

A SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA WITH
ATTENTION TO THE INTEGRATION OF WHITE AND
NEGRO STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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PREFACE

The United States Supreme Court handed down an opinion on May 17, 1954, that can be regarded as one of the most important milestones of American education. This opinion stated that segregation of children in public schools on the basis of race deprived them of equal educational opportunities and was unconstitutional.

This opinion created numerous problems for school administrators and Boards of Education of the State of Oklahoma for, heretofore, Oklahoma had white and Negro students segregated in separate schools. This thesis is an attempt to scientifically study some of these problems for the community of Sapulpa, Oklahoma by investigating the activities, functions, and attitudes of the population. It is hoped that recommendations derived from this thesis can be used in implementing a successful transition to non-segregated public schools.

Indebtedness is acknowledged to Drs. Halmer Sorenson, Ware Harodon, Herman Case and Elmer Fernau for their guidance and criticism during the preparation of this thesis.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal education opportunities? We believe that it does.---We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.¹

These historic statements were taken from an opinion on the *Brown v. Board of Education* case handed down by the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954. The opinion affected the public education systems of seventeen states and the District of Columbia where segregation of Negro and white students had been required and four states where segregation had been permitted in varying degrees.

Oklahoma is one of the states so affected in which the public school systems, under the state constitution, are required to operate "upon a complete plan of separation between white and colored races with impartial facilities for both races."² However, action was taken during the 1955 session of the Oklahoma legislature to provide one budget to finance the school districts. Before this action, Negro and white schools had separate budgets in each school district. Also, all Oklahoma statutes conflicting with the United States Supreme Court

¹"Text of the Supreme Court Opinion," Southern School News, September 3, 1954, p. 16.

²Oklahoma State Department of Education, School Laws of Oklahoma, 1953 Edition, p. 39.

order were officially declared void during the session.

Superintendents were advised it was legal to organize and teach mixed classes and to carry white and Negro students in the same school buses by a directive issued June 17, 1955 by the state education superintendent. The September, 1955, issue of the Southern School News³ reported that at least eighty-eight of the 1,139 school districts of Oklahoma were preparing for mixed education to some degree. The state board of education made a survey in late September, 1955 of district and county superintendents and reported that returns by 598 superintendents showed that at least 123 elementary and 141 secondary schools had mixed classes.

In due time, all the school districts where Negroes reside will have to comply with the order of the United States Supreme Court. The responsibility for the transition to mixed classes of colored and white students rests mainly with the local school administrators and boards of education. How successful integration is in each district depends on the thoroughness with which school administrators and the boards of education prepare for it.

Statement of the Problem. The problem that this study is concerned with is: What are the present possibilities for effective implementation of racial non-segregation of the public schools of Sapulpa, Oklahoma and what can be done to improve these possibilities? The instruments by which the problem is approached is a sociological survey of the community of Sapulpa, Oklahoma and a study of the community's attitudes toward non-segregation.

³Mixed Classes Seen in 88 Oklahoma Districts as '55 School Year Opens," Southern School News, September, 1955, p. 4.

Purpose of the Study. It is the purpose of this study to present a sociological survey of the community of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, whereby an overall insight into the history, population pattern, internal life activities, social structure, power system, and the values and standards of the community may be gained. The results of a random survey of the population of the community will be given. This survey deals with the attitudes of the population of the community concerning integration of the public schools. Implications will be drawn from these data as to probable problem areas to be encountered by the school administration and board of education in the transition to an integrated school system.

Need for the Study. School administrators and boards of education face numerous problems in the transition to integrated public schools. It is believed that the most successful integration will occur where the school administration has studied the problems of integration in relation to their communities. This will involve a study of the various activities and functions of the population of the community and a study of the attitudes which citizens of the community have concerning integration. The citizens of the community will be the determining factor in whether or not integration will be successful.

A sociological study of the community and a random survey of the attitudes of the citizens should provide the school administration with valuable data to help solve problems arising from the transition to integrated schools.

It is also hoped that this study may serve as a source-book or reference to educators who are concerned with the problems that have come about as a result of the Supreme Court ruling on segregation.

Brief Summary of Findings. A sociological study was made of the Negro and white population of Sapulpa, Oklahoma. This study showed that, generally, when comparisons were made of the Negro and white population of the community in social, residential, economic, educational, religious, and recreational areas the Negroes were usually strictly segregated and unable to achieve levels of equality comparable to the white race.

The sociological study also showed the population patterns, vital statistics, the type of group living and controls, the policy-makers, and the values and standards for the community.

A random survey of attitudes regarding non-segregation of public schools showed that the majority of the citizens of the community, who were interviewed, desired to keep the schools segregated as long as legal practice allowed. Smaller percentages of the population were in favor of opening schools to Negro teachers and children, opening schools to Negro children but excluding Negro teachers, or enacting legislation to place the public schools into hands of private corporations with the legal right to exclude all Negroes. Almost all Negroes favored opening the schools to Negro teachers and children.

This survey also provided data for the study of the following attitudes: where the problems would be the most acute if students were mixed, how the schools would be supported if non-segregated, how various leaders and services of the community would react to the Supreme Court decision, and how well the Supreme Court had handled the problem of school desegregation.

CHAPTER II

PROCEDURE

The body of this study comprises two chapters. The third chapter consists of a sociological study of the community of Sapuipa and the fourth chapter is composed of data obtained from a random-type survey made of citizens of the community with regard to integration of the public schools. The procedure used in obtaining the data will be discussed separately for each chapter.

Procedures Used During the Sociological Study of the Community.

The sociological study of the community consists of six topics which are: (1) definition and history of the community; (2) population pattern of the community; (3) internal life activities of the community; (4) the social structure of the community; (5) the power system within the community; and (6) values and standards of the community.

The first topic defines the city limits of the community, discusses the significance of the boundaries, gives a physical description of the community, and presents a historical sketch of the community. This information was obtained from city records, civic group reports, and historical writings.

The second topic considers the various phases of the population pattern of the community for both the Negro and white races. United States census statistics are presented in tables to show the composition of the population, population size for a number of years, and size of age groups. Birth, death and morbidity rates for the community are

compared with rates for Oklahoma and the United States by using vital statistics of the United States and the state of Oklahoma. Population mobility within the city and between the city and other areas is shown and information for this phase was obtained through use of data collected during the random survey made of citizens of the community, interviews with city officials, and members of the Chamber of Commerce. Information for an ecological study of the community was collected from data gained from the random survey, observation by the writer, and interviews with city officials.

The third topic is concerned with internal life activities of the community. The economic life and educational status of the community is shown by use of statistics of the United States census in the form of tables and information gained from interviews with members of the Chamber of Commerce and school authorities. Data given by church officials provided the basis for a study of moral influences within the community. The recreational life of the community and the various organizations serving the community are described with published directories, newspapers, and observation by the writer providing the material for this phase of the study.

The fourth topic presents a study of the community as a social structure with the various phases of the Negro and white social structures being compared. Interviews with Negro and white community leaders and observation by the writer were the basis for this topic.

The fifth topic discusses the power system within the community. The members of the community who make the policy for the city and the members who carry out this policy are discussed. The extent citizens of the community follow their leaders' decisions on community policy

is shown. The data for this topic were secured through interviews with city leaders, the random-survey, and observation by the writer.

The sixth topic defines the values and standards for the community. Ministers of the city furnished the data for this topic.

Procedures Used During the Random Survey of the Community. The type of survey decided upon by the writer and approved by his advisory committee was a random survey of the community of Sapulpa. A one per cent sample of the total population is believed suitable for this type of study in view of the purpose of the study, and in view of the time and expense involved. It is realized that definite conclusions cannot be drawn from this size sample, but it is believed that implications may be shown in the areas studied and the data obtained.

The size of the sample taken was determined by the 1950 United States census which lists the population of Sapulpa, Oklahoma as 13,031. One per cent of the total population would then be 130 which was the number of cases included in the sample taken.

The cases were drawn from a list of dwelling units listed in a 1951 directory⁴ of the city of Sapulpa, which the writer brought up-to-date by examining the building permits issued by the office of the city clerk of Sapulpa from 1951 until the survey was undertaken. A dwelling unit was defined for this study as: a group of rooms, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or if it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. Living quarters of the following

⁴R. L. Polk and Co., Polk's Sapulpa City Directory. (Dallas, Texas 1951).

types are not included as dwelling units: rooming houses with five lodgers or more, transient accommodations, barracks for workers, living quarters in institutions, general hospitals, and military installations except those containing quarters for staff members.

There were 3,244 dwelling units listed in the city directory as being inside the city limits of Sandusky. Two hundred and sixty-two building permits were issued by the office of the city clerk since the city directory was compiled thus making a total of 3,506 dwelling units inside the city limits.

A one per cent sample of the population included every twenty-seventh dwelling unit in the revised city directory. In order to derive a random sample, twenty-seven equal sized slips of paper were put into a box with the numbers from one through twenty-seven on them. The numbers were thoroughly mixed and a slip containing the number of twenty-six was drawn from the box. The sample was then drawn beginning with the twenty-sixth dwelling unit listed in the revised directory and every twenty-sixth dwelling unit following was selected for the sample. These dwelling units were listed in the directory on named streets in alphabetical order and numbered streets in numerical order. The house numbers assigned the dwelling units in the directory were listed in numerical order.

The questionnaire used in this survey was derived from a questionnaire developed by graduate students in sociology class at Oklahoma A & M College during the summer of 1954. The questionnaire is of the multiple-answer type with the data being obtained from the participants in this survey by direct interview. A code column was included on the questionnaire so the data could be transferred to I.B.M. punch cards

from which the data could be tabulated. The questionnaire appears as Appendix A of this study.

The sample was taken on March 5 and 12, 1955 by the writer and three assistants. The assistants were college graduates and were given instructions as to the manner in which the interviews were to be carried out. The interviewers were to introduce themselves as being a part of a survey team seeking to determine attitudes regarding integration of the public schools of Sapulpa. The interviews were taken with a married member of the household, either male or female, or with an adult if the occupants were single. No children were interviewed. No attempt was made to observe a certain age-sex ratio as it was desired to include adults of all ages and both sexes in this survey. The interviewer asked the questions on an individual questionnaire for each participant and filled in the answer or circled the response given. The interviewer was cautioned not to encourage any response by tone of voice, comment on the question, etc. The dwelling units where the interviewer found no one at home were revisited on the same date or on the next date scheduled for interviewing.

The responses listed on the questionnaires were coded by the writer after all interviews were completed. This information was then transferred to I.B.M. punch cards by the writer and a member of the Oklahoma A & M College I.B.M. staff. The punch cards were proof-read twice to make certain the transfer of the data was accurate. The desired areas of study were then compiled and tabulated on the I.B.M. equipment from the punch cards.

CHAPTER III

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE COMMUNITY

Definition and History of the Community

Definition of the Community. The boundaries of the community, as defined in this study, will include the area within the Sapulpa city limits as shown by the map on page 11. The city limits shown were taken from a map in the office of the City Clerk of Sapulpa and were up-to-date as of February 12, 1955.

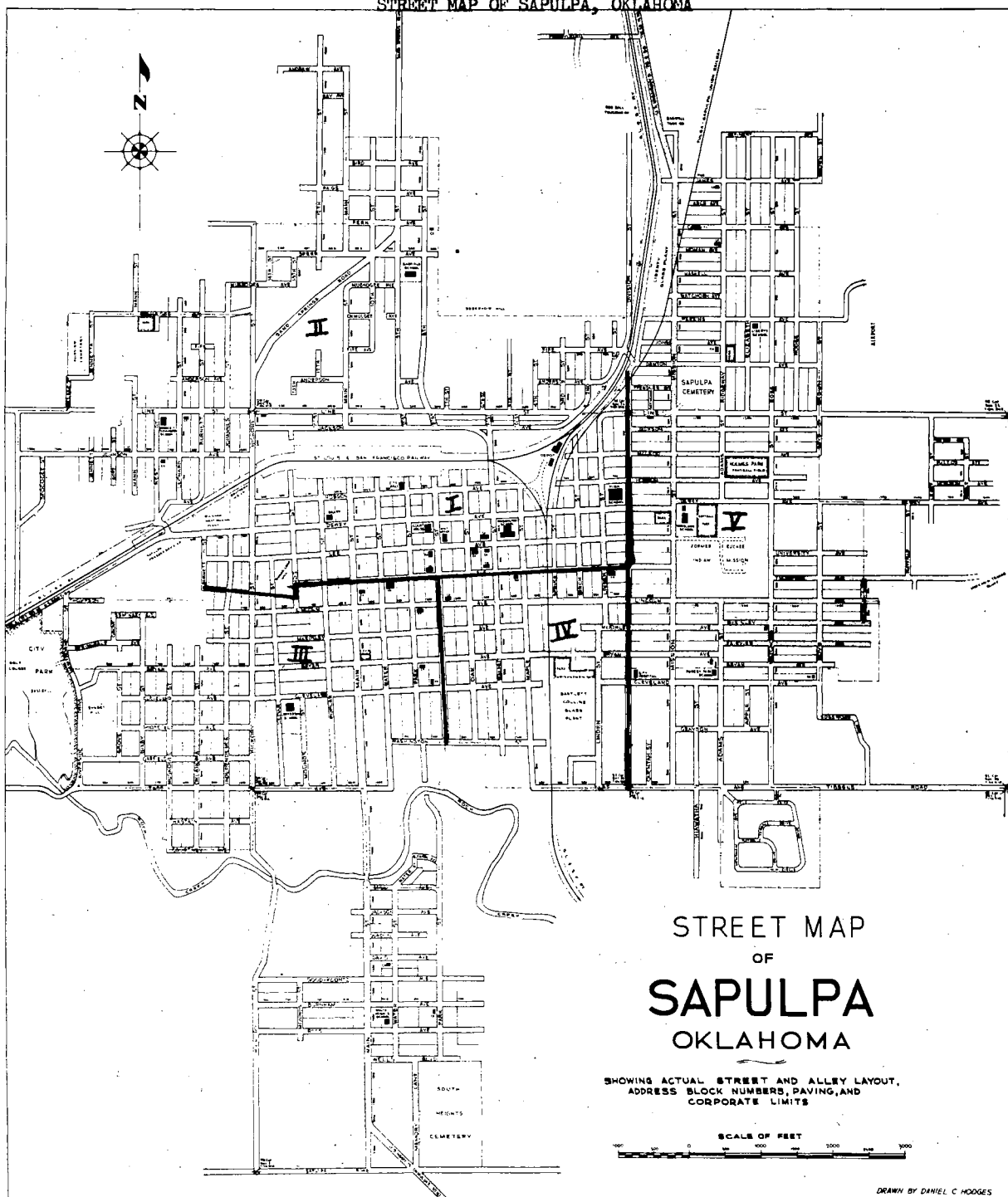
Sapulpa has expanded to its present boundaries from early days when the city was built around the Frisco railroad terminus which was the center of the community for a number of years. The time of greatest expansion was in 1905 when the Glen Pool oil field, about four miles southeast of Sapulpa, was opened.

The main expansion movements of the city have been to the south where the most desirable land for building is located. The northern part of the city is not desirable for building sites because of several steep hills in this area. The Negro district is located in the north-western section of the city. The reason for the Negro district being where it is was reported in an unpublished history of Sapulpa written by Sapulpa Junior College students. This history entitled, An Early History of Sapulpa,⁵ states:

As there was no mention of segregation of races within the town established under the Curtis Act there was a real problem as many of the settlers were southern people. It was felt that the Negroes were

⁵Harry B. Knesley, Editor, An Early History of Sapulpa (unpublished study, Department of History, Sapulpa Junior College, 1937), ch. V.

