

ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF COLLEGE WOMEN
CONCERNING PROBLEMS INVOLVING FAMILY
ADJUSTMENTS DURING WARTIME

by

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ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF COLLEGE WOMEN CONCERNING PROBLEMS INVOLVING FAMILY ADJUSTMENTS DURING WARTIME

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

During the period of World War II, normal family life has been disrupted for many people, and especially for the members of those families in which the husbands have entered the services of the armed forces. New problems involving the making of physical, social and emotional adjustments within family life have arisen, and many changes have occurred within homes, as a result of the men's entrance into service.

Many women have found it necessary to assume new responsibilities which have given to them more authority and a different status within the family. As a result of these added wartime roles, they have had to meet new problems. For families in which there have been children, the mothers have had additional responsibilities.

Since the family life of so many people has been disrupted by the war, it seemed desirable that a research study be made concerning attitudes and practices relating to problems involving family adjustments during wartime.

Closely related to wartime problems in family life have been those concerned with post-war planning. It seemed interesting and worthwhile to obtain information

concerning these plans, and the adjustments which family members may have made during wartime to enable them to more adequately meet the situations in the post-war period.

In choosing the subjects for this study, time did not permit the inclusion of large samples from all levels of background, as interesting as this would undoubtedly prove to be. Thus a homogeneous group was selected, and the subjects were limited to those who had husbands in the service and who had graduated from Oregon State College with majors in Home Economics. This seemed a desirable choice from the standpoint of background training, because this study was planned to deal with attitudes and practices concerning family problems, adjustments and relationships. It seemed probable that a group of college graduates with Home Economics training would be well prepared to evaluate family life situations during wartime.

Areas which have been included in this research study are as follows: economics of the family, parenthood, housing and following the husband from camp to camp.

It is the writer's hope that two main values will result from this study; first, a better understanding of the problems faced by members of families with husbands in service and, second, an understanding of college women's attitudes toward these problems which they are facing during wartime.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Review of Literature

After a careful review of literature related to the study of attitudes and practices of college women concerning problems involving family adjustments during wartime, it was obvious that there was a definite need for research in this field. Very little has been done, and in so far as the writer could ascertain, no study has been completed which would be comparable to the problem as set forth in this study. Many popular magazine articles have been written during the period of World War II regarding various phases of family problems during wartime and expressing the author's own viewpoints and opinions, but these have not been based on research.

There have been several indications as to a need for research in this field. Rockwood, (5, p. 652), speaking of trends in family life research, said, "Undoubtedly the effects of the war on family life will be the focus of attention during the next years." She further stated "Some of the specific questions in which evidence is needed are: adjustments in families where the father is removed for military or industrial reasons; the changing roles of the

woman in the family and community and the effects on her own adjustment and on the family life; the adjustment of men to military service in relation to the attitudes of members of their families; adjustments of couples who marry just before the husband goes into military service."

Another indication of further need for research in this field comes from a Conference on War and Postwar Child Services and Research, held in March 1943, under the auspices of the National Research Council Committee on Child Development in Chicago, and Washington, D. C. Recommendations were made to research workers and others concerned with child welfare during the war and postwar period. The Committee on Minimal Research Requirements during the War and Reconstruction Periods in the United States and Abroad (3, pp. 1-5, Appendix B) which was commissioned "to draw up recommendations for the minimal research requirements which must be met during the war and reconstruction period if future research is not to be seriously handicapped by discontinuity and gaps in relevant data" recommended that research be done in the following areas in the United States:

1. "The impact of changed and unstable conditions of life" including "a shift in patterns of authority in the home due to absence of father, and increased independence of mother as a wage

earner."

2. "Current effects of the war upon children's attitudes and expressed opinions" including "children's understanding of the war, its progress, strategy and aims, and children's responses to changing patterns of responsibility."

In 1942, Mulkey (2) made a study of "College Student's Attitudes Toward Marriage During the War Period." This study included some of the areas investigated by the writer. However, this study is not comparable for the following reasons. Subjects chosen included one hundred and fifty unmarried college students, of which fifty were men and one hundred were women. When this study was made, the United States had been engaged in war but a short time, and families had not been so commonly disrupted by the husband's entrance into service with the armed forces as has been true in the following period. Furthermore, the study was on attitudes toward problems which had not actually been met.

Taylor, (7, pp. 213-215), speaking of the instability of war marriages which may be an indication of poor adjustments within families to problems which they faced, said that there is good statistical evidence that marriages contracted in our country during and immediately after World War I were particularly unstable. No information was

given concerning any parallel findings related to this topic during World War II.

Schumaker, (6, pp. 260-268) in making a study of war-caused problems of the family, stated that "the marriage rate since 1940 is sharply upward and unquestionably reflects a wartime situation. Figures show that those who married during or immediately after the last war had a higher percentage of divorce than normal. If previous experience be any guide, we may look for a greatly increased number of divorces and desertions in the post-war days."

Since the American family of World War II has faced many problems involving adjustments within family life, it seems that a study related to this subject should prove of value to those who have met and will be meeting these problems.

Statement of the Problem

Since, as mentioned above, a review of studies related to attitudes and practices of college women concerning problems which involve family adjustments revealed that very little research had been done in this field, it seemed desirable to undertake a study of this type.

The writer's problem, therefore, includes the following: An attempt to determine the attitudes and practices of college women concerning problems involving family

adjustments during wartime.

This study is designed to answer, at least in part, the following questions:

1. What are some of the problems involving family adjustments which college women whose husbands have been in service with the armed forces have faced or are facing?
2. What are some of the adjustments concerning these wartime problems which they and their families, if any, have made?
3. What attitudes do families have concerning some of the common problems related to family life during wartime, such as marriage, economics of the family and parenthood?
4. If married women are thinking of the post-war period in relation to their family life, what are some of the tentative plans they are making, and the problems they feel they will need to face in that period?

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

Selection of a Method of Study

The questionnaire method was chosen for gathering the data, since the study was to be made of a fairly large group of subjects who lived in widely distributed localities in the United States and its territories, including Alaska. It seemed that this method would yield sufficiently accurate, usable method for the problem.

Construction of the Questionnaire

Because this study is concerned with attitudes and practices, it seemed necessary to define these terms in order to have a common understanding of their meaning.

Thurstone (8) says, "The concept attitude will be used to denote the sum-total of a man's inclinations and feelings, prejudice or bias, preconceived notions, fears, threats and convictions about any specific topic."

"Practice" according to Webster (10) is defined as "often repeated or customary action" or "such actual performance of application habitually engaged in."

The questionnaire (see appendix) was organized into the following five parts:

Section I - General Information, or material included for the purpose of giving a general background picture

of the subjects. Answers to questions in this section were made by placing checks or written responses in appropriate blanks.

Section II dealt with attitudes toward possible situations and experiences which have been an outgrowth of the war, and which were included in the following areas: economics of the family, following of the husband from camp to camp, and parenthood. The section on parenthood was answered only by those who were parents at the time the study was made. Provision was made for four possible reactions to each situation or experience, according to a key provided in the introduction to the section, and subjects were asked to react according to their feelings, if they were faced with the situation or experience. They were also asked to indicate if they had actually faced or were facing the experience or situation.

Section III dealt with housing arrangements which the subjects and families, if any, had used during the periods while following their husbands from camp to camp and while separated from their husbands. Subjects were asked to indicate their reactions to various types of living arrangements.

Section IV included twenty-four miscellaneous questions, all of which were related to the study. They were to be answered by placing written responses in

appropriate blanks, and by placing checks in "Yes" and "No" blanks.

Section V included nine general questions also related to problems concerned with the study and about which the subjects were to express their attitudes and opinions by means of written responses.

After the preliminary questionnaire was completed, it was submitted to three specialists in the Household Administration Department of Oregon State College for suggestions and criticisms. Special consideration was given to the length of the questionnaire and clearness of thought. The suggestions made by these specialists were incorporated into a revised form of the questionnaire. This revision was then submitted to two specialists in the Household Administration Department for criticisms. Three subjects qualified to answer the questionnaire also checked it, made criticisms and noted the time required for checking. The time required for checking varied from forty minutes to one hour.

The suggestions and criticisms which were received were incorporated into a second revision which was again submitted to the same two members of the Household Administration Department for a final check, after which the third and final revision was made before the questionnaire was sent out to the subjects.

Selection of Subjects and Gathering of Data

Subjects selected for this study were graduates from Oregon State College with majors in Home Economics and who had husbands in service with the armed forces of the United States. The names and addresses of this group were obtained in the following manner.

The writer compiled a list of Home Economics graduates who completed their work between the years of 1929-1943. This period of time was chosen since it seemed to the writer that graduates of these years would be most likely to have husbands whose age range would correspond to the age range included in the selective service calls.

After the compilation of this list, it was necessary to ascertain which graduates had husbands who were in service. This task involved checking with the Home Economics and Alumni offices, staff members, graduates, and students on the campus.

When the list was completed, addresses were secured from the office of the Appointment Secretary and the Home Economics office, the Alumni office, and also through staff members, graduates and students on the campus. Because of the frequent moving of the graduates while their husbands were in service, addresses were not always accurate.

The final questionnaire was then distributed to two hundred three subjects who were graduates of Oregon State

College with majors in Home Economics and who, as far as the writer was able to ascertain, had husbands in active service with the armed forces of the United States.

Subjects who were chosen for cooperation in this research were asked to return unsigned questionnaires as the writer felt that by avoiding the identification of responses, more accurate information would be received since many of the questions asked were of a very personal nature. A letter which explained the purpose of the study was attached to the questionnaire. (See appendix)

A total of one hundred thirty-five (66.6 per cent) questionnaires were returned. Of this number, seven were returned unclaimed, due to incorrect addresses. Of the remaining group, eighteen were discarded from use for the following reasons: the husbands of nine of the subjects were civilians; four questionnaires were incompletely checked; and five were discarded because the husbands of the subjects were either deceased or prisoners of war. Since the writer desired to have subjects who had husbands in active service, it was decided to discard those five questionnaires in order to have a more homogeneous group.

The remaining one hundred ten questionnaires were from subjects whose general backgrounds seemed to fit into the general plan of the study.

It might be interesting to note that although the

subjects were to return the questionnaires unsigned, fifty-eight of them gave their names and addresses and added many interesting notes and letters which showed their interest in the research study.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BACKGROUND OF SUBJECTS

This section of the study deals with data related to the general background of the subjects.

Year of College Graduation and Degree Received

Since the questionnaire was given only to Oregon State College graduates with majors in Home Economics, it was interesting to note the distribution of the subjects according to the year of college graduation and degree received. The period included 1927-1943, but since no cases fell in 1927, 1928, and 1932, these years were omitted from the table.

The largest number (22 or 20.0 per cent) of the subjects graduated in 1941, while the second largest numbers (20 or 18.2 per cent) graduated in 1942. The smallest number (1 or .9 per cent) was from the years of 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1935. This distribution is partially accounted for by the fact that younger men were called into the service earlier and in larger numbers than were the older ones, also it was easier to obtain more accurate information for the mailing list concerning subjects who had graduated more recently than those who had graduated a longer time ago.

TABLE I

Distribution of Subjects According to Year of
College Graduation and Degree Received

N = 110	Degree Granted				Total	
	Bachelor's		Master's			
	degree	degree				
Year of Graduation*	N	%	N	%	N	%
1929	1	1.0	0	0	1	.9
1930	1	1.0	0	0	1	.9
1931	1	1.0	0	0	1	.9
1933	3	3.0	0	0	3	2.7
1934	3	3.0	0	0	3	2.7
1935	1	1.0	0	0	1	.9
1936	3	3.0	0	0	3	2.7
1937	6	5.9	0	0	6	5.5
1938	8	7.9	0	0	8	7.3
1939	10	9.9	0	0	10	9.1
1940	11	10.9	1	11.1	12	10.9
1941	20	19.8	2	22.2	22	20.0
1942	15	14.9	5	55.6	20	18.2
1943	18	17.7	1	11.1	19	17.3
Totals	101**	100.0	9***	100.0	110	100.0

* Since no cases fell in 1927, 1928, and 1932, those years were omitted.

** Of the 101 Bachelor's degrees, 9 or 8.9 per cent were Bachelor's of Art and 92 or 91.1 per cent were Bachelor's of Science degrees.

*** Of the 9 Master's degrees, 3 or 33.3 per cent were Master's of Art, and 6 or 66.7 per cent were Master's of Science degrees.

Of the group analyzed, 101 or 91.8 per cent had received Bachelor's degrees and 9 or 8.2 per cent had received Master's degrees.

Number of Years Married and Number and Ages of Children

In the table which follows, analysis was made of the number of years the subjects had been married and the

the number and ages of children in the families.

In examining the table, it will be noted that the total number of graduates for each year was computed on the basis of the year in which the Bachelor's degree was received, whereas in Chart I, the total number of graduates per year was based on the degree most recently received. The years of 1928 and 1932 were omitted from Chart II, since no cases fell in these periods.

The mean length of time in years of marriage ranged from one year for subjects who graduated in 1943 to 11 years for those who had graduated in 1929. The mean length of the period of marriage for all subjects was 4.3 years.

Of the entire group, 42 (38.2 per cent) were parents and 68 (61.8 per cent) were not parents. This is probably due to the fact that the men without children were called into the service before those having children.

The mean number of children per family ranged from one to three with the mean for the entire group being 1.5 children per family. On further examination of the data, it is noted that as the data are classified, the mean age of the children in these groups ranged from .3 to 8 years with a mean age of 2.7 years for the entire group.

TABLE II

Distribution of Subjects According to Number of Years Married and the
Number and Ages of Children in the Family Unit

*Year in Which Bachelor's De- gree was Re- ceived	Number receiving Degree		Mean length of time in years that subjects have been married	Distribution of Subjects According to Those Families Having:					
				No children		Children			
						Mean number of children per family		Mean age of children in years	
	N	%		N	%	N	%		
1927	1	.9	7	1	1.5	0	0	0	0
1929	2	1.8	11	1	1.5	1	2.4	2	8.0
1930	1	.9	8	0	0	1	2.4	1	6.0
1931	1	.9	1.5	1	1.5	0	0	0	0
1933	4	3.6	5.3	2	2.9	2	4.8	2.5	4.0
1934	3	2.7	7.2	0	0	3	7.1	2.0	2.5
1935	1	.9	2.8	0	0	1	2.4	1.0	1.1
1936	3	2.7	4.7	2	2.9	1	2.4	3.0	4.5
1937	7	6.5	3.5	4	5.9	3	7.1	1.3	1.9
1938	9	8.2	3.4	4	5.9	5	11.9	1.0	1.6
1939	12	10.9	3.1	4	5.9	8	19.1	1.3	1.6
1940	12	10.9	2.5	7	10.3	5	11.9	1.0	1.7
1941	22	20.0	1.9	16	23.5	6	14.3	1.0	.7
1942	14	12.7	1.5	11	16.2	3	7.1	1.0	.6
1943	18	16.4	1.0	15	22.0	3	7.1	1.0	.3
Totals	110	100.0	4.3	68	100.0	42	100.0	1.5	2.7

* No cases fell in the years of 1928 and 1932.

Subjects' Husbands Distributed According to the
Branch of Service and Ratings

It seemed desirable from the standpoint of probable financial status as well as general interest that an analysis be made of the distribution of the subjects' husbands according to branch of service and ratings. The classifications as set forth in the "Officers' Guide" (4) and "What the Citizen Should Know About the Air Forces" (1) were used in grouping the husbands according to their ratings.

TABLE III

Distribution of Subjects' Husbands According to the
Branch of Service and Ratings

N = 110 Branch of Service	Ratings *				Total Number in Each Branch of Service	
	Com- missioned		Non-com- missioned			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Army.....	52	63.4	16	57.1	68	61.8
Army Air Force.....	12	14.6	7	25.0	19	17.3
Navy.....	14	17.1	5	17.9	19	17.3
Naval Air Force....	1	1.2	0	0	1	.9
Marines.....	3	3.7	0	0	3	2.7
Totals.....	82	100.0	28	100.0	110	100.0

* The 82 men with commissions represent 74.5 per cent of the entire group and the 28 non-commissioned men, 25.5 per cent.

The greatest number of husbands, 68 or 61.8 per cent were in the services of the Army, with the Navy and Army Air Force rating second with 19 or 17.3 per cent in

each branch. The Naval Air Force was represented by the smallest number (1 or .9 per cent). None of the husbands of this group were in the services with the Coast Guard.

Approximately three times as many husbands, 82 or 74.5 per cent, held commissions in one of the branches of the service, as contrasted to 28 or 25.5 per cent who were non-commissioned. It will be noted later in the study that these findings are related to some of the problems which the subjects were facing and the manner in which adjustments to their problems were being made.

Representative of the wide differences in the ratings of the husbands in service, those in the Army (the branch in which the largest number were serving) varied in ratings from that of private to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Number of Moves Made by Families While Husband
Had Been in Service

Since one of the common problems which many women have faced during the war period has been that of moving, in order to be near their husbands or to meet the changing needs of the families while the husbands have been in service, it seemed that an analysis of the practices in this area would give an insight into some of the adjustments that had to be made.

TABLE IV

Mean Number of Moves Made by the Families When Subjects are Classified
According to Length of Time That Husband Has Been in Service

Total Length of Time in Service	Number of Families Whose Husbands Are in:						Mean Number of Moves Made by Families					
	Total		U. S.		Foreign Service		Families with No Children		Mean number of moves made by family	Families with Children		Mean number of moves made by family
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		N	%	
.5 yr.	1	.9	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	0
From .5 yrs.*												
to 1 yr.	5	4.5	4	5.6	1	2.4	2	2.9	3.5	3	7.1	5.0
From 1 yr.*												
to 1.5 yrs.	15	13.6	13	19.1	2	4.8	13	19.1	5.1	2	4.8	5.0
From 1.5 yrs.*												
to 2 yrs.	18	16.5	10	14.7	8	19.1	7	10.3	4.0	11	26.2	3.7
From 2 yrs.*												
to 2.5 yrs.	26	23.6	15	22.1	11	26.2	22	32.3	4.9	4	9.5	4.8
From 2.5 yrs.*												
to 3 yrs.	13	11.9	6	8.9	7	16.6	8	11.9	2.3	5	11.9	3.6
From 3 yrs.*												
to 3.5 yrs.	16	14.5	9	13.3	7	16.6	10	14.7	3.0	6	14.3	4.0
From 3.5 yrs.*												
to 4 yrs.	9	8.2	7	10.3	2	4.8	5	7.3	2.0	4	9.5	7.0
From 4 yrs.*												
to 4.5 yrs.	5	4.5	1	1.5	4	9.5	1	1.5	5.0	4	9.5	6.0

TABLE IV (Continued)

Total Length of Time in Service	Number of Families Whose Husbands Are in:						Mean Number of Moves Made by Families					
	Total		U. S.		Foreign		Families with no Children			Families with Children		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Mean number of moves made by family	N	%	Mean number of moves made by family
From 4.5 yrs.* to 5 yrs.	1	.9	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	2.0
**From 8 yrs. to 8.5 yrs.	1	.9	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	5.0
TOTALS	110	100.0	68	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0	3.7	42	100.0	4.6

* "to" as used here means to, but not including.

** The period between 5 years and 8 years was omitted because no cases fell in this group.

When a summary was made of the total length of the periods during which the husbands of the subjects had been in service with the armed forces, at the time the study was made, it was found that there was a variation of from .5 year to 8.5 years. The largest number, 26 or 23.6 per cent, had served during a period of 2 to 2.5 years, with the second largest number, 18 or 16.5 per cent, having served from 1.5 to 2 years. The period between five and eight years was omitted in the table because no cases fell in this group.

It was interesting to note that of the total number of husbands in service, 68 or 61.8 per cent were in the United States and 42 or 38.2 per cent were in foreign service. Of those in foreign service, the largest number, 11 or 26.2 per cent, had served in the armed forces for a period of from 2 to 2.5 years and the second largest group, 8 or 19.1 per cent, had served for from 1.5 to 2 years. The smallest number, 1 or 2.4 per cent, had been in service between .5 to 1 year.

In comparing the mean number of moves made by the entire group of families with children (42 or 38.2 per cent) and those without children (68 or 61.8 per cent), it was interesting to see that those with children made more moves (4.6) per family than those without children, who made 3.7 moves. These results may be indicative of

two facts: first, that those childless families were more able to find living accommodations which were better suited to their needs than those with children, with the result that less moving was necessary, and, second, that although living conditions may not always have been as desired, the families without children were more able, or willing, or both, to tolerate conditions which the families with children could not accept. For the childless subjects, the largest mean number of moves (5) was made by those whose husbands had been in service from 4 to 4.5 years. The least number (2) was made by those with husbands in service from 3.5 to 4 years. Analyzing the group with children, it was interesting to note that the largest mean number of moves (7) was made by families in which husbands were in service for 3.5 to 4 years, with the least number for those with husbands in service for 4.5 to 5 years.

The range in number of moves which subjects had made since their husbands have been in service varied from 1 to 20 moves. Typical comments which show some of the reactions toward this frequent moving and the areas covered by some of the moves follow.

One subject who had moved 10 times said, "We followed him from camp to camp and I am not the least bit sorry we did so, although it was sometimes hard to find a place to live."

Another subject who had moved six times commented, "I didn't mind as it was a chance to see the country and to meet others."

Two subjects, each of whom had moved five times commented, "I traveled across the continent twice" and "I moved from Marshfield to San Francisco, from there to Miami, from Miami to New York and from New York to Portland."

Frequency of Husbands and Wives Seeing Each Other

The World War II period has, in many cases, affected the frequency with which husbands and wives have been able to see each other. The following table is an attempt to analyze this frequency in relation to the location of husbands and status of children in the family.

It seems especially interesting that of the entire group, 53 or 48.2 per cent of the wives were unable to see their husbands at any time, and an identical number, namely, 53 or 48.2 per cent lived under the same roof with their husbands. Four or 3.6 per cent of the couples lived apart, but saw each other occasionally. Of the group of 53 or 48.2 per cent who were unable to see their husbands at any time, 42 or 38.2 per cent had husbands who were in foreign service, and 11 or 10.0 per cent had husbands who were in service in the United States but located where it was impossible for their wives to see them.

In a further analysis, it was found that a slightly

TABLE V

Frequency of Husbands and Wives Seeing Each Other

N = 110 Living Situations	Total Num- ber and Per Cent		In Families with Children		In Families without Children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wives unable to see husbands at any time because	53	48.2	20	47.6	33	48.5
(a) Husbands in for- eign service	42	38.2	13	31.0	29	42.6
(b) Husbands in the United States but located where it is impossible for wives to see them	11	10.0	7	16.6	4	5.9
Husbands and wives live apart but see each other occasionally	4	3.6	3	7.2	1	1.5
Husbands and wives live together under the same roof	53	48.2	19	45.2	34	50.0
Totals	110	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0

higher percentage (48.5 per cent) of childless wives were unable to see their husbands at any time as compared to 47.6 per cent of the wives with children. However, a smaller percentage (5.9 per cent) of this group were unable to see their husbands who were in the United States, as compared to 16.6 per cent of those with children. This might be due to the fact that it was more difficult for those who were parents to find adequate living accommodations than for those who were childless.

