

Seasonal employment of Negro farm laborers is another problem involving below-subsistence wages. At harvest time in the cotton, berry, and nut regions Negro and other workers are forced to accept employment in the fields presumably at a living wage. In actual practice, workers frequently make about fifty cents per day, far less than their Works Progress Administration wages. Some workers have complained that they have been forced to accept this employment, even though they have never worked on a farm before.

Politics entered to a considerable extent into labor relations for the last half of the year. Charges of political collusions were rampant, and workers laid the blame for any ills they suffered at the door of politics. Some workers in the mid-west complained that they were threatened with dismissals if they did not vote as instructed. After the election complaints of political reprisals were received from this area.

Loss of pay because of inclement weather became a serious problem the latter months of the year. Workers complained that because of continuous rain and unseasonable weather they were unable to make up lost time as prescribed in regulations, and as a result received about one-third their usual pay. Negro unskilled labor engaged on outdoor work seems to have been particularly affected. Workers feel that some leeway should be allowed during the winter months.

Reemployment in private industry was largely a problem of finding employment for Negroes, aliens not fully naturalized, and aged or otherwise handicapped persons. White men under forty were the easiest to place. Negroes and persons with other handicaps, the hardest. Gary, Indiana offers