FIGURE I
STREET MAP OF SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA



necessary to the business men for menial services but there was a great amount of opposition to permitting the Negroes to live among them. Dr. McAlister, with other leading citizens, donated a sum of money for the purchase of lots that were to be set aside for occupancy of the Negroes. These lots formed the beginning of the section of the city which segregates the colored people of Sapulpa today.

Expansion to the west of the city is halted by the presence of the City Park and Golf course. At the present time there is expansion to the south and to the east of the city with several outlying sections that have not been annexed to the city. There is expansion by some Negro families on the eastern side of the city at the end of Line Street and outside of the present city limits.

The boundaries of the city have expanded as the need for more space has arisen. The only barrier against further expansion of the boundaries at the present time is the undesirable nature of the surrounding area for building sites such as hilly land and creek bottoms.

Physical Features of the Community. The community is located in northeastern Oklahoma amid low, rolling hills with an elevation of 740 feet above sea level. Sapulpa is the county seat of Creek County and is located twelve miles from Tulsa, eighty-four miles from Oklahoma City, and forty-five miles from Muskogee. These are the three principal cities of Oklahoma.

Sapulpa is described in, Oklahoma-A Guide to the Sooner State,⁶ as, "a cattle-shipping, cotton-marketing, and manufacturing city, is also in the center of oil and gas fields." Most of the major industries (see map on page 11) are located along the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad where they have easy access to transportation.

⁶Federal Works Agency, Oklahoma-A Guide to the Sooner State. (Norman, Oklahoma, 1941) p. 224.

The business district of the city is located south of the Frisco tracks and extends about four blocks south. This is the older part of the city which was first built up after settlement of this community began. The residential areas spread in all directions from the business district, the newer residential districts being located on the fringes of the city limits. Most of the apartment houses are in the business district of the city.

Sapulpa is located on the latitude line of thirty-six degrees and the longitude line of 96:08 degrees. The corporate limits of the city include 1,843 acres or 2.9 square miles. Climatological data for the city of Sapulpa as reported in a pamphlet⁷ prepared by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Oklahoma are as follows:

The average annual temperature is 59.2 degrees with a seasonal average of 35.3 degrees in January and 81.1 degrees in July. The average annual precipitation is 36.78 inches and the average annual snowfall is 7.60 inches with an average relative humidity of approximately 69 per cent.

History of the Community. The earliest known settlers of the area around the present site of Sapulpa were Creek Indians. An Early History of Sapulpa⁸, states: "The Creeks received by treaty in 1835 a division of lands, including and surrounding what later became Sapulpa's town-site." Oklahoma--A Guide to the Sooner State⁹, reports: "About 1850, Jim Sapulpa, a Creek Indian, came to this point from Alabama and commenced farming on Rock Creek, about a mile southeast of the present site of Sapulpa." There was little settlement in this vicinity until

⁷University of Oklahoma Bureau of Business Research, A Factual Analysis and Report on Industrial and Commercial Location Advantages in Sapulpa, Oklahoma. (Norman, Oklahoma, 1953) p. 1.

⁸Harry B. Knessley, Editor, ch. I.

⁹Federal Works Agency, p. 224.

after the Civil War with the exception of a trading post which was later abandoned.

The coming of the railroad to this section of the country brought white settlers. In 1886, the Frisco railroad was constructed to the present site of Sapulpa and for a few years the city was the rail terminus. Sapulpa received its name from the railroad men who called the terminus, "Sapulpa," because they lived or boarded with the Sapulpa family.

Lands could not be purchased in Sapulpa because the Creek Indians held their lands in common and only improvements belonged to the builder. Purchase of lots in the town was made possible by the Curtis Act of 1898 and the town was incorporated in the same year with a population of around 300.

No record could be found that stated when the Negro people came to Sapulpa; however, Washington¹⁰ states: "The Negro came with the Indian over the 'Trail of Tears---.'" Washington further states: "It is indeed a fact, rather than fiction, that the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and Chickasaws held Negroes as slaves."¹¹ It appears, therefore, that Negroes came to Sapulpa when the Creek Indians settled in this area of the state and remained after they were freed by the Emancipation Act.

The various institutions and businesses providing services for the people of a community were established as Sapulpa gained in population.

¹⁰Nathaniel J. Washington, Historical Development of the Negro in Oklahoma. (Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1945) p. 39.

¹¹Ibid., p. 1.

A post office, bearing the name of "Sapulpa" was opened in 1839 along with the first bank. In 1891, the Suckas Boarding School for Creek Indians was founded and a school for white children was established in 1894. This first school was financed by subscription and it was not until 1901 that the first public school was opened. A high school followed in 1903. In 1894, the first town law enforcement officer, a deputy marshal, was hired and a newspaper, "The Light" was opened in 1899 to be succeeded by the "Sapulpa Democrat" in 1901. In 1907, the District Court of Creek County was established.

The year 1905 was the beginning of Sapulpa's greatest period of growth with the opening of the Glen Pool oil field near the city. This discovery brought more people to the town, and businesses sprang up to provide for them as did churches, schools, and other facilities.

Sapulpa seemed destined to become a large city since it was only four miles from the oil field and was the railroad center. However, hotel accommodations were better in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and "booster trips" by members of Tulsa's Commercial Club persuaded the oil men to locate in Tulsa, thus Sapulpa lost its chance to become one of the larger cities of Oklahoma.

Sapulpa was a typical frontier town and had its share of unsavory characters. A history¹² written by Sapulpa Junior College students states:

The Dalton and Jennings gangs entered the town frequently and planned to carry out their nefarious occupation from this vantage point. There was a general unwritten, unspoken understanding that as long as the people of the town did not betray them, they would not rob the town."

¹² Harry B. Kinsley, Editor, etc. III.

The outlaws attended social functions such as dances and there is no record of their harrasing or speaking disrespectfully to anyone. The attitude toward the outlaws, on the part of the citizens of the community, appeared to be "live and let live."

The post office became the first social center and everyone went to the post office to await the distribution of the mail and to chat with other members of the community. One of the earliest social activities was to take a picnic lunch and drive to Mounds, Oklahoma on a Sunday, or drive to Tulsa to attend the opera. After Sapulpa acquired its own opera house this became the community social center. The annual Christmas tree, school functions, public meetings, celebrations, and entertainments were held there.

Clubs for both men and women were established as Sapulpa grew. The women and men both belonged to the "Harmony Club," a musical organization, while the men had their "Hunters' Club." The "Mothers' Club" was organized to provide a better environment for the children of Sapulpa and was the forerunner of the local P.T.A. of today. There was also a secret organization, "The Noble Knights," which was organized in 1901. Whist was a popular game among adults in the early days of Sapulpa, while the younger set enjoyed ping-pong. The more prominent and wealthy members of the community entertained with many social functions including formal dinner parties.

Most of the social activities in the early days of Sapulpa appear to have been open to the entire community (even the outlaws) and were participated in by everyone. It can be seen that the social life of the community, then, was informal in that there was no formally defined objective set of rules. As social groups became more evident, social

life became more formal and rules were set up to guide the behavior of the members of the group.

Transportation has played an important part in the history of Sapulpa since the railroad was the main reason for the original settlement of this community. Sapulpa now has the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad which provides for freight and passenger service to Texas, the Pacific Coast, North Central and Eastern points. An inter-city electric railroad provides freight service only between Tulsa and Sapulpa. There is no direct air line service to Sapulpa, but the services of five major airlines are available at the Tulsa Municipal Airport, approximately fifteen miles northeast of Sapulpa.

United States Highways 66 and 75 intersect at Sapulpa in addition to State Highways 33 and 97. These highways provide direct service to all state points and connect with highways serving out-of-state points. Also, Sapulpa is located on the Turner Turnpike with an interchange in the city limits. This provides a fast route to the state capital in Oklahoma City. Four bus lines serve the city with connections to all points in the state and nation.

Sapulpa has a daily newspaper, "The Sapulpa Herald," and a weekly paper, "The Democrat News". They have a combined circulation of approximately 6,000. Sapulpa does not have a radio station, but uses the services of radio stations in Tulsa.

The available transportation services and the easy access to all points within the state and nation have aided Sapulpa in acquiring the industries that have made it one of the more important industrial cities of Oklahoma, with twenty-one major industries.

Population Patterns of the Community

Composition of the Population of the Community. The composition of the population of Sapulpa has always been predominantly of the white race, the Negro race being the next largest group. All of the other races are grouped under "other races" with the greater part of the "other races" being Indians.

Table I, which was taken from United States Census publications, shows that the composition of the present population of Sapulpa is composed largely of the white race which made up 87.3 per cent of the population in 1950 with the Negro race accounting for 10.6 per cent. The other 2.1 per cent was made up of members of the "other races" group.

TABLE I

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF SAPULPA FROM 1910 TO 1950 BY RACE

Year	Total	White	% White	Negro	% Negro	Others	% Others
1950	13,031	11,380	87.3	1,379	10.6	272	2.1
1940	12,249	10,518	85.9	1,609	13.1	122	1.0
1930	10,533	9,181	87.2	1,039	9.9	313	2.9
1920	11,634	10,101	86.8	1,317	11.3	216	1.9
1910	8,282	7,798	94.1	406	4.9	79	1.0

The Negro race, which composed only 4.9 per cent of the community in 1910, grew until the race composed 11.3 per cent of the population in 1920 and 13.1 per cent in 1940. The white race has always composed over 85 per cent of the population while members of the "other races," mostly Indians, attained their highest percentage of the population in 1930 when they made up 2.9 per cent of the community.

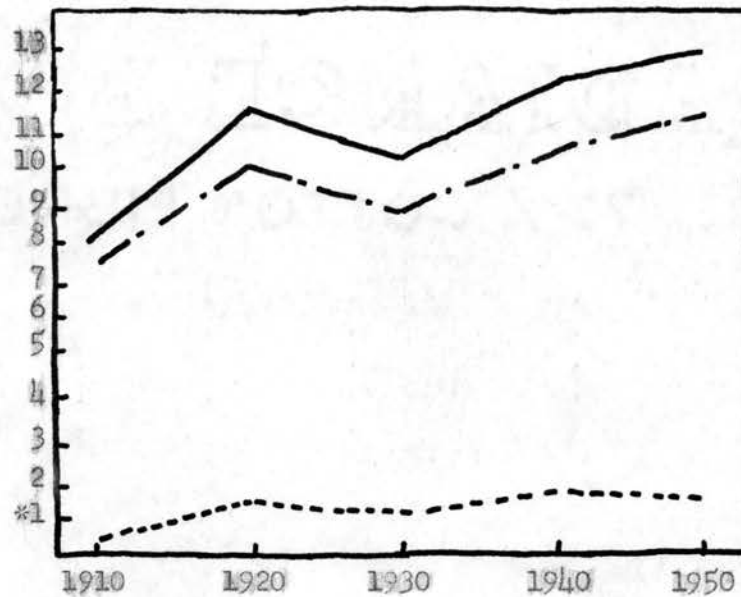
The United States Census for 1950 shows that there are 6,250 males in the total population of Sapulpa compared with 6,781 females. There are 5,431 native-white males and 5,857 native-white females with 41 foreign-born white males and 51 foreign-born white females. The Negro

race shows 631 males and 713 females. There are 272 members of the population classified as "other races" with 147 being males and 125 being females.

Population Size of the Community. Figure II below shows the increase or decrease of the size of the population of Sapulpa from the year 1910 through the year 1950. The solid line in Figure II denotes the total population of the community, the broken line denotes the white population, and the dotted line denotes the Negro population.

FIGURE II

POPULATION SIZE OF SAPULPA FROM 1910 TO 1950 BY RACE



The total population of Sapulpa, as shown in Figure II, shows an increase for every decade except for the years 1920 to 1930. This decrease could be due to a reduced labor demand following the end of the First World War.

There has been a gradual increase in the total population from

*Units expressed in thousands.

1930 through 1950 and estimates made by the Oklahoma State Department of Health show this increase to be continuing with an estimated population of Sapulpa in 1951 of 13,129; in 1952, 13,207; and in 1953, 13,285.

The white population of Sapulpa follows along the same pattern as the total population. There has been an increase during every decade except the period from 1920 to 1930. In 1950, this gradual increase was still continuing.

The Negro population of Sapulpa does not follow along the same pattern as the white population. There was a sharp increase in the Negro population from 1910 to 1920 followed by a decrease of 278 Negroes for the years between 1920 and 1930. The Negro population again increased from 1930 and reached its highest point in 1940. The decade ending in 1950, however, shows a decrease of 230 Negroes from the population shown in 1940.

This decrease in the Negro population implies that there may be a lack of employment in skilled and semi-skilled jobs in Sapulpa for Negroes and the Negroes may be moving to other communities to seek better employment. Another suggestion, made by Negroes in Sapulpa, was that a lack of proper housing was causing Negroes to migrate to other communities.

Age Groups in the Community. Table II on page 21, shows the different age groups for the white and Negro population for 1940 and 1950. It should be noted that the figures for the 1950 column are quoted as "non-white" while the 1940 Census lists Negroes as a separate category. "Non-white" includes all those members of the population not in the white category.

The white population of Sapulpa in the 10-24 age groups shows a

decrease from 1940 to 1950. Another decrease in the age groups of the white population is seen in the 45-49 age groups and among the male white population in the 50-59 age groups. This decrease may be due to the seeking of better employment in other cities in the state or other areas of the nation, better living conditions, or perhaps a decline in the labor force needed by industries in Sapulpa.

TABLE II

AGE GROUPS OF THE POPULATION OF SAPULPA FOR 1940 AND 1950 BY SEX AND RACE

Age Groups	1950				1940			
	White		Non-white		White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 yrs	612	624	111	125	443	430	64	43
5-9 years	535	497	88	85	439	384	75	70
10-14 years	428	458	65	62	480	491	77	97
15-19 years	365	379	62	69	470	552	90	107
20-24 years	362	447	50	57	445	526	71	66
25-29 years	476	494	47	69	425	429	46	61
30-34 years	390	446	53	48	369	402	42	61
35-39 years	408	390	38	54	305	345	42	55
40-44 years	328	362	30	45	272	345	57	63
45-49 years	285	302	43	43	293	350	46	43
50-54 years	248	308	38	54	268	281	29	41
55-59 years	245	322	31	42	260	269	23	37
60-64 years	225	249	32	32	186	198	34	22
65-69 years	228	245	35	45	157	156	40	34
70-74 years	155	184	23	22	123	115	19	20
75-years and older	182	201	32	21	99	103	18	16

The 1950 Census shows that the other age groups of the white population have shown increases over the 1940 Census. The greatest increase is seen in the under five age group which has increased by 363. The 5-9 age group is the next largest with a 209 increase. This is in keeping with the birth rate increase that can be seen over the state of Oklahoma in these age groups. The age groups in the 60 through 75 years and over bracket have also shown a strong increase.

The Negro population shows a decrease in the 10-24 age groups and

the 35-49 age groups. This supports the assumption that the labor force of this race is seeking employment in other areas where better living conditions are available. These decreases in the Negro population are in the productive age groups and the age groups which hold the potential leaders of the population. The 10-24 age groups lost 143 members of the population while the 35-49 age groups lost 53 members.