Three times as many (3 or 7.2 per cent) wives with

children lived apart from their husbands and saw them occasionally as compared to those without children (1 or 1.5 per cent). A considerably larger number of childless subjects (34 or 50 per cent) lived with their husbands under the same roof as compared to 19 or 4.5 per cent in families with children.

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND OF SUBJECTS AND THEIR HUSBANDS

Since it seemed probable that the professional background of the subjects and their husbands were or will be of importance in making many of the adjustments to problems faced during and following the war, a section on this topic was included in the study.

Distribution of Subjects According to Professional Training and Employment in Those Professions

Table VI sets forth information concerning the types of professional training in Home Economics which the subjects have received, their employment in chosen professions before and after marriage, at the time the study was made, changes in professions since the beginning of the war, attitudes toward chosen professions other than home-making, and post-war plans relative to employment.

All subjects in this study were trained for home-making and many received additional training which prepared them for some special professional field of work.

TABLE VI
Distribution of Subjects According to Professional Training and Employment in Those Professions

Types of Professional Training in Home Economics *	Employment in Chosen Profession										Attitude Toward Profession Other Than Homemaking for Which College Training Was Received						Postwar Plans Relative to Continuance in Chosen Profession Other Than Homemaking											
	Total number selecting special preparation for various professions		Before Marriage		After Marriage		Number engaged in profession at time the study was made		Changes in Profession Since Beginning of War				Enjoy fol- lowing profession for which trained		Do not enjoy following profession for which trained		No response		Plan to work in chosen profession		Do not plan work in chosen profession		No response					
			Mean length of time in years, engaged in profession		Mean length of time in years, engaged in profession				Changed profession		Did not change profession		No response		No response		No response		No response		No response							
			N	%	N	%			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Commercial foods	3	2.7	1	1.7	.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3.2	1	8.3	1	1.6	0	0	2	9.5	0	0	3	3.5	0	0	
Dietetics	5	4.5	2	3.3	2.0	4	6.7	.7	1	3.7	0	0	5	7.8	0	0	3	4.4	1	7.7	1	4.8	1	12.5	4	4.8	0	0
Homemaking only	10	9.1	0	0	0	10	16.7	2.2	10	37.0	3	8.8	6	9.3	1	8.3												
Interior decoration	2	1.8	1	1.7	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.9	1	1.6	0	0	1	1.6	0	0	1	4.8	0	0	2	2.4	0	0
Journalism in the Field of Home Economics	4	3.6	3	5.0	.7	2	3.3	.4	0	0	2	5.9	2	3.2	0	0	4	6.0	0	0	0	0	2	25.0	2	2.4	0	0
Nursery school	18	16.4	8	13.3	1.3	11	18.3	1.3	5	18.5	4	11.8	13	20.3	1	8.3	15	22.7	0	0	3	14.2	0	0	17	20.2	1	12.5
Teaching **	65	59.2	44	73.3	3.1	33	55.0	1.3	11	40.8	22	64.7	35	54.6	8	66.8	40	60.6	12	92.3	13	61.9	5	62.5	54	64.3	6	75.0
Other training ***	3	2.7	1	1.7	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.9	0	0	1	8.3	2	3.1	0	0	1	4.8	0	0	2	2.4	1	12.5
Totals	110	100.0	60	100.0	1.7	60	100.0	1.2	27	100.0	34	100.0	64	100.0	12	100.0	66	100.0	13	100.0	21	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0	8	100.0

* All subjects included in this study were trained for homemaking. Those who did not prepare for some earning field were grouped under homemaking.

** Included under the classification of training for teaching were also those who had combined teaching with another type of professional training.
Of the six subjects included in this group were:
3 trained for nursery school work and teaching,
2 trained for extension work and teaching,
1 trained for commercial clothing and teaching.

*** Other training in the field of Home Economics included:
1 subject in merchandizing,
1 subject in radio work,
1 subject in clothing and textiles.

Teaching was the profession for which the largest number of subjects were trained. Over one-half, 65 or 59.2 per cent of the group prepared for secondary teaching and nursery school work may also be classified as teaching. Eighteen or 16.4 per cent prepared for this profession. Therefore, a total of 83 or 75.6 per cent of the entire group prepared for some phase of teaching. In this study, secondary teaching and nursery school teaching have been classified into separate groups for analysis. Interior decoration was chosen by the smallest number of subjects (2 or 1.8 per cent). Six of the group who received training for secondary teaching also had preparation in additional earning fields. These were as follows: three in nursery school work, two in extension, and one in commercial clothing. This may indicate that the subjects wanted the additional security that results from more preparation.

It is interesting that only 9.1 per cent or 10 of the subjects prepared for homemaking only, and that the remaining 90.9 per cent or 100 had received training for some profession in addition to homemaking. This indicates a desire on the part of the women to have training in a profession which will enable themselves to support themselves financially if they should need to do so.

Professions included the heading "other training"

were as follows: one subject prepared for merchandising, one for work in clothing and textiles and one for radio work.

In examination of the data from the standpoint of the employment of subjects in chosen professions other than or in addition to homemaking, before and after marriage, and at the time the study was made, an interesting coincidence was noted in all three periods. This was that teaching was the profession followed by the greatest number of subjects, and nursery school work ranked second.

In an examination of the results concerning employment of subjects before marriage, findings show that the greatest number, 44 or 73.3 per cent, were employed in teaching, with the number employed in nursery school work ranking second (8 or 13.3 per cent). Those professions least commonly followed were commercial foods, interior decoration and "other training" which included merchandising, radio work and clothing and textiles, each occupation being followed by only one subject or 1.7 per cent of the entire number. After marriage, 33 or 55 per cent were engaged in teaching, 11 or 18.3 per cent in nursery school work and homemaking ranked third with 10 or 16.7 per cent. None followed the professions of commercial foods, interior decoration, merchandising, radio work or clothing and textiles.

In considering the number engaged in professions at the time the study was made, which was 27 or 24.5 per cent of the group, the largest number were employed in teaching (11 or 40.8 per cent) with homemaking ranking second (10 or 37 per cent) and nursery school work third with 5 or 18.5 per cent. None of the subjects were employed in commercial foods, interior decoration, journalism in the field of Home Economics, radio work, merchandising, work in clothing and textiles.

In comparing the mean length of time the subjects were employed in the chosen professions before and after marriage, findings show that subjects were employed for a longer time (1.7 years) before marriage than after marriage (1.2 years). It was interesting that before marriage, those who were teaching engaged in that profession the longest period of time (3.1 years) with those in the fields of dietetics, interior decoration and "other training" remaining for the next longest period (2 years) and those in commercial foods the shortest time, namely, .6 years.

An analysis of the length of time the subjects were engaged in professions other than homemaking after marriage revealed that those engaged in teaching and nursery school work ranked first in length of service, each with 1.3 years. Those engaged in journalism remained the shortest time, namely .4 years.

During periods of war, many people change professions for various reasons. It seemed interesting to examine this group to determine the extent to which they have made changes since the beginning of the war. Thirty-four or 30.9 per cent changed professions, 64 or 58.2 per cent did not, and 12 or 10.9 per cent made no responses to the question.

Of the entire group which changed, the largest number, 22 or 64.7 per cent, were trained in teaching with those trained in nursery school work ranking second, 4 or 11.8 per cent.

In analyzing the group as to their attitudes toward the professions for which they received training other than or in addition to homemaking, 66 indicated that they enjoyed their professions, 13 reported they did not, and 21 made no responses to the question. The large number making no responses was undoubtedly due to the fact that many of the subjects had not been engaged at any time in the profession. The following are typical statements supporting this belief: "I was married right after I graduated from college and didn't get to take up any profession other than homemaking," and "My experience was limited to student teaching."

An analysis of subjects' attitudes toward teaching and nursery school work, the two professions both chosen

and followed by the greatest number of students, yielded these interesting facts. Of the 65 who trained for teaching, 40 or 61.5 per cent indicated that they enjoyed following the profession, 12 or 18.5 per cent did not, and 13 or 20 per cent made no response.

Typical comments expressing the attitudes of subjects toward teaching were as follows: "I enjoyed teaching," "A worthwhile occupation," "I enjoy both teaching and homemaking because the results are obvious and satisfying," "There is only one thing I would rather do than teach--that is to care for family."

Other comments were, "I did not like teaching, but perhaps it was the conditions under which I worked," and "I disliked it. However, if called upon to do it now I would probably do better after several years of practical experience."

Of the number (18) who trained for nursery school work, 15 or 83.3 per cent indicated that they enjoyed the work, none indicated a dislike for it, and 3 or 16.7 per cent gave no responses.

Typical comments concerning this profession were: "I enjoy my profession as it is applied to my married life," and "It is especially valuable in rearing my own children."

A statement which is often made by people in

general, concerning the results of the employment of women during wartime, is that women will not be willing to leave their professions in the post-war period. An analysis of the group included in this study concerning post-war professional plans shows that this belief is not true. Of the entire group, 84 indicated that they did not plan to remain in chosen professions in the post-war period, 8 did not respond and 8 indicated that they did plan to continue work. These results show that there is a trend for the group to swing away from the continuance (in homemaking) during the post-war period.

An analysis was made of the subjects' comments concerning post-war plans regarding professions. Eighty of the 84 subjects who indicated that they did not plan to remain in professions other than homemaking after their husbands returned to civilian life gave reasons and general attitudes. Of the number expressing these comments, 68 indicated that they planned to have homes and families and that they also preferred homemaking to other professions. Many, however, indicated that although they did not plan to be employed other than as homemakers, they would do so if it became necessary to help their husbands on their return to civilian life, or if their husbands were incapacitated or lost their lives. Typical comments which expressed their opinions about post-war employment are as

follows:

"It will be important for me to stay home so as to help my husband as much as possible with adjustments to civilian life."

"My post-war career will be that of mother and housewife. I feel that it is a full-time job."

"Woman's place is in the home rearing a family and being a wife to her husband."

"My husband and I feel that it is more important to give our child the personal care which she needs than for me to work outside the home."

"I hope to have a home and family. However, if something should happen to my husband I will work."

"I plan to return to being a homemaker unless it will be financially impossible for me to do so for a while."

"I will work only if he returns incapacitated."

Distribution of Subjects According to Professions at the Time the Study was Made

In the following table, subjects were classified according to the profession in which they were engaged at the time the study was made. The results are indicative of the wartime adjustments which subjects were making as many were engaged in professions for which they did not train while in college.

TABLE VII

Distribution of Subjects According to Professions
at the Time the Study Was Made

Professions	Mean Length of Time in Years in Profession	Total Number of Subjects Engaged in Profession	
		N	%
N = 110			
Dietetics	.6	3	2.7
Homemaking (only)	2.9	67	60.9
Journalism in the field of Home Economics	.5	1	.9
Nursery School	1.0	6	5.5
Teaching	3.3	11	10.0
Extension	1.2	2	1.8
Other Professions	.8	20	18.2
Entire Group	1.48	110	100.0

Homemaking (only) was the profession in which the greatest number of subjects (67 or 50.9 per cent) were engaged. The group included in "other professions" was second in size with 20 or 18.2 per cent. Other professions included: eight subjects doing secretarial work, and one each was engaged as the following: manager of husband's business enterprise, air traffic controller, member of WAC Signal Corps, Director of Youth Activities in a Christian Church, laboratory assistant, trainee in Communication branch of Civil Aeronautic Administration, assistant in a doctor's office, waitress, clerk, Associate Farm Security Administration Home Supervisor, a member of Red Cross Motor Corps and dispatcher of forest patrol. It was noted that although the occupation of waitress is related to Home

Economics, the subject who was engaged in such did not train specifically for this as a profession in college, and this was done merely as an adjustment to a wartime situation which enabled her to be with her husband who was in service. The wide variation of the occupations in which subjects were engaged is indicative of the many adjustments which women are making. Journalism in the field of Home Economics was the profession in which the fewest number of subjects (1 or .9 per cent) were engaged at the time the study was made.

A second general indication of the many adjustments being made was the comparatively short mean length of time (1.48 years) during which the entire group were engaged in the professions which they were following at the time the study was made. Teaching, again, led with a mean length of time of 3.3 years. Homemaking (only) was second with 2.9 years and journalism was the occupation which was engaged in for the shortest mean period of time (.5 years).

Attitudes Toward Professional Training and The Securing of Professional Training Previous to Marriage

Interesting results were noted concerning the attitudes of subjects toward professional training for women, in addition to or other than homemaking and toward the securing of professional experience previous to marriage. The responses were classified according to the subjects' professional experience other than or in addition to

homemaking, the status of children in the family, and the status of husbands' employment in the post-war period.

In comparison of the attitudes of the subjects toward professional training for women and professional experience previous to marriage, it was interesting to note that a much larger percentage (99.1 per cent or 109) of the subjects favored the training of college women in professions other than or in addition to homemaking, as contrasted to 76.4 per cent or 84 who indicated a positive attitude toward the receiving of professional experience by women previous to marriage. By comparison with data in Table VI, results show that 99.1 per cent favor training and 90.9 per cent of the group had actually received training in professions other than or in addition to homemaking which shows a definite relation between attitudes and actions relative to these attitudes.

A more close examination of data concerning the question of training in professional fields revealed that all subjects responded with 99.1 per cent or 109 favoring the training as contrasted to .9 per cent or one who did not. When subjects responding were classified according to their professional experience, it was interesting that 98.9 per cent or 90 of those having experience favored this training as contrasted to 100 per cent or 19 of those who had had no experience. Only 1 or 1.1 per cent with

TABLE VIII

Subjects' Attitudes Toward Professional Training for College Women in
Addition to or Other Than Homemaking and the Securing of
Professional Experience by Women, Previous to Marriage

Situations with Reference to Training and Experience	Subjects classi- fied according to professional ex- perience other than or in addi- tion to homemaking						Subjects classi- fied according to status of children in the family				Subjects classified according to status of husband's em- ployment in the postwar period					
	Total		With experi- ence		Without experi- ence		With children		Without children		Have jobs to which they can return		Do not have jobs to which they can return		No response	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Part A																
Should receive training in pro- fessional fields	109	99.1	90	98.9	19	100.0	42	100.0	67	98.5	62	100.0	46	100.0	1	50.0
Should not re- ceive training in professional fields	1	.9	1	1.1	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	1	50.0
No response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	110	100.0	91	100.0	19	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0	62	100.0	46	100.0	2	100.0

TABLE VIII (continued)

Situations with Reference to Training and Experience	Total		Subjects classi- fied according to professional ex- perience other than or in addi- tion to homemaking				Subjects classi- fied according to status of children in the family				Subjects classified according to status of husband's em- ployment in the postwar period				No response	
			With experi- ence		Without experi- ence		With children		Without children		Have jobs to which they can return		Do not have jobs to which they can return			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
<u>Part B</u>																
Should receive professional ex- perience previous to marriage	84	76.4	76	83.5	8	42.1	30	71.4	54	79.5	44	71.0	39	84.8	1	50.0
Should not receive profes- sional experi- ence previous to marriage	23	20.9	13	14.3	10	52.6	11	26.2	12	17.6	16	25.8	6	13.0	1	50.0
No response	3	2.7	2	2.2	1	5.3	1	2.4	2	2.9	2	3.2	1	2.2	0	0
Totals	110	100.0	91	100.0	19	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0	62	100.0	46	100.0	2	100.0

experience did not favor training.

Those who had children unanimously favored training in professions other than or in addition to homemaking (42 or 100 per cent). This result may be indicative of a feeling of added responsibility for the economic welfare of their children during wartime when the subjects' husbands are in service or their added economic responsibility if their husbands should become incapacitated or lose their lives. The subjects felt that they should immediately be prepared to meet emergencies. A slightly smaller proportion, (98.5 per cent or 67), of those without children felt that they should have professional training. In comparing the results from the two groups, a safe interpretation might be that those women without children felt that they could receive professional training with less difficulty if they were to need it than those with children.

Whether the husbands had or did not have jobs to which they could return in the post-war period seemed to have no influence concerning the attitude of the subjects toward professional training as 100 per cent in each group favored training. One subject did not respond. Thus, their attitudes seem to indicate a trend toward thinking in terms of wartime emergencies rather than post-war problems after the husband returns to civilian life.

It seems obvious that professional security is

desired by women. The two following comments made by the subjects give an understanding of their attitudes toward this security, which is a result of their having received training for a profession other than homemaking: "It means a great deal to me to think that if I have to, I can teach or enter any one of the number of fields in Home Economics" and "I consider my Master's degree as life insurance."

As was stated before, (76.4 per cent or 84) of the subjects favored the following of professions before marriage, as contrasted to 20.9 per cent or 23 who did not, and 2.7 per cent or 3 who did not respond to the question.

In examining the data when subjects were classified as to those with and those without experience, a larger proportion with experience (83.5 per cent or 76) favored professional experience for women before marriage as contrasted to 14.3 per cent or 13 without experience, and 2.2 per cent or 2 who did not respond. This may indicate a realization of the value of experience in meeting emergencies. From those without experience, 10 or 52.6 per cent felt that they should not have professional experience before marriage as compared to 8 or 42.1 per cent who felt they should have experience. An analysis of the attitudes toward this question of those with and without children yielded results favoring professional experience before marriage by both groups (71.4 per cent and 79.5 per cent).

The same fact was true when subjects were classified according to the status of their husbands' post-war employment.

Marginal comments offered an interpretation of the attitudes of the subjects. Typical statements to qualify their favorable attitude toward professional experience before marriage are as follows:

"Earning and working in any fields is a valuable experience. It is basic for future employment if such is ever necessary. It enables the woman to understand what a man faces."

"Yes, I favor working before marriage, in general, but not in all cases. It does give confidence, but if women have been out of their professions for a while, they will need to study before reentering, anyway."

"Yes, I do favor employment, but not for too long, as I think that couples should have their families when they are young."

Comments expressing a negative attitude toward the question are as follows:

"If women want to marry, I think that it is a strain to work at a career when they genuinely want homemaking as a career."

"Not necessarily. I didn't and believe I missed nothing."

"No, if it means delaying marriage."

Employment of Subjects at the Time the Study was Made
with Special Reference to Ratings, Locations of
Husbands and Status of Children

The following table shows an analysis of the extent to which subjects were employed in professions other than, or in addition to homemaking, at the time the study was made. Special reference was made to factors which would influence employment, namely, the ratings and locations of husbands and status of children in the family.

Of the entire group, a total of 43 or 38.1 per cent of the subjects were employed in professions in addition to or other than homemaking, and 67 or 60.9 per cent were unemployed.

In view of the fact that ratings of husbands with accompanying differences in incomes probably were an influencing factor in employment, the analysis was made with special reference to this factor. Results show that of the number employed, 21 or 48.8 per cent had husbands who held commissions, while 22 or 51.2 per cent did not. Of those not employed, 61 or 91 per cent were wives of husbands with commissions and 6 or 9 per cent without commissions, which lends emphasis to the fact that the ratings of the husbands do tend to be an influencing factor in the employment of the subjects.

TABLE IX

Comparison of the Number of Subjects Employed in Professions Other Than or
in Addition to Homemaking at the Time the Study was Made When
Subjects Were Classified According to Ratings,
Locations of Husbands and Number of Children

Classification of Subject	Total		Employment of Subjects in Professions Other Than or in Addition to Homemaking			
			Were employed		Were not employed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Part A</u>						
Subjects classified according to husband's ratings						
Commissioned	82	74.5	21	48.8	61	91.0
Non-commissioned	28	25.5	22	51.2	6	9.0
Totals	110	100.0	43	100.0	67	100.0
<u>Part B</u>						
Subjects classified according to locations of husbands in service						
In the United States	68	61.8	17	39.5	51	76.1
In foreign service	42	38.2	26	60.5	16	23.9
Totals	110	100.0	43	100.0	67	100.0
<u>Part C</u>						
Subjects classified according to the number of children in the family						
With children	42	38.2	3	7.0	39	58.2
Without children	68	61.8	40	93.0	28	41.8
Totals	110	100.0	43	100.0	67	100.0

When an analysis was made with reference to locations of the husbands, findings show that a larger proportion having husbands in foreign service (60.5 per cent or 26) were employed than those with husbands in the United States (39.5 per cent or 17). Of those not employed, 76.1 per cent or 51, had husbands in our country as contrasted to 23.9 per cent with husbands in foreign service. This shows that women probably prefer homemaking while their husbands are stationed in the United States, but when they are assigned to foreign service, a larger proportion seek employment other than or in addition to homemaking.

Children in a family are usually considered as one of the factors influencing the gainful employment of the mothers outside the home. Of the total number of subjects employed, 93 per cent or 40 were childless while 7 per cent or 3 had children. The same general trend is shown by the fact that of those not employed, 58.2 per cent or 39 were parents and 41.8 per cent or 28 were childless.

Opinions of Subjects Concerning Conditions during
Wartime under which Women with Husbands in
Service Should or Should Not be Employed

In addition to the material found in the tables concerning the professional life of the subjects, interesting data were obtained from written responses to the following question, "Under what conditions during wartime do you think that married women whose husbands are in service

should or should not be gainfully employed in a profession?"

One hundred and four responses to this question were received. In 27 of the responses, children were not mentioned as a consideration. Twenty-five of this group favored the employment of women, whereas two did not.

When responses were made with special consideration to status of children in the family, it was noted that the subjects in general did not favor the employment of women when there are children as emphasized by the 62 negative and 10 positive responses. Five subjects made indefinite responses.

Of the 77 responses concerning the employment of childless women, 74 favored employment and 3 did not. Conditions as listed by subjects under which childless women should work are as follows: "If she is needed in war industry," "If additional income is needed," "If she has no home to maintain," "If employment contributes to her happiness," "If she is physically able," "If the husband is overseas," and "If she can be a good homemaker for her husband in addition to working outside the home." Conditions offered on the negative side are: "If the wife could do a better job at volunteer work," and "If getting a job means into an already crowded community."

Occupations of Subjects' Husbands Previous to Their Entrance into the Service of the Armed Forces

The occupation of the subjects' husbands previous to their entrance into the services of the armed forces are classified in the following table. This classification was made according to the 1940 United States Census with the exception that the classification "college students" which referred to those husbands who had been in college or had just graduated previous to their entrance into the armed forces was added since so many husbands were members of this group.

TABLE X

Distribution of Subjects' Husbands According to Occupations in Which They were Engaged Previous to Their Entrance into Service with the Armed Forces

Occupations of Husbands Previous to Entrance into Service *	Number of Cases	
	N	%
Professional	32	29.1
Semi-professional	4	3.6
Farmers and farm managers	1	.9
Proprietors, managers, officials, except farm	7	6.4
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	18	16.4
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	3.6
Laborers	1	.9
Operatives and kindred workers	7	6.4
College students **	36	32.7
Totals	110	100.0

* Classified according to 1940 U. S. Census. The classification of "college students" was added to the list because of the large number of husbands who fall in this group.

** The term "college students" was used to designate those subjects who were in college at the time of their entrance into the armed forces and those subjects who had just graduated prior to their entrance into service with the armed forces.

The largest number of husbands (36 or 32.7 per cent) were found in the classification of "college students," the "professional" group rated second with 32 or 29.1 per cent and "farmers and farm managers" and "laborers" last with each having 1 or .9 per cent.

