

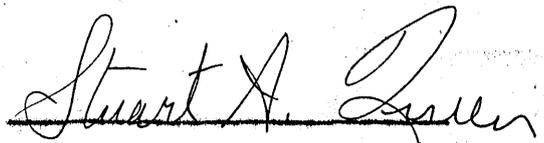
ATTITUDES OF COLLEGE MEN  
TOWARD CAREERS FOR WIVES

by

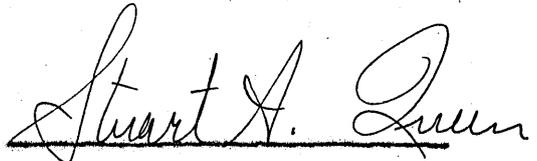
Earl S. Bellman, A. B.  
Friends University  
Wichita, Kansas, 1926

Submitted to the Department  
of Sociology and the Faculty  
of the Graduate School of the  
University of Kansas in partial  
fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of Master of Arts.

Approved by:



Instructor in Charge



Head of the Department

September, 1929.

# I

## INTRODUCTION -- THE PROBLEM

"The Woman's Place" is not an absolute term. The relationships of women to the division of labor both in the home and in Society at large have varied not a little from century to century within any one culture, and the variation is perhaps even more marked when one moves from culture group to culture group. If one includes in his analysis even a fair sampling from the known variations there seems to be almost no definite or universal meaning for the term "Woman's Place". The once fairly current idea that there is a natural-universal-God-ordained position for women seems to be losing ground from the standpoint of scientific research. Nor does it seem likely that such vague statements as "woman's place is in the home", or that "woman always has been and always will be inferior to man" can do very much to stem the tide or to put "women back in their place".

On the other hand it is true that the place and function of the majority of the women in a given society at a given time is usually fairly definitely dictated by the folk-ways, the mores, and the laws. This dictation may be so rigid and may continue with so little variation

over such a long period of time that it never occurs to any large number of persons of that particular culture that there can be any question concerning the "ultimate source and sanction". This is especially true where the isolation is relatively great and the social change is relatively small.

If the contemporary culture of industrialized western nations be examined one finds a completely different picture -- almost no isolation and a very rapid rate of social change. Within the past month the Graf Zeppelin has broken all records -- encircling the globe in less than three weeks. Man can now go six miles a minute, and his spoken word can be heard on the opposite side of the world. Isolation is disappearing so rapidly and the rate of culture change is so great that one may be permitted to wonder if any period of human history has ever seen the culture pattern so disturbed. Culture traits and complexes are springing up almost over night and growing at such an amazing rate that they tend to uproot the formerly accepted complexes and to destroy the pattern of the past.

Few of our social institutions have been more affected by this rapid change in recent years than has the family and its accompanying division of labor between husband and wife. There is little in common between the home of fifty years ago and the urban home of today.

Even the house itself has changed; almost half of its rooms have disappeared. Many of the economic functions of the home have been taken over by industrial concerns and service agencies, so that the wife as a house keeper is losing her importance in the economic system as a producer.

To realize this clearly one has only to visualize the vast difference between modern urban apartment keeping and the house keeping of half a century ago. Today a pushed button turns on the electric light; formerly there were lamps to clean and fill, and wicks to trim. Today a turned faucet releases hot or cold water displacing the pump or the well and the carrying of water. Consider in like manner the washing, ironing and making of clothing; the producing, preserving, preparing and keeping of foods; the cleaning of the house; the disposal of waste; the making and tending of the fire. There indeed was a time when the home could not exist in the mere physical sense without someone to make it "from sun to sun". This most profound change has its roots, of course, in the industrial revolution.

Important as is the economic aspect of this shifting in modern home life, one must not under-rate other factors of prime importance. The past century has seen a profound tendency toward democracy and the ideals and concepts involved have made strong inroads upon all

established systems of domination-subordination. It is only logical that the man-woman relationship should have felt this impact. Moreover recent scientific investigations have been discrediting extreme theories concerning man's innate biological and mental superiority to woman. Moral concepts, especially those justifying the "double standard", have been weakened by constant questioning. Most important of all, perhaps, is the fact that women are actually leaving old fields and entering new ones, and the accumulation of these innovations seems to be ever accentuating the rate of change.

Whether or not one likes it our folk-ways, mores, and laws concerning "woman's place" seem to be giving way because of basic inadequacy in the present situation. There is a definite cultural lag in this field. Adjustments, attitudes, divisions of labor, taboos, and social sanctions concerning marriage which were adequate to a former period seem to some students of the problem to be as out of place as a dress suit in the harvest fields.

To many sincere people the present "chaos" calls for a return to the "old virtues". The whole issue is a moral one and society can only be saved when people get back to the tried and true ways of the past. To one taking a sociological view of the situation the important questions center about the social processes involved, the conditioning factors, and the probable direction and rate

of new tendencies and adjustments. In short -- social change is in evidence. What is involved and where does it seem to be going? Moreover, can scientific knowledge be obtained which will help man to participate wisely in those processes through which the culture pattern strains toward equilibrium?

### The Problem of this Study

This study concerns itself specifically with the attitudes of unmarried college men toward the division of labor in marriage, and toward the married woman who wants to follow a career when it is not an economic necessity. That some women have to earn a living has been largely accepted, but that wives whose husbands are economically successful are justified in pursuing independent careers is not so universally conceded. Yet there are non-economic urges which play a large part in the lives of an increasingly large number of educated, capable women who are seeking both marriage and a career. Is it possible to make such a combination successfully? And if so, what are the essential requirements which must be met?

Tentative answers to these questions are given by Virginia MacMakin Collier<sup>1</sup> in a case by case study of

---

1. Collier, Virginia M. "Marriage and Careers"  
The Channel Bookshop, New York, 1926.

one hundred married women with careers made for the Bureau of Vocational Information in 1926. Her study indicates that both marriage and careers can be decidedly successful under certain conditions. We quote from her conclusions:

"We have taken an excursion into the lives of one hundred women. What discoveries have been made? It has been discovered that a woman can hold a job, a full time, well-paid job, and run a comfortable, contented, happy home besides.

"There are four important, almost necessary elements in the situation. They are (1) sympathetic co-operation from the husband, (2) good health, (3) good training and experience before marriage, and (4) short or flexible hours of work. There is a better chance of securing and holding a job in a large city; nevertheless a limited number of opportunities exist in the small town."<sup>2</sup>

It is particularly pertinent to our study that "sympathetic co-operation from the husband" is ranked first. Further quotation will show just how important this element is considered by the wives themselves and by the investigator.

"The interviewer's general question was, 'How do you do it?' 'The answer is my husband' was the unsolicited, opening remark in interview after interview. Here are some variants of the same expression: 'It is my husband's belief that keeps me going'. 'I couldn't do it if it were not for my husband'. 'A husband's willingness for his wife to have a personal life is absolutely essential'. 'The husband's

---

2. Ibid, p. 113.

favorable attitude of mind is indispensable to a successful working out of the combination'.

"The qualifying adjective most frequently applied to the husbands is 'wonderful'. 'B is wonderful. He doesn't care if I am placing orphan children or giving French lessons so long as I am happy.'

"There is plenty of evidence from both the wives and husbands interviewed that they, the husbands, want their individual wives to be happy and consider that the main issue."<sup>3</sup>

"Furthermore, according to their own testimony, some of these husbands feel cheated if the painters and editors and efficient executives they married turn into dish-washers and cooks and dust-chasers. After all, companionship is one of the keystones of successful family life and what a man found companionable in a woman before marriage he is likely to continue to look for in her. Besides, men are accustomed to assay values. This study provides a record of more than one man who disapproves of the social waste in scrapping his wife's training and skill."<sup>4</sup>

"According to their own or their wives' testimony, 86 out of the 100 husbands represented in this study entertain a decidedly favorable attitude toward the wife's working. An attitude so favorable that it can be described as enthusiastic is held by 26 of the 86 men. Of the remaining 14 only one was found definitely to oppose his wife's work. His opposition, however, is directed against the kind of work she does and not against the fact that she does something in addition to her home jobs."<sup>5</sup>

In the concluding paragraph is found the heart of this analysis of 100 selected cases of women who were successfully combining a career and marriage.

---

3. Ibid, pp. 81-82.

4. Ibid, p. 84.

5. Ibid, p. 85.

"From all the evidence gathered, two things stand out with striking clearness. The first is that happiness is the chief result from this extra-activity of woman; happiness for those she loves and cherishes. The second is, that this study of one hundred women has turned out to be a study of one hundred men as well. As a matter of fact, for each woman who is successfully making the combination of work and children and home, one must count another, the husband, who not only backs her with his experimental, objective, and sympathetic point of view, but who, many times, takes his turn too, at the domestic chores."<sup>6</sup>

On the other hand, it is common knowledge that not all women who attempt to combine marriage and a career are successful. Although no study is known to the author which reveals just how large a part antagonistic attitudes on the part of the husband play in such failures, observation, press reports, and literature upon the subject seem to indicate that the husband's attitude is a large factor, indeed.

If an increasing number of women are to combine marriage and a career successfully it seems obvious that there must be an increasing number of potential husbands whose attitudes are relatively favorable or at least tolerant. Does such a group of potential husbands exist? and if so, what are their characteristics? To throw some light upon these questions then becomes the heart of this study.

---

6. Ibid, p. 121.

## II

### SCOPE OF THE STUDY

It was decided to limit the field of intensive study to unmarried college men for two reasons:

1. This group was most accessible.
2. It is from this group that a large percent of the husbands of women wishing to combine marriage and careers will come.

Be it noted again that the interest in this thesis centers about careers for women and not about jobs where the impelling motive is merely economic.

The methods used to gain insight, of course, were broader than the specific field. For six years the writer has had a lively interest in this general problem. He knows rather intimately some two score couples who are attempting to combine a career for the wife with their marriage. The geographic location of these couples ranges from coast to coast. Moreover, his wife and he have been experimenting with the problem during their three years of married life.

During this six year period there has been wide opportunity to discuss with many individuals of both sexes the problems, attitudes, and factors involved. Moreover, the problem has been discussed in about a

dozen classes in Sociology which the writer has taught in the University of Maryland. Specifically in four classes of about thirty students each, a section of the course covering six class sessions was given over to a discussion and analysis of the reaction of students to the questionnaire which has been used as a basis of this study.

The insight gained from these sources cannot be stated statistically, but it has been invaluable in the making of the questionnaire and in the evaluating of compiled answers.

The intensive study has been limited to a questionnaire taken by 295 unmarried college men. The questionnaire and the technique of administration will be discussed elsewhere. The group co-operating in the study will be discussed here.

During the summer and fall of 1927 eighty-five students at the University of Kansas filled out questionnaires under the direction of Professors Stuart A. Queen, Seba Eldridge, Donald Marsh and Carrol Clark, all of the Department of Sociology. During the spring of 1928 ten more were secured by Professor Queen.

In the fall of 1927 Professor O. B. Baldwin secured 25 questionnaires at Friends University, Wichita, Kansas.

In the spring of 1928 the writer, as instructor in Sociology at the University of Maryland, secured 175

filled out schedules. In the final compilation it was found possible to use 288 of the questionnaires secured, only seven being discarded because of incomplete marking.

Thus the period covering in administering the questionnaire was about 8 months; from the fall of 1927 to the spring of 1928. The five persons who co-operated with the author in giving the schedule were all persons of wide experience in the technique of administering such studies.

Upon analyzing the 288 questionnaires certain biographical data were compiled which throw considerable light upon the composition of the group studied. It seems well to present this bird's eye picture now in order that the reader may more clearly visualize the actual scope of this study.

All of the 288 persons were unmarried male resident students of full collegiate rank in the following institutions:

TABLE I

Distribution of Group in Universities	
University of Maryland - -----	171
University of Kansas -----	92
Friends University -----	25
Total -----	288

The collegiate rank of these students covered the

following range:

TABLE II

Distribution of Group in College Classes

Not Indicated	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Graduate
39	72	57	57	47	16

The major course of study was indicated by 240 persons.

TABLE III

Distribution of Group as to Major Subject  
Basis of 240 persons marking

Engineering -----	52 <sup>1</sup>	Physical Sciences ----	16
Economics -----	29	Education -----	11
Sociology -----	9	Biology -----	6
Other Soc. Sciences -	31	Journalism -----	6
Mathematics -----	19	Medicine -----	5
Business -----	18	Physical Education ---	3
Law -----	18	Agriculture -----	1
Languages -----	16		

---

1. The predominance of Engineers is due to the fact that a large number of the questionnaires secured at the U. of Maryland were secured in the Social Science classes. These classes contain a high percent of students from the College of Engineering because that college recommends the Social Science course to its students as one counting toward the required minimum hours in the curriculum of Arts and Science.

The students studied were almost uniformly of the "white" race, there being only four negroes and three Filipinos.

The age of the group ranges from 16 to 38 with the average age approximately 20 years. The following table indicates the distribution:

TABLE IV

Age Distribution of the Group

Age	Number of Persons
16 -----	1
17 -----	24
18 -----	51
19 -----	54
20 -----	57
21 -----	45
22 -----	30
23 -----	9
24 -----	8
25 -----	3
26 -----	2
28 -----	1
31 -----	1
38 -----	1

Most of the persons studied were born in the states

where the questionnaires were given, i.e. in Kansas and Maryland. However, there is considerable scattering throughout the country, as well as representation from foreign countries. This is indicated by Table V.

TABLE V

Distribution by State of Birth  
Basis of 284 persons who indicated

Maryland -----	90	California -----	2
Kansas -----	80	North Carolina -----	2
D. of Columbia ----	25	New Hampshire -----	1
Missouri -----	17	Wisconsin -----	1
New York -----	10	South Dakota -----	1
Pennsylvania -----	8	West Virginia -----	1
Illinois -----	7	Georgia -----	1
Virginia -----	6	Oregon -----	1
New Jersey -----	4	Minnesota -----	1
Ohio -----	4	Massachusetts -----	1
Connecticut -----	3	Nevada -----	1
Oklahoma -----	3	North Dakota -----	1
Iowa -----	3	Nebraska -----	1

Foreign

Philippines -----	4
Russia -----	2
Australia -----	1
Mexico -----	1
Ecuador -----	1

The approximate size of the community in which these students spent their teen age years is indicated by Table VI.

TABLE VI

Approximate Size of the Community in Which  
Teen Age Years Were Spent

Basis of 278 persons

100 or under	1,000	4,000	20,000	100,000	500,000 or over
22	38	55	40	30	93

The occupation or profession of the father is roughly indicated by the following table:

TABLE VII

Occupations of Father  
Basis of 278 persons

Agricultural -----	46
Artisan and Clerical ---	54
Business -----	110
Professional -----	63

On the whole, the group studied is probably a fairly average group of unmarried male college students. It is admittedly restricted in number and in geographic distribution. The conclusions must be interpreted in the

light of this fact.

The group does not represent a perfect sample of American college students, nor does the author feel that his findings can be taken as typical of all college students. He claims only that this particular technique applied to this particular group of persons shows certain results.

Note: The tables given above are not all based on 288 responses. Where a smaller number is indicated the reason is that some persons failed to answer the particular question.

### III

#### THE TECHNIQUE

One of the questionnaires used in this study will be found bound into the thesis following this page.<sup>1</sup> The reasons for including each section of this questionnaire will be presented along with the analysis of the findings for that section. Concerning the make up in general, it will be noted that :

1. No title was given to the questionnaire in order to minimize the possibility of pre-formed judgments' influencing the marking.
2. Each of the major sections stands completely on its own feet, and could be answered just as intelligently if it were removed from the body of the questionnaire.
3. There is no logical grouping in the arrangement

---

1. The questionnaire as actually used was 12 inches long, while the exhibit herein contained has been trimmed to 11 inches, destroying the evenness of the border and lending a crowded appearance to the page. The expense of printing the questionnaire was more than justified. The clearness and neatness seemed to call forth a favorable response on the part of those who filled it out. More care, perhaps, was exercised and greater accuracy was possible because all columns were perfectly aligned, and there were no "sections which failed to mimeograph plainly". Moreover the ease and accuracy of tabulation was greatly facilitated.

