

**A STUDY TO DETERMINE SOME SOCIAL, ECONOMIC,  
AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES BETWEEN  
SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS**

A STUDY TO DETERMINE SOME SOCIAL, ECONOMIC,  
AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES BETWEEN  
SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

By

VIVIAN HODGES WALKER

Bachelor of Arts

East Central State College

Ada, Oklahoma

1942

Submitted to the Department of Elementary Education

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

1948

APPROVED BY:

*E. A. Lackey*  
Chairman, Thesis Committee

*A. L. Reed*  
Member of the Thesis Committee

*E. A. Lackey*  
Head of the Department

*D. C. M. Fitch*  
Dean of the Graduate School

232695

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Professor Guy A. Lockett as sponsor I am deeply indebted for helpful counsel, encouragement, and guidance in the planning and development of this study.

Appreciation is expressed to all others who have helped in any way in making this study possible.

V. E. W.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I	INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF PROBLEM. . . . .	1
II	METHOD OF STUDY. . . . .	10
III	PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTER- PRETATION OF DATA. . . . .	17
IV	CONCLUSIONS. . . . .	64
	BIBLIOGRAPHY. . . . .	66
	APPENDIX. . . . .	67

CHAPTER I  
INTRODUCTION

To Americans, Scouting is known as a program of interesting, useful things for boys to do in their leisure time. It gives pleasure and aids in acquiring knowledge, as well as helping to meet emergencies of the community and the nation. Scouts have always proved their readiness to serve.

Scouting knows no race, creed, or class,<sup>1</sup> and so attempts to include boys of all economic and social levels, of both city and farm, through sponsorship by the schools, the churches, and the civic organizations.

The purposes of the Boy Scout organization are stated in the Federal Charter, enacted by Congress on June 3, 1916.

Sec. 3. That the purpose of this corporation shall be to promote, through organization and cooperation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutercraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts.<sup>2</sup>

James E. West, the Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, says:

---

<sup>1</sup>Norman Rockwell, Handbook for Boys, p. 10.

<sup>2</sup>William D. Murray, The History of the Boy Scouts of America, p. 240.

The two-fold aim of Scouting is character building and citizenship training. Scouting activities are means to the two-fold end. The scouting program is purely optional. Boys want to be scouts. The scout shares a group code which it is his duty and privilege to guard and keep. The boy dramatizes himself as a scout and is thus driven back on his scout oath and law by his own sense of duty and his obligation to be a scout every day and in every way. A striking example of this point is the scout undergoing a serious operation, who could not take an anesthetic, saying to himself, "A scout is brave. I am a scout." Baden-Powell wove the means of scouting to meet its ends. The average boy who mixes with his fellows finds life full of tests--he is constantly required to prove himself in his code.<sup>3</sup>

Character building.---It is assumed that spontaneous play has inherent possibilities for physical development, intellectual growth, and social adjustment. These changes, when produced in the individual through spontaneous Boy Scout play, have moral implications for the growth of Boy Scout character. Spontaneous play is rich in thought-provoking, problem-solving situations where immediate as well as deferred discussions demand whole-hearted and concentrated attention of all participants.

However sound in theory the Boy Scout approach of character building through play may be, the practically important question is whether or not the character values have a good opportunity to develop and operate in the lives of the Scouts.

Hartshorne and May state that prevailing ways of teaching ideals and standards probably do little good and may do harm when the ideals set before the pupil contradict the practical demands of the very situations in which the ideals are taught.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup>Ray O. Wyland, Scouting in the Schools, p. 28.

<sup>4</sup>Hugh Hartshorne and Mark A. May, Studies in the Nature of Character, p. 377.

It is obvious enough that desirable outcomes in practice are neither automatic nor inevitable. The problem is not merely one of instigating play, with the assumption that thereafter the process will be self-regulating and self-conserving of character values inherent in theory. This fact is obvious to anyone who has observed children at play. Very undesirable personality traits are sometimes displayed, and if allowed to become dominant such traits may, through Boy Scout play, gain permanent ascendancy in the character of Boy Scouts.

In recent years participation in sports has been set up as the ideal method of character education. We emphasize the very competitive spirit that is causing us such difficulty in the more serious affairs of daily life. The competitive spirit in its ideal aspects is an abstraction--leave out the opponent, and the joy of victory is good, but included as a partner in the game it becomes very undesirable. All games are not competitive. To the more co-operative and constructive types of play, which include art and music as well as athletics, we may look for increasing aid in the formation of those attitudes which make for a wholesome, optimistic, and friendly outlook on life and work.<sup>5</sup>

Consideration must be given to the problem of proper leadership. It would seem that the interest and enthusiasm of the typical volunteer Scoutmaster, combined with maturity of judgment and some leadership ability, even though not professionally

---

<sup>5</sup>Hugh Hartshorne, Character in Human Relations, p. 16.



trained to meet the highest standards in the field of recreation, safeguard and conserve in substantial measure many character values inherent in Boy Scout play. This increase of personal effectiveness through play, does not necessarily lead to moral or social behavior.

Life for the Scout, insofar as moral absolutes are concerned, receives its sanction from pre-established and essentially uncriticized patterns of behavior which may have but little relevancy to the particular time and place.

If learning proceeds in accordance with the logic inherent in the method of direct inculcation of ideals through verbalization and ceremony, behavior, thereafter, must square with the ideals embodied in the Scout Oath and Law.<sup>6</sup> Under these circumstances the Scout is more than likely to lose further incentive to make a careful study of the issues which are actually involved. He will feel that his full duty has been performed and the responsibility for consequences in a developing situation is lessened or obscured. From this point of view, direct inculcation of ideals through repetition of the Scout Oath and Law might encourage an attitude of irresponsibility rather than an attitude of responsibility. Ideals, therefore, when they function as moral absolutes, in large measure lose their real value as guiding principles of action.

Citizenship training.--However excellent in the small areas of specific program Boy Scout citizenship training may be in its

---

<sup>6</sup>See Appendix.

influence upon character and in the development of social attitudes, the fact cannot be overlooked that social forces operating outside the immediate program probably exercise an even greater influence.

Human nature develops to its full capacity of happy, self-direction only when it is surrounded by an atmosphere of cooperation, good-will, faith, and respect, with every opportunity for participation in the control of its own affairs.<sup>7</sup>

In most instances the trait theories do not concern themselves with the problem of how traits are organized into a whole self, but leave the impression that character consists of the particular collection of relatively independent traits or virtues which the individual has managed to assimilate.<sup>8</sup>

There are two basically contrasting theories and methods of bringing about social improvement. One is through individual regeneration; the other through institutional change. Scout emphasis is more exclusively upon change of the individual as a basic means of bringing about social improvement.

Hartshorne and May have drawn the following conclusions from their study of learning:

1. What is to be learned must be experienced.
2. What is to be experienced must be represented in the situations to which children are exposed.
3. If what is to be learned is some form of conduct or mode of adjustment, then the situations to which children are

---

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 205.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 145.

exposed must be opportunities to pursue interests which lead to the conduct to be learned.

4. This conduct must be carried on in relation to the particular situations to which it is the preferred mode of response.

5. A common and potent factor in such situations is the established practice and code of the group, which by coloring the situation may either hinder or assist the acquisition of desirable responses on the part of its members.

6. If standards and ideals, whether already in the possession of the group or not, are to function as controlling factors, they must become a part of the situation to which the child responds and assist in the achievement of satisfactory modes of adjustment to those aspects of the situation which are independent of these standards and ideals--they must be tools rather than objects of esthetic appreciation.

7. The achievement of specific standards, attitudes, and modes of conduct does not imply their integration.<sup>9</sup>

The Scout Oath, Badge, etc. indicate inflexibility and immutability in the political philosophy. We are forced to the conclusion that freedom of thought and action in regard to political philosophy must remain within definitely prescribed limits. Scouting relies upon moral influence rather than institutional change for improvement in international affairs.

The Boy Scout method of social improvement through individual regeneration without due consideration to problems of institutional change is definitely too limited in scope for attainment of the far-reaching aims of character building and citizenship training.

---

<sup>9</sup>Hugh Hartshorne and Mark A. May, Studies in Service and Self-Control, p. 474.