Post-War Employment of Subjects' Husbands

During World War II many statements have been made by people concerning the post-war employment of men now in the services of the armed forces. The following table includes data about the number of husbands of the group studies who have jobs to which they can return.

TABLE XI

Status of Subjects' Husbands Relative
to Post-War Employment

N = 110 Post-War Employment	Total	
	N	%
Husbands having jobs to which they can return	62	56.4
Husbands not having jobs to which they can return	46	41.8
No response	2	1.8
Totals	110	100.0

It was noted from an analysis of the table that more than half of the husbands (62 or 56.4 per cent) have jobs to which they can return if they desire to do so. Forty-six or 41.8 per cent do not have jobs to which they can return. This latter number (46) which is comparatively high

is partially accounted for by the fact that 36 or 32.7 per cent of the entire group were either college students at the time of their entrance into the services of the armed forces or had just graduated and had not had an opportunity to be engaged in a job to which they could return in the post-war period. Two or 1.8 per cent of the subjects did not respond to the question.

Plans of Subjects' Husbands Relative to Their Return to Their Former Jobs

Some interesting data were obtained and noted in the following table concerning the plans of the subjects' husbands relative to their return to the jobs in which they were engaged previous to their entrance into service with the armed forces.

TABLE XII

Plans of Subjects' Husbands Relative to Their
Return to the Jobs in Which They Were
Engaged Previous to Their Entrance
into Service with the Armed Forces

Number having jobs to which they can return in the post-war period N = 62 Husband's plans relative to their return to former jobs	Total	
	N	%
Plan to return to job	27	43.5
Do not plan to return to job	20	32.3
Indefinite plans	13	21.0
No response	2	3.2
Totals	62	100.0

Although 56.4 per cent or 62 husbands have jobs to which they can return in the post-war period, only 27 or

43.5 per cent of the 62 or 29.6 per cent of the 110 plan to return to them. Twenty or 32.3 per cent of the husbands do not plan to return to their former jobs, the plans of 13 or 21 per cent were indefinite and 2 or 3.2 per cent gave no response.

When subjects were asked to comment on the post-war professional plans of their husbands who could return to their former jobs but did not intend to do so, the following tentative plans were listed: one husband planned to remain in the army, two to have their own businesses, three to return to school, two to buy ranches, one planned to do free lance writing, one to engage in a medical profession, one to enter the field of engineering, one subject made no response and eight were undecided.

The results from Tables XI and XII show that from the standpoint of employment nearly one half of the group is facing insecurity in the post-war period. Although there are over one half (62 or 56.4 per cent) of the husbands who have jobs to which they can return, only 27 or 43.5 per cent of the 110 feel security in planning to return to their jobs.

A comment made by one subject whose husband does not plan to return to his former job and which is typical of the group with similar plans was "He will wait and see what opportunities present themselves."

ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF SUBJECTS CONCERNING THE ECONOMICS OF THE FAMILY

Economics of the family is an area in which many problems involving adjustments in family life occur during wartime. This is particularly true of families in which the husbands are in the services of the armed forces. Therefore, it seemed important that the following section on the attitudes and practices of subjects concerning economic problems of the family be included in this study.

Evaluation of Incomes in Terms of Adequacy to Provide Desired Living Standards

The amount of incomes received by families from the husbands' service pay and allotments has influenced standards of living and the wartime adjustments which families have made.

About three-fourths (76.4 per cent or 84) of the subjects indicated that the incomes from their husbands' service pay and allotments were adequate from the standpoint of being sufficient to finance desired living standards for themselves and their families, 22.7 per cent or 25 indicated inadequate incomes. An analysis of the subjects indicating inadequate incomes showed that of the 21 in this group without children, 19 had husbands who did not hold commissions, and two had husbands with commissions. Of the remaining four in the group who had children, 3 had husbands who were non-commissioned and one had a husband who held a commission.

TABLE XIII

Subjects' Evaluation of Income in Terms of Adequacy to Provide Desired Standards of Living: Subjects being Classified on the Basis of Husbands' Ratings and Status of Children

Subjects' evaluation of income from the standpoint of being sufficient to finance desired living standards for self and family	N = 110		Status of Children in Family				Ratings of Husbands			
	Total		With children		Without children		Com-missioned		Non-com-missioned	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adequate income from husbands' service pay and allotments	84	76.4	38	90.5	46	67.6	81	98.8	3	10.7
Inadequate income from husbands' service pay and allotments	25	22.7	4	9.5	21	30.9	1	1.2	24	85.7
No response	1	.9	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	1	3.6
Totals	110	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0	82	100.0	28	100.0

When consideration was given to status of children in the family, it was noted that 90.5 per cent of the subjects with children indicated that the income was sufficient, as contrasted to 67.6 per cent childless subjects.

The direct relationship between ratings of husbands and adequacy of income is noted by the fact that 98.8 per cent of the subjects whose husbands were commissioned felt that their incomes were adequate as contrasted with 10.7 per cent or 3 subjects with husbands not holding commissions. Only one or 1.2 per cent of the subjects with husbands holding commissions indicated an inadequate income as contrasted to 24 or 85.7 per cent having husbands without commissions.

Professional Employment of Subjects While Their Husbands Have Been in Service

Many women have been employed in professions other than or in addition to homemaking while their husbands have been in service. The following table gives information concerning the employment of the subjects in the group studied.

Seventy-two or 65.5 per cent of the subjects have been employed in professions other than or in addition to homemaking while their husbands have been in service. Of this number, 20 or 27.8 per cent were employed part-time and 52 or 72.2 per cent were employed full-time.

Thirty-eight or 34.5 per cent of the subjects have not been employed during this period.

TABLE XIV

Employment of Subjects in Professions Other Than
or in Addition to Homemaking While the
Husbands Have Been in Service

Number of subjects employed in professions other than or in addition to homemaking	Total	
	N	%
Number employed*	72	65.5
Number not employed	38	34.5
Totals	110	100.0

* Of the number employed, 20 or 27.8 per cent were employed part-time and 52 or 72.2 per cent were employed full-time.

Reasons for the Employment of Subjects While
Husbands Have Been in Service

Women who have been gainfully employed while their husbands have been in service with the armed forces have indicated many reasons for seeking employment.

It is interesting to note that of the total number of subjects in the group studied, who were employed while their husbands have been in service (72 or 65.5 per cent), the largest number (62 or 86.1 per cent) of this group listed personal satisfaction in working and the desire to be busy, which is closely related to personal satisfaction, as a reason for employment; patriotism was the reason listed by the second largest number of subjects, 33 or 45.8 per cent; a need for additional income was third

(31 or 43.1 per cent); and "other reasons" were mentioned by 9 or 12.5 per cent of the subjects.

TABLE XV

Reasons for the Employment of Subjects
While Husbands Have Been in Service

Subjects employed N = 72 Reasons for Employment	Total	
	N	%
A need for additional income	31	43.1
Patriotism	33	45.8
A personal satisfaction in working or to be busy	62	86.1
Other reasons*	9	12.5

* The following were some of the "other reasons" given by the subjects:

1. To broaden experience and outlook on life
2. To keep apace with professions
3. For savings to be used for post-war plans

The following which were classified under "other reasons" were given by subjects, in addition to those listed in the footnote of Table XV: "To fulfill a desire for financial security if anything should happen to my husband," "To fulfill a desire of my husband for me to have professional experience," and "I was employed in a full-time job previous to my husband's entrance into the armed forces, so I continued to work."

Some of the personal satisfactions derived from working were noted in the following marginal comments: "My present position is very challenging and interesting" and "It helps to keep up my morale when separated from my husband who is overseas."

Practices in Saving a Portion of the Family Income
While the Husbands Have Been in Service

Saving a portion of the family income during wartime is related to the post-war plans of families. The following table summarizes data about the practices of subjects with reference to saving a part of the family income while the husbands have been in the services of the armed forces.

An unusually large number (105 or ⁹85.5 per cent) of the entire group of 110 have been saving a part of the family income. Only 4 or 3.6 per cent of the group have not been saving, and one or .9 per cent of the subjects gave no response to the question.

It was noted that a slightly higher per cent (95.8 per cent or 69) of the subjects in the group who were employed while their husbands have been in service have been saving a portion of the family income as compared to 94.8 per cent or 36 of the subjects in the group not employed who have been saving.

Of those subjects who have followed their husbands from camp to camp (98), 93 or 94.9 per cent of the group have been saving a portion of the family income as contrasted to the 12 (100 per cent) of the group who have not followed their husbands (12) and who have been saving. It seems obvious that following of the husbands from camp to camp does involve the spending of more of the family income.

TABLE XVI

Practices of Subjects with Reference to Saving a Part of the Total Family Income During the Period of Husband's Service with the Armed Forces

Practice with Reference to Saving a Part of the Family Income	Employment of Sub- ject During Period of Husband's Service								Following of Husband from Camp to Camp				Status of Children in the Family				Ratings of Husbands			
	Total		Have been employed		Have not been employed		Have followed husband		Have not followed husband		With children		Without children		Com- missioned		Non-com- mis- sioned			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Have been sav- ing a portion of family income	105	95.5	69	95.8	36	94.8	93	94.9	12	100.0	41	97.6	64	94.1	77	93.9	28	100.0		
Have not been saving a por- tion of family income	4	3.6	3	4.2	1	2.6	4	4.1	0	0	1	2.4	3	4.4	4	4.9	0	0		
No response	1	.9	0	0	1	2.6	1	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	1	1.2	0	0		
Totals	110	100.0	72	100.0	38	100.0	98	100.0	12	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0	82	100.0	28	100.0		

When consideration was given to the status of children in the family, it was noted that a larger per cent (97.6 per cent or 41) of the group with children have been saving a portion of the family income as contrasted to 94.1 per cent or 64 of those without children who have been saving.

It was interesting to note that of the subjects with husbands who held commissions, 93.9 per cent or 77 of the group were saving a portion of their incomes and 4.9 per cent or 4 were not saving as contrasted to 28 or 100 per cent of the subjects in the group of those whose husbands did not hold commissions who have been saving. None in this group were not saving a part of the family income.

A closer analysis of the subjects with husbands not having commissions showed that of this entire group (28), 28 or 100 per cent of the subjects have been employed while their husbands have been in service and that at the time the study was made, 22 or 78.6 per cent were employed and 6 or 21.4 per cent were homemakers.

Plans for the Use of Savings Accumulated During the War Period

People often accumulate savings with some definite plans in view as to their use. Data concerning the plans of subjects in the study for the use of savings which they accumulated while their husbands have been in service are found in the following table.

TABLE XVII

Plans Made by Subjects for the Use of Savings
Accumulated During the War Period

<u>Subjects with savings N = 105</u>		
<u>Plans for the Use of Savings</u> <u>During the Post-war Period</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Have definite plans for the use of savings.....	85	81.0
Do not have definite plans for the use of savings.....	20	19.0
<u>Totals.....</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Plans for the use of savings include the following:		
Buy a home.....	26	24.8
Build a home.....	44	41.9
Buy equipment or furnishings for a home	63	60.0
Education of husband or subject.....	28	26.7
Buy an automobile.....	28	26.7
Travel.....	21	20.0
Children.....	69	65.7
Emergencies.....	57	54.2
Other plans*.....	19	18.1

* Among the "other plans" for the use of savings were:

1. A vacation needed by the husband
2. Purchasing of equipment for husband's profession
3. Purchase of timbered property
4. Purchase of ranch
5. Establishment of business

Of the total number of subjects who have accumulated savings (105), over three-fourths (85 or 81 per cent) of this group have definite plans for the use of these savings and 20 or 19 per cent do not have plans.

It will be noted that many subjects indicated more than one use for their savings. Over one-half, 69 or 65.7 per cent of the entire group with savings, plan to use them for children; the purchase of equipment or furnishings

for a home ranked second, with 63 or 60 per cent; emergencies was third with 57 or 54.2 per cent; and "other plans" was listed by the smallest number, 19 or 18.1 per cent.

It was interesting to note that only 20 per cent or 21 of the subjects were planning to use their savings for travel. The obvious reason for this is that the subjects, as well as their husbands, were having an opportunity for travel when the husbands are moved from camp to camp.

Subjects' Attitudes Toward Making Personal Adjustments to Homemaking on the Return of Husbands to Civilian Life

The return to homemaking as a main career after a period of gainful employment during the war will involve the making of adjustments by women. The following table gives interesting data on the attitudes of subjects employed while their husbands have been in service toward leaving this employment for homemaking and toward making adjustments in the return to homemaking.

Of the number of subjects employed while their husbands have been in service (72 or 65.5 per cent of the entire group), a slightly larger per cent (95.8 per cent of those employed) indicated that they would welcome the opportunity to leave employment to resume homemaking, than was indicated by those who thought that they could readily adjust to homemaking as a main career (94.4 per cent).

Of the subjects employed who had children (15 or 20.8 per cent of the entire group), 100 per cent felt that

they could adjust to homemaking as a main career. None in this group indicated that they would not welcome the opportunity to leave employment to resume homemaking.

TABLE XVIII

Attitudes of Subjects Employed While Their
Husbands Have Been in Service Toward
Making Personal Adjustments to Homemaking Following
the Return of Their Husbands to Civilian Life

Subjects employed N = 72			Attitudes of Subjects When Classified Ac- cording to Status of Children in the Family					
Attitudes Toward Which Subjects Reacted	Total		With children		Without children			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
<u>Part A</u>								
Will welcome oppor- tunity to leave employ- ment to resume home- making.....	69	95.8	14	93.3	55	96.5		
Will not welcome oppor- tunity to leave employ- ment to resume home- making.....	2	2.8	0	0	2	3.5		
No response.....	1	1.4	1	6.7	0	0		
Totals.....	72	100.0	15	100.0	57	100.0		
<u>Part B</u>								
Can readily adjust to homemaking as a main career.....	68	94.4	15	100.0	53	93.0		
Cannot readily adjust to homemaking as a main career.....	3	4.2	0	0	3	5.3		
No response.....	1	1.4	0	0	1	1.7		
Totals.....	72	100.0	15	100.0	57	100.0		

An analysis of the attitudes of subjects employed who did not have children (72 or 79.2 per cent of this number) revealed a negative attitude of 2 or 3.5 per cent toward welcoming the opportunity to leave employment to resume homemaking and 3 or 5.3 per cent did not feel that they could readily adjust to homemaking as a main career.

A general analysis of the attitudes of the subjects in this study who were employed while their husbands have been in service, toward leaving gainful employment and adjusting to homemaking as a main career, indicates a favorable attitude toward both questions.

Life Insurance Programs of Husbands of Subjects

The life insurance programs carried by husbands are closely related to the financial security of the family, especially during a period of war. The following table gives interesting data concerning the life insurance programs carried by the husbands of the subjects included in the study.

All of the husbands carried life insurance programs of some type. Twenty-five or 22.7 per cent of the group carried only the government life insurance available to service men; three or 2.7 per cent carried only life insurance other than government life insurance, and the greatest number, 82 or 74.6 per cent of the group, carried a combination of government insurance for service men and

TABLE XIX

Husband's Program for Life Insurance in Relationship to Status of Children
in the Family and Subjects' Professional Experiences

Life Insurance Programs Carried by Husbands of Subjects	Total		Families providing life insurance when classified according to status of children in the family				Families providing life insurance when classified according to subjects' professional experiences other than or in addition to homemaking			
			With children		Without children		Have engaged in a profession		Have not engaged in a profession	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
*Government life insurance available to service men	25	22.7	8	19.0	17	25.0	19	20.9	6	31.6
**Life insurance other than government life insurance for service men	3	2.7	2	4.8	1	1.5	3	3.3	0	0
A combination of government life insurance for service men and other type or types of life insurance	82	74.6	32	76.2	50	73.5	69	75.8	13	68.4
Totals	110	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0	91	100.0	19	100.0

* and **: Each of the types listed represents the only type of life insurance carried by the husbands.

other types of life insurance.

It seemed worthwhile to analyze these data in terms of status of children in the family. An analysis revealed that children in the family have very little influence on the types of insurance programs carried by the husbands.

Subjects' Attitudes Toward Possible Situations or Experiences Related to the Economics of the Family

The influence of various factors on the attitudes of subjects toward possible situations or experiences related to the economics of the family will be noted in the analysis made of the data in the following table.

The possible situation or experience related to the economics of the family, which has been faced by the greatest number of subjects (86 or 77.2 per cent) of the group, was "accumulating adequate savings to meet family needs upon the return of the husband to civilian life." This indicates planning for the post-war period. The experience faced by the second largest number of subjects (58 or 52.7 per cent) of the group was "assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income." It was interesting to note that, in general, a smaller number of subjects who have faced the situations or experiences "would worry" about them, as compared to a larger number of subjects who have not faced the situations, who "would worry" about them.

TABLE XX

Extent to Which Subjects Worried or Would Worry About Possible Situations or Experiences Related to the Economics of the Family

N = 110		<div>Attitudes Key:<div>a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry</div></div>											
		Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences											
Situations or Experiences	Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Part A													
Assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the													
family income.....	110	100	5	4.6	17	15.4	31	28.2	56	50.9	1	.9	
Subjects having faced													
the above.....	58	52.7	1	1.7	5	8.6	16	27.6	36	62.1	0	0	
Subjects not having													
faced the above.....	52	47.3	4	7.7	12	23.1	15	28.8	20	38.5	1	1.9	
Subjects having children...	42	38.2	1	2.4	4	9.5	14	33.3	23	54.8	0	0	
Subjects not having													
children.....	68	61.8	4	5.9	13	19.1	17	25.0	33	48.5	1	1.5	
Subjects having experience													
in professions other than													
or in addition to home-													
making.....	91	82.7	4	4.4	15	14.3	23	25.2	50	55.0	1	1.1	
Subject not having experi-													
ence in professions other													
than or in addition to													
homemaking.....	19	17.3	1	5.3	4	21.0	8	42.1	6	31.6	0	0	

TABLE XX (continued)

N = 110		Attitudes Key: a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry											
		Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences											
Situations or Experiences	Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<u>Part B</u>													
Accumulating adequate savings to meet family needs upon the return of husband to civilian life	110	100	3	2.7	20	18.2	43	39.1	43	39.1	1	.9	
Subjects having faced the above.....	86	77.2	3	3.5	14	16.3	33	38.4	35	40.7	1	1.1	
Subjects not having faced the above.....	24	21.8	0	0	6	25.0	10	41.7	8	33.3	0	0	
Subjects having children ..	42	38.2	2	4.7	6	14.3	17	40.5	17	40.5	0	0	
Subjects not having children.....	68	61.8	1	1.5	14	20.6	26	38.2	26	38.2	1	1.5	
Subjects engaged in professions other than or in addition to homemaking at the time the study was made	43	39.1	1	2.3	5	11.6	17	39.5	19	44.3	1	2.3	
Subjects not engaged in professions other than or in addition to homemaking at the time the study was made	67	60.9	2	3.0	15	22.4	26	38.8	24	35.8	0	0	

TABLE XX (continued)

N = 110

Attitudes Key: a. Would worry very much
 b. Would worry
 c. Would worry very little
 d. Would not worry

Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible
 Situations or Experiences

Situations or Experiences	Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Part C</u>												
An elapse of time between husband's return from service and his employment in civilian life.....	110	100	11	10.0	28	25.4	29	26.4	41	37.3	1	.9
Subjects having children ...	42	38.2	5	11.9	5	11.9	17	40.5	15	35.7	0	0
Subjects not having children	68	61.8	6	8.8	23	33.8	12	17.7	26	38.2	1	1.5
Subjects having experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking	91	82.7	8	8.8	24	26.4	23	25.3	35	38.4	1	1.1
Subjects not having experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking.....	19	17.3	3	15.8	4	21.0	6	31.6	6	31.6	0	0

Part D

Accumulating Finances needed for education, in addition to supporting a family, if husband needs more training	110	100	10	9.1	19	17.2	33	30.0	47	42.8	1	.9
Subjects having faced the above	26	23.7	3	11.5	5	19.2	6	23.1	12	46.2	0	0

TABLE XX (continued)

N = 110

Attitudes Key: a. Would worry very much
 b. Would worry
 c. Would worry very little
 d. Would not worry

Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible
 Situations or Experiences

Situations or Experiences	Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Part D (Continued)</u>												
Subjects not having faced the above.....	84	76.3	7	8.3	14	16.7	27	32.1	35	41.7	1	1.2
Subjects having children ...	42	38.2	5	11.9	5	11.9	15	35.7	17	40.5	0	0
Subjects not having children	68	61.8	5	7.3	14	20.6	18	26.5	30	44.1	1	1.5
Subjects having experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking	91	82.7	7	7.7	16	17.6	26	28.6	41	45.0	1	1.1
Subjects not having experi- ence in professions other than or in addition to homemaking.....	19	17.3	3	15.8	3	15.8	7	36.8	6	31.6	0	0

Status of children in the family did not seem to influence to any important extent the attitudes concerning the economic problems of the family.

It is obvious that professional experience tends to decrease worries concerning situations related to the economic problems of the family, as noted in an analysis of the data given in Table 20. In general, a larger per cent of the subjects in the group who had professional experience "would not worry" about the four possible situations or experiences, as compared to a smaller per cent of these subjects in the group without experience who "would not worry." Professional experience tends to increase economic security.

An analysis of the extent to which subjects worried or would worry about the possible situations or experiences revealed the following interesting facts.

The situation about which the largest number of subjects (11 or 10 per cent) of the group "would worry very much" was "an elapse of time between the husband's return from service and his employment in civilian life." "Accumulating adequate savings to meet family needs upon the return of the husband to civilian life" was the situation about which the fewest number of subjects (3 or 2.7 per cent) in the group would worry.

Likewise, the situation about which the greatest

number of subjects (28 or 25.4 per cent) "would worry" was "an elapse of time between husband's return from service and his employment in civilian life." The fewest number of subjects (17 or 15.4 per cent) of the group "would worry" about "assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income."

When analysis was made of the subjects who "would worry very little" about the situations, it was found that the largest number of subject (43 or 39.1 per cent) in the group "would worry very little" about "accumulating adequate savings to meet the family needs upon the return of the husband to civilian life." The smallest number (29 or 26.4 per cent) of the group "would worry very little" about "an elapse of time between the husband's return from service and his employment in civilian life."

The situation or experience about which the largest number (56 or 50.9 per cent) of the subjects in the group "would not worry" was "assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income." In a further analysis as to the influence of professional experience on the attitude of this group (56 or 50.9 per cent), it was found that a greater number who have had experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking (50 or 55 per cent) of the group, "would not worry" about the situation as compared to 6 or 31.6 per

cent of the group without experience. The situation which was checked by the second largest number of subjects in the group as one about which they "would not worry" was "accumulating adequate savings to meet the family needs upon the return of the husband to civilian life." This indicates a relationship to the program of savings which subjects have had while their husbands have been in service. The smallest number of subjects (41 or 37.3 per cent) of the group "would not worry" about "an elapse of time between husband's return from service and his employment in civilian life."

Marginal Comments Made by Subjects Concerning
Concerning Attitudes Expressed in Table XX

The following marginal comments were made by subjects about attitudes toward possible situations and experiences which are related to the economics of the family as set forth in Table XX.