The greatest increase in the Negro population has come in the under five years age group. This group has a gain of 129. The group having the next largest gain was the 5-9 age group with a gain of 28 members.

It is found that 65.4 per cent of the white population of Sapulpa are twenty-one years old or older. Thirty-five and six-tenths of the population of the white race are under 21 years of age. Fifty-eight and four-tenths of the Negro population are 21 years of age or older, while 41.6 per cent of the Negro population are under 21 years of age. It would appear that the population of Sapulpa would tend to be a "young" middle-age population, but with productive age groups showing a decrease, this community could be growing toward a middle or old-age population.

Vital Statistics of the Community. Table III shows the number of births for the white and Negro population for the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953. These statistics were secured from the Oklahoma State Department of Health. The birth rate was computed by multiplying the number of white or Negro births by 1,000 and dividing this answer by the Negro or white population.

It is seen in Table III that the Negro birth-rate is higher than the white birth-rate for each of the four years. The mean birth-rate for these four years for the white population is 22.25 per 1,000

population while the mean birth-rate for the Negro population is 26.82 per 1,000 population.

The white birth-rate shows an increase for 1951, 1952 and 1953 when compared with the birth-rate for 1950. The largest number of births for the white population occurred in 1953.

TABLE III

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES FOR SAPULPA FOR 1950, 1951, 1952 AND 1953 BY RACE				
Year	No. White Births	No. Per 1000 Pop.	No. Negro Births	No. Per 1000 Pop.
1950	230	20.2	33	23.9
1951	262	23.1	49	35.5
1952	252	22.1	42	30.5
1953	268	23.6	35	25.4

The Negro birth-rate has also increased for 1951, 1952 and 1953 when compared with the birth-rate for 1950 but the Negro population had its highest birth-rate in 1951. The year, 1952, shows a smaller rate than 1951 and the rate for 1953 is even lower than 1952. It can be seen that the Negro birth-rate is decreasing from its high in 1951 with the rate for 1953 being only 1.5 per 1,000 population higher than 1950 while the white birth-rate is 3.4 higher per 1,000 population than in 1950.

Public health statistics for the state of Oklahoma show that in 1952 there were 44,413 births among the white population with a rate of 21.8 per 1,000 population and there were 3,912 births among the Negro population with a rate of 26.9 per 1,000 population.

The birth-rate for the white population of the United States for 1950 was 22.9 per 1,000 population. The Negro birth-rate for the United States in 1950 was 30.1 per 1,000 population.

A comparison of the 1952 birth-rates for the State of Oklahoma and Sapulpa shows that the birth-rate of the white population of Sapulpa was three-tenths per 1,000 population higher than for the state. The Negro birth-rate of Sapulpa was 3.6 per 1,000 population higher than

that of the state.

When a comparison of the birth-rates of Sapulpa and the United States was made, the white population of Sapulpa showed a 2.7 per 1,000 population lower birth-rate than for the white population of the United States. The birth-rate for the Negro population of Sapulpa was 6.2 per 1,000 population lower than for the Negro population of the United States for 1950. Non-white statistics had to be used to arrive at the Negro birth-rate for the United States for 1950.

Table IV presents the death rates for the white and Negro populations of Sapulpa for the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953. The statistics were secured from the Oklahoma State Department of Health.

TABLE IV

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR SAPULPA FOR 1950, 1951, 1952 AND 1953 BY RACE

Year	No. White Deaths	No. Per 1000 Pop.	No. Negro Deaths	No. Per 1000 Pop.
1950	103	8.9	23	16.7
1951	108	9.5	21	15.2
1952	123	10.8	27	19.6
1953	123	10.8	29	21.0

The death rate was computed by multiplying the number of deaths by 1,000 and dividing this answer by the Negro or white population.

It is seen from Table IV that the Negro death rate is much bigger than the death rate for the white population. In 1950, the Negro death rate was 5.8 higher per 1,000 population than for the white population. The Negro death rate was 5.7 higher in 1951, 8.8 higher in 1952, and 10.2 higher per 1,000 population in 1953.

The death rates for the white and Negro races show a steady increase for the years from 1950 through 1953. The death rate for the white race increased 1.9 per 1,000 population from 1950 to 1953 while the

death rate for the Negro race increased 4.3 per 1,000 population.

Statistics of the Oklahoma State Department of Public Health show that the death rate for the white population of Oklahoma in 1952 was 8.5 per 1,000 population while the death rate for the Negro population of Oklahoma was 12.5 per 1,000 population.

A comparison of the death rates of the State of Oklahoma and Sapulpa shows that in 1952, Sapulpa was 2.3 higher in deaths per 1,000 population than was the State. The Negro death rate of Sapulpa was 7.1 per 1,000 population higher than for the Negro population of the State of Oklahoma.

The death rate for the white population of the United States in 1950 was 9.4 per 1,000 of the white population. The Negro death rate of the United States was 11.2 per 1,000 of the Negro population.

In 1950, the death rate for the white population of Sapulpa was five-tenths lower than the rate for the white population of the United States. The Negro death rate of Sapulpa was 5.5 higher per 1,000 Negro population than was the rate for the Negro population of the United States.

The rising death rates for both the white and Negro population of Sapulpa indicate, possibly, a community that is growing toward old age in age groups of the population. The high and increasing death rate for the Negro population implies that there may be unsanitary living conditions among the Negro population, a lack of health and hospital facilities, or a low economic level that cannot afford the proper food, clothing, and shelter necessary for good health.

Table V shows the morbidity cases and rates for reported cases of

selected communicable diseases for Sapulpa for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952. The statistics used in this table are those of the Oklahoma State Department of Public Health. These statistics do not present a complete picture of the morbidity rates for Sapulpa due to failure of doctors in the city in reporting all cases, treatment of cases in other cities, etc. However, these were the most complete statistics that could be located.

The morbidity rates were arrived at by multiplying the number of cases for the Negro or white population by 1,000 and dividing this answer by the number in the Negro or white population.

TABLE V

MORBIDITY CASES AND RATES FOR SAPIULPA FOR 1950, 1951 AND 1952 BY RACE

Year	No. White Cases	No. Per 1000 Pop.	No. Negro Cases	No. Per 1000 Pop.
1950	135	11.9	69	50.0
1951	190	16.7	46	33.4
1952	82	7.2	30	21.8

It can be seen from Table V that the Negro morbidity rate is considerably higher than for the white race. In 1950, there were 38.1 more cases per 1,000 of the Negro population than per 1,000 of the white population. There were 16.7 more cases per 1,000 of the Negro population than per 1,000 of the white population and in 1952, there were 14.6 more cases reported per 1,000 of the Negro population than per 1,000 of the white population.

The morbidity rate for the State of Oklahoma for 1952 of the white population was 5.2 per 1,000 of the white population while the Negro morbidity for the State was 23.0 per 1,000 of the Negro population in the State. From Table V, it can be seen that the morbidity rate for the white race of Sapulpa is higher than for the State of Oklahoma while

the morbidity rate of the Negro race of Sapulpa is lower than for the Negro race of the State as a whole.

The high morbidity rate of Sapulpa is in accord with the rising death rates of Sapulpa and also lends support to the inference that the population of Sapulpa is tending to older age.

Population Mobility Within the Community. City officials and members of the community reported that the dominant movements of the population within Sapulpa are from the apartment houses in the business district of the city and from the northern part of the city to other sections of the community.

The north and northwestern part of the city offer the least attractive sites for homes due to the nature of the land. In this section of the city, there are some areas where Negroes and whites live side by side and the white people expressed the desire to move to other sections of the city where they would not have to live by Negroes when interviewed by this writer.

People moving into the city often have to live in apartments before finding homes. Hence, there is movement from these apartment houses to more permanent quarters in the residential sections of the city.

Other movement within the city has been by the more prosperous citizens of Sapulpa to the outskirts of the city in new housing developments. This has been mainly toward the southern part of the city.

The advent of low down-payment, G. I. homes and the construction of these homes largely on the outskirts of the city in the South and East, has caused the movement out of the older sections of the city

into those new developments.

Negroes of Sapulpa are limited in their movements since they live in a segregated section of the community. This writer saw very little new construction of houses within the Negro district. One prominent Negro told the writer that there were very few places to move within the Negro district. The only movement possible to the Negro, outside his segregated section of the community, is outside the city limits. There has been some movement by Negroes to a district located at the eastern end of Line street and outside the city limits. This is across the city from the Negro district.

Twelve of the 130 members of the community interviewed when the survey of the city was made reported they were planning to move in the near future. This is 9.2 per cent of the total number of people interviewed. Ten per cent of the Negro citizens interviewed reported they were planning to move in the near future and 9.1 per cent of the white citizens reported plans for moving.

The U. S. Census of 1950 shows that there were 12,615 persons one year old and over in Sapulpa in 1950. Of these, 79.0 per cent lived in the same house in 1950 as they did in 1949. Twelve and four-tenths per cent lived in a different house but in the same county while 8.6 per cent lived in a different county or abroad.

Population Mobility Between Community and Other Areas. The mobility of the population between Sapulpa and other areas appears to be greatest between Sapulpa and Tulsa and the nearby communities of Claremont and Kiefer. A number of people have made their homes in Sapulpa and now commute to their employment in these communities.

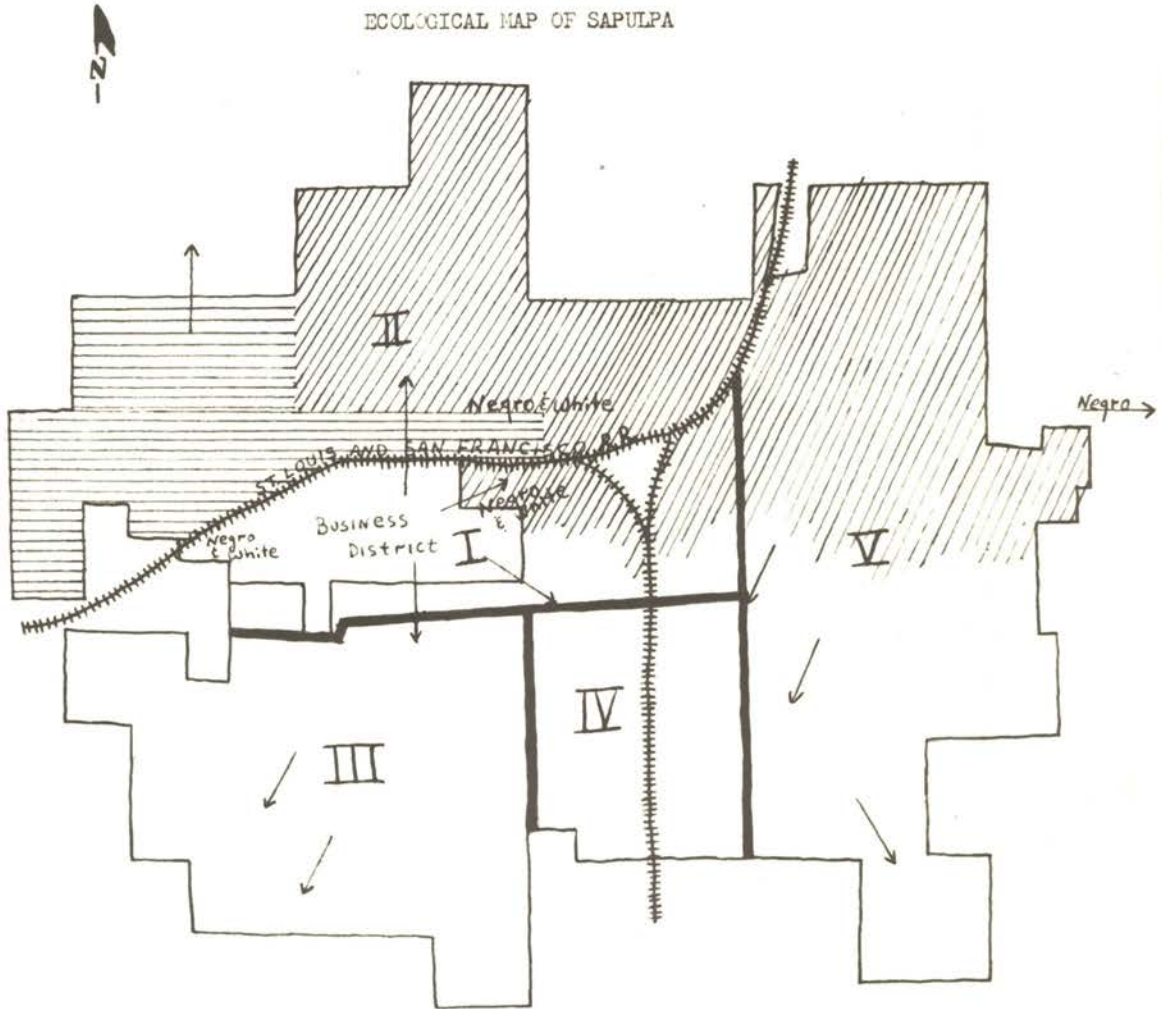
The aircraft, railroad, and oil industries appear to draw the most commuters. The Attitudes Survey, made by the writer, disclosed that fourteen of the 130 members of the community interviewed engaged in employment outside the city of Sapulpa. This is 10.7 per cent of the people interviewed. Tulsa is able to draw on the population of Sapulpa for part of its labor force as is the oil industry which is located around Glenpool and Kiefer.

Apparently, the reason for this mobility of the population is that people prefer to live in a smaller community, such as Sapulpa, while being able to work in the industries of the larger city of Tulsa. There are others who do not wish to live in the small villages of Glenpool and Kiefer and have moved to Sapulpa where they enjoy the benefits of a larger city. Lower rates for food and shelter in Sapulpa and the availability of housing in some Sapulpa areas may be other reasons why this mobility of the population occurs between Sapulpa and other nearby areas.

Ecological Description of Sapulpa. Figure III on page 30 shows the districts of Sapulpa that have taken on certain characteristics. However, these characteristics apply to some districts of the city in a general manner as there appear no definite lines separating some districts from others.

The business district of Sapulpa has remained in the original position in which it was first established except for expansion to the east. In this district are located the businesses of the city, the county and city government offices, and the various business offices. It was found that there were twenty-three apartment houses and a few small industries located in the business district. There is no zone

FIGURE III
ECOLOGICAL MAP OF SAPULPA



Legend



Negro District



Lower Income District



Middle Income District

in rapid transition. The business district of Sapulpa is stable and there appears to be no competition from outlying shopping centers as is often found in other cities.

The major industries of Sapulpa have been established near the railroad convenient to transportation. The larger industries are either outside the city limits or near the outskirts of the city. The map presented in Figure 1¹³ shows the location of several of these industries. There has been no invasion of areas by old industries or new ones. Industrial sites have been set aside by the city and Chamber of Commerce to provide for any new industry that may move to this area. Only one of these sites is inside the city limits.

There has been little change in the residential districts of Sapulpa. Original establishment of a residential district occurred near the business district. This area remains as a middle-class residential area of the city. There is no clearly defined line between the lower-income residential districts and the middle-income residential districts. In the area shown in Figure III as the lower-income district will be found middle-class families. There will also be found lower income families living in the area designated as the middle income residential district. These areas, however, are predominantly lower or middle income residential districts. There is no residential district in the city that could be designated an upper income district.