Assuming a possible occurrence of each of the following items sometime during marriage, place an X in column I if you would expect to perform this function yourself; in column II if you would expect to share its performance with the wife; or in column III if you would expect the wife to perform the function. Assume there are no servants; place an X in One of the columns following EACH item.

	Column I	Column II	Column III
1 2 3 4 5 Making vegetable garden.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Washing clothing.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Ironing clothing.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Caring for lawn.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Planning meals.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Cooking food.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Washing windows.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Feeding children.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Answering children's questions.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Mending clothing.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Washing automobile.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Doing dishes.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Setting table.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Bathing children.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Making flower garden.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Beating rugs.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Making beds.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Attending furnace.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Dressing children.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Purchasing household supplies.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Playing with & amusing children.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Sweeping house.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Dusting furniture.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Repairing "things about the place".....			
1 2 3 4 5 Caring for sick children.....			
1 2 3 4 5 Repairing automobile.....			

1. Which of the above (supposing a sufficient income) would you prefer to have performed by a "third agent;" i.e. by servants, employees, commercial concerns, etc. Designate by placing a circle around the number one in front of items to be thus performed.

2. Which of the above have you never seen the husband perform, i.e. which have you never seen done either by father, married brothers, uncles, friends, neighbors, etc. Indicate by circling the two in front of such items.

3. Which of the above are you accustomed to seeing performed by married men, i.e. by father, brothers, etc. Indicate by circling the three.

4. Which of the above do you consider distinctly "not the husband's place", or "poor taste for the husband to perform." Circle four.

5. Which of the above do you remember having performed yourself at some time. Indicate by circling the five. If the performance gave you distinct displeasure make an X after the five which you have circled.

6. Now look back at the circled fives after which you have placed an X. If it is possible for you to give briefly the reason for the displeasure incurred note the items below and give the reasons which you feel caused the unpleasant associations.

.....

.....

.....

II

Suppose during your marriage, when there are No small children who need care, your wife should wish to do the following things: Place an X in column I if this is the type of thing which you naturally expect her to want to do; place an X in column II if (tho perhaps unexpected) you would have no objection to her doing this thing; place an X in column III if you feel that you would object to her doing any of these items as your wife.

Suppose during your marriage, when there ARE small children who do need care, your wife should wish to do the following things: Place an X in column IA if this is the type of thing which you naturally expect her to want to do; place an X in column IIA if (tho perhaps unexpected) you would have no objection to her doing this thing; place an X in column IIIA if you feel that you would object to her doing any of these items as your wife while there were small children.

	Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IA	Col. IIA	Col. IIIA
1 2 3 4 5 Attend church.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Practice law.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Play golf.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Attend bridge luncheons.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Work in factory.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Travel for pleasure.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Sing in church choir.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Give music lessons at home.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Sell real estate.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Attend afternoon matinee.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Practice medicine.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Appear publically on stage as dancer.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Teach in public schools.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Own and run a gift shop.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Belong to Woman's club.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Serve as paid executive of club.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Belong to political club.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Run for political office.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Travel to visit relatives.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Travel as paid director of club work.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Travel as sales director for business.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Clerk in store.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Act as private secretary.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Enter the ministry.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Write magazine articles at home.....						
1 2 3 4 5 Use her maiden name after marriage.....						

1. Which of the foregoing things have you never known a married woman (without children) to do. Indicate by circling the one preceding the item.
2. Which of the foregoing are you accustomed to seeing married women (without children) do. Indicate by circling the two.
3. Which of the foregoing things have you never known a married woman (having small children) to do. Indicate by circling the three.
4. Which of the foregoing are you accustomed to seeing married women (having small children) do. Indicate by circling the four.
5. Which of the foregoing do you consider "unwomanly" or not the "proper thing for woman to do," whether she be married or single. Indicate by circling the five.
6. If you have knowledge of an unhappy situation which resulted from a married woman's attempting any of the above or similar activities kindly state it briefly here.

.....

.....

.....

.....

### III

1. Which of the following statements most nearly represents the way in which you expect economic support to be secured in your family. Indicate by circling the a, b, or c.
  - a. I expect to be the sole support of the family
  - b. I do not object to my wife earning some money if she wishes but I expect to assume the "economic burden" of the family.
  - c. I expect that my wife will share equally with me in providing economic support for the family.
  
2. Suppose it were necessary because you became incapacitated to secure financial aid for the family outside your earnings or savings. Place an X in front of the following resources which you would prefer to use, and draw a line thru any you would not use.
  - a. Assistance from your relatives.
  - b. Assistance from wife's relatives.
  - c. Resources which wife has inherited.
  - d. Resources which wife earned before marriage.
  - e. Earnings obtainable if children over 16 were to work.
  - f. Earnings obtainable if wife were to work.
  
3. Place an X in front of each of the following statements which you believe FALSE.
  - a. Of women gainfully employed in United States 25% are married.
  - b. Of women in United States over 15 years of age one fourth are "breadwinners."
  - c. There were over 2 million wives gainfully employed according to the 1920 U. S. census.
  - d. Between 1890 and 1920 the proportion of married women gainfully employed increased 100 per cent.
  
4. If it is unnecessary from an economic standpoint do you believe there are valid reasons for a married woman's desiring to follow a career of her own?

What might such reasons be?.....

.....

.....

.....

5. If it is unnecessary from an economic standpoint do you believe there are valid reasons why a married woman should not follow a career of her own?

What might such reasons be?.....  
.....  
.....

6. Suppose a woman has training, ability, initiative, physical health, personality or any other qualifications which might help make her successful in the pursuance of a career. She is eager to follow her chosen career but she also wants to marry:

- a. Would you care to have such a woman as your wife?.....
- b. Do you feel there should be children in such a marriage?.....
- c. Do you know or have you known such a woman as the above who did marry?.....
- d. Did she continue her career with success?..... Number of children?.....
- e. Her vocation?..... The husband's?.....
- f. Underline in the following a word which best describes her relationship to you: sister, aunt, mother, cousin, other blood relative, relative by marriage, friend, acquaintance.
- g. Any remarks which may help to describe the situation more fully will be appreciated here.....  
.....  
.....

IV.

- 1. Your age.....
- 2. Race.....
- 3. State of birth.....
- 4. State of longest residence.....
- 9. Father's profession or occupation.....
- 10. Your probable occupation or profession.....
- 11. Mother's chief vocation or activity before marriage.....
- 12. Mother's chief vocation or activity since marriage.....
- 5. Religion (denomination).....
- 6. College or University.....
- 7. Years completed.....
- 8. Major subject.....
- 13. Draw a line thru the one figure of following which most nearly equals the population of the community in which you spent your teen age years.    100    1,000    4,000    20,000    100,000    500,000
- 14. Draw a line thru the one figure of the following which best represents the population of the kind of community in which you would like to establish your own home    100    1,000    4,000    20,000    100,000    500,000
- 15. If you belong to a fraternity place an X here.
- 16. If you are engaged to marry place an X here.

*Your time and effort are very much appreciated, Thank you sincerely.*

of items in the major tables under sections I and II, nor is there any sequence in the questionnaire as a whole which might seem to give a clue as to the viewpoint or the desires of the author.

4. The questions are concrete and specific wherever possible.

5. The biographical data come at the end.

This thesis will not undertake a defense of the questionnaire technique which admittedly has many limitations. It is possible that much of the discredit which has befallen the use of the questionnaire method does not arise from inherent faults of the technique itself. However that may be, this questionnaire, resulting as it did from considerable experimentation and consultation, seemed to give promise of usefulness as a means of opening up this general field to more intensive study with more refined and exact techniques.

The quest of this thesis leads into the controversial field of attitudes. It is probably not necessary to be able to define attitudes exactly before one experiments with identification and classification. The physical sciences certainly have made pronounced advances experimenting in fields which even yet defy exact definition. It may be equally true that attitudes will have to be analyzed in terms of what can be found out about them experimentally, before they can be defined satisfactorily.

Be all this as it may, what the questionnaire really was designed to measure is probable behavior. To some students probable behavior is almost synonymous with attitudes. Such seems to be indicated by the following definition: "An attitude is the tendency of the person to react positively or negatively to a total situation."<sup>1</sup> For those who hold some such concept of attitudes this study relates to attitudes; for those who do not, this study relates to probable behavior.<sup>2</sup>

In this connection it will be noted that the questionnaire consists largely in asking the individual to imagine himself in certain situations, and to record what he thinks his behavior would be. This is especially true of sections I and II where it will be noted that each of the 52 items involved begins with a verb form.

It is quite obvious that this questionnaire used alone is no guarantee that the probable behavior of each individual upon each point involved has been obtained, yet there are several checks in the questionnaire which help to reveal inconsistencies, especially when the answers are grouped and analyzed.

- 
1. Park, R. E. and Burgess, Earnest, "Introduction to the Science of Sociology, pp. 458.
  2. It is recognized that one cannot predict probable behavior with any certainty from the verbal responses of an individual. However it is assumed that verbal response gives a valuable indication and has some significance.

The method of giving the questionnaire deserves brief consideration.

1. Almost all of the questionnaires were filled out in University classes, where usually the entire period of fifty minutes was given over for that purpose.

2. Seating was usually arranged to avoid undue influence in marking.

3. The persons were told in substance that their co-operation in a scientific study was solicited. The information which was desired could be obtained only if each person were perfectly frank in marking each individual question on the sheet before him just as he felt he wanted to mark it. No one's else opinions were of any importance for the moment, it was simply his own reaction which counted.

4. Each person understood that no name was to be signed and that he was not going to be asked at any future time to explain why he marked as he did.

5. Each person was told to read carefully and to mark each section before going on to the next section, and to mark each section only on the basis of his reaction to that section alone.

6. In some of the classes where a fairly large proportion of Freshmen were co-operating the author divided the fifty minute period approximately as follows

for the four sections of the questionnaire: Section I -- 14 minutes, Section II -- 17 minutes, Section III -- 10 minutes, Section IV -- 4 minutes. About five minutes were used in preliminaries. The timing was not rigidly enforced, but was announced in such a way that most of the group were easily finished within the class period. A few persons neglected to give complete biographical data because they were rushed for time.

7. Nearly all of the classes in which questionnaires were given were Sociology or Social Science<sup>3</sup> classes because co-operation was most easily secured. It will be observed by referring to Table III however, that most of the students were not majoring in these subjects. Class discussion upon the general topic of the schedule followed rather than preceded the period at which it was filled out.

---

3. Name of the Orientation course at the University of Maryland. This course consists of an introduction to History, Sociology, Economics, and Political Science.

IV

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The 288 questionnaires were first divided into three groups on the basis of the answers to question 1 under Section III. This question reads:

- "1. Which of the following statements most nearly represents the way in which you expect economic support to be secured in your family. Indicate by circling the a, b, or c.
- a. I expect to be the sole support of the family.
  - b. I do not object to my wife earning some money if she wishes but I expect to assume the 'economic burden' of the family.
  - c. I expect that my wife will share equally with me in providing economic support for the family."

This method gave three groups as follows:

Those who circled the a ----- 136

Those who circled the b ----- 149

Those who circled the c ----- 3

Next the answers to question 6a Section III were examined. This section reads:

"6. Suppose a woman has training, ability, initiative, physical health, personality, or any other qualifications which might help make her successful in the pursuance of a career. She is eager to follow her chosen career but she also wants to marry.

- a. Would you care to have such a woman as your wife?"

The answers were found to fall in four major groups

as follows:

Emphatic No -----	5
No -----	119
Qualified or Non-committal ---	42
Yes -----	122

Eight groups were then formed on the basis of this double analysis. These groups were composed as follows:

TABLE VIII

First Experimental Grouping  
On the basis of Section III; 1, a, b, and c  
Willingness to marry a woman wishing a career

	Those who expect to be sole support of the family (a)	Those who have no objection to wife's earning some money (b)	Those who expect wife to share equally in support (c)	Total
Emphatic No	5 Group I			5
No	70 Group II	49 Group V		119
Qualified or Non-committal	18 Group III	24 Group VI		42
Yes	43 Group IV	76 Group VII	3 Group VIII	122
TOTAL	136	149	3	288

With the questionnaires divided into these eight

groups all of Section I was tabulated. Several pages of summaries and percents were obtained but no tendencies were found. Several of the groups were so small that the figures seemed to mean nothing. On some minor points there were slight differences between groups on the extremes, i.e. between Groups I and II as opposed to Groups VII and VIII. The other groups, i.e. Groups III, IV, V and VI seemed to be relatively undifferentiated. Only one noticeable difference showed up. This was among the two extreme groups. However the figures here were too small to be of significance.

After careful consideration of the method up to this juncture it was decided that too many groups were muddling the procedure. Moreover the number in some groups was very small and there were certain groups which could be put together logically. It was decided to proceed with three general groupings, putting those who were consistently conservative in their answers to both questions in one group, those consistently liberal in another group, and those who were inconsistent in a third group. These groups were named Conservative, Average and Liberal later on, after further tabulation showed that they did seem to stand in about that general relationship on many questions. No particular merit is claimed for these names except that they are a little easier for the reader to remember than letter or number groups would be. Certainly no evaluation

of praise or condemnation is implied.

When the eight experimental groups were thus re-arranged the result was as follows:

Group I	The Conservative Group
Group II	75 persons
Group III	
Group IV	The Average Group
Group V	134 persons
Group VI	
Group VII	The Liberal Group
Group VIII	79 persons

Since these three groups form the basis of the remainder of the study it seems advisable to explain them a little further.<sup>1</sup> One may summarize roughly as follows:

1. The Conservatives ALL expect to be the SOLE support of the family, and do NOT care to have a wife capable of and desirous of having a career.

2. The Average group shows more variation. Some expect to be the sole support of the family, but at the same time are willing to marry a woman capable of and desiring a career. Others do not object to the wife's earning some money, but they do not care to marry a woman who wants to follow a career. Still others are non-committal on the question of a wife who wants to follow a career, and they are expecting to assume the economic bur-

---

1. It will help the reader to obtain a clearer understanding of the significance of the composition of the final three groups from the first eight groups if he will study Table VIII.

den of the family. The exact composition of this group can best be gained from Table VIII.

3. The Liberal group ALL were willing to have as a wife a woman capable of and desirous of having a career. Moreover none of them objected to the wife's earning some money if she wished, and three went even so far as to expect the wife to share equally with them in providing support for the family.

The rest of this study consists in searching for such differences among these three groups as were revealed by the questionnaire. The method used was to tabulate for each group the answers to all sections of the questionnaire. This gave a composite picture, as it were, of each group. The three groups were then compared point by point and section by section to determine what differences appeared. Since the groups differed in size (75, 134, and 79) it was necessary to reduce to a common denominator. This was done by reducing figures to percentages. In some of the following, for the sake of brevity and clearness, only the percentages and the original figures are given.

Wherever marked differences in the ratio<sup>1</sup> among the percentages for the three groups show up it is worthy of

---

1. It is important to keep in mind that in a study of this type the difference in ratio among percentages is of importance as well as the gross differences in the percents. An illustration will make this clear. Suppose

note, especially where this difference in ratio indicates a fairly consistent tendency to vary from Conservative to Average to Liberal with the average group showing up as an approximate mid point.

For the sake of consistency and ease in analysis all tabulations have been arranged with the column giving the figures for the Conservative at the left, for the Average next and for the Liberal at the right.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, a further consistency in tabulation has been observed to increase clearness. Unless otherwise specified each percent given represents the percent of the TOTAL NUMBER of men in that group who responded in a

---

for two items the groups should show the following percentages:

	Item I	Item II
Conservative	10%	48%
Average	20%	60%
Liberal	30%	72%

Here the ratio of percents reduced to lowest terms for Item I is 1:2:3, while for Item II it is 1:1 1/4:1 1/2. Of course very small percents give extremely large ratios, but the probable error is much greater as the number of answers grows smaller. For instance the series 2%, 8%, and 20% has a ratio 1:4:10 and is relatively unreliable in this study stated as a ratio, while as a percent series it has considerable significance. It is for this reason that the percentages themselves are given rather than the ratio of percents.

