

Savannah, Ga.
March 25, 1937.

"The young colored woman, La Girvies Philmon, has five children, two of school age. She is an expectant mother whose husband has deserted her.

". . .after applying to the WPA Relief and Welfare organizations of this city, she has been refused help on the grounds that she has work. She is working for Mrs. Noel B. Wright, Sr. at 119 E. 51st St., but the wages of \$3.00 per week are inadequate to meet the needs of the family of six. Very often Mrs. Wright is out of town and she has no income the weeks when she's not employed."

Meanwhile prospective employers of domestic help continue to write to their Congressmen

Dayton, Ohio.
April 5, 1937.

"We find it almost impossible here in the city of Dayton to get a colored or white domestic, and particularly a colored domestic, because the majority of them can get on these W.P.A. projects at \$15 per week. Those who are not on these projects manage 'by some hook or crook', rather than to work for \$7 or \$8 per week, to content themselves by going on relief. I want to ask you, Mr. Harlan, in all fairness, is this giving the taxpayer a square deal to have to support these loafers who will not work?"

State reports indicate that individual cases of discrimination are being adjusted:

Raleigh, N. C.
April 17, 1937.

"Miss Cutler's case was cancelled; however, she has been reinstated and is now eligible for WPA employment. Further, she will be assigned to a WPA project on April 16, 1937."