

A SURVEY AND ANALYSIS OF THE OPPORTUNITIES
FOR NEGRO WOMEN IN JOURNALISM

by

MARGUERITE ROSE DAVIS

A. B., University of Kansas, 1930

A THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Industrial
Journalism and Printing

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

1942

ment
LD
2668
T4
1942
1942
C.2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	3
MATERIAL AND METHOD.....	3
SURVEY AND ANALYSIS.....	5
White Publishing Houses.....	5
White Newspapers.....	7
White Magazines.....	9
Negro Magazines.....	15
Negro Publishing Houses.....	17
Negro Newspapers.....	18
Negro News Agencies.....	29
Negro Colleges.....	30
Members of American Association of Schools and De- partments of Journalism.....	34
Comments of Negro Journalists and White Educators.....	38
IMPLICATIONS.....	42
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	44
REFERENCES.....	48
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	49
APPENDIX.....	50

In the past decade, facilities for high school journalism instruction and opportunities for work on scholastic publications have increased greatly in the Negro high schools. This has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of Negro students whose interest in the possibilities of journalism as a profession has been aroused during their high school years. Little or no specific information was available as a basis for advising these students, particularly women students, as to the professional opportunities open to those who specialized in the field of journalism during their college years. This survey was undertaken to supply that need.

The main objective was to ascertain to what extent Negro women were employed in professional journalism. A secondary objective was to obtain the opinion of prominent employers as to the possibilities for the future. Accordingly, the survey was planned and made with a view toward obtaining useful information concerning present employment of and future opportunities for Negro women journalism graduates of leading professional schools and departments.

It was believed that this study would be useful for vocational guidance on the high school level, and also for personnel work in institutions of higher learning.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

To obtain the desired information questionnaires accompa-

nied by personal letters were sent to Negro and to white publishers who might employ Negro women. Follow-up letters and interviews also were used. The sources of information were as follows: southern white newspapers, northern white publishing houses and magazines; and Negro newspapers, publishing houses, news agencies, and magazines.

The names of the white newspapers and magazines used were obtained from a directory of newspapers and periodicals.¹ The northern white publishing houses were selected from advertising circulars which come to every teacher's desk. The names of the Negro newspapers, publishing houses, news agencies, and magazines used were secured from the Bureau of Census.²

Negro colleges were sent questionnaires to find out the opportunities in the teaching field for Negro women graduating with a major in journalism. The colleges selected for questioning were the ranking Negro colleges in the United States.

Personal letters were sent to various individuals who, because of their position, might give significant information and opinions that would supplement answers received from the questionnaires.

Questionnaires went to 25 northern universities and colleges belonging to the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism to ascertain the number, the names, and the present occupations of Negroes who had graduated from

¹Ayer, N. W. and Son's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals
²"Negro Newspapers in the United States:--1939." Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Bulletin

or who had taken work in their departments and schools of journalism, particularly since 1930. These were sent out with the assistance and in the name of the Department of Industrial Journalism and Printing, Kansas State College.

SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

White Publishing Houses

Questionnaires were sent to 36 white publishing houses selected at random from correspondence received from time to time. Twelve of the firms answered the questionnaire. All of the houses questioned were located in the North: 11, in New York City; and one, in Boston.

No Negro women were employed by the following: The Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston; The Macfadden Publishing Company, New York City; Harper and Brothers, New York City; and The Grey-stone Press, Inc., New York City. Each of these firms stated that it would not employ Negroes if they applied. All of these publishing houses either had published or would publish books of merit written by Negroes.

Although it had no Negro employees, Random House, Inc., New York City, said that it did not discriminate. The firm, however, had a contract agreement with The Book and Magazine Guild whereby it went to the Guild when it wished to employ new persons. Random House had published several books written by Negroes.

Penny Press did not hire Negroes because of the size of

Table 1. White publishing houses.

Firm	No. Negro employees	Would employ competent Negroes	Had published Negro books	Would publish good Negro books
Houghton Mifflin Co.	None	No	No	Yes
Macfadden Pub. Co.	None	No	No	Yes
Harper and Brothers	None	No	Yes	Yes
Greystone Press	None	--	No	Yes
Random House Inc.	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Penny Press	None	--	No	Yes
Simon and Schuster	None	Yes	No	Yes
Dryden Press	None	Yes	No	Yes
Viking Press	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Howell, Soskin and Co.	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greenburg, Publisher	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time, Inc.	One	Yes	Does not publish books	--

the present organization. No manuscripts by Negro writers had been submitted to it for publication.

Simon and Schuster, Inc., The Dryden Press, The Viking Press; Howell, Soskin and Company; Greenburg, Publisher; and Time, Incorporated, all located in New York City, employed no Negro women but would hire them if they were adequately prepared and if there were vacancies. These firms either had published or would publish Negro works.

The Viking Press stated that at one time it had employed a Negro man on its editorial staff. Time, Incorporated, had a Negro man, Earl Brown, working on its staff.

White Newspapers

Questionnaires were sent to 38 southern white newspapers and two Kansas newspapers selected from the newspapers listed in N. W. Ayer and Son's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals. Eighteen of these newspapers answered the questionnaire.

Nine of the southern white newspapers questioned did not and would not employ Negroes. They had no column or page devoted to Negro news.

The Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, N. C., had no Negroes on its staff. However, two Negro women, representing Negro women's colleges in Greensboro, turned in copy regularly and were paid on a space rate basis. The stories were the regular run of news from their schools. The Daily News did not run a column or a page devoted to Negro news. All stories submitted were treated in relation to their news importance and space limitations.

No Negro women were employed by the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, Norfolk, Va., which reported that it had no column or page devoted to Negro news. The newspaper said that it could use Negro writers only for special feature purposes and on a space rate basis.

The Birmingham Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala., employed no Negro women. It had a weekly column devoted to Negro news and hired one Negro man to obtain the news for the column. The Age-Herald said that it could use no more.

One Negro woman was used by the Florida Times-Union,

Table 2. White newspapers.

Publication	Negro women employees	Salary of Negro women	Negro news segregated	Policy of paper toward hiring Negroes
Greensboro Daily News	2	Space rates	No	Used for Negro news
Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch	None	-----	No	Would use for special features
Birm. Age-Herald	None	-----	Yes	Would use for Negro news
Florida Times-Union	1	\$25 a week	Yes	Used for Negro news
Louisville Courier-Journal	None	-----	Yes	Would use for Negro news
Winston-Salem Journal	1	\$25 a month (part time)	Yes	Used for Negro news
Morning News, Inc.	None	-----	Yes	None wanted
Kansas City Journal	1	Space rates	Some	More if needed
Kansas City Kansan	None	-----	No	Would use

Jacksonville, Fla., to report Negro society news. It employed, also, four Negro men to report Negro news. Space devoted to Negro news ran from several columns to a page. If there should be a vacancy, the Times-Union would employ Negroes in the same positions. The average salary was \$25 a week.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., employed no

Negro women. It had several columns--sometimes a page--devoted to Negro news. The newspaper employed a Negro columnist and a Negro sports reporter for Negro news. The paper would hire more Negroes if they were needed.

One Negro woman was employed by the Winston-Salem Journal, Winston-Salem, N. C., to write a weekly page of Negro news. She was paid \$25 a month (part time). The Journal used, also, one Negro man to write a daily column of news about Negroes. He received \$75 a month.

The Morning News, Inc., Savannah, Ga., employed no Negro woman. Once a week it carried a column or more on Negro activities. The newspaper handled routine news stories concerning Negroes just as it did other news.