2. Due apology is made for reversing the accepted position of "liberals" and "conservatives" but in this study it maketh no difference who "sitteth upon the right hand or upon the left".

given manner to a given question.<sup>3</sup> There have been only a few minor variations from this, and they will be clearly indicated. Sometimes it proved cumbersome to include in a rather complicated chart a column "Not Marked". In such cases the percentages may not always figure up to exactly one hundred percent. However the deficiency will never be very great because in all cases of appreciable deficiency the "Not Marked" column is included regardless of inconvenience. The author wishes to say that on the whole the questionnaires were marked with gratifying completeness. This is especially true of the columns under sections I and II where for most items the marking was one hundred percent complete.

The statistical technique used is admittedly simple<sup>4</sup> but it has the advantage of concealing little and of being fairly adequate for the type and size of study made. A more elaborate technique probably would not have been justified.

---

3. To illustrate: If the Liberal group responded to a question, No -- 39, Yes -- 27, Not indicated -- 13, the percents recorded would be: No -- 49.4, Yes -- 34.2, Not indicated -- 16.5 on the basis of the entire group of 79 rather than on the basis of the 66 who did answer. Unless there is a great discrepancy among the groups as to the number not answering the ratio of the percents among the groups remains about the same whichever method is used. So except where the discrepancy is important the method of figuring percents on the basis of the whole group is used.

4. The writer did spend considerable time experimenting with a more elaborate statistical analysis, but the attempt was abandoned because the results did not seem to be commensurate with the effort expended.

V

THE ANALYSIS

Section I of the Questionnaire<sup>1</sup>

Tables IX A, IX B, and X present the tabulation of the answers to Section I of the questionnaire. Table IX B is a continuation of Table IX A and these will be discussed and analyzed together. All three tables have an identical arrangement of the twenty-six items given at the left, and this arrangement differs from that of the original order of the questionnaire.

The four major divisions in these tables were made on the basis of the total answers of all three groups. The first seven items stood out as functions which the men expected to perform and are arranged with the most accepted item at the top of the column. The second group of nine items stood out as functions which the wife was expected to perform. These are arranged in descending order with the item most expected of the wife at the top. The next five items were about half way between expected performance by the wife and willingness to share in the performance, while

---

1. It is suggested that the reader will find this analysis more easily understandable if he will refresh his mind concerning each section of the questionnaire before reading the analysis of that section. This will reduce the necessity of involved explanations of tables.

TABLE IX A

## Compilation of Answers to Section I of Questionnaire

The two sections of this Table (IX A and IX B) constitute a compilation of the answers to Section I stated in percentages and arranged in groups. See text for fuller explanation.

Names of Items	Circled 3 Accustomed to seeing hus. do			Column I Expects to do himself			Column II Expects to share with wife			Column III Expects wife to do			Circled 2 Never saw the hus. do			Circled 4 Distinctly not husband's place		
	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.
Repairing Auto -----	80.0	91.8	87.3	100.0	100.0	98.7	.	.	1.3	.	.	.	4.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	.7	1.3
Washing Auto -----	89.3	88.8	91.1	98.7	96.3	94.9	1.3	3.7	5.1	.	.	.	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.7	.	.
Caring for lawn -----	86.7	91.8	91.1	90.7	87.3	87.3	9.3	11.2	11.4	.	1.5	1.3	1.3	.7	2.5	2.7	.7	.
Attending furnace -----	84.0	95.5	91.1	86.7	88.0	88.6	13.3	11.2	11.4	.	.7	.	1.3	.7	2.5	1.3	.	.
Repairing things -----	85.3	91.8	89.9	76.0	80.6	82.3	24.0	19.4	17.7	.	.	.	2.7	.	1.3	.	.7	1.3
Beating rugs -----	61.3	66.4	68.4	77.3	80.6	79.7	16.0	15.7	17.7	5.3	3.0	2.5	8.0	4.5	3.8	5.3	3.0	2.5
Making vegetable garden -----	84.0	89.5	89.9	77.3	70.9	65.6	22.7	26.1	32.9	.	.7	.	2.7	3.7	2.5	2.7	.	.
Mending clothing -----	2.7	2.2	2.5	.	.	1.3	1.3	3.7	5.1	98.7	26.3	94.9	64.0	51.5	48.1	86.7	83.6	76.0
Ironing clothing -----	2.7	3.7	3.8	.	.	.	.	5.2	3.8	100.0	94.0	96.2	69.3	52.2	60.8	81.3	81.3	83.5
Cooking food -----	5.3	10.4	11.4	.	.	.	9.3	5.2	10.1	90.7	94.8	89.9	22.7	16.4	17.7	69.3	70.1	54.4
Making beds -----	9.3	9.0	6.3	1.3	.	.	6.7	9.7	13.9	92.0	90.3	86.1	33.3	30.6	36.7	62.7	66.4	65.8
Dusting furniture -----	13.3	8.2	8.3	1.3	.	1.3	13.3	10.4	15.2	84.0	88.8	83.5	36.0	31.3	36.7	56.0	61.9	57.0
Bathing children -----	6.7	9.7	6.3	1.3	.7	.	17.3	16.4	17.7	84.0	82.1	82.3	52.0	45.5	43.0	48.0	53.7	53.2
Sweeping house -----	10.7	11.2	7.6	1.3	.	.	14.7	18.7	19.0	82.7	81.3	81.0	40.0	26.1	27.8	62.7	59.7	50.6
Washing clothing -----	8.0	11.2	6.3	.	.7	1.3	13.3	22.4	29.3	85.3	75.4	78.5	60.0	45.5	49.4	80.0	71.6	78.5
Planning meals -----	4.0	5.2	11.4	.	.	1.3	22.7	15.7	26.6	76.0	84.3	72.2	30.7	38.8	32.9	57.3	61.9	49.4
Dressing children -----	16.0	21.6	8.9	.	.	.	33.3	35.8	30.4	66.7	64.2	59.6	20.0	21.6	15.2	45.3	38.8	51.9
Setting table -----	16.0	19.4	19.0	.	2.2	1.3	38.7	29.8	31.6	61.3	68.7	67.1	17.3	13.4	10.1	38.7	38.8	31.6
Feeding children -----	24.0	24.6	16.5	.	2.2	2.5	38.7	29.3	44.3	61.3	57.5	53.2	8.0	17.2	6.3	26.7	26.9	35.4
Doing dishes -----	30.7	32.8	22.8	.	1.5	.	60.0	59.0	57.0	40.0	40.3	43.0	5.3	7.5	11.4	36.0	40.3	36.7
Washing windows -----	22.7	28.4	29.1	18.7	14.2	15.2	38.7	47.8	41.8	42.7	37.3	43.0	21.3	19.4	21.5	24.0	26.9	27.8
Making flower garden -----	66.7	63.4	59.4	24.0	21.6	24.1	61.3	67.9	72.2	14.7	10.4	1.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	5.3	3.0	3.8
Purchasing household supplies--	61.3	61.9	54.4	6.7	4.5	2.5	68.7	76.1	76.0	26.7	19.4	21.5	2.7	1.5	1.3	5.3	9.0	12.7
Caring for sick children -----	36.0	32.6	32.9	1.3	.7	.	88.3	86.6	87.3	16.0	13.4	12.7	9.3	6.0	3.8	12.0	11.2	12.7
Answering child's questions---	72.0	76.9	64.6	1.3	1.5	5.1	97.3	97.0	93.7	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.3	.7	2.5	1.3	.	.
Playing and amusing children--	70.7	70.1	74.7	1.3	2.2	2.5	98.7	97.0	97.5	.	1.5	.	1.3	.7	1.3	.	.7	.

the last five items are clearly things which the men expect to share with their wives. These last ten items are arranged in the order of from least sharing to most sharing, i.e. the most shared item appears at the bottom of the table.

By studying the distribution of percentages in the columns marked Column I, Column II, and Column III in Table IX A the consistency of this arrangement becomes clear. It will be observed that Table IX A contains six major columns each with three subdivisions -- Conservative, Average, and Liberal. The first group of three sub-columns is marked 3. These columns give in percentages the number of persons who circled the Arabic number 3 preceding each item of Section I. Circling the 3 indicated that the individual was accustomed to seeing that function performed by married men. The remainder of Table IX A and Table IX B is to be interpreted in like manner. In addition to the key symbol, a digest meaning is given at the head of each column; the complete statement can be secured from the questionnaire.

This section of the questionnaire was designed to discover what difference, if any, exists among the groups concerning the division of labor in making the home. The most outstanding fact concerning Tables IX A and IX B is the relative regularity and consistency among the three

groups Conservatives, Average, and Liberals. No variations of any size or positive significance are in evidence. The tables are quite interesting to study because of what they indicate concerning the relative uniformity of attitude concerning the division of labor in making the home.

It is interesting to notice the relationship between what these men are accustomed to seeing husbands do and what they expect to do themselves. In general the highest percentages in column (3) "accustomed to seeing the husband do" appear opposite the group of functions which these men are willing to perform themselves. The lowest percentages in column (3) appear opposite the functions which have been delegated to the wife, and the medium percentages for "accustomed to seeing the husband do" coincide with the functions to be shared with the wife. This relationship is observed in columns 3, I, and II.

In a like manner the relationship between the columns marked 2, 4, III, and II is interesting. The high percentages for "never saw the husband do" and "distinctly not the husband's place" coincide with the functions delegated to the wife. Where the percents in these two columns diminish a willingness to share becomes evident. It will be noticed that the functions which are assumed by the husband rank low in percentages for columns 2 and 4. This is also true of the functions which are almost completely shared.

All of this perhaps is as one would expect it, for

one's behavior is quite largely determined by the culture of his group.<sup>2</sup> However, there are sometimes individuals who vary from the accepted pattern, and it was anticipated that the Liberal group might do this, or might have been more accustomed to seeing it done. This expectation was not verified.

The delegation of functions to servants and outside agencies is indicated by column I (Table IX B). All three groups showed a consistency in delegating to servants routine, mechanical, unpleasant or dirty work, regardless of whether it was ranked as the husband's, the wife's or a shared duty. It will be noticed that in general the shared functions are least delegated to servants. Moreover the six items relating to care of children are ranked with "planning meals" and "purchasing household supplies" as almost non-servant jobs. Among these items there is a fairly consistent tendency for the Liberals to be more willing to use servants than the Average, and the Average more willing than the Conservatives. Although these percentages are small, the ratio is sometimes sufficiently large to indicate that the Liberal group may be slightly

---

2. That men sometimes do things which are considered "unmanly" is indicated by some rather marked differences between columns 2 and 4, especially on such items as cooking food, making beds, dusting furniture, planning meals, doing dishes, dressing and feeding children, and several others. But even here no consistent difference among Conservatives, Average and Liberals shows up.

TABLE IX B

This Table is a continuation of IX A.

See text for explanation.

Names of Items	Circled 4 Wants serv- ants to do			Circled 5 Has done himself			Marked X Distinct Displeasure			
	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	
Repairing automobile -----	72.0	71.6	79.7	80.0	87.3	81.0	5.3	7.5	8.9	
Washing automobile -----	57.3	54.5	55.7	89.3	88.8	88.6	4.0	9.0	19.0	
Caring for lawn -----	42.7	37.3	39.2	85.3	86.0	86.6	6.7	6.7	11.4	
Attending furnace -----	54.7	46.5	55.7	84.0	85.8	84.6	6.7	11.2	11.4	
Repairing things about the place -	29.3	35.8	39.2	82.7	89.5	91.1	1.3	4.5	6.3	
Beating rugs -----	78.3	77.6	76.0	84.0	85.8	87.3	17.3	26.1	25.3	
Making vegetable garden -----	33.3	23.9	34.2	80.0	82.8	81.0	6.7	6.7	12.7	
HOUSEWORK										
Mending clothing -----	25.5	21.6	30.4	46.0	54.5	45.3	14.7	18.7	17.7	
Ironing clothing -----	90.7	87.3	88.6	44.0	50.7	48.1	12.0	17.2	13.9	
Cooking food -----	44.0	41.0	44.3	68.0	67.9	63.3	10.7	7.5	10.1	
Making beds -----	42.7	42.5	40.5	73.3	76.9	73.4	13.3	21.6	24.1	
Dusting furniture -----	64.0	53.7	62.0	68.0	70.1	64.6	21.3	25.4	21.5	
Bathing children -----	5.3	12.7	15.2	12.0	9.0	8.9	4.0	2.2	3.8	
Sweeping house -----	69.3	64.9	68.4	65.3	71.6	70.9	25.3	26.9	29.1	
Washing clothing -----	94.7	93.3	92.4	36.0	46.3	58.2	12.0	22.4	24.1	
Planning meals -----	1.3	2.2	7.6	28.0	35.8	29.1	2.7	4.5	3.8	
Dressing children -----	5.3	9.7	10.1	28.0	22.4	24.1	4.0	3.7	7.6	
Setting table -----	44.0	38.8	39.2	82.7	81.3	79.7	10.7	11.2	10.1	
Feeding children -----	.	4.5	6.3	26.7	25.4	27.8	5.3	3.7	7.6	
Doing dishes -----	60.0	53.7	53.2	86.7	86.6	86.6	29.3	43.3	34.2	
Washing windows -----	81.3	85.1	82.3	74.7	78.4	78.5	26.7	22.4	32.9	
Making flower garden -----	18.7	11.9	19.0	69.3	71.6	76.0	2.7	7.5	8.9	
Purchasing household supplies ----	1.3	3.7	3.8	70.7	62.7	73.4	5.3	4.5	3.8	
Caring for sick children -----	14.7	14.2	19.0	25.3	23.9	21.5	2.7	3.7	2.5	
Answering children's questions ---	.	.	.	69.3	69.4	78.5	2.7	5.2	7.6	
Playing with and amusing children-	.	1.5	1.3	65.3	67.2	77.2	2.7	4.5	6.3	

more willing than the Conservative to experiment with the use of servants in those fields of domestic activity which have hitherto been considered largely non-servant fields. The two fields here involved are those of executive management of the household (planning meals and purchasing supplies) and the care of children.

Column 5 shows no particular trends, but in general indicates that these men have had a fairly broad experience in having performed these functions at some time.<sup>3</sup>

The column marked x indicates "distinct displeasure incurred" in the performance of the functions listed. High as well as low percentages appear among the functions assumed, shared, or assigned to the wife. Light is thrown upon this in Table X; there were many elements involved in this marking. The Liberal group showed the greatest tendency to have registered displeasure although no single reason can be assigned.

Before leaving Tables IX A and IX B it is interesting to note that the education and development of the children (implied in "answering children's questions" and "playing with and amusing children") is consistently, for all three groups, the most to be shared with the wife, the

---

3. There is a very slight tendency for the Liberal group to show a higher percent in the performance of these functions, but this holds for only about two thirds of the items, and is reversed on the other third.

least delegated to the servants and the least "unmanly" of the items named.

Table X tabulates the reasons given under I-6 (top of the second page of the questionnaire) for the displeasure incurred in the performance of the items in Section I of the questionnaire.

The answers given were found to group into seven types. A three part column is given in the table to each of these types which are:

- I. The "Woman's place" argument.  
The displeasure incurred was largely a matter of having to do what was felt to be a woman's job.
- II. Lack of experience or skill.  
Persons said they felt "unaccustomed", "awkward", and unskilled at some of these jobs.
- III. Lack of interest, pleasure, or creative satisfaction.  
Some functions were only jobs and gave no "psychic" returns.
- IV. Interrupted other activities.  
Other things which the person really wanted to do had to be given up temporarily to perform the functions which thus became distasteful.
- V. Dislike of work involved.  
Some persons seemed not to like the element of hard work involved. Their complaints were "tiresome", "difficult", "exacting", etc.
- VI. Some characteristic of work distasteful or repulsive.  
While similar to 5, this group condemned certain elements of the work as "dirty", "messy", "sloppy", "greasy", etc.
- VII. The servant's place.  
Here the person seemed to feel that the job should have been performed by a servant.