## The History of the Boy Scout Movement

The Boy Scout movement began in England under the leadership of Lieutenant General Sir Roberts S. S. Baden-Powell, who found during his service in South Africa that recruits sent to him from England lacked fundamental character values, such as dependability, initiative and resourcefulness.<sup>10</sup> He undertook to help the situation by writing a book, Aids to Scouting, so that his soldiers might learn by doing. Back in England the book was adopted for use in many schools for boys. When Baden-Powell returned to England in 1902, he began a general plan of organization and the first Boy Scouts organization was formed in 1908, and was recognized as a non-military, public service group.<sup>11</sup>

Meanwhile, in America there had sprung up many such groups for boys. Through the efforts of Mr. W. D. Boyce the organizations were combined to form the Boy Scouts of America and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, February 8, 1910.

In the years that followed the organization spread rapidly and proved its worth as a needed part of every American community. In 1916 the Boy Scouts organization received a Federal Charter from Congress, which gave special protection to the name, insignia, and limits membership to American citizens.

---

<sup>10</sup>Murray, op. cit., p. 2.

<sup>11</sup>Jesse W. Martin, A Historical Treatment of Boy Scout Troop No. 1 of Commerce, Oklahoma, as an Extra-Curricular Activity in a Small Oklahoma High School, p. 3.

The administration of the Boy Scouts of America is in the hands of a national council working through an executive board. The President of the United States is its honorary president and ex-Presidents of the United States are its honorary vice-presidents.

The United States is divided into twelve regions, and each region into councils for administration of the program of Scouting.

The Chief Scout Executive, Dr. James E. West, is required to prepare an annual report, approved by the Executive Board, and present it to Congress.

#### Statement of Problem

The problem undertaken in this study is to determine the extent or degree to which the Drumright, Oklahoma, Boy Scout organization embraces a selective membership.

The bases for determining the selectivity are as follows:

- I. Socio-economic and educational status of parents of Scouts and of non-Scouts.
  - A. Education
  - B. Marital status and size of family
  - C. Business and income
  - D. Property owned
  - E. Participation in school and community organizations
  - F. Church affiliation and participation
  - G. Preference in music
  - H. Hobbies, collections, and sports

- I. Magazines and newspapers subscribed to by the family
- II. Social, economic, and character status of Scouts and non-Scouts
  - A. Participation in school and community affairs
  - B. Church affiliation and participation
  - C. Character development
  - D. Hobbies and collections
  - E. Sports participated in
  - F. Favorite radio programs
  - G. Reasons for not being a Scout (non-Scouts only)
  - H. Influence of Scouting on character (Scouts only)

## CHAPTER II

### METHOD OF STUDY

This study was made in the grade schools and the high school of Drumright, Oklahoma. Drumright is a typical oil town located in Payne County in the northeastern part of Oklahoma. It has a consolidated school system composed of three grade schools containing grades 1 through 8, and a high school with grades 9 through 12. The city, with a population of 4,972, is located in the heart of a large oil field. Approximately 26 per cent of the students live on farms and oil leases surrounding the city, and are transported by bus.

For this study, all the Boy Scouts of Drumright were used, totaling 30 Scouts. Thirty non-Scouts were selected by taking the name of the first non-Scout on the school roll following that of a Scout.

The questionnaire used in this study was divided into fourteen general groupings as bases with questions to satisfactorily determine the degree to which the Drumright Boy Scout organization embraces a selective membership. These general groupings are as follows:

1. Parents' and child's education
2. Marital status of parents and number of children in the family
3. Business and income of family

4. Property owned by family
5. Character of child
6. Sports, hobbies, and collections of parents and of child
7. Type music preferred by parents
8. Favorite radio programs of child
9. Average movie attendance of parents and child
10. Organizations to which the parents and the child belong
11. Church attendance of parents and child
12. Organizations to which the parents and the child belong
13. Non-Scouts---Why they are not Scouts
14. Scouts---Influence of Scouting on character and school work

The questionnaire includes eighty-eight separate questions, seventy-six of which were answered by both Scouts and non-Scouts, one which was answered only by non-Scouts, and the remaining eleven by Scouts only.

In the questionnaire there are thirty-six questions that may be answered by underlining yes or no, twenty-three others that may be answered by underlining the correct answer, twenty that may be answered by filling in blanks, and eight by making lists.

The questions were as specific, brief, definite, and with as few chances for errors as possible in order to prevent confusion in answering.

The questionnaires were administered to the boys by the teachers during regular class periods. Every question, with the exception of the question concerning the family salary, was



answered by the child without any chance to discuss the possible answers with his parents. It should be kept in mind that the preferences of the parents are as the child believes those preferences to be.

When the child had finished the questionnaire the teacher carefully checked his paper to make sure that each question had been answered.

The data were compiled by the author, and from this source of information she has attempted to determine differences between Scouts and non-Scouts as to a selective membership, by determining as nearly as possible the actual social and economic status of parents and child.

The questionnaire is shown on pages 13 to 16.

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER, MAKE LISTS, OR FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_
2. Address \_\_\_\_\_
3. What school do you attend? \_\_\_\_\_
4. In what grade are you? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Did your father go to high school? YES NO
7. Did your mother go to high school? YES NO
8. Did your father go to college? YES NO
9. Did your mother go to college? YES NO
10. How many children are in your family, including yourself? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 more
11. Is your father living? YES NO
12. Is your mother living? YES NO
13. Do you have a step-parent? YES NO
14. With whom do you live? Parents Relatives Guardian
15. Are your parents separated or divorced? YES NO
16. What is your father's income per month? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
17. Write your father's occupation on this line.  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. Does he own PART ALL NONE of his business?
19. Does he have any title, such as boss, foreman, etc? YES NO
20. If he does have such a title, write it on this line.  
\_\_\_\_\_
21. How many persons work for him? \_\_\_\_\_
22. Does your mother ever work for pay? YES NO
23. What is her income per month? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
24. What kind of work does she do? \_\_\_\_\_
25. How many rooms are in your house? 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
26. Does your family have a phonograph? YES NO
27. Does your family have a radio? YES NO
28. Does your family have a telephone? YES NO
29. Does your family have an electric refrigerator? YES NO
30. Does your family have a piano? YES NO
31. Does your family have a bathroom? YES NO
32. Does your family have a workshop? YES NO
33. Does your family have a car? None 1 2 more
34. If you own a car give the model \_\_\_\_\_
35. Do your parents own their home, rent, live in a company house, or live with relatives? Underline one.
36. How much rent do you pay per month? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
37. Does your family ever travel? YES NO
38. How many times each month do you attend the movies?  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 more
39. How many times each month do your parents attend the movies?  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 more
40. Have you ever been arrested? YES NO
41. If you have been arrested, state reason. \_\_\_\_\_
42. Do you ever lie to your parents? YES NO

43. Do you ever lie to your teachers? YES NO
44. Do you ever lie to other children? YES NO
45. Do you ever cheat in school? YES NO
46. What jobs do you do or help with at home?
47. Do you have a regular weekly allowance? YES NO
48. Do you earn your own spending money? ALL  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{4}$  NONE
49. Underline all the activities that you take part in and list any others that are not listed here.  
Movies, band, swimming, fishing, camping, hiking, cards, basketball, baseball, football, radio, model airplanes, phonograph, dancing, tennis, working with cub Scouts, making radio sets, bowling.
50. List your individual hobbies and collections.
51. List your favorite radio programs.
52. Underline the type of music your father prefers.  
Classical, semi-classical, popular, folk, hillbilly.
53. Underline the type of music your mother prefers.  
Classical, semi-classical, popular, folk, hillbilly.
54. Does your mother or father belong to a book club? YES NO
55. What church do you attend or prefer to attend?
56. Are you a member of that church? YES NO
57. How long have you attended this or other churches?  
All your life 1 year 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 12 14 16
58. Do you attend Sunday School regularly? Occasionally?  
Half the time? Never?
59. Do you attend church services regularly? Half the time? Occasionally? Never?
60. Does your father attend church regularly? Half the time? Occasionally? Never?
61. Does your mother attend church regularly? Half the time? Occasionally? Never?
62. Does either of your parents teach a Sunday School class? YES NO
63. Why do you attend Sunday School or Church? Because you like to go? Because your family makes you go?
64. Has your mother ever been a homeroom mother? YES NO
65. List your mother's favorite sports, hobbies, and pastimes, (such as sewing, reading, knitting).
66. List your father's favorite sports, hobbies, etc.