The Kansas City Kansan, Kansas City, Kans., hired no Negro woman. The paper said that it would employ Negroes if they "could do the work."

White Magazines

Questionnaires were sent to 31 white magazines selected from those listed in H. W. Ayer and Son's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals. Twenty-three questionnaires were answered and returned.

Articles and short stories written by Negroes frequently had been published by Liberty. The magazine added an editorial note to such contributions acquainting readers with the fact that the author was a Negro. The average amount paid for material used was \$500.

Scribner's had accepted articles written by Negroes and had used editorial notes with these articles. The magazine paid on an average of \$50 to \$75 for articles published.

Feature stories and articles written by Negroes had been published by Atlantic Monthly. It used an editorial note acquainting its readers with the fact that the author was a Negro. The magazine paid an average of \$125 for published articles.

Woman's Home Companion had used material written by Negroes. It declared that it would not run an editorial note explaining that the author was a Negro any more than it would use one stating that he was an Oriental or a Semite. An exception to this policy would be only if it was an article dealing with a definite phase of Negro life, and the magazine thought it was important for the reader to know that the author was a Negro. The payment for material depended upon its value to the magazine.

Short Stories did not say definitely that it had published stories written by Negroes. However, it did state that it made no distinction as to race, color, or creed. The magazine's main objective was to provide a story of the outdoor adventure type, which had a good strong plot and plenty of action. The average pay for stories published was one cent a word.

Feature stories written by Negroes were published by Better Homes and Gardens. It had not acquainted readers with the fact that an author was a Negro. The editor said that he would no more think of doing this than he would think of pointing out the

fact that the author was white, or yellow, or red. The magazine paid varying amounts for features, depending upon reader-interest. It paid about \$25 for a two-column feature and from \$100 to \$400 for a two-page spread.

Good Housekeeping stated that it never inquired of writers what their race might be. Since there were so many of them that the editor never saw in person, he did not know whether or not he had published stories or articles written by Negroes. He said that it was the policy of the magazine to select manuscript material only on the basis of merit.

Mademoiselle stated also that it had no way of knowing whether or not material that it accepted was written by Negro writers. It was possible that it had published many articles written by Negroes. The average amount paid for articles published was \$50 to \$300.

No fiction or articles had been bought by Collier's simply because, so far as it knew, Negroes had submitted nothing to the magazine. The associate editor declared that it was not the policy of the magazine to discriminate against any race. He would be very glad to publish the work of any Negro if such work appealed to him.

House Beautiful stated that it would accept material written by Negroes and that it might publish such material. The magazine said that it drew no color line, and it did not use an editorial note to state the color of the author. The average amount paid for material published was \$50.

Questions as to author's race "never occurred" to Harper's Magazine when it considered material for publication. It used no editorial note pointing out that the author was a Negro.

Ladies' Home Journal said that it neither knew nor cared how many of its published articles or stories were written by Negroes.

In regard to the color or race of its contributors, Red-book did not discriminate. If a good story came in, the magazine did not ask the color of the man or woman who wrote it. In recent years it had published seven stories written by George Wylie Henderson, a Negro. Once or twice, in connection with his stories which were about Negroes, it mentioned the fact that he had intimate knowledge of the life of which he wrote because he himself was a Negro.

Harpers Bazaar had published material written by Negroes and had used editorial explanations. However, its only standard was literary excellence.

Because it did not inquire, Parent's Magazine had no way of knowing whether or not it had published articles written by Negroes. The magazine said that it bought its material strictly on its merits. It saw no need for an editorial note. The magazine paid around \$50 for articles published.

Articles or fiction written by Negroes had been published by American Magazine with no editorial explanation. The magazine was interested only in the material received, not in the race of the author.

True Story had published stories and articles written by

Negroes. It used editorial notes and photographs with autobiographical material published. The editor said that the magazine had published innumerable anonymous first person stories by Negroes. The average amount paid for material published depended on the length and the importance. The editor stated that a number of Negro writers had won \$1,000 prizes for true stories in its contests.

The Saturday Review of Literature did not ascertain and was not interested in ascertaining the race of its contributors. Much that had been published in the magazine, particularly poetry and short articles, was of an unsolicited nature. It included an editorial note only at the request of the author. The payment for material published varied according to length.

Feature stories and fiction written by Negroes had been published by Esquire. It used no editorial note. The editor mentioned, in particular, that one of his most frequent contributors of cartoons, E. Simms Campbell, is a Negro. The average amount paid for material published was \$100.

Newsweek used no free lance material. The magazine is entirely staff-written.

If the subject matter of the articles was appropriate to its specific work, Forecast had no objection to accepting articles written by Negroes. However, it was chiefly interested in writers of wide reputation because its field demanded authoritative information.

Life stated that it accepted no unsolicited written material. It was, for the most part, staff-written. Special

Table 3. White magazines.

Publication	Had published Negro material	Labeled Negro author as such	Would publish articles by Negroes	Average pay per article published
Liberty	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$500
Scribner's Atlantic Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$50 to \$75
Woman's Home Companion	Yes	No	Yes	Varied
Short Stories	Yes	No	Yes	One cent a word
Better Homes & Gardens	Yes	No	Yes	\$25 to \$400
Good House-keeping	Unsure	--	Yes	----
Mademoiselle	Unsure	--	Yes	\$50 to \$300
Collier's	Unsure	--	Yes	----
House Beautiful	Unsure	No	Yes	\$50
Harper's Ladies' Home Journal	Unsure	No	Yes	----
Redbook	Yes	No	Yes	----
Harpers Bazaar	Yes	Yes	Yes	----
Parent's Magazine	Unsure	No	Yes	\$50
American True Story	Yes	No	Yes	----
Saturday Review of Liter.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varied
Esquire	Yes	Only on request	Yes	Varied
		No	Yes	\$100

articles by writers who were experts in their fields were done to its order. When the magazine commissioned an article, it was interested in the writer's professional qualifications, not in his color or race. The magazine had published one article by a Negro writer, Earl Brown. This article carried a picture of Mr. Brown with an editorial note to the effect that he was a prominent Negro journalist. He was at that time managing editor of the Amsterdam News, a Negro newspaper in

New York City. At the time that the survey was made, Mr. Brown was a correspondent for Time, Incorporated, which published Life magazine.

Fortune stated that it published only the work of its own staff with an occasional article by an authority from the outside.

Negro Magazines

Questionnaires were sent to eight Negro magazines, which were listed in a statistical bulletin, issued by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, entitled, Negro Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States: 1939. Seven questionnaires were answered and returned.

Two women were employed by The Brown American, published in Philadelphia, Pa. One was business manager; the other was a secretary. Neither had had any special training in a school of journalism. Its staff was small. Last year the magazine had as its managing editor, Charlotte Crump, a journalism major, who was graduated from the University of Minnesota. She was, at the time that this study was made, publicity director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City. The magazine would employ more women if it could find them adequately trained. Women could handle all of the work now done by men if a necessity should arise. It accepted some articles and feature stories sent in by free lance writers, but not many.

The Informer, a bulletin published in Pittsburgh, Pa., had no paid employees.

Table 4. Negro magazines.

Publication	No. women employed	No. with college training in journalism	Work satisfactory	In emergency women could do men's work
The Brown American	2	None	Yes	Yes
The Informer	None paid	None	--	Yes
National Negro Health News	None	None	--	--
National Association College Women	None paid	--	Yes	Yes
Trade Association News	2	None	Yes	Yes
Opportunity	None	--	--	Yes
Crisis	None	--	--	Yes

A quarterly bulletin published as a source of health information, National Negro Health News, did not have a professional staff.

