

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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for the

M.S

in H. Ad.

(Name)

(Degree)

(Major)

Date Thesis presented-- May 29, 1942

Title-- College Students' Attitudes Toward Marriage
During the War Period

Abstract Approved:--

Redacted for privacy

(Major Professor)

One hundred and fifty Oregon State College students, fifty men and one hundred women, filled out questionnaires concerning attitudes toward marriage during the war period. The questionnaire was divided into two parts as follows: (1) general information, which was included to give an autobiographical picture of the subject; and (2) specific information concerning health, and also, social, financial, housing and family responsibilities. The students were told to assume that they would be separated from their mates because of the man's service with the armed forces. Before each statement listed, three possible reactions were suggested in order that the subject might check his response in the degree most nearly describing his attitude toward the situation if he were to marry during the war. After each situation listed under health, social, and financial, there were also three possible reactions in order that the subject might check his response in the degree most nearly describing his attitude if he were to postpone marriage until after the war. Responses were not called for under housing and family if marriage was postponed until after the war. Following the specific information section of the questionnaire, the students were asked to answer and comment on the following question: "Do you consider marriage during the war period worth the risks involved?"

The data were divided into the following sections for analysis: (1) General Information Concerning the Background of Subjects, (2) Students' Attitudes Toward Health, (3) Students' Attitudes Toward Social Problems, (4) Students' Attitudes Toward Financial Problems, (5) Students' Attitudes Concerning Housing, (6) Students' Attitudes Toward Family Responsibilities.

Section (1) is concerned with sex and year in college, major schools, number of siblings in family,

placement of subjects in the family, family background, status of engagement, reactions toward engagement or marriage, status of self-support, and students background with reference to family relationship courses.

Section (2) is concerned with disease, permanent injury and shell-shock, adequate medical and nursing care, and death.

Section (3) is concerned with overseas duty, communication, separation and attraction to another person, loss of confidence and affection, and changing ideals and tastes.

Section (4) is concerned with completing college training and finding work before marriage; adequacy of the income and saving for the future; and need for employment and training after the war.

Section (5) is concerned with women students' attitudes toward living arrangements; living quarters, equipment, and furnishings; and housing costs.

Section (6) is concerned with a child and his care and family adjustments.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD
MARRIAGE DURING THE WAR PERIOD

by

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A THESIS

submitted to the

OREGON STATE COLLEGE

in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the
degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

May 1942

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To Dr. Vera Brandon, the writer expresses sincere appreciation for her generous assistance and kindly encouragement during the preparation of this thesis.

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COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD MARRIAGE DURING THE WAR PERIOD

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

If we are to educate for successful family living during a period of war or during any period of insecurity, we must understand the needs of young people, because they are the potential builders of the future American family.

Young men and women recognize a need for advice with their problems. Mudd and Everton (6, pp. 129-130) work with student groups at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Swarthmore and other colleges, where the Marriage Counsel of Philadelphia participates in teaching courses on marriage and family relations. These authors state that students have asked numerous questions and have given serious thought as to "when to marry, whether to have children immediately or postpone them indefinitely, whether one has the right to take the responsibility of bringing children into a world immersed in chaos, or of whether, if the draft number is low, one should try to crowd everything possible into one's experience now without actually marrying or take the chance of waiting."

Taylor, (7, p. 216) says that the courses in marriage and family life which many colleges, public school systems, churches, and other character-building agencies have been giving are "of great value in laying a foundation for sound decisions in the present emergency". Also, that "there is a widespread and genuine eagerness among young adults" to receive the help offered in such classes and to apply it to their own lives.

In a joint meeting of The National Conference on Family Relations and The New York State Conference on Marriage and the Family held in New York City in December, 1941, the central theme was "Family Preparedness". The Committee on Marriage and Family Research (3, pp. 37-38) recommended that a study be made concerning the attitudes and worries of young people toward marriage during war-time. Groves, (4, p. 6) speaking at the conference on "What Kind of a Family Do We Wish to Develop in America?" said, "No education can be sound or safe that does not, from beginning to end, recognize the supreme importance of the family and the need in the modern world for every man or woman to receive at various stages of the educational process, information and insight, attitudes and incentives, that encourage wholesome marriage and family life."

It is the purpose of this study to collect and

analyze data which may be used in the teaching of family relationships or in the counseling of young people who are affected by the war or by service in the armed forces. Counselors feel a need for information concerning student reactions which will enable them to help young people meet difficulties wisely, face issues squarely, and evaluate themselves honestly during the war period.

The author recognizes the fact that the problems and decisions may differ for each person according to his immediate circumstances, his needs, and his emotional maturity.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Research on marriage and the family is a comparatively new field and, because of this, little information is to be found on the effects of World War I on the American family.

Marriage risks during the period of a war are very great according to Waller (2, pp. 33-34). He also states that a phenomenal rise in the marriage rate occurred in the early period of the World War of 1914 and again in the War of 1939. Judging from statistics of the War of 1914-1918, we may safely suppose that many of the marriages of this war are hasty and unwise.

Richmond (1, pp. 7-8), in speaking before a conference of social workers in 1918, said that all ill-advised marriages could not be charged to the war, but that the danger of separation for both husband and wife was greater in the first year of marriage than at almost any other time. She also pointed out that long wars made not only for later marriages but turned many men from home life altogether. Waller (2, p. 23) states that after World War I many women of European countries were excluded from marriage because their mates or prospective mates were dead. Of the men who survived many were to some extent disqualified for normal family life and for earning

a living because of physical and psychic disabilities.

Hall (5, pp. 523-530) has good statistical evidence to show that marriages contracted in war-time or the post-war period are exceptionally unstable. His figures are based on American marriages during the World War of 1914-1918 and show a disproportionate number of divorces for the following eleven years. Hall says, "that heightened desire, post-war hysteria, and personality or physical changes, operating singly or together, can account for the instability of post-war marriages."

Because we know that family patterns are changed by a war and may never be restored, we must be aware of the results in order to find ways to reduce the risks for those who marry and start their families under war conditions.

CHAPTER III

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It seemed desirable that college teachers of family relationship classes and family counselors should have at their command more specific information concerning the considerations and worries of college students toward marriage during the period of war.

The writer's problem, therefore, may be stated as follows: To determine college students' attitudes toward marriage during the war period.

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

1. What are the attitudes of college students toward health and also social, financial, housing, and family responsibilities if they marry during the war period?
2. Are their attitudes and worries the same if they postpone marriage until after the war?
3. Are there marked differences in the attitudes of college men and women toward marriage during war-time?
4. Do college students consider marriage during war-time worth the risks involved?
5. Are there certain factors in the background of the students which influence their attitudes toward marriage?

CHAPTER IV

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

Selection of a Method of Study

The questionnaire was selected by the writer as a method for gathering data concerning the attitudes of college students. Because of the very personal nature of the questions asked, an unsigned questionnaire was used in order to avoid the identity of responses and to obtain more accurate responses.

Construction of the Questionnaire

Suggestions found in readings and in conversations with students were used as a basis for many of the items included in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire (see Appendix) was divided into two parts as follows: (1) general information, which was included to give an autobiographical picture of the subject; and (2) specific information concerning health, and also, social, financial, housing, and family responsibilities. The students were told to assume that they would be separated from their mates because of the man's service with the armed forces. Before each statement listed, three possible reactions were suggested in order that the subject might check his response in the degree most nearly

describing his attitude if he were to marry during the war. After each situation listed under health, social, and financial, there were also three possible reactions in order that the subject might check his response in the degree most nearly describing his attitude if he were to postpone marriage until after the war. Responses were not called for under housing and family if marriage was postponed until after the war as the author felt these responses would not be of immediate concern. Following the specific information section of the questionnaire, the students were asked to answer and comment on the following question: "Do you consider marriage during the war period worth the risks involved?"

The preliminary questionnaire was submitted for criticism to two specialists in household administration and four graduate students in the field of home economics. The revised questionnaire was then checked by four college students, two men and two women. They were asked to give consideration to the content of the questionnaire, to clearness of thought, and to the time required to complete the questionnaire.

Since approximately one-half hour was required to check the questionnaire, it was considered satisfactory from the standpoint of length. The final revision was then made on the basis of suggestions received.

Gathering of Data

The questionnaire was distributed to two hundred college students who have either had classes or are now enrolled in classes in the School of Home Economics at Oregon State College. No attempt was made to secure an equal number of men and women or students who were similar with reference to age, class, or major school.

Of the one hundred and sixty-five (82.5%) questionnaires that were returned, twelve were incomplete. Since this left a distribution of fifty-three men to one hundred women, the writer used only the first fifty questionnaires returned by the men. This gave a fair sample and was sufficient to allow for a comparison between men and women students.

CHAPTER V

RESULTS

General Information Concerning
the Background of Subjects

The data in this section of the study deals with the college status, family background, and the financial dependence of the subjects included in the study.

Sex and year in college

The subjects included in this study were classified on the basis of sex and year in college. Attention is called to the fact that twice as many women as men were included in this study.

TABLE I

Classification of Subjects
According to Sex and Year in College

Year in College	Men	N=50	Women	N=100	Total	N=150
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Graduate	--	--	3	3	3	2.0
Senior	19	38	24	24	43	28.7
Junior	16	32	29	29	45	30.0
Sophomore	8	16	18	18	26	17.3
Freshman	7	14	26	26	33	22.0

Two-thirds of the students had upper-division standing.

Through an examination of the raw data, it was found that all but three of the subjects were within the normal age range (18 to 24 years) for college students.

Major schools

When an analysis was made of the schools in which the subjects were enrolled, it was found that the largest number (38.6%) of the subjects were majors in the School of Home Economics.