67. Underline the following organizations to which your father belongs.  
Lions, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Lodge, Izaak Walton, Sportsman Club, Knights of Pythias, Oil Union, Odd Fellows, Church Brotherhood, American Legion, Reserve Officers Association, City Council, Round-Up-Club.
68. How many offices has he held in the above named organizations? \_\_\_\_\_
69. Underline the organizations to which your mother belongs.  
Rebeccas, Eastern Star, Pythian Sisters, Royal Neighbors, Delphian, Jr. Delphian, Ensemble Club, Business and Professional Women, PEO, Epsilon Sigma Alpha, Church circle, Bridge club, Garden Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Union Auxiliary, Thespian, Round-Up-Club.
70. How many offices has your mother held in the above organizations? \_\_\_\_\_
71. Underline the following organizations to which you belong.  
Scouts, Music Club, Young People's Church group, FFA, 4-H, Junior Patrol, Round-Up-Club, Glee Club.
72. List the amount of property that your family owns.  
How many houses? \_\_\_\_\_ City lots \_\_\_\_\_ Farms \_\_\_\_\_  
Trucks \_\_\_\_\_ Tractors \_\_\_\_\_ Store buildings \_\_\_\_\_  
Oil wells \_\_\_\_\_ Cattle \_\_\_\_\_ Airplanes \_\_\_\_\_
73. Do you have a room of your own? YES NO
74. If you do not have a room of your own, how many do you share it with? 1 2 3 4 5 6 more
75. List the newspapers your family subscribes to or buys regularly.
76. List the magazines your family subscribes to or buys regularly.

IF YOU ARE A SCOUT DO NOT ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

77. Underline the reason or reasons why you are not a Scout.  
I live where it is inconvenient to attend meetings.  
My parents object to my joining.  
It is too expensive.  
I don't like the boys who belong.  
I don't want to be a Scout.  
No one has asked me to join.

THE REST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS FOR SCOUTS ONLY TO ANSWER.

78. Troop number \_\_\_\_\_
79. Scoutmaster's name \_\_\_\_\_
80. Age at which you became a scout \_\_\_\_\_

81. Do you like Scouting? YES NO
82. Do you like your scoutmaster? YES NO
83. Underline the answer or answers why you joined the Boy Scouts.
- Because my friends belong.
- To have fun.
- To do good.
- To learn.
- My parents wanted me to join.
84. Do you actually do a good deed every day? YES NO
85. Before you became a Scout, did you attend Sunday School and church? YES NO
86. Do you study harder now than before you became a Scout? YES NO
87. Were you a Cub Scout? YES NO
88. Has your mother ever been a Den Mother? YES NO

## CHAPTER III

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The study is based upon the questionnaire as given in Chapter II. This questionnaire, as stated previously, was administered by the teachers to thirty Scouts and thirty non-Scouts, and on the basis of these responses the tables of findings as given in this chapter were made. Each of the fourteen groupings, as listed on pages 8 and 9, is treated separately with the responses given by each separate group and the total responses given by all groups.

#### Education

Group I includes questions 1 to 9. Questions 1 and 2 are used for identification only. Question 3 is treated in Table I and reads thus:

3. What school do you attend?

Table I presents the distribution of the Scouts and non-Scouts in the various schools of Drumright.

TABLE I  
 SCHOOL ATTENDED, PRESENT GRADE IN SCHOOL,  
 AND PRESENT AGE

School	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Washington Grade School	14	16
Lincoln Grade School	10	11
Drumright High School	6	3
Total	30	30

Question 4 reads:

In what grade are you?

Table II presents the distribution of grade in school for Scouts and non-Scouts.

TABLE II  
 GRADE IN SCHOOL

Grade	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
6	1	1
7	9	10
8	3	16
9	6	3

Average grade for Scouts is 7.58, while for non-Scouts it is 7.5.

Question 5 reads:

What is your age?

Table III presents the age distribution of Scouts and non-Scouts. The age range is 12 to 17 years.

TABLE III  
AGES OF SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Age	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
12	3	6
13	11	8
14	10	8
15	4	7
16	2	1
Total	30	30

questions 6 to 9 concern the education of the parents and are treated in Table IV. They read thus:

6. Did your father attend high school?
7. Did your mother attend high school?
8. Did your father attend college?
9. Did your mother attend college?

Table IV presents the total formal education of the fathers and the mothers of Scouts and non-Scouts.



TABLE IV  
EDUCATION OF PARENTS

	Scouts		Non-Scouts	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Father attended high school	13	43	10	33
Mother attended high school	16	53	12	40
Father attended college	3	10	3	10
Mother attended college	5	17	5	17

Results of this table show that high school education of Scout fathers is 10 per cent higher than for fathers of non-Scouts. High school education of Scout mothers is 4 per cent higher than for non-Scout mothers. College education of both Scout fathers and mothers and of non-Scout fathers and mothers is the same. Scout parents have a total of 14 per cent above non-Scout parents in formal education for this particular group.

#### Marital Status

Group II includes questions 10 to 15. Question 10 is considered separately and the other four questions together.

Question 10 reads:

How many children are in your family, including yourself?

Table V shows the number of children in the family and the frequency of the numbers.

TABLE V  
NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER FAMILY

Number of Children in Each Family	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
1	1	2
2	10	6
3	7	2
4	3	2
5	3	6
6	3	5
7	2	3
8	1	0
9	0	2
10	0	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>

The number of children in each family ranges from 1 to 8 for the Scouts and from 1 to 10 for non-Scouts. The average number of children per family of Scouts is 3.63, while the non-Scouts show 4.9 children per family. That is a difference of 1.27 children per family, showing that the families of the non-Scouts are somewhat larger than families of Scouts in this particular locality.

Questions 11 to 14 read thus:

11. Is your father living?
12. Is your mother living?
13. Do you have a step-parent?

14. With whom do you live? Parents Relatives  
Guardian

15. Are your parents separated or divorced?

Table VI shows the marital status of the parents of both Scouts and non-Scouts.

TABLE VI  
MARITAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS

	Scouts		Non-Scouts	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Father is living	30	100	27	90
Mother is living	29	97	29	97
Has a step-parent	6	20	4	13
Lives with one or both parents	28	93	30	100
Lives with guardian	2	7	0	0
Parents are separated or divorced	5	16	3	10

Results of this table show that the fathers of all Scouts are living, and only one reported that his mother is not living. Of the non-Scouts three fathers and one mother are not living. Six Scouts reported having one step-parent, two live with guardians, and five boys have parents who are separated or divorced. The non-Scouts have four step-parents while all live with at least one parent.

There seems to be little difference as to marital status of parents of Scouts as compared with that of non-Scouts.

### Business and Income

Group III includes questions 16 to 24. Questions 16 and 21 are treated together, and read as follows:

16. What is your father's income per month?

21. What is your mother's income per month?

These two incomes were combined and are listed as family income. The average family income of Scouts is \$277.02, with a range of \$360.00 and a median of \$280.00. That of non-Scouts is \$274.07 average family income, with a range of \$500.00 and a median of \$350.00. Scouts, therefore, have an income of \$22.95, or 12 per cent per family more than do non-Scouts.

Question 18 reads thus:

Does your father own Part All None of his business?

Table VII shows the number of fathers who own part of their business, those who own all of it, and those who own none of the company or business by which they are employed.

TABLE VII  
OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESS

	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Part	1	1
All	2	6
None	27	23
<u>Total</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>

The results of this table show that one Scout father is part owner of his business while two fathers are full owners of their businesses. Of the non-Scouts, one father owns part of his business while six own all their businesses. Four more non-Scout fathers than Scout fathers own all their business, indicating that non-Scout fathers have a 13 per cent higher business ownership than do Scout fathers.

