

A SURVEY OF THE PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR
ACTIVITIES ON THE CAMPUS OF THE
KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
OF EMPORIA

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND THE GRADUATE COUNCIL OF THE KANSAS STATE
TEACHERS COLLEGE OF EMPORIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE NATURE OF THE STUDY

The student body of a college is made up of men and women with a large number of different interests and desires. Colleges are always trying to provide opportunity for each student to do something which is of real interest to him and to learn how to enjoy his leisure time and to associate with others to mutual advantage. For this reason extra-curricular activities are rather generally accepted as a significant part of the total educational program of the colleges.

In the Special Survey Studies¹ made by the Office of Education, United States Department of Interior, it was found the regulation of the distribution of extra-curricular activities within the student body was a very common administrative problem. Also, a large proportion of the students never receive the benefits of many desirable extra-curricular activities that are available to them, for there is a definite tendency for a large number of activities to be carried on by a relatively small group of students.

¹ Benjamin W. Frazier and Others, National Survey of Education of Teachers. Bulletin No. 10, 1933. Office of Education, U. S. Department of Interior. V. 5. Special Survey Studies. pp. 202.

There are a large number of student organizations on the campus of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia. These might be summed up as music, dramatics, forensic, social, departmental, athletic, religious, literary, and scholastic organizations. This study was made in order to answer some questions about the distribution of the extra-curricular activities within the student body of the Teachers College of Emporia. The questions are as follows:

1. Do students participate in the same activities in college as they did in high school?
2. Do the men participate in extra-curricular activities more than the women?
3. Do upperclassmen participate in extra-curricular activities more than the underclassmen?
4. Do members of Greek-letter organizations participate in extra-curricular activities more than non-members of such organizations?

If the distribution of the extra-curricular activities in the student body of the Emporia Teachers College is found to be uneven, the problem then to be solved is how to bring about wider student interest in the opportunities afforded them in extra-curricular activities. From the Bulletin²

² Ibid,, pp. 203.

cited above, "Prospective teachers are especially in need of direct contact with and participation in these activities."

RELATED STUDIES

A valuable cross-section study by Chapin³ of the conditions at the University of Minnesota in 1924-25, shows one-third of the students including 514 in senior college, were taking part in no activities while forty per cent were active in two or more. The percentage of upper classmen who were active was larger than the corresponding percentage of lower classmen. Women were more active than the men; the members of the senior class were more active than members of any other class. The group in which a larger percentage of the students were active also participated in a larger number of organizations per student than did the less active groups. Among the student leaders of the most intensive participators were members of honor societies such as Phi Beta Kappa, and these took part in four or five activities each as compared with an average of three for other students who were designated as "prominent" by various organizations on the campus.

³ Stuart F. Chapin, "Extra-Curricular Activities at the University of Minnesota;" Minneapolis, Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press, 1929. Cited by Paul W. Perry. "Summary of Investigations of Extra-Curricular Activities in 1929. II," School Review, 38:665-666. November, 1930.

A study covering a period of five years, 1926-27 to 1930-31, of the extra-curricular situation in Transylvania College Lexington, Kentucky, by Maney,⁴ showed an average of two-thirds of those participating in extra-curricular organizations were fraternity members.

Soderquist⁵ at the University of Minnesota, found that women teachers who have participated as officers of extra-curricular activities may be expected to succeed more often in the type of teaching called for by the Emergency Educational Program than women who have not participated. No real difference appeared in the case of men teachers. He suggests that participation as officers of extra-curricular activities might be used by administrators as one of the prognostics of success.

SOURCE OF DATA

The data for this study were taken as a part of a survey of the Campus of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia. During the year of 1934-35 a group of Federal Educational Relief Administration workers allotted to the

⁴ Charles A. Maney, "The Distribution of Membership in the Extra-Curricular Activities of the Liberal Arts College." School and Society, 39:63-64. January 13, 1934.

⁵ Harold O. Soderquist, "Participation in Extra-Curricular Activities in High School or College and Subsequent Success in Teaching Adults." School and Society, 42:607-8. November 2, 1935.

Bureau of Educational Measurements were given training in interviewing by Dr. H. E. Schrammel, Director of the Bureau. During the latter part of the school year of 1935, March, April, and May, the workers were assigned, under the supervision of Dr. Schrammel, to interview students enrolled at Kansas State Teachers College.

It was the aim of the director of the survey to interview a fair sampling of the student body. From the 1411 enrolled, 876 students or 62.1 per cent of the enrollment were interviewed. For the present study, 448 random samplings were selected from this group divided equally between members of sororities and fraternities and non-members of such organizations. Because there was a total of 583 women and 293 men interviewed, the samplings selected and used in this study included more women than men. Table I shows how the 448 samples were divided according to members of the sorority-fraternity group and the non-members.

The questionnaire used in this study was compiled by Dr. H. E. Schrammel, Director of the Bureau of Educational Measurements, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, with criticisms and suggestions from other members of the faculty. Every precaution was taken to secure a questionnaire which would meet most of the criteria agreed upon by research workers, because the data taken from it are only as reliable as the questionnaire. Questions were chosen to cover every

phase of student activity, and is in any way related to the college and to secure a thorough check on every person interviewed.

The questionnaire was administered in an individual interview. Each student was interviewed by one of the Y. R. A. workers, who were trained and under the supervision of the Bureau of Educational Measurements. The interviewer explained the purpose of the study and the nature of the question. To get data as reliable as possible, no time limit was imposed upon the interview.

