplementary benefits including paid holidays, paid vacations, life insurance, hospitalization and surgical benefits, and retirement plans.

Minimum Entrance and Job Rates. All but 19 of the 161 sawmills studied reported formal minimum entrance and job rates for cleanup men, an unskilled occupation (table 12). With four exceptions, entrance and job rates were identical in mills having established minimums. Minimum rates of \$2.20 to \$2.40 an hour applied in more than half of the mills. Median entrance rates were \$2.31 in Douglas Fir, \$2.30 in Redwood, \$2.27 in the Southern districts of Western Pine, and \$2.13 in the Northern districts of Western Pine.

Scheduled Weekly Hours and Shift Practices. Work schedules of 40 hours a week were in effect in establishments employing more than nine-tenths of the production workers in sawmills and planing mills and in logging camps (table 13). In each region, approximately one-fifth of the workers in sawmills and planing mills were employed on late shifts at the time of the study, and typically received differential pay over day-shift rates (table 14). Differentials were on a cents-per-hour basis, ranging from 3 to 10 cents.

Paid Holidays. Paid holidays were provided by establishments employing about four-fifths of the workers in sawmills and planing mills and in logging camps (table 15). About three-fourths of the workers received 6 paid holidays annually; provisions for other workers ranged from 3 to 7 days.

Paid Vacations. Paid vacations to workers with 1 year of service or more were provided by establishments employing more than nine-tenths of the production workers in sawmills and planing mills and in logging camps (table 16). The majority of the workers were in establishments providing 1 week's vacation pay after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 3 years, and 3 weeks after 10 years. Provisions for vacations in excess of 3 weeks were virtually nonexistent.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Life insurance benefits, for which the employer paid at least part of the cost, were provided by establishments employing three-fourths of the sawmill and planing mill workers, and four-fifths of the logging workers (table 17). Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance benefits were also available to about three-fifths of the sawmill and planing mill workers and four-fifths of the logging workers. Almost all logging workers in the Redwood region were in establishments providing these benefits. Sickness and accident insurance benefits were provided in establishments with nearly half of the workers in sawmills and planing mills and three-fifths of those in logging camps.

Retirement pension benefits (other than those available under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance) were reported by establishments employing more than half the sawmill and planing mill workers and four-fifths of the logging workers.

Table 1. Average Hourly Earnings: By Selected Characteristics

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of production workers in West Coast sawmills by selected characteristics and regions,<sup>2</sup> June 1964)

Item	West Coast		Douglas Fir region		Western Pine region				Redwood region	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Northern districts		Southern districts		Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
					Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings		
All workers-----	83,250	\$2.66	43,065	\$2.70	16,060	\$2.45	15,868	\$2.74	8,257	\$2.76
<u>Type of mill</u>										
Independent -----	30,455	\$2.55	13,504	\$2.60	8,029	\$2.36	5,794	\$2.68	3,128	\$2.64
Integrated -----	52,795	2.72	29,561	2.74	8,031	2.54	10,074	2.78	5,129	2.82
<u>Type of operation<sup>3</sup></u>										
Logging -----	13,436	3.16	7,920	3.14	1,714	2.90	2,602	3.26	1,200	3.49
Sawmills and planing mills -----	50,850	2.59	22,362	2.62	11,132	2.41	10,934	2.68	6,422	2.64
Plywood and veneer mills -----	11,074	2.50	9,336	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Establishment size</u>										
20-99 workers -----	19,494	2.58	7,989	2.61	5,444	2.43	-	-	2,417	2.64
100-499 workers -----	29,574	2.67	14,347	2.69	5,952	2.43	6,697	2.77	2,578	2.88
500 workers or more -----	34,182	2.70	20,729	2.73	4,664	2.50	5,527	2.71	-	-
<u>Labor-management contracts</u>										
Establishments with—										
Majority of workers covered -----	57,838	2.67	32,745	2.69	9,516	2.48	12,682	2.75	2,895	2.70
None or minority of workers covered -----	25,412	2.64	10,320	2.71	6,544	2.41	-	-	5,362	2.78

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> For definition of regions, see table in appendix A.

<sup>3</sup> The study was limited to establishments primarily engaged in sawmilling and planing; other operations, when listed, represent secondary activities of integrated sawmills and planing mills. The data for all production workers shown above include 7,890 workers employed in pulp mill, fiber-board mill, particle-board mill, molding mill, shingle mill, cut-stock mill, and box-factory operations of integrated sawmills who averaged \$2.51 an hour; regional data for these workers did not meet publication criteria.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.



Table 2. Earnings Distribution: West Coast

(Percent distribution of production workers in sawmills by average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and type of operation, June 1964)

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	All operations	Sawmills and planing mills	Plywood and veneer mills	Logging	Other operations <sup>2</sup>
Under \$1.80-----	0.4	0.6	-	0.3	0.4
\$1.80 and under \$1.90-----	.8	.2	0.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	6.4
\$1.90 and under \$2.00-----	.7	.5	.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.5
\$2.00 and under \$2.10-----	2.2	2.1	5.5	.1	1.7
\$2.10 and under \$2.20-----	2.9	3.3	.9	.9	6.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.30-----	8.2	9.9	4.9	1.9	12.1
\$2.30 and under \$2.40-----	14.8	15.4	24.4	3.9	15.5
\$2.40 and under \$2.50-----	15.1	17.5	18.7	4.5	12.2
\$2.50 and under \$2.60-----	12.8	13.6	14.7	9.8	9.9
\$2.60 and under \$2.70-----	10.1	8.8	12.1	14.5	8.0
\$2.70 and under \$2.80-----	7.4	7.3	7.4	8.3	5.7
\$2.80 and under \$2.90-----	5.8	5.3	4.0	10.3	3.5
\$2.90 and under \$3.00-----	3.8	3.5	2.0	6.8	3.4
\$3.00 and under \$3.10-----	3.4	3.3	2.0	5.4	2.9
\$3.10 and under \$3.20-----	2.3	2.0	1.1	5.1	1.7
\$3.20 and under \$3.30-----	1.5	1.0	.3	4.7	.7
\$3.30 and under \$3.40-----	1.2	1.0	.2	1.4	3.8
\$3.40 and under \$3.50-----	.9	.7	.1	1.8	1.9
\$3.50 and under \$3.60-----	1.7	.8	.2	6.9	.6
\$3.60 and under \$3.70-----	1.0	.7	.1	3.2	.4
\$3.70 and under \$3.80-----	.6	.4	.1	2.0	.2
\$3.80 and under \$3.90-----	.4	.4	.1	.6	.1
\$3.90 and under \$4.00-----	.3	.3	.1	.4	.1
\$4.00 and over-----	2.0	1.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	7.1	.2
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers-----	83,250	50,850	11,074	13,436	7,890
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> -----	\$2.66	\$2.59	\$2.50	\$3.16	\$2.51

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pulp mills, fiber-board mills, particle-board mills, molding mills, shingle mills, cut-stock mills, and box factories.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 3. Earnings Distribution: Douglas Fir Region

(Percent distribution of production workers in sawmills by average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and type of operation, June 1964)

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	All operations <sup>2</sup>	Sawmills and planing mills	Plywood and veneer mills	Logging
Under \$1.80-----	0.1	0.2	-	( <sup>3</sup> )
\$1.80 and under \$1.90-----	.1	.1	0.3	-
\$1.90 and under \$2.00-----	.2	-	1.1	-
\$2.00 and under \$2.10-----	2.1	1.4	6.5	-
\$2.10 and under \$2.20-----	.6	.8	.6	0.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.30-----	3.9	5.6	3.1	1.0
\$2.30 and under \$2.40-----	15.6	15.8	24.8	2.5
\$2.40 and under \$2.50-----	16.4	21.3	18.1	1.5
\$2.50 and under \$2.60-----	14.4	16.0	14.8	9.4
\$2.60 and under \$2.70-----	11.9	10.0	12.4	17.4
\$2.70 and under \$2.80-----	7.4	7.6	7.8	5.9
\$2.80 and under \$2.90-----	5.9	5.4	4.2	9.5
\$2.90 and under \$3.00-----	4.0	3.8	1.8	6.6
\$3.00 and under \$3.10-----	4.1	4.2	2.2	5.5
\$3.10 and under \$3.20-----	2.8	2.2	1.2	6.4
\$3.20 and under \$3.30-----	1.6	.9	.2	5.6
\$3.30 and under \$3.40-----	1.4	.7	.2	1.8
\$3.40 and under \$3.50-----	.7	.4	.1	2.1
\$3.50 and under \$3.60-----	2.4	.7	.2	10.4
\$3.60 and under \$3.70-----	1.3	.6	.1	5.2
\$3.70 and under \$3.80-----	.8	.3	.1	3.1
\$3.80 and under \$3.90-----	.5	.5	.1	.7
\$3.90 and under \$4.00-----	.2	.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1
\$4.00 and over-----	1.5	1.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	5.2
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers-----	43,065	22,362	9,336	7,920
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> -----	\$2.70	\$2.62	\$2.51	\$3.14

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pulp mills, fiber-board mills, particle-board mills, molding mills, shingle mills, cut-stock mills, and box factories in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 4. Earnings Distribution: Western Pine Region—Northern District

(Percent distribution of production workers in sawmills by average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and type of operation, June 1964)

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	All operations <sup>2</sup>	Sawmills and planing mills	Logging
Under \$1.80—	1.4	1.8	0.6
\$1.80 and under \$1.90—	3.7	.8	.1
\$1.90 and under \$2.00—	2.8	2.2	-
\$2.00 and under \$2.10—	4.8	5.7	.9
\$2.10 and under \$2.20—	11.8	12.3	6.5
\$2.20 and under \$2.30—	18.4	21.2	7.0
\$2.30 and under \$2.40—	14.5	16.0	11.3
\$2.40 and under \$2.50—	13.2	14.7	11.5
\$2.50 and under \$2.60—	7.4	7.0	10.0
\$2.60 and under \$2.70—	5.9	4.7	12.8
\$2.70 and under \$2.80—	3.1	2.9	4.8
\$2.80 and under \$2.90—	3.2	2.2	12.0
\$2.90 and under \$3.00—	1.2	.9	3.2
\$3.00 and under \$3.10—	1.1	1.1	.7
\$3.10 and under \$3.20—	.9	.8	1.6
\$3.20 and under \$3.30—	.9	.9	2.0
\$3.30 and under \$3.40—	.8	1.0	.5
\$3.40 and under \$3.50—	1.2	.7	1.7
\$3.50 and under \$3.60—	.8	.6	2.6
\$3.60 and under \$3.70—	.5	.7	.1
\$3.70 and under \$3.80—	.3	.3	.1
\$3.80 and under \$3.90—	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-
\$3.90 and under \$4.00—	.2	.2	.4
\$4.00 and over—	2.0	1.3	9.6
Total—	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers—	16,060	11,132	1,714
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> —	\$2.45	\$2.41	\$2.90

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes plywood and veneer mills, pulp mills, fiber-board mills, particle-board mills, molding mills, shingle mills, cut-stock mills, and box factories in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 5. Earnings Distribution: Western Pine Region—Southern District

(Percent distribution of production workers in sawmills by average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and type of operation, June 1964)

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	All operations <sup>2</sup>	Sawmills and planing mills	Logging
Under \$1.80—	0.5	0.4	0.6
\$1.80 and under \$1.90—	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1
\$1.90 and under \$2.00—	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1
\$2.00 and under \$2.10—	.3	.4	-
\$2.10 and under \$2.20—	1.1	.8	.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.30—	10.6	9.0	1.7
\$2.30 and under \$2.40—	13.0	13.2	4.2
\$2.40 and under \$2.50—	13.8	14.4	10.9
\$2.50 and under \$2.60—	13.7	14.7	13.3
\$2.60 and under \$2.70—	9.4	9.6	9.8
\$2.70 and under \$2.80—	9.4	8.9	15.3
\$2.80 and under \$2.90—	7.9	8.2	11.8
\$2.90 and under \$3.00—	5.0	5.4	6.0
\$3.00 and under \$3.10—	3.3	3.1	6.3
\$3.10 and under \$3.20—	2.4	2.7	2.4
\$3.20 and under \$3.30—	1.6	1.3	3.8
\$3.30 and under \$3.40—	1.0	1.3	.8
\$3.40 and under \$3.50—	.7	1.0	.4
\$3.50 and under \$3.60—	1.2	1.2	2.2
\$3.60 and under \$3.70—	.7	.9	.3
\$3.70 and under \$3.80—	.5	.6	.2
\$3.80 and under \$3.90—	.6	.6	.9
\$3.90 and under \$4.00—	.3	.4	-
\$4.00 and over—	2.8	1.9	9.1
Total—	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers—	15,868	10,934	2,602
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> —	\$2.74	\$2.68	\$3.26

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes plywood and veneer mills, pulp mills, fiber-board mills, particle-board mills, molding mills, shingle mills, cut-stock mills, and box factories in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 6. Earnings Distribution: Redwood Region

(Percent distribution of production workers in sawmills by average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and type of operation, June 1964)

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	All operations <sup>2</sup>	Sawmills and planing mills	Logging
Under \$1.80—	0.2	0.2	0.5
\$1.80 and under \$1.90—	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-
\$1.90 and under \$2.00—	.1	.1	-
\$2.00 and under \$2.10—	.9	1.0	.2
\$2.10 and under \$2.20—	.6	.8	-
\$2.20 and under \$2.30—	5.6	7.0	.8
\$2.30 and under \$2.40—	14.7	17.1	2.3
\$2.40 and under \$2.50—	14.1	14.6	.4
\$2.50 and under \$2.60—	13.1	14.5	5.3
\$2.60 and under \$2.70—	9.7	10.0	7.9
\$2.70 and under \$2.80—	11.7	11.5	13.4
\$2.80 and under \$2.90—	6.2	5.7	10.1
\$2.90 and under \$3.00—	5.8	3.8	14.7
\$3.00 and under \$3.10—	4.7	4.1	9.7
\$3.10 and under \$3.20—	2.7	2.0	7.5
\$3.20 and under \$3.30—	1.6	1.3	3.8
\$3.30 and under \$3.40—	1.1	1.1	1.6
\$3.40 and under \$3.50—	1.4	1.2	3.5
\$3.50 and under \$3.60—	.8	.9	.6
\$3.60 and under \$3.70—	.7	.7	1.2
\$3.70 and under \$3.80—	.7	.7	1.4
\$3.80 and under \$3.90—	.2	.3	.1
\$3.90 and under \$4.00—	.6	.2	3.0
\$4.00 and over—	2.5	1.0	11.7
Total—	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers—	8,257	6,422	1,200
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> —	\$2.76	\$2.64	\$3.49