Questions 17, 19, 20, 22, and 24 are combined to form Table VIII and read thus:

17. Write your father's occupation on this line.
19. Does your father have any title, such as boss, foreman, etc.?
20. If he does have such a title, write it on this line.
22. Does your mother ever work for pay?
24. What is her income per month?

Results of this table show that mothers of two Scouts and three non-Scouts provide the entire income for the family, while the remaining families are supported entirely by the father, with the exception of four families whose mothers contribute part to the family support. These four are not shown on the chart, but their income is averaged with the father's as part of the family income.

Table VIII shows the occupation of the main provider of the family and the number of persons he or she supervises.

TABLE VIII

OCCUPATION OF EACH FAMILY PROVIDER AND THE NUMBER OF MEN  
UNDER HIS OR HER SUPERVISION

Scouts		Non-Scouts	
Occupation	Employees	Occupation	Employees
<b>FATHERS</b>			
Oil companies		Oil companies	
Roughneck	0	Engineer	5
Roustabout	0	Driller	0
Roustabout	0	Driller	0
Driller	0	Driller	0
Field Clerk	0	Gang pusher	10
Gauger	1	Farm boss	5
Pipe fitter	0	Pumper	1
Stillman	0	Pumper	0
Boilermaker	0	Oiler	0
Engineer	1	Oiler	0
Engineer	1	Roustabout	0
Pipeline foreman	10	Roustabout	0
Farm boss	2	Boilermaker	0
Gangboss	4	Boilermaker	0
Connection foreman	3	Welder	0
Oiler	0	Construction foreman	10
Pumper	0	Field clerk	0
Roughneck	0	Truck driver	0
Mechanist	0	Others	
Oiler	0	Insulator	0
Others		Barber	0
Minister	0	Investment broker	0
Minister	0	Retired	0
Painter	0	Farmer	0
Theatre manager	15	Farmer	0
Lawyer	1	Truck driver	0
Livestock dealer	0	Merchant	5
Service Station	3	Carpenter	0
Billiard Room employee	0		
<b>MOTHERS</b>			
Photographer	0	Florist	0
Photographer	0	Florist	0
Photographer	0	Clerk	0

Of the two scouts referred to earlier whose mothers provide entirely for the family, the parents are divorced while the non-Scouts' fathers are not living.

Other results of Table VIII show that twenty of the thirty scouts stated that their fathers work for oil companies, five of that group being foreman or farmbosses, and two engineers. The five foremen and bosses have an average of 8 men working under their supervision, the range being from one to 20 men. The engineers each supervise one person.

Of the remaining ten occupations listed, one is a service station operator with three employees, two are ministers, one deals in livestock, one is a lawyer with one employee, one works in a billiard room, another is a painter and one is a theatre manager with 15 employees. The two mothers are photographers.

Among the non-Scouts, it was found that 18 fathers work for oil companies, four of that group having an average of five workers under their supervision, with a range of 20 men. One is an engineer with five employees. Of the remaining fathers, one is a clothing merchant with five employees, and one each of insulator, carpenter, investment broker, barber, truck driver, and one is retired. Of the three mothers, two are florists and one is a clerk.

The results of Table VIII show almost no differences in the occupations or in the number of persons supervised. Combining the results of Tables VII and VIII of Group III we find that there is almost no difference between business and income of Scouts and that of non-Scouts.

### Property Owned

Group IV includes questions 25 to 36 and 72, 73, and 74 in an attempt to determine the amount of property owned by parents of Scouts and of non-Scouts.

Questions 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 are combined to form Table IX and read:

26. Does your family have a phonograph?	YES NO
27. Does your family have a radio?	YES NO
28. Does your family have a telephone	YES NO
29. Does your family have an electric refrigerator?	YES NO
30. Does your family have a piano?	YES NO
31. Does your family have a bathroom?	YES NO
32. Does your family have a workshop?	YES NO

Table IX shows the percentage and the number of families who have these modern conveniences.

TABLE IX  
MODERN CONVENIENCES OF THE HOME

Conveniences	Scouts		Non-Scouts	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Phonograph	7	23	10	33
Radio	30	100	28	93
Telephone	24	80	25	83
Electric refrigerator	25	83	22	73
Piano	8	27	9	30
Bathroom	26	87	20	67
Workshop	11	37	13	43



The results of this table show that seven scout families have phonographs while ten non-scout families have phonographs. All thirty Scout families have radios while only 28 non-Scouts have them. Of the telephones in homes, 24 Scouts have them and 25 non-Scouts. Twenty-five Scouts have electric refrigeration in the home while 22 non-Scouts have refrigeration. Eight Scout families have pianos while 9 non-Scouts have them. Twenty-six Scout families have bathrooms while 20 non-Scout families have bathrooms. Of the workshops, the Scouts have 11 while non-Scouts have 13.

There is a difference of only four points between the Scouts and non-Scouts in the number of modern conveniences in the home.

question 25 reads:

How many rooms are in your house? 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Table X shows the number of rooms in each home.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN EACH HOME OF SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Number of Rooms	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
One	0	0
Two	2	0
Three	0	4
Four	2	2
Five	6	8
Six	10	10
Seven	7	3
Eight	3	1
Nine	0	1
Total	30	30

The results of Table X show that homes of Scouts average 5.83 rooms. Non-Scouts average 5.48 rooms per family.

Questions 33 and 34 are combined to form Table XI and read thus:

33. Does your family have a car? None 1 2 More

34. If you own a car give the model.

Table XI shows the number of families who own cars and the number of cars owned by each family of Scouts and of non-Scouts, as well as the total number of cars in each model group.

TABLE XI  
NUMBER OF CARS PER FAMILY AND NUMBER IN EACH MODEL GROUP

Cars per Family	Frequency		Models	Number	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts		Scouts	Non-Scouts
One	21	21	Model A	1	1
Two	3	6	1929-1934	0	2
Three	1	0	1935-1939	13	15
None	5	3	1940-1942	10	9
			1946-1949	6	6

The results of this table show that the total number of cars owned by families of Scouts is practically the same as the number owned by families of non-Scouts.

Questions 35 and 36 are combined to form Table XII. The questions read as follows:

35. Do your parents own their home, rent, live in a company house, or live with relatives?

36. How much rent do you pay per month?

Table XII shows the number of families who own their homes, rent from employers and rent from individuals, the total rent paid to individuals and the total rent paid to employers, the average rent per family paid to individuals and paid to employers.

It is the custom of oil companies in the section of the country to rent company houses to employees at a lower rate than do individuals.

TABLE XII  
NUMBER OF FAMILIES WHO OWN, RENT; TOTAL AND AVERAGE RENT

	Scouts			Non-Scouts		
		Total Rent	Average Rent		Total Rent	Average Rent
Own	11			18		
Rent from individual	8	\$141.71	\$17.71	8	\$145.80	\$18.22
Rent from employer	11	122.43	11.13	3	24.00	8.00
Live with relatives	0			1		
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$264.12</b>	<b>\$13.84</b>		<b>\$169.80</b>	<b>\$15.74</b>

The results of this table show that parents of 11 Scouts own their homes, 8 rent from individuals, and 11 rent from the companies for which they work. The average monthly rent paid to individuals is \$17.71 while the average rent paid to employers is \$11.13. The average rent paid is \$13.84.

Of the parents of non-Scouts, 18 own their homes, 8 rent from individuals, 3 rent from employers, and 1 family lives with relatives. The average monthly rent paid to individuals is \$18.22,

while average rent paid to employers is \$8.00. The average rent paid is \$13.84.

The total number of Scouts owning homes is 23 per cent lower than the total number of non-Scouts who own their homes.

Questions 73 and 74 are combined to form Table XIII and read thus:

73. Do you have a room of your own? YES NO

74. If you do not have a room of your own, with how many do you share it? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Table XIII shows the number of boys who have rooms of their own, and of those who share a room, with how many it is shared.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH WHOM EACH CHILD SHARES A ROOM

	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
None	15	16
One	11	7
Two	3	5
Three	1	1
Four	0	1
Total	30	30

The results of Table XIII show that there is almost no difference between Scouts and non-Scouts in reference to the number of persons with whom each shares a room.

