When in 1924 Tessie heard that the boss in the laundry where she had worked for 10 years had been fired, she returned, and at the time of the survey she was back again at her old place, as a starcher earning \$14 a week, content with her job and her trade. Of her 18 years in this country, over 17 had been spent as a laundry worker. She had been entirely self-supporting throughout these years and had sent some money home to the old country but had not been able to save anything for emergencies or old age except small payments on a life-insurance policy. For \$5 a month she rents a room with light-housekeeping privileges. Her sole ambition is to be able to continue to be selfsupporting.

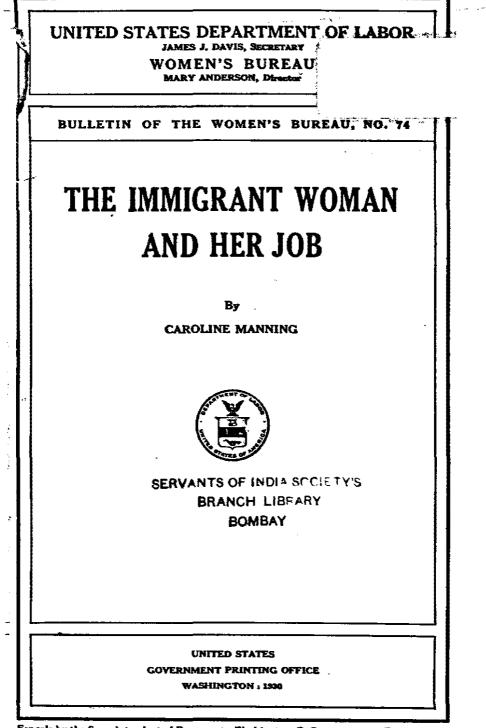
Interview No. 2.—An early marriage did not give Anna T. the leisure and economic security she expected. Instead her burdens increased, and now she is glad if she has food and clothing for her family. In 1912, shortly after her father died in Hungary, Anna at the age of 16 came alone to the United States. With neither friends nor relatives to help her find work she followed women on their way to work and on her own initiative found a job in a cigar factory, where she began as a bunch maker and earned \$250 the first week. Within a year she married a laborer, but he was often ill, his job was too heavy, and he lost much time, so they could not count on a full week's pay. In the 10 years of her married life she had given birth to six children, four of whom were living at the time of the interview. But childbirth never interfered long with her status as a wage earner; she worked within a week or so of confinement and always returned when the bables were very little. Sometimes her baby was brought to the factory for her to nurse during working hours.

Since 1912 Anna has worked 9 hours, 10 hours, day after day, and now one week's pay barely covers the monthly rental of \$15. She lives in a dingy house with no gas and no sewer connection, but she is thankful that, having lived in communities where bunch makers are in demand, she has always been able to find work. Realizing how close they are to the poverty dead line, she added: "So much baby; if I no work, I no eat."

Interview No. 3 .- In 1905 Agnes D., aged 17, accompanied by a friend, left her farm home in Galicia bound for America, thinking she would make more money and have an easier time in the land of opportunity. Her sister, who had come to Philadelphia some time before, secured the first job for Agnes as a domestic worker at \$4 a week, but she found it so hard that after two months she left it. Her sister then took Agnes to an agency and for a fee of \$1 Agnes was placed as a kitchen maid in a restaurant. Here her working day was from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m. Much of the time her hands were in hot water and the continuous standing made her feet tired and sore, but she hesitated to give up the job, since her sister had paid a fee to secure it for her, and she kept hoping that she would mind it less if she gave it a good trial. In about a year, having secured another job through the help of a friend, she quit the restaurant and began work "painting leather" (seasoning) in a tannery, at. \$6 a week. She continued at this place for about eight years, until she married in 1914. Her husband proved to be no good and worked very irregularly, so in 1921, when the eldest boy was 7 years old and the children could shift for themselves, she returned to her old job in the tannery, where she is still employed. When she has a full week she can earn as much as \$17, but lately business has been too bad and she has forgotten what a full pay envelope. looks like. She takes pride in her work and regrets that she can never do "measuring," as she does not know her "numbers." Measuring is one of the most desirable jobs in a leather plant, as the skins are measured automatically by a machine, which records their surface in square inches. The operator merely feeds the hides into the machine and copies the measurement, but Agnes can neither read nor write the numbers, for she has never attended school.

For three years this worker has been the chief support of the family, although the husband helps intermittently. She is concentrating all her energy to make ends meet, working by day in the tannery and by night at home, where, in addition to the housework for her own family, she washes for a lodger.