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes plywood and veneer mills, pulp mills, fiber-board mills, particle-board mills, molding mills, shingle mills, cut-stock mills, and box factories in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 7. Occupational Earnings: By Region

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by region, June 1964)

Occupation and region	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																					
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under \$2.10	\$2.10 to \$2.20	\$2.20 to \$2.30	\$2.30 to \$2.40	\$2.40 to \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$2.60	\$2.60 to \$2.70	\$2.70 to \$2.80	\$2.80 to \$2.90	\$2.90 to \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$3.10	\$3.10 to \$3.20	\$3.20 to \$3.30	\$3.30 to \$3.40	\$3.40 to \$3.50	\$3.50 to \$3.60	\$3.60 to \$3.70	\$3.70 to \$3.80	\$3.80 to \$3.90	\$3.90 to \$4.00 and over	
Sawmills and planing mills																								
Band-head-saw operators, conventional	172	\$3.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	7.6	1.2	7.6	18.0	17.4	5.8	19.8	4.7	5.2	7.0	1.7	
Douglas Fir	81	3.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	-	-	-	-	23.5	3.7	8.6	40.7	-	3.7	7.4	3.7	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	12	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	16.7	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts	36	3.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	-	61.1	-	-	-	16.7	11.1	-	
Redwood	43	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.3	-	11.6	27.9	11.6	7.0	2.3	18.6	-	4.7	-	
Band-head-saw operators, riderless carriage	688	3.54	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.3	.6	5.8	3.2	10.6	12.2	13.8	17.3	6.5	9.6	7.8	5.1	
Douglas Fir	217	3.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	2.8	-	6.5	28.1	11.5	5.5	11.1	21.2	6.9	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	242	3.26	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	6.6	1.7	8.3	4.5	30.2	16.1	3.7	12.0	2.5	-	-	-	
Southern districts	157	3.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	10.2	2.5	36.3	15.3	25.5	-	7.0	
Redwood	72	3.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	-	20.8	29.2	11.1	4.2	2.8	11.1	12.5	
Barker operators	412	2.67	-	-	4.1	5.3	6.8	21.1	26.7	17.0	11.9	1.0	2.7	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	
Douglas Fir	214	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	20.1	37.4	15.9	18.2	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	94	2.43	-	-	18.1	21.3	20.2	36.2	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts	66	2.66	-	-	-	3.0	7.6	15.2	31.8	36.4	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood	38	2.85	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	13.2	31.6	15.8	10.5	-	-	-	-	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Block setters	183	2.66	-	2.2	2.2	7.7	10.4	12.6	7.7	29.5	14.8	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir	88	2.67	-	-	-	15.9	3.4	8.0	3.4	44.3	13.6	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	14	2.34	-	-	28.6	28.6	-	28.6	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts	38	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	36.8	21.1	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood	43	2.61	-	-	-	-	27.9	27.9	20.9	2.3	16.3	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrier drivers	1,311	2.53	-	3.1	4.8	5.3	21.7	33.1	19.8	11.7	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir	605	2.58	-	-	3.6	-	19.3	33.4	24.8	17.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	255	2.36	-	-	13.3	14.9	23.1	40.4	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts	310	2.57	-	-	-	1.6	11.3	52.9	26.5	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood	141	2.53	-	4.3	2.1	4.3	20.6	33.3	19.9	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Circular-head-saw operators, conventional	21	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	-	14.3	-	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Circular-head-saw operators, riderless carriage <sup>2</sup>	89	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	14.6	28.1	-	22.5	12.4	2.2	-	-	4.5	3.4	
Douglas Fir	50	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	14.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	6.0	
Cleanup men	1,299	2.27	3.8	6.5	7.2	41.6	22.2	15.9	2.2	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir	487	2.32	-	3.7	4.9	41.7	24.4	21.6	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	267	2.10	18.7	18.7	21.0	40.1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts	310	2.30	-	4.5	3.2	51.9	17.4	21.6	.6	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood	235	2.33	-	.9	1.3	29.4	47.7	14.5	3.4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cutoff-saw operators	255	2.46	3.5	4.3	3.1	6.3	19.2	18.4	16.9	21.6	.8	.4	3.1	.4	.8	-	.4	.4	.4	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir	146	2.49	-	4.8	-	4.8	22.6	15.1	16.4	31.5	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	39	2.19	23.1	5.1	7.7	23.1	-	41.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts	22	2.43	-	-	-	-	40.9	31.8	18.2	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood	48	2.57	-	4.2	10.4	-	14.6	4.2	31.2	18.7	-	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.2	-	2.1	2.1	-	2.1	-	-	-	
Dry-kiln operators	216	2.65	-	-	-	4.6	6.9	23.1	12.5	12.0	20.8	7.4	2.3	-	4.2	2.8	.9	-	1.4	-	.9	-	-	
Douglas Fir	63	2.71	-	-	-	-	7.9	17.5	20.6	38.1	1.6	3.2	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	70	2.51	-	-	14.3	10.0	50.0	5.7	4.3	2.9	5.7	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts	77	2.71	-	-	-	10.4	13.0	15.6	10.4	23.4	14.3	2.6	-	2.6	-	2.6	-	2.6	-	2.6	-	-	-	
Redwood	6	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	16.7	-	16.7	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	
Edger men	1,200	2.74	-	2.3	-	1.1	5.2	5.9	9.2	13.1	16.8	24.3	9.6	4.7	5.2	2.1	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir	479	2.83	-	2.9	-	-	1.5	1.3	7.5	10.0	13.6	26.5	13.8	9.2	11.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts	295	2.49	-	4.7	-	4.4	18.6	21.0	13.9	26.1	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts	282	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	7.1	27.7	47.5	9.6	.7	2.5	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood	144	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	21.5	8.3	18.1	21.5	15.3	6.9	.7	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Occupational Earnings: By Region—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by region, June 1964)

Occupation and region	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																					
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under \$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.30	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.70	\$3.80	\$3.90	\$4.00 and over	
Sawmills and planing mills—Continued																								
Electricians, maintenance .....	412	\$3.05	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.7	2.7	3.6	5.6	16.5	10.0	22.1	19.4	9.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.2	-	-	-	2.7
Douglas Fir .....	197	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	6.6	3.6	30.5	34.5	12.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	4.6
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	65	2.85	-	-	-	-	3.1	10.8	13.8	15.4	9.2	9.2	4.6	10.8	1.5	15.4	-	3.1	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	99	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	3.0	26.3	27.3	15.2	7.1	5.1	4.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	2.0
Redwood .....	51	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	2.0	15.7	45.1	7.8	17.6	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
End-lift-truck operators .....	1,492	2.52	1.3	1.2	2.5	7.6	5.6	16.8	32.0	18.8	9.5	3.8	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	577	2.61	-	-	-	1.4	-	12.1	36.9	23.6	17.7	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	381	2.33	5.0	4.7	9.7	17.6	19.2	31.2	8.7	2.1	-	1.3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	301	2.55	-	-	-	8.0	3.3	8.6	51.2	22.9	3.7	1.0	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	233	2.58	-	-	-	6.4	-	15.0	33.5	29.2	12.0	-	-	3.0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, stationary .....	187	2.70	-	-	-	11.2	4.3	2.7	7.5	12.3	29.9	15.5	10.7	3.2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	5
Douglas Fir .....	53	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	20.8	35.8	3.8	11.3	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	58	2.44	-	-	-	36.2	13.8	8.6	17.2	3.4	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	60	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	5.0	46.7	16.7	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	16	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.8	50.0	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	807	2.43	4.5	2.0	5.7	8.3	17.3	17.3	32.7	5.9	3.7	5	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	305	2.57	-	-	-	-	8.9	16.7	52.5	5.6	9.8	1.3	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	244	2.20	14.8	6.6	18.9	16.8	34.0	8.2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	234	2.48	-	-	-	11.1	7.3	26.5	41.9	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	24	2.38	-	-	-	-	54.2	29.2	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graders, lumber, green chain .....	582	2.73	-	-	-	1.7	1.0	3.7	11.9	22.0	30.9	14.1	5.7	3.3	5.0	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	237	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	4	19.0	29.5	31.2	7.2	6.3	5.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	60	2.47	-	-	-	16.7	10.0	31.7	21.7	13.3	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	157	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	6	2.5	18.5	22.9	35.0	10.8	1.3	6.4	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	128	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	8	5.5	16.4	51.6	7.8	8	3.9	12.5	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Graders, planed lumber .....	1,231	2.86	-	-	5	7	2.6	1.9	7.6	12.3	18.2	15.8	8.9	11.2	13.7	1.6	3.7	6	3	-	0.1	-	4	
Douglas Fir .....	425	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	16.2	15.5	17.9	14.6	18.4	11.3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	387	2.68	-	-	1.6	2.3	8.3	5.9	16.0	16.3	24.5	18.3	-	5	3.6	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Southern districts .....	311	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	2.9	3.5	13.8	12.9	9.6	33.8	2.6	12.2	2.6	1.3	-	-	3	-	-
Redwood .....	108	2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9.3	48.1	3.7	6.5	25.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graders, rough dry lumber .....	220	2.86	-	-	-	5	-	3.6	13.2	6.8	14.5	16.8	18.2	13.2	3.6	3.2	4.1	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	50	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	14.0	-	6.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	36	2.56	-	-	-	2.8	-	22.2	44.4	11.1	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	97	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	4.1	8.2	16.5	34.0	-	20.6	5.2	2.1	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	37	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	10.8	37.8	2.7	-	24.3	-	-	-	5.4	13.5	-	-	-	-	-
Loaders, car and truck .....	1,768	2.92	1.6	-	1.5	9.0	14.2	19.2	6.4	7.3	4.4	3.8	5	8	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	5.3	2.8	1.8	4.1	7	10.0
Douglas Fir .....	806	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	18.2	23.8	7.2	8.1	1.5	7.6	-	7	4.0	-	1.2	5	6.9	1.5	2.7	8.7	7.3
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	510	2.79	5.5	-	5.1	29.0	14.5	14.1	1.6	2	-	4	-	1.6	-	3.3	8	2.5	4.1	4.7	-	-	-	12.5
Southern districts .....	342	2.98	-	-	-	3.5	9.4	11.7	11.7	14.9	14.6	6	2.3	-	9	2.3	3.5	1.5	3.5	2.0	1.8	-	3.5	12.3
Redwood .....	110	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	31.8	6.4	10.9	13.6	2.7	-	9	-	-	-	5.5	4.5	5.5	3.6	2.7	-	10.9
Log deckmen .....	302	2.41	4.6	2.0	2.0	10.9	20.2	29.1	19.5	8.6	-	7	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	119	2.42	-	-	-	-	11.8	25.2	37.8	20.2	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	73	2.23	19.2	-	8.2	26.0	12.3	26.0	5.5	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	44	2.46	-	-	-	-	31.8	36.4	22.7	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	66	2.54	-	9.1	-	-	12.1	12.1	31.8	21.2	-	3.0	-	-	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber stackers, air drying or storage <sup>2</sup> .....	364	2.72	7.7	-	5	20.9	6.9	14.6	3.3	6.0	8	17.0	5	5.5	-	1.1	2.7	8	-	-	-	-	1.1	10.4
Western Pine:																								
Northern districts .....	126	2.15	22.2	-	1.6	60.3	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	152	3.23	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	6.6	6.6	1.3	39.5	-	13.2	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	25.0
Redwood .....	44	2.77	-	-	-	-	2.3	45.5	4.5	6.8	2.3	4.5	4.5	-	-	9.1	13.6	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Occupational Earnings: By Region—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by region, June 1964)