TABLE II
Subjects Classified According
to Major Schools

Major School	Men No.	N=50 %	Women No.	N=100 %	Total No.	N=150 %
Graduate Division	--	--	3	3	3	2.0
Lower Division	4	8	11	11	15	10.0
Agriculture	15	30	1	1	16	10.6
Education	3	6	4	4	7	4.7
Engineering	10	20	--	--	10	6.7
Forestry	7	14	--	--	7	4.7
Home Economics	--	--	58	58	58	38.6
Pharmacy	3	6	1	1	4	2.7

TABLE II (Continued)

Major School	Men No.	N=50 %	Women No.	N=100 %	Total No.	N=150 %
Science	2	4	3	3	5	3.3
Secretarial Science	5	10	16	16	21	14.0
No response	1	2	3	3	4	2.7

All of the students from schools other than Home Economics were taking an elective course in the School of Home Economics at the time this study was made.

Number of siblings in family

A comparison was made with reference to the number of siblings found in the families of men and women students included in this study.

TABLE III

Size of Family as Indicated by Siblings

Number of siblings other than subject	Men No.	N=50 %	Women No.	N=100 %	Total No.	N=150 %
0	12	24	13	13	25	16.7
1	18	36	34	34	52	34.7
2	8	16	24	24	32	21.3
3	6	12	15	15	21	14.0
4	3	6	9	9	12	8.0
5	2	4	2	2	4	2.7
6	1	2	1	1	2	1.3
No response	--	--	2	2	2	1.3

The mean number of siblings other than the subject for both the men and women is 2.1. This would indicate an average of 5.1 persons per family when both parents were living.

Placement of subjects in the family

The subjects included in the study were grouped with reference to the placement in their respective families.

TABLE IV
Placement of Subjects in the Family

Placement among siblings	Men No.	N=50 %	Women No.	N=100 %	Total No.	N=150 %
Only child	12	24	13	13	25	16.7
Youngest	14	28	30	30	44	29.3
Oldest	13	26	34	34	47	31.3
Others	11	22	20	20	31	20.7
No response	--	--	3	3	3	2.0

It was found that the subjects were fairly well distributed from the standpoint of placement in the family. The greatest number (31.3%) were oldest children.

Family background

Students in this study were asked to make an estimate of the adjustment of the family group in their home backgrounds. This information was desired because reactions to marriage may be greatly influenced by the experience the subject has had in his own family group.

TABLE V
Family Background of Students
Included in the Study

Family status	Men No.	N=50 %	Women No.	N=100 %	Total No.	N=150 %
Part I						
Parental Relationships						
Both parents living	37	74	79	79	116	77.3
Father dead	7	14	15	15	22	14.7
Mother dead	6	12	6	6	12	8.0
Parents living to- gether happily	36	72	66	66	102	68.0
Parents living to- gether in conflict	--	--	5	5	5	3.4
Parents divorced	1	2	8	8	9	6.0
Part II						
Parent-Student Relationships						
Relationship to mother--happy	42	84	91	91	133	88.7
Relationship to mother in conflict	2	4	2	2	4	2.7
Mother dead	6	12	6	6	12	8.0
No response	--	--	1	1	1	0.7

TABLE V (Continued)

Family status	Men	N=50	Women	N=100	Total	N=150
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relationship to father--happy	41	82	79	79	120	80.0
Relationship to father in conflict	2	4	5	5	7	4.6
Father dead	7	14	15	15	22	14.7
No response	--	--	1	1	1	0.7

Both parents were living in 77.3% of the families. Of the 116 students indicating that both parents were living, 102 or 87.9%, indicated the parents were living together happily. (Table V, Part I)

One hundred and thirty-three of the students reported their relationship with their mother to be happy. Of the one hundred and thirty-seven mothers living, this would indicate that 97.1% of the mother-student relationships were happy. One hundred and twenty students show their relationship to their father to be happy. Of the one hundred and twenty-seven fathers living, this would signify that 94.5% of the father-student relationships were happy. (Table V, Part II)

Status of engagement

It seemed desirable in this study to know something about the students' interest in marriage. These results

are summarized in the following table.

TABLE VI
Background of Students with
Reference to Engagement

Engaged Status	Men	N=50	Women	N=100	Total	N=150
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Engaged	14	28	33	33	47	31.3
Not engaged, but desire to marry	36	72	65	65	101	67.4
Not engaged, and no desire to marry	--	--	2	2	2	1.3

Ninety-eight per cent of the students express a desire to marry; whereas only two (1.3%) express no desire to marry.

This study does not include analysis of data on the basis of those that were engaged and not engaged because an examination of the raw data showed little difference in attitudes between the two groups. This may have been due to the fact that 82% of the subjects indicated that they have thought seriously of how the war may affect their plans for marriage and a home, or because they were asked to rate the suggested situations as if they were engaged.

Reactions toward engagement or marriage

Students were asked to react to questions which

concerned their feelings of responsibility in engagement during the war. They were also asked if they had thought of the effect of war on marriage.

TABLE VII

Attitudes Expressed Toward Engagement and Marriage

Situations to which students reacted	Men No.	N=50 %	Women No.	N=100 %	Total No.	N=150 %
Would feel bound by an engagement though attitudes change be- cause of war	8	16	4	4	12	8.0
Would not feel bound by an engagement if attitudes change	41	82	92	92	133	88.7
No response	1	2	4	4	5	3.3
Have thought of the effect of war on marriage	43	86	81	81	124	82.6
Have not thought of the effect of war on marriage	7	14	15	15	22	14.7
No response	--	--	4	4	4	2.7

Only 8% would feel bound by an engagement to enter into a marriage if their attitudes change because of the war.

Eighty-two per cent of the group have thought about the war's effect on marriage. It is interesting to note that although 98% of the students desire to marry, there are 14.7% that have not thought about the effect of war

on marriage.

Status of self-support

The degree to which students were self-supporting during college is shown in Table VIII, and their plan with reference to self-support after leaving college is shown in Table IX.

Table VIII

Status of Subjects in Regard to Self-Support .

Per Cent of self-support	Men N=50		Women N=100		Total N=150	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
100	10	20	9	9	19	12.7
90	--	--	1	1	1	0.7
75	9	18	9	9	18	12.0
50	13	26	8	8	21	14.0
25	14	28	17	17	31	20.6
10	1	2	4	4	5	3.3
0	3	6	51	51	54	36.0
No response	--	--	1	1	1	0.7

Over one-half (64%) of the men and one-fourth (27%) of the women earn between 50% and 100% of their college expenses; 51% of the women, and 6% of the men do not contribute toward their own support.

TABLE IX

Subjects Expecting to be Self-Supporting
Upon Completion of College Training

Status of self-support upon completion of college	Men N=50		Women N=100		Total N=150	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Expect to be self-supporting	47	94	91	91	138	92.0
Do not expect to be self-supporting	2	4	9	9	11	7.3
No response	1	2	--	--	1	0.7

Ninety-two per cent of the students expect to be self-supporting upon completion of their college work. Of the nine women indicating that they would not be self-supporting, four signified that they plan to marry upon completion of their college work.

An examination of the raw data shows that 68% of the women expect to complete their college training without interruption; whereas only 31% of the men expect to complete their college training without a work period or a period in the armed service.

It is interesting to note that, according to the raw data, 34% of the men expected to receive under one-hundred dollars; 52% expected to receive between one and two hundred dollars; and 14% expected to receive between two and three hundred dollars per month if called into the

armed service.

Students background with reference to family relationship courses

Subjects in the study were asked to indicate the courses they had taken in family relationships. It was felt that their attitudes toward marriage would be influenced by such a course.

TABLE X

Background of Students in This Study with Regard
to Courses in Family Relationships

Have enrolled for courses in family relationships	Men N=50		Women N=100		Total N=150	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
College course	50	100	72	72	122	81.3
High School course	4	8	22	22	26	17.3
College and High School course	4	8	15	15	19	12.7
Neither College nor High School course	--	--	21	21	21	14.0

Eighty-one per cent of the students had enrolled for a college course in family relationships, while 17.3% had taken the subject in high school. The high percentage among the men enrolled for a college course is the result of giving the questionnaire to students taking a course in the School of Home Economics.

Students' Attitudes Toward Health

Any major war may cause as many deaths and as much ill health among civilians as among members of the armed forces. Every great war produces its epidemics. Venereal disease, although not an epidemic, has had a long military record, and tuberculosis has always increased as a result of war-time living conditions. It seemed desirable to give consideration in this study to students' attitudes toward health problems.

The following tables summarize student worries and considerations relative to health. Their reactions were to be made to two different circumstances; (1) if they were to marry during the war, and (2) if they were to postpone marriage until after the war.

Disease

Since every great war produces its epidemics, and venereal disease has a long military record, it seemed desirable in this study to record student attitudes toward disease.