Table VI makes a comparison of the annual incomes of the persons interviewed by the writer, on the basis of the wards in which they live. The boundaries of the various wards in Sapulpa may be seen in

¹³Supra, p. 11

Figure III. The heavy black lines divide wards III, IV, and V, while the railroad divides ward I from ward II.

It can be seen from the table below that wards I and II have predominantly lower income families while ward III contains the majority of the people in the middle income class that were interviewed. Ward IV is about evenly divided between lower and middle income groups with the middle income group being in the majority in ward V.

TABLE VI

A COMPARISON OF THE ANNUAL INCOME OF THE
FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT WARDS IN SAGULFA

Annual Income	Ward Number					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
1000-1999	4	11	7	3	7	32
2000-2999	4	6	2	3	7	22
3000-3999	3	7	8	3	10	31
4000-4999	1		4	1	10	16
5000-5999		1	7	2	5	15
6000-6999	2		2	1	3	8
7000-7999		1	1		1	3
8000-8999			1		1	2
9000-9999			1			1
Total	14	26	32	13	45	130

The Negro district is more clearly defined than any of the other residential districts. The Negro people originally had set aside for them a certain section of the city and the greater percentage of the Negroes live in this district today. However, as shown in Figure III, there are a few instances where Negroes and whites live side by side. This shows an invasion in some sections of the Negro district by the white race while in other areas Negroes have invaded lower income white areas. No instances were found where this invasion is continuing at the present time.

There were no districts found that could be described as being exclusively the residence of certain social groups. Neither were there any areas in which certain nationality groups, religious sects, or racial groups, other than Negroes, resided together in clearly defined sections of the city.

The arrows in Figure III point out the probable direction of movement by the income groups within the city. There is movement out of the apartment houses in the business district as homes are located in more desirable sections of the city. There is movement from the less desirable northern part of the city into the northeast or south. The most desirable sections of the city appear to be in the southwest and the southeast. Homes are being constructed in these areas and there appears to be a movement by members of the upper-middle income groups to settle in these areas.

The Negro population has no place to move except outside the city limits. Negroes are forced to locate outside the city limits to the north or to the east where a Negro leader reports several families have established homes.

Internal Life Activities of the Community

Classification of the Different Occupations of the Community.

Table VII gives a comparison of the different occupational groups of Sapulpa according to sex and race for the years 1940 and 1950. It is to be noted that in 1940, a Negro category was used by the United States Bureau of the Census. In 1950, however, the Negro population was included in the non-white category.

It can be seen from Table VII that the white, male population has gained in all occupations except for the classification of: Farmers

and farm managers, which lost ten members from 1940 to 1950; managers, officials, and proprietors, which lost nine members; private household workers, which had twelve members in 1940 and only reported one in 1950; the farm laborers group, except unpaid and farm foremen, show a decrease along with the unpaid family farm workers; and the laborer occupations, except for farm and mine laborers, show a strong decrease of 59 from 1940 to 1950.

TABLE VII

CLASSIFICATION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF SAPULPA
FOR 1940 AND 1950 BY SEX AND RACE

Major Occupation	1940				1950			
	White		Negro		White		Non-white	
	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	217	148	19	21	226	202	19	19
Farmers and farm managers	22	1	3	0	11	0	1	0
Managers, officials, and props.	419	79	7	4	410	81	5	10
Clerical, sales, and kindred	377	267	4	2	415	455	13	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred	439	4	24	0	708	17	26	0
Operatives and kindred workers	647	87	24	5	874	124	58	3
Private household workers	12	190	10	115	1	50	3	74
Service workers	206	124	94	26	132	179	67	26
Farm laborers, exc. unpaid and farm foremen	14	0	1	0	9	1	2	0
Farm laborers, unpaid family	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Laborers, exc. farm and mine	232	9	47	0	173	3	86	1
Occupation not reported	20	9	2	1	20	11	4	0

The white female population of Sapulpa gained in all classifications or remained stable except for the private household workers classification which shows a strong decrease of 140.

The Negro and non-white male population remained stable or shows decreases in all occupational groups except for clerical, sales and kindred occupations with an increase of nine in this group from 1940 to 1950. An increase of two is seen in the craftsmen, foremen, and kindred occupational group and an increase of 34 in the operatives and

kindred classification. The greatest increase is seen in the laboring group, except farm and mine, which had an increase of 39.

The Negro and non-white female population lost members of all occupational groups except for the managers, officials, and proprietors group. In this group there was a gain of 6. The greatest decrease is seen in the private household worker classification which shows a loss of 41.

The male white population gained 369 members in all of the major occupational groups while the female white population gained 203. The Negro and non-white male population gained 48 members in the various occupational classifications while the female Negro and non-white members of the different occupations lost forty members.

From Table VII, it can be seen that the Negro and non-white population are gaining an increase only in the operatives and kindred occupations and the laboring occupations. There is no increase in the skilled, professional, and technical groups and only a small increase in the clerical, sales and kindred occupations. The Negro and non-white female population is decreasing in all occupational classifications except one. The lack of work in the various occupational classifications may be the reason for the loss of population in the 10-24 age groups and the 35-49 age groups.

Table VIII gives a comparison of the employment in the various major industries of Sapulpa for the white and non-white population in 1950. In 1950, there were 4,106 in the white labor force employed in the major industries while 418 of the non-white labor force were employed.

It can be seen from Table VIII that the industries employing the largest percentage of the white labor force are the manufacturing and

the wholesale-retail industries. These two industries employ 49.4 per cent of the white labor force. The manufacturing and the wholesale retail trade industries employ 32.5 per cent of the non-white labor force.

TABLE VIII

LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES OF SAPULPA FOR 1950 BY RACE

Major Industry	White	Non-White
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	23	3
Mining	244	4
Construction	297	26
Manufacturing	1025	62
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	469	56
Wholesale and retail trade	1005	71
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120	9
Business and repair services	139	9
Personal services	222	112
Entertainment and recreation services	46	8
Professional and related services	329	42
Public administration	151	11
Industry not reported	36	5

Other industries of Sapulpa employing a large percentage of the white labor force are the transportation, communication, and other public utilities which employ 11.4 per cent of the white labor force and the professional and related services which employ 8 per cent of the white labor force.

The personal service industry employs the largest number of the non-white population with this industry employing 26.7 per cent of the non-white labor force.

The transportation, communication, and other public utilities employ 11 per cent of the non-white labor force while the professional and related services employ 10 per cent of this labor force. Negro leaders report that the professional and related services industry is composed mostly of teachers and that there are no Negro professional people, such

as doctors or attorneys located in Sapulpa.

Economic-occupational Patterns of the Community. It may be conjectured that the basis for economic and occupational mobility for the white members of the community of Sapulpa is initiative and education. Table VII shows that most of the occupational groups of the white race are increasing in number with the increases being in the better paid occupations. There are significant increases in the number of female professional, technical, and kindred workers; in the number of female clerical, sales, and kindred workers; and in the number of male craftsmen, foremen, etc. The operatives and kindred classification has increased while the laboring classifications and service workers have decreased in numbers.

These figures imply that more and more of the members of the white population of Sapulpa are being employed in semi-skilled, skilled, professional, and "white-collar" jobs while their numbers are decreasing in the less desirable jobs, economic-wise, at least.

The Negro labor force, as shown by Figure VII, is remaining stable, as a whole. There are increases in some occupational groups but no increases in the better paying jobs such as skilled, semi-professional, or professional occupations. There is, however, a significant decrease in the number of private household workers.

During the survey of the community of Sapulpa, members of the community were asked if they could foresee any changes in the occupational status of Negroes in the near future. Seventy-four white members of the community reported an affirmative answer while 36 gave a negative answer. Sixteen Negroes of the community reported in the affirmative while four gave a negative answer.

When the members of the community were asked if they would support a law requiring employment on the basis of qualification, regardless of race, 30 white citizens strongly approved such a law, 37 approved it with reservation, 23 disapproved such a law with reservations, and 20 strongly disapproved such a law. Of 20 Negro people interviewed, 19 strongly approved of such a law requiring employment of people on the basis of their qualifications and regardless of their race and only one Negro citizen was strongly against the enactment of a law of this type.

These statistics imply that a majority of the citizens of Sapulpa believe that the occupational status of Negroes will change in the near future and that a majority of citizens apparently are willing to support laws that would require the employment of Negro people on their merits and regardless of their race.

Effect of Occupations on the Life of the Community. Sapulpa is mainly an industrial city and the industries are diversified with several plants contributing to the basic economy of the city. There are two glass plants in the city. One of these plants makes glass containers; the other, glass tableware. There is a large brick and tile manufacturing plant, oil field equipment manufacturers, steel tank fabricators, a meat packing plant, and an artware pottery plant plus several miscellaneous small industries. In the area near Sapulpa, there are four major oil companies which employ a number of the citizens of Sapulpa. Also many members of the community commute to Tulsa where they are employed in the aircraft plant, oil refineries, railroad yards, steel mills, and many other types of occupations.

Due to the nearness of Tulsa, a city of approximately 210,000 people, the pace of life of Sapulpa is geared to that of Tulsa. Both

cities are dependent, not only upon manufacturing and the petroleum industry for their economy. Entertainment, recreation, and other advantages, that normally would not be available in a city of 15,000 citizens, can be found by citizens of Chicago in the nearby city of Pease. Therefore, the pace of life of the city of Chicago is greatly influenced by the presence of industry and the presence of the second largest city in Oklahoma.

Comparison of Housing for the Races of the Community. Table IX

gives a comparison of the number of persons per room for the white and non-white occupied dwelling units. The statistics used in this table were taken from the 1950 U. S. Census of Housing. In 1950, there were 3,626 occupied white dwelling units and 195 occupied non-white dwelling units.

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM FOR OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS IN 1950 BY RACE

Persons Per Room	White Units	Per Cent	Non-White Units	Per Cent
1.00 or less	2969	81.9	350	70.7
1.01 to 1.50	353	9.8	53	10.7
1.51 or more	255	7.1	89	17.0
Not reported	17	1.1	4	.8

Table IX shows there is a difference between the number of white and non-white persons per room of occupied dwelling units when the number per room reaches 1.51 or more. Ten and seven-tenths per cent more of the non-white dwellings have 1.51 or more persons per room than do the white dwellings.

There were 221 white dwellings reported as dilapidated in the 1950 Census of Housing. This was 6.1 per cent of the total number of white dwellings. Fifteen and four-tenths per cent of the non-white dwellings were considered dilapidated or 76 out of 895 dwellings.

Of the 221 white dwellings reported dilapidated, there were 129 lacking hot water, private toilet or bath. This is 5.8 per cent of the total white dwelling units. Seventy-five dwellings or 15.2 per cent of the non-white dwelling units reported dilapidated were lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.

Of the 105 non-white dwelling units reported in the 1950 Census of Housing, only 26.1 per cent of the dwellings had hot and cold water piped inside the structure. Twenty-five and three-tenths per cent had cold water only piped inside the structure and 26.9 per cent had no piped running water.

Eighteen and four-tenths per cent of the non-white dwellings had exclusive use of a flush toilet inside the structure. Nine and seven-tenths per cent of the dwellings shared a flush toilet inside a structure and 70.7 per cent of the dwellings had other toilet facilities including privies. Four-tenths per cent of the dwellings had no toilets.

In comparison, 74.4 per cent of the white dwellings had hot and cold water piped inside the structure. Eleven and six-tenths per cent had cold water only piped inside the structure and 4 per cent had piped water outside the dwelling. Ten per cent of the dwellings had no piped running water.

Sixty-five and four-tenths per cent of the white occupied dwellings had exclusive use of a flush toilet inside the structure. Ten and eight-tenths per cent of the dwellings shared a flush toilet inside the structure while 22.9 per cent of the dwellings had other toilet facilities including privies. Nine-tenths per cent of the white occupied dwellings had no toilet facilities.

The median value of one-dwelling unit structures in owner-occupied units, as stated in the 1950 Census of Housing was \$3,904 for white dwellings and \$1,239 for non-white dwellings.

The preceding Table and statistics show that generally the non-white dwelling units have more persons per room, have fewer plumbing facilities, and a much lower value than do the white occupied dwelling units. These crowded conditions and unsanitary facilities of Negro homes in Sapulpa may be contributing factors to the current decrease of the Negro population.

Economic Mobility of the Population of the Community. There appears to be little, if any, economic mobility among the Negroes of Sapulpa. The main industries hiring Negroes are the glass plants and brick yard. Negro leaders report there is little oil field work for Negroes in the area surrounding Sapulpa. There are some commuting to Tulsa to work in the steel mills and railroad yards. The majority of the occupations engaged in by Negroes are laboring types of occupations with little chance for advancement with the exception of the Negro teachers, ministers, and a few retail trade businessmen. Lateral mobility is possible among these laboring type occupations but vertical mobility would be nearly impossible for the great majority.

Lateral and vertical mobility among the members of the white population of Sapulpa would appear to depend upon the individual, his education, initiative, and personality.

Level of Education in the Community. Table X gives a comparison of the educational level of the white and non-white races of Sapulpa. The Table was prepared from statistics found in the 1950 U. S. Census of

Population. The statistics represent persons in the community who are 25 years old and older. In this classification there were 6,595 white members and 875 non-white members. The median school years completed for the white race was 9.3 years and for the non-white races, 8.2 years.

The highest percentage of the white population is found in the group that finished the twelfth year of school as shown in Table X. The largest percentage of the non-white population is to be found in the 1 through 4 years of schooling category.

TABLE X

EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE POPULATION OF SAPULPA IN 1950 BY RACE

School Year	White	Per Cent	Non-white	Per Cent
No School	100	1.5	40	4.6
1-4 years	635	9.6	160	18.3
5 and 6 years	610	9.3	120	13.7
7 years	500	7.6	80	9.1
8 years	1170	17.7	145	16.6
9-11 years	1245	18.9	145	16.6
12 years	1410	21.4	105	12.0
13-15 years	470	7.1	25	2.9
16 years or more	380	5.8	45	5.1
Not reported	75	1.1	19	1.1

Fifty-eight per cent of the white population is found in the eighth to twelfth grade educational level, while 45.2 per cent of the non-white population is found in this group.

The white population has 15.9 per cent of its members with schooling beyond the twelfth grade, while only 8 per cent of the non-white population of Sapulpa has had formal education beyond the high school level. The non-white members of the community reporting 16 years or more of schooling are composed mostly of Negro teachers and ministers. Negro leaders reported there were no Negro doctors or attorneys in Sapulpa.

The non-white population of Sapulpa compares favorably with the white population, percentage wise, in the 16 years or more of schooling educational level and the 8 through 11 years of schooling level. However, there is considerable difference in the percentage of whites and non-whites that only completed grades in the 1 through 6 year classification. There is also a great difference in the per cent of whites that finish high school and the per cent of non-whites that finish the twelfth grade.

