

Illness of WPA workers often has the same results

West Palm Beach, Fla.

April 29, 1937.

"While working I contracted the flu and had to stay home for a week to recuperate. My wife called up the office and informed them of my illness. The following week when I reported for work, I was told that because I stayed away my job had been given to somebody else."

Negro women WPA workers continued as "problem children".

The Women's and Professional Projects Division of this Administration has been extremely cooperative in adjusting matters that come to our attention. A recent instance is the case of a District Director of Women's and Professional Projects who has been called to task for abusing workers because they "write to Washington."

In Louisiana Negro women complained of half-time practices. This has been discontinued by the Administration.

In North Carolina Negro women employed on sewing projects in several communities complained of wholesale dismissals. In some other communities women complained that they were being forced into temporary employment as strawberry cappers and field workers. On these two counts the State reports at length:

Raleigh, N. C.

May 26, 1937.

"In order to comply with the desire that as many women as possible be removed from sewing rooms and placed on other projects, a project for Cleaning and Renovating public buildings in the City of Fayetteville was submitted and approved. The women who were removed and placed on the Cleaning project were not unable to learn to sew, but their quality of work was far below the standard. It was quite difficult to secure material in order that such large number of women might be kept at work and for this reason the women mentioned were transferred to the Cleaning and Renovating Project."