TABLE XI

Subjects' Attitudes Toward Disease

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50							Women N=100							Total N=150						
If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war													
Men	Women		Total				Men	Women		Total				Men	Women		Total			
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1* Your mate contracting communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis, malaria, etc.)																				
a	27	54	69	69	96	64.0	14	28	36	36	50	33.3								
b	15	30	27	27	42	28.0	26	52	56	56	82	54.7								
c	8	16	4	4	12	8.0	10	20	8	8	18	12.0								
2. Contracting communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis, malaria, etc.) yourself																				
a	21	42	41	41	62	41.4	14	28	28	28	42	28.0								
b	23	46	36	36	59	39.3	27	54	44	44	71	47.4								
c	6	12	23	23	29	19.3	9	18	26	26	35	23.3								
NR	--	--	--	--	--	----	--	--	2	2	2	1.3								
3. Your mate contracting venereal disease																				
a	27	54	49	49	76	50.7	25	50	36	36	61	40.7								
b	7	14	31	31	38	25.3	9	18	37	37	46	30.6								
c	16	32	18	18	34	22.7	16	32	24	24	40	26.7								
NR	--	--	2	2	2	1.3	--	--	3	3	3	2.0								

TABLE XI (Continued)

If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war						
Men			Women			Total	Men			Women			Total
No.	%		No.	%		No. %	No.	%		No.	%		No. %
4. Contracting venereal disease yourself.													
a	26	52	41	41	67	44.7	22	44	37	37	59	39.3	
b	12	24	24	24	36	24.0	13	26	25	25	38	25.3	
c	12	24	35	35	47	31.3	14	28	38	38	52	34.7	
NR	--	--	--	--	--	----	1	2	--	--	1	0.7	

* Throughout this and the following tables the situations have been numbered according to the numbers used in the questionnaire; these numbers will be referred to as parts in the table.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of the students would worry about their mates contracting communicable diseases if they were to marry during war-time. The women, (69%) would worry more than the men, (54%). (It was assumed that the man would be called into the armed service and, therefore, would be more likely to be exposed to communicable diseases.) (Table XI, Part 1)

Forty-one per cent of the subjects would worry about contracting communicable diseases themselves if they were to marry during the war. (Table XI, Part 2)

Less than one-third (33.3% and 28.0%) of the students would worry about contracting communicable diseases either for themselves or their mates if they were to postpone marriage. (Table XI, Parts 1 and 2)

The men would worry more about their mates (54%) and themselves (52%) contracting venereal disease than the women would worry about their mates (49%) and themselves (41%). Approximately one-fourth (22.7% and 26.7%) of the students would neither give consideration to nor worry about their mates contracting venereal disease. (Table XI, Part 3) One third (31.3% and 34.7%) of the students would not worry about contracting venereal disease themselves. (Table XI, Part 4)

Permanent injury and shell-shock

Civilians as well as men in the armed forces receive permanent injuries and shell-shock as wars are fought today. Student reactions toward permanent injury and shell-shock are found in the following table.

TABLE XII

Subjects' Attitudes Toward Permanent
Injury and Shell-Shock

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50							Women N=100							Total N=150						
If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war													
Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
5. Your mate receiving a permanent injury																				
a	19	38	64	64	83	55.3	15	30	49	49	64	42.7								
b	22	44	33	33	55	36.7	24	48	47	47	71	47.3								
c	9	18	2	2	11	7.3	11	22	4	4	15	10.0								
NR	--	--	1	1	1	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	----								
6. Receiving a permanent injury yourself																				
a	22	44	28	28	50	33.3	13	26	24	24	37	24.7								
b	18	36	38	38	56	37.4	25	50	43	43	68	45.3								
c	9	18	32	32	41	27.3	12	24	31	31	43	28.7								
NR	1	2	2	2	3	2.0	--	--	2	2	2	1.3								
7. Your mate being shell-shocked																				
a	20	40	60	60	80	53.3	15	30	49	49	64	42.7								
b	13	26	38	38	51	34.0	17	34	43	43	60	40.0								
c	17	34	1	1	18	12.0	18	36	7	7	25	16.6								
NR	--	--	1	1	1	0.7	--	--	1	1	1	0.7								
8. Being shell-shocked yourself																				
a	19	38	27	27	46	30.7	19	38	25	25	44	29.3								
b	24	48	32	32	56	37.3	21	42	32	32	53	35.3								
c	7	14	39	39	46	30.7	10	20	42	42	52	34.7								
NR	--	--	2	2	2	1.3	--	--	1	1	1	0.7								

Sixty-four per cent of the women would worry about their mates receiving a permanent injury if they were to marry; whereas 49% would worry if they were to postpone marriage. The men would give this matter more consideration than worry. (Table XII, Part 5)

The men would be more worried about receiving a permanent injury themselves than would the women. The total percentage for both men and women relative to worries and considerations of marrying during the war was quite evenly divided among worries (33.3%), considerations (37.4%), and neither consideration nor worries (27.3%). (Table XII, Part 6)

Almost one-half (45.3%) of the students would consider the possibility of a permanent injury to themselves if they were postponing marriage. (Table XII, Part 6)

The number (55.3% and 53.3%) of students worrying about a permanent injury or shell-shock to their mates is almost identical if they were to marry during the war. (Table XII, Parts 5 and 7)

There is also a very equal distribution of attitudes among worries, considerations, and neither considerations nor worries for themselves in regard to being shell-shocked.

Adequate medical and nursing care

There is a greater demand for doctors and nurses during a conflict than at any other time; and those who return maimed or shell-shocked will need great sympathy and consideration.

The following table shows reactions of students to the care of those physically or mentally injured during the war.

TABLE XIII

Subjects' Attitudes Concerning Adequate Medical and Nursing Care

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50						Women N=100						Total N=150					
If you marry during the war						If you marry after the war											
Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
9. Your mate receiving adequate medical care																	
a	12	24	41	41	53	35.4	9	18	26	26	35	23.3					
b	29	58	49	49	78	52.0	32	64	62	62	94	62.7					
c	7	14	10	10	17	11.3	8	16	12	12	20	13.3					
NR	2	4	--	--	2	1.3	1	2	--	--	1	0.7					
10. Receiving adequate medical care yourself																	
a	10	20	7	7	17	11.3	10	20	4	4	14	9.3					
b	28	56	58	58	86	57.4	28	56	59	59	87	58.0					
c	12	24	35	35	47	31.3	12	24	37	37	49	32.7					

TABLE XIII (Continued)

If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war						
Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
11. Your mate burdening you because of need for physical or psychic nursing													
a	10	20	18	18	28	18.7	7	14	13	13	20	13.4	
b	23	46	61	61	84	56.0	24	48	63	63	87	58.0	
c	15	30	18	18	33	22.0	17	34	21	21	38	25.3	
NR	2	4	3	3	5	3.3	2	4	3	3	5	3.3	
12. Burdening your mate because of need of physical or psychic nursing													
a	26	52	41	41	67	44.7	19	38	27	27	46	30.7	
b	17	34	34	34	51	34.0	21	42	39	39	60	40.0	
c	3	6	23	23	26	17.3	6	12	32	32	38	25.3	
NR	4	8	2	2	6	4.0	4	8	2	2	6	4.0	

Over one-half (52% and 62.7%) of the students would give careful thought to the question of their mates receiving adequate medical care. (Table XIII, Part 9) A very similar rating (57.4% and 58%) was given by students to the receiving of adequate medical care for themselves, whether marrying or postponing marriage. (Table XIII, Part 10)

A comparatively small per cent (18.7% and 13.4%) would worry about their mates burdening them because of need of physical or psychic nursing; whereas almost one-fourth (22.0% and 25.3%) would give it no consideration. (Table XIII, Part 11)

Forty-four per cent of the students would worry about burdening their mates if they were married and in need of physical or psychic nursing. The men (52%) would worry more than the women (41%). (Table XIII, Part 12)

Forty per cent of the students would give consideration to the possibility of burdening their mates if postponing marriage until after the war. (Table XIII, Part 12)

Death

Unexpected and sudden deaths are the result of war; and it seemed desirable to give consideration to student attitudes toward death.

TABLE XIV
Students' Attitudes Toward Death

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50							Women N=100							Total N=150						
If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war													
Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
13. Your mate's death																				
a	22	44	72	72	94	62.7	17	34	62	62	79	52.7								
b	19	38	24	24	43	28.6	21	42	33	33	54	36.0								
c	9	18	3	3	12	8.0	12	24	5	5	17	11.3								
NR	--	--	1	1	1	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	----								
14. Your own death																				
a	10	20	21	21	31	20.7	8	16	17	17	25	16.7								
b	17	34	27	27	44	29.3	17	34	32	32	49	32.6								
c	21	42	48	48	69	46.0	23	46	46	46	69	46.0								
NR	2	4	4	4	6	4.0	2	4	5	5	7	4.7								

Sixty-two per cent and 52.7% of the students would worry about their mates' death. The women show almost twice as much concern over their mates' death as the men. (Table XIV, Part 13)

Forty-six per cent of the students would not worry about their own death. The distribution between men and women is almost equal with respect to this situation.

Students' Attitudes Toward Social Problems

War tends to destroy the patterns of family life through the removal of men from the group, thus causing additional social problems.

The college students in this study have expressed their attitudes toward some of these problems as follows: (1) if they were to marry during the war; and (2) if they were to postpone marriage until after the war. The following tables record their worries and considerations toward social problems.

Overseas duty

Because our armed forces are being sent on foreign service, it seemed desirable to investigate student attitudes toward overseas duty.

TABLE XV
Attitudes of Students with Reference
to Being Sent Overseas

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50						Women N=100						Total N=150					
If you marry during the war												If you marry after the war					
*Men			**Women			Total			*Men			**Women			Total		
No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
1-2 Overseas duty																	
a	9	18	69	69		78	52.0		3	6	57	57	60	40.0			
b	25	50	29	29		54	36.0		20	40	37	37	57	38.0			
c	16	32	2	2		18	12.0		26	52	4	4	30	20.0			
NR	--	--	--	--		--	----		1	2	2	2	3	2.0			

* Men expressed their attitude toward being sent overseas.

** Women expressed their attitude toward their mate being sent overseas

Fifty per cent of the men would give consideration to the possibility of overseas duty if they were to marry during the war; while 69% of the women would worry about their mates being sent overseas.

Fifty-two per cent of the men would not worry about overseas duty if they were to marry after the war. Over one-half (57%) of the women would worry about their mates

being sent overseas although they were postponing marriage until after the war.

Communication

Letters are the only means of keeping in touch with many of the men in the armed forces; and with rapidly changing orders, even this means of communication is often difficult.