TABLE I

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Members of sororities and fraternities	81	143	224
Non-members of sororities and fraternities	81	143	224
Total	162	286	448

Read table thus: There were eighty-one fraternity men and 143 sorority women making a total of 224 members of Greek-letter organizations included in the study.

phase of student activity and life in any way related to the college and to secure a thorough check on every person interviewed.

The questionnaire was administered in an individual interview. Each student was interviewed by one of the F. E. R. A. workers, who were trained and under the supervision of the Bureau of Educational Measurements. The interviewer explained the items and wrote the answers to each question. To get data as reliable as possible, no time limit was imposed upon the interview. An average of about one hour was spent upon each interview.

Because of the care used in selecting the questions of the questionnaire and of the care used in administering and tabulating, it is felt that a high degree of reliability has been established.

The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which students are engaged in various activities in which they are active in high school. The activities have been divided into three general categories: athletics, manual training, and other activities. Athletics includes football, basketball, baseball, and other sports. Manual training includes wood shop, metal shop, and other practical subjects. Other activities include clubs, organizations, and other extracurricular activities.

CHAPTER II

THE CARRY-OVER OF PARTICIPATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES TO COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

The problem of extra-curricular activities in the schools seems to be a rapidly increasing one. The question of what activities should be offered in the high school is usually settled by choice of the teacher or supervisor without choice on the part of the student.

The continued participation of high school activities in college might be interpreted as the students' selection of activities and a partial criteria for the selection of the activities to be offered in high school. Students are free to participate in any activity carried on at the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia with the exception of those activities in which the members are chosen on a competitive basis.

The purpose of this section is to show to what extent the students continued to participate in the extra-curricular activities in which they were active in high school. The activities have been divided into three groups designated as: Athletics, which include tennis, swimming, golf, football, track, wrestling, and boxing; Music and Speech, which includes band, orchestra, glee club, other music groups, debate, declamation, and dramatics; Clubs and Social Activities, which includes reading and study clubs, literary or discussion

groups, departmental clubs, lodges, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., camping, scouting, dancing, and card playing.

Students may have participated in more than one activity so that the total number of student activities was greater than the total number of students.

ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

In this group it was found that the larger per cent of students continued participation in sports such as tennis, swimming, and golf, activities which may be thought of as individual sports, rather than in competitive games or those sports requiring large groups to play.

From Table II it will be observed that 70 per cent of the men and 63 per cent of the women continued to be active swimmers in college; and although a larger number of students played tennis, a smaller per cent--59.7 per cent of the men and 64.7 per cent of the women--played after entering college. Very few students played golf in high school, but a large per cent of those who did, continued to play in college. The per cent of students continuing participation in the three major sports was probably limited by competition. In basketball 38 per cent of the men and 39 per cent of the women continued to play in college. The per cent in football and track was cut down to 28 per cent each for the men with no women participating.

TABLE II

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS CONTINUING PARTICIPATION IN THE SAME ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES IN COLLEGE AS THOSE IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED IN HIGH SCHOOL

Activity	MEN			WOMEN		
	High school Number	College Number	Per cent	High school Number	College Number	Per cent
Tennis	72	43	59.7	116	75	64.7
Swimming	40	28	70.0	78	51	63.2
Basketball	101	39	38.7	115	45	39.1
Golf	8	4	50.0	19	8	42.1
Football	81	23	28.4	---	---	---
Track	81	23	28.4	---	---	---
Wrestling	17	3	17.7	---	---	---
Boxing	27	3	11.1	---	---	---
Totals	487	166	38.8	328	179	54.6

Read table thus: Seventy men played tennis in high school, forty-three, or 59.7 per cent, of that number continued to play in college.

From this part it is evident that students probably continue their participation in sports which they will have a greater opportunity to use in later life.

MUSIC AND SPEECH

The number and per cent of students continuing participation in music and speech activities are shown in Table III. In this group, band and debate were the more favored activities with the men more active than the women. It will be noted that 41 per cent of the men and 24 per cent of the women continued participation in band, while 34 per cent of the men and only 10 per cent of the women continued in debate. A large number of students were in the high school glee clubs, but only 13.9 per cent of the men and 23 per cent of the women continued participation in these activities in college. The other music groups and speech activities were more selective and participants were chosen through competition, consequently a small per cent continued to participate in college.

CLUBS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

A higher per cent of students continued their participation in the clubs and social activities than in the other groups. From Table IV it will be seen that dancing and card playing lead all activities with 97 per cent of the men

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS CONTINUING
PARTICIPATION IN THE SAME MUSIC AND SPEECH ACTIVITIES IN
COLLEGE AS THOSE IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED IN
HIGH SCHOOL

TABLE III

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS CONTINUING
PARTICIPATION IN THE SAME MUSIC AND SPEECH ACTIVITIES IN
COLLEGE AS THOSE IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED IN
HIGH SCHOOL

ACTIVITY	MEN			WOMEN		
	High school	College		High school	College	
	Number	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Per cent
Band	58	24	41.4	54	13	24.1
Orchestra	66	11	16.6	101	25	24.7
Glee Club	115	16	13.9	139	39	28.1
Other music groups	3	0	----	30	3	10.0
Debate	35	12	34.3	49	5	10.2
Declamation	17	3	17.6	31	2	6.5
Dramatics	7	1	17.3	30	4	13.3
Total	301	67	22.2	434	91	21.0

Read table thus: Fifty-eight men played in a high school band, twenty-four, or 41.8 per cent, of that number continued in the college band.