The bulletin of the National Association of College Women had no paid staff. It was edited and published by a group of college graduates working on a purely volunteer basis.

Two women were employed by the Trade Association News, which was also the official publication of the Housewives League of Greater Boston and published in Boston, Mass. One was a file clerk and research worker; the other, a stenographer. Neither had special training in a school of journalism. At the time of the survey this publication was unable financially to employ any additional help. It hoped to be able to hire more women as its circulation increased. The editor said women could

handle all of the work if an emergency, such as war, forced the men to give up their work. The bulletin had used only material written by its staff, but would accept and publish articles by free-lance writers as soon as it was able to do so.

Opportunity, the official organ of the National Urban League, and The Crisis, the official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, employed women only in secretarial positions. (Charlotte Crump was appointed Publicity Director of the N.A.A.C.P. after the questionnaire was answered.) Neither publication needed more employees. Both magazines said that women could handle all of the work now done by men if a necessity, such as war, forced the men to give up their jobs. Both accepted and published articles and feature stories by free-lance writers. They did not pay for the material published. Opportunity occasionally gave prize awards for material published.

Negro Publishing Houses

Questionnaires were sent to 13 Negro publishing houses, 10 of which replied. Eight of the houses employed no women except as office workers. Economic conditions made it impossible for them to employ more women in any capacity, but whenever business warranted their increasing the number of employees, they would employ women. All had small staffs.

The only Negro publishing houses worthy of the name were church organizations. The Sunday School Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn., employed 100 persons, 75 of them women. They were

in all departments including the mechanical division. Employees were paid on an hourly basis according to the wage-hour law. The rate varied according to the type of work.

The National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn., employed 65 women. This number included women working in the office and in the clerical department. The other divisions using women were bookbinding, mailing, proofreading, and first class mailing. The house said that it would employ women instead of men if they were adequately prepared. There were no openings at the time that the questionnaire was answered. The employees were paid according to the wage-hour standard. The average salary stated was \$52 a month.

Table 5. Negro publishing houses.

Firm	No. women employed	Type of work	Pay
Sunday School Publishing Board	75	All departments	Wage-hour basis
National Baptist Publishing Board	65	Bookbinding, mailing, proofreading, and first class mailing	Wage-hour basis

Negro Newspapers

Questionnaires were sent to 100 Negro newspapers, which were listed in a statistical bulletin, issued by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, entitled, Negro Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States: 1939. Thirty-two question-

naires were answered and returned.

The Kansas City Call, with main offices in Kansas City, Mo., employed eight women, all of whose work was satisfactory. Four were college graduates with a journalism major. Three were graduated from the University of Kansas, one from Kansas State College. One was police news reporter and stage editor. One was state editor and children's page editor. One was managing editor. The other was news editor of the Kansas City, Kans., branch office. Two were college graduates but had not majored in journalism. Two had had only "on the job" experience. The newspaper would employ no more women. They could handle all of the work done by men, however, if an emergency, such as war, forced the men to give up their jobs. The salary scale ranged from \$14 to \$30 a week. The paper said that it was trying to bring the salaries up to a figure which would attract well-trained persons in the field.

The Texas Informer, Houston, Texas, employed seven women, none of whom had special training in a school of journalism. The women had the following jobs: night editor, society editor, towns editor, proofreader, and three advertising solicitors. It did not employ more women because places were not available. The women employed did satisfactory work. The Informer followed the policy of hiring young women who were willing to learn and training them rather than importing from the North women who were college graduates with a journalism major. It said that women could handle some of the work now done by men if an emergency, such as war, forced the men to give up their jobs.

Three women were employed by the Cleveland Call-Post, Cleveland, Ohio. One was society editor; the other two were proofreaders. They had had no special training in a school of journalism, but their work was satisfactory. The paper would employ more women if it could find them adequately trained for the positions. Women could and would handle some of the work done by men in an emergency.

The Gary American, Gary, Ind., employed one woman as linotype operator. It would employ no more. The woman was not a college graduate with a journalism major.

Three women were employed by the New York Age, New York City: a business manager, an assistant city editor, and a rewrite person. They had had no special training in a school of journalism; however their work was satisfactory. The paper would employ adequately trained women if it needed additional workers. Women could do some of the work done by men in an emergency. The managing editor said that in the event of such an emergency women working on the paper would receive preference over men who had never worked for it. The policy of the paper was that efficiency, rather than sex, would be the determining factor in employing workers.

Four women were employed by the Arkansas Survey-Journal, Little Rock, Ark., as advertising director and assistant business manager, business manager of the Helena edition, advertising solicitor, and society editor. One had had special training in a school of journalism. Their work was satisfactory. The paper would employ more women if they were adequately

trained. It would use women to do the work done by men in an emergency.

The Minneapolis Spokesman, Minneapolis, Minn., employed three women, all of whom had had only "on the job" training, but who did satisfactory work. They held the positions of business manager, reporter, and columnist. The paper did not then need any more women because of the size of the business, but would hire more when it could use them. Women could handle all of the work done by men if an emergency forced the men to give up their jobs.

A recently established news weekly, the Afro Tempo, Los Angeles, Calif., was operated solely by the man and woman who owned it.

One woman was employed as news writer and proofreader by the Shreveport Sun, Shreveport, La. She had had no special training in journalism work. The owner stated that the work of women in general had not been satisfactory, and it did not employ more women because of lack of efficiency. Whenever there was a vacancy, the paper said that it would employ women if they were adequately trained. Women could handle some of the work done by men if an emergency, such as war, forced the men to give up their jobs. However, the paper would not willingly employ women to fill these vacancies.

The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo., employed five women: a junior page editor, a news editor, a rewrite editor, a news editor, and a proofreader. Although all had had "on the job" training only, their work was satisfactory. If vacancies

occurred, it would employ more Negro women if they were adequately trained for the positions. Women could and would do some of the work done by men in an emergency, in the opinion of the editors.

The only Negro daily newspaper, the Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., employed six women: a society editor, a woman's page editor, a columnist and proofreader, a national circulation manager, and two proofreaders. None of the six had special training in a school of journalism. The paper did not employ more women because there were no more openings at the time that the questionnaire was answered. Women could handle some of the work done by men if an emergency, such as war, were to force the men to give up their positions. The managing editor stated that he had had women working in the mechanical department as printers and linotypists.

The New Jersey Herald-News, Newark, N. J., employed one woman as business manager. Although she had had no special training in journalism, she did satisfactory work. The paper did not employ more women because of its size. Women could do all of the work done by men if an emergency made it necessary.

Seven women were employed by the Detroit Tribune, Detroit, Mich. Two were in the advertising department, three on the editorial staff, one in printing, and one as linotypist. Two had had special training. All of the women did satisfactory work. The paper would employ more women if it could find them adequately trained for the positions. Women could do all of the work done by men if it were necessary.

The Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill., employed 12 women: a copyreader, two reporters who also did rewrite work, a society editor, two proofreaders, four persons in the circulation department, a writer of classified ads, and a linotype operator. Five had special training in journalism. The women's work, generally speaking, was more satisfactory than that of the men. The paper did not employ more women because there were no openings at the time that the questionnaire was answered. Although the Defender doubted women's ability to handle the work in the mechanical departments, even in an emergency, it had a woman apprentice in the engraving department, and said that the woman who worked as a linotypist was one of its most efficient operators.

