

Mr. W. F. Oakes, Assistant State Director, Employment Division,

states on this same matter:

"The cotton crop was so good this year that cotton pickers from the delta of the state of Mississippi would not come into Louisiana to cut the cane as was the former custom. They had some money saved and would not work until it was used up. This was the information given to us by the Employment Service and the planters.

"In the early part of the season therefore there were considerable complaints that W.P.A. was holding able-bodied labor on the projects while the cane remained uncut. Many of the factors which caused this labor shortage could not be charged to W. P. A. and to insure against that situation it was determined that when the local Employment Service referred these men to cut cane they would be removed from W. P. A. regardless of their former occupation.

"It was evident that the attitude of the workers toward this type of private employment was the same as that to almost all referrals to private employment. They would rather continue on W. P. A. It was realized that if a worker was able-bodied and willing he should be able to cut almost as much cane as a person usually working in the field. The work is simply unskilled, no lengthy training period is necessary. It is also probable that the work they were doing on W. P. A. was as far removed from their usual occupation as cane cutting."

Commenting on women's work, the Missouri Works Progress Ad-

ministration states:

"An investigation by our district office, however, reveals it was necessary to make a reduction in the employment rolls in Kansas City of the female workers. A report of the white and Negro workers released indicates that 25% more white women than colored were released."