Question 72 reads thus:

72. List the amount of property that your family owns. How many houses? \_\_\_\_\_ city lots \_\_\_\_\_, farms \_\_\_\_\_, trucks \_\_\_\_\_, tractors \_\_\_\_\_, store buildings \_\_\_\_\_, oil wells \_\_\_\_\_, cattle \_\_\_\_\_, airplanes \_\_\_\_\_.

Table XIV shows the number of each of the above types of property.

TABLE XIV

PROPERTY OWNED BY PARENTS OF SCOUTS  
AND NON-SCOUTS

	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
City lots	25	39
Houses	8	17
Farms	2	5
Trucks	3	3
Tractors	3	5
Store buildings	3	4
Oil wells	6	13
Cattle	3½	9½
Airplanes	2	4

The results of this table show that parents of non-Scouts possess 11½ per cent more property than do the parents of Scouts.

Character of Child

Questions 40 to 48 and 84 to 86 are included in Group V.  
Questions 40 to 45 are considered in Table XV and reads:

40. Have you ever been arrested? YES NO
41. If you have been arrested, what for?
42. Do you ever lie to your parents? YES NO
43. Do you ever lie to your teachers? YES NO
44. Do you ever lie to other children? YES NO
45. Do you ever cheat in school? YES NO

Table XV shows the total number of boys who have been arrested, reason for arrest, the number who lie to their parents, to teachers and to other children, and the number who cheat. It should be kept in mind that the answers are made by the boys and the reliability of each one depends upon the honesty of that boy.

TABLE XV

LYING, CHEATING, AND ARRESTS OF SCOUTS  
AND NON-SCOUTS

	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Arrests		
Stealing apples 1	3	0
Stealing eggs 1		
Breaking street 1 lights		
Lie to parents	19	16
Lie to teachers	14	13
Lie to children	22	18
Cheat in school	15	19
<u>Total</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>66</u>

The results of Table XV show that while no non-Scouts have ever been arrested, three Scouts have been arrested. Nineteen Scouts lie to their parents while 16 non-Scouts lie to parents.

Fourteen scouts lie to their teachers and 22 to other children. Of the non-Scouts 13 lie to their teachers and 18 to other children. Fifteen Scouts state that they cheat in school while 19 non-Scouts cheat. The total is 74 for the Scouts and 66 for non-Scouts.

Question 46 reads thus:

46. What jobs do you do or help with at home?

Table XVI shows the jobs listed by the boys and the number of times each appeared on the questionnaire.

TABLE XVI

JOBS PERFORMED AT HOME BY SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Job	Scout	Non-Scout
Milk cow	4	5
Deliver doughnuts	1	0
Make house repairs	2	0
Clean house	9	7
Care for yard	12	12
Care for animals	4	3
Chauffeur parents	1	0
Cook	1	0
Wash dishes	10	7
Wash clothes	3	1
Make car repairs	1	2
Babysitting	1	0
Garden	7	4
Empty garbage	2	0
Raise chickens	4	2
Farm	0	3
Train dogs	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>

Questions 47 and 48 are combined to form Table XVI and read thus:

47. Do you have a regular weekly allowance? YES NO

48. Do you earn your own spending money? All  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{4}$  none

Table XVI shows the number of boys having a regular allowance and what part of their spending money each Scout and non-Scout earned.

TABLE XVII

ALLOWANCE AND SPENDING MONEY EARNED  
BY SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Regular allowance	14	12
Spending money		
All	11	4
One-half	12	13
One-fourth	4	9
None	3	4

The results of Table XVII show that 14 Scouts have regular weekly allowances, while 12 non-Scouts do also. Eleven Scouts earn all their spending money while 4 non-Scouts earn all theirs. Twelve Scouts earn one-half their spending money and 13 non-Scouts earn one-half their spending money. Four Scouts earn one-fourth of their spending money as compared with 9 non-Scouts. Three Scouts and 4 non-Scouts earn none of their spending money.



Hobbies, Collections, and Sports  
of Parents and Boys

Group VI includes questions 49, 50, 65, and 66. Question 49 is considered first and reads thus:

49. Underline all the activities in which you take part and list any others that are not listed here. Movies, band, swimming, fishing, camping, hiking, cards, basketball, baseball, football, radio, model airplanes, phonograph, dancing, tennis, working with Cub Scouts, making radio sets, bowling.

Question 49 is considered in Table XIX and shown on page 37. The results of this table show that Scouts participate in sixteen activities, the most popular with them being hiking, as one might expect among Scouts. Next in popularity with them come swimming, camping, fishing, and movies. The least popular activity of Scouts is the making of radio sets. Total participation in activities by Scouts is 290.

Non-Scouts are shown to participate in fourteen activities, those activities being the same as listed for the Scouts with the exception of making radio sets and working with cub Scouts. Highest in popularity with non-Scouts is swimming, with those next in popularity being fishing, movies, basketball, and baseball. The least popular activity is band. Total participation in activities by non-Scouts is 225.

Question 50 is considered in Table XX and reads thus:

50. List your individual hobbies and collections.

All the hobbies and collections of both Scouts and non-Scouts are listed and the number of times each appeared in the questionnaire.

TABLE XIX

## SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Activity	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Movies	26	25
Band	9	3
Swimming	29	27
Fishing	27	26
Camping	28	18
Hiking	30	19
Cards	20	15
Basketball	26	22
Baseball	21	20
Football	20	21
Model planes	12	11
Dancing	5	4
Tennis	6	7
Working with Cub Scouts	6	0
Making radio sets	4	0
Bowling	10	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>225</b>

TABLE XX

## HOBBIES AND COLLECTIONS OF SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Hobbies and Collections	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Coins	3	1
Boats	1	0
Airplanes	1	1
Match holders	1	0
Stamps	2	3
Pigeons	1	0
Roosters	1	0
Dogs	3	0
Rocks	1	2
Woodwork	1	2
Making fish flies	1	0
Collecting books	2	0
Sports autographs	0	1
Marbles	1	1
Vases	1	0
Gardening	2	0
Drawing	1	1
Postcards	0	1
Electric motors	0	1
Cattle	0	2
Music	0	1
Pictures of dams	0	1
Bird eggs	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>

The results of Table XI show that Scouts have 17 different hobbies and collections while non-Scouts show a total of 15 different hobbies and collections. Scouts totaled 23 for all listed and non-Scouts totaled 19.

Question 65 is considered in Table XXI and reads thus:

65. List your mother's favorite sports, hobbies, and pasttimes.

Table XXI shows the complete list of all sports, hobbies, and pasttimes of mothers of Scouts and non-Scouts. Also given is the number of times each appeared on the questionnaires.

TABLE XXI

SPORTS, HOBBIES, AND PASTTIMES OF MOTHERS

Activities	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Sewing	15	19
Reading	15	13
Cooking	3	1
Knitting	4	5
Crochet	1	3
Photography	0	1
Cards	1	0
Fishing	4	0
Softball	2	0
Hiking	1	0
Basketball	0	1
Bowling	0	1
Total	46	44

The results of Table XXI show that the mothers of Scouts and of non-Scouts vary only two points in the total number of activities for each group, Scouts having listed 46 activities and non-Scouts listing 44.

Question 66 concerns the fathers' activities and reads:

66. List your father's favorite sports, hobbies, and collections.

Question 66 is considered in Table XXII and is shown on the following page. It shows the complete list of sports, hobbies and pastimes of fathers of Scouts and non-Scouts, and the number of times each appeared on the questionnaire.

The results of Table XXII show a total of 24 different activities listed for fathers of Scouts and 19 activities for fathers of non-Scouts, with a total of 59 in participations in all the different activities for Scouts and 40 for non-Scouts. That means that the non-Scout fathers participate in 19 less activities than do fathers of Scouts.

In comparing the activities of fathers and mothers it is noted that fathers have a range of activities including 31 different sports, hobbies, and collections, while the mothers participate in only 12 activities. Of the different types of activities fathers participate in 16 different sports while mothers participate in only 5 different sports. Mothers seem to have a much narrower range of activities as compared with fathers. Scouts and non-Scouts lead both fathers and mothers in range of types of activities as well as the number participating in each type.