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., employed seven women: a woman's page editor, an editor for the Philadelphia and seaboard editions, the manager of the collection department, a circulation traffic manager, a circulation auditor, an advertising solicitor, and a subscription manager. All had had practical experience only but were efficient workers. The paper did not employ more women because it did not need them. Women could handle some of the work done by men if the necessity should arise.

One woman was employed as society editor by the Evansville Argus, Evansville, Ind. Her work was satisfactory, although she had had only "on the job" experience. It did not employ more

women because it did not need any additional help. Women could do some of the work done by men in an emergency, such as war, forced the men to give up their jobs.

The White Newspaper Syndicate, Detroit, Mich., had been in operation only a short time, and as yet it was a one-man plant.

Two women, a columnist and a photo-engraver, columnist, were employed by the San Antonio Register, San Antonio, Texas. Both had had only "on the job" training and were none too efficient. Although the Register said that women could do some of the work done by men if the necessity should arise, it would not willingly employ women to do this work.

The Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala., employed no women and would not do so even if they were adequately trained for the positions. Only in an emergency, such as war, which would force the men to give up their jobs, would the paper hire women.

The Buffalo Spokesman, a new enterprise in Buffalo, N. Y., employed no women.

Two women, an associate editor and circulation worker, and a society editor, were employed by the Florida Tattler, Jacksonville, Fla. They had had only "on the job" training. Their work was satisfactory. The Tattler would employ more women if it could find them adequately trained for the positions. Women could do some of the work then done by men if the necessity should arise.

One woman, a society editor, was employed by the Capital City Post, Tallahassee, Fla. She had had only practical experience, but her work was satisfactory. It would not employ more

women even if they were adequately trained for the positions, because of lack of need. Women would be hired to do some of the work done by men only if an emergency, such as war, forced the men to give up their jobs.

The Michigan Chronicle, Detroit, Mich., employed four women: a city editor, a society editor, a columnist, and an advertising representative. Although they had had only "on the job" experience, their work was satisfactory. It would not employ more women because it had no other openings. If vacancies occurred, it would employ women if they were adequately trained to fill the vacancies. Women could do all of the work done by men if the necessity should arise.

Two women, a columnist and a reporter-feature writer, were employed by the Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade, Milwaukee, Wis. One had had special training in a school of journalism. Both did satisfactory work. The paper would employ more women if they were adequately trained for the positions. Women could do all the work done by men if it were necessary.

Five women, a society editor and four reporters, were employed by the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va. They had had only "on the job" experience, but their work was satisfactory. The paper would employ more women if they were adequately trained. Women could do some of the work done by men if it were necessary.

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md., employed 11 women: a city editor, two society editors, a theatrical editor, a junior page editor, two rewrite women, two advertising saleswomen, and

two proofreaders. Three were college graduates with journalism majors. The work of all the women employees was satisfactory. The paper did not employ more women because it did not have any openings at the time that the questionnaire was answered. Women could do all of the work done by men if it were necessary.

Four women, a society editor and three columnists, were employed by the Iowa Observer, Des Moines, Iowa. Two had special training in a school of journalism. The work of the four women was satisfactory. The paper did not employ more women because it had no openings at the time that the questionnaire was answered. Women could do all of the work done by men if it were necessary.

The Northwest Enterprise, Seattle, Wash., had no paid employees, either men or women, at the time that the questionnaire was answered.

The Colorado Statesman, Denver, Colo., employed three women: a society editor, a fashion editor, and a reporter. All had had only "on the job" training but did satisfactory work. The Statesman would employ more women if they were adequately trained for the positions. Women could do some of the work done by men if it were necessary.

One woman, the society editor, was employed by the Louisville Defender, Louisville, Ky. Although she had had only "on the job" training, her work was satisfactory. The paper did not need more women employees. The Defender said that women probably could do some of the work done by men if an emergency should arise.

The Los Angeles Sentinel, Los Angeles, Calif., employed two women, a managing editor and an advertising solicitor, both with "on the job" experience only. Their work was satisfactory. The Sentinel did not employ more women because it did not need them. Women could do all of the work done by men if an emergency, such as war, forced the men to give up their jobs.

The Amsterdam Star-News, New York, N. Y., employed three women: a woman's page editor, an editorial secretary, and a theatrical editor, who also did some city desk assignments. They had had no special training in a school of journalism. Their work was satisfactory. The paper did not employ more women because it did not need them at the time that the questionnaire was answered. Its editor was of the opinion that women could do all of the work done by men if it were necessary.

The Amsterdam Star-News was the only Negro newspaper under contract with the American Newspaper Guild, and its employees thus were the only Negro newspaper editorial employees who had a trade union contract with the employers.

These Negro newspapers were asked if they had on file applications from women who had had special training in a school of journalism for the jobs that they were seeking. None of the papers that answered this question had any such applicants. All of the applications on file were for office work or were applications from persons who had had no experience or only some "on the job" experience.

All of the Negro newspapers used in this study, with one exception, were weeklies. There was only one daily Negro news-

paper in the United States at the time that this survey was made. It was the Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Table 6. Negro newspapers.

Publication	Women employees	No. college journalism trained	Work satisfactory	In emergency women could do men's work
Kansas City Call	8	4	Yes	Yes
Texas Informer	7	None	Yes	Yes
Cleveland Call-Post	3	None	Yes	Yes
Gary American	1	None	Yes	Yes
New York Age	3	None	Yes	Yes
Arkansas Survey-Journal	4	1	Yes	Yes
Minneapolis Spokesman	3	None	Yes	Yes
Afro Tempo	None	None	--	--
Shreveport Sun	1	None	No	Yes
St. Louis Argus	5	None	Yes	Yes
Atlanta Daily World	6	None	Yes	Yes
New Jersey Herald-News	1	None	Yes	Yes
Detroit Tribune	7	2	Yes	Yes
Chicago Defender	12	5	Yes	Yes
Pitts. Courier	7	None	Yes	Yes
Evansville Argus	1	None	Yes	Yes
White Newspaper Syndicate	None	--	--	--
San Antonio Register	2	None	No	No
Birm. World	None	--	--	Yes
Fla. Tattler	2	None	Yes	Yes
Capital City Post	1	None	Yes	Yes
Mich. Chronicle	4	None	Yes	Yes
Wis. Enterprise-Blade	2	1	Yes	Yes
Journal and Guide	5	None	Yes	Yes
Afro-American	11	3	Yes	Yes
Iowa Observer	4	2	Yes	Yes
Northwest Enterprise	None	--	--	--
Colorado Statesman	3	None	Yes	Yes

Table 6 (cont.).

Publication	Women employees	No. college journalism trained	Work satisfactory	In emergency women could do men's work
Louisville Defender	1	None	Yes	Yes
Los Angeles Sentinel	2	None	Yes	Yes
Amsterdam Star-News	3	None	Yes	Yes

Negro News Agencies

Questionnaires were sent to nine Negro news agencies as listed in the bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, entitled, Negro Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States: 1939.

Two of the agencies employed no women. Five Negro agencies employed women only in office positions. All had small staffs and were prevented by economic conditions from hiring more. There were only two agencies that employed women.

The Pacific News Service, Los Angeles, employed two women, both of whom did satisfactory work. One worked as an advertising solicitor; the other was a reporter and feature writer. It had no more openings at the time that this study was made.

The Associated Negro Press, Chicago, employed three women. One was secretary and office manager. One did rewrites and reporting. The third was stencil cutter and mimeograph operator. When the questionnaire was answered, the organization could not employ more women because of budget limitations. The women did satisfactory work.

Table 7. Negro news agencies.