TABLE XVI

Students' Attitudes Concerning Communication

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50							Women N=100							Total N=150						
If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war													
Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
3. Your mate holding your affection through letters																				
a	7	14	9	9	16	10.7	7	14	9	9	16	10.7								
b	21	42	47	47	68	45.3	23	46	60	60	83	55.3								
c	22	44	42	42	64	42.7	20	40	29	29	49	32.7								
NR	--	--	2	2	2	1.3	--	--	2	2	2	1.3								
4. Holding your mate's affection through letters																				
a	12	24	15	15	27	18.0	14	28	20	20	34	22.7								
b	23	46	55	55	78	52.0	22	44	58	58	80	53.3								
c	14	28	30	30	44	29.3	14	28	20	20	34	22.7								
NR	1	2	--	--	1	0.7	--	--	2	2	2	1.3								
5. Lack of communication with your mate																				
a	28	56	73	73	101	67.3	20	40	60	60	80	53.3								
b	19	38	23	23	42	28.0	23	46	31	31	54	36.0								
c	3	6	4	4	7	4.7	7	14	8	8	15	10.0								
NR	--	--	--	--	--	----	--	--	1	1	1	0.7								

Forty-five per cent of the subjects would consider the possibility of their mates being able to hold their affection through letters; while 42.7% would give it no

consideration. The students would be slightly more concerned over holding their mates' affection through letters, although only 18% would worry about it. (Table XVI, Parts 3 and 4)

Over one-half (55.3% and 53.3%) of the students would give consideration to the possibility of their mates holding their affection and holding their mates' affection through letters if they were to marry after the war. Twenty-two per cent would worry about holding their mates' affection if they were postponing marriage. (Table XVI, Parts 3 and 4)

Over two-thirds (67.3%) would worry about lack of communication with their mates if they were married; while over one-half (53.3%) would worry if they were postponing marriage until after the war.

Separation and attraction to another person

Loneliness may follow separation from loved ones and bring an added desire to be with people.

TABLE XVII

Students' Attitudes in Regard to Separation
and Attraction to Another Person

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50							Women N=100							Total N=150						
If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war													
Men			Women			Total	Men			Women			Total							
No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%				
6. Your mate's loneliness because of separation																				
a	17	34	48	48	65	43.3	16	32	32	32	48	32.0								
b	29	58	50	50	79	52.7	28	56	60	60	88	58.7								
c	4	8	2	2	6	4.0	6	12	8	8	14	9.3								
7. Your own loneliness because of separation																				
a	9	18	23	23	32	21.3	7	14	14	14	21	14.0								
b	29	58	60	60	89	59.4	30	60	65	65	95	63.3								
c	12	24	14	14	26	17.3	13	26	17	17	30	20.0								
NR	--	--	3	3	3	2.0	--	--	4	4	4	2.7								
8. Your mate's attraction to someone that he (or she) could be with																				
a	18	36	25	25	43	28.6	22	44	26	26	48	32.0								
b	16	32	44	44	60	40.0	17	34	43	43	60	40.0								
c	15	30	31	31	46	30.7	10	20	30	30	40	26.7								
NR	1	2	--	--	1	0.7	1	2	1	1	2	1.3								
9. Your attraction to someone that you could be with																				
a	5	10	13	13	18	12.0	5	10	11	11	16	10.7								
b	26	52	42	42	68	45.3	25	50	56	56	81	54.0								
c	18	36	45	45	63	42.0	19	38	33	33	52	34.6								
NR	1	2	--	--	1	0.7	1	2	--	--	1	0.7								

If they were married, twice as many (43.3% to 21.3%) of the students would worry about their mates' loneliness as would worry about their own loneliness because of separation. About this same proportion, of two to one (32% to 14%), holds true if they were not to marry until after the war.

Over one-half of the students would give consideration to but not worry about loneliness due to separation. (Table XVII, Parts 6 and 7)

The students' opinions concerning the possibility of their mates' attraction to another person he (or she) could be with were quite evenly distributed among worries (28.6%), considerations (40%), and neither worries nor considerations (30.7%) if they were to marry during the war. (Table XVII, Part 8)

Only 10% to 12% of the students would worry about their attraction to another person, and 34% to 42% would give the situation no consideration or worry. (Table XVII, Part 9)

Loss of confidence and affection

It seemed desirable to consider the attitudes of the students toward loss of confidence and affection that might result from separation.

TABLE XVIII

Students' Attitudes Toward Loss of
Confidence and Loss of Affection

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50							Women N=100							Total N=150						
If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war													
Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total									
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
10. Your mate's loss of confidence in you																				
a	17	34	33	33	50	33.3	12	24	27	27	39	26.0								
b	18	36	29	29	47	31.3	23	46	39	39	62	41.3								
c	15	30	37	37	52	34.7	15	30	34	34	49	32.7								
NR	--	--	1	1	1	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	----								
11. Loss of confidence in your mate																				
a	12	24	23	23	35	23.3	8	16	18	18	26	17.3								
b	17	34	35	35	52	34.7	18	36	39	39	57	38.0								
c	21	42	42	42	63	42.0	24	48	43	43	67	44.7								
12. Your mate's loss of affection for you																				
a	19	38	36	36	55	36.7	18	36	31	31	49	32.7								
b	17	34	33	33	50	33.3	19	38	43	43	62	41.3								
c	13	26	31	31	44	29.3	13	26	26	26	39	26.0								
NR	1	2	--	--	1	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	----								
13. Loss of affection for your mate																				
a	8	16	21	21	29	19.3	6	12	18	18	24	16.0								
b	20	40	40	40	60	40.0	22	44	52	52	74	49.4								
c	21	42	39	39	60	40.0	20	40	30	30	50	33.3								
NR	1	2	--	--	1	0.7	2	4	--	--	2	1.3								

The students' attitudes concerning their mates' loss of confidence in them if they were to marry during the war period, are evenly distributed among worries (33.3%), considerations (31.3%), and neither worries nor considerations (34.7%).

Forty-one per cent of the students would give consideration to their mates' loss of confidence in them if they were to postpone marriage. (Table XVIII, Part 10)

Forty-two per cent and 44.7% of the students would give no consideration to loss of confidence in their mates. (Table XVIII, Part 11)

Thirty-six per cent of the students would worry about their mates' loss of affection for them if they were married; whereas 32.7% would worry about the situation if they were to postpone marriage. However, 29.3% and 26% would give it no consideration or worry. (Table XVIII, Part 12)

Forty per cent of the students would give consideration to loss of affection for their mate, and 40% would give it no consideration if they were to marry during the war. Almost one-half (49.4%) of the students would give consideration to loss of affection for their mate if they were to postpone marriage. (Table XVIII, Part 13)

There is very little difference in the attitudes of

the men and women toward loss of confidence and loss of affection. (Table XVIII)

Changing ideals and tastes

The ideals and tastes of men and women may be changed by war conditions.

TABLE XIX

Subjects' Attitudes Regarding Changing
Ideals and Tastes

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50							Women N=100							Total N=150						
If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war													
Men			Women			Total	Men			Women			Total							
No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
14. Your mate's ideals and tastes changing																				
a	8	16	27	27	35	23.3				6	12	29	29	35	23.3					
b	28	56	55	55	83	55.3				27	54	48	48	75	50.0					
c	13	26	18	18	31	20.7				16	32	22	22	38	25.4					
NR	1	2	--	--	1	0.7				1	2	1	1	2	1.3					
15. Your ideals and tastes changing																				
a	4	8	11	11	15	10.0				2	4	14	14	16	10.7					
b	28	56	49	49	77	51.4				27	54	46	46	73	48.7					
c	16	32	40	40	56	37.3				19	38	40	40	59	39.3					
NR	2	4	--	--	2	1.3				2	4	--	--	2	1.3					

Although fewer men (16%) than women (27%) would worry about their mates' ideals and tastes changing if they were to marry during war-time, an almost equal number (56% and 55%) would give consideration to the situation.

Fifty per cent of the students would give consideration to their mates' ideals and tastes changing if

they were deferring marriage until after the war. (Table XIX, Part 14)

Only 10% of the students would worry about their own ideals and tastes changing if they were married; whereas 51.4% would give the matter consideration. More men (56%) than women (49%) would give consideration to the situation. This would indicate that 64% of the men and 60% of the women would either worry about or give consideration to the possibility of their ideals and tastes changing. (Table XIX, Part 15)

Only 4% of the men and 14% of the women would worry about their own ideals and tastes changing if they were postponing marriage; and 39.3% would give the situation no consideration or worry.

Students' Attitudes Toward Financial Problems

When members of the armed forces return to civilian life, they may experience a period of financial insecurity because of lack of employment. It seemed desirable, therefore, to give consideration in this study to some of the financial problems facing college students during a period of war.

The following tables summarize students' worries and considerations toward financial problems. Their reactions were to be made to two different circumstances:

(1) if they were to marry during the war, and (2) if they were to postpone marriage until after the war.

Completing college training and finding work before marriage

Many students earn their way through college, and some students marry during their college training.