Occupation and region	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																	
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under \$2.10	\$2.10 to \$2.20	\$2.20 to \$2.30	\$2.30 to \$2.40	\$2.40 to \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$2.60	\$2.60 to \$2.70	\$2.70 to \$2.80	\$2.80 to \$2.90	\$2.90 to \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$3.10	\$3.10 to \$3.20	\$3.20 to \$3.30	\$3.30 to \$3.40	\$3.40 to \$3.50	\$3.50 to \$3.60	\$3.60 to \$3.70
																				\$3.70 to \$3.80
																				\$3.80 to \$3.90
																				\$3.90 to \$4.00
																				\$4.00 and over
<b>Sawmilling and planing mills—Continued</b>																				
Lumber stackers, kiln drying .....	682	\$2.83	-	2.6	6.0	0.9	7.6	21.7	13.3	11.4	3.1	0.9	6.9	1.5	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.7	6.7	2.3
Douglas Fir .....	226	2.68	-	-	-	-	11.5	35.0	11.5	21.7	1.3	-	9.3	1.3	.4	-	-	-	2.7	2.7
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	234	2.73	-	7.7	17.5	2.6	4.7	22.6	9.0	5.6	3.8	2.1	-	-	-	6.0	-	2.1	1.7	-
Southern districts .....	189	3.19	-	-	-	-	7.4	19.0	6.9	4.8	.5	13.8	3.2	-	-	4.2	-	-	19.0	5.3
Redwood .....	33	2.61	-	-	-	-	3.0	48.5	24.2	9.1	-	-	3.0	-	-	9.1	3.0	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance .....	331	2.93	-	-	-	-	2.4	1.5	3.6	4.5	10.6	18.7	19.0	23.6	12.1	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	144	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	13.5	16.7	36.1	19.4	-	2.8	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	65	2.72	-	-	-	-	12.3	7.7	18.5	12.3	18.5	3.1	6.2	4.6	16.9	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	84	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	35.7	33.3	23.8	-	4.8	1.2	-	-	-
Redwood .....	38	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.5	28.9	18.4	7.9	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive .....	318	2.83	-	2.2	-	2.5	3.8	3.5	2.2	6.6	15.4	18.9	20.4	17.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	.3	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	131	2.91	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	6.1	16.0	33.6	27.5	3.8	-	4.6	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	65	2.62	-	-	-	-	12.3	18.5	9.2	4.6	16.9	-	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	80	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	10.0	27.5	27.5	20.0	-	3.8	2.5	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	42	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	38.1	14.3	11.9	21.4	-	4.8	-	2.4	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance .....	1,083	2.86	-	-	1.0	1.0	3.1	3.0	5.0	8.6	12.7	17.2	14.7	24.0	4.3	1.6	1.7	.7	.1	0.7
Douglas Fir .....	479	2.94	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	6.9	14.4	7.3	17.7	40.0	7.1	1.5	.6	-	-	1.7
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	188	2.60	-	-	2.1	2.1	18.1	17.6	20.2	13.3	2.7	10.6	2.7	7.4	.5	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	221	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	9.0	11.8	42.5	18.1	10.9	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	195	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	7.7	19.5	19.0	14.9	15.9	2.6	5.1	7.7	4.1	.5	-	-
Off-bearers, head rig .....	867	2.43	2.7	1.0	3.1	9.9	20.6	19.1	27.8	11.9	2.2	.3	.5	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	329	2.53	-	-	-	7.3	7.9	10.6	44.4	25.8	2.7	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	247	2.25	9.3	3.6	10.9	20.2	40.5	9.7	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	173	2.47	-	-	-	-	2.9	22.0	35.3	33.5	1.2	3.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	118	2.50	-	-	-	-	5.9	12.7	39.0	19.5	13.6	3.4	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-bearers, machine <sup>1</sup> .....	676	2.34	2.8	4.9	8.7	18.8	30.0	20.4	9.8	2.4	.1	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	252	2.43	-	-	-	5.2	39.7	34.9	16.7	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	244	2.18	7.8	13.5	22.5	39.8	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	125	2.41	-	-	-	-	13.6	34.4	31.2	16.0	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	55	2.54	-	-	7.3	-	36.4	20.0	7.3	1.8	1.8	-	-	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planer operators (feed only) .....	818	2.44	.6	2.1	5.7	9.7	18.9	24.4	23.5	10.3	2.1	2.0	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	391	2.51	-	-	-	3.6	13.3	24.6	38.9	14.8	2.6	.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	256	2.27	2.0	6.6	18.4	25.4	32.8	12.9	.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	118	2.49	-	-	-	-	16.1	46.6	24.6	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	53	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	30.2	18.9	13.2	13.2	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planer operators (set up and operate) .....	525	2.84	-	-	-	2.7	-	12.0	4.8	12.8	12.4	9.9	18.7	10.3	6.9	5.5	2.9	.6	.2	-
Douglas Fir .....	249	2.87	-	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	19.7	16.9	9.2	26.1	13.7	3.6	2.8	1.2	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	98	2.57	-	-	-	-	60.2	7.1	15.3	4.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	104	2.96	-	-	-	-	3.8	9.6	1.9	4.8	16.3	25.0	5.8	13.5	7.7	11.5	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	74	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	1.4	18.9	14.9	8.1	17.6	10.8	12.2	-	4.1	-	1.4	-
Pondmen .....	1,177	2.45	2.0	5.9	4.5	7.9	13.9	26.5	19.7	8.3	7.6	1.2	.1	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	595	2.56	-	1.2	2.4	1.0	7.2	27.7	26.6	13.6	13.3	2.4	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	244	2.17	9.4	25.8	16.0	30.0	10.2	7.0	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	262	2.44	-	-	-	-	3.1	32.1	45.0	14.5	2.7	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	76	2.50	-	-	-	7.9	15.8	15.8	42.1	13.2	3.9	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw filers, benchwork .....	618	3.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	.6	1.8	.6	3.7	3.4	4.4	6.6	7.0	5.8	10.4	9.7
Douglas Fir .....	207	3.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	.5	.5	3.4	5.8	6.8	7.7	2.9	4.3	10.1
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	180	3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	6.1	1.7	-	4.4	6.7	8.9	7.8	7.8	11.1	11.1	15.6
Southern districts .....	144	3.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	7.6	16.0	3.5	9.0
Redwood .....	87	3.56	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	4.6	1.1	8.0	10.3	5.7	13.8	16.1	6.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Occupational Earnings: By Region—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by region, June 1964)

Occupation and region	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																	
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under \$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.30	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$3.60
																				\$3.70
																				\$3.80
																				\$3.90
																				\$4.00
																				and over
<b>Sawmills and planing mills—Continued</b>																				
Saw filers, fitters and helpers .....	380	\$2.73	-	-	0.5	1.8	4.5	5.8	16.6	12.9	27.1	6.8	10.3	8.2	3.2	0.5	-	1.8	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	134	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	11.9	32.8	9.0	23.9	9.0	6.0	-	-	5.2	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	108	2.50	-	-	1.9	6.5	15.7	14.8	38.9	12.0	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	81	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	14.8	16.0	39.5	9.9	3.7	9.9	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	57	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	12.3	28.1	10.5	7.0	19.3	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	-	-
Setup men, woodworking machines .....	198	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.0	21.2	20.2	21.7	12.1	10.1	2.0	3.5	-	0.5	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	69	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	14.5	21.7	21.7	20.3	-	10.1	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	80	2.68	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	10.0	42.5	12.5	16.3	5.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	34	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.5	38.2	14.7	8.8	8.8	-	-	-	2.9	-	-
Redwood .....	15	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.3	13.3	-	6.7	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorters, green chain .....	4,391	2.47	1.0	3.9	4.8	9.8	20.8	30.9	10.9	3.4	4.0	3.8	2.6	1.2	.4	.1	0.4	.5	.3	0.4
Douglas Fir .....	2,181	2.43	-	5.5	1.9	6.1	26.5	44.7	9.1	1.2	.2	2.6	1.4	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	840	2.26	4.3	5.0	19.4	24.4	23.9	13.9	8.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	668	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	14.8	18.7	5.4	23.1	12.9	8.1	4.9	1.6	.3	2.7	-	1.8	2.7
Redwood .....	702	2.53	.9	1.7	.9	13.1	19.4	23.9	12.3	11.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	2.6	1.1	.3	-	-	-	1.0
Sorters, planed lumber .....	2,933	2.37	1.1	3.8	5.4	15.1	29.2	30.3	12.2	1.6	.9	.2	( <sup>b</sup> )	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	1,438	2.41	-	1.9	2.9	2.9	30.6	44.9	15.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	659	2.19	5.0	12.7	17.5	48.1	12.4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	491	2.43	-	-	-	-	9.2	42.0	31.4	8.6	4.9	2.0	.8	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	345	2.43	-	-	.3	11.3	37.1	17.7	25.8	2.0	4.6	.9	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorters, rough dry lumber .....	963	2.67	-	4.6	1.5	6.0	18.4	21.8	16.9	2.1	-	.3	5.5	5.4	4.3	3.9	2.3	1.1	.4	.5
Douglas Fir .....	261	2.69	-	-	-	-	10.0	29.5	39.8	1.1	-	-	-	5.7	-	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	190	2.33	-	23.2	7.4	26.3	18.9	9.5	-	-	-	-	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	396	2.83	-	-	-	-	14.6	24.7	14.9	3.5	-	.5	5.6	9.1	9.8	4.5	-	2.5	1.0	-
Redwood .....	116	2.62	-	-	-	6.9	49.1	14.7	-	2.6	-	.9	2.6	.9	1.7	6.9	8.6	.9	-	4.3
Tallymen .....	852	2.50	2.8	1.6	2.8	8.0	9.9	13.0	30.0	18.8	6.5	5.4	.7	.2	-	-	-	.2	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	303	2.62	-	-	-	-	.7	8.9	39.9	31.4	6.9	10.9	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	221	2.26	8.1	6.3	10.9	25.8	26.2	17.6	3.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	206	2.52	-	-	-	-	11.2	18.9	47.6	16.5	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	122	2.58	4.9	-	-	9.0	.8	4.9	24.6	22.1	18.0	10.7	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
Trimmermen <sup>2</sup> .....	1,098	2.57	.9	.8	3.7	2.6	4.7	21.5	19.6	20.5	11.4	9.7	1.8	2.1	.6	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	446	2.67	-	-	-	-	.4	13.0	18.4	28.0	14.1	18.6	2.9	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	254	2.35	3.9	3.5	13.8	7.5	10.6	44.9	10.2	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	271	2.57	-	-	-	1.8	8.1	15.5	31.0	28.0	11.4	1.8	1.5	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	127	2.63	-	-	4.7	3.1	.8	17.3	18.1	7.9	24.4	15.0	2.4	.8	5.5	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmermen, 2 or 3 saw operation (1 man) .....	146	2.39	-	6.2	12.3	6.2	2.1	37.7	19.2	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir .....	48	2.50	-	-	-	-	4.2	29.2	37.5	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	58	2.22	-	15.5	31.0	15.5	-	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	20	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	20.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	20	2.45	-	-	-	-	5.0	65.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimmermen, 4 to 10 saw operation (1 man) .....	212	2.53	-	-	8.0	2.8	9.0	21.7	22.6	16.5	11.3	4.7	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts .....	94	2.39	-	-	18.1	2.1	20.2	40.4	10.6	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts .....	98	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	37.8	26.5	24.5	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood .....	12	2.79	-	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	8.3	-	-	-	-	58.3	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Occupational Earnings: By Region—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by region, June 1964)

Occupation and region	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																								
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under \$2.10	\$2.10 to \$2.20	\$2.20 to \$2.30	\$2.30 to \$2.40	\$2.40 to \$2.50	\$2.50 to \$2.60	\$2.60 to \$2.70	\$2.70 to \$2.80	\$2.80 to \$2.90	\$2.90 to \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$3.10	\$3.10 to \$3.20	\$3.20 to \$3.30	\$3.30 to \$3.40	\$3.40 to \$3.50	\$3.50 to \$3.60	\$3.60 to \$3.70	\$3.70 to \$3.80	\$3.80 to \$3.90	\$3.90 to \$4.00	\$4.00 and over			
Sawmills and planing mills—Continued																											
Trimmermen <sup>6</sup> —Continued																											
Trimmermen, 11 or more saw operation (1 man)-----	249	\$2.54	4.0	-	-	3.2	4.4	24.1	30.9	17.3	10.0	3.6	1.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir-----	110	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	39.1	20.0	17.3	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Northern districts-----	65	2.37	15.4	-	-	12.3	-	44.6	21.5	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts-----	62	2.57	-	-	-	-	17.7	21.0	25.8	21.0	4.8	-	6.5	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trimmermen, 4 to 10 saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper)-----	73	2.52	-	-	-	-	15.1	21.9	23.3	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir-----	31	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	45.2	45.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Southern districts-----	32	2.51	-	-	-	-	34.4	9.4	9.4	46.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trimmermen, 11 or more saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper)-----	359	2.69	-	-	1.7	1.4	2.2	10.0	9.2	23.4	20.3	21.4	4.5	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir-----	227	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	2.6	29.5	19.4	29.5	5.7	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Northern districts-----	16	2.42	-	-	-	-	50.0	37.5	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts-----	47	2.54	-	-	-	10.6	-	25.5	25.5	25.5	8.5	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood-----	69	2.63	-	-	8.7	-	-	11.6	18.8	7.2	36.2	11.6	4.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trimmermen, 11 or more saw operation (trimmerman and 2 helpers)-----	25	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	24.0	8.0	32.0	12.0	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Watchmen-----	651	2.20	13.1	7.1	11.2	24.3	28.4	13.1	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir-----	278	2.28	2.5	15.1	5.4	28.4	34.9	10.4	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Northern districts-----	106	1.92	44.3	3.8	29.2	17.0	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts-----	176	2.18	17.6	-	11.9	25.6	27.8	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood-----	91	2.36	-	-	6.6	17.6	36.3	28.6	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Logging																											
Buckers, power-----	142	3.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	64.1	12.0	-	-	-	-	12.7	-	
Bulldozer operators-----	532	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	.9	1.7	4.1	2.6	16.7	8.8	25.2	17.1	19.2	0.4	0.2	1.7	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir-----	238	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	3.8	3.8	23.9	24.4	37.8	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Northern districts-----	112	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	8.0	19.6	3.6	38.4	8.9	-	8.9	-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts-----	133	3.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.3	18.8	38.3	14.3	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood-----	49	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	6.1	53.1	8.2	2.0	4.1	2.0	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cat drivers, skidding-----	732	2.97	-	-	-	-	1.9	.5	7.8	.7	9.4	18.2	14.5	11.9	12.7	15.6	2.2	2.7	.8	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir-----	297	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	12.8	14.1	2.4	23.9	36.7	5.1	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Northern districts-----	121	2.64	-	-	-	-	11.6	3.3	47.1	4.1	11.6	12.4	-	3.3	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts-----	211	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.7	37.4	18.5	20.4	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood-----	103	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	24.3	32.0	19.4	4.9	1.0	11.7	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chokermen-----	1,795	2.59	-	-	1.5	1.9	5.2	8.1	27.7	45.3	5.6	2.5	.8	.6	.3	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir-----	1,169	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	30.1	63.0	3.0	.9	-	.9	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Northern districts-----	165	2.36	-	-	16.4	21.2	32.7	21.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts-----	319	2.53	-	-	-	-	12.5	29.2	30.7	12.5	14.4	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood-----	142	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.1	25.4	13.4	23.9	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dump truckdrivers-----	270	2.63	-	-	2.2	.7	14.8	13.7	6.7	13.7	30.0	15.9	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Douglas Fir-----	219	2.65	-	-	-	-	16.0	15.1	5.5	10.0	32.0	18.7	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Northern districts-----	21	2.42	-	-	28.6	9.5	23.8	-	-	9.5	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts-----	21	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	28.6	38.1	9.5	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redwood-----	9	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.6	33.3	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Engineers, log loading-----	446	3.16	-	-	-	-	1.1	4.0	2.2	2.0	6.1	4.3	3.4	3.8	17.3	22.6	11.0	14.1	4.5	2.2	.9	-	-	-	.4		
Douglas Fir-----	254	3.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	2.4	19.3	28.0	19.3	16.9	6.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Pine:																											
Northern districts-----	77	2.75	-	-	-	-	6.4	23.4	13.0	11.7	3.9	1.3	10.4	-	16.9	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern districts-----	70	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	-	2.9	2.9	8.6	18.6	-	14.3	5.7	8.6	5.7	-	-	-	2.9		
Redwood-----	45	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	4.4	11.1	20.0	20.0	15.6	-	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Occupational Earnings: By Region—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by region, June 1964)