Agency	No. women employed	Work satisfactory
Pacific News Service	2	Yes
Associated Negro Press	3	Yes

Negro Colleges

Thirty-one questionnaires were sent to the ranking Negro co-educational colleges in the United States. Twenty-one schools answered the questionnaire. Catalogues were obtained from the ten colleges that did not answer the questionnaire to find out if they offered courses in journalism.

Seventeen of the 31 Negro colleges did not offer courses in journalism. The six schools that answered the questionnaire all gave the same reason for not offering courses--not sufficient student demand. It may be significant to note, however, that all of these six schools had school papers, which were published by a staff of students with the assistance of a faculty adviser.

Three Negro colleges did not offer courses in journalism, although their students were interested in the field, because of inadequate budget provisions. At the time that the questionnaire was answered, their faculties did not include teachers who were prepared to teach journalism courses. Two of these schools had school papers published by students, under faculty supervision.

During the 1941-42 school year Hampton Institute, Va., was

planning to offer courses in journalism, in part because of student demand. At the time that the survey was made, the organization of the work to be offered was not complete. The college had four teachers who were qualified to teach courses in journalism. One, a graduate of George Washington University, was in charge of the public relations office at the time that this study was made. The other three teachers were qualified to teach journalism courses because of their practical experience. One had been a reporter and free lance writer; one was the agricultural publicist; and the third was printer, English teacher, and proofreader. Hampton Institute had a school paper published by a student editorial staff.

Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., had not offered courses in journalism and had no teachers who were qualified to teach such courses. The school, however, was planning to open a department of journalism at the beginning of the 1941-42 school year. At the time that the questionnaire was answered, no definite information concerning the courses to be offered and the teaching staff was available. The college had a school paper published by the students under the supervision of a member of the faculty.

Nine Negro colleges offered a course or courses in journalism.

Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, offered one journalism course in its English department. The head of the department, who had had special training in journalism, taught the course. The college had two other members on its faculty who were pre-

pared through practical newspaper experience to teach journalism, but no more courses were offered because the budget was insufficient. The students were interested in the subject.

A reporting course in the English department was offered by Prairie View State College, Texas. The school had a teacher who through special training in journalism was prepared to teach the course. The college did not plan to offer more courses, although the students were interested. The students published a school magazine once a month.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., offered one course, English 215--Newspaper Writing and Reporting. "Lack of funds" was the reason given for not offering more courses. The school had no teacher qualified to teach courses in journalism, although the students were interested. The publicity department had charge of the weekly school paper under a student editor. A student board published a monthly paper.

Two courses in journalism, Elementary Journalism and Journalism for Teachers, were offered by Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn. Although it had qualified teachers, the school did not plan to offer additional courses. It had a school paper and considerable student interest.

Lemoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., offered one beginning course in journalism, taught by the editor of the local Negro newspaper. The school would offer no more courses because of the indifference of the students.

One full year course in journalism was offered by Johnson C. Smith College, Charlotte, N. C. It made no comment about

Table 8. Journalism in Negro colleges.

College	No. courses offered	Faculty members trained in journalism	School paper	Students interested
Hampton	1941-42 plans incomplete	4	Yes	Yes
Lincoln	Planned to 1941-42	None	Yes	Yes
Wiley	1	3	--	Yes
Prairie View	1	1	Yes	Yes
Fisk	1	None	Yes	Yes
Tenn. State	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lafayette	1	None	--	Mildly
Johnson C. Smith	1	--	Yes	Yes
W. Va. State	2	1	Yes	Yes
Bluefield State Teachers'	1	1	Yes	Yes
Virginia State	1	1	Yes	Mildly

the teacher. The school planned no additional courses. The school paper was published by the students under the guidance of a faculty committee. The students were interested in the work.

West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., had in its curriculum two courses in journalism, Introduction to Journalism and Practical Newspaper Production. The English teacher who taught the courses had had no special training in a school of journalism. The school did not offer more courses because those offered filled the needs of the school and of the students. The students and a faculty adviser published the school paper. West Virginia State had an unique organization, The West Virginia Scholastic Press Conference, which met every year on the campus in a two-day session. Guest speakers were journalism instructors and representative Negro and white newspapermen in that section.

Bluefield State Teachers' College, W. Va., offered one course in journalism, Principles of Journalism. It was taught by an English instructor who had had several courses in journalism. The school would offer more courses if it had properly trained teachers, as the students were interested. The school paper was published by the Press Club, a student organization.

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., had one journalism course for students majoring in English. The teacher had newspaper experience and some academic work in journalism. There was not enough student interest to warrant offering more journalism courses. The students, assisted by the director of publicity, published the school paper.

Four of the colleges had chapters of Delta Phi Delta, a national Negro journalistic society. They were Tennessee State College, Lincoln University, West Virginia State College, and LeMoyne College.

Members of American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism

Questionnaires were sent with the assistance of the Department of Journalism, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., to 25 northern colleges and universities, members of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, to ascertain the number, the names, and the present occupations of Negroes who had graduated from or who had taken work in their departments of journalism, particularly since 1930.

Nine of these universities either had Negro women currently

enrolled in their schools or departments of journalism, or had them at some time since 1930.

The University of Minnesota listed two Negro women who had graduated with journalism majors. They were Thelma Thurston, B. A., 1935, and Charlotte Crump, B. A., 1939. When this study was made, Thelma Thurston was in charge of news in the Kansas City, Kans., office of the Kansas City Call. Charlotte Crump was publicity director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with offices in New York City.

Two Negro women who had graduated since 1930 with journalism majors were listed by the University of Wisconsin. They were Vera Bullock, M. A., 1938, and Ida Murphy, B. A., 1940. At the time that the questionnaire was answered, three Negro women were attending the University of Wisconsin and majoring in journalism. They were Audrey Turner, sophomore; Carlita Murphy, sophomore; and Frances Murphy, freshman. When this survey was made, Vera Bullock was married and not working. The Murphy girls are daughters of the owner of the Afro-American, one of the ranking Negro newspapers, with main offices in Baltimore, Md., and all of them work on their father's newspaper after they complete their college training. One attended the University of Minnesota for a time.

Northwestern University listed since 1930 one woman graduate and two women students working toward a Master's degree. The graduate was Hazel Griggs, A. B., 1938. The students were Edwina Harleston and Consuelo Megahy. When this study was made, Miss Griggs was at the University of Illinois studying library

sciences preparatory to receiving a degree in that field. Edwina Harleston was doing rewrites work and reporting for the Associated Negro Press with headquarters in Chicago.

Five Negro women who had graduated since 1930 with a journalism major were listed by the University of Kansas. They were Willie Harmon, A. B., 1940; Dorothy Hodge, A. B., 1937; Marie Ross, A. B., 1929; Lucille Bluford, A. B., 1932; Estella Mae Emery, A. B., 1937. When the survey was made, all were employed. Willie Harmon was city editor on the St. Louis Call, St. Louis, Mo. Marie Ross was city editor on the Des Moines Bystander, Des Moines, Iowa. Lucille Bluford was managing editor of the Kansas City Call, Kansas City, Mo. Estella Mae Emery was police court reporter on the Kansas City Call. Dorothy Hodge was editor of state and military news and children's page editor for the Kansas City Call.

One Negro woman graduate since 1930 with a journalism major was listed by the University of Southern California. She was Edythe Memux, 1938. When the survey was made, she was married and no longer worked. For several months before she married, she had been society editor on the St. Louis Call in St. Louis, her home city.