In contrast to the young women who come to this country and enter industry while they are girls are a few older women who, forced into industry in middle age, find the adjustment doubly difficult. Mrs. S. is typical of these.



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# APPENDIX.—SCHEDULE FORMS

#### SCHEDULE I

This schedule was used for the interviews with the women in their homes.

#### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

#### I. PERSONAL DATA

1.	Name 2. Address
3.	Time at present address 4. Marital status: S. M. W. S. D.
5.	Present age Date of birth
	Country of birth Province City
7.	Race
8.	Date of arrival Age at arrival
9.	Yrs. in U. S Came alone With (spec.)
10.	Reason for coming to U. S
11.	Citizenship: Naturalized Own act Father Husband
	First papers
12.	Education:
	Yrs. sttending full-time school: O. C, U. S
	Part-time or night school: O. C, U. S
	English: S. R. W. Other lang.: S. R. W. (spec.)

#### II. LIVING CONDITION

A. With family (make-up of group): 1. Wage earners—

#### 2. Non wage earners-

Person	Industry	Occupation Nat. Age Person		. Age Person Nat. Ag		st. Age Person Na		ccupation Nat. Age Person Na		Age	School
Self											
B. Not wi 1. Roo 2. L. h Changes a	th family: m and board . k nd dates in n	8. Amt. ren With With whom? narital status si	whom? ince co	ming	to U. S						

1. Experience in own country:

Nonearner	 <b></b> -	 	

#### THE IMMIGRANT WOMAN AND HEB JOB

2. Experience in U.S.:

Industry	Occupation	T. or	How se-	Fee	Training	Age	Date be- gun	Wage in past 4 weeks			
XIIIIISE Y	Composition	P,	cured		1,00000	gun		1	2	3	4
Present job:							-				
First job								Durs- tion	Reas	on for 1	eaving
First wage. Influence in Reason for Experience	h choice of first going	job_ to w	ork								
3. Periods o	of nonempl	oyma	est:								
Date	Duration			Reaso	8		Reas	ice for :	return	to wo	<b>'k</b>

## IV. SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

## 1. Unsuccessful attempts to secure work:

Date	Age	Industry	Occupation	Method used	Pee	Reason not secured

#### 2. Cases of nonadjustment:

Date	Age	Industry	Occupation	Duration	Reason for leaving
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		**	••••••	••••	

#### 3. Industrial accidents:

Date	Age	Occupation	Cause and manner of accident	Nature and extent of inpury	Comp. paid	Time lost
	I			]		

## V. INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK

1. Ind 2. Nature of y	rk	. How secured	1
-----------------------	----	---------------	---

Busy season
 Souther home wrk. past year
 Mos. of home wrk. past year
 Earnings (individual or group):

Amt. last P received	or what period	Aust. of work	Rate	Est. average weekly earnings
I				

8. Hrs. of day.... 9. Yrs. at home wrk. (overall).... 10. Yrs. unempl.... 11. Other home workers....

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#### APPENDIX.-SCHEDULE FORMS

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#### VI. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

1.	Economic responsibility to family:
<b>ž</b> .	Home duties: All Most Part Describe
4.	Work done out of home Care of children Ambitions: Education of children
6.	Other Affiliations: Foreign societies Trade unions
_	Other

Employer's name	Address
Notes:	······································
	Informant

# SCHEDULE II

This questionnaire was filled out by the foreign-born women in the English classes of the Philadelphia public evening schools.

#### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

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	1.	Are you married? 2. Do you live with relatives?
		Do you live with friends? 5. What is your job now?
	6.	How old are you? 7. In what country were you born?
		What language did you speak in your home in the old country? How many years did you go to school in the old country?
		What languages can you read?
	11.	What languages can you write?
		How long have you been in the U. S.? Years
	10.	How long have you been in school in the U. S.? Years, months, "weeks
	14.	Are you a citizen of the U. S.? 15. Have you taken out your first papers?
-	16.	Did you work in the old country? 17. What kind of work?
	18.	What was your first job in the U. S.?
	19.	How many years have you worked in the U. S.?
		How many jobs have you had? Have you had trouble finding jobs?
	<u> .</u>	Trate you had trouble hading jobs1
	22.	Have you lost time hunting a job?
	23. 94	What was your first weekly wage in the U. S.? What do you earn when you work a full week?
	25.	What do you earn a week on an average?
ř		Remarks :

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## PUBLICATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

[Any of these balletins still available will be sent free of charge upon request]

- \*No. 1. Proposed Employment of Women During the War in the Industries of Niagara Sulls. N. Y. 16 pp. 1918.
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  No. 52. Lost Time and Labor Turnover in Cotton Mills. 203 pp. 1926.
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