

A Negro organization in Virginia makes the following comments on the employment of Negro women:

Portsmouth, Va.

March 24, 1937.

"Many of these women were dismissed, and since that time have not been able to return because they refused to go and work in a cotton patch picking cotton. And those who did comply with the request, made about three days before the job ended. They earned from twenty cents to sixty, for each of the three day's work. This happened in the fall of 1936.

"Many others have not been able to return after having been put down, because they refused to comply with a request to go to Cap Charles, Va. to gather tomatoes and grabble potatoes. In migrating to that section of the country, they realized the fact that they would have to leave their babies, afflicted husbands, dependent mothers, and other beloved ones behind, while they would have been relegated to housing quarters worse than those provided for dumb animals; strange men and women all living, cooking and sleeping together. The writer made a trip over to investigate the conditions as they existed at that time."

The domestic service situation and its relation to Works Progress Administration remains unimproved:

Omaha, Neb.

April 16, 1937.

"I dont think the workers have any right to tell the people that. I have worked some since I've been here. I worked at one place for two weeks and quit. It was for Mrs. Nepomick and family at 2508 Seward. A jew family. She payed \$3.00 a week for the housework and ironing and \$4.00 if I did the washing. I worked for her and her husband and four children. She wanted me to do her two sister-in-law's family washings for the same \$4.00 a week. I washed every Monday and Friday for two weeks and quit."