These type divisions will become much clearer if

TABLE X

Reasons for displeasure incurred in performance of items in Section I.  
See Text for explanation.

	Type I Woman's Place			Type II Lack of Experience			Type III Lack of Interest			Type IV Interrupted Other Activ.			Type V Dislike of work			Type VI Distasteful			Type VII Servant's place			Total reasons given for each item		
	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.
Repairing Auto -----	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	3	4	2	.	.	3	6	12
Washing Auto -----	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	1	2	.	3	3	.	2	2	1	.	.	2	9	9
Caring for Lawn -----	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	1	.	.	1	1	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	5	7
Attending furnace-----	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	3	2	1	1	.	4	10	6
Repairing things-----	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	6	4	2
Beating rugs -----	3	6	3	1	1	.	1	3	1	1	4	4	2	2	5	2	10	2	.	1	.	10	27	15
Making veg. garden-----	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	1	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	5
Mending clothing -----	5	10	2	2	4	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	19	8
Ironing clothing -----	4	5	3	2	3	5	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	8	14	10
Cooking food -----	5	3	1	.	6	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	8	9	7
Making beds -----	6	11	5	1	1	2	.	3	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	11	22	12
Dusting furniture -----	8	18	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	.	.	16	26	10
Bathing children -----	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2
Sweeping house -----	11	16	3	.	2	3	.	2	.	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	5	4	1	.	.	19	31	16
Washing clothing-----	5	5	3	1	3	4	.	1	1	1	2	2	.	3	2	1	6	1	.	2	.	8	22	13
Planning meals -----	1	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	2
Dressing children -----	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3
Setting table -----	4	6	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	2	2	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	13	5
Feeding children-----	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	5	4
Doing dishes -----	13	15	5	.	2	.	.	2	3	2	7	2	2	4	6	3	11	2	1	1	1	21	42	19
Washing windows-----	11	6	6	1	1	1	.	2	3	1	4	5	3	5	6	3	4	2	1	1	.	20	23	23
Making flower garden -----	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	3
Buying household supplies --	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	1
Caring for Sick Children ---	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1
Answer children's questions-	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3
Playing with children -----	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	2
Total Type Reasons Given ---	61	113	36	20	43	31	6	34	22	24	31	30	20	43	55	18	48	23	12	8	1	181	320	200
% of total number of reasons given-----	44.7	19.0		11.0	15.5		3.3	11.0	13.3		15.0		11.0	27.5	9.9	9.9	11.5		6.6		.5			
		35.3			13.4			10.6			9.7			13.4			15.0				2.5			

Appendix A is consulted. There under each type will be found quoted all of the major variations in statement of these type reasons.

Table X is not given in percentages because of the smallness of the numbers involved. For this table it is sufficient to remember that the size of the groups have an approximate ratio of Conservative:Average:Liberal as 1:2:1.

It will be noticed that the "woman's place" argument (column 1) applies chiefly to the functions delegated to the wives. The other six reasons show a rather random scattering except that there is a smaller number of reasons recorded after the items accepted as shared, i.e. the last five items on the Table. This is particularly true of reasons 6 and 7.

The last column to the right marked Total records the total number of reasons given by each group for "displeasure incurred" in the performance of each item. While the figures are small there seems to be a slight tendency for the Liberals to have shown a greater dislike for the performance of items generally accepted as the husband's place. Their reasons are evident from the table.

The column across the bottom of the chart states in percent the ratio between the total number of reasons of each type given by each group, and the total number of reasons given by the group. To illustrate: The Conservative group used the "Woman's Place" argument (Type I)

81 times out of a total of 181 reasons given. Thus the "Woman's Place" argument appeared as 44.7% of the total number of arguments used by the Conservatives.

By comparing these percentages certain consistent relationships appear among the groups with the Average as a mid point. One finds for reasons I and VII a consistent tendency to run from the Conservative as high percent to the Liberal as low. For reasons II, III, and V the direction is reversed; the Conservatives are low while the Liberals are high. For reasons IV and VI there is no consistency. In some of these cases given the tendency is not very marked and the percentages are rather small.

To the author the most significant element of Table X lies in the ratio of percents for the use of the "Woman's Place" argument. The Conservatives were more than twice as inclined to fall back on this reason as were the Liberals.

In summarizing the results for Section I certain things may have significance.

1. The relative uniformity among the groups may indicate that the professedly Liberal group has not visualized itself as taking over more than the "accepted" part of the household activities. The wife's career is not to impose on them additional home responsibilities.

2. The tendency (even though rather slight) of the Liberal group to accept more servants in the relatively non-servant fields of home management and child care may

indicate a possible means of liberating the wife more completely for her career. It will be recalled that in other fields all groups were fairly agreed upon the extensive use of servants which is in keeping with the tendency for industry, service institutions, and servants to displace the wife as the housekeeper.

3. The fact that the Liberal group falls back on the "Woman's Place" argument much less to justify its dislike of certain jobs may indicate that this group has less of a sense of shame and inferiority if it is confronted with the performance of a job usually thought of as the woman's. Collateral observation, discussion and experience all lead the author to feel that this may be of real importance, because the husband whose wife does follow a career finds himself performing "woman's jobs" whether he anticipated it or not.<sup>4</sup> There is probably no reason for disliking a job, so difficult to overcome or so threatening to domestic tranquillity as the sense of "womanishness and inferiority" suffered by some men in the performance of certain household tasks.

---

4. Further quotation from "Marriage and Careers" (Collier, V.M., p. 85) shows this. "At least 56 of these husbands, themselves lawyers, business men, editors, college professors and scientists do one or many of the following chores. They help cook the dinner, set the table, wash the dishes, give the baby his early morning bottle, start breakfast while the mother dresses the children, help between cooks, "do" one child while the mother does the other, do the marketing regularly, and in short, work along with their wives until the "job is cleaned up".

## Section II of the Questionnaire

Tables XI and XII present the tabulation of the answers to Section II of the questionnaire. In structure these tables are so similar to tables IX A and IX B that little explanation is necessary.

It will be observed that Section II of the questionnaire depicts the situations involved against a double background, first "when there are no small children who need care" and second, "when there are small children who need care". Table XI tabulates the answers when there are no small children who need care, while Table XII gives the tabulation where small children are involved. Otherwise these tables are almost identical.

The arrangement of the twenty-six items differs from that on the questionnaire. The first seven items are avocational activities with which pay is almost never associated. The second group of four items is a border line group. Two are avocational activities which involve travel while the other two may be considered vocational if the activity is sufficiently consistent. However neither of the last two involves leaving the home.

The next seven items are fields where women have become somewhat established as full time workers, while the following seven items represent fields in which women have not become so well established. The final item "Use her maiden name after marriage" may be considered in a

TABLE XI

Compilation of answers to Section II of Questionnaire  
when there are no small children involved

	Circled 2 Accustomed to seeing wife do			Column I Would expect wife to do			Column II Would not object to wife's doing			Column III Would object to wife's doing			Circled 1 Has never known of wife's doing			Circled 5 "Unwomanly"		
	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.
Att. Church-----	98.6	99.3	98.7	93.1	91.0	89.7	6.8	8.2	10.3	.	.7	.	.	3.7	1.3	.	.	.
Belong W. Club -----	89.2	87.3	94.2	86.3	73.9	70.5	11.3	25.4	25.6	1.4	2.2	3.8	.	5.2	1.3	.	.8	.
Att. bridge lunch.-----	97.3	93.3	96.2	80.8	64.2	66.7	17.8	25.4	28.2	1.4	9.7	5.1	.	4.5	5.1	.	.8	1.3
Att. aft. matinee -----	93.2	95.5	93.7	72.6	66.4	73.1	24.7	29.1	23.1	2.8	5.2	3.8	.	4.5	1.3	.	.	.
Play golf -----	82.4	82.1	79.7	47.9	43.3	41.0	47.9	50.0	55.1	4.1	6.7	3.8	1.3	8.2	8.9	8.4	1.5	7.6
Sing in Ch. Choir -----	79.7	85.8	84.8	39.7	41.8	44.9	50.7	50.0	50.0	9.6	8.2	5.1	6.7	6.7	5.1	1.4	.	1.3
Belong Pol. Club -----	48.6	44.0	39.2	17.8	18.7	24.4	54.8	53.0	50.0	27.4	28.4	25.6	13.3	12.7	22.8	13.5	17.9	20.3
Travel - visit Relatives--	90.5	90.3	84.8	76.7	73.1	70.5	21.9	22.4	21.8	1.4	4.5	3.8	11.3	5.2	2.5	.	.8	2.5
Travel - pleasure -----	79.7	79.8	84.8	56.2	52.2	60.3	32.9	38.8	30.8	11.0	9.0	9.0	.	4.5	2.5	.	1.5	2.5
Write M.A. at home-----	40.5	39.6	51.9	11.8	23.9	25.6	71.2	69.4	73.1	17.8	6.7	1.3	16.0	11.2	11.4	5.4	.8	.
Give Music Lessons-----	51.4	69.4	86.4	9.6	13.4	17.9	47.9	56.0	64.1	42.5	29.8	17.9	8.0	6.0	3.8	1.4	.	.
Serve Paid Ex. of Club ---	26.4	32.8	31.6	6.2	12.7	25.6	42.5	39.7	56.4	49.3	26.9	17.9	25.3	29.9	19.0	17.6	8.2	6.3
Teach. Pub. Schools-----	60.8	76.1	69.6	9.6	8.2	9.0	30.1	43.3	69.2	60.3	48.5	21.8	5.3	5.2	10.1	2.7	.8	1.3
O. Gift Shop -----	45.9	41.8	32.9	4.1	3.7	10.3	41.0	47.8	61.5	54.8	48.5	28.2	17.3	12.7	12.7	5.4	3.7	2.5
Act as Priv. Sec.-----	37.8	45.5	41.8	2.8	2.2	7.7	11.0	29.8	34.6	86.3	67.9	53.8	13.3	12.7	21.5	8.1	10.4	5.1
Clerk in Store -----	55.8	66.4	64.6	.	.7	2.6	8.2	17.2	28.2	91.8	82.1	69.2	9.3	9.7	8.9	12.2	12.7	10.1
App. pub. as Dancer -----	16.2	21.6	22.8	1.4	2.2	3.8	4.1	14.2	24.4	94.5	83.6	71.8	28.0	24.6	30.4	39.2	35.1	24.1
Work in factory -----	18.9	27.6	19.0	1.4	.7	.	1.4	1.5	10.3	97.3	97.8	89.7	30.7	29.1	25.3	59.5	54.4	39.2
Trav. Dir. of Club-----	14.9	17.9	17.7	2.8	6.0	11.5	17.8	34.3	34.6	79.4	59.7	53.8	33.3	27.6	25.3	21.7	18.7	8.9
Trav. Sales Director -----	10.8	17.2	10.1	.	.	3.8	8.2	14.9	19.2	91.8	85.1	76.9	46.7	48.5	41.8	40.5	38.1	24.1
Practice Law -----	8.1	13.4	10.1	1.4	1.5	5.1	16.4	28.4	43.6	82.2	70.1	51.3	48.0	38.8	45.6	44.6	41.0	36.7
Run for Pol. Office-----	17.6	26.1	17.7	2.8	5.2	6.4	12.7	19.4	35.9	83.6	75.4	57.7	30.7	25.4	29.1	58.1	45.5	32.9
Practice Medicine-----	20.8	15.7	13.9	.	7.5	7.7	12.7	26.9	37.2	86.3	70.9	55.1	46.7	47.0	43.0	41.9	41.0	27.8
Sell Realstate -----	14.9	19.4	12.7	1.4	.	5.1	12.7	23.1	32.1	84.9	76.1	62.8	58.7	53.0	58.2	55.4	51.5	44.3
Enter Ministry -----	2.7	9.7	7.6	.	1.5	1.3	8.2	15.7	21.8	91.8	82.8	76.9	74.7	60.4	68.4	48.6	41.8	34.2
Use Maiden Name -----	13.5	20.1	21.5	.	4.5	10.3	8.8	13.4	29.5	93.1	82.1	60.3	38.7	38.8	35.4	70.3	55.2	23.0

TABLE XII

Compilation of answers to Section II of Questionnaire  
when there ARE SMALL CHILDREN involved

Name of Item	Circled 4 Accustomed to seeing			Column I A Would expect wife to do			Column II A Would not object to wife's doing			Column III A Would object to wife's doing			Circled 3 Has never known of wife's doing		
	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.
Attend Church -----	98.6	93.3	92.4	87.7	84.9	86.8	11.0	11.2	9.2	1.4	2.2	3.9	.	1.5	2.5
Belong to W. Club ---	66.2	71.6	76.1	49.3	44.3	43.4	35.6	38.4	48.7	15.1	17.3	7.9	1.4	8.2	3.8
Attend bridge lunch.-	81.1	67.9	62.0	39.7	33.0	30.2	34.2	33.0	42.1	26.0	33.8	27.6	1.4	10.4	5.1
Attend aft. mat. ----	68.9	74.6	86.4	42.5	39.9	43.4	34.2	39.1	36.8	23.3	21.0	19.7	2.7	6.0	7.6
Play golf -----	47.3	43.3	36.7	23.3	18.0	26.3	45.2	44.3	44.7	31.5	37.6	28.9	12.2	25.4	26.6
Sing in church choir-	64.9	64.2	63.3	28.8	30.8	36.8	42.5	46.6	48.7	28.8	22.5	14.5	9.5	7.5	7.6
Belong to Pol. Club--	29.7	26.1	26.6	6.8	8.3	17.1	35.6	36.1	35.5	57.5	55.6	47.3	23.0	32.1	29.1
Travel to visit rel.-	71.6	77.6	70.9	39.7	48.8	55.2	39.7	41.0	34.2	20.5	15.0	10.5	4.0	9.7	3.8
Travel for pleasure--	35.1	47.0	59.4	21.9	19.5	34.2	20.5	33.8	31.6	57.5	46.6	34.2	13.5	20.9	15.2
Write M. A. at home--	29.7	32.1	36.7	12.3	24.1	25.0	61.6	61.7	63.1	26.0	14.3	11.8	20.3	20.1	19.0
Give Music lessons---	31.1	44.8	46.8	4.1	5.3	9.2	23.3	38.8	56.5	72.6	55.6	32.9	21.6	15.7	20.3
Paid ex. of club ----	12.2	10.4	15.2	.	2.3	6.6	9.6	22.5	30.2	90.4	75.2	63.1	51.4	48.5	39.2
Teach public schools-	16.2	26.9	34.2	.	.8	2.6	6.8	6.8	19.7	93.1	92.5	77.6	39.2	41.0	24.1
Run gift shop -----	23.0	20.1	22.8	.	2.3	5.3	11.0	13.5	25.0	88.0	84.2	69.7	29.7	32.1	38.0
Act as priv. sec.-----	8.1	14.2	12.7	.	.	2.6	.	3.7	9.2	100.0	96.2	88.1	48.6	37.3	44.3
Clerk in store-----	29.7	27.6	30.4	.	.	1.3	1.4	.	10.5	98.6	100.0	88.1	25.7	24.6	21.5
Stage dancer -----	5.4	6.0	7.6	.	.8	.	.	.8	10.5	100.0	98.5	89.4	67.6	67.2	60.8
Work in factory -----	12.2	16.4	8.9	1.4	.	1.3	.	.8	3.9	98.6	99.2	94.7	51.4	44.0	53.2
Trav. Dir. of club --	6.8	5.2	2.5	.	.8	.	4.1	5.2	17.1	95.9	94.0	82.8	67.6	64.9	62.0
Travel Sales Dir. ---	6.8	3.7	2.5	.	.	.	2.8	.	9.2	97.3	100.0	90.7	73.0	70.9	63.3
Practice Law -----	2.7	3.0	6.3	.	.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	15.8	97.3	96.2	81.5	75.7	79.8	74.7
Run for Pol. Office -	10.8	5.2	7.6	.	1.8	2.6	8.2	4.5	10.5	91.8	90.7	86.8	56.8	53.7	57.0
Practice Medicine ---	1.4	1.5	3.8	1.4	.	2.6	1.4	3.1	14.5	97.3	97.0	82.8	79.7	82.8	73.4
Sell Real estate-----	1.4	6.0	8.9	.	.	3.9	5.5	1.6	7.9	94.5	98.5	88.1	81.1	77.6	70.9
Enter Ministry -----	5.4	6.7	3.8	.	.5	1.3	2.8	6.7	15.8	97.3	91.7	82.8	74.3	75.4	72.2
Use Maiden Name -----	8.1	7.5	7.6	.	3.8	5.3	5.5	10.4	25.0	94.5	85.7	69.7	63.5	59.7	51.9

separate class.