TABLE XX

Subjects' Attitudes Concerning
College Training and Work

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation

Men N=50				Women N=100				Total N=150							
If you marry during the war								If you marry after the war							
Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total					
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
1. Your mate completing college training before you marry															
a	1	2	14	14	15	10.0	2	4	12	12	14	9.3			
b	31	62	50	50	81	54.0	23	46	51	51	74	49.3			
c	15	30	31	31	46	30.7	21	42	34	34	55	36.7			
NR	3	6	5	5	8	5.3	4	8	3	3	7	4.7			
2. Completing college training before you marry															
a	10	20	8	18	18	12.0	7	14	10	10	17	11.4			
b	30	60	45	45	75	50.0	30	60	42	42	72	48.0			
c	10	20	43	43	53	35.3	13	26	46	46	59	39.3			
NR	--	--	4	4	4	2.7	--	--	2	2	2	1.3			
3. Your mate being unable to secure work before you marry															
a	7	14	29	29	36	24.0	3	6	24	24	27	18.0			
b	13	26	42	42	55	36.7	15	30	43	43	58	38.7			
c	28	56	25	25	53	35.3	30	60	29	29	59	39.3			
NR	2	4	4	4	6	4.0	2	4	4	4	6	4.0			
4. Being unable to secure work before you marry															
a	28	56	15	15	43	28.7	29	58	15	15	44	29.3			
b	15	30	50	50	65	43.3	15	30	53	53	68	45.3			
c	7	14	31	31	38	25.3	6	12	28	28	34	22.7			
NR	--	--	4	4	4	2.7	--	--	4	4	4	2.7			

Only 10% of the students would worry about their mates completing college training and 12% of the students would worry about completing college themselves if they were to marry during the war. An even smaller percentage (9.3% and 11.4%) would worry about the situation if they were postponing marriage. Twenty per cent of the men would worry about completing college training if they were to marry during the war. (Table XX, Parts 1 and 2)

Twenty-nine per cent of the women would worry about their mates being unable to secure work, and 56% of the men would worry about being unable to secure work themselves if they married during the war. (Table XX, Parts 3 and 4)

Twenty-four per cent of the women would worry about their mates being unable to secure work before they married, and 58% of the men would worry about being unable to secure work before they married if they were to marry after the war. (Table XX, Parts 3 and 4)

Adequacy of the income and saving for the future

Periods of depression usually follow a war so it is essential to consider future needs.

TABLE XXI

Students' Attitudes Concerning
Income and Savings

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50 Women N=100 Total N=150

If you marry during the war						If you marry after the war					
Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

5. Adequacy of your mate's income during the war

a	18	36	14	14	32	21.3	11	22	9	9	20	13.3
b	19	38	62	62	81	54.0	20	40	52	52	72	48.0
c	11	22	24	24	35	23.4	17	34	39	39	56	37.4
NR	2	4	--	--	2	1.3	2	4	--	--	2	1.3

6. Adequacy of your own income during the war

a	13	26	18	18	31	20.7	10	20	18	18	28	18.7
b	23	46	61	61	84	56.0	20	40	62	62	82	54.7
c	14	28	21	21	35	23.3	18	36	20	20	38	25.3
NR	--	--	--	--	--	----	2	4	--	--	2	1.3

7. Saving for future needs

a	11	22	26	26	37	24.7	11	22	21	21	32	21.3
b	35	70	68	68	103	68.7	35	70	70	70	105	70.0
c	4	8	6	6	10	6.7	4	8	9	9	13	8.7

TABLE XXI (Continued)

If you marry during the war							If you marry after the war						
Men			Women			Total	Men			Women			Total
No.	%		No.	%		No. %	No.	%		No.	%		No. %
8. Decrease in your mate's salary after the war													
a	3	6	19	19	22	14.7	3	6	17	17	20	13.3	
b	21	42	65	65	86	57.3	16	32	65	65	81	54.0	
c	23	46	16	16	39	26.0	28	56	16	16	44	29.4	
NR	3	6	--	--	3	2.0	3	6	2	2	5	3.3	
9. Decrease in your own salary after the war													
a	17	34	7	7	24	16.0	15	30	8	8	23	15.3	
b	28	56	61	61	89	59.4	27	54	62	62	89	59.3	
c	4	8	31	31	35	23.3	8	16	29	29	37	24.7	
NR	1	2	1	1	2	1.3	--	--	1	1	1	0.7	

Thirty-six per cent of the men would worry about the adequacy of their mates' income if they were to marry during the war; while 22% of the men would worry about their mates' income if they were to postpone marriage. (Table XXI, Part 5)

Fifty-four per cent of the students would give consideration to the adequacy of their mates' income, and 56% would give consideration to the adequacy of their own income if they were to marry during the war. (Table XXI, Parts 5 and 6)

Forty-eight per cent of the students would give consideration to the adequacy of their mates' income during the war, and 54.7% would give consideration to the

adequacy of their own income if they were postponing marriage until after the war. (Table XXI, Parts 5 and 6)

Sixty-eight per cent of the students would give consideration to saving for future needs if they were to marry during the war; while 70% would give consideration to saving for future needs if they were to postpone marriage until after the war. (Table XXI, Part 7)

Nineteen per cent of the women would worry about a decrease in their mates' salary after the war, and 34% of the men would worry about a decrease in their own salary after the war if they were to marry during the war period. (Table XXI, Parts 8 and 9)

Seventeen per cent of the women would worry about a decrease in their mates' salary, and 30% of the men would worry about a decrease in their own salary if they were postponing marriage until after the war. (Table XXI, Parts 8 and 9)

Need for employment and training after the war

Following each war there is a period of financial insecurity; and possibility for employment is usually of great concern to members of the armed forces who are returning to civilian life.

TABLE XXII

Students' Attitudes Toward Possibilities
for Employment after the War

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50						Women N=100						Total N=150					
If you marry during the war						If you marry after the war											
Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total							
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10. Possible gap (for the man) between war service and employment																	
a	19	38	30	30	49	32.7	18	36	25	25	43	28.7					
b	22	44	47	47	69	46.0	21	42	53	53	74	49.3					
c	8	16	9	9	17	11.3	11	22	8	8	19	12.7					
NR	1	2	14	14	15	10.0	--	--	14	14	14	9.3					
11. Need (by the man) for further training after the war																	
a	10	20	17	17	27	18.0	10	20	14	14	24	16.0					
b	29	58	57	57	86	57.4	32	64	60	60	92	61.3					
c	10	20	13	13	23	15.3	8	16	13	13	21	14.0					
NR	1	2	13	13	14	9.3	--	--	13	13	13	8.7					
12. Your mate finding permanent employment after the war																	
a	4	8	38	38	42	28.0	3	6	33	33	36	24.0					
b	15	30	48	48	63	42.0	17	34	55	55	72	48.0					
c	30	60	14	14	44	29.3	30	60	12	12	42	28.0					
NR	1	2	--	--	1	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	----					

TABLE XXII (Continued)

	If you marry during the war						If you marry after the war					
	Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
13. Finding permanent employment yourself after the war												
a	19	38	10	10	29	19.3	23	46	16	16	39	26.0
b	26	52	49	49	75	50.0	21	42	45	45	66	44.0
c	4	8	41	41	45	30.0	6	12	39	39	45	30.0
NR	1	2	--	--	1	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	----

Thirty-two per cent of the students would worry about a possible gap (for the man) between war service and employment, and 46% would give consideration to the situation if they were to marry during the war. Forty-nine per cent would give consideration to a possible gap (for the man) between war service and employment if they were to marry after the war. (Table XXII, Part 10)

Fifty-seven per cent of the students would give consideration to the man's need for further training after the war if they were to marry during the war period. Sixty-one per cent of the students would give consideration to the man's need for further training if they were to marry after the war. (Table XXII, Part 11)

Thirty-eight per cent of the women would worry about their mates finding permanent employment after the war, and 38% of the men would worry about finding employment for themselves after the war if they were to marry during

the war period. Thirty-three per cent of the women would worry about their mates finding permanent employment if they were to marry after the war, while 46% of the men would worry about finding permanent employment for themselves if they were to marry after the war. (Table XXII, Parts 12 and 13)

The men would worry very little (8% and 6%) about their mates or future mates finding employment after the war. (Table XXII, Part 12)

Students' Attitudes Concerning Housing

War tends to affect family mobility, and the concentration of the population in defense areas. Frequent moving, temporary living quarters, and high rents follow the displacement of family groups.

The college students included in this study were asked to record their attitudes toward housing problems and in doing so to assume they were to marry during the war.

Women students' attitudes toward living arrangements

When the husband is in the armed forces the problem of living arrangements confronts the wife. Frequently she must choose between living with parents or moving often to be near her mate.

TABLE XXIII

Attitudes of Women Students Toward Living
with Parents or Frequent Moving to be Near Mate

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
 - b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
 - c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
 - NR. No response to this situation.
-

If you marry during the war

Women

No. %

1. Having to live with your mate's parents after marriage

a	42	42.0
b	32	32.0
c	25	25.0
NR	1	1.0

2. Having to live with your own parents after marriage

a	34	34.0
b	40	40.0
c	24	24.0
NR	2	2.0

3. Moving frequently to be near your mate

a	13	13.0
b	62	62.0
c	24	24.0
NR	1	1.0

Forty-two per cent of the women students would worry about having to live with their mates' parents

after marriage, while 25% would give it no consideration.
(Table XXIII, Part 1)

Forty-two per cent of the women students would worry about having to live with their mates' parents after marriage, while 25% would give it no consideration.
(Table XXIII, Part 1)

Forty per cent would give the matter consideration and 34% would worry about living with their own parents.
(Table XXIII, Part 2) Since it was assumed that the man would be in the armed service, it would not be as if two families were living together.

Sixty-two per cent of the women would consider the possibility of having to move frequently to be near their mates, but only 13% would worry about moving. (Table XXIII, Part 3)

Living quarters, equipment, and furnishings

It is often difficult to find suitable living quarters; and restrictions on buying equipment and furnishings for a home because of a shortage of goods is an additional problem.