TABLE XXII

## ACTIVITIES OF FATHERS OF SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Activity	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Boxing	2	1
Fishing	12	10
Baseball	5	4
Bowling	1	1
Football	5	2
Softball	3	1
Basketball	3	2
Treck	2	1
Swimming	1	2
Hunting	7	5
Badminton	1	0
Golf	1	0
Camping	1	0
Tennis	1	1
Croquet	1	1
Pushball	1	1
Making fishing materials	1	0
Reading	2	2
Dominoes	1	0
Cards	2	0
Music	2	0
Driving	1	0
Boatbuilding	2	0
Mechanical work	1	1
Cattle	1	0
Gardening	2	0
Chickens	1	0
Woodwork	2	2
Training of bird dogs	1	1
Travel	1	1
Magie	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>40</b>

### Music Parents Prefer

Group VII includes the preferences in music of both Scout parents and non-Scout parents. Questions 52 and 53 are considered in this table and read:

52. Underline the type of music your father prefers. Classical, semi-classical, popular, folk, hill-billy.

53. Underline the type of music your mother prefers.

Table XXIII shows the type of music parents prefer.

TABLE XXIII  
TYPE OF MUSIC PARENTS PREFER

Type	Scout		Non-Scout	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Classical	6	6	5	6
Semi-classical	3	4	2	4
Popular	8	18	11	11
Folk	11	6	8	10
Hillbilly	11	6	9	9
<u>Total</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>40</u>

The results of this table show 39 preferences of fathers of Scouts and 40 preferences for mothers. Of the non-Scouts 35 preferences were shown for fathers and 40 for mothers.

Scout fathers show a total of 12 in preference for classical music as compared with 11 for non-Scouts. In preference of semi-classical music parents of scouts show 7 while 6 parents of non-Scouts prefer semi-classical music. Twenty-six Scout parents

prefer popular music, while 22 non-Scouts prefer that type of music. Seventeen Scout parents prefer folk music and 18 non-Scout parents prefer it. In preference of hillbilly music 17 Scout parents prefer it and 18 non-Scouts prefer it.

There is very little difference in preferences of fathers and mothers of either group.

### Favorite Radio Programs of Child

Group VIII includes the favorite radio programs of Scouts and non-Scouts and is included in one question, 51, which reads:

51. List your favorite radio programs.

Table XXIV shows the favorite radio programs of Scouts and of non-Scouts and is to be found on page 45. Each boy listed from one to three of his favorite programs.

The results of Table XXIV show that there is no noticeable difference between Scouts and non-Scouts in their preferences of radio programs.

### Movie Attendance

Group IX includes movie attendance of Scouts and non-Scouts and parents of each group. Questions 38 and 39 are included in this group and read as follows:

38. How many times each month do you attend the movies? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

39. How many times each month do your parents attend the movies? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17



Table XXV shows the movie attendance per month of Scouts and non-Scouts and their parents, and the average attendance of each group. The number of attendances ranges from 0 to 17 times for Scouts and their parents, and from 0 to 12 times per month for non-Scouts and parents.

TABLE XXIV

## FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Program	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Big Story	9	6
Buster Brown	3	0
Mr. District Attorney	3	6
Judy Canova	1	1
The Great Gildersleeve	1	2
Life with Riley	2	3
People Are Funny	1	2
Truth or Consequence	3	2
Amos and Andy	4	1
Fibber McGee and Molly	3	2
A Date with Judy	4	7
News	1	0
Red Skelton	2	5
Henry Aldridge	2	2
Boxing Matches	1	1
Phil Harris	2	9
Jack Benny	3	1
Charley McCarthy	2	1
Fred Allen	1	0
Meet the Hoeks	1	0
Molle Mystery Theatre	1	2
Archie Andrews	1	0
Calvacade of America	1	0
Al Jolson	1	0
Take It or Leave It	1	0
Sports	1	0
Bob Hope	1	1
Dick Tracy	1	0
Jack Armstrong	1	0
Sky King	1	0
Terry and the Pirates	1	0
Lone Ranger	2	0
Grand Old Opry	0	1
Dagwood and Blondie	0	1
One Man's Family	0	1
Baby Snooks	0	1
The Light of the World	0	2
Dr. I. Q.	0	2
Music	0	2
Lux Radio Theatre	0	1
Inner Sanctum	0	1
Total	67	66

TABLE XXV  
MOVIE ATTENDANCE

Frequency per Month	Scouts		Non-Scouts	
	Parents	Scout	Parents	Non-Scout
0	5	1	9	2
1	6	0	7	0
2	6	1	1	0
3	5	5	8	1
4	3	4	2	6
5	0	3	1	4
6	1	3	1	2
7	0	1	0	2
8	1	8	0	9
9	0	0	0	1
10	0	4	1	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	2	3	0	1
13	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0
17	1	2	0	0
Total	100	212	62	191
Average	3.3	7.0	2.1	6.4

The results of Table XXV show that Scouts total movie attendance is 212 compared with 191 for non-Scouts. Total movie attendance of Scout parents totals 100 compared to 62 for non-Scouts' parents. Average movie attendance for Scouts per month is 7 times compared to 6.4 times for non-Scouts. For the parents of Scouts it is 3.3 compared with 2.1 for non-Scout parents.

### Church Attendance

Group X includes questions 55 to 63. The purpose of this group of questions is to determine as nearly as possible the total participation of Scouts and their parents in church activities as compared to non-Scouts and their parents. It must be remembered that the scouts of Drumright are sponsored by the churches; therefore, one would naturally expect a higher attendance for that group.

Question 62 is stated thus:

62. Do either of your parents teach a Sunday School class? YES NO

In answer to this question 8 scouts stated that at least one parent teaches a Sunday School class and 6 non-Scouts stated that at least one parent teaches a class.

Question 55 concerns the denominational preference of Scouts and non-Scouts and reads thus:

55. What church do you attend? or prefer to attend?

Table XXVI shows the number of Scouts and non-Scouts that attend or prefer each of the different churches of Drumright.

TABLE XXVI

## NUMBER OF BOYS ATTENDING THE DIFFERENT CHURCHES

Church	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Baptist	15	5
Methodist	3	5
Free Will Baptist	2	0
Church of Christ	1	2
Catholic	1	0
Christian Science	1	1
Assembly of God	1	4
Church of God	0	6
Christian	0	3
Salvation Army	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>

The results of Table XXVI show that 24 scouts indicate some church preference while 27 non-Scouts state some church preference.

Question 56 concerns church membership of Scouts and non-Scouts and reads thus:

56. Are you a member of that church?

In answer to question 56, 16 Scouts stated that they are members of the churches they named in question 55, while 17 non-Scouts are church members.

Question 57 concerns the years of church attendance by Scouts as compared with non-Scouts. The question reads:

57. How long have you attended this or other churches?  
All your life 1 year 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
13 14 15.

Table XVII shows the number of years each Scout and non-Scout has attended a church.

TABLE XVII  
CHURCH ATTENDANCE

Number of Years	Frequency	
	Scouts	Non-Scouts
All life	10	11
12	4	0
11	0	0
10	1	3
9	0	0
8	1	1
7	1	1
6	0	1
5	2	1
4	1	1
3	0	1
2	0	3
1	6	0
0	4	7
Total	30	30

The results of Table XXVII show that of the Scouts 4 do not attend church at all and of the non-Scouts 7 do not attend. Of the Scouts 33 per cent have attended church all their lives while of the non-Scouts 37 per cent have attended all their lives.

question 58 deals with Sunday School attendance of Scouts and non-Scouts and reads thus:

58. Do you attend Sunday School regularly? Half the time? Occasionally? Never?

Table XXVIII shows how many Scouts and non-Scouts attend Sunday School regularly, half the time, occasionally, and never.

TABLE XXVIII

SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Attendance	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Regularly	14	12
Half the time	6	3
Occasionally	4	7
Never	6	8
Total	30	30

The results of this table show that 14 scouts and 12 non-Scouts attend Sunday School regularly while 6 Scouts and 3 non-Scouts attend half the time. Four Scouts and 7 non-Scouts attend occasionally, while 6 Scouts and 8 non-Scouts never attend.