TABLE IV

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS CONTINUING PARTICIPATION IN THE SAME CLUB AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN COLLEGE AS THOSE IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED IN HIGH SCHOOL.

ACTIVITY	MEN			WOMEN		
	High school	College		High school	College	
	Number	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Per cent
Reading or study club	10	2	20.0	59	18	30.5
Literary or discussion group	22	10	45.8	65	38	58.5
Departmental clubs	38	32	84.2	96	64	66.6
Lodges	13	10	76.9	27	13	48.1
Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A.	19	4	21.1	75	14	18.6
Camping	51	4	7.8	65	7	10.8
Scouting	53	--	----	39	--	----
Dancing	72	70	97.2	133	121	91.0
Card Playing	107	101	94.4	202	185	91.6
Total	385	233	60.5	761	460	60.4

Read table thus: Ten men belonged to a reading or study club in high school. Two, or 20.2 per cent, of that number continued to be active in the same type of club in college.

and 90.9 per cent of the women continuing their activity in dancing and 94 per cent of the men and 91.6 per cent of the women continuing to play cards. Departmental clubs continued to interest a large per cent of high school participants for 84 per cent of the men and 66.6 per cent of the women continued their work in this type of organization. Literary and discussion groups also ranked high in the percentage of students continuing their activity for 45.8 per cent of the men and 58 per cent of the women continued work in these clubs. Only 21 per cent of the Hi Y members and 18.6 per cent of the Girl Reserve members continued their activity in the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., respectively. Relatively few continued in the other clubs and activities; however, scouting was the only activity to be discontinued completely.

It is to be remembered that this discussion is based on the per cent of students who continued to participate in the extra-curricular activity in which they were active in high school. In comparing the data presented, account should therefore, be taken of the number of participants in high school.

SUMMARY

From the average per cent of each group it was found that a greater per cent of both men and women continued participation in the clubs and social activities than in

the other groups. Departmental clubs, dancing, and card playing were the activities with the highest percentages. The athletic group was next highest with the larger per cent of students continuing their participation in swimming and tennis. The music and speech group had the smallest average per cent of students carrying their participation into college.

The student body of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, 1904-35, was made up of 208 women and 200 men. Because of the larger number of women, it appeared to the casual observer that the women participated to a greater extent in the extra-curricular activities than the men. It is the purpose of this section to compare the participation of the men and women in the extra-curricular activities. The number and per cent of students who were members of one or more different extra-curricular organizations are listed in Table V. The per cents are based on the total number of students used in this study, 406 men and 208 women.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

A study of Table V shows there are very little differences in the per cent of men and women who are members of various organizations. It will be observed that 12.0 per cent of the men and 12.0 per cent of the women are members of only one organization. The per cent of students who are members of two or more organizations is 88.0 per cent for both men and women. The per cent of the men and women who are members of three or more organizations is 76.0 per cent for both men and women. The per cent of the men and women who are members of four or more organizations is 64.0 per cent for both men and women.

CHAPTER III

A COMPARISON OF THE PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OF MEN AND WOMEN

The student body of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, 1934-35, was made up of 802 women and 609 men. Because of the larger number of women, it appears to the casual observer that the women participate to a greater extent in the extra-curricular activities than the men. It is the purpose of this section to compare the participation of the men and women in the extra-curricular activities. The number and per cent of students who were members of one or more different extra-curricular organizations are listed in Table V. The per cents are based on the total number of students used in this study, 162 men and 286 women.

MEMBERSHIPS OF ORGANIZATIONS

A study of Table V shows there was very little difference in the per cent of men and women belonging to different numbers of organizations. It will be observed that there were 27.9 per cent of the women and 24.1 per cent of the men belonging to only one organization. There were, however, 21.0 per cent of the men to 18.1 per cent of the women belonging to two organizations each. Eighteen and eight-tenths per cent of the women and 13.6 per cent of the men belonged to three organizations. The average number of memberships

was kept down to 144 for the purpose of this study. Each of the 206 women by whom the data were collected belonging to four or more organizations was considered negligible and indicates that the participation of the women in the extra-curricular organizations.

TABLE V

**THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MEN AND WOMEN
WHO BELONGED TO ONE OR MORE
EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS**

A comparison of the number of men and women who belonged to one or more organizations is based on membership alone for the purpose of this study.

Number of Organizations	MEN		WOMEN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Per cent
1	39	24.1	80	27.9
2	34	21.0	52	18.1
3	22	13.6	54	18.8
4	13	8.0	20	7.0
5	5	3.1	10	3.5
6	4	2.5	3	1.1
Total	117	72.2	219	76.5

Read table thus: Of the total number of men thirty-nine, or 24.1 per cent, belonged to only one organization.

was kept down to 1.9 for each of the 162 men and 1.7 for each of the 286 women by the small number of students belonging to four or more organizations. This difference is almost negligible and indicates there was very little difference in the participation of the men and women in memberships of organizations.

TABLE VI
 THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS WHO
 ATTENDED ONE OR MORE MEETINGS PER MONTH
 OF THE ORGANIZATIONS
ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

A comparison of participation could not be based on membership alone for in most organizations there were few restrictions or requirements concerning attendance. Anyone might become a member and then not attend any activity of the organization. Hence attendance of the meetings must be considered. The number and per cent of students attending one or more meetings per month are shown in Table VI. The per cents of the table are based on the number of students who were members of some extra-curricular organization.