TABLE XXIV

Subjects' Attitudes Concerning Living Quarters
and also Equipment and Furnishings

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
 - b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
 - c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
 - NR. No response to this situation.
-

If you marry during the war

Men		Women		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

4. Finding temporary living quarters

a	9	18	8	8	17	11.3
b	34	68	69	69	103	68.7
c	7	14	22	22	29	19.3
NR	--	--	1	1	1	0.7

5. Buying a home

a	4	8	12	12	16	10.7
b	36	72	53	53	89	59.3
c	10	20	35	35	45	30.0

6. Restrictions on buying equipment and furnishings for a home because of shortage of goods

a	4	8	10	10	14	9.3
b	36	72	59	59	95	63.4
c	10	20	31	31	41	27.3

The students would worry very little over finding living quarters (11.3%), buying a home (10.7%), or buying equipment and furnishings (9.3%); but they would

consider all the situations carefully. Sixty-eight per cent of the students would give consideration to finding temporary living quarters, 59.3% would give consideration to buying a home, and 63.4% would give consideration to restrictions on buying equipment and furnishings if they were to marry during the war. (Table XXIV, Parts 4, 5, and 6)

Seventy-two per cent of the men would take into consideration the buying of a home and restrictions on buying equipment and furnishings. (Table XXIV, Parts 5 and 6)

Housing costs

High rents result from a housing shortage in defense areas; and, if separate living quarters must be maintained, housing costs must be considered.

TABLE XXV

College Students' Attitudes
Concerning Housing Costs

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50	Women N=100	Total N=150
----------	-------------	-------------

If you marry during the war

Men		Women		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

7. Meeting high rent prices around camps or defense work in order to be near each other

a	18	36	24	24	42	28.0
b	24	48	67	67	91	60.7
c	6	12	9	9	15	10.0
NR	2	4	--	--	2	1.3

8. Financing two living set-ups

a	24	48	34	34	58	38.7
b	20	40	56	56	76	50.6
c	6	12	10	10	16	10.7

More students (60.7%) would give consideration to having to meet high rent prices than would worry (29%) about it; but of those that would worry, 36% are men and 24% are women. (Table XXV, Part 7)

Thirty-eight per cent of the students would worry about financing two living set-ups, while one-half of the

students (50.6%) would give careful thought to the matter.
(Table XXV, Part 8)

Students' Attitudes Toward Family Responsibilities

Students in this study were asked to record their attitudes toward family responsibilities, and in doing so to assume they were to marry during the war. The following tables summarize student worries and considerations relative to the family.

A child and his care

The question frequently arises concerning the advisability of having children during a period of war because of abnormal family conditions.

TABLE XXVI

College Students' Attitudes Toward
a Child and His Care

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50 Women N=100 Total N=150

If you marry during the war

Men		Women		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

1. Having a child during the war

a	24	48	43	43	67	44.7
b	20	40	46	46	66	44.0
c	6	12	11	11	17	11.3

2. Financial responsibility of caring for a child

a	23	46	47	47	70	46.7
b	22	44	46	46	68	45.3
c	5	10	7	7	12	8.0

3. Loss of mother's salary if there is a child

a	14	28	47	47	61	40.7
b	19	38	43	43	62	41.3
c	17	34	10	10	27	18.0

4. Getting adequate help if the mother must work

a	21	42	31	31	52	34.6
b	22	44	59	59	81	54.0
c	7	14	9	9	16	10.7
NR	--	--	1	1	1	0.7

Forty-eight per cent of the men would worry about having a child during the war; whereas 43% of the women would worry about having a child. (Table XXVI, Part 1)

There is a fairly equal distribution of men (46%) and women (47%) with reference to those who would worry about the financial responsibility of caring for a child. (Table XXVI, Part 2)

More women (47%) than men (28%) would worry about the loss of the mother's salary if there was a child. Of the total group of students, 40.7% would worry and 41.3% would give consideration to loss of the mother's salary. (Table XXVI, Part 3)

Fifty-four per cent of the students would give consideration to the problem of adequate help if the mother must work. Of the 34.6% of the students who would worry about adequate help, 42% were men and 31% were women. (Table XXVI, Part 4)

Family adjustments

Following a period of strain and excitement that is associated with service in the armed forces, men will have a need for readjustment to family life. For the families left fatherless, there will be a need for an emotional adjustment between the mother and child.

TABLE XXVII

Subjects' Attitudes Toward Family Adjustments

Key used by subjects on the questionnaire:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.
- NR. No response to this situation.

Men N=50 Women N=100 Total N=150

If you marry during the war

Men		Women		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

5. Adjustments between the father and mother after a period of separation when there is a child

a	13	26	28	28	41	27.3
b	31	62	61	61	92	61.4
c	6	12	11	11	17	11.3

6. Adjustment between the father and child

a	12	24	23	23	35	23.3
b	31	62	60	60	91	60.7
c	7	14	17	17	24	16.0

7. Possibility of the child having to grow up without a father

a	28	56	63	63	91	60.7
b	19	38	33	33	52	34.6
c	3	6	4	4	7	4.7

Sixty-one per cent of the students would give careful thought to the need of adjustments between the father and mother after a period of separation. The men (62%) and women (61%) have shown practically the same reactions

with reference to this situation. (Table XXVII, Part 5)

Sixty per cent of the students would give consideration to the need for adjustment between the father and the child. The table shows a definite agreement between the men and women to this situation. (Table XXVII, Part 6)

Sixty per cent of the students would worry about the possibility of the child having to grow up without a father. The women (63%) would worry more than the men (56%) about this situation. (Table XXVII, Part 7)

Students' Comments Concerning Marriage Risks During War-Time

According to the raw data, 55% of the women and 56% of the men considered marriage during the war period worth the risks involved. Thirty-four per cent of the women and 38% of the men considered marriage during the war period not worth the risks; while 11% of the women and 6% of the men were undecided on the question.

Following are representative comments of students made in response to the question: "Do you consider marriage during the war period worth the risks involved?"

Comments of women considering marriage worth the risks involved.

1. "I believe that the couple should marry. They would always have the chance of having a completely happy married life and always a chance he would come back

from war. Even if he did not come back, she would always have the happy times they had together to remember. There also might be a child and she should be proud to bring the child of the man she loved into the world. As far as family adjustments after the war, I think they could be easily made with a little tolerance on both sides."

2. "If a young couple are truly in love, they should get married if the girl has a job or if the man has saved his money. They would be happy for a while, and if he were killed and the young wife had a baby, she would certainly be happy to know that there is someone on earth who will remind her of the man she loves. The child would comfort her, and it would remind her of her husband."
3. "To me it would be worth while, for a couple could have some life and happiness together. There will always be a chance of change in ideas and feelings, but it is worth taking a chance if the couple loves one another enough. They could adjust themselves in time. There is always a chance of the husband never coming back, or coming back crippled. The husband, if crippled, etc., may be embittered and hate pity, but the wife, if she is worth anything, can help her husband gain confidence and divert his attention to some hobby or work. If there is a child and the husband does not return--the wife has something that is part of him."

Comments of men considering marriage worth the risks involved.

1. "Marriage would keep the couple's feet on the ground, exert a stabilizing influence on their lives which, if they were not married, might be changed by a relaxing of high ideals. The wife can work and help support herself if necessary."
2. "I feel that a couple should have what happiness they can have before the husband has to leave for war. Moral ties help a husband through difficulties and keep him on the straight and narrow. If husband didn't return, financial aid will be given widow."
3. "I believe that the marriage of two people in love, if the man is going into war, seeks to give the man something to think and plan about while he is away;

something to live for and to fight for. Gives an added anchor to the affections of both to meet the pull of many abnormal conditions when both are separated. It would mean numerous adjustments, but the love and happiness shared by the two would outweigh most difficulties."

TABLE XXVIII

Students' Reasons for Considering Marriage
During War Worth the Risks Involved

	Men N=50		Women N=100		Total N=150	
	Men No.	%	Women No.	%	Total No.	%
1. Possibility of the man's death	4	8	4	4	8	5.3
2. The man's need for a wife if permanently injured	--	--	1	1	1	0.7
3. Marriage would help to keep high ideals	2	4	--	--	2	1.3
4. Adequate insurance for a wife and child if the man is killed	5	10	--	--	5	3.3
5. Money received in the armed service is adequate for a family	5	10	5	5	10	6.7
6. Wife could support herself	3	6	6	6	9	6.0
7. Marry now or never	4	8	1	1	5	3.3
8. Would have some happiness	11	22	29	29	40	26.7
9. Should marry, after a reasonable period of engagement, when really in love	5	10	31	31	36	24.0
10. Desire a child	4	8	5	5	9	6.0

The reasons given most often by students for considering marriage during war worth the risks involved are: some happiness (26.7%); should marry, after a reasonable period of engagement, when really in love (24%);

money is adequate (6.7%); wife could support herself (6%); and desire a child (6%).

Comments of women considering marriage not worth the risks involved.

1. "In most cases I feel it is better to wait since it is very hard for a girl to provide for herself and children or a child if such should arise. Often times, it is difficult for the husband to find employment immediately upon his return from the war. It would be much easier on him, therefore, if he had no one to worry about. It seems to me that a marriage would be more successful if people waited until more normal conditions existed than do during a period of war."
2. "So many of these marriages are 'rush' affairs and each person is grabbing for a little happiness. If the couple spend a short time of their married life together, it will be twice as hard to bear the separation. There is always the possibility of the death of the mate or permanent injury. The man in service not tied down by marriage will probably have less worries and can have more normal social contacts as can the unmarried woman. The war may change many attitudes and the couple will have to get acquainted with each other all over again and they may find they are not compatible. If a child is born during the father's absence, he will not lead a normal childhood and there will be many adjustments to make when the family is reconciled. The woman with a baby to care for cannot contribute her full energy to war production nor lead a normal motherhood. The birth population may decrease because of curtailment of marriages, but that will not be such a drastic result as having abnormal home conditions for the war babies."
3. "I believe that there are more definite risks in getting married during the war than if they waited because often the women unintentionally become dissatisfied with being alone for a long period of time. Also there is the danger of having a child that may not be welcome; or if it is, might eventually have no father left living to help bring it up in a normal home atmosphere. Often too, the man's ideals and viewpoints may change considerably while he is in the service."

Comments of men considering marriage not worth the risks involved.