Ohio State University listed since 1930 two Negro women graduates. They were Mae Murphy, 1935, and Gustine Munday, 1938. At the time that this study was made, Mae Murphy was working on her father's newspaper, the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Gustine Munday was married and did not work.

Era Bells Thompson was the only Negro woman since 1930

with a journalism major listed by the University of North Dakota. She completed 14 hours of journalism and took her last work in 1930-31, but did not graduate. At the time that the study was made, no information on her present occupation was available.

The University of Illinois listed since 1930 one woman, Bebe Loveless, who had taken considerable work in journalism but who had not graduated with a journalism major. She was teaching high school journalism when this study was made.

Table 9. Negro women journalism students in A.A.S.D.J. schools since 1930.

School	No. graduates with journalism major	No. with journalism courses but no major	No. now enrolled in journalism
Minnesota	2	None	None
Wisconsin	2	None	3
Northwestern	1	None	2
Kansas	5	None	None
Southern			
California	1	None	None
Ohio State	2	None	None
North Dakota	None	1	None
Illinois	None	1	None
Kansas State College	2	None	None
	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., had since 1930 two Negro women who had graduated with majors in journalism. Both had been awarded the Master of Science degree. At the time that this survey was made one was working on a Negro newspaper, the Kansas City Call, with main office in Kansas City, Mo. The other was teaching high school English.

Comments of Negro Journalists and White Educators

To supplement the reports of the newspapers, magazines, syndicates, and schools, individuals were also queried: Negro journalists and white educators who were in a position to make significant comment.

Frank Marshall Davis, feature editor for the Associated Negro Press, Incorporated, said:

Women in journalism, like men, must be treated individually. Some women would be unnerved by certain phases of actual reporting while others, Lucille Bluford of the Kansas City Call, for instance, are as competent and resourceful as a man. I know of none personally who could cover sports assignments... those women who do break into the field generally stay on, and many are as capable as men.³

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City, noted:

The Negro woman in journalism is faced with the same sort of struggle that the white woman has had to face in that field, namely, the right to do some other kind of work besides society reporting.

The crying need of Negro journalism is for more and better trained workers...the Negro publishers have not, as yet, reached the place where they can afford to hire persons who can do only one thing. A Negro woman (or man) must have a good all around training.

I believe that Lucille Bluford is the best example in the country of a well-trained practical Negro newspaper woman able to take hold of a paper and produce it....⁴

³Correspondence with Frank Marshall Davis, January 18, 1941.

⁴Correspondence with Roy Wilkins, New York City, April, 1941.

P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., said:

The trend is now away from segregated Negro news in white newspapers....

There are a limited number of opportunities for Negro women in journalism, especially in phases of the work which have to do with creative writing in connection with features designed for the special interest of women and children.... Women do not make good reporters.⁵

Hillery C. Thorne, head of the English Department, West Virginia State College, believes that, "There is a future for Negro journalism teachers who also serve the college as directors of institutional publicity and field work."⁶

Marion L. Starkey, chairman, English Department, Hampton Institute, said:

In the North, it is my opinion that any woman of any color has a fair chance of breaking into the feature writing department of any paper or magazine financially able to buy from free lance writers.

On the Negro press the most obvious opportunities for women are the society pages and in some cases writing of advertising copy of special interest to women.... It is an unfortunate fact, however, that few Negro papers are at present able to pay very substantial salaries...any woman ambitious to break into such work must be resigned, at least at first, to work for very small pay indeed.

Opportunities for women in journalism are in general very small, particularly in the East.

Cora Ball Moten, free-lance writer, now blind, said:

I was able to earn \$200 a month with my free-

⁵Correspondence with P. B. Young, November 16, 1941.

⁶Correspondence with Hillery C. Thorne, March 8, 1941.

⁷Correspondence with Marion L. Starkey, October 30, 1940.

lance work...but to earn this one must become established in the marketing field....

A free-lance writer can make an adequate living if she is versatile and does not try to specialize too much.⁸

Franklin K. Banner, State College, Pa., in his answer to a section of the questionnaire sent to members of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, commented that, "...free-lance work by an amateur, inexperienced and without reputation, is at best a starvation job."⁹

James E. Pollard, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, said:

It has been our observation that the opportunities for Negroes in the field of journalism are extremely limited. While there are a good many Negro publications, many of them appear to lead a hand-to-mouth existence, and we have known some graduates who, at best, could get only a bare subsistence living.... As to free-lance writing, we doubt whether color makes any difference, but we know of very few Negro writers who have any real achievement in this field.

As to training for Negro men and women for journalism, it seems to me that the most practical method under present conditions is for them to take advantage of those Class-A schools and departments which admit students regardless of race.¹⁰

Kenneth E. Olson, Dean, The Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., declared:

Until Negro colleges have developed strong schools or departments of journalism, Negro stu-

⁸Correspondence with Cora Ball Moten, Quincy, Ill., April, 1941.

⁹Correspondence through Kansas State College Department of Journalism.

¹⁰Ibid.

dents will probably get their best training in already established schools even though the rest of the student body may be white.¹¹

L. N. Flint, Department of Journalism, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., said, "Negroes have limited opportunities as workers on Negro publications."¹²

J. L. O'Sullivan, President, the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, Marquette University, stated:

There are a good many Negro newspapers, but, of course, they are very poor financially and cannot hire much help. We have made a study of Negro papers and at that time they could not afford to engage services of outside people. Generally, they were one-man or family affairs.

Free-lance writing is a most limited field. Unless a youngster has a great deal of ability, his chances of making a living doing free-lance writing are limited.

I think that the Negro should be permitted to study in the present schools of journalism, mingling with the student body made up chiefly of white students. This presumes that social conditions are such as to permit such a situation, and we have it at present in most of the northern states. In the South, of course, it would be necessary to have a colored school under present conditions. However, I regard this entirely as a matter of expediency and not of just or correct procedure.¹³

R. R. Barlow, School of Journalism, University of Illinois, noted:

As workers on Negro publications, for a select few, opportunities are excellent. The number of colored newspapers, press associations, and syndicates is bound to increase. Schools should turn out trained personnel for them.¹⁴

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Grant M. Hyde, School of Journalism, University of Wisconsin, in his answer to the questionnaire commented, "There should be some possibilities in the field of publicity and public relations for Negro organizations."¹⁵

IMPLICATIONS

Opportunities for Negro women in journalism at this time are limited. Although there is a great need for trained Negro newspaper men and women, Negro publishers, as a rule, are not able financially to employ any more persons, men or women. Filling vacancies occurring in the limited number of positions offers the only substantial means of obtaining work on Negro publications and of improving these publications. Opportunities for Negro women in the field seem to be individual, depending to a large degree on their personal or family connections. Freelance writing at the present time offers perhaps the widest opportunity for Negro women, as success in this field depends solely on individual initiative and effort. As long as tradition causes white publications and white publishing houses to be hesitant about taking Negroes into the "white collar" jobs of their organizations, there can be only limited opportunities for Negro women in these concerns, even though they are prepared to fill the positions.

Opportunities for Negro women in journalism in the immediate future cannot, of course, be predicted with any assurance.

¹⁵ Ibid.

However, there are encouraging signs. The small group of educated Negro women already in the field cannot but act as leaven in the mass of untrained workers.

The thin but steady stream of college educated Negro women who have had some journalism courses are going into Negro schools where they may teach journalism or journalistically-motivated English courses; although lack of funds has retarded the development or expansion of journalistic training in the Negro educational program. The reason is that Negro students are not able financially to keep up a school paper. Any number of schools, particularly high schools, have tried publishing a school paper, and in a few months have had either to discontinue the paper or to substitute a mimeographed publication, edited by the commercial department at a minimum cost and circulated free. Nevertheless, such papers have been valuable.