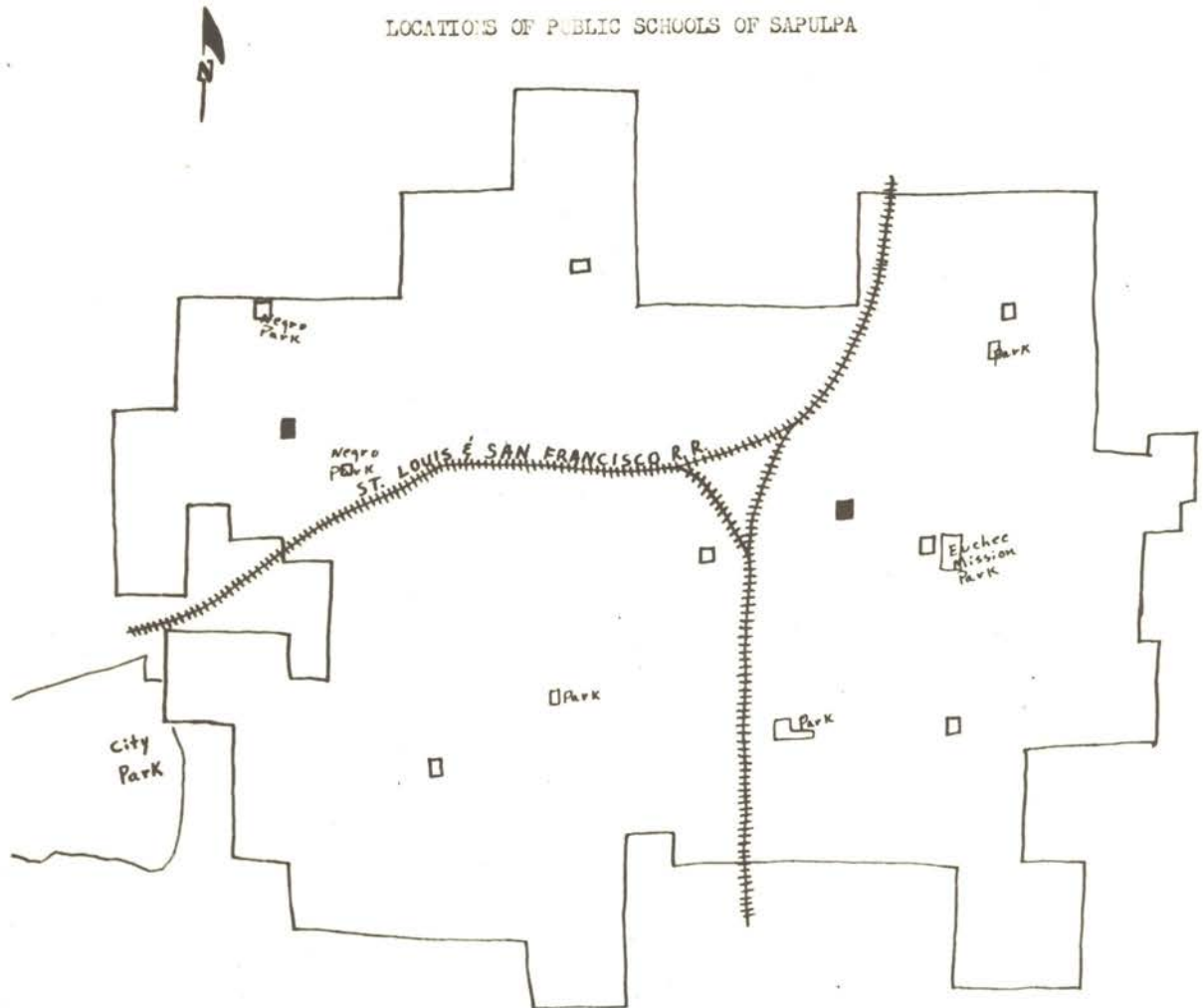
A large majority of the members of the community who were interviewed during the random survey reported that they could foresee changes in the educational status of Negroes in the near future. One hundred and three people of the 130 interviewed listed this attitude.

Location of Public Schools in the Community. Figure III shows the locations of the public schools of Sapulpa. The black squares represent high schools and the white squares represent elementary schools.

There is one separate school in Sapulpa that cares for all grade levels of Negro students. It is located near the center of the Negro district. There are 6 white elementary schools located inside the city limits and 1 white high school. These schools are located to serve the most densely populated areas of the white residential districts.

Since the Negro population of Sapulpa lives in a segregated district, there is not likely to be any large groups of Negro students attending white schools as long as students attend schools within the school boundary zone. There are Negroes who live on the fringe of white districts that might come within the boundaries of white elementary school zones. There are also Negroes who live outside the city limits to the east that might attend the white schools.

FIGURE IV
LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SAPULPA



Legend



High Schools



Elementary Schools

Other Educational Agencies in the Community. There is 1 Catholic parochial grade school in Sapulpa. There is also a veterans' trades school. These are the only private educational agencies existent in the community. There is no demand for correspondence, business, and technical schools due to the nearness of Tulsa. Sapulpa once supported a municipal junior college, but it closed during World War II and did not reopen. In Tulsa there are parochial high schools, private elementary and high schools, and a university of higher learning, all of which are available to Sapulpa residents.

Role of the Church in the Community. The writer wrote to 12 Ministers of Sapulpa asking them to state the role that the church played in their community. Six of the Ministers replied and the majority of them held the belief that the role of the church was mainly accommodative. They believed that the church was a help to the people of the community rather than occupying a dominant role in their lives.

Comparison of Church Denominations in the Community. Forty-one churches were found in Sapulpa representing 21 denominations. There are 10 Baptist churches in the city, 2 of these being Negro churches. There are 4 Methodist churches, 2 of these being Negro churches. The Church of God is represented by 5 churches and 2 of these are Negro congregations.

These are the largest churches in the city with the Baptist church believed to have the largest membership of both the Negro and white races. The Methodist church is believed to be the next largest in membership of both races.

At the present time, Negroes and whites attend separate churches

although several ministers indicated they were in favor of integrated churches and expected their churches to be desegregated in the future.

Relationship of Other Institutions in the Community Concerning Moral Influences. The writer could find little evidence that the newspapers of Sapulpa have exerted any influence on moral issues in the community. One newspaper does carry a column devoted to civic needs and improvements but very little on moral standards.

The writer has observed that a newspaper of nearby Tulsa, the "Tulsa Tribune," has carried editorials concerning liquor, graft, and gambling in Creek County of which Sapulpa is the County Seat. This newspaper has a wide circulation in Sapulpa and has probably an influence on its citizens.

Types of Commercial, Educational, and Other Recreation in the Community. The City of Sapulpa maintains City Park which is composed of 120 acres of picnic grounds, a swimming pool, a golf course, horseshoe courts, a baseball field, tennis courts, and rodeo grounds. The city also maintains Reed Park which has $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of picnic grounds and a wading pool. A softball field and tennis courts are provided at Ruchee Mission School grounds. These facilities are used by the white population of Sapulpa although some events held at these parks are attended by Negroes on a "jim-crow" basis.

Two parks are available for Negro use. One of these parks comprises several acres and is located to the northwest of the Negro section. It is only equipped with a baseball screen. The other park is equipped with swings, picnic tables, and a slide. At the time the writer observed these Negro parks, they were in poor state of upkeep while the parks maintained primarily for the white residents of Sapulpa were in

satisfactory condition. Location of Sapulpa's parks may be seen in Figure III.

Oaks Country Club is located near Sapulpa and has a white, private membership. An 18 hole golf course is available at the country club.

Sapulpa has 3 indoor motion picture theaters with 2,400 seats and 1 drive-in theater providing space for 400 cars. The indoor theaters are segregated against Negroes while there is no segregation at the drive-in theater.

Located in the city are 3 billiard and pool parlors, 1 of which is a Negro business. There is a bowling alley and 2 domino parlors. These recreation centers are all segregated except for the 1 owned by Negroes.

Sapulpa has a public library, a library at the Negro school, and 2 libraries located in white schools. These libraries have a combined total of 16,428 volumes.

Fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, and water skiing are available near Sapulpa. There are 3 lakes and numerous small streams and wooded areas in the local area.

Citizens of Sapulpa also have available to them the various recreation places and amusements of nearby Tulsa. The various spectator sports may be seen at the University of Tulsa as well as commercial athletics operated by private owners. Various plays, shows, opera, etc. are presented in Tulsa at various times. These recreational opportunities are either segregated or are on a "jim-crow" basis for Negroes.

Comparison of Arrests Made by Police in the Community With Respect to Race. Table XI was composed from statistics made available to the writer by the Chief of Sapulpa police. This Table gives an account of

the different arrests, other than minor traffic violations, made in Sapulpa during 1954. There were 614 arrests made during this period of which 503 were arrests of whites and 111 were arrests of Negroes.

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE IN SAPULPA DURING 1954 BY RACE

Nature of Offense	White	Per Cent	Negro	Per Cent
Drunk	299	59.40	56	50.50
Grave Assault	2	.39	1	.90
Burglary	5	.99	1	.90
Larceny	3	.59	1	.90
Assault & Battery	18	3.56	4	3.60
Liquor Laws	1	.19	3	2.70
Disorderly Conduct	72	14.31	9	8.10
Gambling	0	0	12	10.80
Drunk Driving	39	7.75	15	13.50
Investigation	17	3.37	3	2.70
Miscellaneous	40	7.95	6	5.40
Auto Theft	2	.39	0	0
Concealed Weapon	1	.19	0	0
Vagrancy	4	.79	0	0

Table XI shows that the number of Negro and white arrests compare, percentage wise, within a few points of each other except for violation of liquor laws where Negro arrests ran 2.51 per cent higher than for whites. White arrests for disorderly conduct were 6.21 per cent higher than Negro arrests on the same charge and while there were no arrests of whites for gambling, this charge accounted for 10.80 per cent of all Negro arrests. Negroes arrested for drunk driving accounted for 13.50 per cent of total Negro arrests while there were 7.95 per cent of white arrests made on this charge, a difference of 5.55 per cent. There were no arrests of Negroes for auto theft, carrying of a concealed weapon, or vagrancy while these crimes accounted for 1.37 per cent of white arrests.

It is interesting to note that being drunk accounted for the largest

per cent of both Negro and white arrests. Disorderly conduct accounted for the next largest per cent of white arrests and drunk driving was the charge that the next largest percentage of Negroes were arrested for.

Police authorities of Sapulpa reported that the majority of Negro arrests were made in the Negro section of the city. There is no certain section of the city that is known as a delinquency area. Crime rates, calculated by the writer, based on the number of arrests made in Sapulpa during 1954, shows 80.5 arrests per 1,000 of the Negro population and 44.2 arrests per 1,000 of the white population.

This indicates, on the surface, a greater unwillingness to abide by the law on the part of the Negro population of the community. However, additional factors must be considered such as the attitudes of white police officers toward Negroes. Sapulpa does not have Negro officers. Would a Negro be more likely to be arrested for a minor misdemeanor than a white person? Table XI also shows that the majority of Negro arrests were misdemeanors of a minor nature.

Health and Medical Facilities of the Community. Health and medical facilities of Sapulpa are composed of the Sapulpa City Hospital with 25 beds and 8 doctors, Garry Clinic with 15 beds and 2 doctors, and the Simpson-Loesher Clinic with 2 doctors. The latter clinic does not have facilities for overnight patients. The County Health Department also provides medical service for the community of which many Negroes take advantage. Three osteopathic physicians and surgeons, and 2 chiropractic doctors complete the medical services of Sapulpa. The close proximity of Tulsa hospitals and doctors provides additional facilities when needed by the community.

Negro leaders report that the Sapulpa City Hospital is segregated,

but that Negroes are provided for in the basement of the hospital. They also reported that Curry Clinic accepts Negroes on the same basis as whites. At the time of this writing, there were no known Negro doctors practicing in Sapulpa.

Local, State, and National Organizations of the Community. Civic organizations to be found in Sapulpa are as follows: Business and Professional Women's Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Lions, Pilot, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Colored Chamber of Commerce, Colored Women's Chamber of Commerce, and the Sapulpa Business Men's Association.

Fraternal organizations are: WFO Elks, DeMolay, Rainbow Girls, Rebekah, Knights Templar, Anurath, Odd Fellows, Eastern Star, Masonic Lodge (Negro and white), Scottish Rite Club, and Knights of Pythias.

There are the usual community chest agency organizations of the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Red Cross, Junior Red Cross, Salvation Army, and the YMCA.

Other organizations include 2 American Legion groups (Negro and white), Veterans of Foreign Wars, Parent-Teachers Association, Creek County Bar Association, Child Psychology Club, Parent-Child Psychology Club, Sapulpa Rodeo Club, Community Welfare Association, Ministerial Alliance, Sapulpa Garden Club, Sapulpa Youth Council, Square Dance Club, War Dads, Epsilon Sigma Alpha sorority, Quarterback Club, and the Junior Youth Center.

The Community as a Social Structure

Wilson and Kolb¹¹ state that the following criteria have been

¹¹Logan Wilson and William L. Kolb, Sociological Analysis. (New York City, New York, 1949) p. 430.

abstracted from a comparative study of numerous social systems and are commonly used as the main bases of valuation of differences of individuals: (1) membership in a kinship unit (by birth or marriage), (2) personal qualities (sex, age, beauty, intelligence, ethnic origin, and so forth), (3) achievements, (4) possessions, (5) authority, and (6) power.

The writer has attempted to use these criteria in explaining the social structure of the community of Sapulpa. This explanation will, of necessity, be in general terms as it is not the purpose of this study to give a detailed account of the social structure of the community. A knowledge of the social structure is needed, however, in order to get an overall picture of the sociological aspects of the community.

Social Classes of the White Race of the Community. The social classes of Sapulpa will be described as "lower," "middle," and "upper." The "upper" classes of the white population are made up of the established business people, professional people, and the administrative officers of the various industries located in Sapulpa. These people satisfy the criteria necessary to maintain their status as the upper classes of Sapulpa.

The "middle" classes of Sapulpa's white population are largely composed of the people employed by the "upper" classes in skilled, "white collar," and the various other lines of employment in the community not considered to be a laboring type of work. Also, some small business owners would be included in these classes.

The "lower" classes of the white race of the community are made up of members of the laboring occupations, welfare cases, and the people who do not have the necessary qualifications to place them in a higher class.

There is not a certain section of the community that could be described as a wholly "upper" class residential district although there is a tendency for this class to generally locate in the southern part of the city. The "middle" classes also strive to live in the southern part of the city while the north and northeastern areas are occupied by the "lower" classes. The above statements are based on observations made by the writer as to the type of residences located in the various areas of the community.

Generally, it can be said that the degree of wealth, education, membership in kinship units, and power are the criteria that separates the different social classes of the white population of Sepulpa.

Social Classes of the Negro Race of the Community. The social classes of the Negro race will be defined as "lower," "middle," and "upper" as the white classes were. The "upper" classes of the Negro race are composed of the college graduates, ministers, and business people that have possessions which are an important factor in determining class status among the Negro members of the community.

The "middle" classes are composed of Negroes that have employment that is steady and that brings a higher income than the "lower" class Negro receives. This would include all types of laborers and semi-skilled workers.

The "lower" classes are composed of the segment of the population that work at odd-jobs, seasonal workers, welfare cases, part-time job holders, and that part of the population that is unemployed.

There is not a section of the Negro district that could be designated as a residence area for any particular social class. "Lower" class residences will be found side by side with "middle" and "upper"

class residences.

The degree of wealth, possessions, and education determines the status of social class among the Negro population even to a greater extent than among the white population.

Comparison of the Negro and White Social Structures. A caste system exists between the Negro and white races of Sapulpa. Social, residential, economic, political, educational, legal, religious, associational, and recreational barriers keep the two races from being equal in social status.