One subject who indicated that she "would worry very little" about "accumulating adequate savings to meet the family needs upon the return of the husband to civilian life" commented: "Since I have a teaching position, I feel that I can keep our savings account increasing and will not have to use my government allotment."

Another subject who indicated that she "would not worry" about the same situation said, "We have a planned savings program and follow it."

One subject who indicated that she "would not worry" about "an elapse of time between husband's return from service and his employment in civilian life" said, "In ordinary times, the thought of no employment would have worried me--or failure to find work wanted. However, that matters very little now--as anything will be enjoyable and easy to work out if we are together."

The Economic Status of Subjects and Their Families
During World War II

The subjects were asked to make written responses to the following question, as it seemed desirable that more information be obtained concerning the economic status of subjects and their families:

The war has brought about changed economic conditions for most families in which the husbands are in service. For some the income has been reduced and for others the income has been increased. In what ways have you felt limitations in carrying out your plans or what have you been able to afford which you could not under peacetime conditions?

The following results were noted when a comparison was made between the size of the family incomes during the period in which their husbands were in service and the size of the income before the war period: 31 subjects indicated that their family incomes had been increased, 14 subjects indicated lowered incomes, 20 subjects stated that their

incomes were the same as before their husbands' entrance into service, 8 subjects stated that since their husbands had been college students previous to their entrance into service, their incomes during wartime would therefore be considered as larger, 19 subjects had been married after their husbands were in service, so they had no basis for comparison, and 12 responses were indefinite.

Some of the limitations in carrying out family plans which were listed by the subjects were as follows: inability to have a child because of a lowered income, fewer new clothes, and inability to buy a home.

Some of the benefits which subjects listed as ones which they had received from their wartime incomes were the purchase of a new car, investment in more savings for use in the post-war period, the purchase of silverware, and travel in various sections of the United States.

ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES CONCERNING PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING OF HUSBANDS FROM CAMP TO CAMP

During World War II, when wives and their families, if any, follow the husbands from camp to camp, many problems involving adjustments within the family have arisen.

Extent to Which Subjects Have Followed Their Husbands from Camp to Camp

Table XXI summarizes data concerning the extent to which subjects in the study have followed their husbands from camp to camp.

TABLE XXI

Extent to Which Subjects Have Followed Their Husbands
from Camp to Camp

	Subjects classified according to status of children in family						Subjects classified according to their employment while husband has been in service				Subjects classified according to ratings of husbands in service			
	Total		With children		Without children		Have been employed*		Have not been employed		Com-missioned		Non-com-missioned	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Subjects having followed their husbands														
(a) Part of the time	42	38.2	25	59.5	17	25.0	25	34.7	17	44.8	32	39.0	10	35.7
(b) All of the time	56	50.9	14	33.3	42	61.8	36	50.0	20	52.6	48	58.5	8	28.6
(c) None of the time	12	10.9	3	7.2	9	13.2	11	15.3	1	2.6	2	2.5	10	35.7
Totals	110	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0	72	100.0	38	100.0	82	100.0	28	100.0

* "Have been employed" refers to any period during the time husband has been in service.

Of the entire group, 98 or 89.1 per cent of the subjects have followed their husbands from camp to camp, and of this number 56 or 50.9 per cent have followed all of the time as compared to 42 or 38.2 per cent of the subjects in the group who have followed during part of the time. Only 12 (10.9 per cent) of the subjects in the entire group have not followed their husbands during any of the time.

When the data were analyzed with reference to the influence of the status of children in the family, it was noted that a larger per cent of those subjects with children, (92.8 per cent or 39), have followed their husbands, as compared to 86.8 per cent or 59 of the subjects in the group without children who have followed. This indicates a desire and effort on the part of subjects with children to maintain the family unit as long as it is possible to do so. When the group who followed their husbands all of the time was analyzed, it was interesting to note that a higher per cent of the group without children (61.8 per cent or 42) followed all of the time than did the group with children (33.3 per cent or 14).

In the group of subjects employed during the war period, 84.7 per cent of the subjects have followed their husbands as contrasted to 97.4 per cent of this group who have not been employed and who have also followed from

camp to camp.

The influence of the ratings of the husbands on the extent to which the subjects have followed from camp to camp was noted. Only 64.3 per cent of the group whose husbands did not hold commissions followed him from camp to camp. A much higher per cent (97.5 per cent) of the subjects in the group with husbands holding commissions followed their husbands. Thus, it is obvious that the ratings of husbands with differences in incomes have influenced the extent to which wives and children, if any, have followed the husbands from camp to camp.

When subjects were asked the question as to how often it was possible for them to see their husbands while they were following them from camp to camp, a wide variation of frequencies was noted, ranging from those able to see their husbands daily, to those subjects who were able to see them only monthly. However, it was interesting to note that over one-half (57 or 58.1 per cent) of the subjects in the group who have followed from camp to camp have been able to see their husbands daily.

Opinions of Subjects Concerning the Following of Husbands from Camp to Camp

The opinions of subjects concerning the following of husbands from camp to camp were expressed in their written responses to the following question: Do you think that a wife should follow her husband from camp to camp

when she has no children? When she has children? (Give reasons)

A total of 110 responses was received. In 45 of these responses, no special reference was made to the status of children in the family, and answers were made with general consideration of the question, as expressed in the following response, "It depends on living facilities." Thirty-three of the 45 responses were favorable to the following of husbands, four responses were unfavorable, and six of the responses were indefinite.

When special reference was made to families in which there are children, the following responses were noted. Twenty-one subjects expressed an attitude not favoring the following of husbands from camp to camp; 17 responses were favorable to the practice; 13 responses were indefinite; and 14 subjects made no response to the question.

Opinions were expressed by subjects concerning wives with no children following their husbands. Fifty-two subjects of the entire group expressed a favorable attitude; four responses were indefinite with statements such as the following, "It is up to the individual," no subjects expressed an unfavorable attitude; and nine subjects made no response to the question with reference to childless wives.

It seems obvious that, in general, the subjects are

favorable toward wives and children following husbands from camp to camp. The following comments seem to best express their differing opinions concerning the practice.

"Family life is so broken up at best, that I sincerely believe in keeping the family unit together as long as possible."

"A child has a right to be with his father and vice versa, so I think that a family should follow the husband and father if it is at all possible for them to do so."

"Yes, I think they should follow if there are children and if accommodations are available. Let the father know his children while he is in this country. Let him have the joy of companionship and the warmth of affection."

"I believe the family as a unit should be kept together as long as possible even though they may have to meet some hardships such as poor living conditions and transportation difficulties. A father needs to know his children through all stages of development. He and the mother need to share all problems as long as it is possible for them to do so."

"No, I do not think that families in which there are children should follow. The children need a normal, quiet place to grow up in, and it seems so thoughtless to bring children into exposure with confusion, disease, and hysteria."

"Yes, I think a wife should be with her husband as long as possible. That time is very precious and a lot of life is lived then. In case a husband loses his life, the wife will always be glad she has followed him from camp to camp, and will never regret the sacrifices she has made to be with him."

"If a wife is capable of meeting the uncertain conditions ahead of her, I believe a wife should follow her husband. However, the "clinging vine type" and those who are very dependent on their husbands for advice and decisions, etc. should probably stay at home."

"Yes, the wife should follow, if there are no children in the family, if it is at all possible for her to do so. The experiences both good and bad should help draw a couple together, yet give confidence to the wife who might sometimes have to accept full responsibilities of management. It also helps the wife to learn of the husband's army life."

"It depends on the wife. If she can put up with the inconveniences cheerfully, and make the best of it, she may be a big factor in the husband's morale. A grumbling wife should stay at home."

"All sane reasoning and arguments are against following your husband in service including living conditions, travel facilities, requirements of army life, etc. In spite of all these things, we still do it, and I doubt if we would have it otherwise."

Attitudes of Subjects Toward Travel and the Meeting of New People While Following Their Husbands from Camp to Camp

The following of husbands from camp to camp involves travel and meeting people previously unknown. Table XXII gives data concerning the attitudes of subjects toward this experience.

Ninety-three or 84.5 per cent of the subjects of the entire group pleasantly anticipate travel and the meeting of new people while following their husbands from camp to camp. Eleven or 10 per cent of the subjects in the group do not pleasantly anticipate this experience and six or 5.5 per cent of the subjects of the group gave indefinite responses to the question. When these indefinite responses were analyzed, it was noted that six or 100 per cent of the subjects in the group pleasantly anticipate the meeting of

TABLE XXII

Attitudes of Subjects Toward Travel and Meeting New People* While Following Husbands from Camp to Camp, Subjects Being Classified According to the Status of Children in the Family and the Extent to Which They Have Followed Their Husbands

Attitudes of Subjects	Total		Status of Children in the Family				Extent to Which Subjects Have Followed Husbands from Camp to Camp			
			With children		Without children		Have followed		Have not followed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pleasantly anticipate travel and meeting of new people	93	84.5	34	81.0	59	86.8	84	85.7	9	75.0
Do not pleasantly anticipate travel and the meeting of new people	11	10.0	5	11.9	6	8.8	8	8.2	3	25.0
Indefinite response	6	5.5	3	7.1	3	4.4	6	6.1	0	0
Subjects pleasantly anticipate meeting of new people	6	5.5	4	9.5	2	2.9	6	6.1	0	0
Subjects do not pleasantly anticipate travel	6	5.5	4	9.5	2	2.9	6	6.1	0	0
Totals	110	100.0	42	100.0	68	100.0	98	100.0	12	100.0

* The term "new people" refers to people previously unknown to subjects.

new people but do not pleasantly anticipate travel.

When the effect of the status of children in the family was considered in relation to attitudes toward travel and the meeting of new people, it was noted that a larger per cent (86.8 per cent or 59) of those subjects in the group without children anticipate the experience as compared with 81 per cent or 34 of the subjects in the group with children who expressed the same attitude.

Of the group of subjects who have followed their husbands, over three-fourths (84 or 85.7 per cent) indicated a favorable attitude toward travel and the meeting of new people as contrasted to a smaller proportion (9 or 75 per cent) of the subjects in the group who have not followed their husbands and who pleasantly anticipate the experience.

Relationship Between Attitudes and Practices of Subjects with Children Concerning the Following of Husbands from Camp to Camp

The following table summarizes the attitudes and practices of subjects with children concerning the following of husbands from camp to camp.

Of the 42 subjects (38.2 per cent of the entire group) who had children, a large per cent (90.5 per cent or 38) of the subjects in this group favored the following of husbands from camp to camp, as contrasted to only 9.5 per cent or four who did not.

TABLE XXIII

Relationship Between the Attitudes and Practices of
Subjects Having Children, When Classified
According to Those Who Have Followed
Their Husbands from Camp to Camp

Subjects having children N = 42	Subjects with Children Classified According to Following of Husbands					
	Have followed husbands		Have not followed husbands			
	Total N	%	N	%	N	%
Attitudes						
Subjects favoring the following of husbands from camp to camp	38	90.5	36	92.3	2	66.7
Subjects not favoring the following of husbands from camp to camp	4	9.5	3	7.7	1	33.3
Totals	42	100.0	39	100.0	3	100.0

Of the entire group (39) of subjects with children who followed their husbands, it was noted that 36 or 92.3 per cent of this group held a favorable attitude toward the practice as compared to 3 or 7.7 per cent of the subjects who did not favor the practice.

Two-thirds (66.7 per cent or 2) of the group of subjects with children who have not followed from camp to camp (3) indicated a favorable attitude toward the practice as compared to 1 or 33.3 per cent of the subjects in the group who expressed a negative attitude.

It seems obvious that subjects who with their children have followed from camp to camp are interested in

keeping the family unit together when it is possible to do so.

Practices of Subjects Who Have Followed Their Husbands
from Camp to Camp Concerning Their Use of Time

It seemed interesting and worthwhile to gain information concerning the manner in which the subjects who have followed from camp to camp have used their time while their husbands were on duty. Subjects were asked to respond to the following question: If you are following or you have followed your husband from camp to camp, in what way do you spend or have you spent your time while he is on duty?

The subjects in most cases mentioned more than one way in which they spent their time. The following interesting results were noted.

Homemaking was mentioned by the largest number of subjects in the group (54) as a way in which they spent their time; reading was mentioned by the second largest number, which was 52; and volunteer work was mentioned by the third largest number of subjects (44). Other ways in which wives spent their time, listed in the order of the number of subjects who mentioned each, were as follows: sewing was mentioned by 30 subjects; bridge-playing was mentioned by 18; gainful employment by 14; visiting friends by 11; letter writing and sports were each mentioned by 5 subjects; study by 4; care of friend's children by 3; entertaining, writing and sight-seeing were each mentioned

by two subjects; and the development of the yard and garden was mentioned by one subject.

Opinions of Subjects Concerning Their Feelings of
Limitation in Social Contacts Due to Differences
in Ratings of Husbands

When the subjects were asked to respond to the following question: "If you are following or you have followed your husband from camp to camp, do you or did you feel limited in your social contacts due to the common practice of those of similar ranks associating more closely with each other?". The following interesting results were noted.

Of the 98 subjects who have followed their husbands from camp to camp, 92 of the subjects in this group responded to the question.

Of the 92 responses, 80 subjects indicated that they did not feel limitations in their social contacts due to the common practice of those of similar ranks associating more closely with each other, and 12 subjects in the group did feel limited in these contacts. Typical comments expressing the attitudes of the subjects concerning the social practices related to differences in rank in the branches of service are as follows:

"No, we did not feel limited, as we found friends and similar interests wherever we went, regardless of rank."

"No, we did not feel limited, as we had many friends who both outranked and were of lower rank than my husband. I believe that the attitude you yourself assume determines how much satisfaction you gain in such contacts."

"This was not true in my experiences. Although my husband was a private, we had many friends who were officers. We didn't have a great deal of time for many social activities, but we weren't limited because of rank."

"No, because I feel that my college degree and education give me a social position."

"I have found that there were people worth knowing in all ranks. Have associated freely with both those 'above' me and those 'below' me. Have been criticized (though it bothers me none) for associating with enlisted personnel. But we feel that after the war, some of these people will be worth far more as friends than those who are now impressed with themselves as 'rank.' We entertain a lot, have cultivated friendships among the top and bottom of the social ladder, but it never bothers really worthwhile people to mix with people not in their 'class.'"

Extent of Subjects' Worries Concerning Possible Situations or Experiences Related to the Following of Husbands from Camp to Camp

The following table summarizes data on the extent to which subjects worried or would worry about eight possible situations or experiences related to the following of husbands from camp to camp. In answering the questions from which the data were obtained for the table, subjects were to assume that they were considering following or were following their husbands.

TABLE XXIV

Extent to Which Subjects Worried or Would Worry About Possible
Situations or Experiences Related to the Following
of Husbands from Camp to Camp

Situations or Experiences		Total		a		b		c		d		No response	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Part A													
Uncertainty of finding employment, if additional income is necessary.....		110	100	11	10.0	28	25.5	29	26.4	41	37.2	1	.9
Subjects having faced the above.....		18	16.4	1	5.6	4	22.2	7	38.8	5	27.8	1	5.6
Subjects not having faced the above.....		92	83.6	10	10.9	24	26.1	22	23.9	36	39.1	0	0.0
High living costs near the camp.....		110	100	1	.9	33	30.0	44	40.0	30	27.3	2	1.8
Subjects having faced the above.....		79	71.8	1	1.3	26	32.9	31	39.2	19	24.1	2	2.5
Subjects not having faced the above.....		31	28.2	0	0.0	7	22.6	13	41.9	11	35.5	0	0.0
Unfriendly attitude of property owners in some communities toward wives of service men.....		110	100	4	3.6	12	10.9	39	35.5	52	47.3	3	2.7
Subjects having faced the above.....		58	52.7	3	5.2	5	8.6	21	36.2	28	48.3	1	1.7

∞

TABLE XXIV (continued)

N = 110		<div>Attitudes Key: a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry</div>											
Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences													
Situations or Experiences	Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Part A (Continued)													
Subjects not having faced the above.....	52	47.3	1	1.9	7	13.5	18	34.6	24	46.2	2	3.8	
Part B													
Inability to find desirable living accommodations near the camp where husband is stationed.....	110	100	17	15.5	40	36.4	27	24.5	26	23.6	0	0	
Subjects having faced the above.....	72	65.5	11	15.3	24	33.3	18	25.0	19	26.4	0	0	
Subjects not having faced the above.....	38	34.5	6	15.8	16	42.1	9	23.2	7	18.4	0	0	
Subjects having children.	42	38.2	9	21.4	10	23.8	10	23.8	13	31.0	0	0	
Subjects not having children.....	68	61.8	8	11.8	30	44.1	17	25.0	13	19.1	0	0	
Inability to see husband* often because of his duties	110	100	11	10.0	20	18.2	28	25.4	50	45.5	1	.9	
Subjects having faced the above.....	58	52.7	7	12.1	10	17.2	15	25.9	26	44.8	0	0	
Subjects not having faced the above.....	52	47.3	4	7.7	10	19.2	13	25.0	24	46.2	1	1.9	

TABLE XXIV (continued)

N = 110		<div>Attitudes Key: a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry</div>											
Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences													
Situations or Experiences	Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Part B (Continued)													
Subjects having children	42	38.2	4	9.5	8	19.0	11	26.3	19	45.2	0	0	
Subjects not having children.....	68	61.8	7	10.3	12	17.6	17	25.0	31	45.6	1	1.5	
Having to do much of the hard physical labor of the home with little or no help from the husband.....	110	100	4	3.6	6	5.5	25	22.7	72	65.5	3	2.7	
Subjects having faced the above.....	33	30.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	7	21.2	23	69.8	1	3.0	
Subjects not having faced the above.....	77	70.0	3	3.9	5	6.5	18	23.4	49	63.6	2	2.6	
Subjects having children.	42	38.2	2	4.8	1	2.4	11	26.1	28	66.7	0	0	
Subjects not having children.....	68	61.8	2	2.9	5	7.4	14	20.6	44	64.7	3	4.4	
Loneliness while living in new communities.....	110	100	4	3.6	9	8.2	29	26.4	66	60.0	2	1.8	
Subjects having faced the above.....	61	55.5	2	3.3	4	6.6	21	34.4	34	55.7	0	0	
Subjects not having faced the above.....	49	44.5	2	4.1	5	10.2	8	16.3	32	65.3	2	4.1	
Subjects having children	42	38.2	1	2.4	3	7.2	10	23.8	28	66.6	0	0 ∞	

TABLE XXIV (continued)

N = 110		<div>Attitudes Key: a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry</div>											
Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences													
Situations or Experiences	Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Part B (Continued)													
Subjects not having children.....	68	61.8	3	4.4	6	8.9	19	27.9	38	55.9	2	2.9	
Feeling of insecurity accompanying uncertainty of not knowing how to make plans.....	110	100	9	8.2	34	30.9	40	36.4	25	22.7	2	1.8	
Subjects having faced the above.....	83	75.5	9	10.8	29	34.9	33	39.8	12	14.5	0	0	
Subjects not having faced the above.....	27	24.5	0	0	5	18.5	7	25.9	13	48.1	2	7.5	
Subjects having children.	42	38.2	2	4.8	15	35.7	19	45.2	6	14.3	0	0	
Subjects not having children.....	68	61.8	7	10.3	19	27.9	21	31.0	19	27.9	2	2.9	
Subjects employed while husband has been in service	72	65.5	7	9.7	22	30.6	24	33.3	17	23.6	2	2.8	
Subjects not employed while husband has been in service.....	38	34.5	2	5.3	12	31.5	16	42.1	8	21.1	0	0	

* Term "often" should be interpreted as meaning at least once a week.

Of the eight possible situations or experiences suggested, over 50 per cent of the subjects in the study faced all of the situations except two. These were: "having to do much of the hard physical labor in the home with little or no help from the husband," and "the uncertainty of finding employment, if additional income is necessary." This latter experience had been faced by the smallest number of subjects in the group (16.4 per cent or 18). The situation faced by the greatest per cent (75.5 per cent or 83) of the subjects in the study was "the feeling of insecurity accompanying the uncertainty of not knowing how to make plans." "High living costs near the camp" was the situation faced by the second largest number (79 or 71.8 per cent) of subjects in the study.

The situation which caused or would cause the greatest degree of worry as expressed by 15.5 per cent or 17 of the subjects was "inability to find desirable living accommodations near the camp where the husband is stationed." It was interesting that a larger per cent of those subjects with children (21.4 per cent or 9) worried about this situation "very much" as compared to those subjects without children (11.8 per cent or 8) who "would worry very much." The situation about which the smallest number (1 or .9 per cent) of subjects in the group who would worry "very much" was "high living costs near the

camp." This indicates an acceptance of a condition which exists during wartime.

"Inability to find desirable living accommodations near the camp where the husband is stationed" again ranked first, with 36.4 per cent or 40 of the subjects indicating they "would worry" about this. "Having to do much of the hard physical labor in the home with little or no help from the husband" was the situation about which the smallest per cent (5.5 per cent or 6) of the subjects of the group "would worry."

Thirty-six and four-tenths per cent or 40 of the subjects "would worry very little" about "a feeling of insecurity accompanying the uncertainty of not knowing how to make plans." In the group of subjects who "would worry very little" about the feeling of insecurity, the largest per cent who had children (45.2 per cent or 19) "would worry very little," as compared to 31 per cent or 21 of the childless subjects in the group who also would worry "very little."

The situation about which the largest per cent of subjects (65.5 per cent or 72) "would not worry" was "having to do much of the hard physical labor in the home with little or no help from the husband." "Loneliness while living in new communities" was checked by the second largest per cent (60 per cent or 66) of subjects in the

group. It was interesting that a larger per cent of the subjects with children (66.6 per cent or 28) "would not worry" about the loneliness. The experience about which the smallest per cent (22 per cent or 25) of the subjects "would not worry" was "a feeling of insecurity accompanying uncertainty of not knowing how to make plans." Employment seemed to give security as indicated by the 23.6 per cent or 17 of the subjects employed who "would not worry" about the above feeling of insecurity. The "feeling of insecurity" did not seem to worry those without children as much as those with children as is seen by the fact that 27.9 per cent or 19 of the subjects without children who "would not worry."

Marginal Comments Made by the Subjects Concerning the Attitudes Expressed in Table XXIV

The following marginal comments made by subjects concerning their attitudes toward possible situations or experiences related to the following of the husband from camp to camp (Table XXIV) contribute to a better understanding of the attitudes and practices of subjects.

One subject who indicated that she "would not worry" about the uncertainty of finding employment if additional income is necessary said, "There's always something you can do, and work at -- if you want to, and if you look for it."

The ability to adjust to conditions is indicated

by the following comment of a subject who said that she "would not worry" about "inability to see husband often, because of his duties where he is stationed": "I wouldn't expect conditions to be ideal." The resources which college women have in making adjustments to problems are noted further in the following comments which were made by subjects who said that they "would not worry" about "loneliness while living in new communities," "There is no need for loneliness when there are always new friends to make, or work to do or volunteer work," and "I can always find things to do and can always make new friends."

The unwillingness of subjects to worry unnecessarily about conditions which they could not alter is noted in the following marginal comments of subjects who indicated that they "would worry very little" about "a feeling of insecurity accompanying uncertainty of not knowing how to make plans": "We have this situation, but what is the use of worrying about it?" "It tends to make the family nervous if one worries too much about it" and "An army existence is seldom certain from day to day."

ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF SUBJECTS CONCERNING PROBLEMS RELATED TO PARENTHOOD

The entrance of so many fathers into the services of the armed forces has brought about additional problems involving adjustments within the family.

The data were obtained for the following section from only those subjects who were parents.

Extent of Subjects' Worries as Related to Making a Satisfactory Explanation of the Meaning of War to the Children

One of the experiences which is faced by the mothers of children who are old enough to be interested in war is that of making a satisfactory explanation to their children concerning the meaning of war. Table XXV summarizes data on the extent to which the subjects with children worried or would worry about this experience.

Nearly three-fourths (73.8 per cent or 31) of the subjects with children had not faced the experience of making an explanation to their children concerning the meaning of war. This was probably due to the fact that most of the children were too young to be interested in war.

One half (50 per cent or 7) of the subjects having husbands in foreign service "would worry" about explaining the meaning of war to their children.

The largest per cent of subjects (35.7 or 15) of the group with children indicated that they "would worry very little" about explaining the meaning of war to their children. A smaller per cent (28.6 per cent or 4) of the subjects having husbands in foreign service "would worry

TABLE XXV

Extent to Which Subjects with Children Worried or Would Worry About Making a Satisfactory Explanation to Their Children About the Meaning of War

Subjects having children N = 42				<div>Attitudes Key:<div>a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry</div></div>											
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to the Children's Understanding of War *				Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences											
				Total		a		b		c		d		No response	
				N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Making a satisfactory explanation to their children about the meaning of war				42	100.0	5	11.9	11	26.2	15	35.7	11	26.2	0	0
Subjects having faced the above				11	26.2	2	18.2	1	9.1	5	45.4	3	27.3	0	0
Subjects not having faced the above				31	73.8	3	9.6	10	32.2	10	32.2	8	26.0	0	0
Subjects having followed husbands from camp to camp .				39	92.9	4	10.3	11	28.2	15	38.4	9	23.1	0	0
Subjects not having followed husbands from camp to camp				3	7.1	1	33.3	0	0	0	0	2	66.7	0	0
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States				28	66.7	4	14.3	4	14.3	11	39.3	9	32.1	0	0
Subjects having husbands in foreign service				14	33.3	1	7.1	7	50.0	4	28.6	2	14.3	0	0

* Percentages for attitudes were determined on the basis of the number of subjects falling in each subdivision of the group. Percentages for totals were based on number falling in the group.

very little" about this task.

It was interesting that two-thirds (66.7 per cent or 2) of the subjects in the group who had not followed their husbands from camp to camp "would not worry" and a larger per cent, 32.1 per cent or 9, of the subjects having husbands in service in the United States "would not worry" about explaining the meaning of war to their children.

Extent to Which Subjects with Children Would Worry
Concerning Situations Related to the Care and
Training of Their Children

Many women with children and whose husbands were in service, have faced additional problems pertaining to the care and training of children.

The forty-two subjects who have children were asked react to three possible situations. The results follow.

An analysis of the subjects' reactions to difficulties in finding suitable people to care for their children when it was necessary to be gone from home shows that 69 per cent or 29 subjects have faced this problem and more than half of these (15 or 51.7 per cent) would either "worry" or "worry very much" about this situation.

Although 13 or 31 per cent have not faced the above situation, 9 or 79.2 per cent would either "worry" or "worry very much" about the situation if they were to face it.

Table XXVI

Extent to Which Subjects with Children Worried or Would Worry About Possible
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to the Care and Training
of the Children in the Family

Subjects Having Children N = 42		Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences											
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to the Care and Training of the Children *		Attitudes Key:											
		Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Difficulty in finding suitable people to care for children when it is necessary to be gone from home.....		42	100.0	15	35.7	9	21.4	13	31.0	5	11.9	0	0
Subjects having faced the above.....		29	69.0	8	27.6	7	24.1	10	34.5	4	13.8	0	0
Subjects not having faced the above.....		13	31.0	7	53.8	2	15.4	3	23.1	1	7.7	0	0
Subjects having followed husbands from camp to camp		39	92.9	13	33.3	9	23.1	12	30.8	5	12.8	0	0
Part of the time.....		25	59.6	11	44.0	6	24.0	6	24.0	2	8.0	0	0
All of the time.....		14	33.3	2	14.3	3	21.4	6	42.9	3	21.4	0	0
Subjects not having followed husbands from camp to camp..		3	7.1	2	66.7	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	0	0
Subjects engaged in profes- sions other than or in addition to homemaking at the time the study was made		6	14.3	3	50.0	0	0	2	33.3	1	16.7	0	0

Table XXVI (Continued)

Subjects Having Children N = 42		Attitudes Key:											
		a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. <u>Would</u> worry c. <u>Would</u> worry <u>very little</u> d. <u>Would not</u> worry											
		Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences											
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to the Care and Training of the Children *		Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Subjects not engaged in pro- fessions other than or in addition to homemaking at the time the study was made		36	85.7	12	33.3	9	25.0	11	30.6	4	11.1	0	0
Assuming the main responsi- bility for the training and important decisions which need to be made concerning the children if the husband must be separated from the family		42	100.0	8	19.0	10	23.8	16	38.2	8	19.0	0	0
Subjects having faced the above		33	78.8	7	21.2	8	24.2	14	42.5	4	12.1	0	0
Subjects not having faced the above		8	19.1	1	13.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	3	37.0	0	0
No response		1	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States		28	66.7	5	17.9	6	21.4	10	35.7	7	25.0	0	0
Subjects having husbands in foreign service		14	33.3	3	21.4	4	28.6	6	42.9	1	7.1	0	0

Table XXVI (Continued)

Subjects Having Children N = 42		<u>Attitudes Key:</u>		a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry									
				Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences									
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to the Care and Training of the Children *		Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Assuming the financial re- sponsibility of caring for children if the father does not return from service.....		42	100.0	8	19.0	10	23.8	16	38.2	8	19.0	0	0
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States.....		28	66.7	6	21.4	4	14.3	11	39.3	7	25.0	0	0
Subjects having husbands in foreign service.....		14	33.3	2	14.3	6	42.9	5	35.7	1	7.1	0	0
Subjects having experience in professions other than or in addition to home- making.....		29	69.1	4	13.8	7	24.1	12	41.4	6	20.7	0	0
Subjects not having experi- ence in professions other than or in addition to homemaking.....		13	30.9	4	30.8	3	23.1	4	30.8	2	15.3	0	0
Subjects engaged in pro- fessions other than or in addition to homemaking at the time the study was made		6	11.9	2	33.3	0	0	2	33.3	2	33.3	0	0

Table XXVI (Continued)

Subjects Having Children N = 42		Attitudes Key:		a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry									
				Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences									
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to the Care and Training of the Children *		Total		a		b		c		d		No re sponse	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Subjects not engaged in professions other than or in addition to homemaking at the time the study was made		36	88.1	6	16.7	10	27.7	14	38.9	6	16.7	0	0
Subjects having husbands with life insurance pro- grams including only the government insurance avail- able to service men.....		8	19.0	3	37.5	1	12.5	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	0
Subjects having husbands with life insurance programs including only type or types other than government insurance for service men.....		2	4.8	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0
Subjects having life insur- ance programs including a combination of government insurance available for ser- vice men and other type or types of life insurance.....		32	76.2	5	15.6	9	28.1	12	37.5	6	18.8	0	0

* Percentages were determined on the basis of the number of subjects falling in each group.

These results seem to show that in the situation of finding suitable care for children, fewer of those who have faced the situation worry than do those who have not faced it.

The subjects were also asked to express their attitudes and practices toward "assuming the main responsibility for the training and important decisions which need to be made concerning the children if the husband must be separated from the family. Of the 42 subjects having children, 33 or 78.8 per cent have faced this situation. It is interesting to note that less than half of those who have faced the situation (15 subjects or 45.4 per cent) would either "worry" or "worry very much" about assuming this responsibility and the remaining subjects would either not worry or "worry very little" about this situation.

Of the 14 subjects whose husbands are in foreign service, 7 or 50 per cent would either "worry" or "worry very much" about this responsibility, whereas but 11 subjects or 39.3 per cent of those having husbands in the United States expressed the same degree of worry.

The third situation involves assuming the financial responsibility for children if the father should not return from the service. It is interesting to note that only 7 subjects or 37.9 per cent of those having

experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking would either "worry" or "worry very much" about assuming this financial responsibility, whereas 53.9 per cent of those not having professional experience would feel the same degree of worry.

From the above results it would seem that professional experience has a tendency to reduce financial worries.

Extent to Which Subjects with Children Would Worry
Concerning Possible Situations or Experiences
Related to Living Arrangements

The following table summarizes data concerning the extent to which subjects with children worried or would worry about possible situations or experiences related to living arrangements.

In the following analysis the data are presented in the order of degree of worry as well as frequency of worry as shown by the per cent of each group worrying about the situation. Over one-half (57.2 per cent or 24) of the subjects with children have faced "difficulty in finding desirable living accommodations" which property owners will rent to families with children. Less than one-half (47.6 per cent or 20) of the subjects have faced "difficulty in finding living accommodations which have conveniences such as washing and drying facilities, etc., essential to a family with children."

Table XXVII

Extent to Which Subjects with Children Worried or Would Worry About Possible Situations or Experiences Pertaining to Living Arrangements

Subjects having children N = 42		Attitudes Key:											
		a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry											
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to Living Arrangements *		Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences											
		Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Part A</u>													
Difficulty in finding desirable living accommodations which property owners will rent to families with													
children		42	100.0	14	33.3	11	26.2	13	31.0	3	7.1	1	2.4
Subjects having faced the													
above		24	57.2	6	25.0	7	29.2	8	33.3	2	8.3	1	4.2
Subjects not having faced													
the above		18	48.2	8	44.4	4	22.2	5	27.8	1	5.6	0	0
Subjects having followed													
husbands from camp to camp ..		39	92.9	12	30.8	11	28.2	13	33.3	3	7.7	0	0
Part of the time		25	59.6	10	40.0	6	24.0	8	32.0	1	4.0	0	0
All of the time		14	33.3	2	14.3	5	35.7	5	35.7	2	14.3	0	0
Subjects not having followed													
husbands from camp to camp ..		3	7.1	2	66.7	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	0	0

Table XXVII (Continued)

Subjects having children N = 42

Attitudes Key:

- a. Would worry very much
- b. Would worry
- c. Would worry very little
- d. Would not worry

Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences

[illegible]

Part B

Difficulty in finding living accommodations which have conveniences such as washing and drying facilities, adequate heat for living quarters, etc. essential to

[illegible]

* Percentages for attitudes were determined on the basis of the number of subjects falling in each sub-division of the group. Percentages for totals were based on the number falling in the group.

A large per cent (40.5 per cent or 17) of the subjects indicated they "would worry very much" about possible difficulty in finding living accommodations with conveniences. It is interesting to note that in both situations, a larger per cent of the subjects who had not faced the situations than had faced them "would worry very much" about them. In analyzing the attitudes of those who were following husbands from camp to camp, it was found that in both of the above situations, a larger per cent (66.7 per cent or 2) of subjects who had not followed their husbands from camp to camp than had followed them "would worry very much."

About one-fourth (26.2 per cent or 11) of the subjects "would worry very little" about difficulty in finding desirable living accommodations which they could rent whereas only 19 per cent or 8 of the subjects "would worry" about finding living accommodations with desired conveniences.

Thirty-one per cent or 13 of the subjects "would worry very little" about finding living accommodations they could rent. A further analysis of this group revealed that a larger per cent (33.3 per cent or 8) of the subjects who had faced the situation than of those who had not "would worry very little" about it. The following of husbands from camp to camp did not seem to affect the

extent to which the subjects "would worry very little" about the situation, as in each case, 33.3 per cent of the subjects "would worry very little."

About one-fourth (26.2 per cent or 1) of the subjects "would worry very little" about possible difficulty in finding living accommodations with conveniences. A further analysis revealed that the extent to which subjects had faced the situation seemed to have very little effect on the attitude. None of the subjects who had not followed their husbands from camp to camp indicated that they "would worry very little" or "would not worry" about the situation.

Eleven and nine-tenths per cent or 5 of the subjects "would not worry" about the above. It was interesting to note that a larger per cent (15 per cent or 3) of the subjects who had faced the situation than of those who had not "would not worry" about it.

Only 7.1 per cent or 3 of the subjects "would not worry" about difficulty in finding desirable living accommodations which they could rent. A larger per cent (8.3 per cent or 2) of the subjects who had faced the situation indicated that they "would not worry" about it. A further analysis of this group revealed that a larger per cent (7.7 per cent or 3) of the subjects who had followed their husbands from camp to camp "would not worry"

about the situation. None of the subjects who had not followed their husbands from camp to camp indicated that they "would not worry" about finding desirable living accommodations.

Extent to Which the Subjects Would Worry About Their Children's Adjustments in Relationships with Their Fathers

During a period of war, it becomes necessary that children make adjustments in relationships with their fathers who are in service. The extent to which subjects with children indicated that they worried or would worry about those adjustments is noted in the following table.

Having children that did not know their fathers after a period of separation was an experience which had been faced by 45.2 per cent (or 19) of the subjects included in the group having children.

It was interesting that the above situation was the one about which the largest per cent (9.5 per cent or 4) of the subjects "would worry very much."

Only 2.4 per cent or 1 of the subjects "would worry very much" about "making a satisfactory explanation to the children of the father's absence from the home during the war." A further analysis of this group with reference to the relationship between the locations of husbands and attitudes revealed that only 7.1 per cent or 1 of the subjects with husbands in foreign service "would worry

Table XXVIII

Extent to Which Subjects with Children Worried or Would Worry About
Adjustments in the Children's Relationships to Their Fathers

Subjects Having Children N = 42		<u>Attitudes Key:</u>		a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry									
				<u>Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences</u>									
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to Adjustments in Children's* Relation- ships to Their Fathers		<u>Total</u>		<u>a</u>		<u>b</u>		<u>c</u>		<u>d</u>		<u>No re- sponse</u>	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Making a satisfactory explana- tion to the children of the father's absence from the home during the war.....		42	100.0	1	2.4	5	11.9	21	50.0	15	35.7	0	0
Subjects having faced the above.....		14	33.3	1	7.1	1	7.1	5	35.8	7	50.0	0	0
Subjects not having faced the above		28	66.7	0	0	4	14.3	16	57.1	8	28.6	0	0
Subjects having followed husbands from camp to camp..		39	92.9	1	2.6	4	10.3	21	53.8	13	33.3	0	0
Subjects not having fol- lowed husbands from camp to camp		3	7.1	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	2	66.7	0	0
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States		28	66.7	0	0	4	14.2	12	42.9	12	42.9	0	0
Subjects having husbands in foreign service		14	33.3	1	7.1	1	7.1	9	64.4	3	21.4	0	0

Table XXVIII (Continued)

Subjects Having Children N = 42		Attitudes Key:											
		a. Would worry <u>very much</u> b. Would worry c. Would worry <u>very little</u> d. Would <u>not</u> worry											
Situations or Experiences Pertaining to Adjustments in Children's* Relation- ships to Their Fathers		Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Situations or Experiences											
		Total		a		b		c		d		No re- sponse	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
The children not knowing the father after a period of separation	42 100.0	4	9.5	11	26.2	16	38.1	11	26.2	0	0	0	0
Subjects having faced the above.....	19 45.2	2	10.5	2	10.5	7	36.8	8	42.2	0	0	0	0
Subjects not having faced the above	23 54.8	2	8.7	9	39.1	9	39.1	3	13.1	0	0	0	0
Helping the children develop a real feeling for the father's position in the family group after his return from service	42 100.0	2	4.8	11	26.2	19	45.2	10	23.8	0	0	0	0
Subjects having faced the above.....	10 23.8	1	10.0	3	30.0	3	30.0	3	30.0	0	0	0	0
Subjects not having faced the above.....	32 76.2	1	3.2	8	25.0	16	50.0	7	21.8	0	0	0	0
Subjects having followed husbands from camp to camp..	39 92.9	2	5.1	10	25.6	17	43.7	10	25.6	0	0	0	0
Subjects not having followed husbands from camp to camp..	3 7.1	0	0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Percentages were determined on the basis of the number of subjects falling in each group													

very much" about the situation.

It was found that 26.2 per cent or 11 of the subjects "would worry" about "the children not knowing the father after a period of separation" and "helping the children develop a real feeling for the father's position in the family group after his return from service."

"Making a satisfactory explanation to the children about the father's absence from the home during the war" is the experience about which the largest per cent (50 per cent or 21) "would worry very little." Six subjects or 38.1 per cent of the group "would worry very little" about "the children not knowing the father after a period of separation."

The situation about which the largest per cent (35.7 per cent or 15) of the subjects "would not worry" was "making a satisfactory explanation to the children of the father's absence from the home during the war." An analysis revealed that the largest per cent (50 per cent or 7) of the subjects who had faced the situation "would not worry" about it.

Other interesting facts about the same group were that the largest per cent (42.9 per cent or 12) of the subjects with husbands in the United States "would not worry" about the situation.

"Helping the children develop a real feeling for

the father's position in the family group after his return from service" was the situation about which the smallest per cent (23.8 per cent or 10) of the subjects "would not worry."

Major Wartime Problems Related to Children in the Family

In an attempt to obtain additional information concerning wartime problems of families with children, the subjects were asked to make written responses to the following question: If you have children, what major problems have been brought out as a result of the war?

Forty-two responses to this question were received. Three subjects indicated that they had no problems.

The four problems which were listed by the largest number of subjects were as follows: housing was mentioned by 10 subjects; discipline of children by 7; conditions related to travel with children by 6; and problems related to the health of children including doctor and hospital care in new communities were mentioned by 5 subjects.

Other major problems mentioned by subjects, listed in the order of the frequency of mention, were as follows: inability to find reliable help to assist with the care of the children; "spoiling" of children by the grandparents; inability of subjects to compensate for the loss of the father's companionship which is felt keenly by the son; difficulty in purchasing sturdy, durable clothing, and

desirable play equipment for the children; adjustments of the children to the situation of living with the grandparents; difficulties involved in finding desirable companions for children while living in new communities; a lack of desired amount of time to spend with the children when it is necessary to be gainfully employed outside of the home; and difficulty involved in overcoming ideas of hatred and killing which the children have developed during the war period.

Attitudes of Subjects Toward Possible Future Responsibility

As a result of World War II, many women with children will be faced with new responsibilities in the future. The following table indicates the attitudes of subjects with children toward assuming possible future responsibilities.

Over one-half (57.1 per cent or 24) of the subjects with children did not worry about future responsibilities they may need to assume.

Analysis was made with reference to the effect of professional experience other than homemaking on the attitudes of subjects. About one-third (34.5 per cent or 10) of the subjects with professional experience worried about the possibility of having to assume future responsibility concerning the children. Over one-half (53.8 per cent or 7) of the subjects without professional experience

Table XXIX

Attitudes of Subjects Having Children Toward the Future Responsibility
They May Need to Assume; Subjects Being Classified According
to the Professional Experience and the Location of the Husbands

Attitudes of Subjects Toward Assuming Future Responsibilities	N = 42		Subjects classified accord- ing to professional experi- ence in addition to or other than homemaking				Subjects classified accord- ing to location of the husbands			
	Total		With professional experience		With no professional experience		In the U. S.		In foreign service	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Do worry about the responsibility	17	40.5	10	34.5	7	53.8	6	21.4	11	78.6
Do not worry about the re- sponsibility	24	57.1	18	62.1	6	46.2	21	75.0	3	21.4
No response	1	2.4	1	3.4	0	0	1	3.6	0	0
Totals	42	100.0	29	100.0	13	100.0	28	100.0	14	100.0

about the above.

The location of the husbands seemed to influence the feelings of security. Of the group of subjects with husbands in the United States, three-fourths (75 per cent or 21) did not worry about future responsibility. Over three-fourth (78.6 per cent or 11) of the subjects with husbands in foreign service worried, and only 3 or 21.4 per cent of the subjects in the same group did not worry.

ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF SUBJECTS CONCERNING PROBLEMS RELATED TO HOUSING

Housing has been an area in which many problems involving adjustments within the family have arisen during World War II. This has been partly due to the frequent moving of families from camp to camp. During the period of separation while the men were in overseas service, families have again found it necessary to make adjustments to their changing needs for housing.

Analysis of Types of Living Arrangements Used by Subjects During the Period of Following from Camp to Camp

Data concerning the types of living arrangements used by subjects during the period of following their husbands from camp to camp are found in Table XXX. Subjects were asked to indicate their attitudes toward the

types of living arrangements which they had used during this period. Since responses concerning their attitudes were incomplete an analysis of attitudes was omitted.

The living arrangement which had been used by the largest number (67 or 68.4 per cent) of the subjects who had followed their husbands from camp to camp was that of living in apartments. Hotel rooms had been used by the second largest number (49 or 50 per cent) and the smallest number (2 or 2 per cent) of the subjects had used trailer houses.

When consideration was given to the influence of children in the family it was noted that the largest number (25 or 64.1 per cent) of the subjects had used "other arrangements." These included living in the following types of accommodations: detached houses shared with other people including the owners, two other service couples and people other than families of service men or owners of the houses; detached houses not shared with other people; housing units provided for wives working on the posts where the husbands are stationed; two rooms with kitchen privileges and detached houses located on the post.

The second largest number of subjects (24 or 61.5 per cent) had lived in apartments; the third largest number (19 or 48.7 per cent) in hotel rooms; and none of

Table XXX

Analysis of Types of Living Arrangements Used by Subjects* During the Period
of Following Husbands, When Classified According
to Children in the Family

Living Arrangements Used by Family	N = 98 Total		Status of Children in the Family			
			N = 39 With children		N = 59 Without children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Subjects having followed husbands N = 98						
A room in a private home	47	47.9	15	38.5	32	54.2
A room in a rooming house	16	16.3	6	15.4	10	16.9
A hotel room	49	50.0	19	48.7	30	50.8
An apartment	67	68.4	24	61.5	43	72.9
A motor court	27	27.6	15	38.5	12	20.3
A trailer house	2	2.0	0	0	2	3.4
A room shared with the family of another service man	6	6.1	1	2.6	5	16.9
An apartment shared with the family of another service man	15	15.3	3	7.7	12	20.3
A house shared with the family of another service man	18	18.4	5	12.8	13	22.0
Other arrangements **	35	35.7	25	64.1	10	16.9

* The term "subjects" as used in this table, refers to the subjects and their children, if there are any.

** Other arrangements used by subjects included:

A detached house shared with other people, as the owners, 2 service couples, and people other than families of service men; a detached house not shared with other people; two rooms with kitchen privileges; a housing unit provided for wives working on the post where the husband is stationed.

the subjects with children had lived in trailer houses. Of the group of subjects without children, the largest number (43 or 72.9 per cent) had lived in apartments; the second largest number (32 or 54.2 per cent) in rooms in private homes; the third largest number (30 or 50.8 per cent) had lived in hotel rooms; and the smallest number (2 or 3.4 per cent) of the subjects had lived in trailer houses.

Types of apartments other than house apartments mentioned by subjects were: basement, garage and hotel apartments.