Reference to Table VI shows there is little difference in the attendance of the men and women members of organizations to which they belonged. Only 8.5 per cent of the men and 4.6 per cent of the women attended less than one meeting per month. One, two, and four meetings per month were the favored numbers attended by both men and women. The per cents for the men and women were: for one meeting 14.5 and 14.2; for two meetings 17.1 and 14.7; for four meetings

14.5 and 15.2; respectively. However, per cent of the women who, however, attended ten or more meetings per month to 16.0 per cent of the men for the same number.

The average number of meetings per attendee was found by dividing the total attendance of all meetings by the

TABLE VI

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO
ATTENDED ONE OR MORE MEETINGS PER MONTH OF
THE ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONGED

Number of Meetings per Month	MEN		WOMEN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Per cent
Less than 1	10	8.5	10	4.6
1	17	14.5	31	14.2
2	20	17.1	32	14.7
3	12	10.2	21	9.6
4	17	14.5	33	15.2
5	7	6.0	14	6.4
6	8	6.9	22	10.0
7	4	3.4	9	4.1
8	4	3.4	10	4.6
9	5	4.3	2	0.9
10 (or more)	13	11.1	35	16.0

Read table thus: Of the 117 men who were members of extra-curricular organizations, ten, or 8.5 per cent, attended less than one meeting per month.

14.5 and 15.2; respectively. Sixteen per cent of the women, however, attended ten or more meetings per month to 11.1 per cent of the men for the same number.

The average number of meetings per student was found by dividing the total attendance of all meetings by the total number of student members of the group studied. The women had a slightly higher average than the men. For the former it was 4.6; for the latter it was 4.1. This means that the women attended meetings enough to average 4.6 per member and the men only 4.1 per member.

OFFICES OF ORGANIZATIONS

The number and per cent of persons holding offices in the extra-curricular organizations to which they belonged is shown in Table VII. It will be noted that the women members held almost two-thirds of the offices of the organizations held by this group of students. Of the eighty-nine offices occupied by the students in this survey, sixty-six were held by women and only twenty-three by men. It is evident that only a few students held more than one office. Ten and two-tenths per cent of the men, however, and 18.7 per cent of the women held one office each. There were only 3.4 per cent of the men and 5.0 per cent of the women who held two offices each, and only one man and one woman had the honor of holding three offices each at one time.

This indicates the women were the more important participants in the extra-curricular organizations. This is probably due to the popularity of the student organizations and the women's tendency to accept responsibility. The function of office holding, however, was the only place the women definitely showed greater participation than the men.

TABLE VII

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MEN AND WOMEN
WHO HELD ONE OR MORE OFFICES OF THE
EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS

Number of Offices held	MEN		WOMEN	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	12	10.2	41	18.7
2	4	3.4	11	5.0
3	1	0.9	1	0.5
Total Offices held	23		66	

Read table thus: Twelve, or 10.2 per cent, of the men held one office each.

This indicates the women were the more important participants in the extra-curricular organizations. This is probably due to the popularity of the student or his willingness to accept responsibility. The function of office holding, however, was the only place the women definitely showed greater participation than the men.

SUMMARY

The men and women belonged to about the same number of extra-curricular organizations. They averaged about an equal number of meetings attended per month. The women, however, held more offices in the extra-curricular organizations than the men.

It is remarkable that the women participated in

the activities of the organizations. They carried out the same and equal work as the men. Their services were the same as those of the men.

There is no doubt that the women have participated in the same way as the men.

The women have participated in the same way as the men.

The women have participated in the same way as the men.

CHAPTER IV

COMPARISON OF EXTRA-CURRICULAR PARTICIPATION BY THE VARIOUS COLLEGE CLASSES

This chapter deals with a comparison of the participation of the college classes in various extra-curricular organizations. Again the comparisons were made on three bases: the number of extra-curricular organizations to which the class members belonged; the number of meetings attended per month by the members of these organizations; and the number of offices held in these organizations. The tables are divided according to college classification--freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Table VIII gives the number of men and women in each class.

It is reasonable to expect students to participate in more activities as they advance in college. They become known and acquainted with many new friends. Their courses open new fields of interest so new activities are desirable. Therefore, it was not surprising to find a higher per cent of seniors were participating in the organizations than any of the other classes. The per cents were 88.7 for the seniors, 81.6 for the juniors, 77.0 for the sophomores, and 59.6 for the freshmen.

THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF STUDENTS IN
EACH CLASS WHO BELONG TO ONE OR MORE
EXTRACURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE VIII

Number of
Organizations

THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN
IN EACH CLASS

	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Totals
Men	52	54	36	20	162
Women	94	76	46	70	286
Total	146	130	82	90	448

Read table thus: There were fifty-two men and ninety-four women making a total of 146 in the freshmen class.

Read table thus: There were fifty-two men and ninety-four women making a total of 146 in the freshmen class.

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In Table IX are shown the number and per cent of students of each class who belonged to one or more of various numbers of organizations. It is noted that 35.6 per cent of the freshmen class had 35.6 per cent of their number belonging to only one organization.

TABLE IX

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS OF EACH CLASS WHO BELONGED TO ONE OR MORE EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS

Number of Organizations	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	52	35.6	30	23.1	23	28.0	14	15.5
2	23	15.4	31	23.9	15	18.3	17	18.9
3	10	6.7	25	19.2	15	18.3	26	28.9
4	2	1.3	9	6.9	7	8.5	15	16.6
5	0	0.0	5	3.9	5	6.1	5	5.5
6	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	2.4	3	3.3
Total	88	59.6	110	77.0	67	81.6	80	88.7

Read table thus: Fifty-two, or 35.6 per cent of the freshmen class belonged to one extracurricular organization.