A study of these tables will be rewarded by the observation of several interesting relationships which are not necessarily pertinent to this thesis. Only a few of these will be mentioned briefly in connection with the analysis of these tables. Primary attention will be directed to the most outstanding feature of these tables, namely the consistent difference among Conservatives, Average and Liberals concerning full time, paid, extra-domestic activities, both when children do enter as a complicating factor and when they do not.

First consideration will be given to Table XI (when children are not involved). Column 2 indicates a very slight and inconsistent tendency for the Liberals to exceed the Conservatives in being "accustomed to seeing these items done". On the whole, however, there is practically no difference in the experience among the three groups as recorded not only in column 2 but also in column 1, where things which they have never known done are recorded.

In analyzing columns I, II and III no great difference is observable for the avocational activities. On some of these avocational activities (which sometimes serve as a garnish to the husband's prestige) the Conservatives show a slightly greater rate of expectancy than the Liberals (column I); at other times it is about the same or

reversed.

The Liberal group seems to be somewhat more liberal on the question of woman's political activities; however there are inconsistencies. On the whole, "Belonging to a political club" seems to be the "black sheep" of the avocational activities in all three groups. Traveling to visit relatives and for pleasure draws little objection when there are not small children.

For the vocational activities, however, there is a marked and consistent difference. If one will begin with "Writing magazine articles at home" and follow down column III this consistent decrease in objection rate from Conservative through Average to Liberal will be evident. Use of maiden name after marriage also shows the same tendency. It will be found that for all seventeen items there is a relatively uniform consistency in the tendency of the percents to follow a downward curve of objection from Conservative to Liberal. Corresponding to this one finds in column II and also (though with a little less consistency and with smaller numbers) in column I equally definite tendencies to corroborate this.

Moreover, one will observe that the tendency for columns I A, II A, and III A of Table XII is similar, although all groups show a definite shift toward column III A, and the difference between percentages is less.

Another interesting corroborating tendency is found in column 5 Table XI where the items are tabulated as "unwomanly". Here little variation among the three groups appears for the avocational activities. However, there is a very consistent variation for the vocational activities, indicating that the Conservative group looks upon these as more unwomanly than does the Average, while the Liberal group sees least objection from this standpoint. The most outstanding item is "Use of maiden name after marriage".

In general there will be found a rough similarity between columns 2 and I, and between columns III and 1 of Table XI; likewise between columns 4 and I A and between columns 3 and III A of Table XII. It can also be seen that the area of high percentages for Table XI begins in the upper left hand section and proceeds somewhat diagonally to the lower right hand section.<sup>1</sup>

These general similarities pointed out indicate the general influence of the folk ways and mores in the formation of the individual's plan of behavior.

Table XII (where small children are involved) will be found in general to be similar to Table XI except that there is a definite tendency for the percentages in column III A to gain at the expense of columns II A and

---

1. This is less true of Table XII because of the shift to column III A.

I A where vocational activities are involved. (Compare these sections of the two tables.)

This is less pronounced for the avocational activities, and less for the Liberals than for the Average and Conservative groups. In general this seems to indicate that all three groups consider "small children who need care" a good and sufficient reason for a curtailment of vocational activities. While the Liberal group shows this tendency it must be noted that for no single vocational item does their percentage reach that of the Average or the Conservative groups. In spite of this trend, then, the Liberal still leaves some leeway for vocational activities even when there are small children. This is interesting in the light of the slightly larger tendency found in Section I on the part of the Liberal group to be willing to have servants care for children.

In this general connection it should be noted that the two "in the home" vocations, giving music lessons and writing magazine articles, hold their own much better than the other vocations where small children are involved. Differences between what these men are accustomed to seeing done by women who do and by women who do not have small children is somewhat greater for the vocational than for the avocational activities. A similar relationship will be discovered in comparing the columns registering "unwomanly"; compare Table XI-1 with Table XII-3.

While much of interest has been neglected, some tentative generalizations may be ventured concerning the similarities and differences among the three groups as shown by Section II of the questionnaire.

1. While there is a definite tendency on the part of all three groups to put the care of children before the pursuance of a career, the Liberal group leaves some leeway for the wife to pursue a career while there are small children, the Average leaves much less, and with the Conservative group a career while there are small children is almost always objectionable.

2. There seems to be relatively little variation among the groups concerning avocational activities.

3. There seems to be relatively little variation among the groups from the standpoint of what they are accustomed to seeing women do and what they have never seen women do.

4. Quite definite and consistent differences are indicated among the groups upon vocational activities. These differences seem to indicate that members of the Liberal group would probably behave rather favorably toward a wife's having a career, the Average group less favorably, and the Conservative group with little favor at all.

5. Moreover, an additional indication that the

Liberal group is tending to vary from the folk ways and mores as far as vocational activities for women is concerned is found in their consistently smaller designation of the vocational items involved as "unwomanly or not the proper thing for a woman to do whether she be married or single".

A brief presentation must now be made of the answers to Section II-6. This reads:

"If you have knowledge of an unhappy situation resulting from a married woman's attempting any of the above or similar activities, kindly state it briefly here."

It is indeed difficult to present anything from this section which approaches accuracy because a large number of the answers were very general, really stating no cases at all, while others were obviously mere the "letting off of steam". However some cases were given, while the majority of the spaces were left blank. The actual cases have been digested; Appendix B gives a fairly complete list of these digests including the major variations. A division between genuine cases and general "escape valve rambling" gave the following:

	Conservative	Average	Liberal
Number of cases presented -----	19	21	15
Percent of individuals giving cases -----	25.3	15.7	19.0
Number of general statements made. -----	8	6	9

These figures do not indicate a great deal; however a few remarks which the author noted down after making the digests may be suggestive as to quality rather than quantity of cases given.

Of the Conservative group no case mentioned the husband's trying to adjust to the wife's career, and all were written placing complete blame on the woman. Most of the cases ended with the family breaking up.

In the Average group while the percent of cases was only about half as great the cases in general were given much more in detail and with less tendency toward condemnation of the wife; her viewpoint was even considered in some cases. Moreover not so many cases ended in family disruption.

The Liberal group seemed less inclined than the Conservative to blame the wife, however they were less explicit than the Average. The general impression was that the Liberal group had had somewhat less definite

knowledge of really unpleasant situations, and tried to make it up in moralizing and by telling what could happen.

The author realizes that the above is not free from subjective evaluations. On the whole the results from Section II-6 are quite indefinite but may possibly indicate a greater knowledge on the part of the Conservative (and perhaps on the part of the Average) group than on the part of the Liberal group, of unhappy situations involving a woman's attempting extra-domestic activities.

### Section III of the Questionnaire

It will be remembered that the first part of this section was used as a basis for securing the three groups, as was also (a) under 6 of this section. These will not be further discussed here.<sup>1</sup>

The second part of this section was designed to discover what relatives the potential husband was most willing to fall back on in case of trouble. The results for the three groups are given in percentages in Table XIII.

---

1. See Table VIII and the explanation which accompanies it.

TABLE XIII

Compilation of the answers to Section III-2

	Would Use (Marked with x)			Would Not Use (Line drawn through)		
	Con.	Av.	Lib.	Con.	Av.	Lib.
(a) Assistance from husband's relatives	56.8	54.5	45.6	21.6	26.1	32.9
(b) Assistance from wife's relatives	6.8	11.2	8.9	59.5	65.4	65.8
(c) Resources wife inherited	64.9	78.4	72.2	10.8	6.0	5.1
(d) Resources wife earned before marriage	35.1	47.0	43.0	24.3	19.4	26.6
(e) Earnings if child- ren over 16 were to work	23.0	34.3	40.5	40.5	42.5	26.6
(f) Earnings if wife were to work	17.9	26.1	31.6	50.0	32.8	30.4

It will be noticed first that there is almost no variation concerning the question of assistance from the wife's relatives (b); it is taboo. However there is a slight difference indicated in the use of resources which the wife has inherited pointing toward larger use by the Liberal group. There is a slight similar indication concerning resources the wife earned before marriage. For

the last two items (e) and (f) the tendency is similar and somewhat larger, indicating a greater willingness on the part of the Liberal group to fall back on the earnings of the children over 16 and those of the wife were she to work. In part of these situations the Average group does not fall between the two extremes, hence diminishing the probability of the indications.

An opposite tendency to those so far presented is found in the willingness to use assistance from the husband's relatives (a). Here the willingness is greatest for the Conservative, next for the Average, and least for the Liberal. This tendency is further checked by the consistency of the percentages for "Would not use".

While the figures are not very convincing, Table XIII may indicate a tendency for the extreme groups to differentiate along these lines: The Liberal seems to tend to think of the wife and children, i.e. the other members of the primary family group, as the logical ones to carry on in case the husband cannot.

The Conservative seems to feel that he would prefer to fall back on his relatives, which may imply a slight trace of the patriarchal grouping, the husband and his family being considered responsible for the wife and the children.

The third section which was a rather limited true-false test gave rather indefinite results. All of the

statements given were true. The marking by groups is given in percentages in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV

Tabulation of Section III-3.

	x in front of statements believed false		
	Con.	Av.	Lib.
(a) Of women gainfully employed in United States 25% are married	40.5	30.6	20.3
(b) Of women in United States over 15 years of age one fourth are "bread winners"	48.6	50.7	49.4
(c) There were over two million wives gainfully employed according to the 1920 U. S. census	18.9	17.4	16.5
(d) Between 1890 and 1920 the proportion of married women gainfully employed increased 100 percent	13.5	11.2	20.3
Average of percents	30.4	29.8	26.6

Nothing significant is shown, perhaps because the technique was rather limited. It was expected that the Liberal group might be more familiar with the extent of married women's extra-domestic activity, but the indication is too slight to warrant any conclusion.

The fourth part of this section asks for valid reasons for a woman's desiring to follow a career when it is not an economic necessity. The reasons given were grouped into six types as follows:

- I. Real Talent -- World should not lose valuable contribution. (From standpoint of Society).
- II. Desire for Recognition, fame, accomplishment, etc. Where interest centers about these things rather than the work, i.e. work only a means of getting status.
- III. Personal satisfaction in work -- A function for definite creative urge or talent. To enrich her own personal life.
- IV. As an outlet for energy -- To use up surplus energy, give her something to do, etc.
- V. Equalitarian -- Has equal rights with her husband. No reason for denying career if she wishes it.
- VI. To enrich the life of the family and others -- To make herself a better wife and mother. Also to raise standard economically.

Appendix C makes these types clear by quoting all of the major variations which were grouped under each of these types. The results of this study are given in Table XV, on the following page.

TABLE XV  
 Tabulation of Section III-4

	Con.	Av.	Lib.
Percent of persons not answering	9.3	77.5	2.5
Percent of persons giving a negative answer	41.4	29.8	14.0
Percent of persons giving reasons	49.3	62.7	83.5
Average number of reasons given by those who gave reasons	1.27	1.15	1.50

Percent of persons giving reasons by types

I.	Real Talent	2.7	6.0	15.2
II.	Desire for Recognition	10.7	7.5	11.4
III.	Personal Satisfaction	12.0	32.1	41.8
IV.	Outlet for Energy	24.0	14.9	13.9
V.	Equalitarian	9.3	10.4	29.1
VI.	To Enrich Life of Others	4.0	3.0	11.4

Table XV needs little explanation. It indicates in general that the Liberal group has a greater appreciation of the reasons for women wanting careers of their own. When reasons are considered type by type no specific tendency is evident in type II -- Desire for Recognition. In type IV, Outlet for Energy, the Conservative group

exceeds the Liberal. This is understandable because type IV is a sort of negative reason, often implying that if she just can't find enough to do at home she will have to have outside activity. (See Appendix C). In the other four cases -- types I, III, V, and VI the tendency is consistent for the Liberal group to exceed the Average and Conservative groups in realization of the possibility of a career being justified by reasons of these types.

One may say, then, that Table XV indicates a rather definite variation among the three groups with the Liberal group showing the most insight into why women might want to follow careers, the Average group less, and the Conservative group the least insight of the three.

The fifth part of Section III asks for valid reasons why a married woman should not follow a career of her own when economic necessity is not involved. The reasons given were found to group under six major types, a sub-type, and a miscellaneous type. It will be noted that type IV-A is a sub-type of IV. The types as here explained will be made much clearer if Appendix D is consulted where all the major variations under each type are quoted.

III-5 Type Answers

- I. "Woman's Place" Argument -- Woman's place is in the home. Just assumed as a matter of fact.
- II. Children Require Care -- Might neglect children.
- III. Danger of Career Becoming a Distraction from Wifely Duties -- Would conflict with home. Home demands full energy.
- IV. Career might cause Neglect of Husband -- Possible friction or unhappiness if she neglects wifely duty.
- IV A. Danger of Threatening Husband's Prestige as Head of the Family -- Wife might earn more money.
- V. May Lead to Break up or Demoralization of Home, Divorce, etc.
- VI. Danger to Society as a Whole -- Lower birth rate, divorce, etc.
- VII. Miscellaneous -- This group included chiefly the danger of immorality, danger to health, and danger of displacing workers who need jobs.

The results of the tabulation of this section are given in the following table.

TABLE XVI

## Tabulation of Section III-5

	Con.	Av.	Lib.
Percentage of persons not answering	4.0	8.2	12.7
Percentage of persons asserting there are no valid reasons	5.3	19.4	17.7
Percent of persons giving reasons	90.7	72.4	69.6
Average number of reasons by those who gave reasons	1.75	1.68	1.38
Percent of persons giving each type of reason			
I. "Woman's Place" argument	52.0	34.3	20.3
II. Children Require Care	36.0	29.1	30.4
III. Danger of Career becoming a distraction from wifely duties	25.3	23.9	20.3
IV. Neglect of Husband	14.7	11.2	8.9
IV A. Danger of Threatening Husband's Prestige	6.7	2.2	1.3
V. May lead to breaking up the Home	16.0	9.7	6.3
VI. Danger to Society as a Whole	4.0	3.0	0.0
VII. Miscellaneous	5.3	8.2	8.9

It will be noticed that while the percent of persons who gave reasons in the Liberal and Average groups does not vary a great deal, the number of reasons given per person shows more variation. In considering the reasons by types it will be noticed that in every case except the miscellaneous a larger percent of the Conservative group than of the Liberal gave the type reasons involved. The Average group shows a fair consistency in coming between the extremes. The ratio of percents is fairly similar and relatively unimportant in types II and III. While the percents are small the ratios are somewhat larger in types IV, IV A, V and VI. The real significance of these differences can best be judged by consulting the quoted variations given in Appendix D.

The most outstanding and consistent variation is in type I, the "Woman's Place" argument. This is particularly significant in the light of what was found out in the answers to Section I-6. (See page 35). Where the "Woman's Place" argument can be used the Conservative group seems to show over twice as great a tendency to fall back upon it as does the Liberal, and the Average comes about mid-way between. The "Woman's Place" argument is simply an appeal to what one believes to be the mores, hence the size and consistency of the variation here may have significance in indicating that the Liberal group

is actually "breaking away".