Questions 59, 60, and 61 consider the church attendance of Scouts and non-Scouts and their parents, and read:

59. Do you attend church services regularly? half the time? occasionally? never?
60. Does your father attend church services regularly? half the time? occasionally? never?
61. Does your mother attend church services regularly? half the time? occasionally? never?

Table XXIX shows the church attendance of Scouts, non-Scouts, and their fathers and their mothers.

TABLE XXIX

CHURCH ATTENDANCE OF SCOUTS, NON-SCOUTS, AND PARENTS

Attendance	Scout	Father	Mother	Non-Scout	Father	Mother
Regularly	10	13	17	7	8	10
Half the time	8	0	3	2	0	1
Occasionally	6	8	5	13	11	10
Never	6	9	5	8	11	9
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30

The results of Table XXIX show that 40 Scouts and their parents attend church regularly as compared with 25 non-Scouts and their parents. Eleven Scouts and their parents attend half the time compared to 3 non-Scouts and their parents. Nineteen Scouts and parents attend occasionally and 34 non-Scouts and their parents attend occasionally. Twenty Scouts and their parents never attend compared with 28 non-Scouts and parents.



Question 63 attempts to discover if the boys go to Sunday School and church of their own free will, or are forced by their parents to attend. It reads:

63. Why do you attend Sunday School or church?  
Because you like to go? Because your family makes you go?

The results of question 63 show that of the 24 Scouts who attend Sunday School and church two are forced by their parents to attend, while the remaining 22 attend because they want to go. Non-Scouts also reported that two are forced to attend while the remaining 21 go of their own will.

### Organizations

Group XI attempts to compare the number of organizations attended by Scouts and their parents with those attended by non-Scouts and their parents, and determine if the Scouts and their parents belong to more organizations than do the non-Scouts and their parents.

A list of all the organizations of the city was made. The child was asked to underline each organization to which he, his father, and his mother belong. They are included in questions 67, 69, and 71, and read thus:

67. Underline the following organizations to which your father belongs:  
Lions, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Mosaic Lodge, Izaak Walton, Sportsman Club, Oil Union, Odd Fellows, Church Brotherhood, American Legion, Reserve Officers Association, City Council, Round-Up-Club.
69. Underline the following organizations to which your mother belongs.

Church organizations, Royal Neighbors of America, Eastern Star, Garden Club, Business and Professional Club, Oil Union Auxiliary, Rebekah, Parent-Teachers of America, Pythian Sisters, Bridge Clubs, Thespian, Round-Up-Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Sororities.

71. Underline the following organizations to which you belong.

Scouts, music club, Young People's Church groups, FTA, 4-H, Junior Patrol, Round-Up-Club, Glee Club.

Questions 54, 64, and 88 also concern organizations to which parents belong and are included in Table XXX along with questions 67, 69, and 71. They read thus:

54. Does your father belong to a book club? YES NO

Does your mother belong to a book club? YES NO

64. Has your mother ever been a homeroom mother?

88. Has your mother ever been a den mother?

Table XXX is shown on page 49.

Also included in the group on organizations are two questions concerning the number of offices held in organizations to which parents of Scouts and non-Scouts belong. Questions 68 and 70 read:

68. How many offices has your father held in the above named organizations?

70. How many offices have your mother held in the above named organizations?

TABLE XXX

ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH SCOUTS, NON-SCOUTS, AND PARENTS BELONG

Organization	Scouts	Non-Scouts
<b>FATHERS</b>		
Oil Union	10	6
Masonic Lodge	6	4
Round-Up-Club	3	4
Church organizations	3	4
Lions	3	0
Isaak Walton	2	1
City Council	2	0
Sportsman Club	1	0
Officers Reserve	1	0
Chamber of Commerce	1	0
Parent-Teachers Association	1	1
Modern Woodmen	0	1
Odd Fellows	0	3
Book club	4	2
American Legion	5	2
<b>MOTHERS</b>		
Church organizations	13	0
Royal Neighbors of America	4	3
Eastern Star	4	4
Garden Club	3	1
Business and Professional Women	3	0
Oil Union Auxiliary	1	1
Rebekah	1	0
Parent-Teachers of America	1	0
Pythian Sisters	1	0
Bridge clubs	1	0
Thespian	1	1
Round-Up-Club	1	3
American Legion Auxiliary	1	0
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary	1	1
Sororities	0	1
Den Mother	3	0
Homeroom mother	20	6
Book clubs	4	2
<b>BOYS</b>		
Scouts	30	0
Church organizations	10	7
Music club	8	2
Junior Patrol	5	5
Glee Club	3	3
Round-Up-Club	1	1
4-H	1	4
FFA	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>73</b>

The results of this table show that Scouts and their parents belong to 163 organizations as compared to 73 organizations for non-Scouts and their parents.

In answer to questions 68 and 70, Scouts stated that their fathers had held 12 offices and mothers had held 11 offices, making a total of 23 offices for parents of Scouts. Non-Scouts stated that their fathers have held 10 offices and their mothers 11 offices, with a total of 21 offices for parents of non-Scouts.

### Newspapers and Magazines

Group XII includes all magazines and newspapers subscribed to by families of Scouts and non-Scouts. Those subscribed to also include those bought regularly at the newsstands.

Question 75 refers to the newspapers and reads:

75. List the newspapers your family subscribes to or buys regularly.

Table XXXI shows the papers subscribed to by families of Scouts and of non-Scouts. The papers are listed under the two main headings, dailies and locals. Since Drumright is located somewhat closer to Tulsa than any of the other large cities, Tulsa papers are the dailies subscribed to almost exclusively. Drumright has no daily paper, but has two weekly papers, the Drumright Derrick and the Drumright Journal.

TABLE XXXI

PAPERS SUBSCRIBED TO BY PARENTS OF SCOUTS  
AND NON-SCOUTS

<u>PAPER</u>	<u>Scouts</u>	<u>Non-Scouts</u>
<b>DAILIES</b>		
Tulsa Tribune	12	12
Tulsa World	9	6
Oklahoma City Times	2	2
Daily Oklahoman	1	2
St. Louis Dispatch	1	0
Kansas City Star	1	0
<b>LOCALS</b>		
Drumright Derrick	11	11
Drumright Journal	10	13
Pampa Herald	1	0
Labor Workers	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>46</u>

The results of this table show that the total number of papers subscribed to by Scouts is three more than the number subscribed to by non-Scouts.

Table XXXII shows the number of the types of papers taken by families of Scouts and non-Scouts. The purpose of this table is to show the number of homes without daily papers and without local papers.

TABLE XXXII

## DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF NEWSPAPERS SUBSCRIBED TO

Distribution	Scouts	Non-Scouts
One daily	10	8
2 dailies	2	3
1 daily and 1 weekly	2	1
1 daily and 2 weeklies	2	6
2 dailies and 1 weekly	1	0
2 dailies and 2 weeklies	4	1
1 weekly	5	4
2 weeklies	2	2
None	2	5

The results of Table XXXII show that 9 homes of Scouts are without a daily paper, while homes of 11 non-Scouts are without a daily paper. Homes of 14 Scouts are without a weekly paper and homes of 16 non-Scouts are without a weekly paper. Homes of 2 scouts are without any paper at all, and homes of 5 non-Scouts are without any paper.

Question 76 refers to the newspapers and reads:

76. List the magazines your family subscribes to or buys regularly.

Table XXXIII shows the magazines subscribed to by families of Scouts and non-Scouts, and the total number of times each appeared among the answers on the questionnaires.