Subjects' Attitudes and Practices Concerning Possible Living Arrangements During the Period of Separation from Husbands

In answering the question from which the data were obtained for the following table, the subjects were to react in two ways. They were first to assume that it would be possible for them to make any of the living arrangements which were listed and they were to express their attitudes toward each arrangement according to a code (see questionnaire, Appendix) expressing four varying degrees of satisfaction.

They were also asked to place checks in spaces following the descriptions of living arrangements which they had used.

Table 31 summarizes data related to the subjects'

attitudes and practices concerning the use of possible living arrangements during the period of separation from their husbands.

The relationship between the attitudes and practices of the entire group of subjects concerning the use of various living arrangements has been analyzed. The three arrangements which were favored by the largest number of subjects were: living in subjects' own house, living in an apartment, and living in the home of the subjects' parents. The three arrangements which were least favored were: living in a hotel, living in a trailer house, and living in the homes of friends. An analysis of the practices of the group shows that the largest number of the subjects had used these arrangements: the home of subjects' parents, apartments and own house. None of the group had used a trailer house. The smallest number of subjects had lived in the homes of friends, motor courts and the homes of relatives other than parents. It is obvious that there is a relationship in most cases between the general attitudes and practices of the subjects with reference to living arrangements.

An analysis of the attitudes and practices of subjects with children yielded the following results. When living arrangements were considered from the standpoint of being "very satisfactory," the largest number

Table XXXI

Attitudes of Subjects Toward the Use of Possible Living Arrangements During the Period of Separation When Subjects are Classified According to Children in the Family

																						Attitudes Key:						1. Would consider this arrangement <u>very satisfactory</u> 2. Would consider this arrangement <u>satisfactory</u> 3. Would consider this arrangement <u>unsatisfactory</u> 4. Would consider this arrangement <u>very unsatisfactory</u>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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* Per cents are based on number having children.

** Per cents are based on number not having children.

Some subjects have used more than one type of living arrangement, therefore totals in all cases do not equal 100%.

(33 or 78.6 per cent) of the subjects favored using their own house; the second largest number (12 or 28.6 per cent) favored living in an apartment and in the home of the subjects' parent; and the smallest number (1 or 2.4 per cent) checked rooming and boarding in the home of people previously unknown to subjects, living in the home of relatives other than parents, and living in the home of friends. None of the group favored a trailer house or hotel.

The largest number (21 or 50 per cent) of the subjects in this group indicated that they considered living in an apartment "satisfactory"; living in the home of subjects' parents was the arrangement checked by the second largest number (13 or 31 per cent) of subjects as "satisfactory"; and the smallest number (3 or 7.1 per cent) of the group considered living in a trailer house and rooming and boarding in the home of people unknown to subjects as "satisfactory." None checked living in a hotel as "satisfactory."

The living arrangements checked by the largest number of subjects as being "unsatisfactory" were: first, living in the home of relatives other than parents (18 or 42.8 per cent); living in the home of friends, rooming and boarding in the home of people previously unknown, and living in a house or apartment shared with

the wife of another service man were checked by the second largest number of subjects (17 or 40.5 per cent).

The two arrangements considered "very unsatisfactory" by the largest number of subjects with children were living in a hotel (31 or 73.9 per cent) and living in a trailer house (28 or 66.7 per cent).

Analysis of the practices of this group of subjects indicated that the largest number (32 or 76.2 per cent) of the subjects had lived in the homes of the subjects' parents; the second largest number (11 or 26.2 per cent) had lived in their own homes; and the third largest number (10 or 23.8 per cent) had lived in the homes of the husbands' parents. None of the group had used a trailer house. The smallest number (2 or 4.8 per cent) had used motor courts; the second smallest group (3 or 7.1 per cent) had lived in the home of friends; and the third smallest group (4 or 9.5 per cent) had lived in hotels.

The results of an analysis of the attitudes and practices of subjects without children were very similar to the results of the analysis of the subjects with children. However, they differ in some ways.

When analysis was made of the living arrangements which subjects without children would consider "very satisfactory" the largest number (46 or 67.6 per cent) of

the group checked living in their own houses; living in an apartment ranked second (35 or 51.4 per cent) and the smallest number (1 or 1.5 per cent) checked living in a motor court as being "very satisfactory." None of the group indicated living in a hotel, trailer house, rooming and boarding in the home of people previously unknown, or living in the home of relatives other than parents as "very satisfactory" living arrangements.

When the subjects checked the arrangements with reference to being "satisfactory" almost one-half (48.5 per cent or 33) of the subjects in this group checked living in an apartment or a house shared with the wife of another service man; over one-third (26 or 38.2 per cent) of the subjects checked living in the home of subjects' parents and living in the home of husbands' parents as "satisfactory" and the smallest number (2 or 2.9 per cent) checked living in a trailer house and "other arrangements." The term "other arrangements" included living in a dormitory, living in a detached house in a housing project, living in a room shared with another college woman, and living alone in a room, with a special arrangement for kitchen privileges in the home.

Living in the home of friends was checked by the largest number (31 or 45.6 per cent) of subjects as being an "unsatisfactory" arrangement, and living in the home

of relatives other than parents was checked by the second largest number (24 or 35.3 per cent) as "unsatisfactory."

When an analysis was made of the arrangements which were considered as "very unsatisfactory," the largest number (34 or 50 per cent) of the subjects checked living in a hotel and living in a trailer house; the second largest number (20 or 29.4 per cent) checked living in the house of relatives other than parents.

An analysis of the practices showed that the largest number of the group of subjects without children (17 or 25 per cent) had lived in the home of their parents; the second largest number (9 or 13.3 per cent) had lived in apartments; and the third largest number (7 or 10.3 per cent) had lived in apartments or houses shared with the wife of another service man. The smallest number (2 or 4.8 per cent) of the subjects had used the following arrangements: motor court, home of husbands' parents; home of friends; and the home of relatives other than parents.

HUSBAND-WIFE RELATIONSHIPS

Results of research concerning marriage and the family during World War II indicated that war tends to increase the instability of marriage. When couples were separated for periods of time while the husbands were

serving with the armed forces, situations involving worries concerning husband-wife relationships became increasingly important.

Subjects' Worries Toward Possible Situations
Relating to the Husbands

Table XXXII summarizes data concerning the subjects' worries toward possible situations related to the husbands.

Possible situations concerning the husbands about which 50 per cent or more of the subjects worried or would worry were: husband being sent overseas; facing indefinite separation from husband; husband losing his life; and infrequent communications with husband when unable to be with him. The latter situation was a cause of worry to the largest per cent (78.2 per cent or 86) of the subjects of the group. "Inability of the subject and her husband to keep up the morale of each other by writing" was the situation which caused worry to the smallest per cent (17.3 per cent or 19) of the subjects.

When the status of children in the family was considered in relation to worries, it was interesting to note that a consistently larger per cent of the subjects with children worried or would worry about the situations than would those without children.

A larger per cent of subjects having husbands in foreign service as contrasted with those not in foreign

Table XXXII

Subjects' Worries Toward Possible Situations Relating to Husbands

Possible Situations	Total		Subjects worry or would not worry about situation		Subjects do not or would not worry about situation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Part A						
Husbands being sent overseas.....	110	100.0	69	62.7	41	37.3
Subjects having children.....	42	38.2	27	64.3	15	35.7
Subjects not having children.....	68	61.8	42	61.8	26	38.2
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States.....	68	61.8	42	61.8	26	38.2
Subjects having husbands in foreign service.....	42	38.2	27	64.3	15	35.7
Part B						
Facing indefinite separation from husband	110	100.0	64	58.2	46	41.8
Subjects having children.....	42	38.2	29	69.0	13	31.0
Subjects not having children.....	68	61.8	35	51.5	33	48.5
Subjects having followed husbands from camp to camp.....	98	89.1	58	59.2	40	40.8
Subjects not having followed husbands from camp to camp.....	12	10.9	6	50.0	6	50.0
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States.....	68	61.8	39	57.4	29	42.6
Subjects having husbands in foreign service.....	42	38.2	25	59.5	17	40.5

Table XXXIII (Continued)

Possible Situations	Total		Subjects worry or would not worry about situation		Subjects do not or would not worry about situation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Part C						
Inability of subject and her husband to keep up the morale of each other by writing	110	100.0	19	17.3	91	82.7
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States	68	61.8	12	17.6	56	82.4
Subjects having husbands in foreign service	42	38.2	7	16.7	35	83.3
Part D						
Infrequent communications with hus- band when unable to be with him	110	100.0	86	78.2	24	21.8
Subjects having followed husbands from camp to camp	98	89.1	76	77.6	22	22.4
Subjects not having followed hus- bands from camp to camp	12	10.9	10	83.3	2	16.7
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States	68	61.8	58	85.3	10	14.7
Subjects having husbands in foreign service	42	38.2	28	66.7	14	33.3
Part E						
Husbands receiving an injury which would permanently disable him	110	100.0	38	34.5	72	65.5
Subjects having children	42	38.2	15	35.7	27	64.3
Subjects not having children	68	61.8	23	33.8	45	66.2

Table XXXIII (Continued)

Possible Situations	Total		Subjects worry or would not worry about situation		Subjects do not or would not worry about situation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Part E (Continued)						
Subjects having experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking	91	82.7	30	33.0	61	67.0
Subjects not having experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking	19	17.3	8	42.1	11	57.9
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States	68	61.8	23	33.8	45	66.2
Subjects having husbands in foreign service	42	38.2	15	35.7	27	64.3
Part F						
Husband losing his life	110	100.0	55	50.0	55	50.0
Subjects having children	42	38.2	24	57.1	18	42.9
Subjects not having children	68	61.8	31	45.6	37	54.4
Subjects having experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking	91	82.7	44	48.4	47	51.6
Subjects not having experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking	19	17.3	11	57.9	8	42.1
Subjects having husbands in service in the United States	68	61.8	32	47.1	36	52.9
Subjects having husbands in foreign service	42	38.2	23	54.8	19	45.2

service worried or would worry about each of the following possible situations: husband receiving an injury which would permanently disable him; husband losing his life; facing indefinite separation from husband; and husband being sent overseas.

When an analysis was made of the relationship between following husbands from camp to camp and worry concerning "infrequent communications with husband when unable to be with him," results revealed that a smaller per cent of the subjects who have followed the husbands from camp to camp worried or would worry about the situation.

It was interesting to note that a smaller per cent of the subjects having experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking worried or would worry about the two following possible situations: "husband receiving an injury which would permanently disable him" and "husband losing his life." It is obvious that professional security which results from training plus experience, did influence the extent of the subjects' worries concerning present and future situations.

Many subjects who indicated that they would not worry about possible situations relating to their husbands, expressed their reasons for not worrying in marginal comments. Some of these comments follow.

Four subjects who indicated that they did not

worry either about their husbands being sent overseas or facing indefinite separation from husbands, expressed their opinions concerning worry in the following comments:

"It does no good to worry."

"Worry doesn't help. We just have to make the best of situations when they arise."

"Worry in wartime is added pressure. It doesn't pay to worry."

"I could spoil the time we have together if I did worry, and I can't change certain things anyway, so why worry?"

Three subjects who indicated that they did not worry about the possibility of their husbands losing their lives expressed some of their philosophies of life concerning this question and their acceptance of possible situations which they cannot alter by making the following comments:

"I won't let myself worry about this. I would simply have to be brave and start a new life."

"What would life be if you lost faith?"

"Over a period of time before and after marriage, I have acquired a philosophy of optimism and yet reality too, realizing that such may happen. But worrying about it ahead only clouds present happiness."

Practices of Subjects Related to Building a Background of Information for Understanding the Husbands' Experiences

Because of the possibility of wives and husbands drifting apart in interests while the latter are in service, it seemed worthwhile to gather data concerning the extent to which wives are attempting to understand their husbands' experiences.

The following table summarizes data concerning the practices of subjects with reference to building a background of information.

Eighty or 72.7 per cent of the subjects included in the study have been building a background of information; twenty-five or 22.8 per cent have not been doing this; and 5 or 4.5 per cent of the subjects did not respond to the question.

A larger per cent (83.3 per cent or 10) of those subjects who have not followed their husbands from camp to camp have been building a background of information. It is obvious that the subjects who have followed their husbands from camp to camp have had a better opportunity to understand their husbands' experiences.

In noting the effect of the locations of the husbands, it was interesting that a larger per cent (83.3 per cent or 35) of the subjects with husbands in foreign service were building a background of information when

Table XXXIII

Practices of Subjects with Reference to Building a Background of
Information for Understanding Husbands' Experiences
While in Service with the Armed Forces

Practice with refer- ence to building a background of information	Total		Subjects classified accord- ing to following of husbands from camp to camp				Subjects classified according to husbands' location			
			Have followed *		Have not followed		In the U.S.		In foreign service	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Have been building a background of in- formation	80	72.7	70	71.4	10	83.3	45	66.2	35	83.3
Have not been build- ing a background of information	25	22.8	23	23.5	2	16.7	18	26.5	7	16.7
No response	5	4.5	5	5.1	0	0	5	7.3	0	0
Totals	110	100.0	98	100.0	12	100.0	68	100.0	42	100.0

*"Have followed" includes all subjects who have followed their husbands from camp to camp either part of the time or all of the time.

compared to 66.2 per cent or 45 of the subjects with husbands in the United States who were building a background.

The following typical marginal comments give a better understanding of the subjects' attitudes and practices related to building a background of information:

"I learn all I can about each place my husband visits."

"I try too--first to better understand his letters and be able to share his experiences, and second, if he doesn't want to talk of them, to know enough to leave them alone."

"As yet he has not gone across, but I've tried to learn as much about the army and the people in it and his work so that I can discuss anything with him, or listen intelligently."

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING WARTIME PROBLEMS AND POST-WAR PLANNING

In addition to the objective questions in the questionnaire which required specific answers as noted in the data tabulated in the tables, subjects were asked to respond to general questions concerning wartime problems and post-war planning. These responses are summarized under the several topics which follow.

Opinions of Subjects Concerning Marriage
During Wartime

One hundred-six subjects responded to the following question: "What is your opinion concerning marriage during wartime?"

An analysis of the responses to the question in general revealed that approximately the same number of subjects favored wartime marriages when compared to those who did not favor the practice.

The one factor mentioned by the largest number of subjects as being important in influencing their opinions was the length of acquaintanceship period of the couple previous to marriage. Forty-five subjects favored wartime marriage if the couple either had planned for marriage previous to the start of the war, or had known each other long enough for them to develop common interests, and to become acquainted with each other and their family background. Forty-two subjects expressed definite opinions not favoring hasty marriages and the remaining 23 did not comment on this factor.

Among the other factors mentioned by subjects as considerations in wartime marriages were: the emotional maturity and stability of the couple; their financial status; length of time they can be together after marriage before the husband is assigned to overseas duty; their ages and maturity; their ability to make adjustments

arising from separation; their ability to face reality and realize the risks involved in wartime marriage; and their attitudes toward marriage. For a more complete summary of these responses, see Appendix II.

Some typical comments which express the two general attitudes of the subjects concerning marriage during wartime are as follows:

"I do not think that a girl should marry a soldier whom she has not known in civilian life unless she is sure of his background and has communicated with or known his parents. War marriage can be successful if both members realize that the present situation is unnatural and they do not live for the mere present. It takes courage, intelligence and emotional stability to make a war marriage successful."

"Marriage during wartime is a gamble. If one is willing to gamble and realizes the possibilities, it is a legitimate gamble in my estimation. That is, if the individuals know each other and the family backgrounds."

"I believe that if two people have known each other well enough previous to the war or can become well enough acquainted during it, they will both find a desirable stability from marriage. People meeting without a chance to become acquainted with each other's home background or reactions to normal existence are taking more of a chance than usual in achieving a satisfactory marriage and in most instances, I believe it is better to wait."

"If both members of the couple are mature in judgment and have the courage to face the problems involved in marrying during wartime--then I see no reason for delaying their marriage till after the war."

"I see no reason for a marriage to be detained because of the war, if serious consideration has been given to it and both people understand the risks involved. A wife can be a great inspiration to a man in battle and vice versa. There likewise is the incentive to save for the future and make constructive plans."

"I feel that in so far as possible the young people should try to make their decisions as they would in peace time. The war should neither be the reason for marriage or against it."

"My favor or disapproval largely depends upon the people involved and the circumstances. For a couple who knew each other well or were engaged before the man entered the service, I would favor their marriage, so that they could be together even for a short time. For couples who have met while the man is in service, and married hastily, I would not approve."

"Marriage based on a platform of understanding, companionship, mutual interests and backgrounds--all the fundamentals required for marriage should succeed, regardless of war problems."

Opinions of Subjects Concerning Parenthood During Wartime

That the subjects in the study did favor married couples having children while the husbands are in service with the armed forces is shown by responses made to the question: Do you think that a married couple should have children during wartime and while the husband is in service with the armed forces? (Give reasons)

About twice as many (63) of the subjects indicated a favorable attitude toward parenthood as compared to 32 of the subjects who indicated an unfavorable attitude. Fifteen subjects gave indefinite responses such as "It depends on the couple" and "It is a personal problem."

Reasons were given for the responses and conditions under which the subjects felt that couples should and should not have children.

The two reasons favoring parenthood during wartime

which were given by the largest number of subjects were: children have a stabilizing influence on both the wife and the husband; and people should live as normally as possible during wartime, and should therefore have children if they want them.

The two conditions under which couples should have children, as indicated by the largest number of subjects were: if finances are adequate for the care of the mother and children; and if the husband and wife are older in age, and it seems better for them to start their families during wartime, so that they may have their children before they are too old to enjoy them.

The two reasons not favoring parenthood during wartime which were given by the largest number of subjects were: the father misses the pleasure of watching the development of his children during the formative years of the children's lives; and children add financial worries to the wife.

The two conditions under which couples should not have children, as indicated by the largest number of subjects were: if the husband will probably be sent overseas before the child is born; and if the couple is not financially able to adequately care for the mother and children.

For a more complete summary of responses to this

question, see Appendix II.

Typical comments which express the subjects' attitudes concerning the question of parenthood during war-time follow.

"Every couple has to decide that question for themselves. There are reasons both pro and con. Children may be a tie that binds you closer, give you courage and faith for a better, finer world. Yet, many youngsters are born while their fathers are overseas and the fathers feel as if they are missing one of the most thrilling experiences in life by not being with the child when it is small. It puts added responsibility on the mother. Some babies are destined to grow up without ever knowing or seeing their fathers."

"Generally, I think that it is wise. The men in the service are the ones who should be fathering a new generation. I think that a child might tend to give both the husband and wife more stability while they are separated."

"Yes, if both the husband and wife want a child and can afford proper care for the mother and baby. I think that both should take a realistic attitude, realizing that probably the mother will be alone at the time of the birth of the child, and that there is a possibility that she will have to rear the child alone if the father is killed in action. Also that the father will miss watching the baby grow and change during his first year or so."

"I believe in keeping family life as normal as possible and to me that includes children."

"I believe in having a family when both parents are young enough to grow with their children. Children are our stake in the future. If my husband were killed, he would not have lived in vain if he left a child or children. Children aid in keeping a person normal, sane, and adjusted--no matter what problems the war may bring."

"I don't think you should have children during wartime and while the husband is in service, as they complicate your lives more than ever. And there is the added responsibility for the wife if anything happens to the husband."

"That is a personal problem, but I think that emotionalism sweeps many women during wartime, and when faced with the problem of rearing the child alone while the father is away, they find it a difficult task."

"I believe that it is best to wait until the war is over to have children, as the importance of the first six years of the child's life is well known. In those first years, he should have the training of both parents. With the possibility of the father going overseas and the mother having to work, it is certainly not the best environment for a child."

Additional Wartime Worries and Problems of Subjects

Subjects were asked to list and comment on any outstanding worries or problems which they had and which were brought about by wartime conditions. These were problems in addition to those listed and discussed in previous questions.

Fifty-four responses were made to this question. Fifteen subjects indicated that they had no worries and ten commented on worries previously discussed.

Some of the additional worries and problems listed by the largest number of subjects were as follows: a lack of social relationships with other men during the period of separation from their husbands; a possible change in the personality and outlook on life of husband after a period of service with the armed forces; inability to join a branch of the armed services or the Red Cross because of their husbands' disapproval; the ability of husband to readily make adjustments in a return to civilian life; and the health and safety of the husband

while he is in service.

For a more complete list of worries and problems, see Appendix II.

The following typical comments give a better understanding of some of the problems and worries of the subjects and their attitudes toward these.

"Social adjustment is a big problem. It is one of the biggest factors causing divorces between wives and husbands who are in service. What do you do for entertainment? Do you accept dates with other men? Would you mind if your husband in another town or country had a date with other girls? How has being a "duration widow" changed your type of social life or your crowd of friends?"

"I do not have any outstanding worries or problems. In many cases, these depend on the individual's emotional stability. Naturally, conditions relating to family life are not particularly satisfactory. However, worrying does not solve the problems, but if these are met with courage, there is little to actually worry about."

"Really, the only problem we have, brought about by the war, is that we're not together."

"I chose to have a home of my own that I rented and my worries seem to concentrate on the upkeep. One never realizes how handy a man is to have around until a drain plugs up, the furnace needs cleaning, etc."

Tentative Post-War Plans and Problems of Subjects

Ninety-one subjects responded to the following question: Are you making tentative plans for your family in the post-war period? If you are making plans, what are some of the problems with which you are faced in reference to housing, professional work, etc.?

Of the group of subjects who responded, thirty-five indicated that they had not made any tentative plans.

The following post-war plans were mentioned by subjects with the largest frequency: ownership of a home, additional education for the husband, and the rearing of a family.

The two problems which were mentioned by the largest number of subjects were: future occupation of the husband; and the post-war location of the home.

Some of the post-war problems and plans of subjects are given in the following typical comments. The attitudes of subjects toward meeting problems as they arise are worthy of special mention.

"Our future is so indefinite that we haven't even a locale in which to 'set' our tentative plans. We are meeting to-day's problems and will take care of tomorrow when it comes."

"Since we have never been settled in one town, we have often wondered where my husband will be employed after the war. The boys who graduated and entered the army immediately find their chief problem after the war is employment in their professions, such as is my husband's case."

"We, of course, make plans, but not exact ones. They are just dreams of the future. We will do our planning when he returns. But, it is the thought of the future and the living it holds that keeps our chins up."

"I am not making tentative plans--only I'm doing lots of thinking, but can't settle on any plans. My husband and I have not lived together and have not made any tentative or definite plans for the post-war period."

"Of course, we write about tentative day dreams, but somehow after a long separation, being together is our main objective. Perhaps we are sentimental but the other plans don't seem to matter for the time being, at least."

Additional information concerning the post-war plans and problems of the subjects are found in Appendix II.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Problem

This study was undertaken with the following purpose in view: To determine the attitudes and practices of college women concerning problems involving family adjustments during wartime.

In an investigation of literature, no evidence was found that such a study had been made previously. Since leaders in the field of Home Economics have expressed a need for more information in this area, and since the family life of so many people has been affected by the war, there appeared to be a definite need for this problem.

The study is designed to answer, at least in part, the following questions:

1. What are some of the problems involving family adjustments which college women whose husbands have been in service with the armed forces have faced or are facing?
2. What are some of the adjustments concerning these wartime problems which they and their families, if any, have made?
3. What attitudes do families have concerning

some of the common problems related to family life during wartime, such as marriage, economics of the family and parenthood?