The "upper" classes of the Negro race are made up of only a few individuals with the majority of the Negro population being in the "lower" classes due to economic reasons and the other barriers imposed by the caste system. There is less chance of vertical mobility among the Negroes which is also due to the caste system. Vertical mobility is more easily accomplished among white social classes, but the amount of movement is limited by economic, social, and personal qualities of the individual.

The different social classes of the Negro race are less easily defined than those of the white race because the per capita incomes, residential areas, years of education attained, and the number of possessions are not separated between classes as widely as those of the white social classes.

Social Stratification of the Community. The basis on which the writer made a study of the social stratification of the community of Sapulpa is on the statements of Davis and Moore¹⁵ who state that the

¹⁵ Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore, "Some Principles of Stratification," American Sociological Review, X (April, 1945) 242.

main functional necessity explaining the universal presence of stratification is precisely the requirement faced by any society of placing and motivating individuals in the social structure. Davis and Moore¹⁶ also state that in-so-far as there is a difference between one system of stratification and another, it is attributable to whatever factors affect the two determinants of differential reward---namely, functional importance and scarcity of personnel.

The caste system keeps the Negroes of Sapulpa from competing with the white population for many of the positions offered in the social structure as a whole. Negroes are required to fill the less essential positions with the key positions of the political, economic, and educational functions being handled by members of the white race.

The degree to which individuals of the white population meet the criteria used by Wilson and Kolb, for evaluating individual differences, determines the position in which the community places them in the social structure. The functional importance of the business, professional, and administrative citizens of the community and the scarcity of personnel to occupy these positions gives this group the highest rank in the social structure.

The middle classes of the white population are stratified into a group whose training and individual differences have not, at the time, qualified them for higher positions. A larger group of personnel exists at the middle class level because the requirements are not as high as those of professional and administrative positions.

The social stratification of the community places at the lowest

¹⁶Ibid., p. 244

rank the members of the community who have had the least amount of training and have measured up to fewer criteria for qualification in a higher group. This group, which includes laborers, unskilled workers, welfare cases, and other similar groups has the least amount of importance attached to it by the community.

The functional importance of the ministers, business people, and college trained members of the Negro race stratifies these people in the social structure of the Negro population. Negroes in this group are even more scarce than in the white population and this stratifies this group even more.

The middle class Negroes gain prestige due to their possessions and economic livelihood over the lower ranking Negroes who have the least amount of training and personal qualifications among the members of the community. The lack of steady employment and income gives these items a functional importance that aids in the stratification of the Negro society of Sapulpa.

The Social Processes of Competition, Conflict, Accommodation, and Assimilation in the Community. The barriers which exist, due to the caste system of the white and Negro races of Sapulpa, limits the amount of competition between the races for socio-economic positions. There is no competition among the professional members of both races at the present time due to the nonexistence of Negro attorneys and physicians and the fact that teachers and ministers of both races have their own respective schools and churches. There is very little competition among the races in the groups that include foremen, white collar workers, etc. because of the scarcity of Negroes in these areas. The probable area of greatest competition between the races is in the field of lowest economic reward,

that is, among the laboring classes where Negroes and whites compete for the same employment.

No major outbreaks of conflict were reported to the writer by Negro or white leaders of the community. A racial conflict which may have had important implication for the community of Sapulpa occurred in 1921 in nearby Tulsa when a riot broke out over the alleged attack of a Negro on a white girl. This riot caused property damage of approximately two million dollars and the city of Tulsa was under martial law for two days. Apparently the real cause of this outbreak was the growing equality of Negroes who were working in the oil fields and refineries in this area. Even today, there are few Negro workers in the oil industry which operates in the area surrounding Tulsa and Sapulpa.

The social process of accommodation exists in the community of Sapulpa where the white and Negro population live together in the same city while the various barriers between the two races permits only the minimum amount of social contact, toleration, and cooperation. This process can be described as a super-ordinate, sub-ordinate type of accommodation. The white population of the community keeps intact the strict barriers of the caste system, such as living in a certain section of the city, limiting Negroes to certain lines of work, and imposing strict social controls.

The social process of assimilation between the two races has not developed to a very high degree in Sapulpa. The caste barriers prevent the association of Negroes and whites in the society of the community, equal competition for the economic positions offered in the city, and in most instances, living in the same neighborhood. There are a few instances of cooperation between races reported to the writer. In some

instances Negro leaders are invited to civic meetings to discuss items that deal with their section of the city and white leaders are invited to attend meetings of Negroes when the Negroes desire to gain the cooperation of white leaders on some matter. In the fringe areas of the Negro district there exists the possibility of cooperation between individual members of the white and Negro race where both members live in close contact with each other.

TABLE XII

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE SOCIAL DISTANCE BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITES BY RACE

Race	Social Distance Scale							Total
	Close kinship	Clubs as chums	Employment in same work	Citizenship in U.S.	Exclude from community	Visitor only to country	Exclude from U.S. entirely	
White	1	3	20	77	3	1	5	110
Negro	3	3	6	8				20
Total	4	6	26	85	3	1	5	130

Table XII shows the social distance between Negroes and whites as measured by a social distance scale included in the questionnaire used in the random survey of the community of Sapulpa. Members of the community who were interviewed were asked to indicate which of the following categories members of their community would be willing to admit Negroes to: (1) close kinship by marriage, (2) clubs as personal chums, (3) employment in their same line of work, (4) citizenship in the United

States including full voting rights, etc., (5) exclude not from the United States, but from our community, (6) as a visitor only to this country, or (7) would like to exclude Negroes from the United States entirely.

It is seen that the largest number of whites and Negroes indicated that most members of the community would be willing to admit Negroes to citizenship in the United States. Twenty whites reported they felt that most members of the community would be willing to admit Negroes to employment in their same line of work. Only a few whites indicated other categories.

The largest number of Negroes listed citizenship in the United States as the place where most members of the community would be willing to accept Negroes. The next largest number reported employment in their same line of work. Three Negroes reported that they felt that most members of their community would be willing to accept Negroes to close kinship by marriage and three listed clubs as personal chums.

Degree of Social Control through Law, Mores, and Institutions in the Community. Social control is defined by Ogburn and Niskoff¹⁷ as "the pattern of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules." Social control will then be influenced by the type of living that is shown in a community.

The community of Sapulpa with a population 13,031 citizens has tended to grow away from the primary type of group living where a community is small enough for the majority of the members to know each

¹⁷William F. Ogburn and Meyer F. Niskoff, Sociology. (Boston, Massachusetts, 1946) p. 265.

other. Cooley¹⁸ states that "primary groups are marked by direct, face-to-face association." This could be true only in the home and neighborhood in a community with a population as large as Sapulpa has. Sapulpa has grown from a small community with primary group living to a community in which group living is secondary and contact is casual and indirect.

The growth of the community has tended to cause the informal controls of a community with primary group living to be changed to formal controls enacted through governments of the city, county, state, and nation. Laws have been enacted that force the citizens of the community to install sewer facilities to their homes, send their children to school, pay a tax on their incomes to the national government, etc. The early settlers of Sapulpa saw the necessity for law enforcement officers as their community grew.

All social controls in the community are not formal for mores and institutions still exert much control over traditions and customs. For example, mores dictate what part of the community Negroes must reside in and what occupations they shall be allowed to engage in. They also dictate that most businesses should close their doors on Sunday. These mores are supported, for the most part, by the institutions of the community such as the churches, businesses, government, and family groups.

Power System Within the Community

Policy Makers of the Community. Interviews with interested citizens of the community and observation by the writer indicated that the Chamber of Commerce, civic clubs, and newspapers were the dominant policy makers in the city of Sapulpa. An example of this policy making is a study

¹⁸ Charles H. Cooley, Social Organization. (New York City, New York, 1909) p. 23.

made by the Chamber of Commerce of improvements needed in the city. Civic clubs were asked to suggest needed improvements and these suggestions were compiled and a list of items that needed to be acted on was released by the Chamber of Commerce. The citizens interviewed reported that most of the decisions affecting the community were enacted in this manner although from time to time the newspapers of the city carried editorials citing the need for certain activities and improvements within the community.

The fact that the Chamber of Commerce, which appears to be the chief policy-maker within the community, is made up mainly of businessmen and professional people would indicate that the "upper" social classes of the community are responsible for making decisions which affect the entire community.

People Who Carry Out Policy in the Community. The Chamber of Commerce, after being the starting point for suggesting and causing decisions to be made, is also largely responsible for carrying out these decisions. Committees are set up through this organization to appear before other groups to explain the program and gain support for it.

The Degree to Which Community Members Will Follow Leaders Decisions. Leaders of the community of Sapulpa reported to the writer that in the past few years the members of the community have voted for and supported the programs of improvement of the Chamber of Commerce, schools, and city government. Mr. Newman, Superintendent of Sapulpa Schools, reported that on the last school bond election, for bonds totaling \$195,000, the vote was in favor of bond issue 1,406-26.

Table XIII was composed from the survey of 130 citizens of Sapulpa

made by the writer. The Table shows the response given by the members of the community interviewed during this survey as to how far they would go along with leaders of their community regarding decisions concerning segregation.

TABLE XIII

WILLINGNESS OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO FOLLOW
LEADERS DECISIONS ON SEGREGATION BY RACE

Category	White	Negro	Total
Go along completely	22	5	27
Depends upon decisions	44	10	54
Make own decisions	33	4	37
Undecided	11	1	12
Total	110	20	130

Table XIII shows that on the subject of segregation where emotions and prejudices play an important part a large number of both Negroes and whites preferred to wait until a decision was made before deciding whether or not they would give their support. This group, which indicated that their support would depend upon the decisions made, composed 41.54 per cent of the total group interviewed. Twenty-eight and forty-six hundredths per cent of the people interviewed reported that they would make their own decisions on this subject. Twenty and seventy-seven hundredths per cent of the members of the community surveyed reported they would follow the decisions of the leaders of their community completely and 9.23 per cent reported they were undecided on whether they would follow their leaders' decisions or not.

The results of Table XIII indicate that a number of community members are waiting to see what the leaders decide to do about the segregation question. These people are apparently waiting to hear the facts of the issue and then make up their minds whether to follow the decisions of the leaders or not. The type of educational program the community

Leaders have through community agencies such as the churches, newspapers, civic clubs would have a great influence on this group of people concerning their following the decisions made by community leaders.

Values and Standards of the Community

The writer wrote 12 ministers of churches in Sapulpa with regard to this section of the study. The writer received 6 answers from various ministers of different denominations including that of a Negro minister. The letter requesting this information of the ministers may be seen in Appendix B. The writer feels that the ministers of a community who are daily in contact with members of their congregation should know the most about the values and standards that the community holds.

Values and Standards Held by Community Members. Material standards were reported high on the list of values held by community members. Social, economic, and business standards as well as community mores were listed.

Educational, social, religious, and economic values were the main classifications in which the ministers believed the people of the community were vitally interested.

Things for Which People of Community Strive. All the answers received by the writer were essentially the same. The ministers report that they were of the opinion that the members of the community are striving to better their living and working conditions. They strive to gain a sense of security through better wages and finer homes. The next thing in their lives, believe the ministers, for which most community members strive is the social companionship of others and recreation of all types. Last, the ministers reported that most people desire to live a good life in the church.

Attitudes Toward Negroes Attending Church With Whites. One indication of the values and standards which the community members hold regarding segregation is the degree to which members of the community approve of Negroes attending church with whites. Table XIV shows the attitudes of the citizens of this question. The data for this table was taken during the random survey of the community.

TABLE XIV

ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGROES ATTENDING CHURCH WITH WHITES BY RACE

Race	Attitudes				Total
	Strongly Approve	Approve	Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	
White	19	30	30	31	110
Negro	13	2	2	3	20
Total	32	32	32	34	130

The data of Table XIV indicates that the majority of Negroes strongly approve of attending church with members of the white race. Only 5 of the 20 Negroes interviewed expressed disapproval.

Members of the white race were almost evenly divided among the different attitudes except the "strongly approve of Negroes attending church with whites" attitude.

Section of Nation and State with Which the Community Identifies Itself. The community of Sapulpa would probably be inclined to identify itself with the section of the state that is more industrial than agricultural. The writer points out the pride with which the Chamber of Commerce and leaders of the community emphasize their diversified industries in the community. Being near to Tulsa the community naturally identifies itself with the cosmopolitan aspects of that city.

A question of the survey attempted to get the members of the community to identify themselves with a section of the nation. In reply

to how near their position was to leaders of the deep South as expressed by their attitude on segregation, 30 reported their position was very close, 25 reported fairly close, 18 said their positions were very much different, and 37 reported they could not go along with leaders of the deep South. Eighteen were undecided. This indicates that the community is on the border line and identifies itself neither with the North or South on the question of segregation.

CHAPTER IV

A SURVEY OF ATTITUDES REGARDING INTEGRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The data presented in this chapter were obtained from a random survey of the population of Sequalpa. The purpose of this survey was to determine the attitudes held by members of the population toward the integration of the public schools.

It is realized that due to the small size of the sample taken that definite conclusions cannot be made but it is believed that implications can be drawn from the data as to the general attitudes of the population toward integration of the public schools.

Table IV through Table XXIII is concerned with the attitudes of the population in regard to question 15 of the questionnaire used in the survey which is as follows: "In view of the recent Supreme Court decision on segregation, how do you feel this decision should be worked out in your community?" The following areas were studied with regard to the above question: attitudes by (1) city versus, (2) race and sex, (3) marital status, (4) age, (5) occupation, (6) length of time in the community, (7) parenthood, (8) level of education, (9) level of income, and (10) church denomination.

Other data presented in this chapter concerns the attitudes of the population toward how the Supreme Court has handled the problem of segregation; whether newspapers, school authorities, church leaders, and restaurants, theaters, and swimming pools will accept the Supreme Court decision immediately or wait for further developments; to what

extent the population will support the public schools if non-segregated; and the anticipated grade level where the problem of mixing students will be most acute.

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by City Wards. There are 5 wards in the city of Sapulpa. The boundaries of these wards can be seen on the map on page 30. Ward number 1 includes most of the business district of the community and a few dwelling units. A few Negroes live in ward 1 but the majority of the residents are whites. Ward 2 is made up largely of Negroes while wards 3, 4, and 5 are almost completely composed of white residents.

TABLE XV

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY CITY WARDS

Attitudes	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	4	17	3	4	9	37
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.	1	1	2			4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	9	6	17	7	31	70
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude all Negroes.		2	10	2	5	19
Total	14	26	32	13	45	130

The results of the sampling of attitudes by city wards are given in Table XV. It is seen that the majority of the persons comprising the sample in wards 1, 3, 4, and 5 express the attitude of leaving the situation as it now stands as long as legal practice permits.

Only in ward 2 did the majority of the persons in the sample indicate the attitude of permitting both Negro teachers and children to enter

white schools. It should be remembered the majority of the residents of ward 2 are Negroes.

In ward 3, 10 of the 32 samples indicated the attitude of placing the public schools into the hands of private corporations which would have the legal right to exclude all Negroes.

Only 4 of the 130 persons included in the sampling expressed the attitude of allowing Negro children to enter white schools but to exclude Negro teachers.

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Race and Sex. It is seen from Table XVI that all male and female members of the Negro race, except 2, expressed the attitude of opening the white schools to both Negro teachers and children.

TABLE XVI

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY RACE AND SEX

Attitudes	White		Negro		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools	10	9	6	12	37
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.		3		1	4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	27	43			70
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude all Negroes.	3	15		1	19
Total	40	70	6	14	130

The majority, 63.6 per cent, of the white males and females indicated the attitude of keeping the situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.