MEMBERSHIPS OF ORGANIZATIONS

In Table IX data are presented in regard to the number of students of each college class who belonged to various numbers of organizations. It is evident that the freshmen had 35.6 per cent of their number belonging to only one organization which is much higher than the percentages of the other classes belonging to only one organization. The sophomores had 23.1 per cent; the juniors 28.0 per cent; and the seniors 15.5 per cent of their number belonging to only one organization. A higher per cent of the sophomore class were members of two organizations with 23.1 per cent compared with 18.3 per cent of the juniors, 18.9 per cent of the seniors, and 15.4 per cent of the freshmen. The seniors had a higher per cent of members belonging to three organizations and other numbers of organizations with the juniors, sophomores and freshmen ranking in that order. The average number of organizations per student of each class was: 0.96 per freshman, 1.56 per sophomore, 2.0 per junior, and 2.58 per senior.

ATTENDANCE OF MEETINGS

The number of meetings which students of the classes attended per month provides a more accurate comparison of the participation in the activities by the membership. These data are shown in Table X. It will be noted that the seniors

rated the highest number of meetings per month. The number of attendances with 1.1 meetings averaged 4.0 meetings per month.

TABLE X

The per cent of the members of the classes who attended one or more meetings per month of the organizations to which they belonged. These percentages were:

Number of meetings per month	Freshmen		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	20	22.7	13	13.0	10	15.0	5	6.3
2	18	20.4	14	14.0	10	15.0	10	12.5
3	4	4.5	10	10.0	7	10.5	12	15.0
4	20	22.7	15	15.0	9	13.5	8	10.0
5	3	3.4	11	11.0	3	4.5	4	5.0
6	3	3.4	9	9.0	9	13.5	11	13.8
7	1	1.1	4	4.0	2	3.0	6	7.5
8	1	1.1	4	4.0	5	7.5	4	5.0
9	0	0.0	4	4.0	2	3.0	1	1.3
10 (or more)	16	18.2	12	12.0	8	12.0	17	21.3

Read table thus: Twenty, or 22.7 per cent, of the freshmen members of extra-curricular organizations attended only one meeting per month.

rated the highest number of meetings with an average of 5.4 per month. The juniors and sophomores had the same average of attendance with 4.6 meetings per month. The freshmen averaged 4.0 meetings per month.

The per cent of the freshmen class attending one and two meetings per month was 22.7 and 20.4, respectively, these percentages were more than five points above those of the other classes for the same number of meetings. The seniors had the highest per cent attending three meetings with 15.0 per cent compared to 10.5 per cent of the juniors, 10.0 per cent of the sophomores, and 4.5 per cent of the freshmen attending this number of meetings per month. The freshmen had 22.7 per cent of their number attending four meetings per month while only 15.0 per cent of the sophomores, 13.5 per cent of the juniors and 10.0 per cent of the seniors attended that number of meetings. The seniors had the largest percentages attending the other stated number of meetings per month. There were, however, no outstanding differences excepting those attending ten or more meetings per month. The seniors had 21.3 per cent of their members, the freshmen 18.2 per cent, and the sophomores and juniors 12.0 per cent each of their members attending ten or more meetings per month.

OFFICES OF ORGANIZATIONS

The third comparison in participation in the extra-curricular activities concerns the number of offices held by members of the classes. These data are presented in Table XI.

Here again, as would be expected, the seniors showed the most participation; since thirty-six, or 44.2 per cent of all offices held by this group of students were held by members of this class. The sophomores and juniors were again fairly close together with nineteen and twenty-one, or 22.1 and 24.4 per cent, of all offices, respectively. The freshmen held only eight, or 9.3 per cent of the offices.

Nineteen, or 24.7 per cent, of the seniors held one office each. The juniors and sophomores each had thirteen members holding one office each, but because of the larger number in the sophomore class the junior class had 19.4 per cent of their number to 13.0 per cent of the sophomore class holding one office each. Eight, or 10.0 per cent, of the seniors held two offices each to 4.5 per cent of the juniors and 3.0 per cent of the sophomores. There were no freshmen holding more than one office and no sophomores holding more than two offices. The juniors and seniors had one member each who held three offices.

TABLE XI

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THE CLASSES
WHO HELD ONE OR MORE OFFICES OF THE
EXTRA CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS

Number of offices held	Freshmen		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	8	9.0	13	13.0	13	19.4	19	24.7
2	0	0.0	3	3.0	3	4.5	8	10.0
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.2
Total	8	9.0	16	16.0	17	25.4	28	35.9

Read table thus: Eight, or 9.0 per cent,
of the freshmen members held one office each.

SUMMARY

In this chapter data has been presented which show:

1. The senior class of 1935 of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia averaged more memberships of extra-curricular organizations per student than any other class. The juniors averaged more than the sophomores and they in turn more than the freshmen.
2. The seniors who were members of extra-curricular organizations averaged more meetings attended per month than any of the other classes. The junior and sophomore members averaged the same number of meetings which was higher than the average for the freshmen members.
3. The seniors held more offices in the extra-curricular organizations than any of the other classes. The juniors and sophomores held the same number and the freshmen held the fewest number of offices.