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Occupation and region	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																	
			Under \$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.30	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$3.60
			and under \$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.30	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.70
																				\$3.80
																				\$3.90
																				\$4.00
																				and over
<b>Logging—Continued</b>																				
Fallers, power	178	\$4.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	6.7	-	-	40.4	-
Fallers and buckers, power	2,213	4.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.7	(3)	0.1	0.1	3.1	.2	1.4	33.8	7.4
Douglas Fir	1,460	4.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	.7	45.2	11.0	16.2
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts	281	4.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	13.5	0.4	.4	.4	8.9	-	7.5	12.8	.4
Southern districts	316	6.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	11.1	-	-	16.5	.3
Redwood	156	7.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.6	-	-	.3
Ground loaders	144	2.64	-	-	12.5	1.4	-	6.2	18.1	8.3	29.2	12.5	5.6	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir	65	2.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	4.6	40.0	24.6	6.2	-	13.8	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts	28	2.24	-	-	64.3	7.1	-	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts	31	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	61.3	16.1	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood	20	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	50.0	10.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundmen, rigging <sup>2</sup>	124	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	3.2	50.8	3.2	25.8	6.5	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir	94	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.0	-	22.3	8.5	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
Redwood	19	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.1	57.9	-	15.8	5.3	-	-	-	-
Head loaders <sup>2</sup>	150	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	2.7	-	13.3	25.3	4.7	3.3	19.3	17.3	2.7	-	10.0
Douglas Fir	100	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	22.0	-	4.0	29.0	16.0	-	-	15.0
Western Pine:																				
Southern districts	21	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	-	19.0	14.3	-	-	-	47.6	-	-	-
Redwood	27	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	48.1	25.9	3.7	-	-	14.8	-	-
High riggers <sup>2</sup>	83	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	4.8	2.4	-	16.9	-	10.8	1.2	7.2	34.9	16.9	2.4
Douglas Fir	63	3.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	-	4.8	-	9.5	46.0	3.2
Redwood	7	3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.7	14.3	-	-	-
Hook tenders, high lead <sup>2</sup>	186	3.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	1.6	26.9	46.2	2.2
Douglas Fir	168	3.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	25.0	50.6	2.4
Redwood	18	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.8	16.7	44.4	5.6	1.8
Log scalers	206	2.77	-	4.4	-	1.0	7.8	4.9	4.9	13.1	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.6	2.9	4.4	-	1.9	-	-
Douglas Fir	75	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	21.3	18.7	16.0	22.7	-	12.0	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts	37	2.32	-	24.3	-	5.4	43.2	16.2	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts	57	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	17.5	26.3	22.8	22.8	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood	37	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.7	43.2	24.3	16.2	-	-	10.8	-	-
Mechanics, automotive	204	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	30.9	8.3	14.7	19.6	15.7	8.3	-	-	-	1.0	-
Douglas Fir	124	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.4	11.3	10.5	25.0	14.5	9.7	-	-	-	1.6	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts	26	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	88.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts	35	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.1	2.9	37.1	11.4	25.7	5.7	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood	19	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	21.1	26.3	26.3	15.8	-	-	-	-	-
Repairmen, heavy equipment	501	2.96	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.2	8.2	3.8	26.5	15.4	9.2	25.9	6.4	2.0	-	.4	-
Douglas Fir	236	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	15.7	16.9	9.3	43.2	11.4	1.3	-	.8	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts	92	2.75	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	6.5	19.6	10.9	53.3	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts	121	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	4.1	33.9	16.5	12.4	6.6	1.7	5.8	-	-	-
Redwood	52	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	11.5	25.0	17.3	38.5	5.8	-	-	-	-
Saw filers, powersaws <sup>2</sup>	31	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	3.1	12.9	12.9	25.8	19.4	16.1	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir	21	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	19.0	28.6	23.8	19.0	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, logging	1,527	2.70	-	-	.1	.9	10.2	7.3	6.7	19.6	19.3	22.3	13.1	.4	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Douglas Fir	815	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	21.7	7.7	34.5	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Pine:																				
Northern districts	185	2.48	-	-	-	-	23.2	30.8	17.8	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern districts	378	2.71	-	-	.5	-	-	14.6	6.3	18.5	39.7	13.5	6.3	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-
Redwood	149	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	54.4	5.4	34.9	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Includes data for region(s) in addition to those shown separately.<sup>3</sup> All departments except head rig.<sup>4</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 17.8 percent at \$4 to \$4.50; and 4 percent at \$4.50 and over.<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>6</sup> Includes data for types of operations in addition to those shown separately.<sup>7</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 10, 1 percent at \$5 to \$5.50; and 13.5 percent at \$5.50 and over.<sup>8</sup> Workers were distributed as follows: 2 percent at \$4 to \$4.50; 1.2 percent at \$4.50 to \$5; 10 percent at \$5 to \$5.50; 2.9 percent at \$5.50 to \$6; 1.4 percent at \$6 to \$6.50; and 19.3 percent at \$6.50 and over.



Table 8. Occupational Averages: By Method of Wage Payment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by method of wage payment and region, June 1964)

Occupation	West Coast				Douglas Fir region				Western Pine region—Northern districts			
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<u>Sawmills and planing mills</u>												
Loaders, car and truck .....	957	\$ 2.43	811	\$ 3.51	365	\$ 2.45	441	\$ 3.37	352	\$ 2.34	158	\$ 3.81
Lumber stackers, air drying or storage <sup>2</sup> .....	268	2.45	96	3.45	-	-	-	-	116	2.17	-	-
Lumber stackers, kiln drying .....	467	2.50	215	3.56	178	2.51	48	3.30	164	2.37	70	3.57
Sorters, green chain <sup>2</sup> .....	4,040	2.41	351	3.12	2,074	2.40	107	3.01	830	2.26	-	-
Sorters, rough dry lumber <sup>2</sup> .....	720	2.44	243	3.35	210	2.49	51	3.51	162	2.23	-	-
<u>Logging</u>												
Fallers and buckers, power <sup>2</sup> .....	1,370	3.64	843	6.61	1,197	3.70	263	6.41	82	2.90	199	5.07
					Western Pine region—Southern districts				Redwood region			
<u>Sawmills and planing mills</u>												
Loaders, car and truck .....					172	\$ 2.49	170	\$ 3.48	68	\$ 2.56	42	\$ 3.97
Lumber stackers, air drying or storage <sup>2</sup> .....					-	-	66	3.79	24	2.47	-	-
Lumber stackers, kiln drying .....					105	2.68	84	3.82	20	2.48	13	2.79
Sorters, green chain <sup>2</sup> .....					536	2.67	132	3.33	600	2.43	102	3.09
Sorters, rough dry lumber <sup>2</sup> .....					263	2.55	133	3.38	185	2.37	31	3.29
<u>Logging</u>												
Fallers and buckers, power <sup>2</sup> .....					-	-	233	7.69	-	-	148	7.32

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Totals include workers in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 9. Occupational Averages: By Type of Sawmill

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in independent and integrated<sup>2</sup> West Coast sawmills by region, June 1964)

Occupation	West Coast				Douglas Fir region				Western Pine region—Northern districts			
	Independent sawmills		Integrated sawmills		Independent sawmills		Integrated sawmills		Independent sawmills		Integrated sawmills	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Band-head-saw operators, conventional	104	\$ 3.43	68	\$ 3.54	45	\$ 3.53	36	\$ 3.53	10	\$ 3.13	-	-
Band-head-saw operators, riderless carriage	436	3.49	252	3.62	152	3.60	65	3.90	163	3.21	79	\$ 3.38
Barker operators	258	2.66	154	2.69	135	2.73	79	2.78	65	2.42	29	2.45
Block setters	115	2.66	68	2.65	52	2.64	36	2.72	10	2.42	-	-
Carrier drivers	757	2.53	554	2.54	347	2.61	258	2.55	155	2.32	100	2.41
Circular-head-saw operators, riderless carriage	68	3.29	21	3.47	40	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleanup men	695	2.25	604	2.29	206	2.32	281	2.32	192	2.08	75	2.15
Cutoff-saw operators	155	2.42	100	2.52	90	2.51	56	2.46	34	2.21	-	-
Dry-kiln operators	104	2.67	112	2.64	21	2.84	42	2.65	50	2.54	20	2.45
Edger men	734	2.74	466	2.75	292	2.87	187	2.77	191	2.46	104	2.56
Electricians, maintenance	150	3.13	262	3.00	65	3.34	132	3.09	35	2.80	30	2.90
End-lift-truck operators	1,038	2.53	454	2.51	421	2.63	156	2.56	287	2.31	94	2.37
Engineers, stationary	62	2.52	125	2.78	12	2.68	41	2.92	37	2.33	21	2.62
Firemen, stationary boiler	483	2.39	324	2.49	152	2.56	153	2.58	196	2.18	48	2.29
Graders, lumber, green chain	249	2.77	333	2.71	95	2.75	142	2.70	28	2.42	32	2.52
Graders, planed lumber	640	2.91	591	2.80	242	2.95	183	2.78	234	2.74	153	2.60
Graders, rough dry lumber	86	2.90	134	2.84	-	-	30	2.84	18	2.57	18	2.56
Loaders, car and truck	865	3.00	903	2.85	405	3.02	401	2.89	316	2.83	194	2.72
Log deckmen	205	2.42	97	2.38	74	2.42	45	2.42	54	2.28	19	2.09
Lumber stackers, air drying or storage	206	2.69	158	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2.24
Lumber stackers, kiln drying	426	2.87	256	2.77	114	2.55	112	2.81	187	2.79	47	2.48
Machinists, maintenance	114	2.90	217	2.94	37	3.16	107	2.98	35	2.59	30	2.87
Mechanics, automotive	158	2.84	160	2.82	68	2.98	63	2.83	48	2.60	17	2.68
Mechanics, maintenance	547	2.86	536	2.86	222	2.95	257	2.93	112	2.60	76	2.60
Off-bearers, head rig	556	2.44	311	2.43	221	2.53	108	2.52	168	2.23	79	2.29
Off-bearers, machine	386	2.36	290	2.31	151	2.43	101	2.42	128	2.17	116	2.18
Planer operators (feed only)	503	2.44	315	2.44	235	2.53	156	2.49	183	2.26	73	2.28
Planer operators (set up and operate)	326	2.83	199	2.85	155	2.85	94	2.90	72	2.53	26	2.68
Pondmen	681	2.44	496	2.46	299	2.59	296	2.53	167	2.15	77	2.21
Saw filers, benchwork	383	3.71	235	3.53	130	3.87	77	3.51	120	3.53	60	3.62
Saw filers, fitters and helpers	181	2.70	199	2.76	48	2.84	86	2.88	73	2.52	35	2.47
Setup men, woodworking machines	93	2.82	105	2.79	37	2.93	32	2.88	50	2.72	30	2.61
Sorters, green chain	2,408	2.44	1,983	2.51	1,119	2.44	1,062	2.42	582	2.26	258	2.27
Sorters, planed lumber	1,796	2.37	1,137	2.37	923	2.42	515	2.40	458	2.19	201	2.18
Sorters, rough dry lumber	385	2.55	578	2.74	105	2.53	156	2.80	80	2.25	110	2.39
Tallymen	442	2.46	410	2.53	125	2.67	178	2.58	165	2.26	56	2.27
Trimmermen <sup>4</sup>	649	2.57	449	2.56	250	2.70	196	2.64	163	2.33	91	2.39
2 or 3 saw operation (1 man)	88	2.41	58	2.37	-	-	-	-	35	2.19	23	2.28
4 to 10 saw operation (1 man)	157	2.55	55	2.47	-	-	-	-	65	2.40	29	2.37
11 or more saw operation (1 man)	119	2.47	130	2.60	41	2.58	69	2.64	45	2.31	20	2.48
4 to 10 saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper)	31	2.58	42	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper)	227	2.70	132	2.68	149	2.79	78	2.71	16	2.42	-	-
Watchmen	407	2.18	244	2.24	190	2.28	88	2.26	78	1.86	28	2.07

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Occupational Averages: By Type of Sawmill—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in independent and integrated<sup>2</sup> West Coast sawmills by region, June 1964)