If a woman is eager to follow her chosen career but also wants to marry should there be children in such a marriage? The widest variation among the groups found anywhere in the study appears in answer to this question.

TABLE XVII

Tabulation of Section III-6, (b)

	Cons.	Aver.	Lib.
Percent of each Group who believe there should be children in such a marriage -----	4.0	28.4	62.0
Percent who do not -----	93.3	61.2	27.8
Percent who are doubtful -----	0.0	8.2	10.2
Percent not answered -----	2.7	2.2	0.0

The tendency here is consistent and definite. It indicates clearly that the Liberal group as a whole think of a woman's combining a career with marriage as a sufficiently normal situation to justify the including of children. The conservative group is almost unanimous in its position at the opposite extreme while the Average falls about mid-way between. The importance of Table XVII is understood when one recalls the significance attached elsewhere in the study to the rearing and care of children.

The answers to the question "Do you know or have you known such a woman as the above who did marry?" are given in Table XVIII. This table also includes an evaluation as to whether or not the career was continued with success.

TABLE XVIII

Tabulation of Section III - 6 - (c) and (d)

	Cons.	Aver.	Lib.
Percent who have known "such a woman" -----	58.7	63.4	67.0
Percent who have not known "such a woman" -----	33.3	32.1	16.5
Percent giving no answer -----	8.0	4.5	16.5
Percent indicating that career was continued with success ---	21.3	47.0	50.6
Percent indicating that it was not continued with success --	30.7	16.4	12.7
Percent indicating that success was doubtful -----	6.7	0.0	3.8
Not marked -----	41.3	36.6	32.9

The first part of this table seems to indicate that the liberal group has had a somewhat larger contact with women who have tried to combine careers with marriage.

The second section of the table indicates the possibility that of the cases known to the respective

groups those known to the Liberal group have contained a fairly high ratio of success over failure while the Conservative group has had a reversed experience. The Average group falls between the extremes, but it approaches more nearly the Liberal group. It is interesting to note the tendency of all three groups to fail to make any evaluation.

In this second half of the table the ratio of percentages is sufficiently great to indicate that the success or failure of cases known to these individuals may have played considerable part in forming their own attitudes. On the other hand, their already formed attitudes may have influenced their selection of a case to give at this juncture, and may also have entered largely into the subjective process of evaluating the success or failure of that particular case. Whichever it may be, the differences revealed here are quite consistent with the general composition of the groups.

In this connection it is interesting to analyze Table XIX which gives the number of children included in the marriage-career cases just discussed.

TABLE XIX

Analysis of Number of Children - Section III-6 (d')  
Given in Percentages

	Cons.	Aver.	Lib.
Not Marked -----	42.7	36.7	34.1
Cases where there were no children -----	20.0	29.1	16.5
Cases where there were children -----	37.30	34.20	49.4
Number of children per case:			
1 -----	6.7	11.9	11.4
2 -----	14.7	10.4	21.5
3 -----	12.0	6.7	15.2
4 -----	1.3	.7	1.3
5 -----	1.3	1.5	
6 and over -----	1.3	3.0	

The percents under the columns Cons., Aver., and Lib., in the lower half of the table are to be understood as follows: of the 75 persons of the Conservative group 5 persons said there was one child in the case given. This means that 6.7% of the Conservative group knew of marriage-career combination where one child was in the family. The 6.7% will be found opposite 1 under Cons. Three cases of over six children were given by the Average. In these families there were 7, 8, and 12 children

respectively.

This table is rather hard to interpret because of the high percentage of "not marked". While the percentages are too small to be significant it is interesting to note that the Liberal group gives the largest percentages where one to three children are involved, but for over three children per family the Average and Conservative groups surpass the Liberal. Observation seems to indicate that the larger the number of children the more difficult it is for a woman to have a career. The second and third columns of this table tend to indicate that of the cases given the Liberal group knows fewer families of this type where there are no children and more families where there are some children than do the other groups. This may have some small significance in forming the attitudes of the groups.

The nearness of relationship between the person giving the case and this "woman in the case" is indicated by the following table which gives in percents by groups the number of persons underlining the various words given in Section III-6 (f).

TABLE XX

Analysis of Relationship - Section III-6 (f)

	Cons.	Aver.	Lib.
Sister -----	1.3	.7	1.3
Aunt -----		3.0	2.5
Mother -----	1.3	1.5	
Cousin -----		1.5	1.3
Other blood relative ---		1.5	
Relative by marriage ---	1.3	3.0	3.8
Friend -----	18.7	19.4	20.3
Acquaintance -----	38.7	31.3	31.6
Not indicated -----	38.7	38.1	39.2

Since the not marked group is almost identical it may be disregarded. A slight tendency appears then for the Conservatives to have drawn more largely on acquaintance for their cases. The three groups were about equal in use of friends, but the Average and Liberal exceed the Conservative in drawing their cases from among the relatives. This tendency is similar to that shown under Section IV, 11 and 12. However, it is not sufficiently pronounced to be very convincing.

The vocation of both the wife and the husband is asked for in (e) of the section being discussed. There were 180 combinations given and of these 119 were ranked

as "successful", 55 as "unsuccessful" and 6 as "doubtful". Several methods of arriving at something from these combinations were attempted. Only one thing seemed to show up and it may have no significance. Of the 119 combinations ranked as successful (regardless of groups) the percent of identities between the vocations for husband and wife was 19.3. Among the unsuccessful combinations the identity was 12.7%. Perhaps identity of occupation may aid in success.

Although nothing statistical materialized from these vocational combinations, the combinations themselves are very interesting in their range and variety. There seems to be little reason for the success or failure of the combination which is inherent in the combination itself. One can judge this best for himself by reference to Appendix E where all these various combinations are recorded under "successful", "non-successful" and "doubtful".

The remarks made under (g) of this section were so scattered in their range that no classification by types was possible, and no difference between groups can be stated statistically. In general the Conservative group made more remarks such as: "poor housekeeping", "husband objected", "cared more for vocation than for home", "her children were hard to handle", "divorce", "dissatisfaction", "children neglected". On the other hand, among the

Liberal group was found more of a tone indicated by "children benefited", "family very happy" (used quite often), "wife socially useful", "husband's career very successful", "wife's career very successful", "husband helped wife to continue her career". To be sure, there is a great overlapping between the two extreme groups. The Average group comes somewhere between, perhaps, and (as was the case in Section II-6) gives more detailed and elaborate accounts than either of the other groups. This tendency - twice evident - may indicate that the Average group is really undecided and is making more careful note of the cases which come under observation where marriage and a career are attempted. However, the method by which this generalization has been arrived at is relatively unreliable.

The remarks given under (g) as a whole are just about what one would expect. Several accounts which would make human interest stories for the newspaper are sketched. The remarks as a whole shed some light upon the search for reasons for success or failure of the combinations of vocations given in Appendix E. Each case seems to be an individual case and the reason for success or failure is probably to be found in the background and in the relationships of the two persons involved considered in their total social situation, rather than in any inherent

incompatibility of vocation combinations. There is an indication that it is hard for a husband to be happy in a vocation which is less esteemed socially than is his wife's, or when she is considered more successful than he regardless of vocational combination. However, this does not always hold true.

If there be any validity in the suggestion given earlier that identical vocations may have a tendency to make for happiness, these remarks and personal observation seem to indicate that where identical careers are followed a similarity of life pattern, possible similarity of past experience, similarity of interests and of contacts all may help to account for increased probability of success. However rivalry and monotony seem to be quite possible also.

A rather complete summary has been given after each part of this section, hence a detailed summary seems unnecessary for the section. In general this section has corroborated the first two sections in the identification of and in the differentiation of the three type groups.

Section IV of the Questionnaire

This section contained biographical data. The various subdivisions will be presented and analyzed in the order of their appearance on the questionnaire.

(1) Age  
TABLE XXI

Analysis of Groups by Ages in Percentages

	Cons.	Aver.	Lib.
16 -----	1.3		
17 -----	8.0	8.2	8.9
18 -----	20.0	16.4	17.7
19 -----	16.0	20.9	17.7
20 -----	22.7	18.7	19.0
21 -----	17.3	15.7	13.9
22 -----	5.3	11.2	13.9
23 -----	4.0	2.2	3.8
24 -----	2.7	1.5	5.1
25 -----	1.3	1.5	
26 and over -----	1.3	3.0	

Three members of the Average group were over 26. Their ages were 28, 31, and 38. The average ages for these groups follows:

Conservative ----- 19.8 years  
 Average --- ----- 20.15 years  
 Liberal ----- 19.95 years

There seems to be no significant difference in ages.

(2) Race

No significant differences were revealed, possibly because of the generality of the term. Such variations as did appear are given, however:

Conservative:      2 negroes  
 Average:            1 negro  
                      1 Filipino  
 Liberal:            1 negro  
                      2 Filipinos

(3) State of Birth

TABLE XXII

Division of Groups by State of Birth  
 Given in Percentages

	Md.	Kans.	D.C.	Others <sup>1</sup>	Foreign
Cons.	26.7	33.3	12.0	25.3	1.3
Aver.	33.6	27.6	7.5	29.1	2.2
Lib.	31.6	22.8	10.1	29.1	6.3

---

1. See Table V.

This table seems to indicate that the conservative group has a larger percentage born in Kansas, while the Liberal has a larger percentage born in Maryland. While this conforms with expectancy, since Maryland is more urban-industrial than Kansas, the District of Columbia does not give a similar tendency. The foreign is about as one might expect since one makes a drastic break with folkways and mores in shifting from country to country. The figures on the whole are not very conclusive.

(4) State of Longest Residence

TABLE XXIII

Distribution of Groups by State of Longest Residence  
Given in percentages

	Md.	Kans.	D.C.	Others	Foreign
Cons.	26.7	36.0	12.0	22.7	1.3
Aver.	35.1	31.3	12.7	20.9	0.0
Lib.	32.9	22.8	13.9	27.8	1.3

Here the relationship between Kansas and Maryland mentioned above seems to hold again.

A study of relationship between State of Birth and State of Longest Residence was made. All cases where the two were identical were noted in order to discover if there

might be a relationship between migration and the groups involved. The identity between State of Birth and State of Longest Residence is shown by these percentages:

Conservative ----- 82.7  
 Average ----- 74.6  
 Liberal ----- 82.3

No consistent tendency is evident. These figures might indicate that migration tends to diminish one's probability of being in either extreme group, but the figures are just as likely to mean nothing.

(5) Religion

TABLE XXIV

Distribution of Groups by Religions: Given in Percentages

	Con.	Aver.	Lib.
No religion Indicated	6.7	16.4	15.2
Marked as non-religious	4.0	5.2	5.1
Catholic	9.3	6.0	7.6
Jewish	8.0	6.0	7.6
Presbyterian	20.0	8.2	7.6
Lutheran	9.3	4.5	1.3
Methodist	17.3	23.9	19.0
Episcopal	9.3	7.5	12.7
Baptist	5.3	5.2	8.9
Friends	0.0	3.0	1.3
Others <sup>1</sup>	10.8	14.1	13.7

The first two items may indicate that the Conservative

---

1. This includes: Unitarian, Reform, United Brethern, Congregational, Christian Science, and Mennonite.

group is slightly more religious. There also seems a slight tendency for the Conservative group to be found in slightly larger percents among the more conservative religions. However, such an analysis depends partly on subjective evaluations. Table XXIV is given for what it is worth to each individual reader.

(6) College or University

Distribution of Groups by Institutions

	U. of M.	K.U.	Friends
Cons.	54.7	39.2	6.1
Aver.	59.1	30.0	10.9
Lib.	62.4	32.4	5.2

The only tendency evident here is just what one would expect on the basis of section of the country.

(7) Academic Year Attained

The following table gives in percentages for the groups academic year attained.

TABLE XXV  
Distribution of Groups by Academic Year

	Not Marked	Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Grad.
Con.	12.0	20.0	17.3	26.7	20.0	4.0
Av.	14.9	26.1	18.7	19.4	14.9	6.0
Lib.	12.7	27.8	24.1	13.9	15.2	6.3

There is a tendency for the Liberal group to be the less advanced in their university work and for the Conservative group to be the most advanced. What the significance of this may be is difficult to state. It may be that the University experience tends to make one more conservative in his acceptance of the prevalent and "accepted" behavior of his period. This possibility might be checked by comparing a group of University with a group of non-University men of the same age.

(8) Major Subject

TABLE XVI  
Distribution of the Groups by Major Subject : Given in Percentages

	Cons.	Aver.	Lib.
Engineering -----	13.3	20.1	19.0
Economics -----	18.7	8.2	5.1
Sociology -----	1.3	3.7	3.8
Other Social Sciences -----	14.7	9.7	8.9
Mathematics -----	5.3	6.7	7.6
Business -----	1.3	9.0	6.3
Law -----	8.0	5.2	7.6
Languages -----	4.0	6.0	6.3
Physical Sciences -----	5.3	6.7	3.8
Education- -----	4.0	3.0	5.1
Other Majors <sup>1</sup> -----	9.4	6.0	7.5
Not marked -----	14.7	15.7	19.0

The trend toward the Liberal group evidenced by Engineering and by Business may be due to the fact that

---

1. Biology, Journalism, Medicine, Physical Education, Agriculture.

most of the Engineering students and a large part of the Business students were freshmen, taking the questionnaire in the University of Maryland Social Science courses.

(The liberal tendency of Freshmen is shown in Table XXV).

Most of the tendencies are too small to be significant.

The most pronounced tendency, that in Economics, is possibly explained by the fact that many Economics students are looking forward to a fairly successful career in business and may want the kind of wife who is a "business asset".

The fact that a large percent of "not marked" is found in the Liberal column may account for part of the minor variations.

#### (9) and (10) Vocations

The vocations given under both (9) and (10) were grouped under four heads as indicated in the following Table.

TABLE XXVII

Section IV (9) and (10)

Distribution by Groups of Occupations of Father and  
"Your Probable Occupation"

Occupations of Father:		Con.	Aver.	Lib.
I.	Agriculturalist -----	10.7	15.7	21.5
II.	Artisan - Clerical -----	18.7	13.4	27.8
III.	Business - Mercantile --	40.0	44.8	25.3
IV.	Professional -----	21.3	22.4	21.5
	None given -----	9.3	3.7	3.9
"Your Probable Occupation"				
I.	Agriculturalist -----	1.3	1.5	0.0
II.	Artisan - Clerical -----	0.0	4.5	0.0
III.	Business - Mercantile --	16.0	18.7	20.3
IV.	Professional -----	66.7	67.9	65.8
	None given -----	16.0	7.4	15.9

The most obvious tendency in Table XXVII is for all groups under "Your probable occupation" to run highest in the professions. The next selection is Business. This is in keeping with the traditional function of the University.

Under occupations of the father the most significant fact is the relatively equal division of the Liberal group among the four types. This differs from the Conservative

and Average, both of which exceed the Liberal group on the score of "Business-Mercantile", and are considerably under the Liberal on the first two types. This difference is probably somewhat significant, indicating that the fathers of the Liberal group may have enjoyed somewhat less "social standing", being found less frequently among those moneyed groups where a wife's "working" was almost completely taboo not many years ago. In general the movement which has taken women out of the home into the "world at large" has had its beginnings in economic necessity among the "lower classes" and has been gradually losing its purely economic basis as it slowly works its way up into the more "select" social classes. For a "lady" to do any kind of work has long been considered, by some, a mark of social inferiority.

(11) and (12) Vocations of Mother  
Before and After Marriage

The percent of individuals in each group who listed vocations for their mothers before marriage follows:

Conservative	-----	37.3
Average	-----	33.6
Liberal	-----	54.4

The percent who listed vocations for their mothers after marriage follows:

Conservative -----	13.3
Average -----	6.0
Liberal -----	20.0

These tendencies correspond with what one would expect, indicating the widest vocational activity for the mothers of the Liberal group both before and after marriage.<sup>1</sup>

---

1. In this compilation such items as "student", etc. were not counted as vocations. The most prevalent vocation in all groups before marriage was teaching, which appeared as 44.8% of the total activities. It occurred only one time after marriage. Only seven of the 34 vocations listed after marriage were actually the same vocations as those listed before marriage. The range of vocations is fairly wide, but not sufficiently unusual to merit an Appendix. The chief difference between the groups as to mother's vocation, both before and after marriage, is a larger tendency for the mothers of the Liberal group to fall into the non-business and non-professional classes. The figures are too small to be significant, but the tendency is consistent with that for occupations of the fathers.