CHAPTER V

COMPARISON OF THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS OF FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

There is usually quite a rivalry between the members of Greek-letter social organizations and the non-members or independents on the campus of a school. Such headlines and subheads as "Independents Hold Big Rally Monday"¹ and "Greeks Carry Senior Class"² in the Bulletin, the official student publication on the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, indicate some of the rivalry between the two groups on the Emporia Teachers College campus. It is not unnatural for the general opinion to exist that the members of these organized societies, the fraternities and sororities, dominate and tend to run the extra-curricular activities on the campus, because they are organized.

It was the purpose of this chapter to compare the participation of the members and non-members of Greek-letter social organizations in the extra-curricular activities on the campus. The comparison was made on the basis of the

¹ News Item in the Bulletin (Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia) September, 25, 1934.

² Ibid., September 28, 1934.

following data: the number active in the various activities; the number of organizations of which each division belongs; the number of meetings attended by the members of the organizations; and the number of offices held by each group. The samplings were divided so there were an equal number of fraternity members and non-members, and an equal number of sorority members and non-members in each class, but the total number of men did not equal the total number of women.

The various activities were divided into three groups and designated as athletics, music and speech, and clubs and social activities for convenience in comparing the number of students active in them.

Football
Track
Wrestling
Boxing

ATHLETICS

In Table XII are presented data in regard to the number of students active in athletic activities which includes tennis, swimming, basketball, golf, football, track, wrestling, and boxing. It will be noted that the members of the Greek-letter organizations, the sororities and fraternities, were more active in athletics than the non-members. The average number of participants per activity was 18.9 for the fraternity men and 9.6 for the non-fraternity men, 37.2 for the sorority women and 33.8 for the non-sorority women. The differences between the averages of the men and women

are partly due to the fact that the following activities, namely, football, track, wrestling, and boxing, were not considered in the survey.

The choice of sport. **TABLE XII**

alt: **THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS OF FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES WHO PARTICIPATED IN NEARLY ALL ACTIVITIES IN ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES**

ACTIVITY	MEMBERS				NON-MEMBERS			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tennis	34	41.0	56	39.2	19	23.5	50	35.0
Swimming	30	36.9	52	36.3	16	19.7	56	39.1
Basketball	30	36.9	27	18.9	10	12.4	24	16.8
Golf	14	17.3	14	9.8	2	2.5	5	3.5
Football	18	22.2			12	14.8		
Track	22	27.2			11	13.6		
Wrestling	2	2.5			33	3.7		
Boxing	1	1.2			4	4.9		
Average per activity	18.9	23.3	37.2	26.1	9.6	11.9	33.8	23.7

Read table thus: Thirty-four, or 41.0 per cent, of the members of fraternities and fifty-six, or 39.2 per cent, of the members of sororities played tennis.

are partly due to the fact that no women participated in football, track, wrestling, or boxing and these activities were not considered in the averages for the women.

The choice of sports was about the same in both groups, although, the fraternity members outnumbered the non-members in nearly all activities. Tennis was played by 41.0 per cent of the fraternity men to 25.5 per cent of the non-fraternity men. There were almost twice as many active swimmers among the fraternity men as there were among non-fraternity men for 36.9 per cent of the former and 19.7 per cent of the latter classed swimming as one of their activities. It was in the major sports, basketball, football, and track, that the non-fraternity men were outnumbered. Of the eighty-one men in each group, 36.9 per cent of the fraternity men compared to 12.4 per cent of the non-fraternity were active basketball players. In football, 22.2 per cent compared to 14.8 per cent, and in track 27.2 per cent compared to 13.6 per cent of the fraternity and non-fraternity men, respectively, were active participants.

The data indicate that participants in these activities are probably more likely to be pledged by a fraternity than non-participants. However, the data are not complete enough to make definite conclusions. The question of whether the Greek-letter social organizations promote extra-curricular

activities is a topic for some later survey.

About the same per cent of the sorority and non-sorority women were participants in sports activities. In tennis, 39.2 per cent of the former to 35.2 per cent of the latter were active players. A few more non-sorority women classed swimming as an active sport than did the sorority women. Basketball, however, was an active sport of 18.9 per cent of the sorority group and 16.8 per cent of the non-sorority group. Although golf was not well represented, 9.8 per cent of the sorority women compared to 3.5 per cent of the non-sorority women played.

MUSIC AND SPEECH

The music and speech activities include band, orchestra, glee club, other music groups, debate, declamation, dramatics. Data concerning participation in these activities are given in Table XIII. It will be seen that the numbers of each group, the members and non-members of Greek-letter social organizations, in the different activities are about equal. The average numbers of participants per activity of this group were 7.4 for the fraternity men, 7.9 for the non-fraternity men, 5.7 for the sorority women, and 5.4 for the non-sorority women.

The non-fraternity group outnumbered the other men by 2.5 per cent of their number in the college band, while the

sorority women had a larger per cent of participation in the
 the non-college men than the non-college women. In the case of the
 bers of the two groups. In the case of the non-college men, the
 clubs, the non-college men had a larger per cent of participation
 larger per cent of participation.