Twenty-five per cent of the white males expressed the attitude of

opening the white schools to Negro teachers and children while 12.9 per cent of the white females declared this attitude.

Twenty-one and four-tenths per cent of the white females proclaimed the attitude of placing the public schools into the hands of private corporations while 7.5 per cent of the white males voiced this attitude.

Only 3 white females and 1 Negro female indicated the attitude of opening white schools to Negro children while excluding Negro teachers.

TABLE XVII

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY MARITAL STATUS

Attitudes	Married	Single	Other	Total
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	26	1	10	37
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.	4			4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	65	3	2	70
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude all Negroes.	14	2	3	19
Total	109	6	15	130

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Marital Status. Table XVII above shows that 59.6 per cent of the married people interviewed expressed the attitude of keeping the situation as it now stands as long as legal practice allows. Twenty-three and nine-tenths per cent preferred the attitude of opening the white schools to Negro children and teachers. Twelve and eight-tenths per cent indicated the attitude of placing schools into the hands of private corporations with the legal right to exclude all Negroes and 3.7 per cent voiced the attitude of opening the white schools to Negro children but excluding Negro teachers.

Only 6 single persons were interviewed and 3 of these preferred to leave the situation as it stands, 2 indicated the attitude of placing the schools into the hands of private corporations, and 1 person listed the attitude of opening the white schools to Negro teachers and children.

The "other" category seen in Table XVII includes the people interviewed who were widows or widowers.

Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of these people indicated the attitude of opening the white schools to Negro teachers and children. The attitude of keeping the situation as it now stands was expressed by 13.33 per cent and 20 per cent voiced the attitude of placing the public schools into the hands of private corporations.

TABLE XVIII

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY AGE

Attitudes	17-21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Tot.
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	2	4	9	10	5	4	3	37
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.			1	2		1		4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	1	11	19	11	11	12	5	70
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude Negroes.	1	6	2	1	3	3	3	19
Total	4	21	31	24	19	20	11	130

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Age. The data of Table XVIII shows the age groups of 31-40 and 41-50 indicated the most support for the attitude of opening white schools to Negro teachers and children. The

age group of 17-21 also supported this attitude with 2 of the 4 people interviewed in this age group expressing the above attitude.

The attitude of maintaining segregated schools as long as the law will permit was favored by the majority of the people interviewed in all age groups with the exception of the 17-21 age group.

Two of the 4 samples that listed the attitude of opening white schools to Negro children but to exclude Negro teachers were in the 41-50 age group while there was 1 each in the 31-40 and 61-70 age group.

The number of samples showing approval of the attitude of enacting legislation to place public schools into the hands of private corporations was about evenly distributed among all age groups with the exception of the group composed of people in the 21-30 age category. Twenty-eight and six-tenths per cent of this group was in favor of placing the public schools into the hands of private corporations.

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Occupations. It is evident when Table XIX is examined that the attitude of maintaining segregated schools as long as the law permits is favored by a majority of the people in each occupational group except that of professional, technical, and kindred workers.

Some interesting items can be drawn from Table XIX. The people interviewed who gave their occupations in the professional, technical, and kindred categories were evenly divided between the attitudes of allowing Negro teachers and children to enter white schools and leaving the situation as it now stands as long as legal practice will permit. One member who listed this category desired to open white schools to Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.

The only farmer or farm manager interviewed gave approval to the attitude of passing legislation to place the public schools into the hands of private corporations with the legal right to exclude all Negroes.

TABLE XIX

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY OCCUPATION

Attitudes	Occupations									
	Prof., tech. & kindred Farmers	Managers except farm Clerical and sales	Housewives	Craftsmen and foremen	Operatives	Service	Laborers	Retired	Total	
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	3	1 4	18	1	2	3	5	37		
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.	1	1	2					4		
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	3	4 6	3 4	4	1 4	7	7	70		
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude Negroes.	1		12	2	2	1	1	19		
Total	7	1 5 11	66	7	3	7 11	12	130		

Four of 5 managers, officials, or proprietors reported the attitude of leaving schools segregated as long as legal practice permits.

Twelve of the 19 persons reporting approval of the attitude whereby legislation would be enacted so as to put the public schools into hands of private corporations were housewives.

Five retired people expressed the attitude of allowing Negro children and teachers to enter white schools and 7 desired to maintain segregation in the public schools as long as the law permitted.

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Education Level. It is seen from Table XX that the attitudes of the people interviewed with an educational level of grades 1 through 4 gave the most support to opening the white schools to Negro teachers and children. Twenty-two persons were included in this category. Fifty-four and one-half per cent of this group listed this attitude. It should be mentioned that 8 of the people interviewed in this group were Negroes.

Thirty-two and one-tenth per cent of the people that listed their educational level as grade 12 also expressed the attitude of allowing Negro teachers and children to enter white schools. Thirty per cent of the people who reported they had attained an educational level of 13 through 15 years indicated the same attitude.

Table XX also shows that the attitude of maintaining the "status quo" or keeping the situation as it is for as long as legal practice will permit was favored by the majority of the people interviewed in all educational levels except those reporting a level of grades 1 through 4. It is interesting to note that the attitudes of the people interviewed of higher educational levels were in sympathy with the "status quo."

The educational level that listed the greatest percentage approving the attitude of enacting legislation to place the public schools into the hands of private corporations with the legal right to exclude Negroes was that of grades 9 through 11 with one-third of the people of that educational level indicating this attitude.

TABLE XX

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Attitudes	Educational Level							Tot.	
	1-4	5-6	7	8	9-11	12	13-15		16-over
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	12	1	4	4	9	6	1	37	
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.				2		1		1	4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	6	3	6	13	12	15	13	2	70
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude Negroes.	4			3	8	3	1		19
Total	22	4	6	22	24	28	20	4	130

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Parenthood. One hundred and fourteen of the people interviewed during this survey were parents. Forty-three of these parents had children of school age and 71 parents did not have children of school age.

Table XXI shows the attitudes of the parents regardless of the age of the children, the attitudes of parents who had children of school age, and the attitudes of parents who did not have school-age children. School age children are defined in this study as those children between the ages of 5 and 19.

It is seen from Table XXI that all parents favor the attitude of keeping schools segregated as long as the law permits. A larger percentage of parents with school-age children expressed this attitude than those whose children were not of school age.

Twenty-six and three-tenths per cent of all parents listed the attitude of opening white schools to Negro teachers and children. This attitude is also expressed by a larger per cent of parents who have children of school age than the parents who have no school age children.

TABLE XVI

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY PARENTHOOD

Attitudes	Parents	% Children of School Age	% Children of School Age	% Children Not of School Age	Parents	% Children of School Age	% Children of School Age
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	30	26.3	13	30.2	17	23.9	30
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.	4	3.5	1	2.3	3	4.3	4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	64	56.1	25	58.2	39	54.9	64
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude Negroes.	16	14.1	4	9.3	12	16.9	16
Total	114	100.0	43	100.0	71	100.0	114

The attitude of enacting legislation to place the schools into hands of private corporations with the legal right to exclude all Negroes was indicated by 14.1 per cent of all parents. Nine and three-tenths per cent of parents with children of school age reported this attitude. In comparison, 16.9 per cent of the parents that did not have school age children expressed this attitude.

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Level of Income. The data of Table XXII shows the majority of all income levels, except \$1,000-\$1,999, listed the attitude of maintaining segregated schools as long as legal practice permits. It is noteworthy that of the income levels of over

\$7,000 only one person expressed an attitude other than the one mentioned above.

TABLE VIII

ATTITUDES TOWARD INTEGRATION BY LEVEL OF INCOME

Level of Income	1000-1999	2000-2999	3000-3999	4000-4999	5000-5999	6000-6999	7000-7999	8000-8999	9000-9999	Total
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	12	7	6	6	5	1				37
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.	1		2	1						4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	11	14	10	9	8	7	2	2	1	70
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude Negroes.	8	1	7		2		1			19
Total	32	22	31	16	15	8	3	2	1	130

Thirty-seven and one-half per cent of the income groups of \$1,000-\$4,999 and \$1,000-\$1,999 indicated the attitude of opening the white schools to Negro teachers and pupils. This attitude was voiced by 33.3 per cent of the \$5,000-\$5,999 group and 31.8 per cent of the \$2,000-\$2,999 income group. Nineteen and four-tenths per cent of the \$3,000-\$3,999 income level expressed the same attitude.

The greatest number showing approval of the attitude of enacting legislation to place the public schools into the hands of private corporations were in the \$1,000-\$1,999 level and the \$3,000-\$3,999 income

level. It should be mentioned that 12 of the 32 persons sampled that reported the \$1,000-\$1,999 level of income were Negroes.

TABLE XXIII

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY CHURCH DENOMINATIONS

Attitudes	Denomination										Total
	Baptist	Methodist	Christian	Catholic	Church of God	Episcopal	Presbyterian	Assembly of God	Others		
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	14	8	2	3		1	2	1	6		37
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.		1			1		1	1			4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.	24	8	7	2	4	4	3	3	14	1	70
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude Negroes.	4	3	5				1		4	2	19
Total	42	20	14	5	5	5	7	5	24	3	130

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Church Denominations. The data presented in Table XXIII shows the attitude of keeping the public schools segregated as long as the law will allow was expressed by a majority of members of the different church denominations except those of the Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, and those listing no church denomination. It is interesting to note that some church denominations, as expressed by attitudes of their members interviewed, were almost wholly in favor of the above attitude.

Thirty-three of the 37 people who indicated the attitude of opening the white schools to Negro teachers and children were of the Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, and Presbyterian denominations along with the group listed as "other denomination." Eighteen members of those who expressed this attitude were Negroes. Twelve were of the Baptist and 4 were of the Methodist denominations. There was 1 from the Catholic and 1 of "other denominations."

Two of the 3 people who gave no church denomination expressed the attitude of enacting legislation to place the public schools into hands of private corporations which will have the legal right to exclude Negroes. Twenty-six and three-tenths per cent of the 19 persons who listed this attitude were of the Christian denomination. Also giving this attitude were 15 per cent of the people of Methodist denomination who were interviewed, 9.5 per cent of the Baptist, 14.7 per cent of the Presbyterian and 16.7 per cent of "other denominations."

Attitudes Toward Desegregation by Length of Time in the Community.

Table XXIV shows the same trend as do previous tables, that maintaining the situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will permit is fairly evenly distributed through each group. No certain group stands out as wholly approving or disapproving a category.

The largest number of the people interviewed had resided in the community for over 25 years. Of this group, 62.7 per cent expressed the attitude of maintaining the "status quo" as long as the law will permit. Twenty-five and one-half per cent indicated approval of the attitude of opening white schools to Negro teachers and children. Eleven and eight-tenths per cent listed the attitude of placing schools into the hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude Negroes.

An even distribution of the attitudes of opening white schools to Negro teachers and children and enacting legislation to place public schools into the hands of private corporations was found in all groups.

TABLE XXIV

ATTITUDES TOWARD DESEGREGATION BY LENGTH OF TIME IN THE COMMUNITY

	Length of Time in Community									Tot.
	1	1-3	4-5	6-8	9-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	25	
Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.	2	5	4	1	3	4	3	2	13	37
Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.						2	1	1		4
Leave situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice allows.	5	6	1	3	9	7	5	2	32	70
Enact legislation which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with legal right to exclude Negroes.	1		1	3		4	2	2	6	19
Total	8	11	6	7	12	17	11	7	51	130

Attitudes Toward the Problem of Mixing Negro and White Students in School. It is important that school administrators have an idea as to what grade level the members of their community expect the most acute problems of mixing colored and white students to occur. It is important because members of a community will greatly influence the students' behavior in school. Table XXV shows the attitudes of the members of the community of Sapulpa that were interviewed as to what grade level (grade school, junior high school, high school, and other educational areas) they thought the problems of mixing students would be most acute.

It is seen that the greatest number of whites expressed the attitude that the problems of mixing students would be most critical in high school. Attitudes were almost evenly divided between the grade school and junior high while the least number of the members of the white race reported that the problems of mixing students would be the most acute in "other" educational areas.

TABLE XXV

ATTITUDES AS TO THE GRADE LEVEL WHERE THE PROBLEM OF MIXING NEGRO AND WHITE STUDENTS WILL BE THE MOST ACUTE

Race	Grade Level			Other	Total
	Grade	Jr. High	High School		
White	25	23	53	9	110
Negro	12	1	6	1	20
Total	37	24	59	10	130

Data from Table XXV shows that the largest number of Negroes indicated the attitude that the acute problem of mixing students would be in grade school and then high school. Only 2 Negroes list junior high or "other" areas of education.

Amount of Support for the Schools When Segregated and If Non-Segregated. It was desired to compare the amount of support citizens of the community report they give the schools when segregated and the amount of support they would give the schools if they were non-segregated. Two tables will be shown to present this information. Table XXVI shows the amount of support citizens of the community that were interviewed report they give the schools now while the schools were segregated. Table XXVII shows the amount of support the citizens reported they would give the schools if non-segregated.

It is seen from Table XXVI that 110 members of the white race interviewed reported they gave strong or average support to the schools. Only 10 reported they gave little or no support.

TABLE XXVI

SUPPORT FOR THE SCHOOLS WHILE SEGREGATED BY RACE

Race	Amount of Support				Total
	Strong	Average	Little	None	
White	73	27	4	6	110
Negro	15	4		1	20
Total	88	31	4	7	130

Only 1 Negro reported no support for the schools. The other indicated strong or average support.

TABLE XXVII

SUPPORT FOR THE SCHOOLS IF NON-SEGREGATED BY RACE

Race	Amount of Support				Total
	Strong	Average	Little	None	
White	42	27	16	25	110
Negro	17	2		1	20
Total	59	29	16	26	130

Table XXVII shows the support citizens reported they would give the schools if non-segregated. Forty-one whites reported they would give little or no support. Sixty-nine indicated strong or average support for the schools.

All Negroes, except one, listed they would give strong or average support to the schools if non-segregated.

It is seen from these two tables that the people interviewed during this survey indicated that they would not support the schools as strongly if they were non-segregated. A number of them reported they would not

support the schools at all. Members of the Negro race gave strong or average support to the schools in either table.

Attitudes of the Population in Regard to Acceptance of the Supreme Court Decision by Selected Leaders and Services of the Community. It was desired to learn the attitudes of the citizens of the community as to whether newspapers, church leaders, school administrators, and restaurants, theaters, and swimming pools would accept the Supreme Court decision immediately or wait to see what developed.

Thirteen members of the white race and 4 Negroes reported their attitudes were that newspapers would accept the decision immediately. Ninety-seven whites and 16 Negroes indicated the newspapers would await further developments.

The attitude that church leaders would accept the Supreme Court decision immediately was expressed by 26 whites and 7 Negroes. Eighty-four whites and 11 Negroes reported that church leaders would await further developments.

Sixteen whites and 6 Negroes were of the attitude that school administrators would accept the decision of the Supreme Court immediately. Ninety-four whites and 14 Negroes indicated school administrators would wait to see what happened in regard to the decision.

Only 6 whites and 1 Negro members of the community reported an attitude of acceptance of the Supreme Court decision by restaurants, theaters, and swimming pools. One hundred and Twenty-one other members of the community indicated that these community services would wait for future developments.