TABLE XXXIII

## MAGAZINES IN THE HOMES OF SCOUTS AND NON-SCOUTS

Magazine	Scouts	Non-Scouts
Saturday Evening Post	6	0
Readers Digest	5	0
Life	4	7
Liberty	1	0
Look	3	1
Coronet	1	0
Time	2	1
National Geographic	1	0
Colliers	2	2
Good Housekeeping	4	2
Ladies Home Journal	7	3
Redbook	3	1
Better Homes and Gardens	2	0
Cosmopolitan	1	0
American Home	1	0
American Household	1	0
Household	0	4
McCalls	0	4
Home Life	0	1
Outdoor Life	4	1
Field and Stream	3	1
Open Road for Boys	1	0
Sports Afield	1	0
Scouting	1	0
Calling All Girls	1	0
Mechanic's Journal	1	0
Texaco	1	0
Mechanics Illustrated	0	1
Science Illustrated	0	1
Farm Journal	1	1
Farmer Stockman	1	1
Progressive Farmer	0	1
Fara Journal	0	1
Country Gentleman	0	2
True	2	0
Argosy	1	0
True Detective	3	0
True Confession	1	0
Western	1	0
True Romance	1	0
Comics	1	0
Movie Mirror	1	0
Movie	1	0
Total	69	35
Average	2.2	1.1

The results of Table XXIII shows that magazines in homes of Scouts total 69 compared with 35 for non-Scouts. The average is 2.2 magazines per home for Scouts and 1.1 magazines per home for non-Scouts.

#### Non-Scouts

Group XIII pertains to non-Scouts only and contains one question, which reads:

77. Underline the reason or reasons as to why you are not a Scout.
- I live where it is inconvenient to attend meetings.
  - My parents object to my joining.
  - It is too expensive.
  - I don't like the boys who belong.
  - I don't want to be a Scout.
  - No one has asked me to join.

Table XXIV shows the number of times each reason was given.

The purpose of asking such a question was to determine if the boys do not approve of the organization itself or if they have not joined because of expense, distance inconvenient to meetings, or for some other pertinent reason.

Table XXIV is shown on page 60 and the results of this table show that 18 boys, or 60 per cent, do not desire to belong to the organization. One boy gave a reason not listed on the questionnaire, that of moving too frequently. Four boys stated that they have not been asked to join, and 6 live inconvenient to attend meetings. Two parents object to their joining and 3 do not like the boys who belong. Since several of the boys gave more than one answer, the total is more than the usual 30.



TABLE XXXIV

## WHY NON-SCOUTS HAVE NOT BECOME SCOUTS

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Lives inconvenient to meetings	6
Parents object	2
Too expensive	1
Doesn't like the members	3
Has no desire to join	18
Has not been asked	4
<u>Moves too frequently</u>	<u>1</u>

Influence of Scouting on Character

Group XIV pertains to Scouts only and part of the questions are asked to obtain general information concerning the local organization while other questions are aimed at determining some of the results of Scouting as it applies to that particular boy.

Questions 78 and 79 identify the Scout as troop number and scoutmaster, and read:

78. Troop number \_\_\_\_\_

79. Scoutmaster's name \_\_\_\_\_

The results of the two questions show that Troop No. 2 has 19 members, with Bill Presnell as scoutmaster. Troop No. 8 has 11 members and Ed Shore is the scoutmaster.

Questions 81 and 82 are yes and no questions, and read:

81. Do you like Scouting?

82. Do you like your Scoutmaster?

To the two above questions, all Scouts answered yes, that they do like Scouting and that they do like their Scoutmaster.

Question 80 concerns the age at which the Scout joined the organization, and reads:

80. Age at which you became a Scout. \_\_\_\_\_

In reply to question 80 we find that 21 scouts joined at the age of 12, 4 joined at 13 years, and 4 at age 14.

question 83 pertains to the reasons why the boys joined the Boy Scouts, and reads:

83. Underline the answer or answers to why you joined the Boy Scouts of America.

Because my friends belong

To have fun

To do good

To learn

My parents wanted me to join

Table XXXV shows the reasons why each boy joined the organization.

TABLE XXXV

REASONS FOR JOINING THE BOY SCOUTS

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Because my friends belong	8
To have fun	19
To do good	15
To learn	23
My parents wanted me to join	5

Since some boys listed several reasons for joining, the total will be more than 30.

The results of Table XXXV show that highest on the list of reasons for joining was To Learn, with a total of 23, with lowest on the list being Because my Parents Wanted Me to Join, with a total of 5.

Questions 84, 85, 86, and 87 are combined in Table XXXVI and read thus:

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 84. Do you actually do a good deed every day?                           | YES NO |
| 85. Before you became a Scout, did you attend Sunday School and church? | YES NO |
| 86. Do you study harder now than before you became a Scout?             | YES NO |
| 87. Were you a Cub Scout?   | YES NO |

Table XXXVI shows the number of Scouts who answered Yes to the above questions.

TABLE XXXVI

	Frequency
Does a good deed daily	18
Attended Sunday School and church before becoming a Scout	22
Studies harder as a Scout	11
Was a Cub Scout	22

It can be concluded from Table XXXVI that hardly more than half the Scouts do their daily good turn, only two more attend Sunday School and church now than before becoming Scouts, about one-third study harder now than before becoming Scouts, and 22 of the 30 were Cub Scouts.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS

After checking each questionnaire thoroughly and summarizing the answers into the various tables of findings as given in Chapter III, the author has reached the following definite conclusions:

1. Parents of Scouts show 14 per cent higher formal education.
2. There is no significant difference between parents of Scouts and of non-Scouts as to marital status.
3. Non-Scouts average 1.27 persons more per family.
4. Parents of Scouts average \$22.95 more per month income or 12 per cent.
5. Parents of non-Scouts show ownership of 114 per cent more pieces of property.
6. Parents of Scouts belong to 125 per cent more organizations.
7. Church attendance of parents of Scouts is 28 per cent higher than parents of non-Scouts.
8. There is no significant difference between parents of Scouts and of non-Scouts in music preference.
9. Scout parents have 32 per cent higher participation in sports, hobbies and collections.

10. Scouts average 97 per cent more magazines. In newspapers, there is no significant difference.

11. Scouts show 16+ per cent higher participation in organizations.

12. There is no significant difference between Scouts and non-Scouts as to church attendance.

13. Scouts show no greater character development than do non-Scouts.

14. There is no significant difference between Scouts and non-Scouts as to hobbies and collections.

15. Scouts participate in 22 per cent more sports than do non-Scouts.

16. Preference in radio programs of Scouts and non-Scouts is almost the same.

17. Non-Scouts: 60 per cent have no desire to become Boy Scouts.

18. Scouting does not influence character.

STRATHMORE

100% BAG

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hartshorne, Hugh. Character in Human Relations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1937.
- Hartshorne, Hugh, and May, Mark A. Studies in the Organization of Character. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1930.
- Hartshorne, Hugh, and May, Mark A. Studies in Service and Self-Control. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1929.
- Martin, Jesse W. "A Historical Treatment of Boy Scout Troop No. 1 of Commerce, Oklahoma, as an Extra-Curricular Activity in a Small Oklahoma High School." Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Education, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1938.
- Murray, William D. The History of the Boy Scouts of America. New York: Boy Scouts of America, 1937.
- Rockwell, Norman. Handbook for Boys. New York: Boy Scouts of America, 1929.
- Wyland, Ray O. Scouting in the Schools. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1934.

MORE PARCHMENT

100% RAG U.S.A.

RE-PARCHMENT

CRAG U.S.A.

**APPENDIX**

STRATHMORE PARCH

100% RAG U.S.A.



## THE SCOUT OATH

On my honor I will do my best—  
 To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout  
 Law.  
 To help other people at all times.  
 To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and  
 morally straight.

## THE SCOUT LAW

1. "A Scout is Trustworthy."  
 A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his Scout Badge.
2. "A Scout is Loyal."  
 He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due, his Scout leader, his home, and parents and country.
3. "A Scout is Helpful."  
 He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one "Good Turn" to somebody every day.
4. "A Scout is Friendly."  
 He is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.
5. "A Scout is Courteous."  
 He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.
6. "A Scout is Kind."  
 He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.
7. "A Scout is Obedient."  
 He obeys his parents, Scoutmaster, Patrol Leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.
8. "A Scout is Cheerful."  
 He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

9. "A Scout is Thrifty."

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies of "Good Turns."

10. "A Scout is Brave."

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

11. "A Scout is Clean."

He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

12. "A Scout is Reverent."

He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

STRATHMORE PARCHMENT

100% BAG U.S.A.

NO. 1000

21347100E 1000

NO. 1000

21347100E 1000

**Typist:**

**Erle Veatch**