cost by the contractor was approximately 1–2 percent of the total job cost.

The same firm, Herman Gundlach, Inc., did the Holy Family Catholic Church in upper Michigan. They began the masonry work in the fall of 1959 and continued to work throughout the winter. The bricklayers worked in comfort while the outside temperature went from −16° F. to −26° F.

In the Midwest, two recent examples of how protection can assist our industry was brought to our attention by the H. W. Peterson & Sons Co. In downtown Chicago, during the winter of 1966, this firm completed a three-story addition to the IBM building by enclosing their scaffolds and heating the enclosure. On this project the masonry crews lost no time due to winter conditions.

The Peterson firm, during this last winter, completed a transformer building for the Edison Co. in the area of O'Hare Airport. The structure was 135 by 60 feet and 18 feet high. Here the entire building site was completely enclosed, including a ceiling, before it was started. This type of enclosure was required because of the severe winter conditions and the need to have the building completed on schedule by the utility firm. The contractor, H. W. Peterson, reported that of his men on the project, "not 1 hour was lost" due to weather conditions.

These few examples show that with the ingenuity of the contractor, the encouragement of the architect, and with the cooperation of the owner, buildings can be scheduled and completed during adverse weather conditions.

The Mason Contractors Association of America is firmly convinced that positive and aggressive steps must be taken to develop programs that will reduce the effect of seasonality. Bill H.R. 15990 is an important step in the investigation of this matter. We need the technology and the resources to provide the construction industry with the tools to accomplish this task.

We thank you for this opportunity to appear before you.

Gentlemen, that is our formal statement. I might say, now that we have read this, that the problem is a little more acute than what we are able to put on paper for this type of a program. The fact of the matter is that we are involved in the greatest single undertaking that our association has ever stepped into. Truthfully, it is not as genteel a subject as we perhaps might discuss it here today.

But we are involved in a no-holds-barred free-swinging contest to take some of the bitterness out of these many years of part-time construction.

I don't know who the previous speakers have been in your hearings here. If some were representing the international unions that we deal with, they might perhaps have had an opportunity to tell you of some of the lost time that takes place throughout every section of this country. We are able today to document completely, as a result of our health and welfare and pension programs, the actual hours worked by the construction people with whom we deal and if we were to use the figure of 2,000 hours as a norm that a construction worker, a bricklayer, a stone mason helper, might be expected to work, we find that in this country we have men who are working 1,100, 1,200, or 1,300 hours a year not because they don't want to work any more than that but because it has been impossible to work more than that due to weather conditions in the areas where they make this living.