It is seen that the attitudes of a large majority of both the white and Negro citizens of the community were that leaders and services

mentioned in this report would await future developments of the Supreme Court decision. Only a small minority of both races reported that these leaders and services would accept the decision immediately.

Attitudes Toward the Handling of the Problem of School Desegregation by the Supreme Court. Table XXVIII shows the attitudes of the people interviewed during this survey with regard to how well the Supreme Court has handled the problem of school desegregation so far.

TABLE XXVIII

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE HANDLING OF THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOL
DESEGREGATION BY THE SUPREME COURT BY RACE

Race	Attitudes				Total
	Very Well	Fairly Well	Fairly Poor	Very Poorly	
White	18	44	14	34	110
Negro	14	4		2	20
Total	32	48	14	36	130

It is seen from Table XXVIII that the largest number of whites reported their attitude was that the problem had been handled fairly well. The next largest number listed the problem had been handled very poorly. Eighteen whites indicated the problem of school desegregation had been handled very well by the Supreme Court and 14 reported the problem had been handled fairly poor.

Fourteen of the 20 Negroes expressed the attitude that the Supreme Court had handled the problem of school desegregation very well. Four reported fairly well and 2 listed very poorly as their attitudes.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of Findings. The area around Sapulpa, Oklahoma was first settled by Creek Indians and the Negroes who were the slaves of the Indians. The coming of the railroad brought white settlers to the area and in 1898 the town was incorporated with a population of around 300.

The town has grown until in 1950 the population has increased to 13,031 inhabitants. The United States Census for 1950 showed the white inhabitants had increased during the past decade as had the people listed in the category of "other" races but the Negro population had decreased. This decrease has occurred in the productive age groups of 10-24 and 35-49 years.

The Negro birth rate has continually been higher than that of the white population during the years these rates were studied. This high Negro birth rate is offset, however, by the Negro death rate which has also been higher than the white death rate during these years. The Negro morbidity rate has also been much higher than the rate of the white inhabitants.

Most occupational groups of the white race are increasing in number with these increases occurring in the better paid occupations. The Negro labor force has remained relatively stable with Negroes being limited to certain occupational groups which are mainly laboring, operative, and service classifications. There has been little, if any, vertical economic mobility among Negroes. A majority of the citizens

of Sapulpa implied during a survey of attitudes regarding segregation that they believed that the occupational status of Negroes would change in the near future and these citizens were apparently willing to support laws that would require employment of Negroes on the basis of their merits.

A comparison of the housing for the Negro and white races of Sapulpa showed that in general the non-white population, which includes the Negro race, had more persons per room, fewer plumbing facilities, and their property was worth much less than that of white residents. The Negroes live in a segregated section of the city and there was little chance for mobility within this area. The only movement possible was to areas outside the city limits. The main mobility of white citizens was away from the north and northwestern sections of the city. Population mobility occurs between Sapulpa and Tulsa where numerous Sapulpanes are employed in the oil field in this area.

The educational level of the Negro population compares favorably with the white population only for those citizens who have attained a level of 16 years or more of schooling. The Negro race does not have as high a percentage of its people attaining as high an educational level as does the white race in elementary, secondary, and under-graduate schools. A majority of the citizens of Sapulpa who were interviewed during the survey of attitudes reported they could foresee changes in the educational status of Negroes in the near future.

The churches, recreational facilities, and chief medical facilities are segregated in Sapulpa or a "jims-crow" situation exists. Local, state, and national organizations are also segregated.

No certain section of the city was known as a delinquency area. The Negro crime rate was considerable higher than that of the white population

but the majority of Negro arrests were for misdemeanors of a minor nature.

A caste system exists between the Negro and white race. Social, residential, economic, political, educational, legal, religious, associational, and recreational barriers keep the two races from being equal in social status. These barriers limit the amount of competition between races and the social process of assimilation between the two races. The social process of accommodation does exist where the two races live in the same city but the various barriers permit only the minimum of social contact, toleration, and cooperation. A majority of the citizens who were interviewed during the attitudes survey reported they believed that most members of the community would be willing to admit Negroes to citizenship in the United States with the same privileges that exist with segregation.

Group living in the city of Sapulpa has tended to become secondary in nature, and social contact is casual and indirect. Formal controls of the community have increased as the city has grown but mores and institutions still exert much control over traditions and customs.

The chief policy-maker for decisions affecting the community appears to be the Chamber of Commerce. This same organization is responsible for carrying out the policy. Members of the community during the past few years have followed their community leaders' decisions but a large number of the citizens interviewed during the attitudes survey reported they preferred to wait for the decisions of the leaders before they decided they would support them.

Material, social, economic, business, and community mores were listed as the standards held by community members. Educational, social,

religious, and economic values were the chief goals which the citizens of the community held and strived for. Other things for which the people strived were better living and working conditions, security, social companionship, recreation of all types, and a good life in the Church. The community probably identified itself with neither the "deep" south nor north but is a border-line community with both philosophies existing in about the same proportion.

The survey of the attitudes of the community regarding non-segregation of the public schools followed a general trend. The majority of the citizens interviewed were in favor of leaving the schools segregated as long as legal practice would allow. This trend was evident in the different tabulations made with the data collected from the survey. This attitude was shown by a majority of the following groups: (1) four of the five city wards, (2) white male and female citizens, (3) all age groups except that of the 17-21 age groups, (4) all occupational groups except professional, technical and kindred workers, (5) all educational levels except those people whose level was grades one through four, (6) all parents, (7) income classes except that of the \$1,000-\$1,999 group, (8) all church denominations except the Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, and those listing no denomination, and (9) those people who had lived in Segulpa under one year through three years, nine through ten years, and over twenty-five years. Fifty per cent of the single people interviewed were of this attitude, also.

All Negroes, except two, reported a preference for opening white schools to Negro teachers and children. This attitude was almost universal among the Negroes interviewed regardless of age, income status, educational level, occupational group, etc. Ten white males and nine

white females also indicated this attitude.

Nineteen of the 130 members of the community who were interviewed expressed the attitude that legislation should be enacted which will place public schools into hands of private corporations with the legal right to exclude all Negroes. Fifteen of the nineteen were white females of whom twelve were housewives. Fourteen members were married and sixteen were parents. Most of the nineteen members indicating this attitude came from the \$1,000-\$1,999 and \$3,000-\$3,999 income class and the 1-4 and 9-11 educational level. They did not show up in the data as a certain age group, church group, nor had they resided any certain length of time in the community.

The greatest number of white members of the community expressed the opinion that the problems of mixing students would be the most acute in high school. The largest number of Negroes reported the opinion that the problems would occur in grade school.

Members of the white race indicated less support for the schools if they were non-segregated. Negroes reported they would support the schools if non-segregated or segregated.

Both Negroes and whites expressed the attitude that newspapers, church leaders, school administrators, and restaurants, theaters, and swimming pools would await future developments before accepting the Supreme Court decision.

A majority of the citizens of Sayulpa who were interviewed during the attitudes survey reported the attitude that the Supreme Court had handled the problem of school desegregation either very well or fairly well.

Implications. The following implications can be drawn from the findings of the sociological study of Sapulpa and the attitudes survey made of 130 members of that community: (1) The Negro population is decreasing even though there is a high Negro birth rate. In all probability, there is a Negro movement from Sapulpa which may be due to the various barriers imposed on them by a segregated society. (2) A comparison of white and Negro housing, occupational groups, educational levels, income levels, and recreational opportunities shows that the Negro population has a lower standard of living than does the white population with less chance of improving their status. (3) Members of the community may be willing to admit qualified Negroes to some occupational groups at some future date probably after some degree of assimilation has taken place between races. (4) The caste system existing between the Negro and white race prevents the assimilation of the two races and will retard the acceptance of Negroes into non-segregated schools, employment, churches, recreational, residential, and social environments. (5) Policy-makers of the community will find it easier, if they choose, to make decisions leading to non-segregation of the schools and some degree of assimilation between races because group living in the community tends to be secondary in nature and centrals of the community focal. (6) The standards and goals for which community members strive will serve to aid the retention of segregation and the social process of accommodation. This will be due to the desire to maintain the "status quo" and feeling of security. (7) The majority of white community members favor keeping the school situation segregated for as long as legal practice will allow. The manner in which community policy-makers approach the problems of non-segregation will influence

the decisions of these citizens. (8) Negroes are very favorable toward non-segregated schools. (9) The chief opposition to non-segregated schools as indicated by support of the placing of public schools into hands of private corporations will come from white housewives who are parents and in the \$1,000-\$1,999 or \$3,000-\$3,999 income class with an educational level of grades one through four and nine through eleven. (10) The transition to non-segregated schools will be made simpler because the community will be influenced by the actions of the state of Oklahoma in taking steps to comply with the Supreme Court decision and because the community does not identify itself with a particular section of the nation.

Recommendations. It is recommended that school boards and administrators faced with the problems of transition to non-segregated schools conduct a sociological study and attitudes survey of their communities and thereby take an empirical approach to solving the problems. This type of study is also recommended because of the valuable information gained as to the population patterns, internal life activities, social structure, power system, and values and standards of the community which would be of benefit to any administrator who is interested in better schools for his community. Last, it is recommended that the percentage of the population interviewed during the attitudes survey be increased to provide more reliable data for this section of the study.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

ATTITUDES QUESTIONNAIRE

- | Quest. Number | Code Col. | |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| 1. | _____ | Ward Number: _____. |
| 2. | _____ | Sex: M (1) F (2) |
| 3. | _____ | Race: W (1) N (2) Other (3) |
| 4. | _____ | Marital Status: M (1) S (2) Other (3) |
| 5. | _____ | Age: 17-21 (1) 21-30 (2) 31-40 (3) 41-50 (4) 51-60 (5) 61-70 (6)
71-80 (7) |
| 6. | _____ | Occupation: _____. |
| 7. | _____ | Do you work in Sapulpa? Yes (1) No (2) |
| 8. | _____ | How long in the Community? under 1 yr. (1) 1-3 yr (2) 4-5 yr (3)
6-8 yr (4) 9-10 yr (5) 11-15 yr (6) 16-20 yr (7) 21-25 (8)
over 25 yr (9) |
| 9. | _____ | Do you plan to move in the near future? Yes (1) No (2) |
| 10. | _____ | Church Preference: _____. |
| 11. | _____ | Age and number of children: under 5 (1) 5-9 (2) 10-14 (3) 15-19 (4)
20-24 (5) over 24 (6) |
| 12. | _____ | Last year of school completed: 1-4 (1) 5-6 (2) 7 (3) 8 (4) 9-11 (5)
12 (6) 13-15 (7) 16 and over (8) |
| 13. | _____ | Would you support a law requiring employment of people on basis of qualifications, regardless of race? Strongly approve (1) approve (2) disapprove (3) strongly disapprove (4) |
| 14. | _____ | Do you foresee changes in occupational status of Negroes in the near future? Yes (1) No (2) |
| 15. | _____ | Do you foresee changes in educational status of Negroes in the near future? Yes (1) No (2) |
| 16. | _____ | How much do you back the needs of the public schools? Strong support(1) Average support (2) Little support (3) None (4) |
| 17. | _____ | How much will you back the needs of the public schools if non-segregated? Strong support (1) Average support (2) Little support(3) None (4) |
| 18. | _____ | In view of the recent Supreme Court decision on segregation, how do you feel this decision should be worked out in your own community?
(1) Permit both Negro teachers and Negro children to enter white schools.
(2) Open white schools for entry of Negro children but exclude Negro teachers.
(3) Leave the situation as it now stands for as long as legal practice will allow.
(4) Enact legislation which will place the public schools into the hands of private corporations which will have the legal right to exclude all Negroes. |
| 19. | _____ | To what degree would you accept Negroes attending churches for whites? Strongly approve (1) approve (2) disapprove (3) strong disapprove(4) |
| 20. | _____ | Regarding the acceptance of the Supreme Court decision do you think newspapers will accept immediately (1) wait and see (2) |
| 21. | _____ | Church leaders: will accept immediately (1) wait and see (2) |
| 22. | _____ | School administrators: will accept immediately (1) wait and see (2) |
| 23. | _____ | Restaurants, theaters, and swimming pools: will accept immediately (1) wait and see (2) |

Page II

- | Quest. Code | Number Col. | |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| 24. | _____ | <p>Check the statement below describing the situation as you see it. I feel that most of the members of my community would be willing to admit Negroes:</p> <p>(1) To close kinship by marriage.
 (2) To clubs as personal chums.
 (3) To employment in their same line of work.
 (4) To citizenship in the U.S. (including full voting rights etc.)
 (5) To exclude not from the U.S. but from our community.
 (6) As a visitor only to this country.
 (7) Would like to exclude Negroes from U.S. altogether.</p> |
| 25. | _____ | <p>How far do you think you will go along with leaders of your community regarding segregation? Completely (1) Depends (2) Make own decisions (3) undecided (4)</p> |
| 26. | _____ | <p>How close to your own position is the attitude toward segregation expressed by certain leaders of the "Deep South"? Very close (1) Fairly close (2) very much differently (3) would not go along (4) undecided (5)</p> |
| 27. | _____ | <p>At what grade level do you think the problem of mixing students is most acute? Grade (1) Jr. High (2) High School (3) Other (4)</p> |
| 28. | _____ | <p>How do you think the Supreme Court has handled the problem of school desegregation thus far? Very well (1) Fairly well (2) Fairly poorly (3) very poorly (4)</p> |
| 29. | _____ | <p>Annual Income: 1000-1999 (1) 2000-2999 (2) 3000-3999 (3)
 4000-4999 (4) 5000-5999 (5) 6000-6999 (6) 7000-7999 (7)
 8000-8999 (8) 9000-9999 (9) above 10,000 (10)</p> |

APPENDIX B

Dear Sir:

I am a graduate student at Oklahoma A & M College and for my master's thesis I am conducting a sociological survey of Sapulpa. I need to get information concerning moral influences in the community and I believe that you could supply the most valid information on this topic. The information to the following questions is needed:

1. Do you believe the Church (all churches within the community) plays a dominant role in the lives of the people of Sapulpa or is this role accommodative?
2. For what things do the people of the community strive in their everyday life according to your opinion?
3. What values do the majority of the members of the community cherish?
4. What standards do the majority of the people of the community hold to?
5. Will your church support the Supreme Court decision concerning non-segregation of the public schools?

The answers to these questions will help me greatly in this study. Your name will not be used and you do not have to mention your name in your return to me if you do not choose to.

Thank you for your cooperation and the time that it takes for you to answer my questions.

Respectfully,

Bob D. Birburn

VITA

Bob Burton Winborn
candidate for the degree of
Master of Science

Thesis: A SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA WITH ATTENTION TO THE INTEGRATION OF WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Major: Educational Administration

Biographical:

Born: The writer was born near Alma, Arkansas, July 14, 1930.

Undergraduate Study: He graduated from the Sallisaw, Oklahoma High School in 1948. He matriculated at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in the Fall of 1948, from which he received the Bachelor of Science degree, with a major in Education in May, 1952.

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Member of National Education Association, National Science Teachers Association, Oklahoma Education Association, and Tulsa Classroom Teachers Association

THESIS TITLE: A SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA WITH ATTENTION
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AUTHOR: Bob Burton Winborn

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The content and form have been checked and approved by the author and thesis adviser. The Graduate School Office assumes no responsibility for errors either in form or content. The copies are sent to the bindery just as they are approved by the author and faculty adviser.

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