1. "Marriage, if happy, is worth a great risk, but I think adjustment would be much easier if the two were not tied together. Each of the mates especially the man is going to be greatly changed and I think a gradual reunion would be more conducive to the adjustment than being tied together."
2. "If married during war, there is always the possibility that the man will not come back. This would make a great hardship on the widow. No time for adjustments during the early marriage usually. Everyone is under a strain. Cannot weigh balances correctly."
3. "Harder for couple to separate after marriage than before. Always chance of pregnancy which would be harder on wife alone to have to face parenthood. Children need father. May be a burden of a cripple on the wife. War may change the husband. War income not very high."

XXIX

Students' Reasons for Considering Marriage
During War Not Worth the Risks Involved

	Men N=50		Women N=100		Total N=150	
	Men No.	%	Women No.	%	Total No.	%
1. Possibility of the man's death	13	26	11	11	24	16.0
2. Danger of permanent injury to the man	8	16	9	9	17	11.3
3. Changing ideas and ideals	5	10	15	15	20	13.3
4. No time for adjustments before the man is called into the armed service	4	8	11	11	15	10.0
5. No social life if the man is in the armed service	--	--	3	3	3	2.0
6. Little chance for home life	4	8	6	6	10	6.7
7. More worries if married	2	4	3	3	5	3.3
8. Changing economic conditions	4	8	6	6	10	6.7
9. Possibility of an unwanted child	4	8	16	16	20	13.3

The reasons given most often by students for considering marriage during war not worth the risks involved are: possibility of the man's death (16%), changing ideas and ideals (13.3%), possibility of an unwanted child (13.3%), danger of permanent injury to the man (11.3%), and no time for adjustments before the man is called into the service (10%).

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Problem

The problem may be stated as follows: To determine college students' attitudes toward marriage during the war period.

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

1. What are the attitudes of college students toward health and also social, financial, housing, and family responsibilities if they marry during the war period?
2. Are their attitudes and worries the same if they postpone marriage until after the war?
3. Are there marked differences in the attitudes of college men and women toward marriage during war time?
4. Do college students consider marriage during war time worth the risks involved?
5. Are there certain factors in the background of the students which influence their attitudes toward marriage?

Securing the Data

Because of the very personal nature of the questions asked, an unsigned questionnaire was used as the method for gathering data concerning the attitudes of college students.

The questionnaire (see Appendix) was divided into two parts as follows: (1) general information, which was included to give an autobiographical picture of the subject; and (2) specific information concerning health, and also, social, financial, housing, and family responsibilities. The students were told to assume that they would be separated from their mates because of the man's service with the armed forces. Before each statement listed, three possible reactions were suggested in order that the subject might check his response in the degree most nearly describing his attitude if he were to marry during the war. After each situation listed under health, social, and financial, there were also three possible reactions in order that the subject might check his response in the degree most nearly describing his attitude if he were to postpone marriage until after the war. Responses were not called for under housing and family if marriage was postponed until after the war as the author felt these responses would not be of immediate

concern. Following the specific information section of the questionnaire, the students were asked to answer and comment on the following question: "Do you consider marriage during the war period worth the risks involved?"

Results

General information concerning the background of subjects

Of the one hundred and fifty students in this study, fifty were men and one hundred were women. Two-thirds of the students had upper-division standing. All but three of the subjects were within the normal age range (18 to 24) for college students. The students from schools other than Home Economics were taking an elective course in the School of Home Economics at the time this study was made.

Eighty-seven per cent of the one hundred and sixteen students, whose parents were living, indicated that their parents were living together happily. Ninety-seven per cent of the mother-student relationships were happy; whereas ninety-four per cent of the father-student relationships were happy. It is interesting to note that although 98% of the students desire to marry, there are 14.7% that have not thought about the effect of war on marriage. Sixty-four per cent of the men and 27% of the women earn over one-half of their college expenses.

Student attitudes toward health

Sixty-four per cent of the students would worry about their mates contracting communicable diseases, and 41% would worry about contracting communicable diseases themselves if they were to marry during the war. Less than one-third (33.3% and 28.0%) of the students would worry about their mates or themselves contracting communicable diseases if they were to postpone marriage.

The men would worry more about their mates (54%) and themselves (52%) contracting venereal disease than the women would worry about their mates (49%) and themselves (41%). One-fourth (22.7% and 26.7%) of the students would neither give consideration to nor worry about their mates contracting venereal disease. One-third (31.3% and 34.7%) of the students would not worry about contracting venereal disease themselves.

Sixty-four per cent of the women would worry about their mates receiving a permanent injury if they were to marry; whereas 49% would worry if they were to postpone marriage. The men would give this matter more consideration than worry. The men would be more worried about receiving a permanent injury themselves than would the women although the total group was quite evenly divided among worries (33.3%), considerations (37.4%), and neither considerations nor worries (27.3%). Forty-five

per cent of the students would consider the possibility of a permanent injury to themselves if they were postponing marriage.

The number of students worrying about a permanent injury or shell-shock to their mate, if they were to marry during the war, is almost identical (55.3% and 53.3%).

Over one-half (52% and 62.7%) of the students would give careful thought to the question of their mates receiving adequate medical care. A very similar rating (57.4% and 58.0%) was given by students to the receiving of adequate medical care for themselves, whether marrying or postponing marriage.

A comparatively small per cent (18.7% and 13.4%) would worry about their mates burdening them because of need of physical or psychic nursing. Forty-four per cent of the students would worry about burdening their mates if they were married and in need of physical or psychic nursing. Forty per cent would give consideration to the possibility of burdening their mates if postponing marriage until after the war. This is interesting to note because of the fact that although only 8% of the students signify that they would feel bound by an engagement if attitudes change, 40% would give consideration to the possibility of burdening their mate if they were

in need of physical or psychic nursing.

Sixty-two per cent and 52.7% of the students would worry about their mates' death. The women show almost twice as much concern over their mates' death as the men. Forty-six per cent of the students would not worry about their own death.

Students attitudes toward social problems

Fifty per cent of the men would give consideration to the possibility of overseas duty if they were to marry during the war; while 69% of the women would worry about their mates being sent overseas. Fifty-two per cent of the men would not worry about overseas duty if they were to marry after the war. Over one-half (57%) of the women would worry about their mates being sent overseas although they were postponing marriage until after the war.

Forty-five per cent of the subjects would consider the possibility of their mates being able to hold their affection through letters, while 42.7% would give it no consideration. The students would be slightly more concerned over holding their mates' affection through letters, although only 18% would worry about it. Over one-half (55.3% and 53.3%) of the students would give consideration to the possibility of their mates holding their affection and holding their mates' affection through letters if they were to marry after the war. Sixty-seven per cent would

worry about lack of communication with their mates if they were married.

Twice as many (43.3% to 21.3%) of the students would worry about their mates' loneliness as would worry about their own loneliness because of separation if they were married.

The students' opinions concerning the possibility of their mates' attraction to another person were quite evenly distributed among worries (28.6%), considerations (40%), and neither worries nor considerations (30.7%) if they were to marry during the war.

The students' attitudes concerning their mates' loss of confidence in them if they were to marry during the war period are evenly distributed. Forty-one per cent of the students would give consideration to their mates' loss of confidence in them if they were to postpone marriage.

Thirty-six per cent of the students would worry about their mates' loss of affection for them if they were married; and 32.7% would worry about the situation if they were to postpone marriage. Forty-one per cent of the students would give consideration to loss of affection for their mates if they were to marry during the war. Forty-nine per cent of the students would give consideration to loss of affection for their mates if

they were to postpone marriage.

Fewer men (16%) than women (27%) would worry about their mates' ideals and tastes changing if they were to marry during war-time. Only 10% of the students would worry about their own ideals and tastes changing if they were married. Sixty-four per cent of the men and 60% of the women would either worry about or give consideration to the possibility of their ideals and tastes changing if they were to marry during the war. Thirty-nine per cent of the students would give no consideration to their own ideals and tastes changing if they were postponing marriage.

Students' attitudes toward financial problems

If they were to marry during the war, ten per cent of the students would worry about their mates and 12% of the students would worry about themselves completing college training before marriage.

Twenty-nine per cent of the women would worry about their mates being unable to secure work and 56% of the men would worry about being unable to secure work themselves if they married during the war.

Fifty-four per cent of the students would give consideration to the adequacy of their mates' income, and 56% would give consideration to the adequacy of their own income if they were to marry during the war. Forty-

eight per cent of the students would give consideration to the adequacy of their mates' income during the war, and 54.7% would give consideration to the adequacy of their own income if they were postponing marriage until after the war.

Sixty-eight per cent of the students would give consideration to saving for future needs if they were to marry during the war; while 70% would give consideration to saving for future needs if they were to postpone marriage until after the war.

Nineteen per cent of the women would worry about a decrease in their mates' salary after the war, and 34% of the men would worry about a decrease in their own salary after the war if they were to marry during the war period. Seventeen per cent of the women would worry about a decrease in their mates' salary, and 30% of the men would worry about a decrease in their own salary if they were postponing marriage until after the war.

Thirty-two per cent of the students would worry about a possible gap (for the man) between war service and employment if they were to marry during the war. Forty-nine per cent would give consideration to a possible gap (for the man) between war service and employment if they were to marry after the war. Fifty-seven per cent of the students would give consideration to the man's need for further training after the war if they were

to marry during the war period; whereas 61% of the students would give consideration to the man's need for further training if they were to marry after the war.

Thirty-eight per cent of the women would worry about their mates finding permanent employment after the war, and 38% of the men would worry about finding employment for themselves after the war if they were to marry during the war period. Thirty-three per cent of the women would worry about their mates finding permanent employment if they were to marry after the war, while 46% of the men would worry about finding permanent employment for themselves if they were to marry after the war.