4. If married women are thinking of the post-war period in relation to their family life, what are some of the tentative plans they are making and the problems they feel they will need to face in that period?

The two main values which should result from this study are:

1. A better understanding of the problems faced by members of families with husbands in the services of the armed forces.

2. An understanding of college women's attitudes toward these problems which they are facing during wartime.

Securing the Data

An unsigned questionnaire was chosen as the method for gathering data for the study because of the personal nature of many of the questions which were included. Throughout the questionnaire, the subjects were asked to add marginal comments, which the writer felt might contribute valuable information which otherwise would not be obtained from responses to objective questions.

The questionnaire was sent to two-hundred three subjects with majors in Home Economics, who had graduated

from Oregon State College during the period of 1927-1943. In so far as could be determined, the husbands of these subjects were in service with the armed forces of the United States.

A total of one hundred thirty-five questionnaires were returned and of this number, one hundred-ten were selected for use in the study. Twenty-five were discarded because the husbands were no longer in the service or they were either dead or prisoners of war. A few questionnaires were discarded because they were incomplete.

Results

Summary of General Information Concerning the Background of Subjects

1. The largest number of subjects (22 or 20 per cent) of the group had graduated from Oregon State College in 1941. The smallest number (1 or .9 per cent) graduated in the years of 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1935.
2. The mean length of time in years of marriage for all subjects was 4.3 years, although the mean length of time ranged from one year for 1943 graduates, to 11 years for 1929 graduates.
3. Less than one-half (42 or 38.2 per cent) of the subjects were parents.
4. The mean number of children per family for the entire

group was 1.5 children. No family had more than three children.

5. The mean age of the children in the entire group was 2.7 years with a mean age range of from .3 to 8 years.
6. The largest number (68 or 61.8 per cent) of the husbands were in the services of the Army.
7. About three-fourths (82 or 74.5 per cent) of the husbands held commissions.
8. Over one-half (68 or 61.8 per cent) of the subjects' husbands were in service in the United States.
9. Of the husbands in foreign service, the largest number (11 or 26.2 per cent) had served in the armed forces for a period of from 2 to 2.5 years and the smallest number (1 or 2.4 per cent) had been in service from .5 to 1 year.
10. A comparison between the mean number of moves made by the entire group of subjects with children and the group without children, indicated that those with children made more moves (4.6) per family than those without children who made 3.7 moves.
11. The range in number of moves which the subjects had made since their husbands were in service

varied from 1 to 20 moves.

12. About one-half (53) of the subjects were unable to see their husbands at any time. Of this number, only 11 or 10 per cent had husbands who were in the United States.
13. About one-half (53) of the subjects lived with their husbands under the same roof.
14. Teaching was the profession other than homemaking for which the largest number (83) of the subjects were trained. This number included 65 subjects who prepared for secondary teaching and 18 subjects who were prepared for nursery school teaching which also may be classified as teaching. Six subjects had preparation for professions in addition to teaching.
15. Interior decoration was the profession chosen by the smallest number of subjects (2 or 1.8 per cent).
16. The desire of the subjects to have financial security through training for a profession other than homemaking is noted in the fact that only 10 or 9.1 per cent of the subjects were prepared for homemaking only.
17. An analysis of the employment of the subjects in the professions other than homemaking and for which they had received training in college indicated

that 60 of the subjects were engaged in professions before marriage; 50 after marriage; and 17 at the time the study was made.

18. Secondary teaching and nursery school work ranked first and second respectively as the professions (other than homemaking) in which the largest number of subjects were engaged, before marriage, after marriage, and at the time the study was made.
19. A longer mean length of time (1.7 years) was noted in the length of subjects' employment in chosen professions before marriage as compared to 1.2 years in employment after marriage.
20. Secondary teaching was the profession in which the subjects were engaged for the longest period of time before marriage (3.1 years), and both secondary teaching and nursery school work ranked first in length of time (1.3 years) after marriage.
21. About one-third (34 or 30.9 per cent) of the subjects in the group had made changes in professions since the beginning of the war.
22. Sixty-six subjects indicated that they enjoyed following the professions (other than homemaking) for which they had been trained; 13 did not enjoy their professions and 21 did not respond.
23. Nearly two-thirds (40 or 61.5 per cent) of the

subjects trained in secondary teaching indicated that they enjoyed following the profession and only 12 or 18.5 per cent did not. Thirteen or 20 per cent of the subjects made no response.

24. Fifteen or 83.3 per cent of the group who trained for nursery school work liked their profession, none indicated a dislike for it, and 3 or 16.7 per cent did not respond.
25. A definite trend toward a return to homemaking as a main career during the post-war period was noted by the fact that 84 of the subjects indicated that they did not plan to remain in the professions other than homemaking after their husbands' return to civilian life. Eight subjects plan to continue employment, and 8 subjects did not respond.
26. Homemaking (only) was the profession in which the largest number (67 or 60.9 per cent) of the subjects were engaged at the time the study was made.
27. Adjustment of subjects to wartime conditions is indicated by the fact that the second largest number of subjects (20 or 18.2 per cent) were engaged in professions other than those for which they had received training while in college.
28. The mean length of time during which the subjects were engaged in the professions which they were

following at the time the study was made was 1.48 years.

29. A much larger per cent (99.1 per cent) of the subjects favor the training of women in professions other than or in addition to homemaking as compared to the group who indicated a favorable attitude toward women receiving professional experience before marriage (76.4 per cent).
30. A close relationship between attitudes and practices is noted in the fact that 99.1 per cent of the subjects favored training in professions in addition to or other than homemaking and 90.9 per cent of the same group had actually received training.
31. A comparison of the attitudes of those subjects with and those without experience showed that 100 per cent (19) of those without experience favored training, as compared to 98.9 per cent (90) of those with experience.
32. A feeling of added economic responsibility for those subjects with children was indicated by the fact that 100 per cent (42) of the group with children favored training, as compared to 98.5 per cent (67) of those subjects without children.
33. The status of the husband's employment in the

post-war period did not influence the subjects' attitudes toward professional training.

34. A larger per cent (83.5 per cent) of those subjects with experience favored professional experience before marriage as compared to 42.1 per cent of those without professional experience who indicated the same attitude.
35. Neither the status of children in the family nor the status of the husband's employment in the post-war period noticeably influenced the subjects' attitudes toward professional experience previous to marriage.
36. More than one-half (67 or 60.9 per cent) of the subjects were not gainfully employed at the time the study was made. Of those subjects not employed, 61 or 91 per cent of the group were wives of husbands holding commissions.
37. More than one-half (60.5 per cent or 26) of the subjects employed had husbands in foreign service. Of those not employed, 76.1 per cent or 51 had husbands in the United States.
38. Ninety-three per cent (40) of the total number of subjects employed were childless.
39. Subjects favored the employment of women without children during wartime. When children were a

consideration, a negative attitude was indicated toward mothers being employed outside the home.

40. Previous to their entrance into the services of the armed forces, the largest number (36 or 32.7 per cent) of the husbands were classified as "college students" and the second largest number of husbands (32) were in the "professional group."
41. More than one-half (62 or 56.4 per cent) of the subjects' husbands have jobs to which they can return if they care to do so on their return to civilian life.
42. Only 27 or 43.5 per cent of the husbands who have jobs to which they can return plan to do so. Twenty or 32.3 per cent of the husbands do not plan to return to their former jobs; the plans of 13 or 21 per cent were indefinite, and 2 or 8.2 per cent of the subjects did not respond.
43. About three-fourths of the subjects' husbands face insecurity in the post-war period, because plans for employment in the future are indefinite.

Attitudes and Practices of Subjects Concerning Problems Related to the Economics of the Family

1. Over three-fourths (84 or 76.4 per cent) of the subjects indicated that the incomes from their husbands' service pay and allotments were adequate to provide the desired standards of living.

2. Eighty-one or 98.8 per cent of the group of subjects with husbands who held commissions indicated adequate incomes, and only one subject in this group indicated an inadequate income.
3. Three or 10.7 per cent of the group with husbands who were non-commissioned indicated adequate incomes.
4. Seventy-two or 65.5 per cent of the subjects have been employed in professions other than or in addition to homemaking while their husbands have been in service. Of this group, 20 or 27.8 per cent were employed part-time, and 52 or 72.2 per cent were employed full-time.
5. The reason given by the largest number of subjects (62 or 86.1 per cent) for employment while their husbands have been in service was a personal satisfaction in working and the desire to be busy, which is closely related to personal satisfaction; patriotism was second (33 or 45.8 per cent) and a need for additional income ranked third (31 or 43.1 per cent).
6. An unusually large number (105 or 95.5 per cent) of the entire group have been saving a part of the family income while the husbands have been in service.

7. All of the subjects (12 or 100 per cent) who have not been following their husbands from camp to camp have been saving as contrasted with 93 or 94.9 per cent of the subjects who have followed from camp to camp.
8. One hundred per cent or 28 of the subjects with husbands not holding commissions were saving, as compared to 93.9 per cent or 77 subjects with husbands holding commissions. An analysis of the former group showed that 100 per cent of the subjects had been employed while their husbands have been in service, and at the time the study was made; 22 or 78.6 per cent were gainfully employed and only 6 or 21.4 per cent were homemakers.
9. Over three-fourths of the subjects (81 per cent or 85) who have accumulated savings have definite plans for their use.
10. Plans for the use of the savings were as follows: 65.7 per cent of the subjects planned to use them for their children; 60 per cent of the subjects planned to use them for the purchase of equipment and furnishings for a home; 54.2 per cent of the subjects indicated that they planned to use their savings for emergencies.
11. A very large number (69 or 95.8 per cent) of the

subjects who were employed while their husbands were in service indicated that they would welcome the opportunity to leave employment to resume homemaking. A slightly smaller number (68) indicated that they felt they could readily adjust to homemaking as a main career.

12. None of the subjects with children, who were employed, indicated that they would not welcome the opportunity to leave the employment or that they felt that they could not readily adjust to homemaking as a main career.
13. A trend toward leaving gainful employment for homemaking in the post-war period is noted in the analysis of the data.
14. All of the husbands of the subjects carried some program of life insurance. The type of program carried by the largest number (82) of the husbands was a combination of government life insurance provided for service men and other type or types of life insurance.
15. Status of children in the family did not seem to influence the type of programs of insurance carried by the fathers.
16. Over three-fourths of the subjects (86 or 77.2 per cent) had accumulated savings to meet the family

needs upon the return of the husbands to civilian life. This finding infers post-war planning.

17. Over one-half (58 or 52.7 per cent) of the subjects had experience in assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income.
18. The status of children in the family did not seem to influence to any important extent the attitudes concerning the economic problems of the family.
19. Professional experience tends to decrease worries concerning situations related to the economics problems of the family.
20. The situation about which the greatest number of subjects "would worry" and "would worry very much" was "an elapse of time between the husband's return from service and his employment in civilian life."
21. The two situations about which the greatest per cent of subjects would not worry were: "assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income" and "accumulating finances needed for education, in addition to supporting a family, if the husband needs more training."
22. A larger number of subjects indicated increased

incomes during the period in which their husbands have been in service, as compared to their income before the war period.

23. Some of the limitations in carrying out family plans because of the war were: inability to buy a home; inability to have a child; and fewer new clothes.
24. Some of the benefits listed as received from war-time incomes were: investment in more savings; the purchase of a new car; travel in various sections of the United States; and the purchase of household equipment.

Attitudes and Practices of Subjects Concerning Problems Related to the Following of Husbands from Camp to Camp

1. Ninety-eight or 89.1 per cent of the subjects have followed their husbands from camp to camp. Of this number, about one-half (50.9 per cent) of the subjects have followed all of the time as compared to 38.2 per cent of the subjects who have followed part of the time. Only 12 subjects have not followed husbands during any of the time.
2. A larger per cent (92.8 per cent) of the subjects with children have followed their husbands as compared to 86.8 per cent of the subjects in the group without children.

3. A higher per cent of the subjects without children have followed all of the time.
4. Only 64.3 per cent of the subjects with husbands not holding commissions have followed from camp to camp.
5. In general, subjects expressed favorable attitudes concerning wives and children following from camp to camp, although the attitudes of subjects were more favorable to the practice if there were no children in the family.
6. Over three-fourths (93) of the subjects pleasantly anticipate travel and the meeting of new people while following their husbands from camp to camp. A larger per cent of those subjects without children pleasantly anticipate the experience.
7. Of those subjects who had followed their husbands, over three-fourths indicated a favorable attitude toward anticipating travel and meeting new people.
8. Thirty-eight or 90.5 per cent of the subjects with children favored the following of husbands from camp to camp. The relationship between attitudes and practices was noted in the fact that of the thirty-nine or 92.9 per cent of the subjects with children who had followed their husbands from camp to camp, 36 or 92.3 per cent favored the practice.

9. The subjects' use of time while their husbands were on duty were listed as follows: homemaking ranked first; reading ranked second, and volunteer work was third. Some of the other ways were: sewing, gainful employment, bridge playing, sports, and letter writing.
10. Most of the subjects indicated that they did not feel limitations in their social contacts due to the common practice of those of similar ranks associating more closely with each other.
11. Situations or experiences which had been faced by over fifty per cent of the subjects were: a feeling of insecurity accompanying the uncertainty of not knowing how to make plans; high living costs near camp where husband is stationed; loneliness while living in new communities; inability to see husband often because of his duties; and unfriendly attitude of property owners in some communities toward the wives of service men. The experience which had been faced by the smallest number (18) of subjects in the group was uncertainty of employment when additional income was necessary.
12. The situation which would cause the greatest amount of worry to the largest number of subjects was inability to find desirable living accommodations

near the camp where the husband is stationed. A larger per cent of those with children "would worry very much" about this.

13. Only about one-third of the subjects would worry to any extent about high living costs near the camp which indicated a readiness to accept conditions which they could not alter.
14. The two situations which would cause the least worry to subjects were loneliness while living in new communities and having to do much of the hard labor in the home with little or no help from the husband. Over fifty per cent of the subjects would not worry about either of those situations.
15. Less than one-half of the subjects would not worry about the following situations: the unfriendly attitudes of property owners in some communities toward the wives of service men and inability to see husband often because of his duties.

Attitudes and Practices of Subjects Concerning Problems Related to Parenthood

1. Twenty-eight or 66.7 per cent of the subjects in the group with children had husbands who were in service in the United States.
2. Twenty-nine or 69.1 per cent of the subjects in this group had experience in professions other than or in addition to homemaking.

3. Over one-half of the subjects of the group with children had faced the following situations pertaining to the care and training of children: difficulty in finding suitable people to care for children when it is necessary to be gone from home; assuming the main responsibility for the training and important decisions which need to be made concerning the children if the husband must be separated from the family; and difficulty in finding desirable living accommodations which property owners will rent to families with children.
4. Less than one-half of the subjects of the group with children had faced the following situations: difficulty in finding living accommodations which have conveniences such as washing and drying facilities; making a satisfactory explanation to the children of the father's absence from the home during war; the children not knowing the father after a period of separation; and helping the children develop a real feeling for the father's position in the family group after his return from service.
5. Situations about which one-third or more of the subjects "would worry" or "would worry very much"

were: difficulty in finding suitable people to care for children when it is necessary to be gone from home; difficulty in finding desirable living accommodations which property owners will rent to people with children; and difficulty in finding living accommodations with conveniences.

6. Situations about which one-third or more of the subjects "would worry very little" were: assuming the main responsibility for the training and important decisions concerning the children; assuming the financial responsibility of caring for the children if the father does not return from service; making a satisfactory explanation to the children of the father's absence from the home during the war; the children not knowing their father after a period of separation; and helping the children develop a real feeling for the father's position in the family group after his return from service.
7. The situation about which one-third or more of the subjects in the group with children "would not worry" was making a satisfactory explanation to the child of the father's absence from the home during war.
8. Assuming the financial responsibility of caring for the children if the father does not return from

service was a situation which did not seem to worry the subjects to any great extent. A larger number of subjects without professional experience other than homemaking would worry about the situation.

9. A larger per cent of the subjects who had faced the following situations than those who had not would not worry about them: difficulty in finding desirable living accommodations which property owners would rent to families with children; and difficulty in finding living accommodations which had conveniences. A larger per cent of subjects who had followed their husbands from camp to camp also would not worry about the above situations.
10. It was interesting to note that in each of three situations related to adjustments in the children's relationships to their fathers, a larger per cent of those subjects who had faced the situations than of those who had not would not worry about them.
11. The four additional major wartime problems related to children in the family, which were listed by the largest number of subjects, were: housing, discipline of children, conditions related to travel with children; and problems related to the health

of the children including doctor and hospital care in new communities.

12. Over one-half (57.1 per cent or 24) of the subjects indicated that they did not worry about the future responsibility they may need to assume because of the uncertainty of the future.
13. The influence of professional experience on worries is again noted by the fact that over one-half (53.8 per cent) of the subjects without professional experience worried about this future responsibility as compared to about one-third (34.5 per cent or 10) of the subjects with professional experience.
14. That subjects whose husbands were in service in the United States felt a greater sense of security was noted by the fact that only 21.4 per cent or 6 of the subjects whose husbands were in the United States worried about future responsibility they may need to assume as compared with 78.6 per cent of the subjects whose husbands were in foreign service.

Attitudes and Practices of Subjects Concerning Problems Related to Housing

A. While Following Husbands from Camp to Camp

1. The living arrangement which had been used by the largest number of subjects (67 or 68.4 per

cent) during the period of following husbands was an apartment. Hotel rooms were used by the second largest number (49 or 50 per cent) and the smallest number (2 or 2 per cent) of the subjects had used trailer houses.

2. The largest number of subjects with children had used "other arrangements" in housing which included detached houses which were shared or not shared with other people; housing units on the post; and the rental of rooms with kitchen privileges. The second largest number in this group (24 or 61.5 per cent) had lived in apartments, and the third largest number had lived in hotel rooms (19 or 48.7 per cent). None had lived in trailer houses.
3. The largest number of those subjects without children (43 or 72.9 per cent) had lived in apartments; the second largest number (32 or 54.2 per cent) in rooms in private homes; the third largest number (30 or 50.8 per cent) in hotel rooms; and the smallest number (2 or 3.4 per cent) of the subjects had lived in trailer houses.

B. During the Period of Separation from Husbands

4. The three living arrangements which were most

avored by the largest number of subjects were: living in subjects' own house, an apartment and the home of the subject's parents.

5. The three living arrangements least favored by the largest number of subjects were: living in a hotel, a trailer house and the homes of friends.
6. The largest number of subjects had lived in the homes of their parents, apartments, and their own houses. The smallest number had lived in the homes of friends, motor courts, and the homes of relatives other than parents. None of this group had lived in trailer houses.
7. The largest number of subjects with children expressed a favorable attitude toward the following arrangements: living in own house, apartment and the home of their parents.
8. The four living arrangements considered least satisfactory by the largest number of subjects with children were: living in a hotel, a trailer house, the home of relatives other than parents, and rooming and boarding in the home of people previously unknown.
9. The three living arrangements used by the largest per cent of the subjects with children were: living in the home of subject's parents, their

own house, and the home of husband's parents.

The three arrangements least commonly used were living in a hotel, motor court and the home of friends. None had used trailer houses.

10. The living arrangements considered most satisfactory by the largest number of subjects without children were: living in subject's own house, an apartment, a house or an apartment shared with the wife of another service man, and the homes of subject's and husband's parents.
11. The largest number of subjects expressed the least favorable attitudes toward the following living arrangements: hotel, trailer house, home of friends and home of relatives other than parents.
12. The three arrangements used by the largest number of subjects without children were: living in the home of subject's parents, an apartment and a house or apartment shared with another service man's wife. The smallest number of subjects had lived in auto courts, and the homes of friends, husband's parents and relatives other than parents.

Husband-Wife Relationships

1. Fifty per cent or more of the subjects worried or

- would worry about the following possible situations concerning husbands: husband being sent overseas; facing indefinite separation from husband; husband losing his life; and infrequent communication with husband when unable to be with him.
2. The situation concerning which the smallest number (19 or 17.3 per cent) of the subjects worried or would worry was inability of subject and her husband to keep up the morale of each other by writing.
 3. In an analysis of the influence of children on the worries of the family, it was noted that a consistently larger per cent of subjects with children worried or would worry about situations.
 4. A larger per cent of subjects having husbands in foreign service than of those not in foreign service worried or would worry about the following possible situations: the husband receiving an injury which would permanently disable him; the husband losing his life; facing indefinite separation from husband; and the husband being sent overseas.
 5. The influence of security which is felt as the result of professional training plus professional experience is noted by the fact that a smaller per cent of the subjects who had previous professional experience worried or would worry about the

husband losing his life or the husband receiving an injury which would permanently disable him.

6. About three-fourths of the subjects were building a background of information for understanding the husband's experiences while in service.
7. A larger per cent of those subjects who have not followed their husbands from camp to camp and those subject who have husbands in foreign service have been building a background of information for an understanding of their husband's experiences.

Additional General Information Concerning Wartime Problems and Post-War Planning

1. There was an approximately equal division of opinions expressed by the subjects concerning wartime marriage.
2. The one factor for consideration in wartime marriage which was mentioned by the largest number of subjects was the length of acquaintanceship period previous to marriage. Forty-two subjects did not favor hasty wartime marriages; forty-five subjects favored wartime marriages if a sufficiently long acquaintanceship period had elapsed before marriage, and 23 subjects did not comment on this factor.
3. Some of the other factors mentioned as important considerations in wartime marriages were: the emotional maturity and stability of the couple; their

financial status; their ages and maturity; and their ability to face reality and realize the risks involved in wartime marriage.

4. Subjects definitely favored parenthood during wartime and while the husbands are in service as was shown by 63 favorable and 32 unfavorable responses concerning the question.
5. The two reasons for favoring parenthood during wartime which were listed by the largest number of subjects were: children have a stabilizing influence on both the wife and husband; and people should live as normally as possible during wartime and should therefore have children if they want them.
6. The two reasons not favoring parenthood during wartime which were mentioned by the largest number of subjects were: the father misses the pleasure of watching the development of children during the formative years of childhood; and children add financial worry to the wife.
7. Some of the additional wartime worries mentioned by subjects were: the ability of husbands to adjust readily to a return to civilian life; a possible change in the personality of the husband; social relationship of the wife with other men while her husband is in service; and the health

and safety of the husband while he is in service.

8. Thirty-five subjects of the 91 who responded to the question concerning tentative post-war plans indicated that they had not made any plans.
9. The following post-war plans were mentioned with the largest frequency: ownership of a house, additional education for the husband, and the rearing of a family.
10. The two problems concerning the family in the post-war period mentioned by the largest number of subjects were: the future profession of the husband; and the post-war location of the home.

Conclusions

Throughout the analysis of the responses in this study, it was obvious to the writer that a certain general philosophy guided the subjects in making their decisions concerning the problems. This philosophy of life which was indicated in marginal notes, comments, and specific answers to questions is summarized in the following conclusions:

1. Recognition was given to the values of family relationships and family life and these were considered more important than material things. This was especially noted through the willingness of subjects to make any necessary

adjustments, in order to maintain the family unit as long as possible.