Occupation	Western Pine region—Southern districts				Redwood region			
	Independent sawmills		Integrated sawmills		Independent sawmills		Integrated sawmills	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Band-head-saw operators, conventional .....	22	\$ 3.38	14	\$ 3.76	27	\$ 3.43	16	\$ 3.39
Band-head-saw operators, riderless carriage .....	75	3.71	82	3.69	46	3.73	26	3.46
Barker operators .....	33	2.65	33	2.67	25	2.90	13	2.75
Block setters .....	26	2.82	12	2.73	27	2.63	16	2.57
Carrier drivers .....	184	2.56	126	2.59	71	2.50	70	2.56
Circular-head-saw operators, riderless carriage .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleanup men .....	185	2.30	125	2.30	112	2.34	123	2.32
Cutoff-saw operators .....	-	-	15	2.44	24	2.37	24	2.78
Dry-kiln operators .....	30	2.76	47	2.68	-	-	-	-
Edger men .....	159	2.82	123	2.86	92	2.79	52	2.76
Electricians, maintenance .....	34	3.17	65	2.97	16	2.97	35	2.85
End-lift-truck operators .....	186	2.57	115	2.51	144	2.58	89	2.59
Engineers, stationary .....	-	-	47	2.77	-	-	16	2.67
Firemen, stationary boiler .....	135	2.48	99	2.49	-	-	24	2.38
Graders, lumber, green chain .....	85	2.89	72	2.74	41	2.79	87	2.77
Graders, planed lumber .....	117	3.13	194	3.01	47	2.98	61	2.72
Graders, rough dry lumber .....	38	3.01	59	2.93	-	-	27	2.84
Loaders, car and truck .....	106	3.27	236	2.86	38	3.32	72	2.98
Log deckmen .....	30	2.46	14	2.46	47	2.56	19	2.51
Lumber stackers, air drying or storage .....	102	3.22	50	3.26	-	-	44	2.77
Lumber stackers, kiln drying .....	113	3.36	76	2.94	12	2.51	21	2.66
Machinists, maintenance .....	41	2.93	43	2.96	-	-	37	2.86
Mechanics, automotive .....	32	2.87	48	2.82	10	2.95	32	2.87
Mechanics, maintenance .....	96	2.82	125	2.88	117	3.00	78	2.84
Off-bearers, head rig .....	106	2.50	67	2.41	61	2.53	57	2.47
Off-bearers, machine <sup>3</sup> .....	75	2.45	50	2.35	32	2.63	23	2.43
Planer operators (feed only) .....	59	2.51	59	2.47	26	2.70	27	2.53
Planer operators (set up and operate) .....	62	3.03	42	2.84	37	3.01	37	2.86
Pondmen .....	166	2.44	96	2.42	49	2.51	27	2.49
Saw filers, benchwork .....	80	3.70	64	3.59	53	3.73	34	3.29
Saw filers, fitters and helpers .....	39	2.73	42	2.77	21	2.94	36	2.74
Setup men, woodworking machines .....	-	-	28	2.87	-	-	-	-
Sorters, green chain .....	297	2.74	371	2.85	410	2.46	292	2.62
Sorters, planed lumber .....	214	2.44	277	2.42	210	2.44	144	2.41
Sorters, rough dry lumber .....	156	2.79	240	2.85	-	-	72	2.79
Tallymen .....	107	2.53	99	2.51	45	2.46	77	2.65
Trimmermen <sup>4</sup> .....	161	2.58	110	2.56	75	2.66	52	2.60
2 or 3 saw operation (1 man) .....	20	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 to 10 saw operation (1 man) .....	74	2.62	24	2.59	-	-	-	-
11 or more saw operation (1 man) .....	31	2.54	31	2.59	-	-	-	-
4 to 10 saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper) .....	17	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper) .....	19	2.48	28	2.59	43	2.60	26	2.67
Watchmen .....	89	2.14	87	2.23	50	2.37	41	2.34

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Integrated sawmills, for purposes of this study, are defined as those establishments which in addition to engaging in sawmilling operations also own and operate logging camps which supply logs to the mill. Independent sawmills purchase logs or contract out logging operations.<sup>3</sup> All departments except head rig.<sup>4</sup> Includes data for types of operations in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 10. Occupational Averages: By Size of Establishment

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by size of establishment and region, June 1964)

Occupation	West Coast						Douglas Fir region					
	Establishment with—											
	20-99 workers		100-499 workers		500 or more workers		20-99 workers		100-499 workers		500 workers or more	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Sawmills and planing mills												
Band-head-saw operators, riderless carriage-----	345	\$ 3.42	220	\$ 3.65	123	\$ 3.67	107	\$ 3.55	64	\$ 3.78	46	\$ 3.88
Barker operators-----	175	2.63	174	2.72	63	2.66	84	2.69	84	2.85	46	2.68
Carrier drivers-----	388	2.50	637	2.55	286	2.53	207	2.58	275	2.60	123	2.55
Cleanup men-----	470	2.21	478	2.33	351	2.28	135	2.26	169	2.39	183	2.31
Cutoff-saw operators-----	137	2.37	75	2.53	43	2.60	85	2.42	42	2.63	19	2.49
Dry-kiln operators-----	61	2.73	95	2.63	60	2.61	-	-	24	2.63	25	2.68
Edger men-----	597	2.72	380	2.80	223	2.72	240	2.81	133	2.93	106	2.75
Electricians, maintenance-----	57	3.25	170	3.04	185	3.00	35	3.47	68	3.11	94	3.10
End-lift-truck operators-----	815	2.50	479	2.56	198	2.53	328	2.61	173	2.64	76	2.54
Engineers, stationary-----	36	2.44	87	2.71	64	2.82	-	-	36	2.75	17	3.12
Firemen, stationary boiler-----	270	2.31	374	2.47	163	2.54	-	-	141	2.56	101	2.60
Graders, lumber, green chain-----	167	2.71	243	2.79	172	2.68	57	2.72	102	2.80	78	2.62
Graders, planed lumber-----	372	2.91	474	2.92	385	2.72	163	2.96	118	2.95	144	2.73
Loaders, car and truck-----	533	2.98	774	2.96	461	2.79	248	2.78	360	3.22	198	2.69
Log deckmen-----	175	2.37	92	2.49	35	2.39	69	2.38	40	2.49	10	2.43
Lumber stackers, kiln drying-----	258	2.82	278	2.95	146	2.63	-	-	116	2.89	54	2.48
Mechanists, maintenance-----	46	2.95	153	2.91	132	2.94	-	-	84	2.96	50	3.07
Mechanics, automotive-----	77	2.68	162	2.89	79	2.86	27	2.67	69	2.95	35	3.01
Mechanics, maintenance-----	316	2.84	459	2.85	308	2.91	130	2.85	196	2.93	153	3.03
Off-bearers, head rig-----	458	2.39	271	2.50	138	2.45	168	2.48	107	2.60	54	2.54
Off-bearers, machine <sup>2</sup> -----	286	2.33	243	2.36	147	2.33	112	2.41	79	2.49	61	2.38
Planer operators (feed only)-----	348	2.42	263	2.47	207	2.43	186	2.51	104	2.55	101	2.48
Planer operators (set up and operate)-----	239	2.83	174	2.89	112	2.78	128	2.81	56	3.07	65	2.82
Pondmen-----	458	2.37	505	2.49	214	2.49	159	2.56	289	2.57	147	2.53
Saw filers, benchwork-----	347	3.64	193	3.73	78	3.42	88	3.87	87	3.66	32	3.56
Saw filers, fitters and helpers-----	79	2.71	169	2.74	132	2.73	-	-	52	2.92	67	2.82
Setup men, woodworking machines-----	64	2.81	78	2.84	56	2.75	25	3.00	35	2.90	-	-
Sorters, green chain-----	1,901	2.39	1,568	2.55	922	2.49	881	2.41	765	2.46	535	2.42
Sorters, planed lumber-----	1,188	2.35	1,145	2.40	600	2.35	675	2.41	470	2.43	293	2.39
Sorters, rough dry lumber-----	145	2.51	531	2.59	287	2.89	42	2.53	135	2.58	84	2.96
Tallymen-----	262	2.35	362	2.57	228	2.55	58	2.63	139	2.63	106	2.58
Trimmermen <sup>3</sup> -----	504	2.52	387	2.63	207	2.58	191	2.62	141	2.78	114	2.62
11 or more saw operation (1 man)-----	67	2.40	108	2.60	74	2.58	-	-	44	2.66	40	2.62
11 or more saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper)-----	132	2.63	141	2.77	86	2.65	91	2.69	90	2.86	46	2.70
Watchmen-----	247	2.10	290	2.27	114	2.26	134	2.21	102	2.35	42	2.32
Logging												
Bulldozer operators-----	56	2.94	212	3.05	264	3.04	-	-	97	3.13	134	3.15
Cat drivers, skidding-----	107	2.78	324	2.98	301	3.02	28	2.87	123	3.07	146	3.20
Chokermen-----	145	2.47	675	2.60	975	2.59	56	2.58	369	2.63	744	2.62
Engineers, log loading-----	77	2.72	141	3.28	228	3.23	-	-	75	3.27	158	3.30
Fallers and buckers, power-----	182	4.72	732	5.23	1,299	4.52	63	4.80	419	4.76	978	3.91
Log scalers-----	28	2.52	88	2.78	90	2.84	-	-	27	2.92	41	2.96
Repairmen, heavy equipment-----	28	2.75	184	2.90	289	3.02	-	-	51	2.96	185	3.09
Truckdrivers, logging-----	254	2.60	528	2.63	745	2.79	-	-	274	2.57	499	2.83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Occupational Averages: By Size of Establishment—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills by size of establishment and region, June 1964)

Occupation	Western Pine Region—Northern districts						Western Pine region—Southern districts				Redwood region			
	Establishments with—													
	20-99 workers		100-499 workers		500 or more workers		100-499 workers		500 or more workers		20-99 workers		100-499 workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Sawmills and planing mills														
Band-head-saw operators, riderless carriage—	141	\$3.20	71	\$3.36	30	\$3.33	70	\$3.75	38	\$3.73	48	\$3.56	15	\$3.96
Barker operators —————	50	2.39	38	2.48	-	-	42	2.66	7	2.60	24	2.86	10	2.82
Carrier drivers —————	63	2.23	130	2.40	62	2.39	175	2.56	55	2.61	38	2.39	57	2.61
Cleanup men —————	146	2.04	79	2.18	42	2.16	152	2.32	55	2.27	86	2.33	78	2.35
Cutoff-saw operators —————	34	2.21	-	-	-	-	14	2.47	-	-	17	2.43	15	2.41
Dry-kiln operators —————	34	2.58	26	2.46	10	2.41	42	2.70	24	2.63	-	-	-	-
Edger men —————	151	2.41	100	2.59	44	2.56	117	2.80	44	2.80	85	2.76	30	2.88
Electricians, maintenance —————	11	2.76	30	2.85	24	2.88	54	3.10	43	2.94	9	2.97	18	2.94
End-lift-truck operators —————	228	2.28	117	2.41	36	2.36	120	2.56	43	2.60	121	2.57	69	2.61
Engineers, stationary —————	-	-	21	2.56	11	2.58	29	2.78	21	2.80	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler —————	128	2.11	102	2.30	14	2.33	124	2.50	31	2.56	-	-	-	-
Graders, lumber, green chain —————	21	2.35	27	2.55	12	2.51	82	2.82	19	2.75	33	2.72	32	2.85
Graders, planed lumber —————	116	2.73	164	2.71	107	2.59	168	3.10	90	2.87	40	2.90	24	2.93
Loaders, car and truck —————	206	3.13	228	2.50	76	2.76	160	3.06	122	2.85	19	3.65	26	2.98
Log deckmen —————	53	2.20	10	2.39	10	2.27	28	2.50	-	-	41	2.57	14	2.57
Lumber stackers, kiln drying —————	135	2.79	80	2.66	19	2.53	69	3.46	57	2.77	-	-	13	2.49
Machinists, maintenance —————	17	2.60	23	2.68	25	2.84	39	2.91	29	2.94	-	-	7	3.05
Mechanics, automotive —————	20	2.54	34	2.64	11	2.70	45	2.93	16	2.72	11	2.87	14	3.03
Mechanics, maintenance —————	58	2.59	93	2.60	37	2.62	106	2.84	69	2.90	82	3.01	64	2.97
Off-bearers, head rig —————	148	2.20	69	2.32	30	2.33	65	2.51	24	2.40	58	2.50	30	2.56
Off-bearers, machine <sup>2</sup> —————	97	2.11	106	2.22	41	2.22	41	2.45	34	2.33	27	2.67	17	2.37
Planer operators (feed only) —————	118	2.22	86	2.31	52	2.30	62	2.51	33	2.44	21	2.64	11	2.71
Planer operators (set up and operate) —————	44	2.64	44	2.47	-	-	57	2.97	16	2.74	36	2.96	17	3.11
Pondmen —————	163	2.14	60	2.21	21	2.31	129	2.45	29	2.40	32	2.48	27	2.55
Saw filers, benchwork —————	126	3.56	40	3.67	14	3.28	50	3.90	14	3.46	53	3.61	16	3.72
Saw filers, fitters and helpers —————	38	2.54	48	2.49	22	2.47	50	2.74	22	2.71	17	2.80	19	2.91
Setup men, woodworking machines —————	30	2.66	32	2.71	-	-	11	3.06	17	2.82	-	-	-	-
Sorters, green chain —————	505	2.21	231	2.37	104	2.26	351	2.81	118	2.88	316	2.45	221	2.59
Sorters, planed lumber —————	268	2.12	275	2.25	116	2.21	265	2.47	123	2.36	142	2.43	135	2.44
Sorters, rough dry lumber —————	-	-	134	2.36	20	2.57	204	2.78	133	2.92	-	-	58	2.48
Tallymen —————	128	2.18	56	2.41	37	2.33	117	2.54	40	2.50	27	2.25	50	2.66
Trimmermen <sup>3</sup> —————	142	2.29	88	2.42	24	2.45	129	2.58	43	2.54	72	2.60	29	2.74
11 or more saw operation (1 man) —————	30	2.21	24	2.52	11	2.45	40	2.57	13	2.51	-	-	-	-
11 or more saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper) —————	-	-	12	2.43	-	-	-	-	24	2.57	28	2.52	25	2.75
Watchmen —————	47	1.64	38	2.14	21	2.14	99	2.17	32	2.23	21	2.31	51	2.39
Logging														
Bulldozer operators —————	-	-	53	2.89	36	2.78	47	3.02	60	2.98	-	-	15	3.21
Cat drivers, skidding —————	-	-	54	2.80	39	2.58	96	2.89	73	2.87	-	-	51	3.13
Chokermen —————	-	-	71	2.49	52	2.36	156	2.54	125	2.49	-	-	79	2.72
Engineers, log loading —————	-	-	25	3.07	24	2.82	23	3.50	22	3.39	-	-	18	3.32
Fallers and buckers, power —————	78	4.81	143	3.92	60	5.16	113	7.00	171	6.68	-	-	57	8.44
Log scalers —————	-	-	16	2.47	12	2.37	25	2.68	20	2.63	-	-	20	2.96
Repairmen, heavy equipment —————	-	-	52	2.80	35	2.75	58	2.86	40	2.98	-	-	23	3.10
Truckdrivers, logging —————	-	-	62	2.45	60	2.46	127	2.72	108	2.78	-	-	65	2.86