The above difficulties can be overcome by obtaining administrative aid or by including the yearly cost of publication in the student activity fee, methods resorted to in some schools.

Negro men are to be found on editorial staffs of white publications--where they will presumably help to break down the myth of racial inferiority and inefficiency. In the final analysis, however, the opportunities for Negro women in journalism are dependent upon the future improvement in Negro publications, which will give more professional opportunities to all Negroes interested in journalistic work. These improvements in the field of journalism will come with better economic conditions for Negroes, as a whole, and with the decrease in race

antipathies. A general economic improvement in the United States, which will bring to its people a feeling of security, particularly to the lower third of the population, is the first step leading to appreciable expansion of opportunities for Negro women in journalism.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Little or no specific information has been available as a basis for advising students, particularly women students, as to the professional opportunities open to those who specialized in the field of journalism during their college years. It was thought that this study would be useful not only for personnel work in institutions of higher learning, but also for vocational guidance on the high school level.

Questionnaires and personal letters were sent to Negro and white publishers who might employ Negro women. Follow-up letters and interviews also were used. The sources of information and the number answering the questionnaire were 18 southern white newspapers, 12 northern white publishing houses, 23 white magazines, and 32 Negro newspapers, 10 publishing houses, one news agency, and seven magazines.

The 21 ranking Negro colleges were sent questionnaires to ascertain the opportunities in the teaching field for women journalism majors.

Personal letters were sent to various individuals who, because of their position, might give significant information that would supplement information obtained in the questionnaires.

The 25 leading northern universities and colleges belonging to the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism were questioned to find out the number, the names, and the present occupations of Negroes who had graduated from or who had taken work in their departments or schools of journalism since 1930.

2. Negro women have little opportunity to obtain work in white publishing houses if the report of the 12 firms replying to questionnaires can be considered typical. True, five of the 12 answering indicated that adequately prepared Negro women applying for work in the publishing houses would be considered; although, at present, none were employed. One firm employs a Negro man and said it would hire a woman or women if the need should arise. Six of the 12 questioned did not and would not hire Negro women.

3. Comparatively few opportunities are available on southern white newspapers for Negro women to obtain a full time job which would pay a living wage. Only three newspapers questioned used Negro women as reporters of Negro news.

4. Negro women's opportunities for free-lance writing in white magazines are limited only by the women's ability--as is true also of the opportunities of white women. The material used by these magazines is selected only on the basis of human interest or literary excellence. Race is not a determining factor.

5. Few opportunities for securing work with Negro magazines are open to Negro women. There are no Negro magazines that have

a circulation which would warrant their employing women in any capacity other than for secretarial or office work. The Negro magazine is largely economically and numerically undeveloped.

6. Negro women may obtain positions in Negro publishing houses. The only Negro publishing houses, however, are church publishing houses. They employ women in all departments. They would employ more if they could find competent women.

7. So far, Negro women have limited opportunities of securing work on Negro newspapers. Although many such newspapers need trained employees, most of them financially are not able to hire persons trained in journalism. Some are one-man publications; others are staffed entirely by members of the family owning the newspaper. When outside assistance is necessary, the publishers hire inexperienced persons and train them. The percentage of turnover from year to year is very small. Because circulation is comparatively constant, expansion will not likely force the employment of a large number of women in the immediate future. If there should arise any emergency which would force male employees to give up their jobs temporarily, the newspapers would use women to fill the vacancies. Qualifications, rather than sex, would be the determining factor.

Seventeen women working on Negro newspapers have had special training in journalism. The total number of women working on the Negro newspapers studied is 96, excluding all clerical and general office workers.

8. Negro women have extremely limited opportunities of se-

curing positions with a Negro news agency. There is actually only one worthy of the name, the Negro Associated Press with main offices in Chicago. It employs three women, and its present economic status does not warrant hiring more.

9. Up to this time Negro women have had very limited opportunities to become teachers of journalism in Negro colleges, primarily because of inadequate school funds. Lack of student demand is a secondary reason in a third of the colleges questioned. Nine Negro colleges studied offer one or two courses in journalism for students majoring in English. Two schools are preparing to open departments of journalism at the beginning of the 1941-42 school year. The others offer no courses in journalism.

10. Fourteen Negro women majoring in journalism have graduated since 1930 from northern universities, members of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. Two took work in journalism but did not graduate. Six majoring in journalism were in school at the time that this survey was made. Three of these six were working toward a Master's degree; three were working toward an undergraduate degree.

Nine of the 14 graduates were working on Negro newspapers. One was publicity director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with headquarters in New York City. Three were married and did not work. One was in school again studying library science preparatory to receiving a degree in that field.

11. The opportunities for Negro women in journalism are de-

pendent in general upon improved economic conditions for Negroes and in particular upon a decrease in racial antipathies. Such improvements will increase the professional opportunities for all Negroes interested in journalistic work.

REFERENCES

- Ayer, N. W. and Son
Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals. Philadelphia, Pa.,
N. W. Ayer and Son. 1359 pages. 1941.
- Negro Newspapers in the United States: 1939. Department of
Commerce. Bureau of Census. Statistical bulletin 1.
20 pages. 1940.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Indebtedness is acknowledged to Miss Helen Hostetter, major instructor, for directing this study; to Professor R. I. Thackrey, head of the department, for his suggestions, advice, and encouragement in the selection and preparation of this survey; and to Ruth Maxine Dvorak, secretary, for her assistance with the questionnaires. Thanks are due to the persons who so kindly filled out and returned the questionnaires and to the individuals who took the time to write personal comments.

APPENDIX

Dear Sir:

Although departments of journalism and other workers interested in the press have done many valuable surveys in recent years, comparatively little attention has been paid to the press which serves the Negro population of the United States or to the opportunities for Negro men and women who wish to enter the field of writing or publishing. Little is known about the number of employees in Negro journalism, the possibilities for expansion in this field if properly trained people were available, or the facilities which exist in the schools in the country for offering such training.

As a part of my advanced work in journalism, I have decided to attempt to shed some light on one phase of this important question: namely, the opportunities which exist for Negro women in the fields of journalism. These presumably would include work on newspapers and magazines, free lancing, and opportunities as teachers or in publications in Negro schools.

I am inclosing a questionnaire which was designed to enlist your help at the least sacrifice of your time. I would appreciate it if you would fill in the questionnaire--or such part of it as seems applicable to your situation as employer or observer, and also furnish any other information or comment, which would be of help to me in studying this problem.

I am not interested in making the picture either bright or dark, but I am interested in getting an accurate survey, both of present opportunities and possible future opportunities in the field.

Anything you can do to help will be appreciated. I am inclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite Rose Davis
Western University
Kansas City, Kansas

QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of a graduate study project to obtain data on Negro women employed by white publishing houses, this questionnaire is designed to provide information for a report on the topic: "An Analysis and Survey of the Opportunities for Negro Women in Journalism." Earnest consideration of the questions and comprehensive replies are of utmost importance and will be greatly appreciated.

1. We employ Negroes. Yes. No.
2. The number of Negro women employed _____
3. The name of the employee and the position that each holds are as follows:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

4. We publish books written by Negroes. Yes. No.
5. We would employ Negro women if they applied and if they were adequately prepared. Yes. No.
(comment)

6. The types of work that are open to Negro women with the average salary per month are as follows:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of a graduate study project to obtain data on Negro women employed by white newspapers, this questionnaire is designed to provide information for a report on the topic: "An Analysis and Survey of the Opportunities for Negro Women in Journalism." Earnest consideration of the questions and comprehensive replies are of utmost importance and will be greatly appreciated.