2. Recognition was given to the values of all human relationships and a keen appreciation of these was noted.
3. There was a willingness on the part of the subjects to avoid unnecessary worry about problems which they could not alter, and an expression was made of a desire to solve each problem as it occurred.
4. The ability of college women to adjust readily to wartime problems was noted.
5. There was a realization by the subjects of the value of professional training to women in meeting emergencies, especially during a period of war.
6. That subjects were planning for the future was indicated by the fact that nearly all of the subjects were saving a portion of their incomes, and were making definite constructive plans for the use of these savings.
7. A faith in the future accompanied by an awareness of what the future may hold was expressed by subjects.

That this group of college women were applying the

training in Home Economics which they had received while at Oregon State College was apparent throughout the study.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

The following studies are suggested as supplemental to the one completed:

1. A similar study of attitudes and practices of college women who have majored in a field other than Home Economics concerning problems involving family adjustments during wartime.
2. A similar study of attitudes and practices of women who are not college graduates concerning problems involving family adjustments during wartime.
3. A study of attitudes and practices of college women concerning problems involving family adjustments resulting from the return of husbands from service in a permanently injured condition.
4. A study of attitudes and practices of college women concerning problems involving family adjustments when the husbands do not return from service.

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APPENDIX I

Corvallis, Oregon
May 29, 1944

Dear Fellow Home Economics Graduate:

The war has brought about many problems which involve the making of adjustments by everyone, especially by the members of those families in which the husbands are or have been in service with the armed forces. A need for obtaining information concerning these problems has been indicated by a number of specialists, who are surveying the needs for research.

The enclosed questionnaire is to be used in obtaining information for the writing of my master's thesis on "Attitudes and Practices of College Women Concerning Problems Involving Family Adjustments during Wartime." This questionnaire is being sent chiefly to graduates from the classes of 1927-1944 inclusive. You have been chosen as a possible cooperator in this study because you are in a position to give valuable assistance. I am taking the liberty of sending a questionnaire to you with the hope that you may be willing to serve as a cooperator.

By way of a possible personal interest, I graduated as Helen Hulac from Oregon State College in professional Home Economics with the class of 1929. I am married and my husband has been in service with the armed forces for approximately a year, which fact has especially interested me in the choice of this topic for my thesis, since I personally face many of these wartime problems.

I will greatly appreciate your cooperation in answering the enclosed questionnaire. I plan to begin summarizing the results as soon as the questionnaires are returned. If convenient, I shall appreciate having your questionnaire before or not later than July 1.

A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying. If you are interested in having a summary of the results, please drop me a note.

Cordially yours,

/S/ Mrs. Helen Arney
(Mrs.) Helen Arney,
c/o Kent House,
27 North 26th Street,
Corvallis, Oregon.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this study is to determine the attitudes of college women toward problems involving family adjustments during wartime. Since this study is concerned with the reactions of an entire group and not with any one individual, it is unnecessary that you sign your name.

Please respond to each question.

SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

Directions: Indicate the answers that make the statements most nearly correct for you by placing written responses or checks in the appropriate blanks. Use margins or reverse side of the sheet for any additional comments you may care to make.

1. (a) For what length of time have you been married? _____
 (b) Are you widowed? Yes _____ No _____

2. (a) Is your husband in service with the armed forces? Yes _____ No _____
 (b) If not, has he been retired or discharged from service with the armed forces? Yes _____ No _____
 (c) If not in service, in what occupation is he? _____
 (d) If he has been or is now in service, for what length of time? _____
 (e) In what branch of service? (i.e. army, navy, marines, coast guard, etc.) _____
 (f) What was or now is his rating? _____
 (g) Is he now stationed in the United States? Yes _____ No _____
 (h) Is he in foreign duty? Yes _____ No _____
 (i) Has he been in foreign duty? Yes _____ No _____
 (j) If so, for what length of time has he been in foreign duty? _____
 (k) What was his occupation previous to his entrance into the armed forces? _____

3. Has your husband been reported as (a) injured while in service? Yes _____ No _____
 (b) a prisoner of war? Yes _____ No _____
 (c) missing in action? Yes _____ No _____
 (d) having lost his life? Yes _____ No _____

4. (a) Is your husband now located where it is impossible for you to see him at any time? Yes _____ No _____
 (b) Are you and your husband now living together under the same roof? Yes _____ No _____
 (c) Do you live apart but see each other occasionally? Yes _____ No _____
 (d) Since your husband has been in service, how many times have you (and your children, if any) moved? _____
 Comment: (if you care to do so) _____

5. (a) Ages of your children, if any _____
 (b) Number of children living with you _____.
6. (a) What year did you graduate from college? _____
 (b) Degree? _____ (c) For what specific profession did you prepare yourself? (i.e. teaching, dietetics, nursery school, etc. Fill in) _____
 (d) Were you engaged in this profession previous to your marriage? Yes _____ No _____ Number of years? _____ (e) Were you engaged in this profession following your marriage? Yes _____ No _____ Number of years? _____ (f) Are you now engaged in this profession? Yes _____ No _____ (g) Do you enjoy following the profession for which you prepared yourself? Yes _____ No _____ Comment: _____
- (h) Do you plan to continue this profession after the termination of the war? Yes _____ No _____ If you do, explain reasons _____
 If you do not, explain reasons _____
- (i) Have you changed your profession since the beginning of the war? Yes _____ No _____ If so, why? Explain _____
 (j) Present occupation? _____ (k) For what length of time have you followed the work or profession in which you are now engaged? _____

SECTION II

In the following section, you will find a list of possible situations and experiences which are an outgrowth from the war. Many of these situations and experiences have been or are being faced now by married women. We are interested in knowing the extent to which they are faced by wives of men in the service, and the degree to which they are or would be worries if you should be confronted with them.

The directions for making your responses follow. Please feel free to make marginal notes which will give additional information or make your responses more clear.

Directions for responding to the statements in this section:

- A. In Column I, use the following code to indicate your reactions. Encircle the letter preceding each possible situation or experience, which according to this code, most nearly agrees with your feelings.

CODE:

- a. I would worry very much about this situation or experience if I were faced with it.
- b. I would worry about this situation or experience if I were faced with it.
- c. I would worry very little about this situation or experience if I were faced with it.
- d. I would not worry about this situation or experience if I were faced with it.

B. In Column II, encircle "yes" if the situation or experience is one you have faced or you are now facing, and encircle "no" if you have not and are not facing it.

EXAMPLE:

Column I. Possible Situations or Experiences

Column II

This is a situation or an experience you have actually faced or you are now facing.

- a b c d 1. Assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income..... Yes No

Explanation:

The above means:

Column I. You would worry very much about assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income, if you were faced with this situation.

Column II. Having to assume the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income is a situation or an experience you have actually faced or you are now facing.

I. ECONOMICS OF THE FAMILY

Column I. Possible Situations or Experiences

Column II

This is a situation or an experience you have actually faced or you are now facing.

- a b c d 1. Assuming the entire responsibility for making decisions concerning the use of the family income..... Yes No
- a b c d 2. Accumulating adequate savings to meet family needs upon the return of husband to civilian life..... Yes No

a b c d 3. An elapse of time between husband's return from service and his employment in civilian life..... Yes No

a b c d 4. Accumulating finances needed for education in addition to supporting a family, if husband needs more training to enable him to re-enter his profession or to qualify for a job..... Yes No

II. FOLLOWING OF HUSBAND FROM CAMP TO CAMP.

In Column I, assume that you are considering following or are following your husband from camp to camp. Continue with code stated in directions.

In Column II, use the above directions in reacting to situations or experiences you have actually faced or you are now facing.

Column I. Possible Situations or Experiences

Column II

This is a situation or an experience you have actually faced or you are now facing.

a b c d	1. Inability to find desirable living accommodations near the camp where husband is stationed.....	Yes	No
a b c d	2. High living costs near the camp.....	Yes	No
a b c d	3. Uncertainty of finding employment if additional income is necessary....	Yes	No
a b c d	4. Inability to see husband often, because of his duties where he is stationed.....	Yes	No
a b c d	5. Having to do much of the hard physical labor in the home as carry wood, water, etc., with little or no help from husband whose duties make it impossible for him to be home where he can give assistance.....	Yes	No
a b c d	6. Loneliness while living in new communities	Yes	No
a b c d	7. Unfriendly attitude of property owners in some communities toward the wives of service men.....	Yes	No
a b c d	8. Feeling of insecurity accompanying uncertainty of not knowing how to make plans.....	Yes	No

III. PARENTHOOD (This section is to be answered by only those who are parents)

- | | | | |
|---------|---|-----|----|
| a b c d | 1. Difficulty in finding desirable living accommodations which property owners will rent to families with children... | Yes | No |
| a b c d | 2. Difficulty in finding living accommodations which have conveniences such as washing and drying facilities, adequate heat for living quarters, etc., essential to a family with children... | Yes | No |
| a b c d | 3. Difficulty in finding suitable people to care for children when it is necessary to be gone from home..... | Yes | No |
| a b c d | 4. Assuming the main responsibility for the training and the important decisions which need to be made concerning the children if the husband must be separated from the family..... | Yes | No |
| a b c d | 5. Assuming the financial responsibility of caring for children if the father does not return from service..... | Yes | No |

If your children are now too young to understand the following, react on the basis of how you would feel if the war should continue for a sufficiently long time, that your children will be old enough to understand.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|-----|----|
| a b c d | 6. Making a satisfactory explanation to the children of the meaning of war... | Yes | No |
| a b c d | 7. Making a satisfactory explanation to the children of the father's absence from the home during the war..... | Yes | No |
| a b c d | 8. The children not knowing the father after a period of separation..... | Yes | No |
| a b c d | 9. Helping the children develop a real feeling for the father's position in the family group after his return from service..... | Yes | No |

SECTION III

I. HOUSING

A. During the period of following your husband from camp to camp.

Directions: If you have followed or are following your husband from camp to camp, we are interested in learning about the types of living arrangements which you have had during this period, and some of

your reactions to these. Place a check in the appropriate blanks following the types you have used. Draw one line under those arrangements which you consider very satisfactory and two lines under those which you consider very unsatisfactory.

1. While following your husband from camp to camp, you have lived in (a) a room in a private home _____ (b) a room in a rooming house _____ (c) a hotel room _____ (d) an apartment _____ (e) a motor court _____ (f) a trailer house _____ (g) a room shared with the wife of another service man _____ (h) an apartment shared with the family of another service man _____ (i) a house shared with the family of another service man _____ (j) other arrangements: (List and add comments if you desire) _____

- B. During the period of separation from your husband.
Directions: If you and your husband were temporarily separated because of the war, and you were faced with the problem of making a decision concerning your living arrangements while he is gone, how would you feel about each of the following with regard to your own situation? Consider that it would be possible for you (and your children, if you have any) to make any of the arrangements. In Column I encircle the letter opposite each statement which best expresses your reaction to each arrangement according to the following code:

CODE:

- a. I would consider this arrangement very satisfactory.
 b. I would consider this arrangement satisfactory.
 c. I would consider this arrangement unsatisfactory.
 d. I would consider this arrangement very unsatisfactory.

In Column II: If it is not possible for you and your husband to live together, place a check in the space following the description of the arrangement you are now using. If you have made more than one arrangement since you and your husband have been separated, check all those made, and add comments if you care to do so.

Column I. Possible Living Arrangements

Column II

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------|
| a b c d | 1. Live in your own house..... | _____ |
| a b c d | 2. Live in a hotel | _____ |
| a b c d | 3. Live in an apartment..... | _____ |
| a b c d | 4. Live in a motor court..... | _____ |
| a b c d | 5. Live in a trailer house..... | _____ |

- a b c d 6. Live in a house or an apartment with the wife of another service man whose family situation is similar to that of your own.....
- a b c d 7. Room and board in the home of people previously unknown to you.....
- a b c d 8. Live in the home of relatives other than parents.....
- a b c d 9. Live in the home of friends.....
- a b c d 10. Live with your own parents.....
- a b c d 11. Live with your husband's parents.....
- a b c d 12. Other arrangements: (Specify and explain) _____

SECTION IV

Indicate the answer that makes each statement most nearly correct for you by placing a check in the appropriate blank. Please give your reaction to all questions and feel free to make additional comments in margins, in spaces between questions or on reverse side of sheet.

1. Did you or do you worry about your husband being sent overseas?..... Yes ___ No ___
2. Is the experience of facing or the possibility of having to face indefinite separation from your husband a worry to you?..... Yes ___ No ___
3. If you are not or were not able to be with your husband, would you worry if communications with him were infrequent?..... Yes ___ No ___
4. Do you worry about the possibility of you and your husband not being able to keep up each other's morale by letter writing?..... Yes ___ No ___
5. Do you worry about the possibility of your husband losing his life while he is in service?..... Yes ___ No ___
6. Do you worry about the possibility of your husband receiving an injury which will permanently disable him?..... Yes ___ No ___
7. Does your husband carry government life insurance which is available to service men? Yes ___ No ___

8. Does your husband carry life insurance, other than that provided by the government?..... Yes ___ No ___
9. Have you followed your husband from camp to camp (a) part of the time? Yes ___ (b) all of the time? Yes ___ (c) none of the time? Yes ___
If you have followed your husband from camp, how often, on the average, have you been able to see him? (i.e. daily, weekly, etc. Fill in) _____
10. If you have followed or do favor following your husband from camp to camp, did you or would you pleasantly anticipate travel and the meeting of new people in various localities?..... Yes ___ No ___
11. If you have children, do you think that if you can arrange to do so, and can find suitable living accommodations, that you and the children should follow your husband from camp to camp, so that your family may be together as long as possible?..... Yes ___ No ___
12. If you have children, do you worry about the responsibility you may have to assume because of the uncertainty of the future?..... Yes ___ No ___
13. Do you find your husband's income from his service with the armed forces, plus allotments, sufficient to finance desired living standards for you and your family?..... Yes ___ No ___
14. Have you been employed while your husband is in service?..... Yes ___ No ___
(a) If so, have you been employed (1) part time? Yes ___ (2) full time? Yes ___
(b) Were your reasons for employment (1) a need for additional income? Yes ___ (2) patriotism? Yes ___ (3) a personal pleasure or satisfaction in working? Yes ___ (4) Other reasons: _____
-
15. If you are or were employed outside your home, will you welcome the opportunity to leave employment to resume homemaking as your main career after your husband's return from service?..... Yes ___ No ___

16. Do you think that you can readily adjust yourself to homemaking as a main career after your husband returns to civilian life?..... Yes ___ No ___

17. Since your husband has been in service, have you been putting a portion of your total family income into savings?..... Yes ___ No ___

18. If you are saving a portion of your income, do you have definite plans for the use of these savings after the termination of the war?..... Yes ___ No ___

If so, do you plan to use the savings

(a) to buy a home? Yes ___ (b) to build a home? Yes ___ (c) to buy equipment or furnishings for a home? Yes ___ (d) for the education of husband or yourself? Yes ___ (e) for the purchase of an automobile? Yes ___ (f) for travel? Yes ___ (g) for children? Yes ___ (h) for emergencies? Yes ___ (i) Other plans? _____

19. Do you and your husband worry about the possible difficulty involved in his finding satisfactory employment in the post-war period, due to general economic conditions? Yes ___ No ___

20. Does your husband have a job to which he can return after the war is terminated if he desires to do so?..... Yes ___ No ___

21. If so, does he plan to return to this job? Yes ___ No ___
If not, what does he plan to do? (Write in) _____

22. Do you think that every college woman should have training in a professional field which she may enter if it becomes necessary for her to earn her own livelihood? Yes ___ No ___

23. Do you think that, in general, young women who plan for marriage should spend a period of time previous to marriage in following their professions although earning is not an economic necessity?..... Yes ___ No ___

24. Are you building up a background for understanding the experiences which your husband

is having while he is in the armed forces, i.e. if he has had an opportunity to visit Naples, or other interesting places, are you building up a background of information about these places, so that you may discuss them with him when he returns?.....

Yes _____ No _____

SECTION V

Please comment on the following: (Use reverse side of
sheet if you care to do so.)

1. What is your opinion concerning marriage during war-time? (Give your reasons.)
2. Do you think that a wife should follow her husband from camp to camp when she has no children? When she has children? (Give reasons)
3. If you are following or you have followed your husband from camp to camp:
 - (a) In what way do you spend or have you spent your time while he is on duty? (ex. gainful employment, volunteer work, bridge playing, reading, etc.)
 - (b) Do you or did you feel limited in your social contacts due to the common practice of those of similar ranks associating more closely with each other?

4. Do you think that a married couple should have children during wartime and while the husband is in service with the armed forces? (Give reasons)

If the war has affected your plans for having children, your comments will be welcomed.

5. If you have children, what major problems have been brought about as a result of the war? Explain.

6. The war has brought about changed economic conditions for most families in which the husbands are in service. For some, the income has been reduced, and for others, the income has been increased. In what ways have you felt limitations in carrying out your plans or what have you been able to afford which you could not under peacetime conditions?

7. Under what conditions during wartime do you think that married women whose husbands are in service should or should not be gainfully employed in a profession?

8. List and comment on any outstanding worries or problems you may have, which have been brought about by present wartime conditions, and which have not been listed or discussed in any of the previous questions.

9. Are you making tentative plans for your family in the post-war period? If you are making plans, what are some of the problems with which you are faced in reference to housing, professional work, etc.?

APPENDIX II

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND SUMMARIES OF RESPONSES
TO THESE QUESTIONSQuestion 1.A. Statement of question

What is your opinion concerning marriage during wartime? (Give your reasons)

B. Summary of responses

106 responses were received

An approximately equal division of opinion concerning the question was noted.

Among the factors mentioned as considerations for wartime marriage with their frequency of mention were:

<u>Factors for consideration</u>	<u>Frequency of mention</u>
1. Length of acquaintanceship period previous to marriage	86
2. Emotional maturity and stability of the couple	12
3. Age and general maturity of couple	8
4. Willingness to realize problems and risks involved in wartime marriage	7
5. Financial status	4
6. Ability of couple to be together after marriage for a period of time before the departure of the husband for overseas duty	3
7. Adaptability in making adjustments arising from separation	2
8. General attitude toward marriage	1

Question 4A. Statement of question

Do you think that a married couple should have children during wartime and while the husband is in service with the armed forces? (Give reasons)
If the war has affected your plans for having children, your comments will be welcomed.

B. Summary of responses

103 responses were received

A favorable attitude of the subjects toward parenthood during wartime was expressed by the 63 subjects. Thirty-two subjects did not favor parenthood during wartime. The comments about personal plans did not indicate specific trends.

A summary of the attitudes expressed by the subjects follows.

<u>Reasons favorable to parenthood</u>	<u>Frequency of mention</u>
1. Children in a family have a stabilizing effect on both the husband and wife	10
2. During wartime, people should live as normally as possible; this includes parenthood	4
3. Children are a common bond of interest for the husband and wife while they are separated	2
4. Children may be a comfort to the mother during difficult periods	2
5. The husbands enjoy a sense of security resulting from the status of being a father	2
6. By having children during wartime, plans for having a family are not retarded	1
7. Children help to keep the mother busy during the period of separation from the father	1
8. Children born now will help to replace the men killed in action.....	1

<u>Conditions under which parenthood should be assumed</u>	<u>Frequency of mention</u>
1. If the finances are sufficient for the adequate care of the mother and children	17
2. If the age of the couple is such that it seems better to start the family during wartime rather than to take risks involved by deferred plans for parenthood	10
3. If the husband can be with the wife during pregnancy and at the birth of the child	5
4. If both the husband and wife want to assume the responsibility of parenthood	3
5. If the couple assumes a realistic attitude toward possibilities which the future holds	3
6. If the wife feels that she can assume the entire responsibility of rearing the child alone should it be necessary for her to do so	3
7. If the wife has adequate housing and desirable living conditions	2
8. If the couple is mature, so that they can assume the responsibility	2
9. If the couple is well adjusted to married life	1
<u>Reasons not favorable to parenthood</u>	
1. Children are an additional financial worry to the wife	7
2. The father misses the pleasure of watching the development of the children during the formative years while he is separated from the family	6
3. It is unfair to the child to have the association of only one parent	6

Frequency
of mention

4. The child does not know the father and will find it difficult to make adjustments during the post-war period to the return of his father	3
5. Children are an additional worry to the husband in service	2
6. The father may not return and the mother will have to assume the entire responsibility for the children	2
7. Children may prevent a wife from being able to be with her husband	1
8. It may be easier for the husband and wife to make the adjustments necessary after the war is terminated, if there are no children	1
9. The insecurity of war conditions will be reflected in the child	1
10. It is more desirable for the couple to share the responsibility of rearing the family	1
<u>Conditions under which a couple should not assume parenthood</u>	
1. If the husband will be leaving for overseas duty before the birth of the child	3
2. If the couple is not financially able to support a child	3
3. If complete confidence and understanding do not exist between the couple	1
4. If the husband and wife are very young and immature	1
5. If frequent moving is necessary	1

Question 8A. Statement of question

List and comment on any outstanding worries or problems you may have, which have been brought about by present wartime conditions, and which have not been listed or discussed in any of the previous questions.

B. Summary of responses

54 responses were received.

Fifteen subjects indicated that they had no worries or problems and 10 commented on problems previously discussed.

A list of additional wartime worries and problems of subjects follows.

<u>Additional wartime worries and problems of subjects</u>	<u>Frequency of mention</u>
1. General social adjustment during the period while separated from husband	4
2. Adjustment of husband to the return to civilian life	4
3. Social relationships with other men during the period of separation from husband	4
4. Health and immediate safety of husband	4
5. Inability to join a branch of the armed services or the Red Cross because of husband's disapproval	3
6. Possible changes in the personality of husband and his outlook on life after his return from service	3
7. Adjustments in husband-wife relationships on return of the husband from service	3
8. A lowering of living standards while following husbands from camp to camp	1
9. Separation from husband during the war period	1

	<u>Frequency of mention</u>
10. Emotional adjustment in husbands' absence	1
11. Problems involved in managing the husband's business	1
12. Adequate facilities for the storage of furniture	1
13. Difficulty involved in returning to a lower income after the termination of the war	1
14. Care of dependents other than children	1
15. Adequate time for the upkeep of the home	1

Question 9

A. Statement of question

Are you making tentative plans for your family in the post-war period? If you are making plans, what are some of the problems with which you are faced in reference to housing, professional work, etc.?

B. Summary of responses

91 responses were received.

Thirty-five subjects indicated that they had made no post-war plans.

A summary of the tentative post-war plans and problems listed by subjects follows.

<u>Post-war plans</u>	<u>Frequency of mention</u>
1. Ownership of a home	18
2. Additional education for husband	14
3. Rearing a larger family	12
4. Husband plans to return to former position	5

Frequency
of mention

5. Husband plans to return to personally owned business	3
6. A portion of savings to be invested in the education of the children	3
7. Purchase of a car	3
8. Purchase of a ranch	2
9. Family will return to former home	2
10. Expansion of husband's business when it is possible	1
11. Short vacation previous to husband's assumption of a job in civilian life	1

Problems in the post-war period

1. Decision concerning locality for the reestablishment of a home	8
2. Future occupation or profession of the husband	5
3. Relocation of husband's practice	2