(13) and (14) Size of Community

These two items were included to detect rural-urban tendencies and divisions.

The lines drawn under numerals in (13) were compared with those drawn under numerals in (14). This was done to see if there was a difference among the groups in terms of greater or smaller shift in the size of community to which the individual had adjusted during his teen age years and the one in which he wished to live. It was assumed that a desire to change community size might indicate a tendency to break with the folkways of one's youth.

Of the conservative group 36.0 marked (13) and (14) identically, indicating no desire to change size of community. For the average the percent was 38.1 and for the liberal 34.2. Nothing of significance was indicated by this method.

The relative rural-urban composition as gained from (13) and (14) is shown in the following Table.

TABLE XXVIII

Compilation from Section IV - (13) and (14)  
Given in Percents

		Con.	Av.	Lib.
(13)				
Place in which teen age	4,000 and under	41.3	44.8	36.7
years were spent	20,000 and over	58.7	53.0	62.0
(14)				
Place where one desires	4,000 and under	18.7	13.4	10.1
to make life home	20,000 and over	80.0	82.1	86.1

There is a very slight tendency for the Liberal group to exceed the Conservative and Average groups in urban experience for the teen age years. The tendency is very much less than one might expect were it not for the occupational variations of the fathers pointed out in connection with Table XXVII.

There is a little stronger and more consistent tendency for the Liberal group to wish to live in an urban community than for the others.

This is consistent with one's expectation.

#### (15) Fraternity Membership

The percentage of each group indicating fraternity membership follows:

Conservative	-----	74.7
Average	-----	53.0
Liberal	-----	46.8

This is quite consistent with trends indicated elsewhere. It is significant in that it tends to further differentiate the social and economic status of the groups involved.

(16) Engagement

The percentage of each group engaged to marry follows:

Conservative ----- 13.3

Average ----- 13.4

Liberal ----- 15.2

No significant difference is indicated.

Perhaps the most significant findings from the biographical data relate to fathers' and mothers' vocations and fraternity membership, because of the light these items throw upon the "social classes" from which the group comes. The possible significance of all the findings has been pointed out where ever possible.

## VI

### CONCLUSION

In a study of this kind the material presented should stand largely upon its own merit; hence an involved conclusion is not desirable. Moreover, significant tendencies were carefully pointed out and elaborated along with the presentation of data. This material needs only to be drawn together in a concluding statement.

The questionnaire technique has been used with a fair degree of success to show that the probable behavior of unmarried college men toward careers for their wives seems to put these men into two diverging groups with a third and larger group from which they seem to vary in either direction. It is more accurate, however, to say that the Conservative group (about one fourth of the cases studied) shows little tendency to vary from the once accepted folk ways and mores concerning women. A much larger number (the Average - nearly one half of the group studied) is groping about, not breaking completely nor yet conforming completely to the folk ways and the mores concerning "woman's place". The Liberal group (about one fourth) shows a fairly strong tendency to break with the traditions of the past, and to be willing to experiment with a relatively unaccepted type of family relationship.

On pages 6 and 7 of the Introduction the object of this search was set forth in these words:

"If an increasing number of women are to combine marriage and a career successfully it seems obvious that there must be an increasing number of potential husbands whose attitudes are relatively favorable or at least tolerant. Does such a group exist? And if so, what are their characteristics? To throw some light upon these questions, then, becomes the heart of this study."

The author feels that "such a group of potential husbands" has been shown to exist. There remains the task of characterizing this group.

Broadly speaking, this group, when contrasted with the Conservative group which still adheres to the formerly accepted folk ways and mores concerning "woman's place", seems to show the following:

1. A willingness to have a wife capable of and desirous of following a career, and a general willingness to let her follow it, with at least a fair degree of tolerance and understanding on the part of themselves, as husbands.

2. A tendency to consider children desirable as a part of such a plan of marriage.

3. An appreciative insight into reasons for a woman's desiring to have a career of her own.

4. A relatively smaller tendency to consider vocational activities for wives as "unwomanly", and a similarly

diminished tendency to appeal to the folkways and mores with the "woman's place" argument.

5. A somewhat more favorable and extensive background of experience and observation in relation to situations involving the combination of a career and marriage.

6. A tendency to be worried little about the possible dangers to personal prestige, to family solidarity, and to the whole social system which some persons claim to see in careers for married women.

7. A tendency to be willing to fall back upon the wife as an economic support in case of necessity.

8. A relative tendency to be less associated, directly or indirectly, with those vocations, organizations, and classes which seem to tend to perpetuate the status quo.

9. A tendency to conform to the traditional division of labor within the home.

It is readily admitted that the above characterization is a composite picture drawn from statistical tendencies. Nor does it apply to all men who may be willing for their wives to follow careers. A case by case examination of the material used in this study and the observations of the author indicate that no uniform class has any actual existence in this field. Concerning the

"woman's place" there is a range of attitudes which run the gamut from almost complete conformity with the folk ways and mores to almost complete variation from the accepted.

Moreover the "accepted" itself is only a shifting concept temporarily abstracted from the flux of events. Granting this as true, nevertheless progress seems to lie in seeking consistency in the flux.

This questionnaire technique seems to have uncovered considerable consistency in the limited field explored.

There seems to be a shifting away from the "woman's place" concept. Moreover, there seem to exist men whose probable behavior in situations involving "marriage and careers" would be fairly consistently favorable. The proportion of such men is probably much smaller than indicated by the study because the casualties in practice would be in all probability fairly large.

## APPENDIX A

A partial list of reasons given under Section I - 6 for displeasure incurred in the performance of items included in Section I of the questionnaire. This appendix explains more fully the type reasons tabulated in Table X.

### 1. "Woman's Place" Argument.

"woman's place", "woman's duty", "woman's work", "woman's work throughout the ages", "not my place", "do not believe it a man's duty", "ridicule", "made me look like a sissy", "felt as though I was a sissy", "mother should do that", "feminine duty", "girl's job", "work seemed out of place", "seemed not to be my place around the house", "seems to be the inherent thought in men that to do this work is womanish", "laughing stock of my neighbors", "pertained to what one would naturally think is the duty of the opposite sex", "Not adapted for a man -- he should have other functions to perform", "woman can do it better and is better fitted", "embarrassing for my friends to see me", "distinctly not a thing suitable for a man", "did not like that class of work", "woman's duty is to do all reasonably necessary duties in the home and the home only. Men have other business to attend to".

### 2. Lack of Experience or Skill.

"Lack of knowledge", "unaccustomed", "did not know how", "never seemed to get things right", "lack of patience", "burn the food or spoil something", "lack of efficiency", "lack of mechanical ability", "couldn't suit people", "inability or no knowledge or capacity", "too complicated" (planning meals) "not used to it", "awkward", "unskilled"

### 3. Lack of Interest, Pleasure, or Creative Satisfaction

"no pleasure in accomplishment"  
"no interest", "no fun", "no taste for it"  
"did not appreciate flowers" (making flower garden)  
"requires no mental ability"  
"no inspiration"  
"such work gives no pleasure"

4. Interrupted other Activities.

"comes at wrong time" "taken from play"  
"something more important to do"  
"doing something else" "troublesome"  
"made to do it against my will"  
"an ordinary working man does not generally have time"  
"wanted to play and indulge in sports outside"  
"wanted to get out and run around with the other boys"  
"outside attractions going on when I had to do these things"  
"usually had something to do that was more pleasant or important"  
"having to do these things was often an interruption in my plans".

5. Dislike of Work Involved.

"tiresome" "dull" "monotonous" "hard"  
"tedious" "exacting" "difficult" "slow"  
"don't like house work" "must be repeated so often"  
"had to wash dishes as a child and want to quit"

6. Some Characteristic of Work Distasteful or Repulsive.

"dirty" "unpleasant" "personal distaste"  
"greasy smell and messy condition" "gets on my nerves"  
"dislike to puddle in water" "messy"  
"wet and disagreeable" "sloppy and dirty"  
"makes your hands shrink up" (washing windows)  
"like clean air -- not dusty air" (beating rugs)  
"I really did not like the idea of sticking my hands in hot, soapy water dirtied with all kinds of refuse from the dinner plates. However the reason I gave was that it was a woman's work and not intended for he-men".

7. The Servant's Place.

"a servant's job"  
"done by negroes in my section"  
"work too menial"

## APPENDIX B

Section II-6 of the questionnaire reads: "If you have knowledge of an unhappy situation which resulted from a married woman's attempting any of the above or similar activities kindly state it briefly here."

The general analysis of the answers to this section is given in the body of the thesis. This appendix presents for each of the three groups a brief word digest of most of the characteristic cases given. The sequence followed by these word digests, in general is: woman's occupation -- tension causes -- result to family.

### From the Conservative Group

Ran for political office -- neglected family -- separation.

Wrote articles about care of children while neglecting own children.

Person states his sister was divorced -- too much time to lodge work and not enough to husband.

Private secretary -- went to Kansas City leaving husband in southern Kansas.

Politics and Society -- neglected housework, husband and children.

Dancer -- divorced.

Sales collector -- traveled a great deal, relations with another man discovered -- divorce.

Ran for political office -- husband wanted her at home, disagreement -- divorce.

Private secretary -- jealousy -- divorce.

Paid director of club work -- lost interest in home, separation.

Wrote magazine articles at home and belonged to many clubs -- neglect of small children and much discontent.

(Some women think they are too modern to have children around the house.) -- Example of general type answers. Not tabulated.

From the Average Group

Chiropractor, also sold medicines -- rather frivolous, neglected husband, children, and home -- second marriage for both.

Woman became Attorney and married her class mate -- in office together, no children -- husband developed desire for clinging, dependent type rather than hard executive type -- no breach in marital relations but indelible scar and sorrow.

Couple married on High School graduation -- husband went to college while wife worked in cafe and nursery store, two children -- wife separated because of non-support, husband worked way on through college.

Wife wanted to work in factory but husband would not let her -- caused a little trouble.

Woman owns and runs gift shop -- neglects her son -- he is now in the Hutchinson Reformatory.

Read the "divorce column" in the daily paper and weep!

Woman a Doctor -- two children, was away from home -- home broken up.

Woman a Lawyer -- persisted in trying to practice, could not give her attention to home, children and husband and make success of law -- divorced.

School teacher -- two children, one in school and one left with neighbor -- not the right environment for younger child.

Worked in factory -- children neglected -- became street bums and did not get through lower grades.

Woman had good job and good income -- husband became lazy.

Political career -- forgot children.

Private secretary -- weakened morally -- lost her husband.

School teacher -- started after marriage, no children -- husband opposed, was well able to keep her -- work made her feel independent, caused trouble and unhappiness.

Woman sold real estate -- quite a number of children -- family all but broken up.

Average Group (cont.)

Doctor -- had to give it up on account of the birth of a child.

Woman worked in store -- husband also worked and kept the house -- later divorced.

Woman forced to work in factory -- contracted T.B.

Went by maiden name -- soon had male suitors as she seemed independent.

From the Liberal Group

Wife in frequent attendance at a rather fanatical sect -- divorce brought about.

Ran for political office -- result decidedly disastrous.

Could beat her husband at golf -- caused ill feeling.

Professional Dancer -- Lost prestige -- lost respect of children.

Worked in factory -- children not properly cared for.

Worked in factory -- woman's health impaired.

Political work -- too much time outside home -- caused husband "hard living".

Wife stepped out of her place -- lost feminine attraction -- divorce.

Soprano singer -- accompanist called her up daily to flatter her about her solos -- husband objected.

Stage dancer -- husband very jealous -- very unhappy situation.

Career not named -- husband did not get meals, he had to attend to children -- arguments, separation.

Wife a well known singer -- husband an architect, Russians, no children. Wife very interesting and beautiful, husband extremely jealous -- her appearance on the stage constant reason for trouble.

## APPENDIX C

Section III-4 of the questionnaire reads:

"If it is unnecessary from an economic standpoint do you believe there are valid reasons for a married woman's desiring to follow a career of her own? What might such reasons be?"

The answers, as described in the text, seemed to group into six major types. In order that the type answers may be more clearly defined, most of the variations, without designation as to Conservative, Average and Liberal, are quoted here.

Type I. Real Talent -- World should not lose valuable contribution.

"Creative intellect and great ability of no value to society or mankind at large unless given outlet."

"Can further society as a whole."

"Indications of marked talent"

"May perform services for society of which no one else is capable."

"Unless her career is of nation wide importance"

"As an artist she will want to make use of God's gifts".

"Woman has a good education -- no reason she should not use it."

"Contribute to public welfare."

"May produce something of untold value to the world."

"Perhaps she is an expert and can do something of real advantage to the profession."

"Especially talented musically or artistically -- no right to deny the world her genius."

Type II. Desire for recognition, fame, accomplishment, etc.

"Gain social recognition and esteem"

"To be in the lime light"

"Vanity"

"To gain recognition in public eye"

"Make a name for herself and acquire fame"

"Personal ambition"

"Recognition, fame and fortune"

Type III. Personal satisfaction in work.

"Enjoyed work and could not get along without it."

"If she followed a career before marriage it might make her unhappy to give it up."

"If she is very much interested in her work"

"Some women enjoy having a career."

"Deeply interested in music"

"Human nature craves self expression."

"Desire to exercise one's developed capacities for doing things"

"Gives her the greatest amount of happiness."

"Career is an ideal to some women."

Type IV. As an outlet for energy.

"No children and apartment life"

"Husband away most of the time, no children, and little housekeeping to do"

"Everyone should have a hobby and a career might be hers."

"Desire to spend spare time profitably"

"To avoid becoming lonesome, bored or restless"

"Just must get out."

"With servants many women must find a way to occupy themselves."

"Time might hang heavily on her hands."

"Physically unable to have children"

"Marriage not happy"

"Children grown up"

"Dissatisfied with home life"

"Restless woman not satisfied with anything her husband can accomplish"

"If house work is not sufficient to keep her occupied"

"No desire for a family"

"With no children needs something to occupy her time."

Type V. Equalitarian, i.e. has equal rights with husband.

"Might desire a career of her own just as her husband does."

"If she is able to do certain things well there is no reason why she should be deprived of her rights just because she is married."

"Wants to prove to the world that a woman can have a career."

"Woman is a free citizen whether married or not, and should be allowed to do in life as she pleases."

"Attain her ambition as well as the man"

"Is possessed with the same ideas, passions and ambitions as man is."

"No reason for denying a woman's doing as she pleases."

"As much right as man -- woman and man are equal."

"Why chain her within four walls?"

"Not a piece of furniture which must remain in the

house all of the time -- she is a live human being and one who wants to do something."

Type VI. To enrich life of family and others.

"May aid her husband by bettering herself."

"Broader outlook -- capable of bringing up children better."

"Raise family economic basis"

"Can be better wives if they follow their own career."

"Sometimes a woman can make a home brighter if she can continue with the affairs and undertakings that she was used to before marriage."

"Keep up with progress and be better companion for her husband"

"Study art with idea of making home more beautiful"

"Be an example of progress to her children"

Miscellaneous.

"To have a profession to fall back on in case of the husband's death"

Note: While the above are quotations from the answers given, in most cases they are not the complete answer but only the most pertinent part of the answer. Care has been exercised to avoid distortion in removing these excerpts from their total setting.

## APPENDIX D

Section III-5 of the questionnaire reads:

do "If it is unnecessary from an economic standpoint do you believe there are valid reasons why a married woman should not follow a career of her own? What might such reasons be?"