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> All departments except head rig.<sup>3</sup> Includes data for types of operations in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 11. Occupational Averages: By Labor-Management Contract Coverage

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills classified by labor-management contract coverage and region, June 1964)

Occupation	West Coast				Douglas Fir region				Western Pine region— Northern districts				Western Pine region— Southern districts		Redwood region			
	Establishments with—																	
	Majority covered		None or minority covered <sup>2</sup>		Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Sawmills and planing mills																		
Band-head-saw operators, conventional.....	87	\$ 3.47	85	\$ 3.48	41	\$ 3.50	40	\$ 3.56	8	\$ 3.06	-	-	24	\$ 3.51	14	\$ 3.57	29	\$ 3.35
Band-head-saw operators, riderless carriage.....	348	3.63	340	3.44	117	3.74	100	3.62	95	3.38	147	\$ 3.19	116	3.73	20	3.58	52	3.65
Barker operators.....	205	2.64	207	2.70	117	2.70	97	2.81	45	2.46	49	2.40	31	2.64	-	-	26	2.88
Block setters.....	74	2.69	109	2.64	28	2.72	60	2.65	10	2.29	-	-	22	2.86	14	2.67	29	2.58
Carrier drivers.....	835	2.56	476	2.49	376	2.61	229	2.54	178	2.41	77	2.25	233	2.58	48	2.57	93	2.51
Cleanup men.....	743	2.31	556	2.22	351	2.34	136	2.27	113	2.18	154	2.04	208	2.31	71	2.37	164	2.31
Cutoff-saw operators.....	88	2.50	167	2.43	45	2.54	101	2.47	-	-	34	2.21	16	2.44	22	2.56	26	2.58
Dry-kiln operators.....	157	2.63	59	2.72	56	2.71	-	-	34	2.46	36	2.56	65	2.65	-	-	-	-
Edger men.....	673	2.79	527	2.68	271	2.88	208	2.77	144	2.58	151	2.42	210	2.82	48	2.81	96	2.77
Electricians, maintenance.....	312	3.05	100	3.04	159	3.15	38	3.26	49	2.93	16	2.59	87	2.98	17	2.92	34	2.87
End-lift-truck operators.....	741	2.56	751	2.48	313	2.65	264	2.57	165	2.39	216	2.28	207	2.58	56	2.57	177	2.59
Engineers, stationary.....	147	2.72	40	2.62	46	2.90	-	-	46	2.46	12	2.33	50	2.79	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler.....	571	2.50	236	2.25	277	2.58	-	-	123	2.31	121	2.09	160	2.52	-	-	-	-
Graders, lumber, green chain.....	394	2.71	188	2.77	196	2.71	41	2.78	44	2.48	16	2.44	106	2.82	-	-	80	2.82
Graders, planed lumber.....	813	2.83	418	2.92	289	2.82	136	3.00	248	2.64	139	2.76	238	3.04	38	2.77	70	2.87
Graders, rough dry lumber.....	153	2.81	67	2.99	27	2.80	23	2.94	36	2.56	-	-	75	2.96	-	-	22	3.06
Loaders, car and truck.....	1,057	2.80	711	3.11	440	2.83	366	3.10	280	2.58	230	3.05	276	2.94	61	2.90	49	3.34
Log deckmen.....	117	2.46	185	2.38	46	2.42	73	2.42	20	2.35	53	2.19	22	2.51	29	2.54	37	2.55
Lumber stackers, air drying or storage.....	180	2.91	184	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	2.13	104	3.24	-	-	24	3.04
Lumber stackers, kiln drying.....	375	2.78	307	2.90	144	2.70	82	2.64	83	2.61	151	2.79	131	3.01	17	2.48	16	2.73
Machinists, maintenance.....	227	2.98	104	2.82	113	3.04	-	-	38	2.85	27	2.53	66	2.96	10	2.91	28	2.85
Mechanics, automotive.....	200	2.89	118	2.72	100	2.97	31	2.70	34	2.77	31	2.45	56	2.82	10	2.88	32	2.89
Mechanics, maintenance.....	686	2.89	397	2.81	328	2.98	151	2.86	116	2.61	72	2.59	173	2.87	69	3.03	126	2.88
Off-bearers, head rig.....	414	2.49	453	2.38	174	2.57	155	2.48	88	2.34	159	2.20	121	2.49	31	2.55	87	2.48
Off-bearers, machine.....	416	2.35	260	2.33	170	2.41	82	2.46	131	2.23	113	2.11	113	2.40	-	-	53	2.55
Planer operators (feed only).....	480	2.47	338	2.40	245	2.51	146	2.51	130	2.33	126	2.20	83	2.48	22	2.69	31	2.56
Planer operators (set up and operate).....	260	2.83	265	2.85	129	2.88	120	2.85	41	2.52	57	2.61	69	2.93	21	2.77	53	3.00
Pondmen.....	712	2.51	465	2.34	391	2.61	204	2.46	88	2.24	156	2.13	207	2.44	26	2.59	50	2.46
Saw filers, benchwork.....	287	3.59	331	3.69	120	3.61	87	3.90	51	3.50	129	3.59	90	3.66	26	3.41	61	3.62
Saw filers, fitters and helpers.....	261	2.74	119	2.71	102	2.86	32	2.91	69	2.51	39	2.49	67	2.74	23	2.89	34	2.76
Setup men, woodworking machines.....	116	2.77	82	2.85	34	2.80	35	3.01	50	2.70	30	2.66	22	2.89	-	-	-	-
Sorters, green chain.....	2,178	2.53	2,213	2.41	1,150	2.45	1,031	2.40	350	2.31	490	2.23	433	2.88	245	2.56	457	2.51
Sorters, planed lumber.....	1,720	2.39	1,213	2.33	876	2.42	562	2.40	352	2.25	307	2.12	362	2.44	130	2.47	215	2.40
Sorters, rough dry lumber.....	646	2.71	317	2.59	143	2.82	118	2.54	170	2.34	-	-	300	2.88	-	-	83	2.64
Tallymen.....	510	2.54	342	2.43	209	2.63	94	2.59	105	2.36	116	2.18	146	2.52	50	2.64	72	2.54
Trimmermen <sup>4</sup> .....	583	2.61	515	2.52	249	2.70	197	2.64	106	2.44	148	2.29	198	2.59	30	2.69	97	2.62
4 to 10 saw operation (1 man).....	120	2.57	92	2.48	-	-	-	-	32	2.36	62	2.40	80	2.63	-	-	12	2.79
11 or more saw operation (1 man).....	159	2.55	90	2.51	67	2.61	43	2.63	43	2.48	22	2.15	49	2.55	-	-	-	-
11 or more saw operation (trimmerman and 1 helper).....	202	2.72	157	2.66	133	2.80	94	2.70	10	2.45	-	-	38	2.55	21	2.62	48	2.63
Watchmen.....	379	2.26	272	2.12	156	2.36	122	2.17	56	2.18	50	1.63	142	2.15	-	-	66	2.32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Occupational Averages: By Labor-Management Contract Coverage—Continued

(Number and average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in West Coast sawmills classified by labor-management contract coverage and region, June 1964)

Occupation	West Coast				Douglas Fir region				Western Pine region— Northern districts				Western Pine region— Southern districts		Redwood region			
	Establishments with—																	
	Majority covered		None or minority covered <sup>2</sup>		Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered		Majority covered		Majority covered		None or minority covered	
	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average of hourly earnings
<u>Logging</u>																		
Bulldozer operators.....	358	\$ 3.03	174	\$ 3.04	147	\$ 3.16	91	\$ 3.08	74	\$ 2.84	38	\$ 2.87	125	\$ 3.00	-	-	37	\$ 3.11
Cat drivers, skidding.....	473	2.97	259	2.96	181	3.15	116	3.06	73	2.70	48	2.56	187	2.89	-	-	71	3.15
Chokermen.....	1,243	2.59	552	2.58	811	2.62	358	2.62	88	2.46	77	2.24	307	2.54	-	-	105	2.68
Dump truckdrivers.....	176	2.62	94	2.65	129	2.65	90	2.64	21	2.42	-	-	21	2.61	-	-	-	-
Engineers, log loading.....	277	3.24	169	3.02	169	3.31	85	3.20	44	2.93	33	2.51	53	3.33	-	-	34	3.17
Fallers and buckers, power.....	1,491	4.71	722	4.90	1,026	4.18	434	4.21	153	3.86	128	5.13	284	6.81	-	-	128	7.14
Log scalers.....	149	2.78	57	2.72	59	2.95	16	2.76	23	2.42	-	-	53	2.69	-	-	23	3.02
Mechanics, automotive.....	141	2.86	63	2.82	70	2.95	54	2.78	26	2.60	-	-	35	2.90	-	-	9	3.04
Repairmen, heavy equipment.....	393	2.98	108	2.90	193	3.08	43	2.98	77	2.79	-	-	106	2.92	-	-	35	3.02
Truckdrivers, logging.....	975	2.77	552	2.59	516	2.84	299	2.53	117	2.45	68	2.52	305	2.76	-	-	112	2.84

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.<sup>2</sup> Includes data for the Southern districts of Western Pine region in addition to those shown separately.<sup>3</sup> All departments except head rig.<sup>4</sup> Includes data for types of operations in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 12. Minimum Entrance and Job Rates: Cleanup Men

(Distribution of West Coast sawmills and planing mills studied by lowest entrance and job rates established for cleanup men and region, June 1964)

Minimum rate	West Coast		Douglas Fir region		Western Pine region— Northern districts		Western Pine region— Southern districts		Redwood region	
	Number of sawmills with—									
	Entrance rates	Job rates	Entrance rates	Job rates	Entrance rates	Job rates	Entrance rates	Job rates	Entrance rates	Job rates
Sawmills and planing mills studied.....	161	161	52	52	38	38	39	39	32	32
Sawmills and planing mills having an established minimum.....	142	142	40	40	34	34	39	39	29	29
Under \$ 1.80.....	3	3	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
\$ 1.80 and under \$ 1.90.....	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
\$ 1.90 and under \$ 2.00.....	3	4	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
\$ 2.00 and under \$ 2.10.....	18	16	2	2	7	7	4	3	5	4
\$ 2.10 and under \$ 2.20.....	14	15	1	1	9	9	1	1	3	4
\$ 2.20 and under \$ 2.30.....	51	51	14	14	10	10	21	21	6	6
\$ 2.30 and under \$ 2.40.....	31	31	12	12	1	1	8	8	10	10
\$ 2.40 and under \$ 2.50.....	17	18	9	9	-	-	5	6	3	3
\$ 2.50 and over.....	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sawmills and planing mills not hiring cleanup men.....	19	19	12	12	4	4	-	-	3	3

Table 13. Scheduled Weekly Hours

(Percent of production workers in West Coast sawmills and planing mills,  
by scheduled weekly hours of day-shift workers<sup>1</sup> and region, June 1964)

Weekly hours	Sawmills and planing mills					Logging				
	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region
			Northern districts	Southern districts				Northern districts	Southern districts	
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40 hours .....	93	92	91	92	99	96	97	100	90	100
44 hours .....	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 hours .....	4	5	3	4	1	2	3	-	1	-
48 hours .....	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	5	-
49 1/2 hours or more.....	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	4	-

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to the predominant work schedule for full-time day-shift employees in each establishment.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 14. Shift Differential Practices

(Percent of production workers employed on late shifts in West Coast sawmills and planing mills,  
by amount of pay differential and region, June 1964)

Shift differential	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region
			Northern districts	Southern districts	
<u>Second shift</u>					
Workers employed on second shift-----	18.6	17.5	21.5	18.4	17.9
Receiving shift differential-----	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.5	17.5
Uniform cents per hour -----	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.5	17.5
3 cents -----	2.9	1.5	8.4	1.8	-
4 cents -----	3.4	5.6	-	4.4	-
5 cents -----	3.6	2.1	1.3	2.7	14.9
6 cents -----	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.7	.8
10 cents-----	.4	.5	-	-	1.8
Receiving no differential-----	1.3	.4	4.3	.8	.4
<u>Third or other late shifts</u>					
Workers employed on third or other late shifts -----	.9	.3	2.3	1.1	.2
Receiving shift differential-----	.9	.3	2.3	1.1	.2
Uniform cents per hour -----	.9	.3	2.3	1.1	.2
3 cents -----	.1	-	.3	.1	-
5 cents -----	.2	-	.8	-	-
6 cents -----	.4	.1	.8	1.0	-
7 cents -----	.1	-	.4	.1	-
8 cents -----	.1	.2	-	-	.2
Receiving no differential-----	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.



Table 15. Paid Holidays

(Percent of production workers in West Coast sawmills with formal provisions  
for paid holidays by region, June 1964)

Number of paid holidays	Sawmills and planing mills					Logging				
	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region
			Northern districts	Southern districts				Northern districts	Southern districts	
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Receiving paid holidays .....	81	83	71	88	81	78	76	63	99	76
3 days .....	1	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
4 days .....	3	-	-	13	-	6	-	-	29	-
5 days .....	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	6	-
6 days .....	76	83	69	66	78	72	76	63	64	76
7 days .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving no paid holidays .....	19	17	29	12	19	22	24	37	1	24

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 16. Paid Vacations

(Percent of production workers in West Coast sawmills with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service by region, June 1964)

Vacation policy	Sawmills and planing mills					Logging				
	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region
			Northern districts	Southern districts				Northern districts	Southern districts	
All workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Method of payment</u>										
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations.....	92	92	93	97	86	93	95	83	94	98
Length-of-time payment.....	92	92	93	95	86	93	95	83	93	98
Percentage payment.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-	1	-	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-	1	-
Workers in establishments providing no paid vacations.....	8	8	7	3	14	7	5	17	6	2
<u>Amount of vacation pay<sup>2</sup></u>										
<u>After 1 year of service</u>										
Under 1 week.....	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 week.....	90	91	89	93	81	93	95	81	94	98
2 weeks.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
<u>After 3 years of service</u>										
1 week.....	22	16	27	20	36	15	15	13	2	13
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	-	2	1	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-	1	-
2 weeks.....	69	76	61	75	49	78	79	68	91	55
<u>After 5 years of service</u>										
1 week.....	7	2	18	2	12	1	-	-	-	15
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	1	-	2	1	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-	1	-
2 weeks.....	83	87	70	93	71	90	92	78	93	83
3 weeks.....	2	2	3	-	2	2	3	5	-	-
<u>After 10 years of service<sup>3</sup></u>										
1 week.....	5	2	15	2	-	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-	-	3
Over 1 and under 2 weeks.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-	1	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-	1	-
2 weeks.....	25	12	14	35	74	26	17	13	45	84
3 weeks.....	61	77	61	58	11	65	77	68	48	11
4 weeks.....	1	-	3	-	-	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	2	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings, were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years may include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years.