1. We have a page or columns devoted to Negro news. Yes.
No.
2. We employ Negro reporters to obtain the news. Yes.
No. (comment)

3. We employ Negro men. Yes. No. We employ Negro women. Yes. No. (comment: state number and name of each.)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

4. If they applied, we would employ Negroes who were adequately prepared to handle the work. Yes. No.
(comment)

5. The average salary or amount of money that each receives or would receive is _____.

QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of a graduate study project to obtain data on Negro women employed by magazines, this questionnaire is designed to provide information for a report on the topic: "An Analysis and Survey of the Opportunities for Negro Women in Journalism." Earnest consideration of the questions and comprehensive replies are of utmost importance and will be greatly appreciated.

1. We accept feature stories, articles, or fiction written by Negroes. Yes. No.

2. We give by-lines to such contributions acquainting our readers with the fact that the author is a Negro. Yes. No. (comment)

3. Although we have not done so before, we will publish articles, feature stories, or fiction submitted by Negroes. Yes. No. (comment)

4. In the past ten years (1930-1940) we have published the following articles, feature stories, etc., written by Negroes: (include author)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

5. The average amount paid for articles published in our magazine is _____.

QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of a graduate study project to obtain data on Negro women employed by Negro publications, this questionnaire is designed to provide information for a report on the topic: "An Analysis and Survey of the Opportunities for Negro Women in Journalism." Earnest consideration of the questions and comprehensive replies are of utmost importance and will be greatly appreciated.

1. We have Negro women working for us. Yes. No.
 2. The name and the position that each of our women employees holds are as follows:

- a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
 d. _____
 e. _____
 f. _____
 g. _____
 h. _____
 i. _____
 j. _____

3. Their work in general is satisfactory _____, is not _____.
 (comment)

4. The number of our women employees who have had special scholastic training in a school of journalism _____.
 5. The number who have had only practical experience _____.
 6. We do not employ more Negro women because _____.

7. We would employ more Negro women if we could find them adequately trained for the positions. Yes. No.
 (comment)

8. Women could handle all _____, some _____ of the work now done by men if a necessity, such as war, would force our men to give up their jobs. (comment)

9. We would use women to fill these vacancies. Yes. No.
 10. We have at our command the names of women who could fill these vacancies. Yes. No.
 (comment)

11. We have on file applications of _____ (number) women seeking positions in our plant. (comment: the kind of work for which each is applying; the training each has had for the job that she is seeking.)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

12. We accept articles, feature stories, etc. sent in by free lance writers. Yes. No.
 (comment)

13. The names and addresses of the Negro women who contribute or have contributed to our publication are as follows:

- a. _____
- b. _____

- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

14. The average amount paid for such articles, feature stories, etc. is _____.

QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of a graduate study project to obtain data on Negro women employed by Negro news agencies and publishing houses, this questionnaire is designed to provide information for a report on the topic: "An Analysis and Survey of the Opportunities for Negro Women in Journalism." Earnest consideration of the questions and comprehensive replies are of utmost importance and will be greatly appreciated.

1. We employ Negro women. Yes. No.

(comment: the number)

2. The name of each woman employee and the kind of work each does is as follows:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

3. We would employ more women instead of men if they were adequately prepared to do the work. Yes. No.

(comment)

4. We could use women, for which we now employ men, to fill the following positions:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

5. The average salary paid to women employees is or would be _____
(comment)

QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of a graduate study project to obtain data on Negro women employed by Negro newspapers, this questionnaire is designed to provide information for a report on the topic: "An Analysis and Survey of the Opportunities for Negro Women in Journalism." Earnest consideration of the questions and comprehensive replies are of utmost importance and will be greatly appreciated.

1. We have Negro women working for us. Yes. No.
 2. The name and the position that each of our women employees holds are as follows:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

3. Their work in general is satisfactory _____, is not _____.
 (comment)

4. The number of our women employees who have had special scholastic training in a school of journalism _____.

5. The number who have had only practical experience _____.

6. We do not employ more Negro women because _____.

7. We would employ more Negro women if we could find them adequately trained for the positions. Yes. No.
 (comment)

8. Women could handle all _____, some _____ of the work now done by men if a necessity, such as war, would force our men to give up their jobs. (comment)

9. We would use women to fill these vacancies. Yes. No.
(comment)

10. We have at our command the names of women who could fill these vacancies. Yes. No.

11. We have on file applications of _____ (number) women seeking positions in our plant. (comment: the kind of work for which each is applying; the training each has had for the job that she is seeking.)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of a graduate study project to obtain data on Negro women employed by Negro schools, this questionnaire is designed to provide information for a report on the topic: "An Analysis and Survey of the Opportunities for Negro Women in Journalism." Earnest consideration of the questions and comprehensive replies are of utmost importance and will be greatly appreciated.

1. We offer courses in journalism. Yes. No.
2. The names of the courses are as follows:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

3. We have a teacher or teachers prepared through special scholastic training to teach these courses. Yes. No.
(comment)

4. We have a teacher or teachers prepared through practical experience to teach courses in journalism. Yes. No.
(comment)

5. We have a school newspaper. Yes. No.

6. _____ has charge of the publication.
7. The _____ publish the paper.

8. We have a journalism organization (fraternity, etc.) on the campus. Yes. No. (name)

9. Our students are interested in journalism. Yes. No.

10. We would offer courses in journalism if we had a teacher or teachers adequately prepared to teach the subjects. Yes. No. (comment)

11. We would offer more courses in journalism than we do if we had teachers trained to teach the subjects. Yes. No. (comment)

12. Courses that we would like to offer are as follows:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

13. The average salary for a woman teacher of journalism is or would be _____.

Survey of Negro Students Taking College Work in
Journalism since 1930:

(Information on those taking work before
1930 would be welcome. Years should, in
that event, be specified.)

In the period indicated above, the following numbers of Negro students attained the indicated standing in work in journalism at this institution:

<u>Graduated</u>		<u>Reached Upper Division</u>		<u>In Lower Division but Didn't Reach Upper Div.</u>	
<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>

(If there were no Negro students in jour-
nalism at your institution in the period,
please so indicate and return the ques-
tionnaire.)

The following Negro students graduated in journalism and are now engaged in the following duties:

<u>Name</u>	<u>M</u> <u>W</u>	<u>Occupation (including type of work, name and address of employer if in journalism)</u>	<u>Yr. of grad.</u>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

Other Negro students who took substantial work in journalism and are employed in the field include:

- 1.

- 2.

Please comment in the following space and on back, or separately, on the following points:

1. As to the extent of the opportunity open to Negroes, in the field of journalism:
 - a. As workers on Negro publications, that is, newspapers and magazines published for and in some instances by Negroes.
 - b. As teachers in Negro high schools and colleges.
 - c. As free-lance writers for general publications.
 - d. As reporters of news of Negroes, for publications circulating primarily to non-Negro readers, but with a large Negro readership in addition.
 - e. In any other fields not covered above.

(Please comment both on opportunities
for men and women.)

2. Assuming that you do see a need for Negro men and women trained in journalism, what do you consider the best method (if there is a "best") of their getting that training? In the present schools and departments of journalism in schools admitting Negroes but whose student body is made up chiefly of white students? Through the establishment of one or two strong departments in Negro colleges? In some other manner?