TABLE XIII

of THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS
 OF FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES WHO PARTICIPATED
 IN MUSIC AND SPEECH ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	MEMBERS				NON-MEMBERS			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Band	13	16.0	10	7.0	15	18.5	9	6.3
Orchestra	8	9.9	12	8.4	7	8.6	14	9.8
Glee Club	10	12.3	22	15.4	16	19.8	21	24.7
Other music groups	00	0.0	2	1.4	00	0.0	1	0.7
Debate	10	12.3	6	4.2	5	6.2	6	4.2
Declamation	1	1.2	2	1.4	2	2.5	2	1.4
Dramatics	00	0.0	3	2.1	00	0.0	1	0.7
Average per activity	6.0	7.4	8.1	5.7	6.4	7.9	7.8	5.4

Read table thus: Thirteen, or 16.0 per cent, of the fraternity men played in the college band; ten, or 7.0 per cent, of the sorority women were in the band.

sorority women had only 0.7 per cent more in the band than the non-sorority women. The orchestra had almost equal numbers of the two groups of both men and women. In the glee clubs, the non-members of Greek-letter organizations had the larger per cents of participation. There were 19.8 per cent of the non-fraternity men compared to 12.3 per cent of the fraternity men; 24.7 per cent of the non-sorority women compared to 15.4 per cent of the sorority women in the college orchestra. The other activities had only a few and almost equal numbers of each group participating, except debate, in which the Greek-letter men outnumbered the non-Greek-letter men 12.3 per cent to 6.2 per cent.

CLUBS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The clubs and social activities included the following: reading or study clubs, literary or discussion groups, departmental clubs, lodges, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., camping, scouting, dancing, and card playing. The data concerning the number participating in these activities are given in Table XIV. The averages per activity of this group show the members of the Greek-letter organizations had a slightly larger per cent of their number participating in these activities as a group than the non-members. The averages were; 15.9 for the fraternity men, 11.8 for the non-fraternity men, 29.7 for the sorority women, and 26.8 for the

TABLE XIV

THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS
OF FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES WHO PARTICIPATED
IN CLUBS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	MEMBERS				NON-MEMBERS			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Reading or study club	1	1.2	18	12.5	2	2.5	16	11.2
Literary or discussion group	16	19.8	55	38.5	8	9.9	57	39.8
Departmental club	39	48.2	79	55.3	55	67.9	85	59.4
Lodges	9	11.1	12	8.4	3	3.7	5	3.5
Y. M. C. A.								
Y. W. C. A.	5	6.2	10	7.0	3	3.7	10	7.0
Camping	1	1.2	5	3.5	3	3.7	3	2.1
Scouting	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dancing	71	86.4	115	80.4	44	54.4	73	51.1
Card Playing	65	80.3	110	76.9	56	69.1	99	69.2
Average per activity	23.0	28.4	43.8	30.6	19.4	24.0	38.7	27.0

Read table thus: One member of the fraternities and eighteen, or 12.5 per cent, of the sororities belonged to a reading or study club.

non-sorority women.

Greek- The literary or discussion groups, departmental clubs, dancing, and card playing were the activities of greatest participation. The fraternity men had 9.9 per cent more of their number than the non-fraternity men in the literary or discussion groups. In the departmental clubs, however, the non-fraternity men had 19.7 per cent more participants than the fraternity men. The per cent of participants of the sorority and non-sorority women in these activities were almost equal, although the non-sorority group had a few more participants.

Dancing and card playing were the two other activities in which a very large per cent of students participated. In these two activities the members of Greek-letter organizations participated to a greater extent than did the non-members. Because of the better opportunities of the members to carry on the activity and because of the close association within and between sororities and fraternities as a whole, there were 32.0 per cent more fraternity men and 29.3 per cent more sorority women dancers than in the respective non-member groups. There was not, however, so much difference in the per cent of participants in card playing; 80.3 per cent of the fraternity men, 69.1 per cent of the non-fraternity men, 76.9 per cent of the sorority women, and 69.2 per cent of the non-sorority women were active card players.

For the total number of activities, the members of the Greek-letter social organizations had a higher average number of participants per activity than the non-members, with a little more difference between the men than between the women. The average number participating in each activity was: 15.9 for the fraternity men, 11.8 for the non-fraternity men, 29.7 for the sorority women, and 26.8 for the non-sorority women.

Number of
Organizations: MEMBERSHIPS OF ORGANIZATIONS

The comparison of the number of students participating in various activities included many which were not organized activities or did not have regular membership. The data concerning the number of members and non-members of fraternities and sororities who belonged to one or more extra-curricular organizations are shown in Table XV. Memberships of fraternities and sororities were not considered in these comparisons.

A study of the table shows the non-Greek-letter student averaged more memberships of organizations per student than did the Greek-letter students. The non-Greek-letter men averaged 2.1 memberships to 1.2 memberships of the Greek-letter men; however, the non-Greek-letter women only averaged 1.9 to 1.5 memberships of the Greek-letter women.

The number of students belonging to only one organization was about equal for the two groups of men but the

fraternity men and

with two exceptions

of their number

the other group

TABLE XV

THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS OF FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES WHO BELONGED TO WOMEN, AND ONE OR MORE EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS

men belonged to

Number of Organizations	MEMBERS				NON-MEMBERS			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	20	24.7	46	32.2	19	23.4	34	23.8
2	13	16.0	22	15.4	21	25.9	30	21.0
3	8	9.9	22	15.4	14	17.3	32	22.4
4	4	4.9	12	8.4	9	11.1	8	5.6
5	3	3.7	3	2.1	2	2.5	7	4.9
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.9	3	2.1

Read table thus: Twenty, or 24.7 per cent, of the fraternity men and forty-six, or 32.2 per cent, of the sorority women belonged to only one extra-curricular organization.

sorority women outnumbered the non-sorority women 46 to 34. With two exceptions, the non-Greek-letter students had more of their number belonging to two or more organizations than the other group. A few more Greek-letter women belonged to four extra-curricular organizations than non-Greek-letter women, and three Greek-letter men to two non-Greek-letter men belonged to five organizations each.