<sup>3</sup> Vacation provisions were virtually the same after longer periods of service.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 17. Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans

(Percent of production workers in West Coast sawmills with specified health, insurance, and pension plans by region, June 1964)

Type of plan <sup>1</sup>	Sawmills and planing mills					Logging				
	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region	West Coast	Douglas Fir region	Western Pine region		Redwood region
			Northern districts	Southern districts				Northern districts	Southern districts	
All workers-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:										
Life insurance-----	75	76	66	78	80	83	87	68	80	87
Accidental death and dis- memberment insurance-----	66	74	62	64	49	73	84	64	53	49
Sickness and accident insurance <sup>2</sup> -----	46	69	54	16	2	60	80	73	17	-
Hospitalization insurance-----	63	55	56	73	88	78	81	66	70	98
Surgical insurance-----	63	55	56	73	88	78	81	66	70	98
Medical insurance-----	64	55	58	73	88	78	81	66	70	98
Catastrophe insurance-----	29	14	38	31	67	33	27	46	33	58
Retirement pension-----	56	63	37	63	50	80	88	41	83	79
No plans-----	14	9	23	16	12	4	1	14	6	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes only those plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation, social security, and the California program of unemployment compensation disability benefits.<sup>2</sup> None of the sawmills and planing mills, or logging camps visited had provisions for paid sick leave.



## Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

### Scope of Survey

The survey included independent and integrated establishments primarily engaged in sawing rough lumber and timber from logs and bolts, or resawing cants and flitches into lumber, including box lumber and softwood cut stock (part of industry 2421 as defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget). Secondary operations carried on at the plant site and logging operations of integrated sawmills were included; however, independent planing mills and independent or contract loggers were excluded from the study.

The establishments studied were selected from those employing 20 workers or more at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists.

The number of establishments and production workers actually studied by the Bureau, as well as the numbers estimated to be in the industry during the payroll period studied, are shown in the following table.

Estimated Number of Establishments and Production Workers in West Coast Sawmills  
and Number Studied by Region, June 1964

Region <sup>1</sup>	Number of establishments <sup>2</sup>		Workers in establishments	
	Within scope of study	Studied	Within scope of study	Studied
Total West Coast -----	639	161	83,250	44,405
Douglas Fir -----	276	52	43,065	19,593
Western Pine:				
Northern districts -----	153	38	16,060	8,745
Southern districts -----	128	39	15,868	9,869
Redwood -----	82	32	8,257	6,198

<sup>1</sup> Douglas Fir: Areas of Washington and Oregon, west of the Cascade Mountains.

Western Pine—Northern districts: Area of Washington, east of the Cascade Mountains; Idaho and Montana; and the Counties of Baker, Gilliam, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, and Wasco, Oregon.

Western Pine—Southern districts: The Counties of Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, and Wheeler, Oregon; and California except the Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, and Sonoma.

Redwood: The Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, and Sonoma, California.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only establishments with 20 workers or more at the time of reference of the universe data.

### Method of Study

Data were obtained by personal visits of Bureau field economists under the direction of the Bureau's Assistant Regional Director for Wages and Industrial Relations. The survey was conducted on a sample basis. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments were given their appropriate weight. All estimates are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry group, excluding only those below the minimum size at the time of reference of the universe data.

### Establishment Definition

An establishment, for purposes of this study, is defined as a single physical location where sawmilling operations are performed. Logging camps of integrated sawmills were also included. An establishment is not necessarily identical with the company, which may consist of one establishment or more.

### Employment

The estimates of the number of workers within the scope of the study are intended as a general guide to the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The advance planning necessary to make a wage survey requires the use of lists of establishments assembled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied.

### Production Workers

The term "production workers," as used in this bulletin, includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions. Administrative, executive, professional and technical personnel, and force-account construction employees, who were utilized as a separate work force, on the firm's own properties, were excluded.

### Occupations Selected for Study

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for these job descriptions.) The occupations were chosen for their numerical importance, their usefulness in collective bargaining, or their representativeness of the entire job scale in the industry. Working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers were not reported in the data for selected occupations but were included in the data for all production workers.

### Wage Data

The wage information relates to average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems, and cost-of-living bonuses were included as part of the workers' regular pay; but nonproduction bonus payments, such as Christmas or yearend, were excluded. Payments to fallers and buckers for saw rentals were also excluded from straight-time hourly earnings.

Average hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or other group or workers, such as production workers, were calculated by weighting each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate, totaling, and dividing by the number of individuals. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing straight-time salary by normal rather than actual hours.

### Labor-Management Agreements

Separate wage data are presented, where possible, for establishments with (1) a majority of the production workers covered by labor-management contracts, and (2) none or a minority of the production workers covered by labor-management contracts.

### Minimum Rates

Minimum entrance rates presented refer to the lowest formal rates established for inexperienced cleanup men in sawmills. Minimum job rates refer to the lowest formal rates established for experienced workers in this occupation after any learning or probationary period.

### Scheduled Weekly Hours

Data refer to the predominant work schedule for full-time production workers on the day shift.

### Shift Practices and Differentials

Data refer to late-shift practices of establishments during the payroll period studied and are presented in terms of the proportion of production workers actually employed under the conditions specified.

### Supplementary Wage Provisions

Supplementary benefits were treated statistically on the basis that if formal provisions were applicable to half or more of the production workers in an establishment, the benefits were considered applicable to all such workers. Similarly, if fewer than half of the workers were covered, the benefit was considered nonexistent in the establishment. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated. Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Paid Holidays. Paid holiday provisions relate to full and half-day holidays provided annually.

Paid Vacations. The summaries of vacation plans are limited to formal arrangements, excluding informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or the supervisor. Payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered the equivalent of 1 week's pay. The periods of service for which data are presented were selected as representative of the most common practices, but they do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions indicated at 10 years of service may include changes which occurred between 5 and 10 years.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Data are presented for health, insurance, and pension plans for which all or a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excluding programs required by law, such as workmen's compensation and social security. Among the plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid directly by the employer from his current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose.

Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance. Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes at least a part of the cost.

Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by a commercial insurance company or a nonprofit organization, or they may be self-insured.

Catastrophe insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical insurance, includes the plans designed to cover employees in case of sickness or injury involving an expense which goes beyond the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans.

Tabulations of retirement pensions are limited to plans which provide, on retirement, regular payments for the remainder of the worker's life.

## Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and inter-area comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field economists are instructed to exclude working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

### Logging

#### BUCKER, POWER

(Crosscutter; dragsaw man; log cutter)

Saws felled trees into logs of desired length using a power-driven crosscut saw; places wood supports under trees, when necessary, to prevent splitting of the underside; and saws felled trees, drives wooden or steel wedges into sawcut to prevent binding of the saw.

Buckers who also perform the duties of a faller should be classified as faller and buckler. (See descriptions.)

#### BULLDOZER OPERATOR

Operates a gasoline- or diesel-powered automotive or crawler-tread tractor with a concave steel scraper blade mounted in front of chassis to level and distribute earth in the construction of roads, landings, yarding trails, etc.; and regulates height of scraper blade from ground by adjusting hand lever. May also move logs into position for skidding or loading.

#### CAT DRIVER, SKIDDING

Operates a gasoline- or diesel-powered tractor, usually equipped with a logging arch, to skid logs from cutting areas to loading landings. Observes chokerman to determine that choker is attached to winch cable and operates winch to lift forward end of log into arch. Operates tractor to skid log to landing.

#### CHOKERMAN

(Choke setter; choker)

Fastens a choker (noose of wire, rope, cable, or chain) to log ends by which logs are skidded to loading landings either by high lead rigging or cat drivers. Picks up choker and drags to log with the assistance of another chokerman. Clears brush and dirt from under one end of log to slip nubbin of choker under log. Fastens nubbin into choker bell to form noose around log and takes least hazardous position before log moves. May assist hook tender and head rigger in changes of rigging or moves.



### DUMP TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a dump truck to transport loose material such as sand, gravel, crushed rock, or dirt. Raises truck body to dump load by manipulating levers inside cab or by turning handcrank on side of truck. May load truck by hand or by mechanical loading equipment; and may make minor repairs to keep truck in good working order.

### ENGINEER, LOG LOADING

(Hoist operator; jammer operator)

Operates a powered loading machine by manipulating levers to control cables and booms used to hoist logs from the ground or loading landing onto railway cars or trucks. Observes whistles and hand signals of head loader and ground loader in operating loading machine.

### FALLER AND BUCKER, POWER

(Bucker; chopper; crosscutter; cutter; faller; feller; log cutter; log maker; timber cutter; timber faller; tree faller)

Working with partner, uses powersaw equipment to fell trees. May saw the felled trees into log lengths.

This classification includes workers who perform the falling and bucking operations. It does not, however, include workers who specialize in (1) selecting trees to be felled and notching or undercutting the side of trees in the direction of fall; (2) sawing and chopping limbs from felled trees to prepare them for cutting into logs and skidding; (3) peeling bark from the underside of logs and smoothing slight crooks in the logs to facilitate dragging the logs over the ground; and (4) peeling bark from pulpwood logs. These operations may be performed by fallers and buckers.

### FALLER, POWER

(Feller; log cutter; lumber faller; head faller; second faller; timber faller; tree faller)

Fells trees using an axe to notch tree in direction of fall and uses powersaw equipment for the felling operation.

Fallers may work individually, as a team on an equal basis, or as a crew consisting of head faller and second faller with the former being responsible for the felling operation and the latter as assistant.

For wage study purposes fallers, working individually or as a team on an equal basis, should be classified as fallers; and those in a crew as head fallers or second fallers.

Faller, power  
Head faller, power  
Second faller, power

Fallers who also perform the duties of a buckler should be classified as faller and buckler. (See descriptions.)

### GROUND LOADER

(Second loader; hooker)

Directs the placing of logs on railroad cars or trucks by hand signals to log loading engineer and truckdriver; removes tongs, chains, or other loading devices; and may brand logs by striking with a branding iron. Receives instructions on where logs should be placed on load from head loader.

GROUNDMAN, RIGGING

Assists the rigger in installing rigging used to yard logs from the cutting area. Work involves placing and securing guy lines and end of sky line to anchor stumps, and assembling the cables through the blocks.

HEAD LOADER

(Top loader)

Responsible for the proper placing of logs on railway cars or trucks. Work involves selecting logs to be loaded; positioning fastening tongs, chains, or other devices about log which is to be loaded; signaling log loading engineer when log is to be hoisted; and directing activities of second loader, groundman, or hooker.

HIGH RIGGER

(High climber; topper; top rigger)

Prepares trees as spar trees, to which rigging is attached for yarding (hauling) logs from the cutting area. Work involves climbing tree and cutting branches and top from tree; attaching rigging (cables, pulleys, etc.) at appropriate height to provide adequate strength and clearance above ground; and directing the placing of ground rigging to prevent movement of, and to brace, spar tree. May also remove rigging from abandoned spar trees.

HOOK TENDER, HIGH LEAD

(Foreman, high-lead side; head hook, high-lead side)

Directs the placing and/or transfer of rigging and donkey engines, the logging operations on the high-lead side, and the yarding of logs by sky line rigging from the cutting area to the landing. Also directs emergency repairs to rigging and machinery.

LOG SCALER

(Log inspector; scaler)

Determines the volume of timber in each log by measuring the length and diameter of the log with a scaling stick, tape, or other measuring device; and records measurements in book and on end of log with crayon. May ascertain amount of marketable timber in defective logs; and may reject logs that contain an excess of unsound timber.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE

Repairs automobiles, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gages, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and/or installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and alining wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts.

REPAIRMAN, HEAVY EQUIPMENT

Repairs heavy equipment such as diesel-powered railway type locomotives, trucks with compound transmissions, crawler and wheeled tractors, rollers, graders, earthmovers, power shovels, loaders, hydraulic pumps, and air compressors. Work involves overhauling gasoline and diesel engines, heavy-duty clutches, transmissions, control linkages, braking systems, and hydraulic pneumatic and cable steering and lifting systems; repairing and rebuilding chassis and bodies, and assisting in building and installing specially designed attachments for locomotives, trucks, and other equipment; may do electric and gas welding; and may direct the work of one helper or more.

SAW FILER, POWERSAWS

Sharpens saws used in an establishment. Work involves a combination of the following: Examining and testing saws for proper tension; correcting tension of saws by flattening or thinning portions of the blade, using a hammer or a tensioning machine; sharpening saw teeth by filing or by operating a saw-sharpening machine; setting saw teeth to widen the cut of the saw, using handtools or special machines; and repairing broken saws by brazing and finishing the mended surface.

TRUCKDRIVER, LOGGING

Hauls logs on a trailer truck from one loading landing to another, or to a river, or a log pond at a mill. Aids in loading and unloading logs and fastens chains around logs on truck.

Sawmills and Planing MillsBARKER OPERATOR

Operates a power barker to remove bark from logs. Bark may be removed by subjecting logs to heavy water pressure or by rotating curved knives that plane away bark in high speed operation. Manipulates levers, switches, and valves to position log in machine and applies either water pressure or cutting head to remove bark, dirt, and rocks. Saws or chops off limbs or other projections which might present an obstruction to passage of logs through machine. May perform maintenance to barker by removal of component parts for repair.

BLOCK SETTER

(Block placer; ratchet setter; setter)

Rides on log carriage of head saw and on signal by head sawyer moves lever to adjust position of log on carriage so that planks of desired thickness are cut off as carriage passes saw; pulls lever which moves carriage blocks toward center of carriage to make room for logs; moves lever to advance log toward edge of carriage to cutting position; and advances log after each return of carriage.

