

workers, found long delayed consideration for their problems. - Participation in the Works Program was diverse and full.

Things looked up. Negro workers clamoured "We want work, not 'relief' ". Down in Florida Negro ministers removed themselves from the relief rolls - "a sign of prosperity", say Floridians. Individuals achieved distinction in nearly every Works Progress Administration activity, particularly in art, drama, and education. School buildings were erected and repaired; community centers, organized recreation, and health education became realities to many Negroes instead of mythical dreams. The Works Progress Administration built four thermal pools where, wonder of wonders, little black infantile paralysis victims could bathe away their ills.

Where segregation of the races existed, it continued to exist. Where it sought to gain new footholds it was fought, as it always has been fought. Summarized by a Works Progress Administration investigator (white and I suspect a Northerner), - "segregation of unskilled WPA labor in the South works to a good advantage and great efficiency. The white gangs let the black gangs do all the work."

Discrimination, by product of the human element in relief, came into existence, continued to exist, or ceased to exist in the most unexpected places. Federal, Regional, and State Works Progress Administration officials gave commendable cooperation in wiping out discrimination or nullifying its effect.

By the end of the year, Negro relief labor, ruffled for time by drought relief, Resettlement efforts in rural areas, and rosy election promises, settled back to its usual calm. Negro welfare organizations and individual leaders resumed their efforts toward advancement.