Students' attitudes concerning housing

Forty-two per cent of the women students would worry about having to live with their mates' parents after marriage; and 34% would worry about having to live with their own parents after marriage. Sixty-two per cent of the women would consider the possibility of having to move frequently to be near their mates, but only 13% would worry about moving.

The students would worry very little over finding living quarters (11.3%), buying a home (10.7%), or buying equipment and furnishings (9.3%); but they would consider all the situations carefully. Seventy-two per cent of the men would take into consideration the buying

of a home and restrictions on buying equipment and furnishings. More students (60.7%) would give consideration to having to meet high rent prices than would worry (28%) about the situation. Thirty-eight per cent of the students would worry about financing two living set-ups.

Students' attitudes toward family responsibilities

Forty-eight per cent of the men and 43% of the women would worry about having a child during the war; while 46% of the men and 47% of the women would worry about the financial responsibility of caring for a child. More women (47%) than men (28%) would worry about the loss of the mothers' salary if there was a child; and 34.6% of the students would worry about adequate help if the mother must work.

Sixty-one per cent of the students would give careful thought to the need of adjustments between the father and mother after a period of separation. Sixty per cent of the students would give consideration to the need for adjustment between the father and the child. Sixty per cent of the students would worry about the possibility of the child having to grow up without a father.

Students' comments concerning marriage risks during war-time

The reasons given most often by students for considering marriage during war worth the risks involved

are: some happiness (26.7%); should marry, after a reasonable period of engagement, when really in love (24%); money is adequate (6.7%); wife could support herself (6%); and desire a child (6%).

The reasons given most often by students for considering marriage not worth the risks involved are: possibility of the man's death (16%), changing ideas and ideals (13.3%), possibility of an unwanted child (13.3%), danger of permanent injury to the man (11.3%), and no time for adjustments before the man is called in to the armed service (10%).

Suggestions for Further Study

Further studies concerning marriage during war-time might include the following:

1. A study of attitudes (such as this study) of out-of-school youth toward marriage during war-time.
2. A study of high school students' attitudes toward war marriages.
3. Case studies of the adjustments made by young people who marry during the war period compared with the adjustment of those who postpone marriage until after the war.
4. Case studies of the adjustment of women, that work during the war period, to their role in the home when their husband returns.

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QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING MARRIAGE DURING WARTIME

The purpose of this study is to determine and better understand some of the considerations and worries college students have concerning marriage during wartime.

General suggestions:

The term "mate" is used in the questionnaire meaning prospective husband or wife.

Do not sign your name.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Instructions:

Fill in blanks or check (x) questions. Comment if necessary to clarify responses.

Sex ____ Year in college ____ School ____ Age ____ Ages of
 brothers ____ Ages of sisters ____ Father living? Yes ____
 No ____ Parents living together happily? Yes ____ No ____
 Parents separated? Yes ____ No ____ Your relationship to
 mother. Happy? Yes ____ No ____ Your relationship to
 father. Happy? Yes ____ No ____ Engaged? Yes ____ No ____
 If not engaged, do you desire to marry? Yes ____ No ____
 Have you thought seriously of how the war may affect your
 plans for marriage and a home?..... Yes ____ No ____
 Would you feel bound by an engagement to enter into
 marriage if changes in attitude brought about by war con-
 ditions made you less congenial?..... Yes ____ No ____

To what extent are you now self-supporting? 100 ____

75 ____ 50 ____ 25 ____ 0 ____%

Do you expect to be self-supporting upon completion of your college training?..... Yes ____ No ____

Do you expect to complete your college training without interruption by work or armed service? Yes ____ No ____

If you are called into the armed service what rank and approximate salary would you receive? (Men answer)

Rank _____ Approximate salary per month _____

Have you had or are you now taking a college course in family relationships? Yes ____ No ____

Have you had a high school course in family relationships? Yes ____ No ____

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Rate each of the following suggested situations as if you were engaged and making a decision for or against marriage during the war period. Assume that you and your mate will be separated because of service in the armed forces.

General suggestions:

The term "consideration" as used in the questionnaire means careful thought or deliberation.

The term "worry" as used in the questionnaire means to feel uneasy or anxious.

Instructions:

In Column I indicate your reactions as if you were to marry during the war period. In Column II indicate your reactions as if you were to postpone marriage until after the war. Encircle in both Column I and Column II the letter that most closely corresponds to your opinion,

using the following code:

- a. You would worry about this situation.
- b. You would give consideration to but not worry about this situation.
- c. You would neither give consideration to nor worry about this situation.

Example:

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
<u>If you were to marry during the war period</u>	<u>If you were to postpone marriage until after the war</u>
1. Your mate contracting communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis, malaria, etc.).....	
(a)b c	a(b)c

The encircled letter in Column I indicates that you would worry about your mate contracting communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis, malaria, etc.) if you were to marry during the war period. The encircled letter in Column II indicates that you would give consideration to but not worry about your mate contracting communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis, malaria, etc.) if you were to postpone marriage until after the war.

HEALTH

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
<u>If you were to marry during the war period</u>	<u>If you were to postpone marriage until after the war</u>
1. Your mate contracting communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis, malaria, etc.)	
a b c	a b c
2. Contracting communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis, malaria, etc.)	
a b c	a b c
3. Your mate contracting venereal disease.....	
a b c	a b c
4. Contracting venereal disease your-	
a b c	a b c

HEALTH (Continued)

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>	
<u>If you were to marry during the war period</u>		<u>If you were to postpone marriage until after the war</u>	
a b c	5. Your mate receiving a permanent injury.....	a b c	
a b c	6. Receiving a permanent injury yourself	a b c	
a b c	7. Your mate being shell-shocked	a b c	
a b c	8. Being shell-shocked yourself.....	a b c	
a b c	9. Your mate receiving adequate medical care	a b c	
a b c	10. Receiving adequate medical care yourself.....	a b c	
a b c	11. Your mate burdening you because of need of physical or psychic nursing	a b c	
a b c	12. Burdening your mate because of physical or psychic nursing	a b c	
a b c	13. Your mate's death	a b c	
a b c	14. Your own death	a b c	

SOCIAL

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>	
<u>If you were to marry during the war period</u>		<u>If you were to postpone marriage until after the war</u>	
a b c	1. Your mate being sent overseas (women answer)	a b c	
a b c	2. Being sent overseas (men answer)	a b c	
a b c	3. Your mate holding your affection through letters	a b c	
a b c	4. Holding your mate's affection through letters	a b c	
a b c	5. Lack of communication with your mate	a b c	
a b c	6. Your mate's loneliness because of separation	a b c	
a b c	7. Your own loneliness because of separation	a b c	

SOCIAL (Continued)

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>	
<u>If you were to marry</u>		<u>If you were to postpone</u>	
<u>during the war period</u>		<u>marriage until after the war</u>	
	8. Your mate's attraction to someone that he (or she) could be with	a b c	
a b c	9. Your attraction to someone that you could be with	a b c	
a b c	10. Your mate's loss of confidence in you	a b c	
a b c	11. Loss of confidence in your mate	a b c	
a b c	12. Your mate's loss of affection for you	a b c	
a b c	13. Loss of affection for your mate	a b c	
a b c	14. Your mate's ideals and tastes changing	a b c	
a b c	15. Your ideals and tastes changing	a b c	

FINANCIAL

a b c	1. Your mate completing college training before you marry	a b c
a b c	2. Completing college training before you marry	a b c
a b c	3. Your mate being unable to secure work before you marry	a b c
a b c	4. Being unable to secure work before you marry	a b c
a b c	5. Adequacy of your mate's income during the war	a b c
a b c	6. Adequacy of your own income during the war	a b c
a b c	7. Saving for future needs	a b c
a b c	8. Decrease in your mate's salary after the war	a b c
a b c	9. Decrease in your own salary after the war	a b c
a b c	10. Possible gap (for the man) between war service and employment	a b c

FINANCIAL (Continued)

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>	
<u>If you were to marry</u>		<u>If you were to postpone</u>	
<u>during the war period</u>		<u>marriage until after the war</u>	
	11. Need (by the man) for further		
a b c	training after the war	a b c	
	12. Your mate finding permanent		
a b c	employment after the war	a b c	
	13. Finding permanent employment		
a b c	yourself after the war	a b c	

HOUSING

		<u>Column II</u>	
		<u>No response</u>	
	1. Having to live with your mate's		
a b c	parents after marriage. (<u>Women answer</u>)..		
	2. Having to live with your own parents		
a b c	after marriage. (<u>Women answer</u>).....		
	3. Moving frequently in order to be		
a b c	near your mate. (<u>Women answer</u>).....		
a b c	4. Finding temporary living quarters.....		
a b c	5. Buying a home		
	6. Restrictions on buying equipment		
	and furnishings for a home because		
a b c	of shortage of goods.....		
	7. Meeting high rent prices around		
	camps or defense work in order		
a b c	to be near each other.....		
a b c	8. Financing two living set-ups.....		

FAMILY

a b c	1. Having a child during the war.....		
	2. Financial responsibility of		
a b c	caring for a child.....		
	3. Loss of mother's salary if there		
a b c	is a child.....		
	4. Getting adequate help if the		
a b c	mother must work.....		
	5. Adjustments between the father		
	and mother after a period of		
a b c	separation when there is a child.....		

FAMILY (Continued)

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
<u>If you were to marry</u>		<u>No response</u>
<u>during the war period</u>		
	6. Adjustments between the	
a b c	father and the child	
	7. Possibility of the child	
	having to grow up without a	
a b c	father	

Do you consider marriage during the war period worth the risks involved? Yes ☐ No ☐ If answer is "yes" state your reasons for believing that a young couple should marry during the war period. If answer is "no" state your reasons for believing that a young couple should defer marriage until after the war.