CARRIER DRIVER

Operates a special truck which is used to lift, transport, and deposit piles of lumber from one place to another within the plant. Drives truck into position; moves levers which hook under and lift piles of lumber; drives carrier to designated location with lumber slung underneath; and releases levers lowering lumber to the ground.

CLEANUP MAN

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition mill working areas and washrooms. Duties involve removing bark, chips, board ends, sawdust, and other debris from work areas manually using various types of hand conveyors. Sweeps work areas.

CUTOFF-SAW OPERATOR

(Cutoff-saw operator, treadle-operated; swinging cutoff-saw operator)

Operates a swinging or treadle-operated cutoff saw to cut wooden stock to desired lengths; and grades and cuts stock to best advantage, eliminating knots and other defects.

EDGER MAN

(Edging-machine operator)

Adjusts spacing of the several saws of an edging machine in order to obtain the maximum number of standard width, quality boards from each plank; feeds the planks into the feed rollers that grasp and carry it through machine; and raises or lowers by hand-wheel the feed rollers to accommodate planks of different thicknesses.

ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layout, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

END-LIFT TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates an end-lift-truck (a carrier of special design) to pick up, transport, and stack lumber throughout the plant. Work involves operating hand and foot levers to move truck into position alongside of lumber; manipulating levers which operate the lifting device to elevate the lumber; driving truck to designated location; raising the load, by means of levers, to proper height to clear lumber stack; positioning load over stack; and manipulating levers to lower lumber on stack and to release end prong when lumber is placed.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

Fires stationary boilers used in a factory, powerplant, or other establishment to furnish heat, to generate power, or to supply steam for industrial processes. Feeds fuel to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, or gas or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

GRADER, LUMBER

Examines and sorts milled or rough sawed lumber according to designed standards; as milled lumber passes on conveyor belt or is placed on table, examines it on all sides for defects, such as knots, faulty edges, stains, and unsatisfactory machine work; routes faulty pieces to workers who dispose of them; removes satisfactory pieces and places them in proper bin or truck, sorts them into classes which are determined by the presence of blemishes, such as worn holes, small knots, or off-coloring. May scale board footage in each piece and record results. In some establishments the grader marks each satisfactory piece with a number that indicates its grade and sends it to the sorter, who places it in the proper bin.

GRADER, LUMBER—Continued

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Grader, green chain  
 Grader, planed lumber  
 Grader, rough dry lumber

HEAD-SAW OPERATOR

(Band-head-saw operator; circular-head-saw operator; head sawyer; sawyer, head rig)

Supervises and directs activities of the entire head rig crew while operating a band-head saw or a circular-head saw, which cuts logs into rough lumber; is responsible for maintaining efficient work performance, high rates of production, and for keeping waste to a minimum. May operate a conventional type head saw requiring block setters who ride the log carriage and adjust position of log or carriage on signal; or may operate a riderless carriage type head saw equipped with a remote control apparatus for positioning log on log carriage which is operated by the head-saw operator. Block setters are not required in the operation of a riderless carriage type head saw.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of saw operated as follows:

Head-saw operator, band, conventional  
 Head-saw operator, circular, conventional  
 Head-saw operator, band, riderless carriage  
 Head-saw operator, circular, riderless carriage

KILN OPERATOR

(Dry-kiln operator)

Controls the temperature and humidity of heated enclosures (kilns) used to season lumber artificially by performing most of the following: Directing and assisting in the loading of green lumber on kiln truck, pushing loaded truck into kiln, and removing lumber following seasoning; regulating the drying process by adjusting heating and spray valves; testing sample pieces of lumber for moisture content by weighing before and after complete oven drying; and determining and maintaining these conditions in the kiln by frequent checking with thermometers and hygrometers.

LOADER, CAR AND TRUCK

(Car storer; car stower; carman; freight-car loader; train loader; vehicle loader)

Loads railway car or motortruck with lumber products using handtrucks, skids, bars, chutes, hand hoists, jacks, or similar equipment; places product in a compact load which will not shift or be damaged in transit and will permit unloading in desired order. May secure load with ropes, metal straps, or other fastenings; and may also unload incoming shipments.

LOG DECKMAN

(Deckman; log handler; rampman; sawmill-deck laborer)

Arranges logs on sawmill log deck in convenient order for accessibility to carriage of head saw; rolls logs from conveyor, tram car, or motortruck into position, using a cant hook; or guides loads of logs being moved by crane or derrick, and using a cant hook to roll logs into position. May operate mechanical equipment used in pulling logs up an incline from the log pond. May remove stones or nails embedded in the bark of the logs with a pick or axe.

LUMBER STACKER

(Piler; stacker; kiln loader; kiln pusher)

Piles rough sawed or planed lumber in large stacks for air drying or loads kiln cars and pushes them into steam-heated kilns for seasoning. Stacks lumber manually or with the aid of mechanical equipment, separating layers with "stickers" to increase air circulation and expedite drying; usually works in a team.

This classification includes groundman or booster (who works on the ground) and topman or jacker (who works on top of the pile).

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Lumber stacker, air drying or storage  
Lumber stacker, kiln drying

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

Produces replacement parts and new parts for mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for his work; and fitting and assembling parts. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE

Repairs automobiles, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gages, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and/or installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and alining wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop, or sending of the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shop; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

OFF-BEARER

(Catcher; lumber tailer; machine tailer; tailer)

Receives wooden parts at the discharge end of a machine; and piles products or loads materials on conveyor or truck for transfer elsewhere.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Off-bearer, head rig  
Off-bearer, machine

PLANER OPERATOR

(Facer operator; planer; surfacer operator; wood-planer operator)

Operates a single or double surface planer to level off irregularities and cut a smooth surface on rough stock, reducing it to specified thicknesses. Planer operators may be classified on the basis of whether they: Operate only—by feeding stock into the machine; or set up and operate—by adjusting table for depth of cut and thickness of stock; adjusting pressure bar; inserting, guiding, and checking stock; and changing dull blades.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Planer operator (feed only)

Planer operator (set up and operate)

PONDMAN

(Boatman; boom man; hoister; log chain feeder; log rider; poler; pond monkey; sinker man; sinker puller; swingman)

Performs any of the following duties connected with the storage of logs in a pond and their selection and delivery to log chute for sawing: Selects logs and drives them to log chute, working from catwalk, flatboat, raft, or from floating logs; guides logs with pike pole onto log chain that carries them up to log deck, working from bank near foot of log chute; raises sunken logs; and operates a powered winch on pond bank to haul cable with which sunken or jammed logs are raised or released.

SAW FILER, BENCHWORK

Sharpens, tensions, repairs, and otherwise fits saws used in the establishment. Work involves most of the following: Sharpening saw teeth by filing, or by operating a saw-sharpening machine; setting saw teeth to widen the cut of the saw, using handtools or special machines; examining and testing saws for proper tension; correcting tension of saws by flattening or thinning portions of blade, using hammers or a tensioning machine; and repairing broken saws by welding or brazing.

SAW FILER, FITTER AND HELPER

Sharpens saws used in the establishment. Work involves sharpening saw teeth by filing, or by operating a saw-sharpening machine; and setting saw teeth to widen the cut of the saw, using handtools or special machines. In addition, may help to repair broken saws.

SETUP MAN, WOODWORKING MACHINES

(Machine setter; tool setter)

Prepares any of several types of woodworking machines for other workers by mounting and adjusting cutting tools, and regulating guides and other parts to produce a product specified by blueprint or sample; and may reshape or resharpen knives.

SORTER, GREEN CHAIN

(Green-chain tailer; green chainman)

Removes newly sawed lumber from conveyor, handtruck, etc., and stacks it in piles according to size and grade marked on each piece by grader.

SORTER, PLANED LUMBER

Removes planed lumber from conveyor, handtruck, etc., and stacks it in piles according to size and grade marked on each piece by grader.

SORTER, ROUGH DRY LUMBER

(Dry chainman; dry chain puller; dry chain sorter)

Removes dried lumber from conveyor, handtruck, etc., and stacks it in piles according to size and grade marked on each piece by grader.

TALLYMAN

(Lumber checker)

Records the quantity of lumber in shipments or storage lots determined by lumber inspector. Work involves checking each piece of lumber against a list to be sure all are accounted for; estimating board feet in each piece; using a lumber scale; and computing total amount in each lot tallied. May supervise loading and unloading while tallying.

TRIMMERMAN

(Double-end-trimmer operator; equalizer machine operator; trim sawyer; trimming machine operator; multisaw trimmer operator)

Operates a machine equipped with two cutoff saws or more mounted on a common horizontal shaft to cut wooden stock to desired lengths. The saws may be adjustable and are spaced by handwheel to obtain desired lengths of stock. Stock is fed to the saws either by placing individual lengths on a conveyor belt or chain that feeds stock into the saws, or on a movable table that is pushed past the saws. This type of saw is used in a sawmill to square stock ends, to cut stock to standard lengths, and to trim out defects.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

- 2 or 3 saw operation (one man)
- 4 to 10 saw operation (one man)
- 11 saw operations or more (one man)
- 2 or 3 saw operation (trimmerman and one helper)
- 4 to 10 saw operation (trimmerman and one helper)
- 11 saw operation or more (trimmerman and one helper)
- 11 saw operation or more (trimmerman and two helpers)

WATCHMAN

Guards premises of plant property, warehouses, office buildings, or banks. Makes rounds of premises periodically in protecting property against fire, theft, and illegal entry.



## Industry Wage Studies

The most recent reports for industries included in the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys since January 1950 are listed below. Those for which a price is shown are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or any of its regional sales offices. Those for which a price is not shown may be obtained free as long as a supply is available, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., 20212, or from any of the regional offices shown on the inside back cover.

### I. Occupational Wage Studies

#### Manufacturing

- Basic Iron and Steel, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1358 (30 cents).  
Candy and Other Confectionery Products, 1960. BLS Report 195.  
\*Canning and Freezing, 1957. BLS Report 136.  
Cigar Manufacturing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1436 (30 cents).  
Cigarette Manufacturing, 1960. BLS Report 167.  
Cotton Textiles, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1410 (40 cents).  
Distilled Liquors, 1952. Series 2, No. 88.
- Fabricated Structural Steel, 1957. BLS Report 123.  
Fertilizer Manufacturing, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1362 (40 cents).  
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1337 (30 cents).  
Fluid Milk Industry, 1960. BLS Report 174.  
Footwear, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1360 (45 cents).  
Hosiery, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1349 (45 cents).
- Industrial Chemicals, 1955. BLS Report 103.  
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1386 (40 cents).  
Leather Tanning and Finishing, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1378 (40 cents).  
Machinery Manufacturing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1429 (35 cents).  
Meat Products, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1415 (75 cents).  
Men's and Boys' Shirts (Except Work Shirts) and Nightwear, 1964.  
BLS Bulletin 1457 (40 cents).  
Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1424 (65 cents).  
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, 1960. BLS Report 168.  
Miscellaneous Textiles, 1953. BLS Report 56.  
Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1393 (45 cents).
- Nonferrous Foundries, 1960. BLS Report 180.  
Paints and Varnishes, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1318 (30 cents).  
Petroleum Refining, 1959. BLS Report 158.  
Pressed or Blown Glass and Glassware, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1423 (30 cents).  
\*Processed Waste, 1957. BLS Report 124.  
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1341 (40 cents).  
Radio, Television, and Related Products, 1951. Series 2, No. 84.  
Railroad Cars, 1952. Series 2, No. 86.  
\*Raw Sugar, 1957. BLS Report 136.
- Southern Sawmills and Planing Mills, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1361 (30 cents).  
\*Structural Clay Products, 1960. BLS Report 172.  
Synthetic Fibers, 1958. BLS Report 143.  
Synthetic Textiles, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1414 (35 cents).  
Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1311 (35 cents).  
\*Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, 1957. BLS Report 136.

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\* Studies of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage.

## I. Occupational Wage Studies—Continued

### Manufacturing—Continued

- West Coast Sawmilling, 1959. BLS Report 156.  
Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1371 (25 cents).  
Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1391 (30 cents).  
Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1369 (40 cents).  
\*Wooden Containers, 1957. BLS Report 126.  
Wool Textiles, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1372 (45 cents).  
Work Clothing, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1440 (35 cents).

### Nonmanufacturing

- Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1964. BLS Bulletin 1452 (30 cents).  
Banking Industry, 1960. BLS Report 179.  
Bituminous Coal Mining, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1383 (45 cents).  
Communications, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1426 (20 cents).  
Contract Cleaning Services, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1327 (25 cents).  
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, 1960. BLS Report 181.  
Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores, 1950. Series 2, No. 78.  
Eating and Drinking Places, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1400 (40 cents).  
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1374 (50 cents).  
Hospitals, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1409 (50 cents).  
Hotels and Motels, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1406 (40 cents).  
Laundries and Cleaning Services, 1963. BLS Bulletin 1401 (50 cents).  
Life Insurance, 1961. BLS Bulletin 1324 (30 cents).

## II. Other Industry Wage Studies

- Factory Workers' Earnings—Distribution by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, 1958. BLS Bulletin 1252 (40 cents).  
Factory Workers' Earnings—Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1959. BLS Bulletin 1275 (35 cents).

### Retail Trade:

- Employee Earnings in Retail Trade, June 1962 (Overall Summary of the Industry). BLS Bulletin 1380 (45 cents).  
Employee Earnings at Retail Building Materials, Hardware, and Farm Equipment Dealers, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-1 (25 cents).  
Employee Earnings in Retail General Merchandise Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-2 (45 cents).  
Employee Earnings in Retail Food Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-3 (40 cents).  
Employee Earnings at Retail Automotive Dealers and in Gasoline Service Stations, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-4 (40 cents).  
Employee Earnings in Retail Apparel and Accessory Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-5 (45 cents).  
Employee Earnings in Retail Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Household Appliance Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-6 (40 cents).  
Employee Earnings in Miscellaneous Retail Stores, June 1962. BLS Bulletin 1380-7 (40 cents).

- Employee Earnings in Nonmetropolitan Areas of the South and North Central Regions, 1962. BLS Bulletin 1416 (40 cents).

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\* Studies of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage.

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