ATTENDANCE OF MEETINGS

The attendance of the meetings of the extra-curricular organizations is more important in considering the activeness of the student in the activities. Hence, Table XVI, which shows data concerning the number of meetings attended per month, should have more weight in the comparison of the participation of the two groups than Table XV.

A study of Table XVI shows more Greek-letter students attended one and two meetings of the activities per month than did the non-Greek-letter students. As more meetings were considered, however, the non-Greek-letter students outnumbered the Greek-letter group. The average number of meetings per month was 2.2 and 3.1, respectively, for the men and women of the Greek-letter group compared to 3.8 and 6.9 meetings per month for the men and women, respectively, of the non-Greek-letter group. These figures indicate the members of the Greek-letter social organizations did not

attend or participate
 curricular activities
 social organizations

TABLE XVI

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS OF
 FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES WHO ATTENDED ONE OR
 usually MORE MEETINGS PER MONTH OF THE ORGANIZATIONS
 TO WHICH THEY BELONGED

organizations and

Number of meetings per month	MEMBERS				NON-MEMBERS			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 1	4	8.5	5	4.8	6	8.7	3	2.6
1	9	18.5	20	19.0	8	11.6	11	9.7
2	11	22.9	17	16.2	9	13.0	15	13.2
3	2	4.2	9	8.6	10	14.5	12	10.5
4	6	12.5	18	17.1	11	15.9	15	13.1
5	5	10.4	6	5.7	2	2.9	8	7.0
6	2	4.2	6	5.7	5	7.2	17	14.9
7	2	4.2	4	3.8	2	2.9	5	4.4
8	1	2.1	2	1.9	3	4.3	8	7.0
9	2	4.2	0	0.0	3	4.3	2	1.8
10 (or more)	4	8.3	18	17.1	10	14.5	18	15.8

Read table thus: Four, or 8.3 per cent, of the fraternity men and five, or 4.8 per cent, of the sorority women attended less than one meeting per month.

attend or participate as regularly in the organized extra-curricular activities as the non-members of the Greek-letter social organizations.

OFFICES OF ORGANIZATIONS

Offices of the extra-curricular organizations are usually filled by members who have been active in the organizations and are well known by the other members because of what they have done in the past. Hence, the number of offices held is important in the comparison of participation of the two groups. The data concerning the number of offices of the extra-curricular organizations held by students are shown in Table XVII.

It will be seen that there were five men and thirteen women of the Greek-letter group who held one office each compared to seven men and twenty-eight women of the other group. There were no Greek-letter men who held more than one office each, and only five women of that group held two offices each. In the non-Greek-letter group, however, four men and six women held two offices each, and one man and one woman held three offices each.

The totals show twice as many non-Greek-letter students held offices in the extra-curricular organizations as did the Greek-letter students. The former group held fifty-three offices; the latter group held seventeen. Since

TABLE XVII

THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS OF
FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES WHO HELD
ONE OR MORE OFFICES IN THE EXTRA-
CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS

Number of offices held	MEMBERS		NON-MEMBERS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	5	13	7	28
2	0	5	4	6
3	0	0	1	1
Total	5	18	12	35

Read table thus: Five men and thirteen women, members of fraternities and sororities, held one office each.

some of the students held more than one office, the total number of offices held show even a greater difference. The members of the Greek-letter societies held twenty-eight offices compared to sixty-one held by the non-members.

SUMMARY

In the comparisons of the participation of members and non-members of Greek-letter social organizations in the extra-curricular activities, the survey showed:

1. The members of the Greek-letter social organizations had a slightly higher average per cent of students participating in the various activities.
2. The non-members of the Greek-letter organizations averaged more memberships in the organized extra-curricular activities.
3. The non-members of the Greek-letter social organizations attended more meetings of the organized extra-curricular activities per month.
4. The non-members of the Greek-letter social organizations held more offices of the organized extra-curricular activities.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY

In this chapter an attempt is made to present briefly the findings of the entire study so that the reader may comprehend them with greater ease. As the various items were more or less fully discussed as they were presented, no further explanation or discussions are deemed essential. The summary of the various findings follows.

1. A higher per cent of the students who were active participants in high school extra-curricular activities continued participation in the group of clubs and social activities than in any other group with departmental clubs, dancing, and card playing as the favored activities. The smallest per cent continued their participation in music and speech activities; and a slightly higher per cent continued in athletics.

2. Memberships and attendance of meetings of the extra-curricular organizations were almost equally divided between the men and women according to the number of each enrolled.

3. The women held more offices in the extra-curricular organizations than did the men.

4. The members of the senior class belonged to more extra-curricular organizations than did members of any other

class. The juniors belonged to more organizations than the sophomores, and they in turn belonged to more than the freshmen.

5. The seniors attended the greatest number of meetings of the organizations per month, the freshmen attended the least number, and the juniors and sophomores attended the same number of meetings.

6. The largest number of offices of the extra-curricular organizations were held by the seniors; the juniors and sophomores were next with the same number each; and the freshmen held the fewest number.

7. The members of the fraternities and sororities had a slightly higher average per cent of students participating in all of the various extra-curricular organizations than did the non-members.

8. The non-members of fraternities and sororities belonged to more extra-curricular organizations than did the members.

9. More meetings of the extra-curricular organizations were attended by the non-members than were attended by the members of the fraternities and sororities.

10. More offices of the extra-curricular organizations were held by non-members of the fraternities and sororities than were held by the members of those social organizations.

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