The answers, as described in the text, seemed to group into six major types with a seventh miscellaneous group combining several reasons given relatively infrequently. In order that the type answers may be more clearly defined most of the variations, without designation as to Conservatives, Average or Liberal are quoted here.

Type I. Woman's Place argument (just assumed as a matter of fact)

"Stay home and make home life better."

"Be the home maker for the man."

"Let her keep the children and give the man a smile and some good food when he comes from work."

"Take care of home and children"

"Her career should be the home."

"Place of married woman is right in the home and no where else."

"Should understand her part of the marriage bargain which means her place is in the home."

"Let her husband support her -- he should not let her work."

Type II. Children require care -- Might neglect children

"Children will be disregarded."

"Interfere with duties as a mother"

"Impossible to raise and train family properly"

"Woman should want to devote her time to giving birth to and raising children."

"Children at age needing particular attention"

"If there are children a woman already has her career chosen."

"If she does not expect to raise a family might just as well not be married."

"That is her place biologically and there is no reason to deviate from what nature intended."

"A woman's purpose or aim should be to be a true mother, and a woman who is not has to that measure failed in life."

Type III. Danger of career becoming a distraction from wifely duties.

"Might put business before her home."

"Might drift away from home."

"Takes time from husband and family."

"Cannot make a home and follow a career at same time."

"Career or home will suffer depending on which she puts first."

"Woman who takes interest in home has enough to take care of."

"Home deteriorates."

"Career of wife sufficiently absorbing."

Type IV. Career might cause neglect of husband, or friction or unhappiness.

"Robs husband of home life."

"Drives the couple apart."

"Ought to give her life to her husband"

"Will neglect husband."

"If it makes her husband less happy she should not follow it."

"Disturbs her husband."

"She has given herself to her husband and should stand by him."

"Her first thought should be her husband's welfare."

Type IV-A. Danger of threatening husband's prestige as head of the family.

"Woman may come to earn more than the man and disturb the economic stability of the husband."

"Man should have feeling that he is superior in maintaining the family."

"A man marries a woman for a companion, not for a rival in business."

"Reflection might be cast upon the man."

"If the woman's earnings were greater or as large as the man's, she might cause him to develop an inferiority complex which would later cause trouble between them."

"The woman's compensation which she receives in her profession may by chance be greater than that of the husband and soon she will find that she is superior to him; the tendency is that she will rule the husband instead of the husband ruling the wife."

Type V. May lead to break-up or demoralization of the home -- Divorce.

"It would disrupt the family and alienate both husband and children. A woman's place is in the home and when she refuses to remain there home life in its finer sense ceases to exist."

"Home would be broken up."

"Husband and wife slowly drift apart -- leads to divorce."

"Separates husband and wife and leads to divorce."

Type VI. Danger to Society as a whole.

"Home life will be neglected and a nation rises or falls as its homes rise and fall."

"Lowers the birth rate."

"Duty of the family to raise children."

"Civilization is advanced first of all in the home. The purpose of marriage is to reproduce."

"The race would die out."

Type VII. Miscellaneous.

This group included chiefly the danger of immorality, danger to health, and the danger of displacing workers who needed jobs.

"Woman loses her internal as well as her external beauty."

"Husband's duty to win bread -- man is more capable of bearing such burdens."

"Career might be deemed improper by the community."

"Stray from the straight and narrow path."

"If one on which she displayed her figure to the public."

"We are all human and although we should trust each other ----- outside interests might run away with the wife's morality."

"If she is absent from her husband for long periods there is danger of both seeking other company."

"Unemployment is prevalent and every time a woman takes a job it means that a man must go without."

"Women should not be permitted to do hard labor."

"If career should expose her to immoral influences"

"Takes jobs from single girls who really need work."

Note: While the above are quotations from the answers given, in most cases they are not the complete answer but only the most pertinent part of the answer. Care has been taken to avoid distortion in removing these excerpts from their total setting.

## APPENDIX E

A rather interesting variety of combinations of careers was listed under Section III-6-(e). While these data did not yield readily to analysis the variety presented is quite interesting. There seems to be little rhyme or reason for these combinations being successful or unsuccessful. The division by groups into Conservative, Average, and Liberal has been disregarded in computing this appendix. However, these combinations are grouped under the headings of "successful", "unsuccessful" and "doubtful" as evaluated by the persons claiming to have known about the combinations. In each case the identical combinations are given first with the number of times which they appeared. It should be borne in mind that the total number of "successful combinations given was 119, the number of "unsuccessful", 55, and the "doubtful", 6. All of the varieties are given and duplications are denoted by the number following the combination. The wife's vocation is given first.

### SUCCESSFUL

#### I. Identical Combinations.

Medicine -----	5
Law -----	6
Teaching -----	4
Music -----	3
Stage -----	2
Salesmanship -----	1
Real Estate -----	1
Zoology -----	1

#### II. Non-Identical Combinations.

Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Nurse	Engineer	Actress	Painter
Political Office	Educational	Teaching	Rural Mail
	Vocation		Carrier
Commercial Art	Military Officer	Singer	Dentist
Teacher	Lawyer	Education	Financier
Beauty Parlor	Lawyer	Doctor	Lawyer

Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Music	Real Estate	Doctor	Druggist
Singer	Merchant	Music	Salesman
Social Worker	None	Soc. Worker	Physician
Clerk	Mechanic	Hat Shop	Lumberman
Actress	Painter	Pianist	Salesman
Stage	Geologist	Newspaper	Civil Engineer
Writer	Minister	Dancer	Student
Politics	Engineer	Dancer	Lawyer
Doctor	Mechanic	Singer	Carpenter
Author	Merchant	Law	Professor
Business	Accountant	Business	Actor
Psychologist	Clerk	Secretary	Auto Business
Singer	Manager	Teacher	Contractor
Music	Real Estate	Law	Medicine
Singer	Dentist	Artist	Lawyer
Teacher	Farmer	Actress	Executive
Sales Director	Lawyer	Author	Business
Dressmaker	Tailor	Actress	Novelist
Writer	Bank Clerk	Lawyer	Engineer
Storekeeper	Merchant	Merchant	None, drunkard
Secretary	Silk worker	Music	Insurance
Milliner	Secretary	Ministry	Business
Milliner	Doctor	Teaching	Auto Salesman
Real Estate	Newspaper man	Movie actress	Movie Director
Teaching	Register of Deeds	Employment Agency	Lawyer
Teacher	Telegraph Operator	Opera Singer	Wholesale Plumber
Pianist	Railway Employee	Banking	Taking care of home
Writer and sponsor of women's movements	Politician	Executive of club	Furniture Manufacturing
Movie Actress	Prize fighter	Private Sec.	Lawyer
Stage Dancer	Show Producer	Piano Teacher	Carpenter
Stage	Producer	Writer, Club Work	Teacher

UNSUCCESSFUL

1. Identical Combinations

Medicine	-----	2
Law	-----	2
Teaching	-----	2
Acting	-----	1

II. Non-Identical Combinations.

Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Teaching	Business	Teaching	County Agent
Pianist	Merchant	Secretary	Scientist
Politics	Engineer	Secretary	Carpenter
Stenographer	Salesman	Sale swoman	Chauffeur
Ex. Accountant	Clerk	Stenographer	Farmer
Dancer	Salesman	Actress	Writer
Singer	Clerk	Seamstress	Real Estate
Law	Business	Music Teacher	Car Dealer
Music	Miller	Artist	Merchant
Chiropodist	Doctor	Dentistry	Law
Trained Nurse	Civil Engineer	Singer	Clerk
Actress	Mechanic	Writer	Contractor
Dentist	C. Engineer	Politics	Engineer
Singer	Lawyer	Dancer	Office Man
Secretary	Commander U.S.N.	Politics	Clubman
Shop	Office work	Doctor	Farmer
Clerk	Banking	Teaching	Clerk
Singer	Merchant	Teaching	Lawyer
Business	Law	Music	Lawyer
Vocalist	Undertaker	Law	Medicine
Law	Business	Teacher	Pharmacist
Music Teacher	Lawyer	Merchant	Automobile Industry
Insurance Solicitor	Trainmaster	Writer	Fruit Grower and Real Estate
Minister	Street Car Conductor	Supervising Teacher	Army Officer

DOUBTFUL

I. Identical Combinations

Medicine ----- 1  
 Business ----- 1

II. Non-Identical Combinations

Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Writing	Lawyer	Soprano	Undertaker
Music	Business		

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbot, Edith, "Women in Industry"; Appleton, New York, 1909.

Anderson and Lindeman, "Urban Sociology"; Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1928.

Atkins and Lassawell, "Labor Attitudes and Problems"; Prentice Hall Inc., New York, 1924.

Baker-Crothers, Hays, and Hudnut, R. A., "Problems of Citizenship"; Holt, New York, 1924.

Calhoun, A. W., "A Social History of the American Family"; Arthur H. Clark & Co., Cleveland, 1919.

Galloway, T. W., "Love and Marriage"; Funk and Wagnalls, New York, 1924.

Cheney, Edward P., "Introduction to Industrial and Social History of England"; Macmillan, New York, 1917.

Collier, Virginia MacMakin, "Marriage and Careers"; New York, The Channel Bookshop, 1926.

Dealey, J. Q., "The Family in Its Sociological Aspects"; Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1912.

Dewey, John, "Human Nature and Conduct", Holt, New York, 1922.

Goldenweiser, Alexander A., "Early Civilization"; A. A. Knopf, New York, 1922.

- Kent, Frederick C., "Elements of Statistics";  
Mc Graw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1924.
- Lichtenberger, J. F., "Divorce: A Study in Social  
Causation; Columbia University Press, 1909.
- Lindsey, B. B., "The Revolt of Modern Youth"; Boni &  
Liveright, New York, 1925.
- Mowrer, Ernest R., "Domestic Discord"; University of  
Chicago Press, Chicago, 1928.
- Park, Robert E. and Burgess, Earnest W., "Introduction  
to the Science of Sociology"; University of Chicago Press,  
Chicago, 1924.
- Queen, Stuart A. and Mann, Delbert, "Social Pathology";  
Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, 1925.
- Sims, Newell, "Elements of Rural Sociology"; Thomas  
Y. Crowell Co., New York, 1928.
- Thurstone, Louis Leon, "The Fundamentals of Statistics";  
Macmillan Co., New York, 1925.
- Watkins, Gordon S., "Introduction to the Study of  
Labor Problems"; Crowell, New York, 1922.

Magazines and Articles.

Angell, Katherine S., "Home and Office"; Survey, Vol. 57:318-320, Dec. 1926.

Bain, Read, "An Attitude on Attitude Research; Amer. Jour. of Soc., Vol. XXXIII:940-957, May 1928.

Barnard, Eunice Fuller, "The Child Takes a Nurse"; Survey, Vol. 57:324-326, Dec. 1926.

Burgess, C. W., "Changes in 1927"; Amer. Jour. of Soc., July 1928.

Burgess, C. W., "Family as a Unity of Interacting Personalities", The Family VIII, pp. 3-9, March 1926.

Burgess, Earnest W., "The Romantic Impulse and Family Disorganization", Survey, Vol. 57:290-295, Dec. 1926.

Chase, Stuart, "Wasting Women"; Survey, Vol. 57: 268-270, Dec., 1926.

Clark, W. W., "Measurement of Social Attitudes", Jr. Ap. Psy., Vol. 8:345-54, 1925.

Cobb, John Candler, "A Study of Social Science Data and Their Use"; Amer. Jour. of Soc., Vol. XXXV:80-92, July, 1929.

Ellis, Havelock, "The Mind of Woman"; Atlantic Monthly, 118:366-374, Sept. 1916.

Faris, Ellsworth, "Concept of Social Attitudes"; Jr. Ap. Soc., 9:404-09, 1923.

Gale, Zona, "The Idle Forties"; Survey, Vol. 57: 306, Dec. 1926.

Gregg, Abel J., "What Women Are Thinking",; Survey,  
Vol. 57:300-303, Dec. 1926.

Groves, Ernest R., "The Family"; Amer. Jour. of Soc.,  
Vol. XXXIV:1099-1108, May 1929.

Hinkle, Beatrice M., "Changing Marriage"; Survey,  
Vol. 57:286-289, Dec., 1926.

Judd, Charles H., "The Doctrine of Attitudes", Jour.  
of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Method, 5:676-84,  
1908.

Literary Digest, "Can a Woman Run a Home and Job Too?",  
Literary Digest 75:40-63, 1922.

May, M. A., "First Steps Toward a Scale for Measuring  
Attitudes, Jr. Ed. Psy., 17:145-62, 1926.

Peters, "The New Place of Women in Community Life";  
Jour. of Ap. Soc., July, 1923.

Peters, "Repression and Problems of the Family";  
Jr. of Ap. Soc., July, 1923.

Renter, E. B., "The Social Attitude", Jour. Ap. Soc.,  
8:97-101, 1923.

Ross, Mary, "Whall We Join the Gentlemen"; Survey,  
Vol. 57:263-267, Dec. 1926.

Seippel, C. P., "Nothing to Lose but the Home";  
Survey 49:629-632, 1923.

Thomas, Dorothy Swaine, "Statistics in Social Research";  
Amer. Jour Soc., Vol. XXXV:1-17, July 1929.

Thurstone, E. L., "Attitudes Can Be Measured",  
Amer. Jour. of Soc. 33:529-54, 1928.

Wheley, Alice, "The Job and the Middle-Aged Woman";  
New Republic, 39:14-16, 1924.

Will, Ira S., "As Children See It"; Survey, Vol. 57;  
312-313, Dec. 1926.

Williams, Frankwood E., "What Are Parents For?";  
Survey, Vol. 57:307-309, Dec. 1926.

Wombridge, Eleanor Rowland, "Sheiks and Shekels";  
Survey, Vol. 57:290-294, Dec. 1926.

Woobridge, "The Unknown Quantity of the Woman Problem";  
Atlantic Monthly, April, 1914.

Woodhouse, Chase G., "The New Profession of Homemaking";  
Survey, Vol. 57:316-317, Dec. 1926.

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
I. Distribution of Group in Universities	11
II. Distribution of Group in College Classes	12
III. Distribution of Group as to Major Subject	12
IV. Age Distribution of the Groups	13
V. Distribution by State of Birth	14
VI. Approximate Size of the Community in which Teen Age Years were Spent	15
VII. Occupations of Fathers	15
VIII. First Experimental Groupings On basis of Section III, 1, a, b, and c	23
IX A. Compilation of Answers to Section I following	29
IX B. Continuation of IX A following	32
X. Compilation of Answers to Section I-6 following	34
XI. Compilation of Answers to Section IIa following	38
XII. Compilation of Answers to Section IIb following	38
XIII. Compilation of Answers to Section III-2	47
XIV. Tabulation of Section III-3	49
XV. Tabulation of Section III-4	51
XVI. Tabulation of Section III-5	54
XVII. Tabulation of Section III-6(b)	56

XVIII.	Tabulation of Section III-6 (c) and (d)	57
XIX.	Tabulation of Section III-6 (d')	59
XX.	Analysis of Relationship Section VI-6 (f)	61
XXI.	Analysis of Groups by Ages	65
XXII.	Division of Groups by State of Birth	66
XXIII.	Distribution of Groups by State of Longest Residence	67
XXIV.	Distribution of Groups by Religions	68
XXV.	Distribution of Groups as to Academic Year	69
XXVI.	Distribution of Groups by Major Subject	70
XXVII.	Distribution of Groups by Occupation of Father and "Your Probable Occupation"	72
XXVIII.	Compilation from Section IV (13) and (14)	75

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction - The problem -----	1
II.	Scope of the Study -----	9
III.	The Technique -----	17
IV.	Method of Analysis -----	22
V.	The Analysis -----	29
	Section I of the Questionnaire ---	29
	Section II of the Questionnaire --	38
	Section III of the Questionnaire -	46
	Section IV of the Questionnaire --	65
VI.	Conclusion -----	78
	Appendix A -----	i
	Appendix B -----	iii
	Appendix C -----	vi
	Appendix D -----	x
	Appendix E -----	xv
	Bibliography	
	List of Tables	